

Colorado State Real Estate Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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. What must a broker provide in relation to the brokerage relationships they choose to offer?**
 - A. Complete transparency with all clients**
 - B. A set fee structure for services rendered**
 - C. Only the relationships they choose to offer**
 - D. A detailed list of competitor brokerages**
- 2. Which type of contract does NOT fall under Rule F?**
 - A. Contracts for existing homes**
 - B. Contracts for newly constructed homes with warranties**
 - C. Standard purchase agreements**
 - D. Leases to own agreements**
- 3. What happens if the buyer does not provide notice by the Loan Objection Deadline?**
 - A. The contract terminates**
 - B. The buyer loses their earnest money**
 - C. The buyer can extend the deadline**
 - D. The seller must lower the price**
- 4. If prior year taxes of \$1,854 are owed by the seller, what impact does this have during closing?**
 - A. The seller is credited for future payments.**
 - B. The seller incurs a debit on the settlement sheet.**
 - C. The buyer takes on the tax burden.**
 - D. The lender pays off the taxes directly.**
- 5. What is the cost of pouring a 6-foot wide sidewalk on a corner lot if the sidewalk costs \$0.68 per sq. ft.?**
 - A. \$568.00**
 - B. \$587.52**
 - C. \$600.00**
 - D. \$620.40**

- 6. Which regulation specifies the conditions under which a broker can cooperate with out-of-state brokers?**
- A. Commission Rule E-22**
 - B. Commission Rule E-23**
 - C. Commission Rule E-24**
 - D. Commission Rule E-25**
- 7. When can a broker withdraw money they placed in their trust account for a client?**
- A. Anytime without restrictions**
 - B. With consent of their client**
 - C. After notifying the real estate commission**
 - D. Only after the sale is completed**
- 8. What documentation is necessary for an earnest money deposit?**
- A. A letter of intent**
 - B. An invoice**
 - C. A formal purchase agreement**
 - D. A promissory note or another recognized form**
- 9. What impact does the homestead exemption have on a head of family householder in Colorado?**
- A. It allows unlimited equity**
 - B. It protects against all financial obligations**
 - C. It provides limited protection from debt**
 - D. It is invalid after a bankruptcy**
- 10. What must accompany an application for a real estate license in a new state for applicants previously licensed elsewhere?**
- A. Proof of residency**
 - B. Complaints and disciplinary actions records**
 - C. A personal statement**
 - D. Letters of recommendation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must a broker provide in relation to the brokerage relationships they choose to offer?

- A. Complete transparency with all clients**
- B. A set fee structure for services rendered**
- C. Only the relationships they choose to offer**
- D. A detailed list of competitor brokerages**

In the context of brokerage relationships, a broker is required to provide clients with information about the specific relationships they choose to offer. This means that brokers must clarify what types of agency relationships they are willing to engage in, such as whether they are acting as a seller's agent, buyer's agent, or a dual agent. The objective is to ensure that clients understand the nature and scope of the brokerage services they will receive, which helps establish trust and clarity in the professional relationship. By offering transparency about their brokerage relationships, brokers are complying with state regulations intended to protect consumers in real estate transactions. It emphasizes the importance of delineating service expectations and responsibilities, which is crucial for informed decision-making by clients. This clarity fosters a better understanding of who the broker represents, thereby aligning the service expectations of the clients with the services being provided.

2. Which type of contract does NOT fall under Rule F?

- A. Contracts for existing homes**
- B. Contracts for newly constructed homes with warranties**
- C. Standard purchase agreements**
- D. Leases to own agreements**

The selection of contracts for newly constructed homes with warranties not falling under Rule F is accurate because Rule F specifically pertains to real estate transaction disclosures related to existing homes rather than new construction. Rule F is designed to ensure that buyers are adequately informed about the condition of existing properties, including possible repairs and known defects, which is less of a concern with newly constructed homes that typically come with builder warranties that cover construction issues. In contrast, contracts for existing homes are directly related to Rule F as they require detailed disclosures to protect buyers. Standard purchase agreements generally apply to both new and existing homes but are typically governed by the standard practices and provisions under Colorado law, maintaining adherence to Rule F in the case of existing properties. Leases to own agreements, while also a separate category, do not involve the same disclosure requirements as standard purchase agreements and existing home sales under Rule F. This distinction highlights why newly constructed homes with warranties are exempt from the specific disclosures mandated by this rule.

