

Guam Real Estate Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What is a key aspect of Real Estate Brokerage?**
 - A. Conducting property surveys**
 - B. Representing one side in a transaction**
 - C. Completing real estate transactions across multiple jurisdictions**
 - D. Marketing properties exclusively**
- 2. What is the primary benefit of a Multiple Listing Service (MLS) for brokers?**
 - A. To decrease advertising costs**
 - B. To showcase their commission rates**
 - C. To increase exposure and potential buyers for listings**
 - D. To determine property taxes**
- 3. What does the term “after-repair value” (ARV) refer to in real estate investments?**
 - A. The estimated market value before any renovations**
 - B. The estimated value of a property after renovations are completed**
 - C. The value of the property during the renovation process**
 - D. The price paid for materials used in repairs**
- 4. What refers to the order in which debts are paid when property is sold through a court?**
 - A. Chain of Title**
 - B. Priority of Liens**
 - C. Subrogation Rights**
 - D. Estate Distribution**
- 5. Who is the grantee in a property transaction?**
 - A. The individual selling the land**
 - B. The government official overseeing the transaction**
 - C. The party receiving the title transfer (buyer)**
 - D. The bank providing financing**

- 6. What is a lien?**
- A. A charge against a property for payment of a debt**
 - B. An offer made by a buyer to purchase a property**
 - C. A legal document granting ownership**
 - D. A document showing property boundaries**
- 7. What do Agency Disclosure requirements entail?**
- A. Notifying clients of market fluctuations**
 - B. Disclosing which party the licensee represents before a purchase offer is signed**
 - C. Informing clients about the closing costs involved**
 - D. Revealing all past disputes on the property**
- 8. What does owner financing entail?**
- A. The seller offers to finance the whole purchase price**
 - B. The buyer must obtain a bank loan only**
 - C. The seller provides credit for a portion of the funds**
 - D. The buyer pays the listing fee directly to the seller**
- 9. Which responsibility focuses on the agent's duty to act in the principal's interests?**
- A. Care**
 - B. Obedience**
 - C. Loyalty**
 - D. Disclosure**
- 10. What does actual notice indicate regarding property interests?**
- A. A legal right that is documented in public records**
 - B. A factor that can affect the value of properties**
 - C. An assertion of interests that is open and apparent to anyone investigating**
 - D. A warning regarding potential zoning changes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a key aspect of Real Estate Brokerage?

- A. Conducting property surveys
- B. Representing one side in a transaction**
- C. Completing real estate transactions across multiple jurisdictions
- D. Marketing properties exclusively

A key aspect of Real Estate Brokerage is representing one side in a transaction. This role involves acting as an intermediary between buyers and sellers, helping to facilitate negotiations, and ensuring that the interests of the party being represented are upheld throughout the transaction process. Brokerages often enter into agreements with clients that outline the responsibilities and obligations involved in the representation, which can include tasks such as marketing the property, providing market analysis, and guiding the client through the complexities of real estate transactions. This representation is crucial because it builds trust and forms the foundation of successful real estate practices. Each party in a transaction may have different goals and needs, and a broker's expertise aids in navigating these challenges effectively. Understanding the nuances of representation enhances the broker's ability to deliver value to clients, ensuring a clear line of communication and fostering a positive experience in real estate dealings. Other choices may involve important functions within the real estate industry, but they do not encapsulate the primary role of brokerage as effectively as representing one side in a transaction. For instance, conducting property surveys, completing transactions across multiple jurisdictions, and marketing properties can all be parts of the broader real estate process but do not define the core role of a brokerage in the same way.

2. What is the primary benefit of a Multiple Listing Service (MLS) for brokers?

- A. To decrease advertising costs
- B. To showcase their commission rates
- C. To increase exposure and potential buyers for listings**
- D. To determine property taxes

The primary benefit of a Multiple Listing Service (MLS) for brokers is to increase exposure and potential buyers for listings. An MLS is a comprehensive database that allows real estate professionals to list properties for sale and share them with other brokers and agents. This collaboration enhances the visibility of a property's availability, making it accessible to a wider audience, including other agents representing buyers. By having their listings included in an MLS, brokers significantly expand the reach of their properties beyond their own marketing efforts. Greater exposure translates to a higher likelihood of attracting potential buyers, which can lead to faster sales and potentially better offers. The MLS facilitates connections between sellers and a larger pool of interested buyers, making it an essential tool for real estate professionals aiming to maximize sales opportunities. While decreasing advertising costs, showcasing commission rates, and determining property taxes can be relevant to brokers in other contexts, they are secondary to the core purpose of the MLS, which is fundamentally about broadening property visibility and enhancing buyer engagement.

3. What does the term “after-repair value” (ARV) refer to in real estate investments?

- A. The estimated market value before any renovations**
- B. The estimated value of a property after renovations are completed**
- C. The value of the property during the renovation process**
- D. The price paid for materials used in repairs**

The term “after-repair value” (ARV) is crucial in real estate investments, particularly in the context of fix-and-flip projects. It represents the estimated value of a property after all planned renovations and improvements have been completed. Investors use ARV to determine the potential profit margin on a property once it has been upgraded or restored to a more desirable condition. Understanding ARV is essential for evaluating whether an investment is viable. It helps investors estimate their return on investment (ROI) and decide how much they should pay for a property, factoring in renovation costs to ensure they will achieve a profitable sale price post-renovation. The accuracy of the ARV is critical, as it directly influences the investor’s financial strategy and success in the real estate market. In contrast, the other options do not capture the essence of ARV. The estimated market value before renovations refers to a property’s initial value, while the value during the renovation process does not take into account the completed improvements. The price paid for materials is merely one aspect of the overall investment and does not reflect the property’s value after renovations. Thus, the choice reflecting the estimated value after renovations is the most accurate representation of the term “after-repair value.”

4. What refers to the order in which debts are paid when property is sold through a court?

- A. Chain of Title**
- B. Priority of Liens**
- C. Subrogation Rights**
- D. Estate Distribution**

The concept of “Priority of Liens” refers specifically to the hierarchical order in which claims against a property are settled when that property is sold, particularly in a court-ordered sale situation. This principle is crucial in real estate as it determines who gets paid first from the proceeds of the sale of the property. Liens can arise from various obligations such as mortgage agreements, tax debts, or contractor claims. When a property is sold to satisfy these debts, the lienholders are paid in a specific sequence based on the priority established when the liens were recorded. Generally, first mortgage liens take precedence over second mortgages, followed by tax liens, and then any other subordinate liens. Understanding the priority of liens is essential for real estate professionals, as it influences negotiations, property values, and the overall financial implications of a property transaction. This knowledge is critical for making informed decisions about buying, selling, or investing in real estate.

5. Who is the grantee in a property transaction?

- A. The individual selling the land
- B. The government official overseeing the transaction
- C. The party receiving the title transfer (buyer)**
- D. The bank providing financing

In a property transaction, the grantee is the party receiving the title transfer, commonly referred to as the buyer. This is an important concept in real estate as it signifies the transfer of ownership from one entity to another. Understanding the roles in a property transaction is crucial for clarity; the buyer is the individual or entity that acquires the property and thus is considered the grantee. The seller, who is usually referred to as the grantor, conveys the property to the grantee. Government officials may play roles in overseeing the legality of the transaction or ensuring proper documentation, but they do not become parties to the title transfer. Similarly, while a bank may provide financing for the transaction, it does not receive ownership of the property; its role is separate from that of the grantee. Thus, the answer accurately identifies the grantee as the individual or entity benefiting from the ownership transfer in a property transaction.

6. What is a lien?

- A. A charge against a property for payment of a debt**
- B. An offer made by a buyer to purchase a property
- C. A legal document granting ownership
- D. A document showing property boundaries

A lien is a legal claim or charge against a property that is placed to ensure the payment of a debt or obligation. This means that if the debt is not satisfied, the lien gives the creditor the right to take action to satisfy the debt, which may include foreclosing on the property. Liens can arise from various circumstances, such as unpaid taxes, mortgages, or contractor work that has not been compensated. Understanding this concept is crucial in real estate transactions because liens affect the ownership and transferability of property. Buyers need to be aware of any existing liens on a property they are interested in, as these could result in financial complications or loss of ownership rights if not resolved. The other options do not accurately describe a lien: an offer to purchase property is part of the negotiation process, a legal document granting ownership relates to deeds, and documents showing property boundaries refer to surveys. These concepts are important but serve different purposes in real estate.

7. What do Agency Disclosure requirements entail?

- A. Notifying clients of market fluctuations
- B. Disclosing which party the licensee represents before a purchase offer is signed**
- C. Informing clients about the closing costs involved
- D. Revealing all past disputes on the property

Agency Disclosure requirements primarily focus on ensuring that all parties involved in a real estate transaction understand whom the licensee represents. This is crucial because it establishes transparency and helps to manage expectations. Disclosing which party the licensee represents before a purchase offer is signed allows clients to make informed decisions and fosters trust between the agent and clients. This principle is foundational in real estate practice, as it clarifies the fiduciary responsibilities the licensee has toward their client and the level of loyalty and confidentiality the client can expect. The other options pertain to different aspects of real estate transactions but do not directly address the core of Agency Disclosure. Market fluctuations, for instance, are important for clients to know, but they do not relate to the representation of parties in the transaction. Similarly, informing clients about closing costs and revealing past disputes on a property are important elements in a real estate deal but do not pertain to the obligation of the licensee to disclose their agency role before a purchase agreement is finalized.

8. What does owner financing entail?

- A. The seller offers to finance the whole purchase price
- B. The buyer must obtain a bank loan only
- C. The seller provides credit for a portion of the funds**
- D. The buyer pays the listing fee directly to the seller

Owner financing is a method where the seller of a property provides an opportunity for the buyer to finance the purchase directly through them, rather than relying on traditional bank financing. In the context of this question, the correct choice indicates that the seller provides credit for a portion of the funds necessary to complete the sale. This arrangement allows the buyer to avoid some of the stringent requirements that might be associated with bank loans, making the purchase more accessible. The seller might hold a note against the property and receive payments directly from the buyer, sometimes making it easier for both parties to negotiate terms that are mutually beneficial. In contrast, other options do not accurately represent owner financing. For instance, stating that the buyer must obtain a bank loan only limits financing options, while indicating that the seller offers to finance the whole purchase price doesn't acknowledge that part of the payment can still come from a bank loan, which is not characteristic of owner financing as specified. Furthermore, suggesting that the buyer pays the listing fee directly to the seller does not relate to financing the property itself. Overall, understanding owner financing in this context highlights how it can facilitate transactions by allowing sellers to offer flexible terms that fit the buyer's needs.

9. Which responsibility focuses on the agent's duty to act in the principal's interests?

- A. Care**
- B. Obedience**
- C. Loyalty**
- D. Disclosure**

The responsibility that emphasizes the agent's duty to act in the principal's interests is loyalty. Loyalty refers to the obligation the agent has to prioritize the principal's interests above their own or those of others. This fiduciary duty ensures that the agent is committed to supporting the principal's objectives, maintaining confidentiality, and avoiding conflicts of interest that might harm the principal's interests. In the context of agency relationships, loyalty is fundamental because it creates trust and aligns the agent's actions with the principal's goals, which is crucial for making informed decisions in real estate transactions. By embodying loyalty, the agent helps ensure that the principal's needs and desires are met, fostering a strong professional relationship. The other responsibilities, such as care, obedience, and disclosure, each play important roles in the agent-principal relationship, focusing on different aspects of the agent's obligations. While care relates to the skillful handling of the transaction and obedience refers to following the lawful instructions of the principal, loyalty specifically mandates that the agent's actions must reflect the principal's best interests above all else.

10. What does actual notice indicate regarding property interests?

- A. A legal right that is documented in public records**
- B. A factor that can affect the value of properties**
- C. An assertion of interests that is open and apparent to anyone investigating**
- D. A warning regarding potential zoning changes**

Actual notice refers to a situation where a person is directly aware of a particular fact or condition regarding property interests. In the context of real estate, when it is stated that an assertion of interests is open and apparent, it means that anyone who is actively investigating the property or its circumstances can clearly recognize the existing claims or interests in that property. This could include visible signs of ownership, use, or occupation that inform a potential buyer or interested party of the rights others may have in relation to the property. For instance, if someone sees a "For Sale" sign and a person actively living on the property, they have actual notice that there are established interests regarding who has rights to that property. This concept is crucial in real estate transactions as it helps ensure that parties are fairly informed about the condition and claims related to a property. Recognizing actual notice is important for buyers or investors, as it shapes their understanding of potential risks associated with property ownership and transfer.

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://guamrealestate.examzify.com>

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