

The Conference National Board - Arts Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which of the following is considered a hard angiosperm (hardwood)?**
 - A. Pine**
 - B. Cedar**
 - C. Maple**
 - D. Fir**
- 2. What are casket handling fees?**
 - A. Fees applied to consumers purchasing caskets from other sources**
 - B. Cost for transporting caskets to the cemetery**
 - C. Charges for casket maintenance**
 - D. Delivery fees for casket delivery**
- 3. What do we call an emotional response to two or more conflicting emotions?**
 - A. Ambivalence**
 - B. Confusion**
 - C. Discomfort**
 - D. Indecision**
- 4. In legal terms, what is a plaintiff?**
 - A. A person who defends in a lawsuit**
 - B. A person who initiates a lawsuit**
 - C. A judge in the lawsuit**
 - D. A third party in the lawsuit**
- 5. What does the mode represent in a set of numbers?**
 - A. The average value of the dataset**
 - B. The value that occurs least frequently**
 - C. The value that occurs most frequently**
 - D. The value in the middle of the dataset**

- 6. Which term refers to the belief system that maintains ancient traditions while accepting gradual changes?**
- A. Progressive**
 - B. Liberal**
 - C. Conservative**
 - D. Moderate**
- 7. What are the two types of stainless steel mentioned?**
- A. Austenitic and galvanized**
 - B. Ferritic and austenitic**
 - C. Magnetic and non-magnetic**
 - D. 304 and 400 series**
- 8. What does the Hebrew word 'aron' mean in relation to caskets?**
- A. A decorative urn**
 - B. A casket made entirely of wood with no metal parts**
 - C. A type of burial vault**
 - D. A container with ornate designs**
- 9. What is a casket that is made from copper metal with combined copper ions called?**
- A. Bronze casket**
 - B. Copper alloy casket**
 - C. Copper deposit casket**
 - D. Metal composite casket**
- 10. What term refers to an outer enclosure that offers protection from the earth load while also possessing sealing qualities?**
- A. Vault**
 - B. Tombstone**
 - C. Crypt**
 - D. Casket**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is considered a hard angiosperm (hardwood)?

- A. Pine**
- B. Cedar**
- C. Maple**
- D. Fir**

Maple is classified as a hard angiosperm, commonly referred to as hardwood. Angiosperms are flowering plants that produce seeds enclosed within a fruit. Hardwoods generally come from broadleaf trees, characterized by their dense, sturdy wood. Maple trees belong to the family Sapindaceae and are known for their strong, durable wood, making it suitable for furniture, flooring, and musical instruments. In contrast, the other choices—pine, cedar, and fir—are examples of softwoods, derived from coniferous trees. These trees have needle-like leaves and produce cones instead of flowers and fruits. Softwood is typically lighter and grows faster than hardwood, influencing its applications in construction and woodworking. The distinction between hardwood and softwood is primarily based on the type of tree, and the properties of the wood vary significantly between these two categories, emphasizing the unique characteristics that hardwoods like maple possess.

2. What are casket handling fees?

- A. Fees applied to consumers purchasing caskets from other sources**
- B. Cost for transporting caskets to the cemetery**
- C. Charges for casket maintenance**
- D. Delivery fees for casket delivery**

Casket handling fees are specifically associated with the situation where consumers purchase caskets from sources other than the funeral home. This includes situations where individuals may choose to buy caskets online or from third-party vendors. The funeral home may impose these fees to cover the labor and services involved in handling, preparing, and storing the external casket when it arrives at their facilities. Such fees are necessary for ensuring compliance with the regulations and maintaining the operational logistics of handling these products. The other options, while they relate to different aspects of funeral services and casket management, do not accurately define what casket handling fees entail. For instance, costs associated with transporting caskets to the cemetery are generally categorized separately and could involve distinct logistics and pricing structures outside of handling fees. Similarly, charges for casket maintenance typically pertain to the care and preservation of the casket itself, which again is not encapsulated in the definition of handling fees. Lastly, delivery fees for casket delivery address the transportation of a casket to its final resting place, which is another discrete component of funeral service costs. Therefore, the definition relating to consumers purchasing caskets from other sources best fits the description of casket handling fees.

