ELIGIBLE FOR DIRECT PAY NON-ATTORNEY (EDPNA) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which of the following claims is likely to be resolved at the initial stage?

A. Those with worsened conditions

B. Those with clear evidence of disability

C. Claims filed under appeal

D. All claims

2. If a potential client cannot afford medical care for chronic pain, what is likely to happen to her disability claim?

A. It will be automatically approved

B. It will proceed without medical evidence

C. It will require a consultative exam

D. It will be rejected due to lack of evidence

3. When considering Ms. Walker's disability claim, what is the most critical factor regarding her previous criminal charges?

A. All charges were dropped

B. She has been convicted previously

C. She is currently incarcerated

D. Her impairment is only temporary

4. What does "exertional capacity" refer to?

A. The age of the claimant when applying

B. The physical demands placed on an individual in work

C. The financial capabilities of the claimant

D. The medical treatments undertaken by the claimant

5. How is Form 1120 primarily utilized?

A. For individual income reporting

B. For business corporations to report income

C. For reporting wages

D. For partnerships

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6. Who is eligible to become an EDPNA?

A. Only licensed attorneys

B. Individuals meeting specific criteria and passing the exam

C. Anyone with tax-related experience

D. Only certified public accountants

7. What does an SSA "notice of award" signify for a claimant?

A. That the claim has been denied

B. It indicates that a claim has been approved

C. It is a request for additional information

D. That the claimant will need to appeal

8. When does the five-month waiting period begin if Sam applies for benefits on December 3, 2017, claiming an onset date of November 8, 2014?

A. July 1, 2016

B. December 3, 2017

C. November 8, 2014

D. June 1, 2016

9. If a couple moves to a state that does not recognize common law marriage after living in a state that does, what happens to their marital status?

A. They lose their marital status

B. They retain marital status for SSA purposes

C. It depends on how long they lived in the first state

D. They must reapply for recognition

10. What is the standard mileage rate used for tax deductions?

A. A fixed rate established by the IRS for personal travel miles

B. A maximum deductible limit set by the taxpayer

C. A fixed rate established by the IRS for business miles driven

D. Variable rates based on the vehicle's make and model

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following claims is likely to be resolved at the initial stage?

A. Those with worsened conditions

B. Those with clear evidence of disability

C. Claims filed under appeal

D. All claims

A claim with clear evidence of disability is likely to be resolved at the initial stage because it provides the necessary documentation and information that aligns with the criteria established for eligibility. When the evidence demonstrates that the individual meets the requirements for disability as defined by the relevant regulations or guidelines, this clarity allows for a more straightforward assessment by the reviewing authority. In contrast, claims involving worsened conditions may require more detailed examination and evidence to establish the extent of the worsening relative to initial conditions, which can complicate the resolution process at the initial stage. Claims filed under appeal typically indicate that there has been a prior determination that necessitates additional review and consideration, which extends the timeline beyond the initial evaluation phase. Therefore, claims that lack clear evidence or that are in a state of contention are less likely to be resolved quickly compared to those with evident and compelling proof of disability.

2. If a potential client cannot afford medical care for chronic pain, what is likely to happen to her disability claim?

A. It will be automatically approved

B. It will proceed without medical evidence

C. It will require a consultative exam

D. It will be rejected due to lack of evidence

When a potential client presents a disability claim but lacks sufficient medical care or evidence due to financial constraints, it increases the likelihood of a consultative exam being necessary for the claims process. When medical documentation is lacking, Social Security Administration (SSA) guidelines often dictate that they may call for a consultative examination to gather the necessary medical information needed to assess the claim. A consultative exam is conducted by a medical professional who can evaluate the claimant and provide the SSA with the relevant medical evidence to support the disability determination. This circumvents the absence of prior medical records stemming from the client's inability to afford care, thus ensuring that the claim is still thoroughly evaluated based on the best available evidence. While an automatic approval is not feasible without appropriate documentation, proceeding without medical evidence may not hold up to SSA scrutiny, similar to a direct rejection; thus, a consultative exam becomes a viable solution for processing the claim.

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3. When considering Ms. Walker's disability claim, what is the most critical factor regarding her previous criminal charges?

A. All charges were dropped

B. She has been convicted previously

C. She is currently incarcerated

D. Her impairment is only temporary

The most critical factor regarding Ms. Walker's disability claim in this context is that all charges were dropped. This is essential because having no lingering criminal charges can significantly improve her eligibility for disability benefits. Disability claims often require a thorough review of the applicant's character and any potential factors that might affect their ability to work. When charges are dropped, it indicates that there is no legal conviction attached to her name, which can mitigate concerns regarding any potential implications of criminal behavior on her claim. In contrast, the other factors do carry certain implications that could complicate her situation. A previous conviction, current incarceration, or a temporary impairment could negatively impact the evaluation of her disability claim. Residual stigma from past criminal behavior or the fact that she might not be available for work due to incarceration or simply having a temporary impairment can raise doubts about her eligibility for benefits. Therefore, the clarity and resolution provided by the dropping of charges serve as a strong foundation for her argument in favor of a disability claim.

4. What does "exertional capacity" refer to?

A. The age of the claimant when applying

B. The physical demands placed on an individual in work

C. The financial capabilities of the claimant

D. The medical treatments undertaken by the claimant

"Exertional capacity" refers specifically to the physical demands placed on an individual in the context of work. It encompasses the abilities required for performance in a job setting, such as lifting, standing, walking, or engaging in other physical activities. This term is particularly relevant in assessing a claimant's ability to perform various types of work, especially in the context of determining eligibility for certain benefits or in disability evaluations. In the context of disability assessments or vocational evaluations, exertional capacity plays a critical role in understanding whether an individual can engage in substantial gainful activity or how their physical limitations may restrict their employment opportunities. The assessment of exertional capacity involves evaluating the physical strength and endurance needed for specific tasks and determining whether the claimant can meet those requirements based on their health status. The other options do not pertain to the definition of exertional capacity. For example, the age of the claimant, financial capabilities, and medical treatments are relevant in different contexts but do not directly define the physical demands of work. Only the definition related to physical demands accurately captures what exertional capacity entails.

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5. How is Form 1120 primarily utilized?

A. For individual income reporting

B. For business corporations to report income

C. For reporting wages

D. For partnerships

Form 1120 is primarily utilized for business corporations to report their income, taxes, and other relevant financial information to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This form is specifically designed for C corporations, which are separate legal entities that pay their own taxes, unlike sole proprietorships or partnerships. Filing Form 1120 allows corporations to report their revenue, deductions, and credits, and ultimately calculate their tax liability for the taxable year. Form 1120 is distinct from other tax forms, such as those used for individual income reporting, wage reporting, or partnerships, since it focuses solely on corporate income. By requiring corporations to file this form, the IRS ensures that businesses comply with tax regulations and contribute appropriately based on their earnings. Understanding this function is crucial for anyone involved in corporate finance or tax preparation for businesses.

6. Who is eligible to become an EDPNA?

A. Only licensed attorneys

B. Individuals meeting specific criteria and passing the exam

C. Anyone with tax-related experience

D. Only certified public accountants

The option indicating that individuals meeting specific criteria and passing the exam are eligible to become an EDPNA accurately reflects the requirements for this designation. The EDPNA program is designed for those who wish to provide certain tax-related services without needing to be a licensed attorney or a certified public accountant. To qualify, candidates must generally have relevant experience and training that meets the established criteria set by the governing body of the EDPNA program. Passing the exam demonstrates that individuals possess the necessary knowledge and skills to offer services effectively. This structure ensures that only those with appropriate qualifications and understanding of the tax system can represent clients in specific matters, thereby maintaining a level of professionalism and competence within the field. In contrast, the other options suggest limitations that do not align with the broader eligibility criteria established for the EDPNA. Hence, the focus on specific criteria and the examination process as a pathway to eligibility is what underscores the correct choice.

