

National Board Of Examination (NBE) Arts Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. Which is NOT an OSHA Standard?**
 - A. Formaldehyde Exposure**
 - B. Hazard Communication**
 - C. Bloodborne Pathogen**
 - D. Communicable Disease**
- 2. When placing the casket on the grave-lowering device, the casket bearers should grasp which portion of the handle?**
 - A. Lug**
 - B. Arm**
 - C. Bar**
 - D. Tip**
- 3. As a funeral practitioner, the only people you should inform, even if asked, that the deceased has an infectious disease are appropriate members of:**
 - A. The clergy**
 - B. Law enforcement agencies**
 - C. Your staff**
 - D. The press**
- 4. Who is responsible for appointing an administrator/personal representative if there is no will?**
 - A. Funeral Practitioner**
 - B. Court**
 - C. Executor**
 - D. Next of Kin**
- 5. Who leads the procession in a non-liturgical Protestant church?**
 - A. Funeral practitioner**
 - B. Crucifer**
 - C. Officiant**
 - D. Cantor**

- 6. Which skill set is emphasized in the visual arts assessments?**
- A. Physical fitness for artists**
 - B. Understanding of digital tools**
 - C. Color mixing and composition strategies**
 - D. Client management skills**
- 7. The state or condition of dying without having made a valid will is called?**
- A. Testate**
 - B. Intestate**
 - C. Insolvency**
 - D. Holographic**
- 8. What is a common theme explored in performance arts according to the NBE exam?**
- A. Adventure and exploration**
 - B. Social justice and identity**
 - C. Historical events only**
 - D. Fantasy and fiction**
- 9. To which party do D-MORT personnel have a legal responsibility?**
- A. Clergy**
 - B. Paramedics**
 - C. Funeral Practitioner**
 - D. Deceased's Next of Kin**
- 10. What must the Outer Burial Container Price List include?**
- A. Name of the funeral home**
 - B. Special order containers**
 - C. Price of grave opening**
 - D. Price of any vault installation fee**

Answers

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1. D
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which is NOT an OSHA Standard?

- A. Formaldehyde Exposure
- B. Hazard Communication
- C. Bloodborne Pathogen
- D. Communicable Disease**

The choice indicating "Communicable Disease" is not an OSHA standard is based on the specific regulations that OSHA has established for workplace safety and health. OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, has created standards addressing various workplace hazards to ensure employee safety. Formaldehyde exposure standards are part of OSHA regulations because formaldehyde is recognized as a hazardous substance that can pose health risks, necessitating specific measures to limit exposure. Similarly, the Hazard Communication Standard is crucial as it requires employers to inform and train employees about the chemicals they may be exposed to in the workplace, promoting a safer work environment. The Bloodborne Pathogen Standard is also essential as it protects healthcare and other workers who might be exposed to blood and other potentially infectious materials, establishing necessary precautions and procedures. In contrast, while OSHA recognizes risks associated with communicable diseases, it does not have a specific standard that regulates exposure to all communicable diseases across general industries. Instead, such issues may be managed under broader health guidelines and other regulations but do not fall under a specific OSHA standard like the others mentioned. Therefore, identifying "Communicable Disease" as not an OSHA standard is accurate in this context.

2. When placing the casket on the grave-lowering device, the casket bearers should grasp which portion of the handle?

- A. Lug
- B. Arm
- C. Bar**
- D. Tip

The correct choice regarding where the casket bearers should grasp the handle when placing the casket on the grave-lowering device is the bar. The bar is the part of the casket handle that provides a stable grip for the bearers. Grasping the bar allows for a secure hold, which is crucial for safely maneuvering the casket during the lowering process. Utilizing the bar ensures that the bearers can manage the weight of the casket effectively and allows for better control while positioning it on the grave-lowering device. This is important not only for the dignity of the ceremony but also for the physical safety of the bearers, as it helps prevent accidents or mishandling during what can be a solemn and sensitive moment. In this context, while grips like the lug or tip might offer some grasping points, they do not provide the same level of control or stability as the bar, making it the most appropriate choice for this task. The arm could refer to the structural portion of the handle but is not where bearers would typically hold during such a critical maneuver.

3. As a funeral practitioner, the only people you should inform, even if asked, that the deceased has an infectious disease are appropriate members of:

- A. The clergy**
- B. Law enforcement agencies**
- C. Your staff**
- D. The press**

In the context of handling sensitive information about a deceased individual, particularly regarding any infectious diseases they may have had, it is crucial to maintain confidentiality and only disclose this information to those who have a direct need to know. Informing your staff is correct because they are the individuals directly involved in managing the care of the deceased and ensuring that proper precautions are taken to protect both themselves and other funeral attendees from potential exposure to infectious diseases. Your staff plays a vital role in the preparation and handling of the body, and they must be aware of any potential health risks to implement necessary safety measures, such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and proper sanitation practices. This fosters a safer working environment and ensures that the funeral home adheres to public health regulations. In contrast, disclosing this information to clergy, law enforcement, or the press is unnecessary and inappropriate, as those parties do not require such specific details for their roles in the funeral process. Respecting privacy and confidentiality is essential in funeral practices, which further underscores the importance of limiting such information to staff who are directly involved in the care of the deceased.