3. What happens if the buyer does not provide notice by the Loan Objection Deadline?

- A. The contract terminates
- B. The buyer loses their earnest money**
- C. The buyer can extend the deadline
- D. The seller must lower the price

If the buyer does not provide notice by the Loan Objection Deadline, the consequence is that the buyer loses their earnest money. This outcome is based on the principle that the buyer is required to notify the seller of any objections to the financing terms or lending process by a specified deadline. Failing to do so indicates acceptance of the loan terms, and, as a result, the earnest money deposit may be forfeited as a form of penalty for not adhering to the contractual obligations. In real estate transactions, adherence to deadlines is crucial for both the buyer and the seller, ensuring that the deal progresses smoothly. The earnest money acts as a good faith deposit to show the buyer's commitment. If objections are not raised within the specified timeframe, it follows that the contract is considered binding, which puts the buyer at risk of losing that deposit. Understanding this dynamic reinforces the importance of managing timelines effectively in real estate transactions.

4. If prior year taxes of \$1,854 are owed by the seller, what impact does this have during closing?

- A. The seller is credited for future payments.
- B. The seller incurs a debit on the settlement sheet.**
- C. The buyer takes on the tax burden.
- D. The lender pays off the taxes directly.

When prior year taxes are owed by the seller, it results in a debit on the settlement sheet, reflecting that the seller has an outstanding financial obligation. During the closing process, all debts and credits associated with the transaction are accounted for to ensure a fair distribution of costs between the parties involved. In this scenario, the seller's owed tax of \$1,854 is considered a liability that must be settled before the transaction can conclude. Consequently, this amount is recorded as a debit against the seller's proceeds from the sale. The goal is to ensure that the buyer is not responsible for debts incurred by the seller prior to the sale. This treatment helps clarify the financial responsibilities associated with the property, as the seller must fulfill all obligations, including taxes owed from prior years, before transferring ownership to the buyer. The accurate accounting for such taxes is a key aspect of real estate closings, ensuring that buyers are protected from inheriting any outstanding debts related to the property.

5. What is the cost of pouring a 6-foot wide sidewalk on a corner lot if the sidewalk costs \$0.68 per sq. ft.?

- A. \$568.00
- B. \$587.52**
- C. \$600.00
- D. \$620.40

To find the cost of pouring a 6-foot wide sidewalk on a corner lot, you first need to determine the total area of the sidewalk that will be poured. The width of the sidewalk is given as 6 feet, but to calculate the total area, you also need the length of the sidewalk. A common assumption is to use a standard length if not specified; however, typically you would have data on how long the sidewalks need to be based on the specific corner lot. The area of the sidewalk can be calculated using the formula: $\text{Area} = \text{Width} \times \text{Length}$. Once the area is determined in square feet, you then multiply by the cost per square foot, which is provided as \$0.68. Assuming a length for the sidewalk (for example, if the length of the sidewalk is given or can be reasonably assumed), let's say the length is 12 feet for a standard corner configuration. The area would then be: $\text{Area} = 6 \text{ ft} \times 12 \text{ ft} = 72 \text{ sq. ft.}$ Next, you multiply the area by the cost per square foot: $\text{Total Cost} = \text{Area} \times \text{Cost per sq. ft.} = 72 \text{ sq. ft.} \times \$0.68/\text{sq. ft.} = \$48.$

6. Which regulation specifies the conditions under which a broker can cooperate with out-of-state brokers?

- A. Commission Rule E-22
- B. Commission Rule E-23**
- C. Commission Rule E-24
- D. Commission Rule E-25

The regulation that outlines the conditions under which a broker can cooperate with out-of-state brokers is Commission Rule E-23. This rule is significant because it governs the manner in which Colorado brokers may engage in cooperative transactions with brokers from other states, ensuring compliance with both Colorado laws and the laws of the out-of-state brokers involved. This cooperation is essential for facilitating cross-border real estate transactions and allows brokers to expand their market reach beyond state lines while adhering to the legal and ethical standards set forth in Colorado. Understanding the details of Commission Rule E-23 is valuable for real estate professionals who may encounter clients interested in properties located in other states or for those who may wish to work with brokers who are licensed in different jurisdictions. The rule typically covers aspects such as the necessity for a written agreement, the responsibilities of each broker, and the required disclosures to clients, all aimed at maintaining professionalism and protecting the interests of all parties involved in a real estate transaction.

7. When can a broker withdraw money they placed in their trust account for a client?

- A. Anytime without restrictions**
- B. With consent of their client**
- C. After notifying the real estate commission**
- D. Only after the sale is completed**

A broker can withdraw money they placed in their trust account for a client only with the consent of the client. This principle is rooted in the fiduciary duty brokers have to their clients, which includes acting in the client's best interest and maintaining transparency regarding the handling of funds. Trust accounts are specifically designed to segregate client funds from the broker's own funds, and withdrawals should only occur when there is a clear and documented agreement from the client. The need for client consent ensures that brokers do not misuse or improperly access client funds, which enhances the trust relationship between brokers and clients. This process also helps to protect the clients' interests and complies with regulations governing how trust accounts should be managed.

8. What documentation is necessary for an earnest money deposit?

- A. A letter of intent**
- B. An invoice**
- C. A formal purchase agreement**
- D. A promissory note or another recognized form**

The correct answer regarding the necessary documentation for an earnest money deposit is that a promissory note or another recognized form is acceptable. In real estate transactions, an earnest money deposit signifies the buyer's commitment to proceeding with the purchase of a property. This deposit is typically held in trust until the transaction is completed. A promissory note is a document in which one party makes a written promise to pay a specified sum of money to another party under agreed-upon terms. In this context, it can serve as a recognized form of earnest money when it indicates a commitment from the buyer. This is crucial in ensuring that the seller feels assured that the buyer is serious about the purchase, as the deposit demonstrates financial commitment. This understanding is nuanced by the fact that other forms of documentation, such as formal purchase agreements, may reference the earnest money but are not the direct means of holding or securing that deposit. The letter of intent is generally used to outline preliminary agreements and does not serve as a binding commitment necessary for earnest money. An invoice does not apply in this scenario since it is more of a request for payment for goods or services rendered and does not directly pertain to securing a property through a deposit. Thus, the inclusion of a promissory

9. What impact does the homestead exemption have on a head of family householder in Colorado?

- A. It allows unlimited equity**
- B. It protects against all financial obligations**
- C. It provides limited protection from debt**
- D. It is invalid after a bankruptcy**

The homestead exemption in Colorado provides limited protection from debt for the head of family householders. This exemption enables homeowners to protect a portion of the equity in their primary residence from creditors in the event of bankruptcy or other financial difficulties. Specifically, as of the current laws, homeowners can exempt up to a certain dollar amount of equity in their home from being seized to settle debts. This means that while the exemption offers a safety net, it does not provide absolute protection against all types of creditors or financial obligations. The other options describe scenarios that do not accurately reflect how the homestead exemption works. For instance, there is a cap on the equity that can be protected, so it does not allow for unlimited equity. Additionally, the exemption does not protect against all financial obligations, as certain debts (like mortgages and taxes) can still be collected even if the homestead exemption is in place. Furthermore, the homestead exemption does not become invalid after bankruptcy; rather, it may be subject to specific rules and limits during bankruptcy proceedings.

10. What must accompany an application for a real estate license in a new state for applicants previously licensed elsewhere?

- A. Proof of residency**
- B. Complaints and disciplinary actions records**
- C. A personal statement**
- D. Letters of recommendation**

When applying for a real estate license in a new state after being licensed elsewhere, it is essential to provide documentation of any past complaints and disciplinary actions. This requirement is in place to ensure that the new state's regulatory board has a complete understanding of the applicant's professional history and conduct. It's vital for them to assess whether the applicant has maintained ethical standards and has not been involved in any serious infractions that might impact their eligibility for licensure. Providing records of complaints and disciplinary actions helps the state's licensing authority make an informed decision regarding the applicant's qualifications and suitability for holding a real estate license in their jurisdiction. This transparency is crucial for maintaining the integrity and professionalism of the real estate industry within the state. In relation to the other options, proof of residency, a personal statement, and letters of recommendation, while these might be relevant or required in some contexts, they do not specifically address the critical aspect of assessing an applicant's previous licensing history or professional conduct. Therefore, they are not the identifying factors required in this particular scenario involving an application for licensure in a new state.

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://costaterealestate.examzify.com>

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