

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which is NOT an OSHA Standard?**
 - A. Formaldehyde Exposure**
 - B. Hazard Communication**
 - C. Bloodborne Pathogen**
 - D. Communicable Disease**
- 2. Which of the following concepts is a focus within the Performing Arts section?**
 - A. Historical context of visual arts**
 - B. Stage management techniques**
 - C. Characteristic movements in art history**
 - D. Improvisation and character development**
- 3. 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**
- 4. The state or condition of dying without having made a valid will is called?**
 - A. Testate**
 - B. Intestate**
 - C. Insolvency**
 - D. Holographic**
- 5. Which document must candidates submit along with their exam application?**
 - A. A portfolio of their work**
 - B. Proof of educational qualifications**
 - C. A recommendation letter**
 - D. A personal statement of purpose**

- 6. When it is necessary to perform a visual identification for cremation, what should the practitioner do?**
- A. Require immediate identification since embalming will not be performed**
 - B. Embalm the remains without charging the family prior to viewing**
 - C. Disinfect/bathe the body prior to the identification viewing**
 - D. Refuse to make the removal until positive identification can be established**
- 7. What types of questions can be expected in the Performing Arts section?**
- A. Theoretical essays on art history**
 - B. Practical applications of performance skills, theory, and historical context**
 - C. Multiple choice questions about visual artworks**
 - D. Analytical papers on global art movements**
- 8. Name a key element analyzed in the Visual Arts section.**
- A. Composition and color theory**
 - B. Historical context and personal background**
 - C. Artistic techniques and methods**
 - D. Market value and sales techniques**
- 9. During at-need arrangements, if the deceased has a prearrangement on file that requires no additional payment if followed, which type of prearrangement was completed?**
- A. Pre-funded guaranteed contract**
 - B. Pre-planned guaranteed contract**
 - C. Pre-funded nonguaranteed contract**
 - D. Pre-planned nonguaranteed contract**
- 10. 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**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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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. Which of the following concepts is a focus within the Performing Arts section?

- A. Historical context of visual arts
- B. Stage management techniques
- C. Characteristic movements in art history
- D. Improvisation and character development**

The choice that highlights improvisation and character development is particularly important within the Performing Arts section because these elements are central to the practice of actors and performers. Improvisation allows performers to think on their feet, creatively respond to unexpected situations, and develop spontaneous interactions that make performances dynamic and engaging. Character development, on the other hand, is essential for building believable personas that resonate with audiences. This involves understanding the nuances of a character's motivations, emotions, and background, which are crucial for delivering a compelling performance. In contrast, the other concepts focus on areas outside the direct practice of performing arts. The historical context of visual arts pertains more to the study and appreciation of artworks rather than their execution in performance. Stage management techniques, while vital to the overall production process, are more about organization and logistics rather than the artistry of performance itself. Characteristic movements in art history examine trends and styles rather than the live, interactive nature of performing arts, which is distinctly about real-time performance and engagement.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Which document must candidates submit along with their exam application?

- A. A portfolio of their work**
- B. Proof of educational qualifications**
- C. A recommendation letter**
- D. A personal statement of purpose**

Candidates are required to submit proof of their educational qualifications along with their exam application to ensure that they meet the necessary prerequisites for taking the examination. This document typically includes transcripts or degrees that verify the candidate has completed the required educational programs relevant to the field of study or profession associated with the exam. Validating educational background is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the examination process, as it ensures that all candidates have an adequate foundation of knowledge and skills pertinent to the subject matter. The other options—such as a portfolio of work, a recommendation letter, or a personal statement of purpose—may be important in other contexts, like job applications or graduate school admissions, but they are not standard requirements for submitting an exam application in this setting.

