

AAERT Certified Electronic Reporter (CER) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What term is used for the final decision given by a jury?**
 - A. Judgment**
 - B. Verdict**
 - C. Ruling**
 - D. Resolution**
- 2. Common law is primarily considered what type of law?**
 - A. Obvious law**
 - B. Statutory law**
 - C. Judge-made law**
 - D. Constitutional law**
- 3. True or False: CME, IME, and EOP are terms that can be used interchangeably.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on context**
 - D. Only in insurance claims**
- 4. Can a digital reporter become a CSR?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only with additional training**
 - D. Depends on certification**
- 5. What term describes a fact witness that may not give an opinion?**
 - A. Expert Witness**
 - B. Character Witness**
 - C. Lay Witness**
 - D. Percipient Witness**

- 6. Why might attending court hearings be necessary for electronic reporters?**
- A. To reduce transcription costs**
 - B. To familiarize themselves with courtroom procedures**
 - C. To network with legal teams**
 - D. To promote their services**
- 7. What does dismissal of a case without prejudice allow?**
- A. The action cannot be brought again**
 - B. The action can be brought again at another time**
 - C. The case must go to trial**
 - D. The defendant wins automatically**
- 8. Which type of witness provides facts and/or opinions about the case?**
- A. Expert Witness**
 - B. Lay Witness**
 - C. Character Witness**
 - D. Percipient Witness**
- 9. What does U.S.C. stand for?**
- A. United States Code**
 - B. United States Constitution**
 - C. Unified State Court**
 - D. U.S. Code of Regulations**
- 10. What does "fed third" represent when transcribing federal volumes?**
- A. F.2d**
 - B. 3d.F**
 - C. F.3d**
 - D. 3.Fd**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What term is used for the final decision given by a jury?

- A. Judgment**
- B. Verdict**
- C. Ruling**
- D. Resolution**

The term "verdict" specifically refers to the final decision made by a jury concerning the outcome of a trial. In a court of law, after deliberating on the evidence presented during the trial, the jury reaches a verdict that determines the guilt or innocence of a defendant in a criminal case or the liability in a civil case. This decision is formally announced in court and serves as the jury's definitive conclusion based on the facts and legal standards provided during the proceedings. The other terms have distinct meanings within the legal context. "Judgment" often refers to the formal decision issued by a judge based on the verdict, while "ruling" generally pertains to a decision made by a judge on a specific motion or issue during the course of a trial. "Resolution," on the other hand, can refer to the solution to a dispute but does not specifically denote a decision from a jury. Understanding these distinctions highlights why "verdict" is the precise term for the jury's final determination.

2. Common law is primarily considered what type of law?

- A. Obvious law**
- B. Statutory law**
- C. Judge-made law**
- D. Constitutional law**

Common law is primarily considered judge-made law because it originates from the decisions made by judges in individual cases rather than from legislative statutes or written laws. Over time, these judicial decisions create precedents that guide future case law, allowing the legal principles to evolve based on specific circumstances and interpretations by the courts. This form of law is characterized by its reliance on judicial rulings and the principle of stare decisis, where past decisions are followed in similar future cases. As judges apply existing legal principles to new facts, they contribute to the development of common law, shaping the legal landscape based on judicial reasoning and interpretation. The other types of law mentioned, such as statutory law and constitutional law, are created through specific governmental processes and do not develop from judicial interpretations over time. Therefore, the classification of common law as judge-made law accurately reflects its nature and origin in the legal system.

3. True or False: CME, IME, and EOP are terms that can be used interchangeably.

A. True

B. False

C. Depends on context

D. Only in insurance claims

The statement is false because CME (Clinical Medical Evaluation), IME (Independent Medical Examination), and EOP (Explanation of Payment) refer to distinct concepts within the medical and insurance fields, each serving a unique purpose. CME generally refers to evaluations performed to assess the medical condition of a patient, commonly used in ongoing treatment scenarios. This assessment is typically conducted by a healthcare professional in the context of patient care. IME, on the other hand, is an examination performed by a physician who is independent of the patient's regular care team, often used to provide objective assessments in the context of legal claims or disputes. This can include personal injury cases, workers' compensation claims, or disability evaluations. EOP is a statement or document that details how a claim was processed by an insurance company, including the amount covered and any remaining patient obligations. This term is specific to the insurance sector and outlines the payment process involving healthcare services rendered. Because these terms relate to different processes and contexts within healthcare and insurance, they cannot be used interchangeably. Each term carries its own specific meaning and application, highlighting the importance of using precise language in professional settings.

4. Can a digital reporter become a CSR?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with additional training

D. Depends on certification

A digital reporter cannot automatically become a Certified Shorthand Reporter (CSR) because the two roles require different skill sets and certifications. A CSR typically utilizes shorthand techniques for transcription, which is a specialized form of note-taking that relies on a unique set of symbols to capture speech in real-time. This requires specific training and proficiency in shorthand systems, which a digital reporter does not necessarily possess. While there might be opportunities for a digital reporter to transition to a CSR role, this would generally involve additional training specifically focused on shorthand and the accompanying certification process. Therefore, stating that a digital reporter cannot be a CSR without indicating the nuances of additional training or certification requirements reflects the distinction between the two professions succinctly. This clarity helps emphasize the importance of proper training and certification in legal recording fields.

5. What term describes a fact witness that may not give an opinion?

- A. Expert Witness**
- B. Character Witness**
- C. Lay Witness**
- D. Percipient Witness**

The term that best describes a fact witness who may not provide an opinion is a lay witness. A lay witness is someone who testifies based on their personal knowledge or observation of the events in question, without offering expert opinions or interpretations. Their role is to provide factual accounts that are relevant to the case, which helps establish the context and the circumstances surrounding the events. In contrast, an expert witness is qualified to give opinions based on specialized knowledge or expertise in a certain field. A character witness speaks to the character traits of a party involved in the case, and a percipient witness is specifically one who perceived the events in question directly, but this term does not exclude them from providing opinions, which a lay witness does not do. Therefore, lay witnesses are strictly limited to sharing what they know factually, making them distinct in their role compared to other types of witnesses.

6. Why might attending court hearings be necessary for electronic reporters?

- A. To reduce transcription costs**
- B. To familiarize themselves with courtroom procedures**
- C. To network with legal teams**
- D. To promote their services**

Attending court hearings is vital for electronic reporters primarily to familiarize themselves with courtroom procedures. Gaining a firsthand understanding of the dynamics within the courtroom, including the roles of different participants, the flow of proceedings, and specific protocols, allows electronic reporters to capture the record accurately and efficiently. This familiarity enhances their performance, ensuring they are prepared to handle various situations that may arise during hearings, such as interruptions or complex legal arguments. This knowledge contributes significantly to their ability to provide precise and reliable records, which is crucial in the legal field. By observing actual court proceedings, electronic reporters learn not only the language and terminology used but also the pacing and nuances of the interactions that occur, all of which are essential for high-quality reporting.

7. What does dismissal of a case without prejudice allow?

- A. The action cannot be brought again
- B. The action can be brought again at another time**
- C. The case must go to trial
- D. The defendant wins automatically

Choosing dismissal of a case without prejudice allows for the possibility of bringing the action again at another time. This means that the plaintiff retains the right to file a new lawsuit on the same claim or action in the future. The term "without prejudice" indicates that the dismissal does not affect the merits of the case, allowing the underlying issues to be revisited. In legal practice, this option is typically utilized when a plaintiff may need to gather more evidence, amend the complaint, or resolve certain procedural matters before re-filing. It preserves the rights of the plaintiff to pursue the case later, making it a flexible choice in the legal process.

8. Which type of witness provides facts and/or opinions about the case?

- A. Expert Witness**
- B. Lay Witness
- C. Character Witness
- D. Percipient Witness

An expert witness is someone who possesses specialized knowledge or expertise in a particular field relevant to the case. This knowledge can encompass a variety of professional areas such as medical, scientific, financial, or technical disciplines. The primary role of an expert witness is to provide the court with factual information and informed opinions that are beyond the understanding of the average person. These opinions are based on their expertise and are intended to assist the judge or jury in understanding complex issues related to the case. For example, a medical expert may explain the implications of a specific injury and how it could affect a person's life, while an expert in forensics could analyze evidence and draw conclusions that support or refute claims made in the case. The contributions of an expert witness can significantly influence the outcomes of legal proceedings because they provide clarity and context to specialized knowledge that supports arguments and helps in decision-making. In contrast, a lay witness typically shares observations based on their personal perceptions without being qualified to provide expert opinions. Character witnesses provide testimony regarding a person's character rather than the specifics of the case. Percipient witnesses are those who perceive an event related to the case and provide firsthand accounts, usually recounting what they saw or heard, rather than offering expert analysis.

9. What does U.S.C. stand for?

- A. United States Code**
- B. United States Constitution**
- C. Unified State Court**
- D. U.S. Code of Regulations**

The correct answer is that U.S.C. stands for United States Code. The United States Code is a comprehensive compilation of federal laws organized by subject matter and published as a set of volumes. This codification serves as the official source for federal statutory law in the United States and is essential for legal research and reference. It encompasses all general and permanent laws passed by Congress, making it a vital resource for legal professionals, researchers, and anyone interested in federal legislation. The other options do not accurately represent the abbreviation U.S.C. The United States Constitution is the foundational legal document of the country but is not referred to as U.S.C. Unified State Court is not a commonly recognized entity relating to federal law, and while there are regulations governing various areas of law, the term "U.S. Code of Regulations" is not an established designation; the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) would be more accurate for regulatory texts. Thus, United States Code is the correct interpretation of U.S.C.

10. What does "fed third" represent when transcribing federal volumes?

- A. F.2d**
- B. 3d.F**
- C. F.3d**
- D. 3.Fd**

"Fed third" refers specifically to the citation for the third series of the Federal Reporter, which is indicated by the abbreviation "F.3d". This series contains opinions from the United States Court of Appeals, and it is essential for legal professionals to accurately reference court decisions. Each designation in legal citations follows a standard format where "F" represents the Federal Reporter, the number "3" indicates that this is the third series, and "d" stands for decisions. This citation is important for legal documentation because it allows practitioners and judges to locate precedents and relevant case law effectively. Mastering these citations is a crucial skill for those involved in legal transcription and documentation, ensuring clarity and precision in legal records.

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://aaert-certifiedelectronicreporter.examzify.com>

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