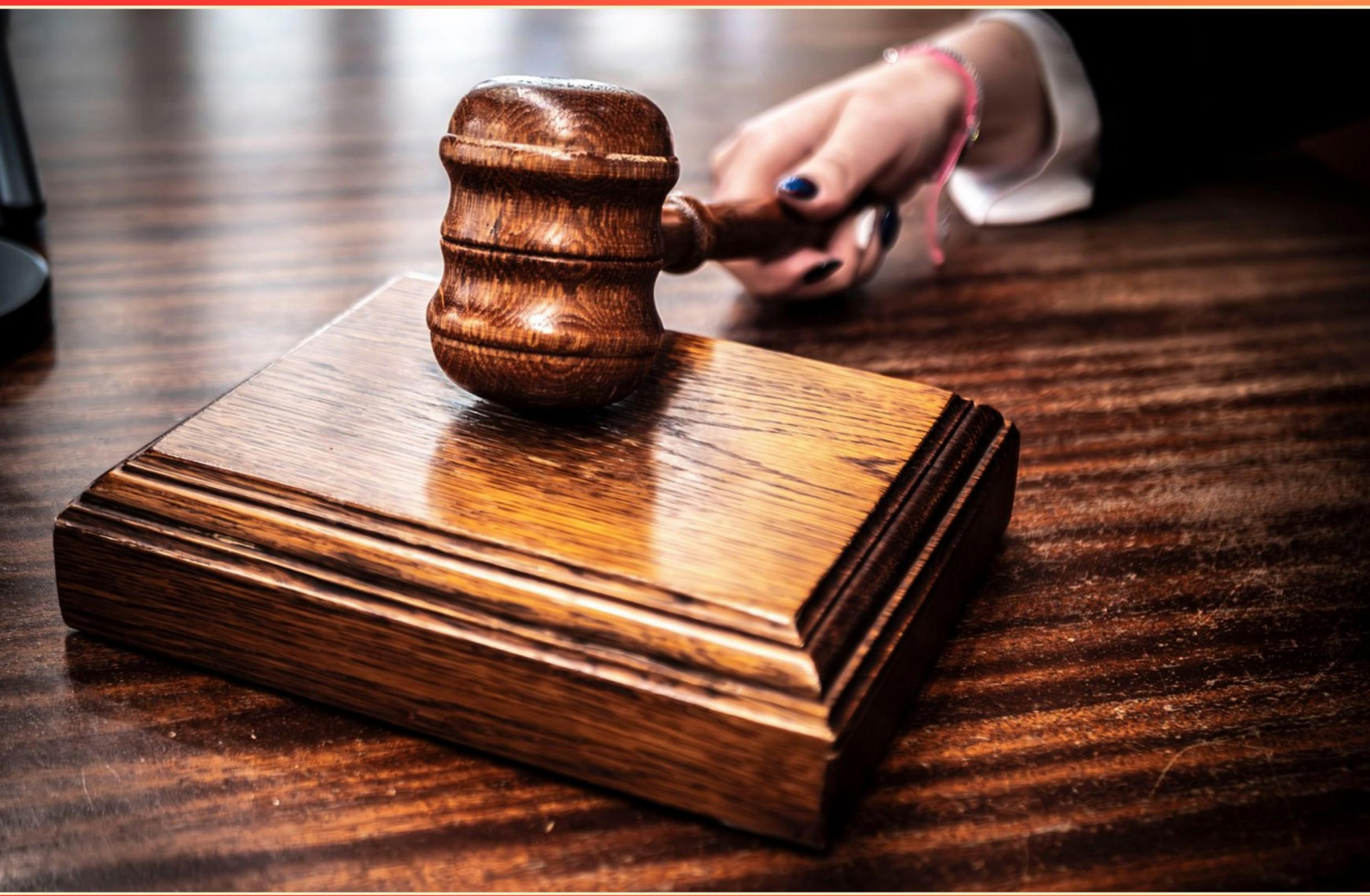
NVRA CERTIFIED VERBATIM REPORTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nvraverbatimreporter.examzify.com

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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 reference is authored by Okrent, CJ (2012)?

