

AAERT CERTIFIED DEPOSITION REPORTER (CDR) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What shape is associated with the cardioid microphone pickup pattern?**
 - A. Square
 - B. Heart-shaped
 - C. Circular
 - D. Triangular
- 2. What is the meaning of the suffix "-lysis"?**
 - A. Study of
 - B. Changing
 - C. Loosening/Cutting
 - D. Above
- 3. Which type of microphone is characterized by a moving coil mechanism?**
 - A. Condenser Microphone
 - B. Dynamic Microphone
 - C. Lavalier Microphone
 - D. Boundary Microphone
- 4. How are changes made to a deposition transcript after the session?**
 - A. Changes are made by the court reporter post-session
 - B. Changes are documented during the read and sign phase
 - C. Changes are made by the attorney during review
 - D. Changes are submitted by the witness after the session
- 5. What does the prefix "poly-" mean?**
 - A. Backwards
 - B. Many
 - C. Around
 - D. Fearing
- 6. Which root word means "outside"?**
 - A. Exo-
 - B. Endo-
 - C. Epi-
 - D. Hydro-

7. Which description best fits the circuit court of appeals?

- A. Final level of the court system
- B. Federal appellate level immediately below the Supreme Court
- C. Local trial courts
- D. State-level appellate courts

8. What does "attorney-client privilege" entail during depositions?

- A. It allows clients to disclose all information without consequences
- B. It protects confidential communications between clients and their attorneys
- C. It permits attorneys to discuss case details with outsiders
- D. It mandates that all communications be recorded

9. What root word defines "light" in medical terminology?

- A. Photo
- B. Pneumo
- C. Sarco
- D. Poly

10. What distinguishes a gooseneck microphone?

- A. It imitates a traditional microphone shape
- B. It has a solid base and a flexible neck
- C. It is designed for outdoor use
- D. It uses omnidirectional pickup

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What shape is associated with the cardioid microphone pickup pattern?

- A. Square
- B. Heart-shaped**
- C. Circular
- D. Triangular

The cardioid microphone pickup pattern is associated with a heart-shaped design. This characteristic shape indicates that the microphone is most sensitive to sound coming from the front and gradually diminishes its sensitivity to sound originating from the sides, with minimal pickup from the rear. The heart shape effectively illustrates how sound is captured, focusing on a specific direction while rejecting noise from the surroundings. This design is particularly beneficial in live sound and recording environments, as it helps to isolate the desired audio source, reducing background noise and feedback.

2. What is the meaning of the suffix "-lysis"?

- A. Study of
- B. Changing
- C. Loosening/Cutting**
- D. Above

The suffix "-lysis" originates from the Greek word "luisis," meaning a loosening or dissolution. In various scientific and medical contexts, it is used to indicate a process that involves breaking down or loosening tissues, cells, or complex structures. This can be seen in terms such as "analysis," which refers to the process of breaking down information into its components to better understand it, or "hemolysis," which is the breakdown of red blood cells. This understanding of "-lysis" as relating to loosening or cutting sets it apart from other suffixes that denote different concepts, such as "-ology," which indicates a study, or suffixes that might imply an elevation or change, as reflected in the other options provided. The specificity of "-lysis" in indicating a breakdown process makes it a distinct and important suffix in both medical and general scientific terminology.

3. Which type of microphone is characterized by a moving coil mechanism?

- A. Condenser Microphone
- B. Dynamic Microphone**
- C. Lavalier Microphone
- D. Boundary Microphone

The dynamic microphone is characterized by a moving coil mechanism, which consists of a diaphragm attached to a coil of wire located within a magnetic field. When sound waves hit the diaphragm, it moves, causing the coil to move within the magnetic field, which generates an electrical current. This mechanism is robust and well-suited for high sound pressure levels, making dynamic microphones a popular choice for live sound applications and recording loud sound sources, such as vocals and instruments. In contrast, other types of microphones utilize different technologies. For instance, condenser microphones rely on a thin diaphragm placed close to a backplate to form a capacitor, which varies in capacitance to produce an electrical signal, while lavalier microphones are small, clip-on microphones typically used for interviews or presentations and can be either dynamic or condenser. Boundary microphones are designed to capture sound from a specific area, often used in conference settings, but they do not operate on a moving coil mechanism. Understanding the mechanisms behind different types of microphones helps identify their appropriate applications and advantages in various sound recording and amplification scenarios.

4. How are changes made to a deposition transcript after the session?

- A. Changes are made by the court reporter post-session
- B. Changes are documented during the read and sign phase**
- C. Changes are made by the attorney during review
- D. Changes are submitted by the witness after the session

Changes to a deposition transcript following the session typically occur during the "read and sign" phase. This is a crucial step in the deposition process where the witness is given the opportunity to review their testimony for accuracy. During this phase, the witness can identify any mistakes, inaccuracies, or clarifications they would like to make, ensuring that the final transcript accurately reflects their statements. The read and sign phase allows for a structured approach to making changes, which can include typographical errors, misstatements, or even alterations in phrasing for clarity. The documentation of changes during this phase ensures that there is a formal record of what modifications were made and why, which is essential for the integrity of the deposition process. This process is distinct from the roles of the court reporter, who is responsible for the accurate transcription of the deposition, or the attorney, who may review the transcript but does not make changes themselves. Changes submitted by the witness outside of this structured phase may lack the necessary context or formal acknowledgment, making the read and sign phase the appropriate and recognized method for making corrections.

