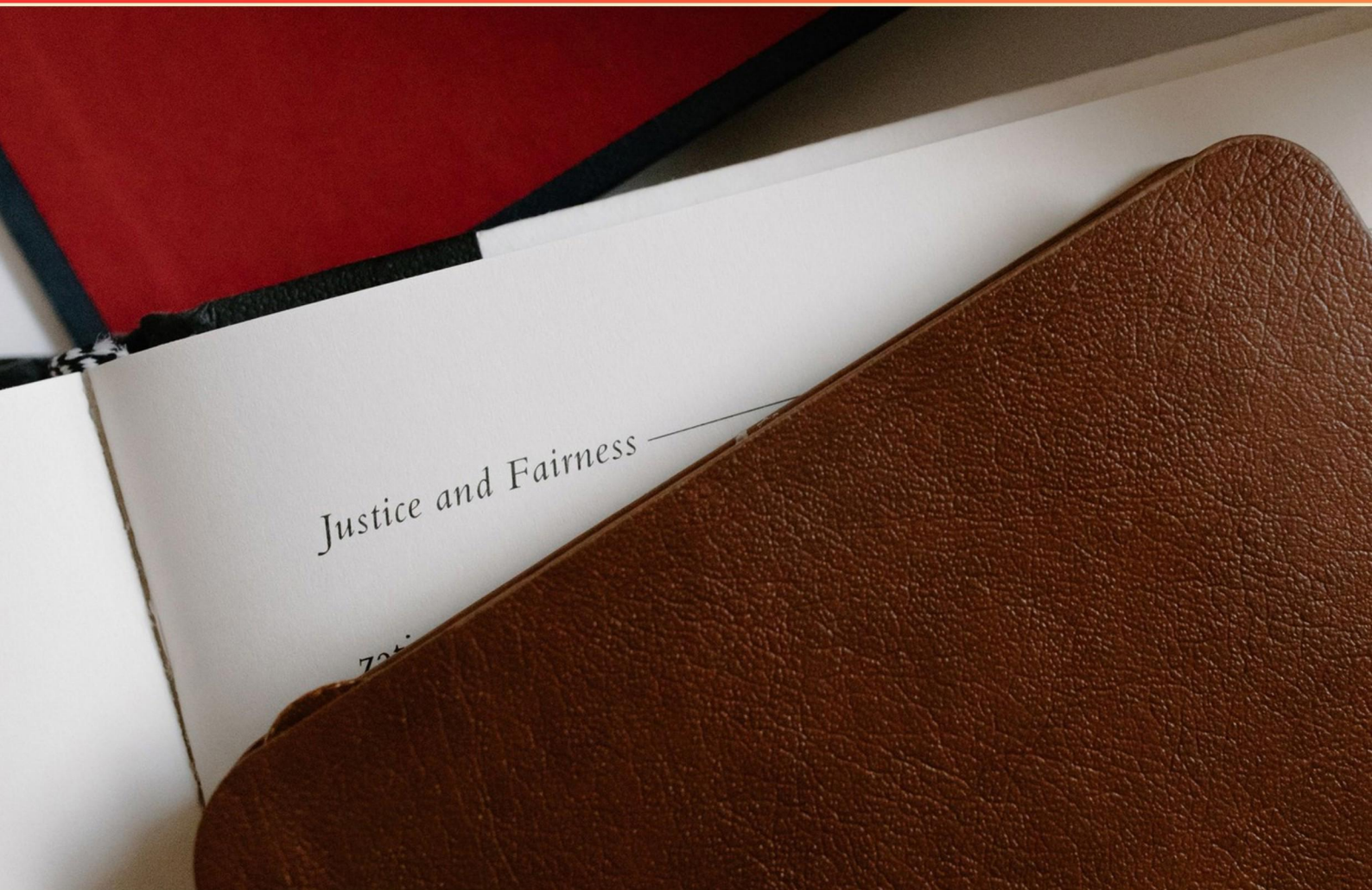


# IRCRI BLOCK 2 LEGAL TERMINOLOGY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which term describes the group from which jurors are selected and may be drawn for a trial?
  - A. Petit jury
  - B. Grand jury
  - C. Jury pool
  - D. Venire
2. Which term means false swearing under oath?
  - A. False swearing
  - B. Perjury
  - C. Ad hoc
  - D. Lien
3. Which term refers to a legal claim against property to secure payment or performance?
  - A. Summons
  - B. Ad hoc
  - C. Lien
  - D. Pendente lite
4. In citations, which abbreviation means 'and others'?
  - A. Ibid.
  - B. Et al.
  - C. Sic
  - D. Q.E.D.
5. Which term refers to the geographic location where a case is heard or decided?
  - A. Jurisdiction
  - B. Damages
  - C. Admissibility
  - D. Venue

- 6. What term refers to an item of personal property?**
- A. Real property
  - B. Fixture
  - C. Chattel
  - D. Land
- 7. What fiduciary duties does an agent owe to a principal in an agency relationship?**
- A. Loyalty, care, and full disclosure.
  - B. Profit maximization and secrecy.
  - C. Punctuality and attendance.
  - D. No duties beyond following explicit instructions.
- 8. Which term is used to describe a person who has duties to act in the interests of others, such as trustees, guardians, and agents?**
- A. Beneficiary
  - B. Fiduciary
  - C. Client
  - D. Principal
- 9. Which description best defines a patent?**
- A. A mark used to identify goods.
  - B. A government grant of exclusive rights to an inventor for a limited period in exchange for disclosure of the invention.
  - C. A confidential business information.
  - D. A right to use land.
- 10. Which term means while suit is pending?**
- A. pendente lite
  - B. in limine
  - C. ante litis
  - D. during suit

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term describes the group from which jurors are selected and may be drawn for a trial?**

- A. Petit jury
- B. Grand jury
- C. Jury pool
- D. Venire**

*In jury selection, the key distinction is between the source pool and the actual jury. The term venire refers to the group summoned to court and eligible to serve as jurors—the pool from which individual jurors may be chosen for a trial. From this venire, jurors are selected through voir dire to form the petit jury that hears the case. The other terms denote different things: a petit jury is the actual panel that renders the verdict in a specific case; a grand jury is a separate panel that determines whether there is probable cause to indict; and a jury pool is a more informal way to refer to potential jurors, but venire is the precise legal term for the drawn-from group.*

**2. Which term means false swearing under oath?**

- A. False swearing
- B. Perjury**
- C. Ad hoc
- D. Lien

*Perjury is the act of knowingly making false statements while under oath in a legal proceeding or sworn document. It captures the formal crime of lying after taking an oath, which is exactly what "false swearing under oath" describes. While "false swearing" can describe the act, the specific legal term for the offense is perjury. The other terms don't fit: ad hoc means something created for a particular purpose and is unrelated here, and a lien is a legal claim against property to secure a debt, also unrelated.*

**3. Which term refers to a legal claim against property to secure payment or performance?**

- A. Summons
- B. Ad hoc
- C. Lien**
- D. Pendente lite

*A lien is a legal claim against property that serves as security for a debt or for the performance of an obligation. It attaches to the property, meaning the owner can't freely sell or transfer it until the debt is paid or the obligation fulfilled. This mechanism gives the creditor a right to satisfy the debt from the property if needed, through sale or other means. Common examples include a mortgage lien on real estate, a mechanic's lien for work performed, or a government tax lien for unpaid taxes. This matches the described concept exactly: a legal claim against property used to secure payment or performance. The other terms don't describe a security interest in property—summons starts a court case, ad hoc means improvised for a specific purpose, and pendente lite refers to the status of proceedings during litigation rather than a property-based security interest.*

#### 4. In citations, which abbreviation means 'and others'?

- A. Ibid.
- B. Et al.**
- C. Sic
- D. Q.E.D.

*et al.* is the abbreviation used in citations to mean "and others." It comes from Latin *et alii*, and after listing the first author, you add *et al.* to indicate there are additional contributors without naming them all. This keeps references concise while still crediting the work. *Ibid.* refers to the immediately preceding source, used to repeat a citation; *sic* indicates that quoted text is exactly as in the source (including errors); *Q.E.D.* marks the end of a proof.

#### 5. Which term refers to the geographic location where a case is heard or decided?

- A. Jurisdiction
- B. Damages
- C. Admissibility
- D. Venue**

The concept being tested is venue, which is the geographic location where a case is heard or decided. Venue determines the most appropriate place for trial based on ties to the parties or the events, such as where the incident occurred, where the defendant resides, or where witnesses and evidence are located. This is different from jurisdiction, which is the court's authority to hear a case, regardless of where it is heard. Damages refer to monetary compensation, and admissibility concerns whether evidence is legally permissible at trial. Knowing that, venue best matches the description of the location for hearing a case. For example, a car accident occurring in a particular county is typically heard in that county's court as the venue. If venue is improper, the case can be transferred to the proper venue, but the core idea remains the trial location.

