

Pittsburgh Institute of Mortuary Science Comprehensive Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Where is atherosclerosis most likely to occur?**
 - A. In the brain**
 - B. In the coronary arteries**
 - C. In the lower extremities**
 - D. In the lungs**
- 2. What term refers to the act of rescinding a contract and returning the parties to their original positions?**
 - A. Novation**
 - B. Rescission**
 - C. Reformation**
 - D. Termination**
- 3. What is the long lateral bone found in the antebrachial?**
 - A. Ulna**
 - B. Scapula**
 - C. Humerus**
 - D. Radius**
- 4. Do ionic bonds use prefixes in their naming conventions?**
 - A. Yes, always**
 - B. No, they do not**
 - C. Only for certain conditions**
 - D. Only in organic compounds**
- 5. What pricing structure provides two separate prices for services and merchandise?**
 - A. Bi unit pricing**
 - B. Unit pricing**
 - C. Functional pricing**
 - D. Double seal**

- 6. For a natural makeup look, what is essential about the application of eye shadow?**
- A. It should be dramatic**
 - B. It should blend with the iris**
 - C. It should contrast sharply**
 - D. It should be the primary focus**
- 7. Where is the largest cenotaph in the world located?**
- A. New York City**
 - B. Washington DC**
 - C. Paris**
 - D. London**
- 8. What is the main conflict described in Erik Erikson's developmental stages during the ages of 3-5 years?**
- A. Trust vs Mistrust**
 - B. Autonomy vs Shame**
 - C. Initiative vs Guilt**
 - D. Identity vs Role Confusion**
- 9. Which philosopher is associated with the method of dialogue and asking questions to stimulate critical thinking?**
- A. Aristotle**
 - B. Plato**
 - C. Socrates**
 - D. Kant**
- 10. Which two bones make up the upper and lower jaws?**
- A. Maxilla and mandible**
 - B. Frontal and zygomatic**
 - C. Nasal and maxilla**
 - D. Mandible and palatine**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Where is atherosclerosis most likely to occur?

- A. In the brain**
- B. In the coronary arteries**
- C. In the lower extremities**
- D. In the lungs**

Atherosclerosis primarily occurs in areas where blood flow is turbulent or where the arteries are subject to higher pressures. This condition involves the buildup of plaques within the arterial walls, reducing blood flow and leading to various cardiovascular complications. The coronary arteries, which supply blood to the heart, are particularly susceptible to atherosclerosis due to their vital role in overall cardiovascular health. Blockages in the coronary arteries can result in heart attacks. Alongside coronary arteries, the lower extremities can also be significantly affected, leading to peripheral artery disease (PAD). However, given the context and the prevalent occurrences in clinical evidence, coronary arteries are often identified as a more common site for atherosclerosis-related complications than the lower extremities. While atherosclerosis can occur in various locations, the brain can be affected, leading to strokes, and the lungs might experience issues related to vascular health, the incidence and implications in the coronary arteries are often prioritized. Thus, the prevalence and severity associated with atherosclerosis in the coronary arteries emphasize the correct identification of this location as a primary concern in medical discussions surrounding atherosclerosis.

2. What term refers to the act of rescinding a contract and returning the parties to their original positions?

- A. Novation**
- B. Rescission**
- C. Reformation**
- D. Termination**

The act of rescinding a contract and returning the parties to their original positions is known as rescission. This legal concept allows a contract to be annulled, essentially treating it as if it never existed. When rescission occurs, both parties are released from their contractual obligations, and any benefits or consideration exchanged during the contract are typically returned. This can arise due to various reasons such as mutual agreement, misrepresentation, fraud, or undue influence, among others. Other terms related to contract law differ in their meanings: novation involves replacing one of the parties in a contract with the consent of all parties, which creates a new contract; reformation is the process of modifying an existing contract to reflect what the parties actually intended; and termination simply refers to the ending of a contract, which does not necessarily involve returning parties to their original positions. Thus, rescission is specifically the correct term for the action of annulling a contract and restoring the involved parties to their prior state.

