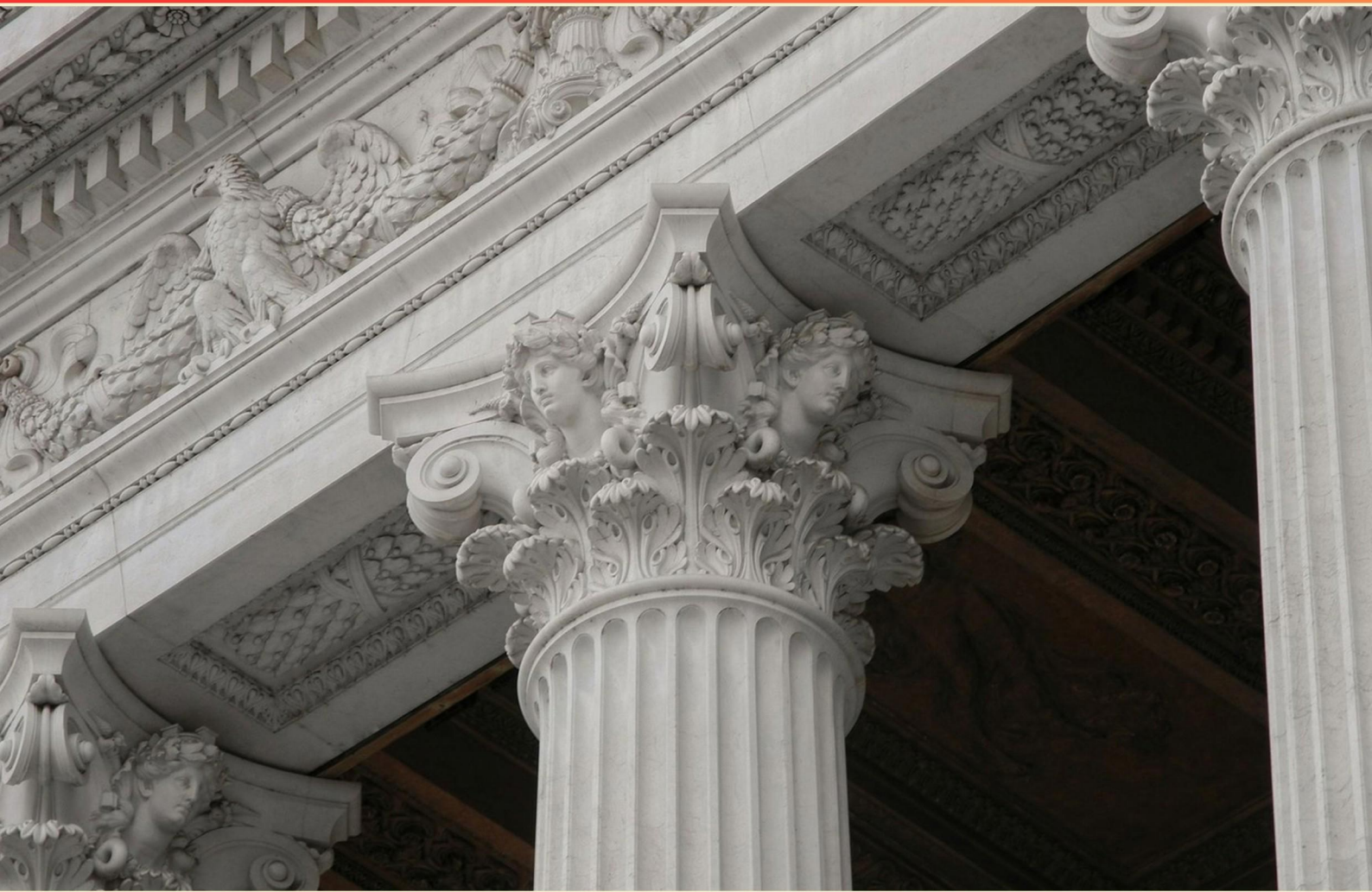


GEORGIA LAWS AND RULES PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://galawsandrules.examzify.com>



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	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What does the Georgia Fair Housing Law prohibit?**
 - A. Discrimination based on credit history
 - B. Discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, and familial status
 - C. Discrimination based on employment status
 - D. Discrimination based on age
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a requirement to obtain an insurance agent license in Georgia?**
 - A. Complete a background check
 - B. Graduate high school
 - C. Pass a licensing exam
 - D. Complete pre-licensing education
- 3. How many days does an insurance company in Georgia have to notify the Commissioner to terminate an agent's appointment?**
 - A. 15
 - B. 30
 - C. 45
 - D. 60
- 4. Can a Georgia real estate agent legally accept a referral fee from another broker?**
 - A. No, it is against the law
 - B. Yes, if it follows legal and brokerage policies
 - C. Only if disclosed to the client
 - D. It depends on the amount of the fee
- 5. What is the required grace period for an accident and sickness policy paid on a quarterly basis in Georgia?**
 - A. 15 days
 - B. 31 days
 - C. 45 days
 - D. 60 days

- 6. When advertising life insurance, what aspect must be represented accurately?**
- A. The benefits of the policy
 - B. The risk assessment process
 - C. The underwriting guidelines
 - D. All potential exclusions
- 7. Which term best describes an insurance entity engaged in international operations?**
- A. Global insurer
 - B. Domestic insurer
 - C. International carrier
 - D. Alien insurer
- 8. What must brokers do when a buyer's earnest money is received?**
- A. Hold it indefinitely
 - B. Deposit it into a trust account within a specified time frame
 - C. Return it to the buyer immediately
 - D. Invest it in a real estate fund
- 9. How does Georgia define "common law"?**
- A. Legislation passed by the Georgia General Assembly
 - B. Law established through court decisions rather than written statutes
 - C. Regulations published by state agencies
 - D. International treaties affecting local laws
- 10. What is the name of the provision that states an agent cannot change a policy or waive its provisions?**
- A. Entire Contract
 - B. Insuring Agreement
 - C. Grace Period
 - D. Policy Change Clause

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does the Georgia Fair Housing Law prohibit?

- A. Discrimination based on credit history
- B. Discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, and familial status**
- C. Discrimination based on employment status
- D. Discrimination based on age

The Georgia Fair Housing Law is designed to ensure equal housing opportunities and prohibits discrimination based on specific protected characteristics. The correct answer highlights that the law prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, handicap, and familial status. This comprehensive list of protected classes aims to create a fair housing market by preventing practices that may unfairly deny individuals housing opportunities based on these characteristics. In contrast, other options mention discrimination based on factors such as credit history, employment status, and age, none of which are specifically enumerated as protected under the Georgia Fair Housing Law. Discrimination based on credit history is typically governed by separate laws related to consumer credit and lending practices. Employment status discrimination is covered under employment laws and not housing regulations. Age discrimination is also addressed under different statutes like the Age Discrimination Act but does not fall under the purview of fair housing law in Georgia. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for navigating fair housing regulations effectively.

2. Which of the following is NOT a requirement to obtain an insurance agent license in Georgia?

- A. Complete a background check
- B. Graduate high school**
- C. Pass a licensing exam
- D. Complete pre-licensing education

To obtain an insurance agent license in Georgia, one of the primary requirements is the completion of certain educational and examination standards, which includes passing a licensing exam and completing pre-licensing education. Both of these are designed to ensure that the agent has the necessary knowledge and skills to effectively sell and manage insurance products. Additionally, a background check is mandated to assess the applicant's suitability for licensing, ensuring they meet the ethical and legal standards required in the insurance industry. While public education may be advantageous, the regulations do not stipulate that a graduate high school diploma is a strict requirement for obtaining an insurance agent license. This means that individuals who may not have graduated high school can still become licensed as long as they satisfy other conditions such as completing the necessary education and passing the exams. Thus, the option stating the requirement of graduating high school is not aligned with the essential licensing criteria outlined in Georgia law.

3. How many days does an insurance company in Georgia have to notify the Commissioner to terminate an agent's appointment?

- A. 15
- B. 30**
- C. 45
- D. 60

In Georgia, an insurance company is required to notify the Commissioner of Insurance within 30 days when terminating an agent's appointment. This timeline is established under Georgia law to ensure that the regulatory agency stays informed about changes in agent licensing status, maintaining the integrity of the insurance market and protecting consumers. Timely communication helps prevent any potential misconduct or misrepresentation in insurance transactions. This specific timeframe allows for a structured process of oversight and accountability in the insurance industry within Georgia. This standard contrasts with other periods that might apply in different contexts or jurisdictions, hence reinforcing the importance of knowing the specific laws that govern practices in Georgia.

4. Can a Georgia real estate agent legally accept a referral fee from another broker?

- A. No, it is against the law
- B. Yes, if it follows legal and brokerage policies**
- C. Only if disclosed to the client
- D. It depends on the amount of the fee

In Georgia, a real estate agent can legally accept a referral fee from another broker as long as it adheres to both legal regulations and the policies set forth by their brokerage. This means that the transaction must comply with the Georgia Real Estate Commission (GREC) rules, which govern the conduct of licensees in the state, ensuring transparency and professionalism in real estate transactions. Additionally, brokerages often have specific policies regarding referral fees, so it's essential for agents to follow these internal guidelines. By operating within these frameworks, the agent ensures that they are not violating any laws or ethical standards associated with the real estate profession. Therefore, the correct answer acknowledges the balance between legality and adherence to brokerage policies, allowing agents to receive referral fees legitimately.

