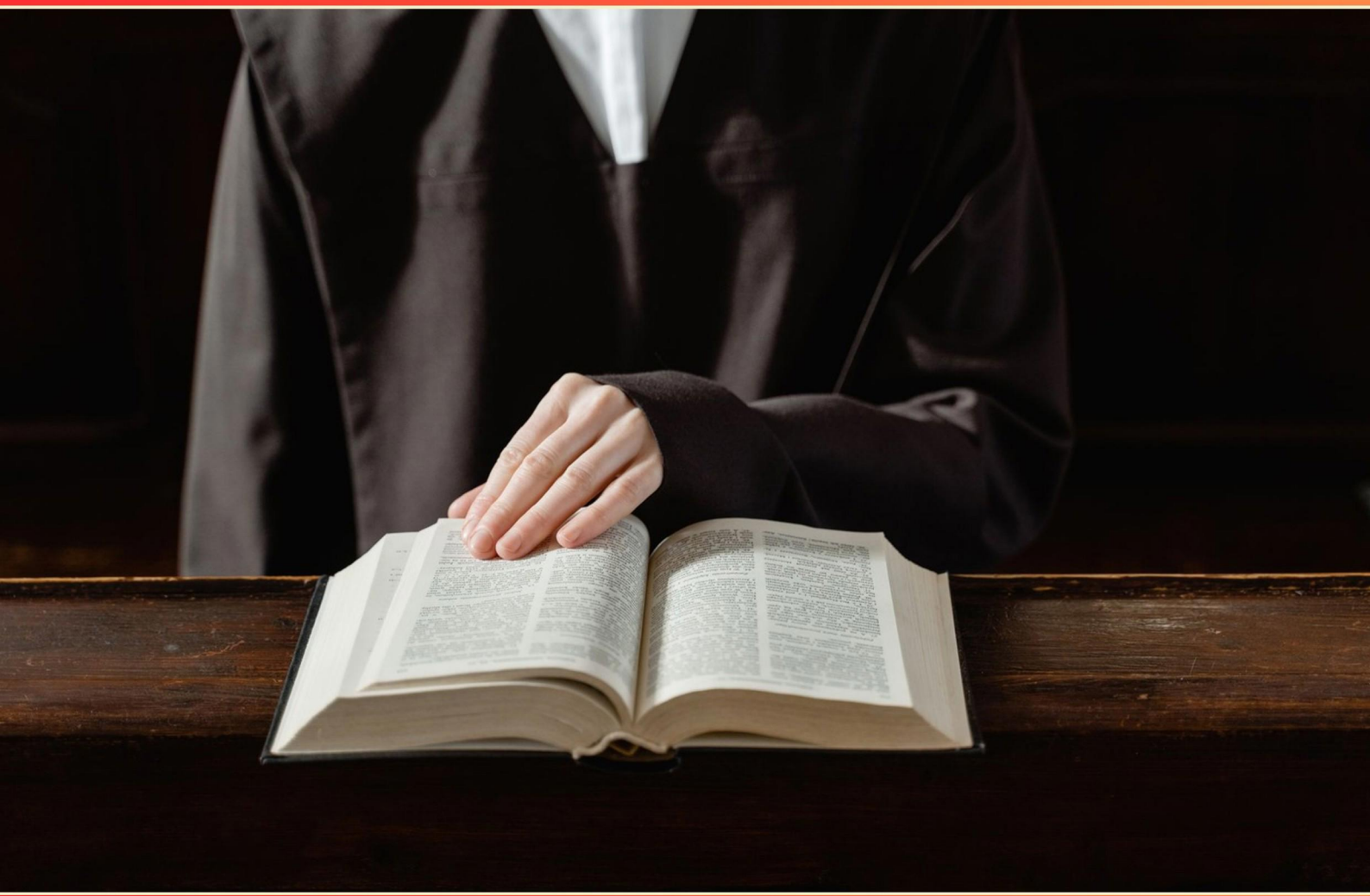
BLUEBOOK CITATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://bluebookcitation.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. If a law review article has four authors, how should the authors be listed?

A. List all four authors.

B. List up to three authors and then et al.

C. List only the first author.

D. List two authors and then et al.

2. How do you cite a government treaty series citation (e.g., U.N.T.S.)?

A. Treaty name, art. x, date, United Nations Treaty Series (Year).

B. Treaty name, art. x, date, treaty series citation (Year).

C. Treaty name, art. x, date, Stat. citation (Year).

D. Treaty name, art. x, date, 333 U.N.T.S. 3 (Year).

3. Which option shows the correct pinpoint citation format for multiple pages within a case?

A. 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1954)

B. 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1954);

C. 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1953)

D. 347 U.S. 483, 491-92 (1954)

4. What is the proper short form for the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution?

A. U.S. Const. amend. XI.

B. U.S. Const. amend. 11

C. U.S. Const. Art. XI

D. U.S. Const. amend. XI, art.

5. Which citation element indicates a Lexis database reference rather than a print reporter?

A. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537

B. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537 (4th Cir. Dec. 2, 2016)

C. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537 (4th Cir. Dec. 2)

D. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537 (Dec. 2, 2016)

SAMPLE

6. Which Georgia citation for 16-6-2(a) is from the 2010 edition?

A. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2012).

B. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2010).

C. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2008).

D. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2014).

7. How do you cite a public law number (Pub. L.)?

A. Pub. L. No. [Number], [Stat. citation] (Year).

B. Pub. L. No. [Number], [Stat. Citation] (Year).

C. Pub. L. [Number], [Stat. citation] (Year).

D. Pub. L. No. [Number], [Stat. citation] (Year).

8. Which citation shows the inclusion of a 2015 Supplement III?

A. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. III 2015)

B. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. II 2015)

C. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b) (2012) & 11 U.S.C. § 547(d) (Supp. III 2015)

D. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. III 2014)

9. When is the use of 'Id.' appropriate in Bluebook citations?

A. To refer to the immediately preceding authority and pinpoint; if the pinpoint changes, use Id. at [new page].

B. To refer to an authority not yet cited.

C. To replace a case name.

D. To refer to a different case.

10. Which is the proper caption form for a party doing business as 'The Harmonica Man' in 'Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Godfrey'?

A. Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Godfrey

B. Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Arthur Godfrey

C. Tex Smith v. The Harmonica Man

D. Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Godfrey

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If a law review article has four authors, how should the authors be listed?

A. List all four authors.

B. List up to three authors and then et al.

C. List only the first author.

D. List two authors and then et al.

In law review citations, you balance giving credit with keeping citations concise. For four or more authors, the Bluebook standard is to list the first three authors and then use et al. This keeps the reference compact while still naming the primary contributors. So, with four authors, you would present the first three names followed by et al. (for example, Doe, Smith, Roe, et al.). Listing all four would not align with the typical rule for four-author articles, and listing only the first author or only two authors would also deviate from the standard.

2. How do you cite a government treaty series citation (e.g., U.N.T.S.)?

A. Treaty name, art. x, date, United Nations Treaty Series (Year).

B. Treaty name, art. x, date, treaty series citation (Year).

C. Treaty name, art. x, date, Stat. citation (Year).

D. Treaty name, art. x, date, 333 U.N.T.S. 3 (Year).

When citing a government treaty series, you include the treaty's title and article, the treaty date, then the official treaty-series locator, with the year in parentheses at the end. The key is to signal the precise place in the official series where the treaty can be found, and then show the year in parentheses. The best choice uses that structure: it places the treaty name and article, the date, then a treaty-series locator (the official series citation) followed by the year in parentheses. This keeps the locator clearly identified as the official treaty series, without spelling out the series name or treating it as a statute citation. In practice you would replace the placeholder with the actual series citation (such as 333 U.N.T.S. 3). The other options either omit the official series locator, mislabel the source as a statute, or spell out the series name without providing the precise UNTS entry, which is not the standard locator.

3. Which option shows the correct pinpoint citation format for multiple pages within a case?

A. 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1954)

B. 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1954);

C. 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1953)

D. 347 U.S. 483, 491-92 (1954)

Pinpoint citations for a case specify the exact pages being cited after the initial page of the case, using a page range and the year in parentheses. Here, the proper format is 347 U.S. 483, 490-92 (1954). It shows the case starts on page 483, then indicates material cited appears on pages 490 through 492, with the year of the decision in parentheses. The range 490-92 uses the standard abbreviated form for the ending page, with the final page shown as 92 for 492. Why this is the best fit: it correctly pairs the initial pinpoint with a contiguous page range and places the year after, as required by Bluebook rules. The other options fail for specific reasons: a trailing semicolon is not used within a single pinpoint citation; the year is incorrect in one choice; and another option uses a page range that omits page 490, which would be inaccurate when citing multiple nearby pages.

SAMPLE

4. What is the proper short form for the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution?

A. U.S. Const. amend. XI.

B. U.S. Const. amend. 11

C. U.S. Const. Art. XI

D. U.S. Const. amend. XI, art.

Citing constitutional amendments follows a clear shorthand: use U.S. Const. for the United States Constitution, then the abbreviation amend. and the amendment number in Roman numerals. For the Eleventh Amendment, the proper short form is U.S. Const. amend. XI. The Roman numeral XI is standard, and the period after XI ends the citation sentence. Using Art. XI would imply an article, not an amendment, and writing 11 or appending art. is not the conventional practice. So this form aligns with Bluebook style for citing amendments.

