



Arizona Notary Public

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Practice Questions

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1. Which Arizona official commissions notaries public?

- A. The Governor of Arizona
- B. The Arizona Secretary of State
- C. The county superior court judge
- D. The Arizona State Bar

2. A notary public is best described as which kind of official?

- A. A judicial officer who rules on disputes
- B. An impartial ministerial officer
- C. A licensed attorney
- D. A law enforcement officer

3. In an acknowledgment, the signer is primarily declaring that they:

- A. Swear the contents are true
- B. Signed the document willingly and for the purposes stated
- C. Witnessed someone else sign
- D. Paid the notary fee

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4. How may a notary establish a signer's identity?

- A. Only by personal knowledge
- B. By personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence such as an acceptable ID
- C. By the signer's word alone
- D. By a social media profile



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5. Is an Arizona notary required to keep a journal of notarial acts?

- A. No, it is optional
- B. Yes, Arizona requires a journal of all notarial acts
- C. Only for real estate
- D. Only for online notarizations

6. Which information must appear on an Arizona notary seal?

- A. The notary's home address
- B. The words 'Notary Public,' the notary's name, the county, and the commission expiration date
- C. The notary's photo
- D. The signer's name

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7. What is the maximum fee an Arizona notary may charge per notarial act under current law?

- A. \$2
- B. \$5
- C. \$10
- D. \$25

8. May a notary notarize their own signature?

- A. Yes
- B. No, a notary may not notarize their own signature
- C. Only on personal documents
- D. Only once per year

9. An Arizona notary performs a single acknowledgment for a signer on a real estate document. According to Arizona law, which of the following details is the notary required to record in their journal?

- A. The signer's occupation and employer.
- B. A thumbprint of the signer.
- C. The fee charged for the notarial act.
- D. The name of the title company involved in the transaction.

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10. How long does an Arizona notary public commission last?

- A. 2 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 4 years
- D. 10 years

11. What is the notary's central duty during a notarization?

- A. To confirm the document is legally valid
- B. To verify the signer's identity and willingness
- C. To approve the contents of the document
- D. To provide legal advice

12. Which notarial act requires the signer to take an oath or affirmation that the statements are true?

- A. Acknowledgment
- B. Jurat
- C. Copy certification
- D. Signature witnessing only

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13. Which is an example of acceptable satisfactory evidence of identity?

- A. A library card
- B. A current government-issued photo ID with signature, such as a driver license or passport
- C. A handwritten note
- D. A utility bill

14. Which detail is typically recorded in the notary journal for each act?

- A. The signer's credit score
- B. The date of the act, type of act, and document description
- C. The notary's home value
- D. The weather that day

15. What form does the required Arizona notary seal take?

- A. An embosser only
- B. A rubber/ink stamp that produces a photographically reproducible imprint
- C. A wax seal
- D. A digital watermark only



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16. Is an Arizona notary required to charge a fee for notarizing?

- A. Yes, always the maximum
- B. No, charging a fee is optional
- C. Yes, but only half the maximum
- D. Only for online acts

17. A notary is named to receive money under a document presented for notarization. The notary should:

- A. Notarize it anyway
- B. Decline due to a disqualifying financial/beneficial interest
- C. Charge double
- D. Sign as a witness instead and notarize

18. Which of the following is a mandatory requirement for an official notary seal in Arizona?

- A. It must be an embosser.
- B. It must contain the Great Seal of Arizona.
- C. The ink color must be red or green.
- D. The seal's dimensions must be exactly 2 inches round.

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19. What is the minimum age to be commissioned as a notary public in Arizona?

- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 21
- D. 25

20. Which act may an Arizona notary lawfully perform?

- A. Issue a marriage license
- B. Administer an oath or affirmation
- C. Grant a divorce
- D. Notarize via mental telepathy



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21. For a jurat, when must the signer sign the document?

- A. Any time before appearing
- B. In the presence of the notary
- C. After the notary signs
- D. It does not matter

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22. 'Personal knowledge' of a signer means the notary:

- A. Met the signer once briefly
- B. Knows the individual well enough to be reasonably certain they are who they claim to be
- C. Saw the signer's photo online
- D. Was told the signer's name

23. What identifying information about the signer is recorded in the journal?

- A. Nothing about the signer
- B. The signer's name and the type of identification relied upon (or credible witness)
- C. The signer's bank account
- D. Only the signer's age

24. The Arizona notary seal must include which state symbol or words?

- A. The U.S. flag
- B. The Great Seal of the State of Arizona
- C. The county logo
- D. A bald eagle clip-art

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25. May a notary charge more than the statutory maximum per notarial act?

- A. Yes, for complex documents
- B. No, the statutory maximum may not be exceeded
- C. Yes, on weekends
- D. Yes, for non-residents



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26. May a notary notarize a document for a signer who is not physically present?

- A. Yes, by phone
- B. No, except through authorized remote online notarization
- C. Yes, by email
- D. Yes, if a witness is present

27. A notary in Phoenix is asked to notarize a document for a close friend. The notary has known the friend for over 20 years and can positively identify them. What is the correct procedure regarding the journal entry?

