

Illinois Real Estate Practice Exam (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 does a property manager's duties typically include?**
 - A. Giving a history of the title, including recorded encumbrances against the property**
 - B. Investing profits of the property on behalf of the client**
 - C. Providing for a specified rent increase at set future dates**
 - D. Suspending all real estate activities**
- 2. What kind of estate is characterized by the owner having to pay property taxes and assessments?**
 - A. Fixtures**
 - B. Conventional Life Estate**
 - C. Life Estate**
 - D. Fee Simple Estate**
- 3. Which party is known as the Mortgagor in a real estate deal?**
 - A. Lender**
 - B. Mortgagor**
 - C. Buyer**
 - D. Grantor**
- 4. Which lease is tied to something economic?**
 - A. Index Lease**
 - B. Variable Lease**
 - C. Net Lease**
 - D. Triple Net Lease**
- 5. What type of estate is a deed that allows ownership of the property as long as the person is alive?**
 - A. Life Estate**
 - B. Personal easement in gross**
 - C. Pur Autre Vie**
 - D. Remainder interest**

- 6. What legislation mandates sellers of residential property to disclose any material defects to the buyer?**
- A. A. Residential Disclosure Obligation Act**
 - B. B. Residential Property Defect Declaration Act**
 - C. C. Seller Disclosure Protection Act**
 - D. D. Residential Real Property Disclosure Act**
- 7. What is the determination of the broker's commission based on in a typical agency relationship with the client?**
- A. Mechanic's Lien**
 - B. Encumbrance**
 - C. Lien**
 - D. Mutual Agreement**
- 8. How long can an expired real estate license in Illinois be renewed for?**
- A. One year**
 - B. Three years**
 - C. Five years**
 - D. Two years**
- 9. What is the borrower's interest rate if the interest charge for the previous month on a \$175,000 loan was \$875?**
- A. 4%**
 - B. 5%**
 - C. 6%**
 - D. 7%**
- 10. What legal action can a co-owner take to compel the division of respective interests in jointly owned property?**
- A. A. Disjunction**
 - B. B. Division Action**
 - C. C. Severance Suit**
 - D. D. Partition**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does a property manager's duties typically include?

- A. Giving a history of the title, including recorded encumbrances against the property**
- B. Investing profits of the property on behalf of the client**
- C. Providing for a specified rent increase at set future dates**
- D. Suspending all real estate activities**

The duties of a property manager typically encompass a range of responsibilities, and investing profits is one aspect that can be included, particularly in the context where a property manager may manage funds to maximize returns for the property owner. This includes overseeing the financial operations of a property, managing income through rent collection, and making strategic decisions about reinvestment into the property or other ventures to enhance profitability. Providing for a specified rent increase at set future dates is also a common task for property managers and could be a valid inclusion, but this operation usually must be in accordance with state regulations and the lease agreements made with tenants rather than an automatic duty inherent to the role. Giving a history of the title, including recorded encumbrances against the property, is typically the responsibility of title companies or real estate attorneys rather than property managers. Suspending all real estate activities would contradict the primary function of a property manager, who is there to ensure ongoing operation and management of the property. Therefore, the role inherently involves active participation in managing property, making option B a relevant component of their duties.

2. What kind of estate is characterized by the owner having to pay property taxes and assessments?

- A. Fixtures**
- B. Conventional Life Estate**
- C. Life Estate**
- D. Fee Simple Estate**

The correct answer is that a life estate is characterized by the owner having to pay property taxes and assessments. In real estate, a life estate provides the holder with the right to use and occupy a property for the duration of their lifetime. However, since the holder of a life estate is responsible for maintaining the property to some extent, they also bear the obligation of paying property taxes and assessments during their period of ownership. This requirement is essential as it ensures that local governments continue to receive funding through property tax revenue, which is crucial for public services like education, infrastructure, and emergency services. The life tenant's responsibility for these financial obligations reflects their legal interest in the property, even though they do not own it outright in the same sense as someone holding a fee simple estate. In contrast, a fee simple estate represents the highest form of ownership, granting the owner full rights to the property, including the payment of taxes, but not limited to any duration of life. Fixtures relate to personal property that is permanently attached to a building or land and do not directly pertain to real estate ownership obligations. A conventional life estate refers more specifically to a type of life estate that may include limitations or specific conditions, but the broad requirement of paying taxes and assessments primarily relates

3. Which party is known as the Mortgagor in a real estate deal?

- A. Lender**
- B. Mortgagor**
- C. Buyer**
- D. Grantor**

The mortgagor in a real estate deal is typically the party that borrows money to purchase property, and this role is most accurately aligned with the buyer in the transaction. The buyer takes out a mortgage loan from a lender and pledges the property as collateral for the debt. In mortgage terminology, the buyer becomes the mortgagor because they are the one who is granting a mortgage lien on the property to secure their obligation to repay the loan. In contrast, the lender is known as the mortgagee, as they provide the loan to the mortgagor. The grantor typically refers to the party that conveys or transfers property rights, and may not necessarily align with mortgage scenarios. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for anyone involved in real estate transactions, as it helps clarify the roles and responsibilities of each party.

4. Which lease is tied to something economic?

- A. Index Lease**
- B. Variable Lease**
- C. Net Lease**
- D. Triple Net Lease**

The correct answer is an Index Lease. This type of lease is specifically designed to adjust rental rates based on an economic index, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or another economic marker. This means that the lease payments can fluctuate according to the performance of the economy, ensuring that the rent remains reflective of current economic conditions. Index Leases are particularly beneficial in situations where the property owner wants to maintain the value of rental income against inflation or other economic factors. This linkage to an economic index allows both landlords and tenants to have a clear understanding of how rental expenses will evolve over time, making these leases popular in commercial real estate contexts. In contrast, other types of leases like Variable Leases and Net Leases do not specifically tie rent to an economic index, but rather adjust in other ways, such as predetermined increases or expenses being transferred to the tenant. A Triple Net Lease involves the tenant taking on additional expenses like maintenance, property taxes, and insurance, but still does not directly connect the rent amount to an economic index. Thus, the defining characteristic of an Index Lease as tied to economic conditions makes it the correct choice.

5. What type of estate is a deed that allows ownership of the property as long as the person is alive?

A. Life Estate

B. Personal easement in gross

C. Pur Autre Vie

D. Remainder interest

A Life Estate is the type of estate that allows ownership of the property as long as the person is alive. In a Life Estate, the owner (known as the life tenant) holds the property for the duration of their life. Once the life tenant passes away, ownership of the property typically reverts back to the original grantor or passes to a remainderman named in the deed. The other options are not correct for this scenario: - A Personal Easement in Gross is a non-possessory interest in land that permits the holder to use the land, but it is not ownership of the property. - Pur Autre Vie is an estate that is measured by the life of a person other than the grantee. - A Remainder Interest refers to future ownership rights in a property that come into effect after a preceding interest terminates.

6. What legislation mandates sellers of residential property to disclose any material defects to the buyer?

A. A. Residential Disclosure Obligation Act

B. B. Residential Property Defect Declaration Act

C. C. Seller Disclosure Protection Act

D. D. Residential Real Property Disclosure Act

The correct answer is the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act. This legislation is critical as it requires sellers of residential properties to provide a disclosure statement outlining any known material defects in the property. The intent behind this law is to protect buyers by ensuring they are fully informed about the property's condition prior to making a purchase. This Act stipulates that sellers must disclose pertinent information regarding issues like structural problems, environmental hazards, and other significant concerns that could impact the property's value or safety. By mandating these disclosures, the Act promotes transparency in real estate transactions, which in turn helps to prevent potential disputes that may arise after the sale has been completed. In contrast, the other options listed do not directly correspond to legislation aimed at requiring sellers to disclose material defects. The Residential Disclosure Obligation Act, for instance, may imply similar requirements but does not reflect the specific framework established by the Judiciary related to real estate sales in Illinois. The Residential Property Defect Declaration Act and Seller Disclosure Protection Act also lack recognition as formal legal statutes governing seller disclosures in residential transactions. Understanding the significance of the Residential Real Property Disclosure Act helps buyers and sellers navigate the real estate landscape in Illinois effectively, ensuring that necessary disclosures are made to protect all parties involved in a real estate transaction.

7. What is the determination of the broker's commission based on in a typical agency relationship with the client?

A. Mechanic's Lien

B. Encumbrance

C. Lien

D. Mutual Agreement

The determination of the broker's commission in a typical agency relationship is based on mutual agreement. In real estate transactions, the commission is usually negotiated and agreed upon by both the broker and the client, which establishes the terms of their working relationship. This agreement can take various forms, such as being expressed in a listing agreement or a buyer representation agreement, and outlines the percentage or fee structure the broker will receive upon the successful completion of a transaction. Other options like a mechanic's lien, encumbrance, and lien pertain to legal claims against property or obligations but do not influence the determination of a broker's commission. These terms are primarily relevant in contexts relating to property ownership and financing, rather than the contractual relationship between a real estate broker and their client.

8. How long can an expired real estate license in Illinois be renewed for?

A. One year

B. Three years

C. Five years

D. Two years

In Illinois, a real estate license that has expired can typically be renewed within a two-year period following its expiration. This allows the licensee to regain their license after a lapse, provided they meet renewal requirements, which often include completing any necessary continuing education courses. This two-year window provides flexibility for real estate professionals who may have momentarily stepped back from their careers, allowing them to reintegrate into the profession without starting from scratch after a relatively short absence. It's important for licensees to be aware of this timeframe to avoid any complications in reestablishing their credentials. Other options refer to different durations that do not align with Illinois law regarding the renewal of expired licenses. Each of those time frames exceeds the actual grace period allowed for renewal in this context.

9. What is the borrower's interest rate if the interest charge for the previous month on a \$175,000 loan was \$875?

- A. 4%
- B. 5%
- C. 6%**
- D. 7%

To determine the borrower's interest rate from the given monthly interest charge and loan amount, you'll need to apply a straightforward calculation using the formula for interest. First, you understand that interest is calculated as a percentage of the principal (loan amount). The formula for monthly interest is: $\text{Interest} = \text{Loan Amount} \times \text{Interest Rate per Month}$ Given that the interest charge for the previous month was \$875, and the loan amount is \$175,000, you can set up the equation: $875 = 175,000 \times \text{Interest Rate per Month}$ To find the interest rate per month, rearranging the equation gives: $\text{Interest Rate per Month} = \frac{875}{175,000}$ This calculation results in: $\text{Interest Rate per Month} = 0.005$ To convert this monthly interest rate into an annual interest rate, multiply by 12 (since there are 12 months in a year): $\text{Annual Interest Rate} = 0.005 \times 12 = 0.06$ or 6%

10. What legal action can a co-owner take to compel the division of respective interests in jointly owned property?

- A. A. Disjunction
- B. B. Division Action
- C. C. Severance Suit
- D. D. Partition**

The legal action that a co-owner can take to compel the division of respective interests in jointly owned property is referred to as partition. A partition is a court-ordered division of property among co-owners, which can occur when the owners cannot agree on how to manage or dispose of the property. The court can either physically divide the property (in kind partition) or sell the property and distribute the proceeds (partition by sale), depending on what is most equitable. This process is particularly important in real estate situations where joint ownership may lead to disputes over usage, income, or maintenance responsibilities. Partition allows co-owners to resolve their interests and provides a legal avenue to ensure fair treatment. It serves as a mechanism to protect each co-owner's investment and ensure that their rights are upheld, enabling them to regain control over their respective shares of the property.

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://illinoisrealestate.examzify.com>

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