3. What is the long lateral bone found in the antebrachial?

- A. Ulna
- B. Scapula
- C. Humerus
- D. Radius**

The radius is one of the two long bones found in the antebrachium, also known as the forearm. It runs parallel to the ulna and is positioned on the lateral side of the forearm, specifically when the palm is facing upward. The radius is crucial for several functions, including forearm rotation, as it is involved in movements of the wrist and hand. In contrast, the ulna, while also located in the antebrachium, is positioned medially (towards the body) and is larger at the elbow joint, forming a key part of the hinge joint at the elbow. The scapula, or shoulder blade, is not part of the antebrachium as it connects the arm to the body and is situated at the back. The humerus is the upper arm bone that connects to the shoulder and extends to the elbow, but it is not part of the forearm. Therefore, choosing the radius accurately identifies the long lateral bone of the forearm, emphasizing the importance of understanding the skeletal anatomy in the context of the human body and its functions.

4. Do ionic bonds use prefixes in their naming conventions?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, they do not**
- C. Only for certain conditions
- D. Only in organic compounds

Ionic bonds do not use prefixes in their naming conventions. This is primarily because ionic compounds are typically formed between metals and nonmetals, where the metal typically loses electrons to form a positively charged ion (cation) and the nonmetal gains electrons to form a negatively charged ion (anion). In the case of ionic compounds, the name of the cation is stated first, followed by the name of the anion. The naming of these ions does not require the use of prefixes to indicate the number of atoms present, as is done in covalent compounds. Instead, the charges of the ions are used to determine the ratio of the ions in the compound, leading to a straightforward naming method that does not rely on prefixes. For example, in sodium chloride (NaCl), sodium (Na) has a charge of +1 and chloride (Cl) has a charge of -1. There is no need for prefixes, as the charges of the ions clearly indicate the ratio. Prefixes are more relevant in covalent compounds, where two nonmetals combine, and the number of each type of atom has to be specified to avoid ambiguity.

5. What pricing structure provides two separate prices for services and merchandise?

- A. Bi unit pricing**
- B. Unit pricing**
- C. Functional pricing**
- D. Double seal**

The correct pricing structure that provides two separate prices for services and merchandise is known as bi-unit pricing. This method differentiates between the cost of the funeral or memorial services themselves and the cost of any merchandise, such as caskets or urns. In bi-unit pricing, one price reflects the charge for the services rendered by the funeral home, while the other price pertains to the tangible products offered. This approach allows families to see clearly what they are paying for services such as preparation, transportation, and the use of facilities, in addition to the specific costs of merchandise. It helps families understand the total expense in a more transparent manner and provides them with the flexibility to choose services and products based on their own needs and budget. The other pricing structures mentioned do not separate services and merchandise in this way. Unit pricing, for instance, generally combines the cost of both services and merchandise into a single price. Functional pricing relates to categorizing different types of service costs but does not create a distinct separation like bi-unit pricing does. Double seal does not pertain to pricing structures; it refers more to airtight sealing methods used in the context of caskets.

6. For a natural makeup look, what is essential about the application of eye shadow?

- A. It should be dramatic**
- B. It should blend with the iris**
- C. It should contrast sharply**
- D. It should be the primary focus**

When aiming for a natural makeup look, the application of eye shadow should harmonize with the natural colors of the iris. This approach enhances the eyes subtly and brings out their natural beauty without overpowering the overall look. By blending the eye shadow shades with the tones present in the iris, you achieve a cohesive and understated effect, which is the essence of a natural aesthetic. The other choices do not align with the goal of a natural makeup look. A dramatic application would draw attention away from a soft, natural appearance. Sharp contrast can create a bold look that is more suited for artistic or evening makeup rather than a daytime or natural style. Similarly, making the eye shadow the primary focus contradicts the intention of a natural makeup, which aims to enhance rather than dominate the features.