4. Who is responsible for appointing an administrator/personal representative if there is no will?

- A. Funeral Practitioner**
- B. Court**
- C. Executor**
- D. Next of Kin**

The appointment of an administrator or personal representative in the absence of a will falls under the jurisdiction of the court. This is because, without a will, there are no named executors to manage the estate and fulfill the necessary legal responsibilities. The court appoints an administrator, often based on the laws of intestacy, which typically prioritize close relatives or next of kin to ensure that an appropriate person manages the deceased's assets and debts. In contrast, a funeral practitioner plays a role in handling the funeral and burial arrangements but does not have the authority to appoint an estate representative. An executor only steps in when there is a will that designates them to carry out the deceased's wishes. Next of kin may be involved in the process, especially as potential candidates for the administrator role, but ultimately, the formal appointment is made by the court.

5. Who leads the procession in a non-liturgical Protestant church?

- A. Funeral practitioner**
- B. Crucifer**
- C. Officiant**
- D. Cantor**

In a non-liturgical Protestant church, the officiant typically leads the procession. The officiant is responsible for conducting the service and guiding the congregation through the various elements of worship. This individual may be a pastor, minister, or other designated church leader, and they play a pivotal role in directing the flow of the service, making them the most appropriate person to lead the procession. The other roles mentioned can, in different contexts, play important parts in church services. A funeral practitioner usually oversees the logistics and details of funeral services; however, they are not primarily responsible for leading the worship procession. A crucifer may carry the cross or symbolize Christ's presence and is often seen in more liturgical settings. Similarly, a cantor traditionally leads hymns and parts of worship, but not necessarily the procession itself, especially in non-liturgical contexts. Thus, the officiant stands out as the one who leads the procession in this scenario.

6. Which skill set is emphasized in the visual arts assessments?

- A. Physical fitness for artists**
- B. Understanding of digital tools**
- C. Color mixing and composition strategies**
- D. Client management skills**

The emphasis on color mixing and composition strategies in visual arts assessments reflects the foundational skills that artists must develop to create visually appealing work. Mastery of color mixing is crucial, as it allows artists to understand how different colors interact, affect mood, and convey themes within their artwork. Composition strategies are equally important, as they guide the arrangement of visual elements within a piece to achieve balance, focus, and narrative flow. Together, these skills are essential for making informed artistic choices, leading to a successful final product that effectively communicates the artist's intentions. In contrast, while understanding digital tools is becoming increasingly relevant in contemporary art practices, it may not be the primary focus of traditional visual arts assessments. Physical fitness is generally not considered a skill directly related to the creation of visual art, and client management skills are more pertinent to art professionals such as gallery owners or art consultants rather than the artists themselves.

7. The state or condition of dying without having made a valid will is called?

A. Testate

B. Intestate

C. Insolvency

D. Holographic

The term used to describe the state of dying without having made a valid will is "intestate." When an individual passes away in this condition, it means that their estate will be distributed according to the laws of intestacy relevant to their jurisdiction rather than according to their personal wishes as would have been outlined in a valid will. In the context of will-making, "testate" refers to a person who has died leaving a valid will, which delineates how their estate should be handled. Conversely, "insolvency" pertains to a financial state where an individual is unable to pay their debts, and "holographic" refers to a type of will that is handwritten and signed by the testator, which may or may not meet the legal requirements to be considered valid. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for grasping the implications of estate planning and the handling of one's assets upon death.

8. What is a common theme explored in performance arts according to the NBE exam?

A. Adventure and exploration

B. Social justice and identity

C. Historical events only

D. Fantasy and fiction

Social justice and identity represent a vital theme in performance arts, as artists often use their work to comment on societal structures, inequalities, and the quest for personal and collective identity. This theme allows performers to engage with pressing social issues, raising awareness and fostering dialogue among audiences. Through various forms of expression—such as theater, dance, and music—artists explore concepts like race, gender, sexuality, and class, often reflecting their own experiences and those of marginalized communities. The other themes, while prevalent in the arts, typically do not encompass the depth of contemporary social issues as effectively. Adventure and exploration focus on personal journeys and the pursuit of new experiences but may lack the social commentary associated with identity politics. Historical events can certainly be portrayed in performance arts, but they do not inherently address the theme of social justice unless they are specifically tied to current social movements or injustices. Fantasy and fiction, though popular in performance, often aim to entertain rather than provoke critical thought about real-world issues.

9. To which party do D-MORT personnel have a legal responsibility?

- A. Clergy**
- B. Paramedics**
- C. Funeral Practitioner**
- D. Deceased's Next of Kin**

D-MORT personnel, or Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams, are primarily tasked with providing resources and support during mass fatality incidents. Their legal responsibility lies with the deceased's next of kin. This is because their work involves the respectful handling of remains and the sensitive task of assisting family members during a time of profound loss. The relationship with the deceased's next of kin is critical, as these individuals have legal rights regarding the remains of their loved ones and the decisions surrounding the funeral and final disposition. D-MORT's protocols are designed to ensure that the wishes and needs of the next of kin are prioritized, ensuring that the deceased are treated with dignity and that families receive the necessary support and information during their bereavement. While D-MORT personnel may work alongside other professionals such as paramedics and funeral practitioners, their statutory and ethical obligations focus on the individuals mourning the deceased, emphasizing compassion and respect for family wishes.

10. What must the Outer Burial Container Price List include?

- A. Name of the funeral home**
- B. Special order containers**
- C. Price of grave opening**
- D. Price of any vault installation fee**

The inclusion of the name of the funeral home in the Outer Burial Container Price List is essential as it helps ensure transparency and provides clear identification for the consumers. The Outer Burial Container Price List serves as an informative document for families making arrangements, and knowing the funeral home's name establishes trust and accountability. By having the name clearly stated, it allows customers to reference the specific provider they are engaging with and protects them during their decision-making process. While the other options may pertain to additional costs or special provisions, the primary requirement is the identification of the funeral home, which is a foundational element of compliance in these documents.