- A. The notary can skip the journal entry entirely since the signer is well-known.
- B. The notary must record all required information but can write 'personal knowledge' in the space for identification.
- C. The notary only needs to get the friend's signature in the journal.
- D. The notary must still require a government-issued ID and record its details.

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28. Which residency requirement must an Arizona notary applicant meet?

- A. Be a resident of any U.S. state
- B. Be a resident of Arizona
- C. Have lived in Arizona for 10 years
- D. Own property in Arizona

29. May a notary who is not an attorney give a customer legal advice about a document?

- A. Yes, if asked politely
- B. No, that is the unauthorized practice of law
- C. Yes, for real estate documents only
- D. Yes, if no fee is charged

30. What is the key difference between an oath and an affirmation?

- A. An oath is written; an affirmation is spoken
- B. An oath invokes a higher power; an affirmation is a secular pledge, but both are legally binding
- C. An affirmation is only for citizens
- D. There is no legal difference in wording or effect at all



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. B — The Arizona Secretary of State

In Arizona, the Secretary of State appoints and commissions notaries public.

2. B — An impartial ministerial officer

A notary is an impartial public officer who performs ministerial (non-discretionary) acts.

3. B — Signed the document willingly and for the purposes stated

In an acknowledgment, the signer acknowledges that they signed the document voluntarily.

4. B — By personal knowledge or satisfactory evidence such as an acceptable ID

Identity may be established by the notary's personal knowledge of the signer or by satisfactory evidence such as a government-issued ID or credible witness.

5. B — Yes, Arizona requires a journal of all notarial acts

Arizona law requires notaries to maintain a journal recording their notarial acts.

6. B — The words 'Notary Public,' the notary's name, the county, and the commission expiration date

The Arizona seal includes 'Notary Public,' the notary's name, the county of commission, the commission expiration date, and the Great Seal of Arizona.

7. C — \$10

Arizona sets a statutory maximum of \$10 per notarial act under current law.

8. B — No, a notary may not notarize their own signature

A notary may never notarize their own signature.

9. C — The fee charged for the notarial act.

Arizona Revised Statutes § 41-319(A) mandates that for each notarial act, the journal entry must include specific details. Among these required elements are the date of the act, a description of the document, the signer's printed name, address, and signature, the type of identification used, and the fee, if any, charged for the service.

10. C — 4 years

An Arizona notary commission is valid for a four-year term.

11. B — To verify the signer's identity and willingness

The notary verifies the signer's identity and that the signer acts willingly and knowingly; it does not vouch for the document's contents.

12. B — Jurat

A jurat requires the signer to swear or affirm to the truth of the contents and to sign before the notary.

13. B — A current government-issued photo ID with signature, such as a driver license or passport

Acceptable evidence is typically a current government-issued identification bearing the signer's photograph



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and signature.

14. B — The date of the act, type of act, and document description

Journal entries generally include the date, type of notarial act, and a description of the document.

15. B — A rubber/ink stamp that produces a photographically reproducible imprint

Arizona requires an ink stamp that is photographically reproducible; an embosser alone is not sufficient.

16. B — No, charging a fee is optional

A notary may charge up to the maximum but is not required to charge any fee.

17. B — Decline due to a disqualifying financial/beneficial interest

A notary with a direct financial or beneficial interest in the document is disqualified from notarizing it.

18. B — It must contain the Great Seal of Arizona.

Per the Arizona Notary Public Reference Manual, a valid notary seal must be a rubber stamp that uses dark ink (like black, dark blue, or dark purple), includes the words 'Notary Public,' the notary's name as commissioned, the county of commission, the commission expiration date, the commission number, and the Great Seal of Arizona.

19. B — 18

An applicant must be at least 18 years old to be commissioned in Arizona.

20. B — Administer an oath or affirmation

Administering oaths and affirmations is among the notarial acts an Arizona notary may perform.

21. B — In the presence of the notary

For a jurat, the signer must sign in the presence of the notary and swear/affirm to the truth of the document.

22. B — Knows the individual well enough to be reasonably certain they are who they claim to be

Personal knowledge means familiarity sufficient to be reasonably certain of the signer's identity without other evidence.

23. B — The signer's name and the type of identification relied upon (or credible witness)

Entries record the signer's name and how identity was established, such as the ID type or a credible witness.

24. B — The Great Seal of the State of Arizona

The seal includes the Great Seal of the State of Arizona.

25. B — No, the statutory maximum may not be exceeded

Charging more than the statutory maximum per act is not permitted.

26. B — No, except through authorized remote online notarization

The signer must appear before the notary; the only remote method is authorized RON.

27. B — The notary must record all required information but can write 'personal knowledge' in the space for identification.

Arizona law allows a notary to use 'personal knowledge' as satisfactory evidence of identity. When this method is used, the notary must make a journal entry and note that personal knowledge was the method of identification used, instead of describing an ID card. All other journal elements, such as the date, document type, and signer's signature, are still required.



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28. B — Be a resident of Arizona

An applicant must be a legal resident of Arizona to be commissioned there.

29. B — No, that is the unauthorized practice of law

A non-attorney notary giving legal advice engages in the unauthorized practice of law.

30. B — An oath invokes a higher power; an affirmation is a secular pledge, but both are legally binding

Both have the same legal effect; an oath appeals to a higher power while an affirmation is a solemn secular pledge.



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