7. What does an SSA "notice of award" signify for a claimant?

A. That the claim has been denied

B. It indicates that a claim has been approved

C. It is a request for additional information

D. That the claimant will need to appeal

A "notice of award" from the Social Security Administration (SSA) signifies that a claim has been approved. When a claimant receives this notice, it confirms that they are eligible for certain benefits, such as Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). The notice typically includes information about the amount of the benefit, when payments will begin, and other important details related to the award. Receiving a notice of award is a significant milestone for claimants, as it represents a favorable outcome after undergoing an often lengthy and complex application process. The approval means that the SSA has reviewed the claim and determined that the individual meets the necessary criteria for receiving benefits. In contrast, options that indicate a claim has been denied, a request for additional information, or the need for an appeal do not align with the purpose or meaning of a notice of award, which is exclusively associated with approval of benefits.

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8. When does the five-month waiting period begin if Sam applies for benefits on December 3, 2017, claiming an onset date of November 8, 2014?

A. July 1, 2016

B. December 3, 2017

C. November 8, 2014

D. June 1, 2016

The correct choice relates to the determination of the onset date and how it impacts the five-month waiting period for benefits. When an individual applies for benefits, the waiting period does not start on the date of the application itself, but rather after the individual is found to be eligible for the benefits. In this case, since the onset date of the disability is noted as November 8, 2014, the five-month waiting period begins five months after that date. Thus, calculating five months from November 8, 2014, leads to an end date of April 8, 2015, meaning that the individual would then be eligible to start receiving benefits from that point onward. However, for purposes of determining the next available benefit payment, the period would be reviewed against the prior disability determination, leading to a waiting period that runs until an eligibility determination is made. The five-month period stretches through to July 1, 2016, thus providing a contextual understanding of how the waiting period functions in relation to the onset date of the disability, rather than the application date. This highlights why the starting point of July 1, 2016, is critical to this determination, as it is the completion of the five-month waiting period post the

9. If a couple moves to a state that does not recognize common law marriage after living in a state that does, what happens to their marital status?

A. They lose their marital status

B. They retain marital status for SSA purposes

C. It depends on how long they lived in the first state

D. They must reapply for recognition

The correct answer indicates that the couple retains their marital status for Social Security Administration (SSA) purposes. This is important because the SSA recognizes common law marriages that were legally established in states that recognize such unions, even if the couple later moves to a state that does not recognize common law marriage. The reason for this retention is that federal statutes, including those governing Social Security, aim to ensure that individuals who were legally married, according to the laws of the state in which they established their marriage, are granted the same rights and benefits regardless of their current state of residence. This approach preserves the legal rights associated with their marital status, as the couple's original union was valid under the laws of the state where it was formed. In contrast, the other options suggest scenarios that do not accurately reflect the recognition of common law marriages by the SSA. For example, losing marital status or needing to reapply for recognition does not apply since the marriage is already recognized. Additionally, the length of time spent in the first state does not affect their ongoing marital status at the federal level, especially concerning SSA benefits.

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10. What is the standard mileage rate used for tax deductions?

A. A fixed rate established by the IRS for personal travel miles

B. A maximum deductible limit set by the taxpayer

C. A fixed rate established by the IRS for business miles driven

D. Variable rates based on the vehicle's make and model

The standard mileage rate set by the IRS is specifically designed for business miles driven. This rate allows taxpayers to deduct a specific amount per mile driven for business purposes, intended to simplify the process of calculating travel-related deductions on tax returns. It is important to note that this rate can vary each year based on cost-of-living factors and other economic considerations, reflecting changes in operating costs for vehicles but always remains fixed in terms of how it applies to business-related travel. For example, if a self-employed individual drove their car for business purposes, they can multiply the business miles driven by the established standard mileage rate to determine their deductible expenses. This approach is generally advantageous as it provides a straightforward method for claiming tax deductions without needing to document actual vehicle expenses, such as gas, maintenance, and depreciation. In contrast, the other choices do not accurately represent the IRS's standard mileage rate for business travel. While there are other factors involved in personal travel deductions and maximum limits that might be set by individual taxpayers based on their situations, the specific focus here is on the IRS-established rate for business usage, making the correct choice clear.

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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://edpna.examzify.com

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

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