5. Which citation element indicates a Lexis database reference rather than a print reporter?

A. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537

B. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537 (4th Cir. Dec. 2, 2016)

C. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537 (4th Cir. Dec. 2)

D. 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537 (Dec. 2, 2016)

The key idea is that Lexis database citations explicitly include the database name to show retrieval from a commercial database rather than from a printed reporter. When you see the label LEXIS in the citation, it signals a Lexis database reference. The most direct example is the citation that reads "2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 21537" because it uses the database name without attaching an official reporter citation (no F.3d, no U.S. App. reporter page). The other forms mix Lexis with parentheticals that resemble print reporter pinpointing, which can obscure whether you're looking up a database entry or a print reporter. So the presence of LEXIS itself identifies the citation as a Lexis database reference, and the clean Lexis-only form is the clearest signal.

6. Which Georgia citation for 16-6-2(a) is from the 2010 edition?

A. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2012).

B. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2010).

C. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2008).

D. Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2014).

In Georgia code citations, the year in parentheses after the section indicates which edition of the code you are citing. To reference the 2010 edition, you attach (2010) after the citation. So the form Ga. Code Ann. § 16-6-2(a) (2010) is the correct 2010 edition. The other options use different edition years (2012, 2008, 2014), which would point to those editions rather than the 2010 one.

SAMPLE

7. How do you cite a public law number (Pub. L.)?

A. Pub. L. No. [Number], [Stat. citation] (Year).

B. Pub. L. No. [Number], [Stat. Citation] (Year).

C. Pub. L. [Number], [Stat. citation] (Year).

D. Pub. L. No. [Number], [Stat. citation] (Year).

The key idea is how to format a federal statute by referencing its Public Law number along with its location in the Statutes at Large. In Bluebook style, you start with Pub. L. No., then the public law number (the Congress number and bill number), followed by a comma and the Statutes at Large citation (the volume and page), and end with the year in parentheses. This pairing ties the enacted text to both its official Public Law designation and its place in the Statutes at Large. For example, a correct citation would look like Pub. L. No. 111-5, 123 Stat. 4 (2009). The year in parentheses marks when the law was enacted. The essential point is including "No." after Pub. L. to identify the specific Public Law, and then providing the corresponding Stat. citation. Variations that drop "No." or alter capitalization and formatting would not conform to the standard.

8. Which citation shows the inclusion of a 2015 Supplement III?

A. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. III 2015)

B. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. II 2015)

C. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b) (2012) & 11 U.S.C. § 547(d) (Supp. III 2015)

D. 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. III 2014)

The main idea is how to indicate which edition and supplement of the U.S. Code you used in a citation. When you rely on a specific edition plus supplements, you show the edition year and the supplement designation after the cited text. This makes clear exactly which material you consulted. The correct citation includes the base edition year (2012) and the appropriate supplement (Supp. III 2015) in one parenthetical, after the code sections: 11 U.S.C. § 547(b), (d) (2012 & Supp. III 2015). That format is the only one among the options that correctly signals a 2015 Supplement III. The other choices point to a different supplement (Supp. II 2015), a different year (Supp. III 2014), or split the citation between sections with different supplements, which is not the standard way when you're citing both sections together.

9. When is the use of 'Id.' appropriate in Bluebook citations?

A. To refer to the immediately preceding authority and pinpoint; if the pinpoint changes, use Id. at [new page].

B. To refer to an authority not yet cited.

C. To replace a case name.

D. To refer to a different case.

Id. is a shorthand that means you are citing the same authority as in the immediately preceding citation. It saves you from repeating a full citation when you want to refer again to the same case or book, often with a new pinpoint page. You can attach a pinpoint after Id. when you want to point to a different page in that same source. For example, if the last citation was to a case at page 10, you would use Id. at 25 to indicate the discussion on page 25 of the same source. If the pinpoint stays the same, you can simply use Id.; but when the pinpoint changes, you must show the new page with Id. at the new page. This is not used to cite an authority not yet cited, to replace a case name, or to refer to a different case. Those situations require a full citation or a new reference to the different source.

SAMPLE

10. Which is the proper caption form for a party doing business as 'The Harmonica Man' in 'Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Godfrey'?

A. Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Godfrey

B. Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Arthur Godfrey

C. Tex Smith v. The Harmonica Man

D. Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man v. Godfrey

In captioning, you identify the real party in interest and show any trade names the party uses, so who is really bringing the case is clear. When someone does business under a trade name, you list the individual's name followed by d/b/a and the trade name. Here, Tex Smith is the person behind the business name The Harmonica Man, so the plaintiff should appear as Tex Smith d/b/a The Harmonica Man. For the defendant, you name the party by its legal name; using the surname alone is standard for an individual unless the full name is required or appears in the pleadings. Therefore, the proper form uses Godfrey as the defendant's name, not adding a first name like Arthur unless that full name is the one used in the complaint. This form keeps the caption precise and aligned with pleading conventions, clearly identifying the real parties and minimizing ambiguity.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://bluebookcitation.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE