

# Arizona 6-Hour Contract Writing Course Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. In the event of a breach of contract, what might be a consequence specified in the purchase agreement?**
  - A. Parties may seek damages in court**
  - B. This might lead to automatic cancellation of the agreement**
  - C. Look for arbitration options first**
  - D. The buyer may get an extension of the inspection period**
- 2. Which individual is legally competent to sign a contract?**
  - A. Carol has been declared insane by a court.**
  - B. Joan is a 16-year-old emancipated minor.**
  - C. Mike is mentally impaired from a car accident.**
  - D. Ramona is addicted to heroin.**
- 3. What is the cure notice period according to the Arizona purchase contract?**
  - A. Five days**
  - B. One week**
  - C. Three days**
  - D. Two weeks**
- 4. When should the AAR purchase contract cover sheet be provided to buyers?**
  - A. After the seller accepts the buyer's offer**
  - B. Before the buyer signs the buyer-broker agreement**
  - C. Once the buyer has submitted an offer**
  - D. Prior to submitting any offers**
- 5. When a contract is said to be subject to a contingency, what does it imply?**
  - A. The contract has no legal weight**
  - B. The contract is pending further conditions**
  - C. The contract is fully enforceable**
  - D. The contract has been voided**

- 6. Arizona buyer Natalie is curious as to whether the seller has filed an insurance claim for the property in the past. Which of the following is true?**
- A. The seller is not required to disclose insurance claim information from the past.**
  - B. The seller must provide a 10-year insurance claim history of the property within five days of contract acceptance.**
  - C. The seller must provide a five-year insurance claim history of the property within five days of contract acceptance.**
  - D. The seller must provide a three-year insurance claim history of the property within 10 days of contract acceptance.**
- 7. What must be done for a contract to be legally binding under Arizona regulations?**
- A. Calibrated by both parties**
  - B. Be in writing and signed**
  - C. Be notarized**
  - D. Be written in legal terminology**
- 8. What is a significant factor about the commission owed to Charlize by Randy?**
- A. It is based on the final sale price.**
  - B. It remains the same as originally agreed upon.**
  - C. It is waived due to attorney involvement.**
  - D. It can be negotiated after sale completion.**
- 9. What is Arizona broker Frasier permitted to do without breaching fidelity to his buyer client?**
- A. Deposit his client's earnest money deposit in the brokerage's operating account**
  - B. Make offers from several buyer clients on the same property without disclosure**
  - C. Reveal his client's negotiation strategy to the seller's agent**
  - D. Show similar properties to other buyer clients**



**10. What is the first step Percy should take to start searching for his dream house?**

- A. Complete a loan application**
- B. Obtain a pre-qualification letter**
- C. Sign a purchase agreement**
- D. Write an offer**

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## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In the event of a breach of contract, what might be a consequence specified in the purchase agreement?**

**A. Parties may seek damages in court**

**B. This might lead to automatic cancellation of the agreement**

**C. Look for arbitration options first**

**D. The buyer may get an extension of the inspection period**

When a breach of contract occurs, one of the primary consequences often specified in a purchase agreement is the right for the parties to seek damages in court. This is grounded in the legal principle that parties to a contract are entitled to compensation for losses suffered due to another party's failure to fulfill their contractual obligations. Seeking damages can encompass various forms of compensation, including direct monetary losses and consequential damages that may arise from the breach. By allowing parties to pursue legal remedies, the contract helps ensure accountability and encourages the fulfillment of contractual duties. This consequence focuses on protecting the rights of the aggrieved party and providing a means for remediation when a contract is not honored as agreed. The other options may relate to the broader consequences of breach but do not encapsulate the primary legal remedy for breaches as comprehensively as the ability to seek damages.

**2. Which individual is legally competent to sign a contract?**

**A. Carol has been declared insane by a court.**

**B. Joan is a 16-year-old emancipated minor.**

**C. Mike is mentally impaired from a car accident.**

**D. Ramona is addicted to heroin.**

The individual who is legally competent to sign a contract is the emancipated minor, in this case, Joan. Emancipation grants a minor the legal rights and responsibilities of an adult, allowing them to enter into contracts, make decisions regarding their personal affairs, and be held accountable under the law. As a result, Joan has the capability to enter binding agreements, as her emancipated status overrides the general rule that minors cannot contract. In contrast, options like Carol, who has been declared insane, and Mike, who is mentally impaired due to an accident, lack the mental capacity required for contract formation. Contract law emphasizes that individuals must have the ability to understand the consequences of their actions when entering into contracts, which neither Carol nor Mike possesses due to their respective mental states. Ramona, being addicted to heroin, may also not possess the required mental capacity to understand the nature and consequences of a contract fully, as addiction can impair judgment and decision-making abilities. Therefore, Joan, as an emancipated minor, is the only individual in this scenario who is legally competent to enter into a contract.

**3. What is the cure notice period according to the Arizona purchase contract?**

- A. Five days
- B. One week
- C. Three days**
- D. Two weeks

The cure notice period in the Arizona purchase contract is set at three days. This means that if a buyer or seller is in default of the contract, the other party has three days to notify the defaulting party that they need to remedy the breach before further action can be taken. This short period is aimed at facilitating quick resolution and minimizing potential disputes, allowing the defaulting party an opportunity to correct their failure to comply with the contract terms without undue delays. The length of the cure notice period is significant; it reflects the state's emphasis on expediency in real estate transactions. A prompt notice allows the parties involved to either correct minor issues or prepare for potential legal actions, creating a pathway toward maintaining the contract's integrity.

**4. When should the AAR purchase contract cover sheet be provided to buyers?**

- A. After the seller accepts the buyer's offer
- B. Before the buyer signs the buyer-broker agreement
- C. Once the buyer has submitted an offer
- D. Prior to submitting any offers**

The correct answer indicates that the AAR purchase contract cover sheet should be provided to buyers prior to submitting any offers. This is important because the cover sheet contains essential information that helps buyers understand the purchase contract they will be entering into. By providing this sheet upfront, buyers can make informed decisions and fully grasp the terms and implications of the contract before they commit to making an offer on a property. This approach promotes transparency and allows buyers to ask questions or seek clarification on any points they do not understand before they engage in the offer process. Additionally, by having this information beforehand, buyers are better equipped to evaluate their own readiness and ability to comply with the contract terms if their offer is accepted. Providing the cover sheet after an offer is made, or at any later stage, would not serve the same purpose and could potentially lead to misunderstandings or misinformed decisions on the buyer's part. Therefore, ensuring that buyers receive the cover sheet before they submit any offers helps to safeguard their interests and promotes a smoother transaction process.

**5. When a contract is said to be subject to a contingency, what does it imply?**

- A. The contract has no legal weight**
- B. The contract is pending further conditions**
- C. The contract is fully enforceable**
- D. The contract has been voided**

When a contract is described as subject to a contingency, it means that the contract will only become binding or enforceable upon the fulfillment of certain specific conditions or events. These contingencies typically outline circumstances that must be satisfied for the contract to take effect or for the obligations to be enforced. For example, a common contingency in real estate contracts is securing financing; if the buyer is unable to obtain a mortgage by a certain date, they can withdraw from the contract without penalty. This characteristic allows parties to manage risk, as the arrangement will not proceed unless the agreed-upon conditions are met, ensuring that both sides are protected until those conditions are satisfied. In contrast, stating that a contract has no legal weight, is fully enforceable, or has been voided would not accurately reflect the nature of a contingent contract, as those options suggest complete validity without conditions or the absence of potential future enforcement, which does not apply in this context.

**6. Arizona buyer Natalie is curious as to whether the seller has filed an insurance claim for the property in the past. Which of the following is true?**

- A. The seller is not required to disclose insurance claim information from the past.**
- B. The seller must provide a 10-year insurance claim history of the property within five days of contract acceptance.**
- C. The seller must provide a five-year insurance claim history of the property within five days of contract acceptance.**
- D. The seller must provide a three-year insurance claim history of the property within 10 days of contract acceptance.**

The correct answer reflects the legal requirement in Arizona regarding the disclosure of insurance claims related to residential properties. Sellers are mandated to provide a five-year history of any insurance claims made on the property. This requirement is in place to ensure potential buyers like Natalie are fully informed about any past issues that might affect the property's value or the buyer's decision to purchase it. By requiring this disclosure within five days of contract acceptance, it ensures that buyers have timely access to critical information that could influence their negotiations and decision-making process. It also promotes transparency and protects buyers from unforeseen problems related to previous claims. The stipulation of five years also aligns with the typical concerns buyers may have regarding significant repairs or damages that may have affected the property during that time frame.

**7. What must be done for a contract to be legally binding under Arizona regulations?**

- A. Calibrated by both parties**
- B. Be in writing and signed**
- C. Be notarized**
- D. Be written in legal terminology**

For a contract to be legally binding under Arizona regulations, it is essential that it is in writing and signed by the parties involved. This requirement aligns with the Statute of Frauds, which mandates that certain types of contracts must be documented in writing to be enforceable. Contracts that involve significant obligations, such as real estate transactions or agreements that cannot be performed within one year, generally fall under this rule. The necessity for a contract to be in writing provides a clear record of the agreement and the obligations of each party, minimizing potential disputes regarding terms and conditions. Additionally, requiring signatures confirms the voluntary intention of the parties to be bound by the agreement, reinforcing its legitimacy and enforceability in a legal context. Other options, such as being notarized or written in legal terminology, while they may enhance the formality or clarity of the contract, are not essential requirements for a contract to achieve legal binding status in Arizona. Notarization is often used to validate the authenticity of signatures but is not a strict requirement. Similarly, while using legal terminology can be beneficial for clarity and precision, a contract does not need to adhere to formal legal jargon to be valid. The critical focus remains on the writing and the signatures of the parties involved.

**8. What is a significant factor about the commission owed to Charlize by Randy?**

- A. It is based on the final sale price.**
- B. It remains the same as originally agreed upon.**
- C. It is waived due to attorney involvement.**
- D. It can be negotiated after sale completion.**

The commission owed to Charlize by Randy remaining the same as originally agreed upon is significant because it establishes the binding nature of the contract terms agreed prior to the transaction. In contractual agreements, once a commission structure is set and accepted by both parties, it typically remains fixed unless explicitly renegotiated or modified through mutual consent. This consistency helps ensure clarity and predictability regarding compensation for services rendered, which is especially important in real estate transactions where parties rely on the contractual terms to make financial decisions. In this case, if the commission were to fluctuate or change based on other factors such as the sales price or after-the-fact negotiations, it could create confusion or disputes that may complicate the sale process. Knowing the commission is fixed allows both Charlize and Randy to focus on the transaction itself without concern for unexpected changes to payment obligations.



- 9. What is Arizona broker Frasier permitted to do without breaching fidelity to his buyer client?**
- A. Deposit his client's earnest money deposit in the brokerage's operating account**
  - B. Make offers from several buyer clients on the same property without disclosure**
  - C. Reveal his client's negotiation strategy to the seller's agent**
  - D. Show similar properties to other buyer clients**

Frasier, as a broker in Arizona, is permitted to show similar properties to other buyer clients without breaching his duty of fidelity to any one buyer. Fidelity refers to the obligation to act in the best interest of the client, maintaining loyalty and confidentiality in the relationship. By showing other buyer clients similar properties, Frasier is simply exercising his role as a broker, responding to the market demand, and serving the interests of multiple clients without compromising any specific client's position or confidential information. Each client has different preferences and needs, and it is entirely reasonable for a broker to assist multiple clients looking for properties in the same category or area. In contrast, depositing a client's earnest money into a brokerage's operating account could potentially lead to commingling of funds, which is not considered an appropriate business practice. Making offers from multiple clients on the same property without disclosure could create conflicts of interest and a lack of transparency. Revealing a client's negotiation strategy to the seller's agent compromises the client's position and confidentiality, which is a direct breach of fidelity. Therefore, showing similar properties to other buyers is the only permissible action that maintains fiduciary responsibility and loyalty to each buyer client.

- 10. What is the first step Percy should take to start searching for his dream house?**
- A. Complete a loan application**
  - B. Obtain a pre-qualification letter**
  - C. Sign a purchase agreement**
  - D. Write an offer**

The first step Percy should take in searching for his dream house is to obtain a pre-qualification letter. This document is crucial as it gives him an idea of how much he can afford and helps him understand his budget when looking for properties. It also signals to sellers that he is a serious buyer with financial backing, enhancing his credibility in the competitive real estate market. Obtaining a pre-qualification letter involves providing preliminary financial information to a lender, who will then assess his financial situation and estimate the loan amount for which he may qualify. This step secures a clearer picture of available financing options and price ranges, allowing Percy to narrow his search effectively. By starting with this step, Percy can make informed decisions as he progresses in the home-buying process, leading to more successful negotiations and an overall smoother transaction.

## 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://az6hrcontractwriting.examzify.com>**

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