5. What is the required grace period for an accident and sickness policy paid on a quarterly basis in Georgia?

- A. 15 days
- B. 31 days**
- C. 45 days
- D. 60 days

In Georgia, the required grace period for an accident and sickness policy that is paid on a quarterly basis is 31 days. This grace period allows policyholders some extra time to make their premium payment without risking the cancellation of their policy. When a grace period is specified in insurance regulations, it is intended to provide insured individuals with a buffer to maintain their coverage, which is particularly important for health-related policies. If a payment is not received by the end of the grace period, the insurer may have the right to terminate the policy; however, any claims for benefits during this period would still be honored as long as the premium is ultimately paid. Understanding this aspect of Georgia insurance laws is crucial for both policyholders and insurance providers to ensure compliance and maintain necessary health coverage.

6. When advertising life insurance, what aspect must be represented accurately?

- A. The benefits of the policy**
- B. The risk assessment process
- C. The underwriting guidelines
- D. All potential exclusions

When advertising life insurance, it is essential to accurately represent the benefits of the policy. This is crucial because consumers need to understand what they are purchasing and how it will serve their needs or the needs of their beneficiaries. Misrepresentation or vagueness about the benefits can lead to consumer confusion, dissatisfaction, and mistrust of the insurance provider. Accurate representation of benefits helps to build a transparent and trustworthy relationship between the insurer and the insured, fostering informed decision-making. While the risk assessment process, underwriting guidelines, and all potential exclusions are important aspects of life insurance policies, they may not be as critical to the advertising message as the clear communication of the benefits. Potential exclusions should certainly be disclosed, but the advertisement's primary purpose is to attract consumers by highlighting what they stand to gain from the policy. This clear presentation of benefits not only aids in compliance with applicable advertising laws but also aligns with ethical marketing practices within the insurance industry.

7. Which term best describes an insurance entity engaged in international operations?

- A. Global insurer
- B. Domestic insurer
- C. International carrier
- D. Alien insurer**

The term that best describes an insurance entity engaged in international operations is "alien insurer." This designation refers to an insurance company that is incorporated in a different country than where it is conducting business. In this context, if an insurance entity is operating in one jurisdiction but is chartered or formed in another country, it fits the definition of an alien insurer. This is particularly relevant in the context of regulations and laws governing insurance. The classification of an insurer as alien can impact how it is regulated, the protections afforded to policyholders, and the structure of cross-border insurance transactions. Understanding the specifics of different types of insurers—such as domestic insurers that operate solely within their home country, and global insurers that may not fit neatly into the definitions of domestic or alien—helps clarify the significance of international operations in the insurance industry.

8. What must brokers do when a buyer's earnest money is received?

- A. Hold it indefinitely
- B. Deposit it into a trust account within a specified time frame**
- C. Return it to the buyer immediately
- D. Invest it in a real estate fund

When a broker receives a buyer's earnest money, the correct action is to deposit it into a trust account within a specified time frame. This requirement ensures that the funds are managed properly and securely, reflecting the fiduciary responsibility brokers have toward their clients. Trust accounts are designed to segregate client funds from the broker's own operational funds, providing transparency and ensuring that the money is used solely for the intended purposes related to the real estate transaction. The specified time frame for depositing the earnest money is often outlined in state laws and regulations, which helps maintain accountability and protects the interests of all parties involved in the transaction. By adhering to this protocol, brokers uphold the standards of practice that are expected in the real estate industry, fostering trust and integrity in their professional dealings.

9. How does Georgia define "common law"?

- A. Legislation passed by the Georgia General Assembly
- B. Law established through court decisions rather than written statutes**
- C. Regulations published by state agencies
- D. International treaties affecting local laws

In Georgia, "common law" is defined as law established through court decisions rather than written statutes. This refers to legal principles that have been developed through judicial rulings and precedents over time. Common law is created when judges interpret laws and make rulings on cases that may not be explicitly covered by statutory law. These judicial decisions then serve as precedents for future cases, forming an evolving body of law that reflects judicial interpretation and application. In contrast, legislation passed by the Georgia General Assembly refers to laws created through the formal legislative process, which is not the definition of common law. Regulations published by state agencies involve administrative rules and guidelines that agencies enforce, separate from judicial interpretations. International treaties could influence local laws, but they do not constitute common law as defined within the state legal framework. Thus, defining common law through court decisions aligns with the judicial nature of its development and application within Georgia's legal system.

10. What is the name of the provision that states an agent cannot change a policy or waive its provisions?

- A. Entire Contract**
- B. Insuring Agreement
- C. Grace Period
- D. Policy Change Clause

The correct answer is the provision known as the "Entire Contract." This provision implies that the insurance policy represents the complete and only agreement between the insurer and the insured. It establishes that any modifications or amendments to the policy must be formally documented in writing and often requires the signature of an authorized representative of the insurance company. This prevents agents from independently altering the terms of the insurance contract or waiving its provisions without proper authority, ensuring that the insured is protected and fully aware of the terms that govern their coverage. In contrast, the insuring agreement outlines the scope of coverage and the risks that the insurer agrees to cover. The grace period is a provision that allows the policyholder additional time to make a premium payment without losing coverage. The policy change clause details the process by which changes can be made to the policy but does not state that an agent cannot make changes independently, which is the primary concern addressed by the entire contract provision.

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://galawsandrules.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE