

DC Property Management License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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 is the primary focus of a managing agent's role?**
 - A. Maintaining tenant relationships**
 - B. Enforcing lease terms**
 - C. Day-to-day operations of the building**
 - D. Negotiating lease agreements**
- 2. What does a Triple Net Lease require the tenant to pay?**
 - A. Rent only**
 - B. Property taxes, maintenance, and insurance**
 - C. Utilities and management fees**
 - D. Purchase costs of the property**
- 3. Which of the following describes the disposition phase of a property lifecycle?**
 - A. Holding the property for rental income**
 - B. Casually purchasing additional properties**
 - C. Preparing the property for sale**
 - D. Renovating the existing structure**
- 4. What does market value reflect in real estate?**
 - A. The cost of construction materials**
 - B. The price agreed upon by buyer and seller**
 - C. The assessed value of the property by tax authorities**
 - D. The average price of similar properties**
- 5. What do management fees generally cover?**
 - A. Property appreciation rates**
 - B. Professional management services for property owners**
 - C. Tenant improvements**
 - D. Utility costs**
- 6. What type of insurance is typically associated with injury to visitors?**
 - A. Property insurance**
 - B. Cumulative injury insurance**
 - C. Bodily injury**
 - D. Liability insurance**

- 7. What does a reasonable accommodation plan allow for individuals with disabilities?**
- A. Complete waiver of all housing regulations**
 - B. Only financial support for housing**
 - C. A change to access, use, and enjoy housing**
 - D. A temporary housing arrangement**
- 8. If a commercial property has an annual electricity cost of \$225,000 and an area of 100,000 SF, what is the electricity cost per square foot?**
- A. \$1.50/SF**
 - B. \$2.25/SF**
 - C. \$2.00/SF**
 - D. \$3.00/SF**
- 9. What do escalator clauses in leases allow for?**
- A. A decrease in rental fees over time**
 - B. A temporary halt in rental payments**
 - C. An increase in rent on specified anniversary dates**
 - D. A payment schedule based on tenant occupancy**
- 10. When must boiler room inspections be conducted according to DC regulations?**
- A. January 1st to March 1st**
 - B. March 1st to September 1st**
 - C. September 1st to November 1st**
 - D. All year round**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the primary focus of a managing agent's role?

- A. Maintaining tenant relationships
- B. Enforcing lease terms
- C. Day-to-day operations of the building**
- D. Negotiating lease agreements

The primary focus of a managing agent's role is on overseeing the day-to-day operations of a property. This includes ensuring the property is well-maintained, managing staff, facilitating tenant services, and addressing any operational issues that arise. The managing agent acts as the central point of management, coordinating various tasks and responsibilities to ensure the property runs efficiently and meets the needs of the tenants while also adhering to property management standards. While maintaining tenant relationships, enforcing lease terms, and negotiating lease agreements are all important responsibilities in property management, these tasks often fall under the broader umbrella of daily operations. The effective execution of daily operations is crucial for creating and preserving a positive environment for tenants and ensuring the property's long-term success. Thus, the core of the managing agent's role lies in managing the ongoing operations effectively.

2. What does a Triple Net Lease require the tenant to pay?

- A. Rent only
- B. Property taxes, maintenance, and insurance**
- C. Utilities and management fees
- D. Purchase costs of the property

A Triple Net Lease, commonly referred to as an NNN lease, requires the tenant to pay not only the base rent but also additional expenses associated with the property. Specifically, under a Triple Net Lease, the tenant is responsible for property taxes, maintenance and repair costs, and insurance premiums. This type of lease structure transfers a significant portion of the financial responsibilities from the landlord to the tenant. Understanding this lease arrangement is crucial for both landlords and tenants. For landlords, it means reduced management burden and more predictable income, while for tenants, it signifies that their financial obligations extend beyond simple rent payments to encompass the operational costs of the property. The tenant's obligation to cover these costs becomes an integral part of the lease agreement, thereby emphasizing the need for tenants to carefully evaluate these liabilities when entering into such leases.

3. Which of the following describes the disposition phase of a property lifecycle?

- A. Holding the property for rental income**
- B. Casually purchasing additional properties**
- C. Preparing the property for sale**
- D. Renovating the existing structure**

The disposition phase of a property lifecycle is centered around the process of preparing a property for sale. This phase involves various activities that ensure the property is presented in its best possible light to potential buyers. These activities can include assessing the market value of the property, making any necessary improvements to enhance its appeal, and marketing the property to attract interested buyers. During this phase, property management may also focus on gathering necessary documents, such as disclosures and property history, that will help facilitate the sale process. It is a strategic step that aims to maximize financial returns from the property investment, showcasing the transition from ownership to the market. In contrast, holding the property for rental income suggests a different phase of the property lifecycle where the focus is on generating revenue rather than selling. Similarly, purchasing additional properties and renovating an existing structure are activities associated with acquiring and enhancing the property but do not relate to the specific actions taken during the disposition phase. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for effective property management and investment strategies.

4. What does market value reflect in real estate?

- A. The cost of construction materials**
- B. The price agreed upon by buyer and seller**
- C. The assessed value of the property by tax authorities**
- D. The average price of similar properties**

Market value in real estate is defined as the price that a buyer is willing to pay and a seller is willing to accept for a property under normal circumstances, meaning neither party is under undue pressure to transact. This is essentially the amount that is mutually agreed upon in a transaction between willing and informed participants. Such a valuation considers current market conditions, comparable sales, negotiations, and individual buyer and seller circumstances. The other options do not accurately define market value. For instance, the cost of construction materials is related to replacement or construction cost, rather than the market dynamics of a property. The assessed value by tax authorities is an estimate used for taxation purposes and does not necessarily reflect the true market value. Average prices of similar properties may provide a guideline or reference but do not encompass individual negotiation and conditions that influence what a specific buyer and seller agree upon. Therefore, the price agreed upon by buyer and seller is the most accurate representation of market value in real estate transactions.

5. What do management fees generally cover?

- A. Property appreciation rates
- B. Professional management services for property owners**
- C. Tenant improvements
- D. Utility costs

Management fees are primarily designed to compensate property management companies or individuals for the professional services they provide to property owners. These services often include the day-to-day operations of the property, such as handling tenant relations, collecting rents, managing leases, conducting property maintenance, and ensuring compliance with local laws and regulations. Essentially, management fees cover the ongoing responsibilities and activities necessary to maintain the property and to ensure that it operates smoothly. The other options do not accurately reflect what management fees cover. Property appreciation rates involve the increase in the property's value over time and are affected by market conditions and economic factors rather than management fees. Tenant improvements typically refer to alterations or upgrades made to the property to accommodate tenants, which often fall outside the scope of management fees. Lastly, utility costs pertain to the expenses of services like water, electricity, or gas, and these are typically paid separately from management fees.

6. What type of insurance is typically associated with injury to visitors?

- A. Property insurance
- B. Cumulative injury insurance
- C. Bodily injury**
- D. Liability insurance

Bodily injury insurance is specifically designed to cover costs associated with physical injury to individuals, including visitors to a property. This type of insurance typically provides liability protection in the event that someone is injured on a property, covering medical expenses, pain and suffering, and legal fees if a lawsuit arises due to the injury. It is essential for property managers to have this coverage to protect against the financial implications of accidents that occur on their premises. While property insurance primarily covers damage to the physical structure or its contents, liability insurance extends to injuries that occur to others on the property, aligning closely with the needs of property management in case of visitor injuries. Cumulative injury insurance is less common and not specifically cited in association with property visitor injuries. Therefore, the focus on bodily injury insurance highlights the importance of proper liability coverage for protecting both the property owner and the visitors.