#### 6. What term refers to an item of personal property?

- A. Real property
- B. Fixture
- C. Chattel**
- D. Land

Chattel is the term for movable personal property. In property terms, real property covers land and anything attached to it, while a fixture is something that started as personal property but has become part of the real property because it's attached and intended to stay. Land refers to the actual tract of earth. So when you're talking about an item of personal property, the right word is chattel—items you can move and own separately from the land, like furniture, cars, or jewelry.

**7. What fiduciary duties does an agent owe to a principal in an agency relationship?**

- A. Loyalty, care, and full disclosure.**
- B. Profit maximization and secrecy.
- C. Punctuality and attendance.
- D. No duties beyond following explicit instructions.

*The key idea is that an agent has fiduciary duties to act in the principal's best interests, with honesty and proper care. Loyalty means putting the principal's interests above the agent's own, avoiding conflicts of interest, and not seizing opportunities that belong to the principal. Care means using reasonable skill and diligence in carrying out the agency tasks. Full disclosure requires the agent to share all information material to the principal's decisions, including any potential conflicts or facts that could affect the principal's interests. Together, these duties capture the fundamental responsibilities an agent owes. Other options miss important parts of what fiduciaries owe. Profit maximization and secrecy aren't standard fiduciary duties in themselves; secrecy is related to confidentiality, but profit-maximizing as a duty isn't a formal obligation. Punctuality and attendance are about performance habits, not fiduciary duties. And stating there are no duties beyond following explicit instructions ignores the implied duties of loyalty, disclosure, and care that accompany the agency relationship, even when not explicitly commanded.*

**8. Which term is used to describe a person who has duties to act in the interests of others, such as trustees, guardians, and agents?**

- A. Beneficiary
- B. Fiduciary**
- C. Client
- D. Principal

*The concept is fiduciary duty: a person who must act in the best interests of others because they hold authority or assets in trust. Trustees manage property for beneficiaries, guardians oversee the welfare of a ward, and agents act on behalf of a principal. Because of this trusted position, the fiduciary owes strict duties: loyalty and care, avoidance of conflicts of interest, full disclosure, and acting in good faith for the other party's benefit, even if it narrows their own options. A beneficiary is the person who benefits from the arrangement, not the one who bears the duty. A client is someone who hires a professional to help them, and a principal is the one who authorizes an agent's actions. These roles describe what each party does, but the one who owes the duties to others is the fiduciary.*

## 9. Which description best defines a patent?

- A. A mark used to identify goods.
- B. A government grant of exclusive rights to an inventor for a limited period in exchange for disclosure of the invention.**
- C. A confidential business information.
- D. A right to use land.

*Patents are government-granted, time-limited exclusive rights given to an inventor in exchange for making the invention public through a full patent specification. This arrangement incentivizes innovation: the inventor gets a temporary monopoly to profit from the invention, while the public gains knowledge about how it works when the patent discloses the invention. Patents are subject to examination by a patent office and require the invention to be novel, non-obvious, and useful. The protection lasts for a limited period (commonly around 20 years) and is typically restricted to the jurisdiction that grants the patent. The other descriptions don't fit: a mark used to identify goods is a trademark, which protects branding rather than the invention itself. Confidential business information describes trade secrets, which are kept secret and do not involve a government grant or a finite protected term. A right to use land refers to property or lease rights, unrelated to patent protection.*

## 10. Which term means while suit is pending?

- A. pendente lite**
- B. in limine
- C. ante litis
- D. during suit

*In civil procedure, pendente lite expresses actions or orders that apply while the case is still being litigated. It literally means "during litigation," signaling provisional relief or protections granted until a final judgment is reached. This is used for things like temporary support or injunctions pending the outcome of the suit. The other options describe different moments: in limine refers to motions sought at the threshold before trial, ante litis means before the suit is filed, and "during suit" is a plain English description rather than the specific Latin term. Therefore, pendente lite is the term that means while the suit is pending.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ircriblock2legalterms.examzify.com>

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

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