

DET GRANT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. If the predeceased beneficiary has no descendants, what happens to the lapsed gift under UPC?**
 - A. It passes to the residuary estate
 - B. It passes to the predeceased beneficiary's estate
 - C. It lapses entirely
 - D. It passes to the testator's heirs
- 2. Which statement is true about extrinsic evidence in determining a decedent's donative intent?**
 - A. Extrinsic evidence is always admissible.
 - B. Extrinsic evidence is never admissible.
 - C. Extrinsic evidence is admissible in all cases.
 - D. Extrinsic evidence is not always admissible; there are cases where it is not admissible.
- 3. Under majority-rule purging, which statement correctly describes how an advancement is treated in hotchpot and distribution?**
 - A. The advancement is subtracted from the hotchpot.
 - B. The hotchpot is not used if there are two heirs.
 - C. The share is calculated without considering the advancement.
 - D. The advancement is added to the hotchpot, and the recipient's share is reduced by that amount.
- 4. Under UPC, can a court reform a will, even if it is unambiguous, if there is clear and convincing evidence both of the testator's intention at the time of execution and that the will was affected by a mistake of fact or law?**
 - A. No
 - B. Yes
 - C. Only if there is ambiguity
 - D. Only for mistakes of law
- 5. Y sues X and obtains a judgment against X; X has a discretionary trust for X's benefit; Under the majority rule, can Y proceed against X's interest to satisfy the judgment?**
 - A. Yes, because it is a discretionary trust
 - B. Yes, if the trustee distributes
 - C. No, because this is a discretionary trust
 - D. No, unless the trust is revocable

6. In a majority-rule jurisdiction, if a will gives "to S, if S survives me," and S predeceases leaving descendants, who receives the \$100,000?
- A. S's descendants
 - B. F
 - C. The testator's probate estate
 - D. No one
7. Which statement correctly describes posthumous conception and inheritance when consent is at issue?
- A. The posthumous child is always an heir.
 - B. The posthumous child is only an heir if the predeceased parent consented in writing to posthumous conception.
 - C. The posthumous child must be conceived before death.
 - D. The child must be named in the will.
8. Year one will with a line crossed out to X: which describes legal effect?
- A. Automatically revokes entire will
 - B. It has no effect
 - C. Partial revocation by physical act may be recognized
 - D. Creates a new codicil
9. Which element is typically required to make a will self-proving?
- A. A notarized affidavit signed by the testator and witnesses sworn before a notary.
 - B. No witnesses needed.
 - C. A separate court order.
 - D. A second original copy.
10. Disclaimed shares pass to those who would take if the disclaiming heir _____. Fill in the blank.
- A. survived the decedent
 - B. predeceased the decedent
 - C. renounced the claim
 - D. took by will

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If the predeceased beneficiary has no descendants, what happens to the lapsed gift under UPC?

- A. It passes to the residuary estate**
- B. It passes to the predeceased beneficiary's estate
- C. It lapses entirely
- D. It passes to the testator's heirs

Under UPC, when a bequest is made to someone who dies before the testator, the gift may lapse. The anti-lapse rule would keep the gift alive only if the predeceased beneficiary has surviving descendants who can take. If there are no descendants, there's no one to take under anti-lapse, so the intended gift does not pass to the beneficiary's estate. Instead, it vests in the testator's residuary estate and is distributed according to the will's residuary provision (or, if there's no residuary clause, by the applicable intestacy rules). That is why the lapsed gift goes to the residuary estate.

2. Which statement is true about extrinsic evidence in determining a decedent's donative intent?

- A. Extrinsic evidence is always admissible.
- B. Extrinsic evidence is never admissible.
- C. Extrinsic evidence is admissible in all cases.
- D. Extrinsic evidence is not always admissible; there are cases where it is not admissible.**

When determining what a decedent intended to give (donative intent), extrinsic evidence is used only under specific conditions. If the writing is clear and unambiguous, evidence outside the document cannot alter its plain meaning. Extrinsic evidence becomes relevant mainly to interpret terms that are susceptible to more than one reasonable interpretation or to illuminate the testator's intent in cases of ambiguity. There are also limits—extrinsic evidence cannot be used to insert terms the document doesn't contain or to override a clear provision, and it may not be admitted in every situation, such as when the instrument's language is straightforward and unambiguous. That's why the correct idea is that extrinsic evidence is not always admissible; there are cases where it is not admissible.

3. Under majority-rule purging, which statement correctly describes how an advancement is treated in hotchpot and distribution?

- A. The advancement is subtracted from the hotchpot.
- B. The hotchpot is not used if there are two heirs.
- C. The share is calculated without considering the advancement.
- D. The advancement is added to the hotchpot, and the recipient's share is reduced by that amount.**

Under majority-rule purging, any advancement given to an heir during the decedent's life is treated as part of the estate for purposes of equalizing shares. This is done by adding the advancement to the hotchpot—the pool used to calculate each heir's share. Then the recipient's final portion from the estate is reduced by the amount of that advancement. This ensures an even distribution: the heir who already received money or property through an advancement doesn't end up getting more than their fair share. For example, if the estate is 100,000 and one heir received a 20,000 advancement, you'd add 20,000 to the hotchpot to make 120,000, compute equal shares, and then subtract 20,000 from the recipient's final amount, so totals still reflect what each should receive without double-counting the lifetime gift.

4. Under UPC, can a court reform a will, even if it is unambiguous, if there is clear and convincing evidence both of the testator's intention at the time of execution and that the will was affected by a mistake of fact or law?

