

# NCRA Registered Professional Reporter (RPR) 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. Which term refers to the action of making something known or advertising?**
  - A. Affidavit**
  - B. Adverting**
  - C. Analogous**
  - D. Adjusting**
  
- 2. Which of the following refers to representations that are shown or depicted by diagrams?**
  - A. Diagrammatic**
  - B. Concomitant**
  - C. Consummate**
  - D. Commingle**
  
- 3. What word describes someone who is refusing to compromise?**
  - A. Obstinate**
  - B. Intransigent**
  - C. Accommodating**
  - D. Flexible**
  
- 4. Which of the following best describes a person who is easily angered?**
  - A. Calm**
  - B. Irrascible**
  - C. Composed**
  - D. Patient**
  
- 5. Which term would be associated with the expression of a thought or idea style?**
  - A. Phraseology**
  - B. Syntax**
  - C. Grammar**
  - D. Dialect**

- 6. What term describes the regular church members?**
- A. Congregation**
  - B. Laity**
  - C. Clergy**
  - D. Ministry**
- 7. What is the term for something being complete or perfect in the highest degree?**
- A. Consummate**
  - B. Commingle**
  - C. Concede**
  - D. Concomitant**
- 8. What is an academic degree conferred after completing undergraduate studies called?**
- A. Associate**
  - B. Doctorate**
  - C. Baccalaureate**
  - D. Master's**
- 9. What is the medical term for excessive or profuse bleeding?**
- A. Hemorrhage**
  - B. Hemostasis**
  - C. Bloodletting**
  - D. Embolism**
- 10. What word refers to strong disapproval or a bad reputation caused by public criticism?**
- A. Calumny**
  - B. Obloquy**
  - C. Infamy**
  - D. Slander**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term refers to the action of making something known or advertising?**

**A. Affidavit**

**B. Adverting**

**C. Analogous**

**D. Adjusting**

The term "adverting" specifically relates to the action of making something known or bringing attention to it, often in the context of advertising or marketing. In legal settings and documentation, adverting can refer to the act of directing someone's attention to particular facts or issues. This aligns well with the notion of advertising, which is about promoting goods, services, or information to the public. The other terms presented do not convey the same meaning. An affidavit is a written statement confirmed by oath, often used in legal contexts. Analogous refers to something that is comparable or similar to something else, usually in relation to drawing parallels in arguments or concepts. Adjusting typically implies modifying or changing something to achieve a desired result or balance, which does not correlate with the concept of making something known. Thus, the selection of "adverting" as the answer is justified based on its direct association with the act of making information known or advertised.

**2. Which of the following refers to representations that are shown or depicted by diagrams?**

**A. Diagrammatic**

**B. Concomitant**

**C. Consummate**

**D. Commingle**

The term that best fits the definition of representations shown or depicted by diagrams is "diagrammatic." Diagrams are visual representations that illustrate or explain particular concepts, processes, or structures, making the term "diagrammatic" the most appropriate choice. This word specifically relates to the use of diagrams, emphasizing the graphic nature of the representations being discussed. In contrast, "concomitant" refers to something that accompanies or is related to another thing but does not specifically involve diagrams. "Consummate" generally means to complete or fulfill something to the highest degree, which is unrelated to the representation of information through diagrams. "Commingle" means to mix or blend together, which does not pertain to the idea of depicting information through diagrams. Thus, the choice of "diagrammatic" directly correlates with the context of the question and accurately describes the nature of representations depicted by diagrams.

**3. What word describes someone who is refusing to compromise?**

**A. Obstinate**

**B. Intransigent**

**C. Accommodating**

**D. Flexible**

The term "intransigent" accurately characterizes someone who is unwilling to compromise, showing a steadfast refusal to change their position or opinions. This word conveys a sense of being rigid and resolute in one's beliefs or decisions, often leading to conflict or stalemate in discussions or negotiations. Intransigent individuals typically hold firm to their viewpoints and are not easily swayed by opposing arguments or persuasion. On the other hand, while "obstinate" can also refer to someone who is stubborn and resistant to change, it doesn't capture the same degree of unwavering commitment to a stance as "intransigent." Furthermore, "accommodating" and "flexible" indicate a willingness to adapt, negotiate, and make compromises, which is the opposite of refusing to compromise. Thus, "intransigent" is the most fitting choice in this context.

**4. Which of the following best describes a person who is easily angered?**

**A. Calm**

**B. Irrascible**

**C. Composed**

**D. Patient**

The term "irascible" specifically refers to someone who is easily provoked to anger or exhibits a tendency to become angry quickly. This adjective captures the nuanced emotional state of a person who has a low threshold for irritation or displeasure. In contrast, terms like "calm," "composed," and "patient" describe individuals who maintain their temper and composure, often exhibiting resilience to provocation or stress. Thus, the choice of "irascible" accurately highlights the characteristic of someone who is quick to anger, aligning perfectly with the requirement of the question, making it the most appropriate selection.