6. When it is necessary to perform a visual identification for cremation, what should the practitioner do?

- A. Require immediate identification since embalming will not be performed**
- B. Embalm the remains without charging the family prior to viewing**
- C. Disinfect/bathe the body prior to the identification viewing**
- D. Refuse to make the removal until positive identification can be established**

Performing a visual identification for cremation is a sensitive task that requires careful handling of the remains. The correct choice emphasizes the importance of maintaining dignity and hygiene during this process. Disinfecting or bathing the body prior to the identification viewing helps to ensure that the remains are presented in an acceptable manner that respects both the deceased and the family. This step not only aids in making the viewing more appropriate for family members, but it also aligns with ethical practices in the handling of remains. In contrast, requiring immediate identification without considering the state of the body may not take into account the emotional and psychological needs of the family, who may benefit from a more respectful presentation. Embalming without consent or prior arrangements could violate family trust and expectations, and refusing to make the removal until identification can be established may cause unnecessary delays and distress during an already challenging time. Therefore, preparing the body through disinfection and bathing is a crucial step that balances respect for the deceased with the needs of the family.

7. What types of questions can be expected in the Performing Arts section?

- A. Theoretical essays on art history**
- B. Practical applications of performance skills, theory, and historical context**
- C. Multiple choice questions about visual artworks**
- D. Analytical papers on global art movements**

The Performing Arts section is focused on assessing both the theoretical and practical aspects of performance. This includes practical applications of performance skills, where students may be asked to demonstrate or discuss their understanding of techniques, practices, and the execution of performance. Additionally, the assessment may involve questions that examine the theoretical knowledge of performance theory and the historical context that informs different performing arts disciplines. This option highlights the integration of theoretical knowledge with practical skills, which is essential for a comprehensive understanding of the performing arts. Students are expected to apply their skills while also considering the influences of historical contexts, ensuring a well-rounded approach to performance education. In contrast, the other options do not specifically relate to the Performing Arts discipline as they either pertain to visual arts, theoretical essays, or analytical papers, which do not align with the core elements of performance training and assessment.

8. Name a key element analyzed in the Visual Arts section.

- A. Composition and color theory**
- B. Historical context and personal background**
- C. Artistic techniques and methods**
- D. Market value and sales techniques**

Composition and color theory are crucial elements analyzed in the Visual Arts section because they form the foundational principles that govern how artwork is structured and perceived. Composition refers to the arrangement of visual elements within a piece, influencing how the viewer interacts with the artwork and what perceptions emerge from it. It involves understanding how different elements work together to create balance, emphasis, and harmony, which ultimately affects the emotional and intellectual response of the audience. Color theory plays a significant role as well, as colors can evoke specific feelings, convey messages, and create visual interest. Artists often strategically choose colors to enhance the emotional impact of their work and to produce specific effects, such as depth or movement. Analyzing these aspects provides a deeper insight into the artist's intent and the overall effectiveness of the artwork. Other options, while relevant to the broader context of art, do not focus as directly on the technical aspects of creating and understanding visual art. Historical context and personal background provide valuable perspective, but they do not encapsulate the immediate visual elements crucial for analysis. Artistic techniques and methods, on the other hand, involve practical skills and approaches, which, while important, are more about the application than the interpretation of visual elements. Market value and sales techniques pertain more to the commercial

9. During at-need arrangements, if the deceased has a prearrangement on file that requires no additional payment if followed, which type of prearrangement was completed?

A. Pre-funded guaranteed contract

B. Pre-planned guaranteed contract

C. Pre-funded nonguaranteed contract

D. Pre-planned nonguaranteed contract

The correct choice is a pre-funded guaranteed contract. This type of prearrangement is designed to allow individuals to plan their funeral services ahead of time, ensuring that all costs are covered and guaranteed at the time of need. With a pre-funded guaranteed contract, the services and products selected at the time of arrangement are locked in at today's prices, meaning that no additional payment will be required later, even if costs increase between the time of arrangement and the actual service. This contract type provides peace of mind for both the deceased and the family, as it alleviates the financial burden on loved ones during a difficult time. It illustrates a commitment to fulfilling the predetermined wishes of the deceased while ensuring financial stability. In contrast, other types of contracts mentioned, such as pre-planned or non-guaranteed contracts, may not provide the same financial assurance or may involve some payment obligations at the time of the need, hence these options do not align with the criteria described in the question.

10. 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.