A. No

B. Yes

C. Only if there is ambiguity

D. Only for mistakes of law

Under the UPC, a will can be reformed to reflect the testator's actual intent even if the language looks unambiguous, as long as there is clear and convincing evidence that (1) the testator intended a particular disposition at the time of execution and (2) the written terms don't reflect that intent because of a mistake of fact or law. This rule protects the testator's true wishes from being thwarted by drafting errors or misapplied legal concepts, and the high burden of proof—clear and convincing—ensures courts only make changes when the evidence is strong. Mistakes can be of fact (such as misidentifying a beneficiary) or of law (such as misapplying a legal rule). Since the scenario presents both the testator's intent and a mistake with clear and convincing evidence, reform is permitted.

5. Y sues X and obtains a judgment against X; X has a discretionary trust for X's benefit; Under the majority rule, can Y proceed against X's interest to satisfy the judgment?

A. Yes, because it is a discretionary trust

B. Yes, if the trustee distributes

C. No, because this is a discretionary trust

D. No, unless the trust is revocable

Discretionary trusts give the beneficiary only a potential entitlement, not a guaranteed right to trust assets. The trustee controls whether to distribute and, if so, how much. A judgment creditor can reach property only if there is a present, enforceable right to payment. Because the beneficiary's right in a discretionary trust is not presently enforceable and can be withheld at the trustee's discretion, the creditor cannot compel distribution or seize the beneficiary's interest to satisfy the judgment. Therefore, under the majority rule, you cannot proceed against X's interest. The fact that distributions occur would depend on the trustee's discretion, not a guaranteed obligation. (Revocability can change creditor rights in some contexts, but for a discretionary trust, the standard outcome is that the interest isn't attachable.)

6. In a majority-rule jurisdiction, if a will gives "to S, if S survives me," and S predeceases leaving descendants, who receives the \$100,000?

- A. S's descendants
- B. F**
- C. The testator's probate estate
- D. No one

The key idea is how bequests that depend on survivorship are treated when the beneficiary dies before the testator. A gift stated as "to S, if S survives me" is a condition precedent: S must outlive the testator to take. In a majority-rule jurisdiction, there is usually an anti-lapse rule: if the named beneficiary dies before the testator but leaves descendants who survive the testator, the gift does not lapse. Instead, it goes to those descendants, usually by representation (*per stirpes*). So if S dies before the testator but leaves descendants who survive the testator, those descendants receive the \$100,000. This keeps the bequest within S's line rather than returning to the testator's estate or vanishing. If there were no anti-lapse rule (or if S had no surviving descendants), the gift would lapse and likely fall back to the testator's estate. In short, under the common majority approach with anti-lapse, S's descendants take the bequest when S predeceases leaving descendants.

7. Which statement correctly describes posthumous conception and inheritance when consent is at issue?

- A. The posthumous child is always an heir.
- B. The posthumous child is only an heir if the predeceased parent consented in writing to posthumous conception.**
- C. The posthumous child must be conceived before death.
- D. The child must be named in the will.

Posthumous conception and inheritance depend on explicit, pre-death written consent from the parent to allow a child conceived after death to be eligible as an heir. This ensures the parent's intention dictates succession. Therefore, the posthumous child becomes an heir only when that written consent exists. If there is no such consent, the child is not an heir, even if conceived after death. The idea that a child must be conceived before death contradicts posthumous conception, since posthumous means after death. Simply being named in a will does not override the need for consent to posthumous conception to create inheritance rights.

8. Year one will with a line crossed out to X: which describes legal effect?

- A. Automatically revokes entire will
- B. It has no effect
- C. Partial revocation by physical act may be recognized**
- D. Creates a new codicil

Partial revocation by physical act may be recognized. When a testator crosses out a line or clause in a will with the clear intent to delete that specific provision, the law can treat that act as revoking only that part while the rest of the will remains effective. This allows updating a will to remove a particular gift without destroying the entire document. A codicil, created as a separate instrument with proper formalities, is typically used to make deliberate changes, not simply a line-through. If the intent is unclear, the revocation may not be effective and the provision could still stand.

9. Which element is typically required to make a will self-proving?

- A. A notarized affidavit signed by the testator and witnesses sworn before a notary.**
- B. No witnesses needed.
- C. A separate court order.
- D. A second original copy.

A self-proved will is designed to streamline probate by providing sworn, notarized evidence that the will was properly executed. The option that describes a notarized affidavit signed by the testator and the witnesses sworn before a notary exactly creates that evidence. Attaching this affidavits means the probate court can accept the will without hearing live testimony from the witnesses about the signing, speeding up the process and reducing the chance of delays or disputes. The other possibilities don't fit because: removing witnesses would remove the sworn attestations that confirm proper execution; needing a separate court order isn't how self-proved wills work in most jurisdictions; and requiring a second original copy isn't necessary for the self-proving mechanism.

10. Disclaimed shares pass to those who would take if the disclaiming heir _____. Fill in the blank.

- A. survived the decedent
- B. predeceased the decedent**
- C. renounced the claim
- D. took by will

Disclaimers treat the disclaimed interest as if the beneficiary never existed for purposes of the transfer. So when someone disclaims shares, the property passes to the people who would have taken if that disclaimer-having heir had predeceased the decedent. In other words, the next in line is determined by who would have received the shares if the disclaimed heir had died before the decedent. That makes the correct completion predeceased the decedent. If the heir had survived, the disclaimer wouldn't shift the shares in that way; and simply renouncing the claim or taking by will doesn't capture the distribution rule at play.

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:

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

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