3. What do we call an emotional response to two or more conflicting emotions?

A. Ambivalence

B. Confusion

C. Discomfort

D. Indecision

The term "ambivalence" specifically refers to the experience of having mixed or conflicting feelings about a particular person, situation, or event. This state of emotional response is characterized by simultaneous opposing emotions, which can lead to a sense of uncertainty or tension. For example, one might feel both love and hate toward someone, or excitement and fear regarding an upcoming event. This complexity of emotions is what distinguishes ambivalence from other emotional responses. Other terms like confusion, discomfort, and indecision may relate to the experience of handling conflicting emotions, but they do not accurately capture the specific emotional state of holding two or more contradictory feelings at the same time. Confusion might describe a lack of clarity or understanding, discomfort could indicate a general feeling of unease, and indecision refers to the inability to make a choice, none of which specifically highlight the emotional richness and complexity that ambivalence embodies.

4. In legal terms, what is a plaintiff?

A. A person who defends in a lawsuit

B. A person who initiates a lawsuit

C. A judge in the lawsuit

D. A third party in the lawsuit

In legal terms, a plaintiff is defined as the individual or entity that initiates a lawsuit in a court of law. This person brings the case forward against another party, who is typically referred to as the defendant. The role of the plaintiff is central to the legal process, as they seek a legal remedy, which can include compensation for damages or enforcement of a right. Understanding the role of the plaintiff is crucial in comprehending how legal disputes are structured and resolved. The plaintiff must provide sufficient evidence to support their claims and bear the burden of proof to demonstrate that their allegations are valid. This foundational concept is pivotal in civil law cases, where the plaintiff's action sets the litigation in motion. In contrast, the other roles listed—such as a defendant, a judge, or a third party—serve different functions within the legal framework. The defendant responds to the allegations, the judge oversees the legal proceedings, and a third party may be involved in specific circumstances but does not initiate the original legal action. Therefore, the definition of a plaintiff as the instigator of legal proceedings is clear and well-established in legal context.

5. What does the mode represent in a set of numbers?

- A. The average value of the dataset**
- B. The value that occurs least frequently**
- C. The value that occurs most frequently**
- D. The value in the middle of the dataset**

The mode in a set of numbers is defined as the value that appears most frequently within that dataset. This means that when examining a collection of numbers, the mode is the one that occurs with the greatest regularity. For example, in the dataset {1, 2, 2, 3, 4}, the number 2 is the mode because it appears more times than any other number. This characteristic of the mode makes it particularly useful in statistics when you want to determine the most common item or frequency of occurrence in a set. In contrast, the other choices represent different statistical measures: the average value of the dataset refers to the mean, while the value that occurs least frequently is known as the anti-mode. The value in the middle of the dataset is known as the median. Understanding these distinctions enhances comprehension of fundamental statistical concepts.

6. Which term refers to the belief system that maintains ancient traditions while accepting gradual changes?

- A. Progressive**
- B. Liberal**
- C. Conservative**
- D. Moderate**

The belief system that maintains ancient traditions while accepting gradual changes is best described by the term "Conservative." This perspective emphasizes the preservation of established customs and values, honoring historical practices, while still being open to the idea of gradual or incremental change. Conservatives typically advocate for a cautious approach to change, ensuring that any modifications do not disrupt the foundational aspects of their culture or belief system. This balance allows for a respect for tradition alongside an acknowledgment that change can be beneficial over time. In contrast, the terms associated with progressive or liberal ideologies often lean towards seeking significant changes or reforms, which might not align with the conservative focus on maintaining existing values. The term "moderate" could describe someone who holds centrist views, possibly blending aspects of different ideologies, but it doesn't specifically capture the essence of valuing tradition while allowing for gradual evolution. Therefore, it is the term "Conservative" that accurately reflects the intended belief system in the question.