7. What does a reasonable accommodation plan allow for individuals with disabilities?

- A. Complete waiver of all housing regulations**
- B. Only financial support for housing**
- C. A change to access, use, and enjoy housing**
- D. A temporary housing arrangement**

A reasonable accommodation plan is designed to provide individuals with disabilities the ability to access, use, and enjoy their housing on an equal basis with those without disabilities. This concept is rooted in fair housing laws, which require landlords and property managers to make necessary modifications in policies, practices, or services when needed to accommodate a tenant's disability. This includes allowing changes to the physical structure of a living space, such as installing grab bars or ramps, or modifying policies like allowing service animals even in properties with a no-pets policy. The goal is to ensure that individuals with disabilities can live comfortably and without discrimination, thereby promoting equal opportunities in housing. Other options do not accurately reflect the purpose of a reasonable accommodation plan. For example, a complete waiver of all housing regulations would undermine the legal framework intended to protect housing rights, while only providing financial support or temporary housing arrangements would not address the broader spectrum of accessibility and usability that is essential for individuals with disabilities. Thus, the correct answer highlights the essence of the reasonable accommodation plan in fostering an inclusive and accessible living environment.

8. If a commercial property has an annual electricity cost of \$225,000 and an area of 100,000 SF, what is the electricity cost per square foot?

- A. \$1.50/SF**
- B. \$2.25/SF**
- C. \$2.00/SF**
- D. \$3.00/SF**

To determine the electricity cost per square foot, you divide the total annual electricity cost by the total area of the property in square feet. In this scenario, the total annual electricity cost is \$225,000 and the total area of the commercial property is 100,000 square feet. Performing the calculation: Electricity cost per square foot = Total electricity cost ÷ Total area = $\$225,000 \div 100,000 \text{ SF} = \$2.25/\text{SF}$. This calculation shows that the cost of electricity for each square foot of the commercial property is \$2.25. Understanding this metric is crucial for property management as it helps in budgeting and forecasting operational expenses. Costs per square foot are standard measurements in real estate and allow comparisons between properties of different sizes.

9. What do escalator clauses in leases allow for?

- A. A decrease in rental fees over time
- B. A temporary halt in rental payments
- C. An increase in rent on specified anniversary dates**
- D. A payment schedule based on tenant occupancy

Escalator clauses in leases are provisions that allow for rent to increase automatically at specified intervals, usually on anniversary dates of the lease. This mechanism is typically used to account for factors such as inflation, increases in property maintenance costs, or other economic conditions that might affect the cost of leasing space over time. By including an escalator clause, landlords can ensure that their rental income keeps pace with rising expenses or market rates, making it a common feature in commercial real estate leases. This ensures that the value of the rental income can be sustained or increased in line with the overall economy. The other options do not accurately describe the function of escalator clauses. For example, an option suggesting a decrease in rental fees would conflict with the purpose of maintaining or increasing income. Similarly, a temporary halt in rental payments is unrelated to escalator clauses, which are intended to facilitate gradual increases rather than pauses or decreases in payments. Lastly, a payment schedule based on tenant occupancy would imply a variable rent based on actual use rather than time-based increases, which is not the nature of escalator provisions. Thus, the correct choice highlights the essential purpose of escalator clauses in rental agreements.

10. When must boiler room inspections be conducted according to DC regulations?

- A. January 1st to March 1st
- B. March 1st to September 1st**
- C. September 1st to November 1st
- D. All year round

Boiler room inspections must be conducted from March 1st to September 1st according to DC regulations. This timeframe aligns with the seasonal requirements outlined by the regulating authority, ensuring that boiler systems are properly inspected during the warmer months when they are more frequently in operation. The inspection period allows management to assess the safety and efficiency of the boilers before the heating season begins, helping to prevent potential failures or hazards during colder months. This proactive approach significantly contributes to the safety of properties and occupants by ensuring that all heating systems are functioning optimally and meet regulatory standards. Additionally, inspections during this period also facilitate timely maintenance, allowing property managers to address any necessary repairs before the systems are put to heavy use. This timeframe is particularly critical for property management professionals to prepare their buildings for seasonal demands, ensuring compliance with local regulations and the safety of their tenants.

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://dcpropertymgmt.examzify.com>

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