

Guam Notary Practice Exam (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

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- 1. What is one of the primary roles of a notary public?**
 - A. To advocate for clients' interests**
 - B. To verify the authenticity of signatures**
 - C. To file legal documents with the court**
 - D. To provide legal advice**

- 2. Which of the following qualifications must be shown in the statement of personal qualifications?**
 - A. The applicant's social security number**
 - B. The applicant's criminal history**
 - C. The applicant's financial background**
 - D. The applicant's religious affiliation**

- 3. What is the cost that a notary may charge for providing a photocopy of an entry in the journal?**
 - A. One Dollar (\$1)**
 - B. Five Dollars (\$5)**
 - C. Twelve Dollars (\$12)**
 - D. Twenty Dollars (\$20)**

- 4. What happens if there is a significant misstatement in a notarial application?**
 - A. The application may be expedited**
 - B. The application will be automatically approved**
 - C. The application may be denied**
 - D. The application process will remain unaffected**

- 5. Who must sign the notary's journal at the time of notarization?**
 - A. The notary's employer**
 - B. The individual receiving the notarial service**
 - C. Anyone present during the notarization**
 - D. The two witnesses validating the document**

- 6. What are examples of Satisfactory Evidence of Identity?**
- A. Any club membership card**
 - B. A utility bill with the individual's name**
 - C. A government-issued ID with photograph and signature or personal knowledge of identity**
 - D. A birth certificate or social security card**
- 7. Why is maintaining a notary journal important?**
- A. It provides a record of fees charged**
 - B. It protects the notary from liability**
 - C. It serves as evidence of the notary's compliance with laws**
 - D. It helps in tracking the notary's income**
- 8. What costs may the Notary Public Revolving Fund cover?**
- A. Only travel expenses for notaries**
 - B. All administrative and equipment costs subject to appropriation**
 - C. Only personnel costs for the Attorney General**
 - D. Costs of legal training only**
- 9. Which authority can revoke a notary's commission?**
- A. The local government office**
 - B. The Attorney General**
 - C. The state judiciary**
 - D. The notary's employer**
- 10. What does the term "moral turpitude" generally refer to?**
- A. Minor infractions in legal practice**
 - B. Acts that are morally reprehensible**
 - C. Traffic violations**
 - D. Negligence in notarial practice**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is one of the primary roles of a notary public?

- A. To advocate for clients' interests**
- B. To verify the authenticity of signatures**
- C. To file legal documents with the court**
- D. To provide legal advice**

One of the primary roles of a notary public is to verify the authenticity of signatures. This responsibility is crucial in ensuring that the identities of individuals signing documents are confirmed and that the signatures represent the true intent of the signers. By witnessing signatures and confirming the identity of the signers through valid identification, notaries help prevent fraud and maintain the integrity of legal documents. The significance of this role lies in the trust placed in notaries as impartial witnesses. Their certification adds a layer of credibility to documents such as contracts, property deeds, and wills. This verification process ensures that all parties involved can be confident that the signatures are genuine, which is essential for the enforceability of these documents in legal settings.

2. Which of the following qualifications must be shown in the statement of personal qualifications?

- A. The applicant's social security number**
- B. The applicant's criminal history**
- C. The applicant's financial background**
- D. The applicant's religious affiliation**

The correct answer is that the applicant's criminal history must be shown in the statement of personal qualifications. This requirement is critical because a notary public must demonstrate integrity and a clean record, as their role involves witnessing and certifying important documents. The presence of a criminal history could indicate a lack of reliability or trustworthiness, which could undermine the duties expected of a notary. In many jurisdictions, including Guam, the law requires that applicants disclose their criminal history to ensure that individuals in this important public role maintain a standard of ethical conduct. This scrutiny helps to protect the public from potential fraud or misconduct and maintains the integrity of the notarization process.

3. What is the cost that a notary may charge for providing a photocopy of an entry in the journal?

- A. One Dollar (\$1)**
- B. Five Dollars (\$5)**
- C. Twelve Dollars (\$12)**
- D. Twenty Dollars (\$20)**

When determining the appropriate charge a notary may impose for providing a photocopy of an entry in their journal, it is important to reference the specific regulations or guidelines set forth by the governing body overseeing notarial practices in Guam. The correct charge is typically established by statute or regulatory standards, which are designed to standardize costs and keep them reasonable for the public. In this instance, charging five dollars is consistent with the typical fee structures seen across various jurisdictions for similar services. This fee reflects both the time the notary spends preparing the photocopy and the administrative costs associated with maintaining their journal entries. The other fee amounts can be considered excessive or not in alignment with standard practices for such services in many jurisdictions. The correct answer maintains parity with reasonable expectations and legal allowances for notary services, ensuring both affordability for clients and fair compensation for notaries.

4. What happens if there is a significant misstatement in a notarial application?

- A. The application may be expedited**
- B. The application will be automatically approved**
- C. The application may be denied**
- D. The application process will remain unaffected**

A significant misstatement in a notarial application can lead to denial of the application. Notarial officials are responsible for ensuring that all documents are accurate and truthful. If there is a major error or misrepresentation, it undermines the integrity of the application process and the notarial act itself. Such misstatements could indicate a lack of trustworthiness or reliability, which are critical attributes for a notary public. Furthermore, the denial serves not only as a corrective measure for that specific application but also upholds the overall standards of notarial practices, ensuring that only qualified individuals who provide honest information can hold the office of notary. This is critical in maintaining the public's trust in notarial services.

5. Who must sign the notary's journal at the time of notarization?

- A. The notary's employer**
- B. The individual receiving the notarial service**
- C. Anyone present during the notarization**
- D. The two witnesses validating the document**

In the context of notary practice, it is essential for the individual receiving the notarial service to sign the notary's journal at the time of notarization. This practice ensures that there is a clear, verifiable record of the transaction. The signature serves multiple purposes: it confirms that the signer was present during the notarization, verifies their identity, and establishes consent to the notarization process. Additionally, having the recipient of the notarial service sign the journal provides a layer of accountability for both the notary and the signer. This documentation can prove crucial in the event that the notarization is later called into question. It is a standard procedure designed to uphold the integrity of the notarial act and protect all parties involved. In contrast, other individuals such as the notary's employer, witnesses, or anyone simply present during the notarization do not have a mandated role in signing the journal. Their involvement, while potentially important for other reasons, does not relate to the requirements of documenting the notarization itself. This focus on the recipient reflects the foundational principles of notarial acts, emphasizing the direct relationship between the notary and the individual receiving services.

6. What are examples of Satisfactory Evidence of Identity?

- A. Any club membership card**
- B. A utility bill with the individual's name**
- C. A government-issued ID with photograph and signature or personal knowledge of identity**
- D. A birth certificate or social security card**

Satisfactory evidence of identity is crucial for a notary public to verify that a signer is who they claim to be. The most reliable forms of identification typically include government-issued identification, given their stringent requirements for issuance and their standardization. A government-issued ID, such as a driver's license or passport, that includes both a photograph and signature provides both visual and confirmed identity verification. It assures the notary that the individual is not only the person whose name is being presented but also that they have been officially recognized by a governmental agency. Additionally, personal knowledge of the individual's identity can serve as a legitimate form of identification, especially in contexts where a physical ID is not available. This method involves the notary affirming their acquaintance with the individual, sufficiently supporting their identity based on past interactions. Comparably, options like a utility bill, although they can be used for verification of address, do not serve as strong sources of identity verification because they lack a photo and signature. Similarly, a birth certificate and social security card, while valid documents in other contexts, do not fulfill the criteria of being a reliable, current form of identification for the purposes of notarization. These documents serve different functions and do not in themselves establish the identity of the individual before

7. Why is maintaining a notary journal important?

- A. It provides a record of fees charged
- B. It protects the notary from liability
- C. It serves as evidence of the notary's compliance with laws**
- D. It helps in tracking the notary's income

Maintaining a notary journal is crucial as it serves as evidence of the notary's compliance with laws. A notary journal contains detailed records of each notarial act executed, including information such as the date and time of the act, the type of document, the identities of the signers, and any witnesses. This record-keeping is essential, as it demonstrates that the notary is following state laws and regulations governing their duties. In the event of a dispute, complaint, or legal challenge, having a well-maintained journal provides proof that the notary acted in accordance with established standards, potentially protecting both the notary and the parties involved. While the other options may hold importance in certain contexts, they do not fully capture the primary legal and protective function that a notary journal serves. For instance, while tracking fees and income can be beneficial for business purposes, it does not emphasize the legal importance of compliance. Likewise, while a journal may help in demonstrating good practices that could reduce liability, its primary role remains as an official record of compliance.

8. What costs may the Notary Public Revolving Fund cover?

- A. Only travel expenses for notaries
- B. All administrative and equipment costs subject to appropriation**
- C. Only personnel costs for the Attorney General
- D. Costs of legal training only

The Notary Public Revolving Fund is designed to support the operational aspects of notary public functions, which includes a broad range of expenses. It can cover all administrative and equipment costs as long as these are subject to appropriation. This means that funds can be allocated for necessary resources such as office supplies, training programs, equipment for processing notarial acts, and other administrative needs that support the effective functioning of the notary public services. The flexibility inherent in option B allows for comprehensive support, which is important for notaries to perform their duties efficiently and effectively. This financial backing ensures that notaries have access to proper training, the necessary tools, and any administrative support required to uphold the integrity and efficiency of notarial services. The other options present limitations that do not reflect the comprehensive nature of the fund. For example, restricting coverage solely to travel expenses, personnel costs for the Attorney General, or only costs of legal training does not align with the overall purpose of providing a robust support system for notaries.

9. Which authority can revoke a notary's commission?

- A. The local government office
- B. The Attorney General**
- C. The state judiciary
- D. The notary's employer

The authority that can revoke a notary's commission is typically the Attorney General. This is because the Attorney General oversees the enforcement of notarial laws and ensures that notaries adhere to the legal standards set forth in their jurisdiction. The revocation process is often initiated if a notary public is found to be acting unethically or failing to comply with the state regulations governing notarial acts. In this context, even though the local government office, state judiciary, or a notary's employer may have roles related to notarial practices, they do not possess the authority to revoke a notary's commission. The local government office may be responsible for issuing commissions, while the state judiciary might be involved in judicial matters, but it is the Attorney General who holds the power to ensure compliance and take action when necessary. A notary's employer does not have any formal jurisdiction over a notary's commission and cannot independently revoke it.

10. What does the term "moral turpitude" generally refer to?

- A. Minor infractions in legal practice
- B. Acts that are morally reprehensible**
- C. Traffic violations
- D. Negligence in notarial practice

The term "moral turpitude" generally refers to acts that are morally reprehensible, which encompasses a wide range of behavior that is considered contrary to community standards of justice, honesty, or good morals. This concept is significant in legal contexts, particularly in areas such as professional licensing and immigration, where a finding of moral turpitude can have serious implications. It serves as a benchmark for determining the character of an individual, especially when considering their qualifications for certain positions or privileges. Moral turpitude includes serious offenses such as fraud, theft, or violent crimes, and it speaks to the inherent quality of the act being against societal moral standards. Recognizing this helps maintain the integrity required in various professional and legal practices, including the responsibilities of notaries public who are entrusted with important legal documents and actions. The other options presented all pertain to less severe or different categories of misconduct, which do not capture the severe ethical violation implied by moral turpitude.

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://guamnotary.examzify.com>

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

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