7. Where is the largest cenotaph in the world located?

- A. New York City**
- B. Washington DC**
- C. Paris**
- D. London**

The largest cenotaph in the world is located in Washington, D.C. This structure is known as the Washington National Cathedral's American Memorial, often referred to as the cenotaph for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but there may be some confusion because a cenotaph is generally understood as an empty tomb or monument erected in honor of a person whose remains are elsewhere. Washington, D.C., with its numerous memorials and monuments, serves as the nation's capital and symbolizes significant national remembrance. The cenotaph in this city commemorates all president's contributions and honors their legacy, which showcases the country's gratitude and recognition of its leaders and historical figures. The other locations mentioned have notable memorials and cenotaphs, but they do not surpass the scale and significance of the one in Washington, D.C. This context reinforces the choice of Washington, D.C. as the answer, highlighting its unique role in national commemoration.

8. What is the main conflict described in Erik Erikson's developmental stages during the ages of 3-5 years?

- A. Trust vs Mistrust**
- B. Autonomy vs Shame**
- C. Initiative vs Guilt**
- D. Identity vs Role Confusion**

During the ages of 3 to 5 years, the main conflict described in Erik Erikson's developmental stages is Initiative vs. Guilt. This stage is characterized by a growing sense of initiative as children begin to take charge of their own actions and explore their environment. During this period, children become more assertive and start to initiate activities; they are eager to plan tasks, make up games, and engage with peers. If their attempts at initiative are met with encouragement and support, children develop a sense of purpose and confidence in their ability to lead and make decisions. However, if their efforts are met with criticism, they may develop feelings of guilt about their desires and suppress their initiative. This conflict is crucial for developing leadership skills and a healthy sense of self. The other developmental conflicts, such as Trust vs. Mistrust, which occurs in infancy, and Autonomy vs. Shame, which takes place from approximately 1 to 3 years, are important but pertain to different stages of development. Identity vs. Role Confusion arises later during adolescence. Therefore, focusing on the specific age range of 3 to 5 years, Initiative vs. Guilt is the accurate depiction of the main conflict in Erikson's model during that period.

9. Which philosopher is associated with the method of dialogue and asking questions to stimulate critical thinking?

- A. Aristotle**
- B. Plato**
- C. Socrates**
- D. Kant**

The philosopher most closely associated with the method of dialogue and asking questions to stimulate critical thinking is Socrates. This method, known as the Socratic method, involves engaging in dialogue to uncover deeper truths and encourage rigorous intellectual inquiry. Socrates believed that through questioning, individuals could examine their beliefs, clarify their thoughts, and arrive at a more profound understanding of various concepts, particularly those related to ethics and morality. Socrates would typically engage his interlocutors by posing a series of probing questions that challenged their assumptions and revealed contradictions in their thinking. This technique not only fostered critical thinking but also encouraged personal reflection and a search for knowledge through active engagement rather than passive acceptance of information. While Plato, as a student of Socrates, also employed dialogue in his philosophical writings, it was Socrates who originated this method as a distinctive approach to philosophical inquiry. Aristotle, another significant philosopher, focused more on empirical observation and systematic categorization, while Kant's work was centered around metaphysics and epistemology rather than dialogue as a method of learning. Thus, Socrates remains the foundational figure associated with the development of critical dialogue in philosophy.

10. Which two bones make up the upper and lower jaws?

- A. Maxilla and mandible**
- B. Frontal and zygomatic**
- C. Nasal and maxilla**
- D. Mandible and palatine**

The maxilla and mandible are the two primary bones that comprise the upper and lower jaws. The maxilla, or upper jawbone, holds the upper teeth and forms the upper part of the oral cavity, connecting with various other bones of the skull to also support the structures of the face. The mandible, or lower jawbone, is the largest and strongest bone of the face, functioning as the movable part of the jaw that allows for actions such as speaking and chewing. This articulates with the temporal bone at the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), enabling movement necessary for these functions. Understanding this anatomical relationship is crucial in fields like dentistry and mortuary science, as the structure of the jaw can influence facial appearance and is significant in procedures such as embalming where facial restoration or reconstruction may be needed. The other choices consist of bones that serve different functions and do not specifically relate to the upper and lower jaw structure.