**5. Which term would be associated with the expression of a thought or idea style?**

- A. Phraseology**
- B. Syntax**
- C. Grammar**
- D. Dialect**

The term that best fits the expression of a thought or idea style is phraseology. Phraseology refers to the particular choice and arrangement of words or phrases used in communication. It encompasses the unique way in which ideas are articulated and can reflect individual style, familiarity with certain expressions, and specific contexts in which language is used. For instance, different writers or speakers may prefer certain phrases or structures that distinguish their style, contributing to their voice and tone. Phraseology captures these nuances more effectively than the other options. Syntax pertains to the arrangement of words within sentences and focuses specifically on the rules governing sentence structure. While it is essential for clarity and grammaticality, it does not encompass the broader idea of expressive style. Grammar encompasses the entire system of rules governing language — including syntax, morphology, and punctuation — but does not specifically highlight the individual style of expressing thoughts or ideas. Dialect refers to a particular form of language that is specific to a region or social group. While it can influence style in terms of word choice and pronunciation, it does not specifically address the manner in which one expresses thoughts and ideas on a more personalized level. Thus, phraseology is the term most closely aligned with the concept of the expression style of thoughts or ideas.

**6. What term describes the regular church members?**

- A. Congregation**
- B. Laity**
- C. Clergy**
- D. Ministry**

The term that best describes regular church members is "laity." This refers to the members of a religious community who are not part of the clergy or ordained leadership. Laity typically participates in church activities, worship, and community life, but does not hold a formal position of authority or leadership within the church hierarchy. In contrast, the term "congregation" refers more broadly to a group of people gathered for worship or religious purposes, which may include both clergy and lay members. "Clergy" specifically designates those who are ordained or hold specific religious leadership roles, such as priests or ministers. "Ministry" describes the work or vocation carried out by clergy and laypeople in service to their religious community. Understanding the distinction between these terms is essential for accurately describing the roles and statuses within a church setting.

**7. What is the term for something being complete or perfect in the highest degree?**

- A. Consummate**
- B. Commingle**
- C. Concede**
- D. Concomitant**

The term "consummate" is used to describe something that is complete or perfect in the highest degree. When something is termed as consummate, it signifies that it has reached a pinnacle of excellence or totality, often suggesting that no further improvement or addition is necessary. This term is commonly applied in various fields, such as art, skill, or performance, to convey the idea of achieving an unmatched level of quality or attainment. The other choices do not relate to the concept of completeness or perfection. "Commingle" refers to the act of mixing or combining different elements, "concede" means to acknowledge or admit something, often reluctantly, and "concomitant" refers to something that accompanies another entity but does not imply completeness or perfection. Therefore, "consummate" is distinctly aligned with the idea of being complete or perfect, solidifying its role as the correct choice.

**8. What is an academic degree conferred after completing undergraduate studies called?**

- A. Associate**
- B. Doctorate**
- C. Baccalaureate**
- D. Master's**

The term used to describe an academic degree conferred after completing undergraduate studies is baccalaureate. Typically, this refers to a bachelor's degree, which is awarded after a student has completed their undergraduate coursework, usually requiring four years of study. The baccalaureate serves as a foundational credential in higher education, equipping graduates with essential skills and knowledge in their chosen fields. The other degrees mentioned, such as an associate degree, are generally awarded after two years of study and do not fit the description of a degree granted after completing undergraduate studies at the bachelor's level. A master's degree is a graduate-level degree pursued after earning a bachelor's degree, which means it doesn't apply here, as the question specifies an undergraduate level. A doctorate, on the other hand, is the highest level of academic degree and is typically earned after completing a master's degree or an extensive program in a specific field of study.

**9. What is the medical term for excessive or profuse bleeding?**

- A. Hemorrhage**
- B. Hemostasis**
- C. Bloodletting**
- D. Embolism**

The medical term for excessive or profuse bleeding is "hemorrhage." This term is specifically used to describe the loss of a significant amount of blood from the circulatory system, which can occur internally or externally. Hemorrhage can result from various factors, including trauma, medical conditions, or surgical complications and may vary in its severity. The other terms, while related to blood or bleeding, do not accurately define excessive bleeding. Hemostasis refers to the process of blood clotting and stopping bleeding, which is the body's natural response to hemorrhage. Bloodletting is an outdated medical practice aimed at treating illnesses by withdrawing blood, and it does not relate to the concept of excessive bleeding in a modern context. Embolism, on the other hand, refers to the obstruction of a blood vessel by a foreign body or clotted blood, which may lead to complications but is not a direct reference to bleeding. Understanding these distinctions is crucial in medical terminology, especially in contexts dealing with patient care and clinical scenarios.

**10. What word refers to strong disapproval or a bad reputation caused by public criticism?**

- A. Calumny**
- B. Obloquy**
- C. Infamy**
- D. Slander**

The term that refers to strong disapproval or a bad reputation caused by public criticism is "obloquy." This word specifically denotes harsh criticism or verbal abuse, and it embodies the concept of a reputational fallout resulting from such public disapproval. When someone experiences obloquy, they often face condemnation or disgrace from society, leading to a tarnished reputation. "Obloquy" derives from the Latin "obloquium," which means "speaking against," and it effectively captures the essence of public denunciation and the negative impact it can have on a person's standing in the eyes of others. It is widely used in discussions of social opinion, reputation, and the consequences of criticism. Other terms like "calumny," while related to the act of making false statements intended to damage someone's reputation, do not quite capture the broader idea of public disapproval on its own. "Infamy" typically refers to being famous for a bad quality or deed, often in a historical context, but does not encompass the active criticism aspect. "Slander" specifically addresses the act of making false spoken statements that damage someone's reputation but does not emphasize the overwhelmingly negative public sentiment and its repercussions in the same way "obloquy" does.

## 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://ncrarpr.examzify.com>**

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

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