7. What are the two types of stainless steel mentioned?

- A. Austenitic and galvanized
- B. Ferritic and austenitic**
- C. Magnetic and non-magnetic
- D. 304 and 400 series

The correct answer identifies the two main categories of stainless steel: ferritic and austenitic. Ferritic stainless steels are characterized by their high resistance to corrosion and oxidation, as well as good formability and weldability. They contain a higher proportion of chromium in relation to nickel, which contributes to their magnetic properties and relatively low cost. Ferritic grades are often used in applications like automotive exhaust systems and decorative trims. Austenitic stainless steels, on the other hand, are the most widely used category of stainless steel. They contain a higher nickel content, which gives them excellent formability, toughness, and weldability. Austenitic steels are non-magnetic and have better resistance to corrosion compared to ferritic types. They are commonly found in kitchen equipment, food processing plants, and various structural applications due to their durability and aesthetic appeal. This distinction between ferritic and austenitic grades is fundamental in understanding the properties and applications of stainless steels, making this choice the most appropriate answer to the question regarding the types of stainless steel.

8. What does the Hebrew word 'aron' mean in relation to caskets?

- A. A decorative urn
- B. A casket made entirely of wood with no metal parts**
- C. A type of burial vault
- D. A container with ornate designs

The Hebrew word 'aron' is specifically associated with a type of casket, particularly one that is crafted entirely from wood and intentionally designed without any metal components. This aligns with traditional practices in Jewish burial customs, where the use of materials that are biodegradable and natural is emphasized. Choosing this definition highlights the cultural and religious importance placed on the purity and simplicity of casket design in Hebrew traditions, where the body is returned to the earth in a natural manner. The focus is on using materials that reflect this ethos. In contrast, the other options explore different facets of caskets and urns but do not accurately capture the specific definition of 'aron' as it is understood in this context. A decorative urn focuses more on aesthetics and may not align with the design principles of traditional burial practices. A type of burial vault implies a structure meant to protect the casket but lacks the emphasis on wooden materials without metal. Lastly, a container with ornate designs again diverges from the specific connotation of simplicity and natural materials associated with 'aron.'

9. What is a casket that is made from copper metal with combined copper ions called?

- A. Bronze casket**
- B. Copper alloy casket**
- C. Copper deposit casket**
- D. Metal composite casket**

The casket made from copper metal with combined copper ions is accurately referred to as a copper alloy casket. Copper alloys are created when copper is combined with other metals or elements, resulting in a new material that possesses unique properties derived from the constituent metals. This particular process typically enhances the strength, corrosion resistance, and aesthetics of the material, making it suitable for use in casket production. When discussing the other options, a bronze casket comprises a specific alloy of copper and tin, which is distinct from what is described in the question. A copper deposit casket might imply a method of copper being applied to another surface but does not adequately define the concept of a casket consisting of combined copper ions. Metal composite caskets generally refer to caskets made from a combination of different metal types or styles but again do not focus on the context of copper specifically combined with other elements. Thus, the term copper alloy casket is the most precise and appropriate choice.

10. What term refers to an outer enclosure that offers protection from the earth load while also possessing sealing qualities?

- A. Vault**
- B. Tombstone**
- C. Crypt**
- D. Casket**

The term that best describes an outer enclosure providing protection from the earth load while also having sealing qualities is "vault." A vault is typically constructed as a secure and enclosed structure, often used in contexts such as burial or storage, where it must withstand the weight of the earth above it and protect the contents from external elements. The sealing characteristics of a vault make it an excellent choice for preservation, ensuring that what is enclosed remains protected from moisture and other environmental factors. This is essential in applications like burial practices, where maintaining the integrity of the remains or artifacts inside is of utmost importance. On the other hand, while a casket is designed to hold remains, it does not necessarily provide the same level of environmental sealing or structural integrity against earth loads as a vault does. A crypt is an above-ground tomb that can resemble a vault but may not provide the same comprehensive protective qualities. A tombstone primarily serves as a marker for graves and does not function as an enclosure meant to offer protection from loads or sealing qualities. Thus, the features and purpose of a vault align perfectly with the question's requirements.