5. What does the prefix "poly-" mean?

- A. Backwards
- B. Many**
- C. Around
- D. Fearing

The prefix "poly-" originates from the Greek word "polus," meaning "many." In various contexts, it is used to denote something that consists of multiple parts or reflects a large quantity. For example, in terms such as "polygamy" (marrying multiple partners) or "polycarbonate" (a type of plastic made from multiple carbonate groups), the prefix signifies the presence of many elements or units. This understanding is crucial as it allows for a clearer interpretation of various scientific, medical, and general terms that incorporate the prefix. Recognizing that "poly-" translates specifically to "many" helps in grasping the meaning of numerous complex words across different fields.

6. Which root word means "outside"?

- A. Exo-**
- B. Endo-
- C. Epi-
- D. Hydro-

The root word that means "outside" is indeed "Exo-." This prefix is derived from Greek, where it signifies something that is external or situated on the outside. It is commonly used in various scientific and medical terms to denote an external position or structure, such as in "exoskeleton," which refers to an external skeleton that supports and protects an animal's body. In contrast, the other root words possess different meanings. "Endo-" refers to something that is internal or inside, as seen in terms like "endoscope," which is a device used to examine inside the body. "Epi-" means "upon" or "over," indicating a position on the surface or above, as in "epidermis," which is the outer layer of skin. "Hydro-" pertains to water, often used in contexts related to fluids or liquid domains, such as "hydroelectric." Thus, "Exo-" is the correct and fitting choice for the meaning "outside."

7. Which description best fits the circuit court of appeals?

- A. Final level of the court system
- B. Federal appellate level immediately below the Supreme Court**
- C. Local trial courts
- D. State-level appellate courts

The circuit court of appeals serves as the federal appellate level immediately below the Supreme Court. This means that it is the next tier in the judicial hierarchy where cases can be appealed after being decided in lower courts. The primary function of the circuit courts of appeals is to review decisions made by district courts and ensure that federal laws and constitutional principles have been correctly interpreted and applied. This structure allows for cases to undergo judicial scrutiny before potentially reaching the Supreme Court, which has the discretion to choose which cases it will hear. Thus, the circuit court of appeals plays a crucial role in the federal judicial system, acting as a filter and providing a uniform interpretation of federal laws across different jurisdictions. In contrast, the description of the final level of the court system pertains to the Supreme Court, not the circuit court of appeals. Local trial courts are typically where cases begin and differ significantly from appellate courts, which focus on reviewing prior court decisions. State-level appellate courts are their distinct entities, generally responsible for reviewing decisions made in the state court system.

8. What does "attorney-client privilege" entail during depositions?

- A. It allows clients to disclose all information without consequences
- B. It protects confidential communications between clients and their attorneys**
- C. It permits attorneys to discuss case details with outsiders
- D. It mandates that all communications be recorded

The concept of "attorney-client privilege" is a fundamental principle in legal practice that serves to protect the confidentiality of communications between a client and their attorney. This privilege ensures that any exchanged information remains confidential and cannot be disclosed without the client's consent, fostering an environment where clients can speak freely and honestly with their attorneys. During depositions, the privilege does not just enable clients to share their thoughts freely; it explicitly safeguards the integrity of those communications from being revealed during legal proceedings. This is crucial for maintaining trust in the attorney-client relationship, encouraging clients to provide all relevant information to their legal representatives without fear of it being used against them later in court or disclosed to third parties. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the scope or intent of attorney-client privilege, such as suggesting that it allows unrestricted disclosure of information or mandates recording all communications.

9. What root word defines "light" in medical terminology?

- A. Photo**
- B. Pneumo
- C. Sarco
- D. Poly

The root word that defines "light" in medical terminology is "photo." This prefix comes from the Greek word "phōs," which means light. It is frequently used in various medical and scientific terms that pertain to light or radiation, such as "phototherapy," which refers to the use of light in treatment, and "photophobia," which denotes an aversion to light. Understanding this root helps in decoding numerous medical terms linked to light phenomena or treatments that involve light. The other options do not pertain to light. "Pneumo" relates to air or lungs, "sarco" refers to flesh or muscle, and "poly" indicates many or multiple. Therefore, "photo" is the only option that accurately conveys the meaning of light in a medical context.

10. What distinguishes a gooseneck microphone?

- A. It imitates a traditional microphone shape
- B. It has a solid base and a flexible neck**
- C. It is designed for outdoor use
- D. It uses omnidirectional pickup

A gooseneck microphone is characterized by its solid base and flexible neck, which allows for precise positioning of the microphone element. The flexibility in the neck enables users to adjust the microphone to an optimal angle for sound pickup, making it especially useful in settings like conference rooms, podiums, and for capturing audio in various environments. This design enhances its usability by ensuring the microphone can be moved easily and held securely in place. The other choices do not effectively capture the distinctive feature of a gooseneck microphone. For instance, imitating a traditional microphone shape does not define its unique qualities. Similarly, while some gooseneck microphones may be adapted for outdoor use, this is not a specific trait that distinguishes them from other types. Lastly, while many gooseneck microphones may use omnidirectional pickup patterns, this feature alone is not exclusive to them, as other microphones can also employ similar pickup patterns. The primary distinction remains the combination of a solid base and a flexible neck, which allows for versatile positioning.

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://aaertcdr.examzify.com>

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

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