A. NVRA Advisory Opinions

B. Okrent, CJ (2012)

C. The Gregg Reference Manual

D. The Complete Court Reporter's Handbook (5th Ed.)

2. In sales terminology, what is the buyer called?

A. Buyer

B. Purchaser

C. Customer

D. Vendee

3. Which term denotes the professional responsibility of a reporter to be fair and unbiased toward all participants in a proceeding?

A. Off the Record

B. Impartiality

C. Oath

D. Parenthetical Notation

4. Which rule states that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment cannot be used at trial?

A. Estate

B. Et al.

C. Et seq

D. Exclusionary rule

5. Who may grant a new trial when post-trial duties cannot be performed or a new trial is necessary for some other reason?

A. The Appellate Court

B. The District Attorney

C. The Jury

D. The Successor Judge

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6. In the context of wills or trusts, what term describes a person who benefits from distributions made by another?

A. Beneficiary

B. Heir

C. Legatee

D. Donee

7. Which term is Latin for 'thus in the original'?

A. Search warrant

B. Sic

C. Sequester

D. Side-bar

8. Which term describes the process for reviewing and challenging the outcomes of certification tests?

A. Introduction

B. Critiques and Appeals

C. Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (1999)

D. Validation

9. What prefix means without or away?

A. an-

B. ante-

C. anti-

D. bronch-

10. Which sources provide authoritative support for the answers to test questions?

A. Editorial Notes

B. Supplemental Materials

C. Official References

D. Candidate Sources

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which reference is authored by Okrent, CJ (2012)?

A. NVRA Advisory Opinions

B. Okrent, CJ (2012)

C. The Gregg Reference Manual

D. The Complete Court Reporter's Handbook (5th Ed.)

Matching a reference to its author and year is about spotting the entry that literally shows the author's name followed by the publication year in parentheses. The correct entry is the one that lists Okrent, CJ (2012). That exact author-year pairing confirms both who wrote it and when it was published, which is what the question asks. The other options point to different works or lack that specific author-year pairing, so they don't match the criterion.

2. In sales terminology, what is the buyer called?

A. Buyer

B. Purchaser

C. Customer

D. Vendee

In sales terminology, the formal label for the party who receives goods or property in a contract is the vendee. This term is used in legal and conveyancing language, paired with the seller who is the vendor. So you'll often see phrases like "the vendor conveys to the vendee," which makes vendee the precise term for the buyer in formal documents. Generic terms like buyer or purchaser describe the role in everyday language, but the question is aiming for the specific legal designation used in contracts. Customer refers to a relationship or routine buyer and isn't the formal contract term. That's why vendee is the best answer.

3. Which term denotes the professional responsibility of a reporter to be fair and unbiased toward all participants in a proceeding?

A. Off the Record

B. Impartiality

C. Oath

D. Parenthetical Notation

Impartiality is the standard that describes a reporter's duty to be fair and unbiased toward all participants in a proceeding. It means recording everything accurately and evenly, without inserting personal opinions or showing favoritism, so the transcript reflects exactly who spoke and what was said. This neutrality protects the record's integrity and credibility in a legal setting. The other terms don't describe this ongoing obligation: Off the Record refers to parts not to be transcribed, an Oath is the pledge to tell the truth but not the measure of ongoing fairness, and a Parenthetical Notation notes nonverbal cues or clarifications rather than the reporter's ethical stance toward neutrality.

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4. Which rule states that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment cannot be used at trial?

A. Estate

B. Et al.

C. Et seq

D. Exclusionary rule

The key idea is that evidence gathered in violation of the Fourth Amendment is not admissible at trial. This is known as the exclusionary rule, a doctrine that enforces constitutional protections by suppressing illegally obtained evidence to deter unlawful police conduct and preserve the integrity of the judicial process. The Fourth Amendment guards against unreasonable searches and seizures, and when that protection is breached, the rule usually requires excluding the resulting evidence from being used to prove guilt. There are narrow exceptions that can allow such evidence in some circumstances, but the general principle remains: unlawful collection means the evidence doesn't get presented to the jury. The other terms listed are unrelated Latin phrases used in legal writing and do not describe a rule about evidence.

5. Who may grant a new trial when post-trial duties cannot be performed or a new trial is necessary for some other reason?

A. The Appellate Court

B. The District Attorney

C. The Jury

D. The Successor Judge

When post-trial duties can't be performed, the person who can take over and authorize a new trial is the successor judge. If the original judge is unavailable or unable to handle post-trial responsibilities, a successor judge steps in and has the authority to grant a new trial if the circumstances warrant it. This ensures the case can proceed properly through post-trial stages without undue delay. The appellate court handles review and can order a new trial on appeal, but that's a separate path from post-trial proceedings. The District Attorney represents the state's position, and the jury's role ends with the verdict; neither grants a new trial.

6. In the context of wills or trusts, what term describes a person who benefits from distributions made by another?

A. Beneficiary

B. Heir

C. Legatee

D. Donee

In wills and trusts, the person who benefits from distributions is called a beneficiary. This term is the broad, standard label for anyone entitled to income or principal from the instrument. A legatee is a specific bequest recipient named in a will, which is a type of beneficiary but more narrowly defined. An heir is someone who would inherit by default if there's no will, and a donee is someone who receives a gift in other contexts. So, the general term that best fits "a person who benefits from distributions made by another" is beneficiary.

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7. Which term is Latin for 'thus in the original'?

A. Search warrant

B. Sic

C. Sequester

D. Side-bar

In quoting sources, you use a term that signals you're reproducing the text exactly as it appeared, including any unusual wording or errors. That term is sic, which is Latin for "thus" or "so." Placing sic after a quoted segment tells the reader that what follows is unchanged from the original source, not corrected or modernized by the editor. This preserves the author's original voice and helps readers see any quirks or mistakes as part of the source material. The other terms are unrelated to this function: a search warrant is a legal document authorizing a search, sequester means to isolate or set aside, and side-bar refers to a private discussion in court.

8. Which term describes the process for reviewing and challenging the outcomes of certification tests?

A. Introduction

B. Critiques and Appeals

C. Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing (1999)

D. Validation

Validation is the process of gathering evidence to support that test scores meaningfully reflect what the test is intended to measure and that the decisions based on those scores are justified and defensible. In certification programs, this means confirming that the outcomes—such as pass/fail decisions or score interpretations—align with job tasks, are fair across different groups, and rely on reliable, legitimate scoring rules. Validation involves reviewing how well the test content matches the duties it's meant to assess, ensuring the passing thresholds are appropriate, and addressing any concerns about fairness or accuracy with data and evidence. This overarching, evidence-based review process is why validation is the term that best describes reviewing and challenging certification outcomes.

9. What prefix means without or away?

A. an-

B. ante-

C. anti-

D. bronch-

An- is the prefix that means without or away. It shows absence, as in anemia (not enough red blood cells) and anaerobic (without oxygen). It's typically used before vowels, which is why you see forms like an- before words starting with a vowel. The other options don't express absence: ante- means before, anti- means against, and bronch- is a root referring to the airway, not a prefix indicating negation.

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10. Which sources provide authoritative support for the answers to test questions?

A. Editorial Notes

B. Supplemental Materials

C. Official References

D. Candidate Sources

The main idea is that answers on a formal exam should be grounded in sources that carry official authority. Official references are the materials created or endorsed by the organization that oversees the test, providing the definitive rules, standards, or procedures that justify why an answer is correct. They are the trusted, verifiable foundation that all question explanations rely on, ensuring consistency and accuracy across the test. Editorial notes offer commentary but aren't the official record, and supplemental materials or candidate-supplied sources are additional or non-authoritative and can vary in reliability. So, for solid, verifiable backing of exam answers, official references are the authoritative source.

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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://nvraverbatimreporter.examzify.com

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

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