

Massachusetts Real Estate License Practice Test (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

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1. Which of the following is a characteristic of conventional mortgages?

- A. Directly dependent on government regulations**
- B. Can include prepayment penalty clauses**
- C. Always require PMI**
- D. Are exclusively issued by credit unions**

2. What type of easement allows access to a property?

- A. Negative Easement**
- B. Affirmative Easement**
- C. Property Easement**
- D. Exclusive Easement**

3. What is a common component of a buyer closing statement that deals with property taxes?

- A. Adjustment for unpaid taxes**
- B. Interest on loans**
- C. Monthly mortgage payments**
- D. Homeowner's insurance fee**

4. What is the name of the financing arrangement in which the seller accepts a note from a buyer instead of cash?

- A. Lease Purchase**
- B. Seller Financing**
- C. Open Mortgage**
- D. Wrap-Around Mortgage**

5. What is the purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act?

- A. To regulate prices of goods**
- B. To encourage free and open competition**
- C. To protect consumers from fraud**
- D. To license real estate agents**

6. What type of listing allows a broker to collect a commission regardless of who sells the property?

- A. Exclusive Right to Sell Listing**
- B. Open Listing**
- C. Exclusive Agency Listing**
- D. Multiple Listing Service**

7. What is necessary for a valid real estate contract?

- A. Informal agreement**
- B. Public notarization**
- C. Offer and acceptance**
- D. Written documentation only**

8. Which term describes a contract that is missing one or more elements and is not enforceable?

- A. Voidable**
- B. Void**
- C. Breach of contract**
- D. Enforceable**

9. What are reproduction costs defined as?

- A. The cost to maintain the property**
- B. The cost to replace a dwelling using outdated materials**
- C. The cost to replace a dwelling using modern materials**
- D. The cost associated with land development**

10. Which hazardous gas is colorless and odorless, found in soil, and can seep into homes?

- A. Carbon monoxide**
- B. Radon**
- C. Methane**
- D. Asbestos**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a characteristic of conventional mortgages?

- A. Directly dependent on government regulations**
- B. Can include prepayment penalty clauses**
- C. Always require PMI**
- D. Are exclusively issued by credit unions**

Conventional mortgages are typically characterized by their flexibility and terms set by lenders rather than by government regulations, which is why the option regarding government dependency is inaccurate. Additionally, conventional loans do not always require private mortgage insurance (PMI); this requirement arises mainly when the down payment is less than 20%. The assertion that they are exclusively issued by credit unions is also misleading since conventional loans can be offered by a variety of financial institutions, including banks and mortgage companies. The presence of prepayment penalty clauses is a common feature in some conventional mortgages. This clause allows lenders to impose a penalty on borrowers who pay off their loan early, which compensates the lender for the lost interest income. Such clauses are not universal, but their inclusion can vary based on lender policies and specific loan agreements. Hence, the ability for conventional mortgages to include these penalties is a distinctive aspect of their structure.

2. What type of easement allows access to a property?

- A. Negative Easement**
- B. Affirmative Easement**
- C. Property Easement**
- D. Exclusive Easement**

An affirmative easement allows one party the right to use another party's land for a specified purpose, which often includes access to their property. This type of easement is important in real estate because it serves a practical function—enabling individuals to reach their property when it might otherwise be landlocked or difficult to access. For instance, if someone owns a plot of land that cannot be accessed directly from a road because of neighboring properties, they may obtain an affirmative easement allowing them to cross a neighbor's land to reach the road. This legal right is crucial for ensuring that the property remains usable and that the landowner can fulfill their property rights. In contrast, a negative easement restricts a property owner from performing certain activities on their land that could otherwise interfere with the rights of another. A property easement is not a formal legal term typically recognized in real estate, and an exclusive easement conveys the right to use the property exclusively, which may not necessarily include access. Thus, the focus on rights and usage defines why affirmative easements are central to property accessibility.

3. What is a common component of a buyer closing statement that deals with property taxes?

- A. Adjustment for unpaid taxes**
- B. Interest on loans**
- C. Monthly mortgage payments**
- D. Homeowner's insurance fee**

The common component of a buyer closing statement that specifically addresses property taxes is the adjustment for unpaid taxes. In a real estate transaction, it's important to account for any property taxes that may be due at the time of closing. This adjustment ensures that the seller pays their fair share of taxes up until the date of the sale, while the buyer takes responsibility for property taxes from that point forward. This is a standard practice to make certain that both parties are fairly compensated for their respective durations of ownership during the tax year. By including this adjustment, the closing statement accurately reflects the financial responsibilities each party has regarding property taxes, thus preventing any disputes or liabilities after the transfer of ownership has occurred. The other options—interest on loans, monthly mortgage payments, and homeowner's insurance fee—are not directly related to property taxes in the same way. They pertain more to financing and insurance aspects of real estate transactions rather than taxation adjustments occurring at closing.

4. What is the name of the financing arrangement in which the seller accepts a note from a buyer instead of cash?

- A. Lease Purchase**
- B. Seller Financing**
- C. Open Mortgage**
- D. Wrap-Around Mortgage**

The financing arrangement where the seller accepts a note from a buyer instead of cash is referred to as seller financing. This method allows the buyer to make payments directly to the seller over time, often because the buyer may not qualify for traditional financing through a bank or mortgage lender. In this arrangement, the seller essentially acts as the bank, carrying the loan and receiving interest on the outstanding balance over time. Seller financing is beneficial for both parties: the buyer may gain access to property ownership without needing to receive immediate bank financing, while the seller can potentially sell the property more quickly and collect interest on the financing provided. It's particularly useful in buyer's markets or in situations where buyers face difficulty obtaining conventional loans. The context of the other options illuminates different financial arrangements that do not fit this scenario. A lease purchase involves renting a property with the option to buy later, while an open mortgage typically allows the borrower to pay off the mortgage without penalty. A wrap-around mortgage is a unique financing method involving existing financing that wraps around a new, larger loan, which is not the same as direct seller financing.

5. What is the purpose of the Sherman Antitrust Act?

- A. To regulate prices of goods
- B. To encourage free and open competition**
- C. To protect consumers from fraud
- D. To license real estate agents

The Sherman Antitrust Act was enacted in 1890 and serves the vital purpose of promoting free and open competition in the marketplace. This federal legislation targets anti-competitive practices, such as monopolies and cartels, which can harm consumers by limiting choices and keeping prices artificially high. By encouraging competition, the Act aims to foster innovation, improve product quality, and provide consumers with lower prices. While the other options touch on important concepts related to business conduct and consumer protection, they do not encapsulate the primary function of the Sherman Antitrust Act. The Act does not specifically regulate prices, protect consumers from fraud, or involve the licensing of real estate agents, which are covered by different laws and regulations. Its main focus is ensuring that competition remains robust and unhindered, which ultimately benefits the consumer and the economy as a whole.

6. What type of listing allows a broker to collect a commission regardless of who sells the property?

- A. Exclusive Right to Sell Listing**
- B. Open Listing
- C. Exclusive Agency Listing
- D. Multiple Listing Service

An Exclusive Right to Sell Listing is the correct response because it grants a real estate broker the exclusive right to earn a commission on the sale of a property, regardless of who ultimately sells it. In this arrangement, even if the property owner sells the property on their own or through a different means without involving another broker, the listing broker is still entitled to their commission as they have the exclusive right to market and promote the property. This type of listing provides strong incentive for brokers to invest time and resources into marketing the property effectively, knowing they will be compensated if a sale occurs during the listing period. It creates a clear understanding between the seller and the broker regarding the broker's rights and compensation. Other listing types, such as an Open Listing or an Exclusive Agency Listing, do not provide the same security for the broker regarding commission should the property sell, making them less favorable for broker business interests. A Multiple Listing Service (MLS) is a tool used by brokers to share listings and does not determine commission rights.

7. What is necessary for a valid real estate contract?

- A. Informal agreement**
- B. Public notarization**
- C. Offer and acceptance**
- D. Written documentation only**

For a real estate contract to be valid, there must be an offer and acceptance between the parties involved. This means that one party proposes terms for the transaction, and the other party agrees to those terms without modifications. This mutual agreement signifies the parties' consent to enter into the contract, which is a fundamental principle in contract law. While written documentation is often required for real estate contracts to ensure clarity and enforceability, it is the mutual agreement (offer and acceptance) that establishes the foundational commitment between the parties. The requirement for written documentation varies by state, but in Massachusetts, real estate contracts must typically be in writing to be enforceable under the Statute of Frauds. However, the real crux of a valid contract lies in the offer and acceptance, which identifies the intentions and agreements of the parties involved. Public notarization is not a necessity for every real estate contract, although it can provide an additional layer of authenticity. An informal agreement lacks the necessary elements that formalize a binding contract, which includes the offer and acceptance. Thus, the correct choice highlights the essential component required for a valid real estate contract.

8. Which term describes a contract that is missing one or more elements and is not enforceable?

- A. Voidable**
- B. Void**
- C. Breach of contract**
- D. Enforceable**

A contract that is missing one or more essential elements necessary for it to be valid is termed "void." For a contract to be enforceable, it must contain all the requisite elements: offer, acceptance, consideration, capacity, and lawful purpose. When an element is missing, the contract fails to create any legal obligations or rights for the parties involved. Therefore, it is as if the contract never existed in a legal sense, rendering it void. This term is distinct from "voidable," which refers to a contract that may be rendered unenforceable at the option of one party but is otherwise valid unless that party chooses to void it. "Breach of contract" pertains to the failure to perform according to the contract terms, while "enforceable" describes a contract that meets all legal requirements and can be upheld in a court of law.

9. What are reproduction costs defined as?

- A. The cost to maintain the property
- B. The cost to replace a dwelling using outdated materials
- C. The cost to replace a dwelling using modern materials**
- D. The cost associated with land development

Reproduction costs refer specifically to the cost of constructing an exact replica of a property using modern materials and construction methods. This concept is vital in real estate valuation, particularly in situations where a similar property is not readily available on the market. By utilizing modern materials, the reproduction cost reflects current building standards and technologies, ensuring durability and compliance with contemporary codes. While maintenance costs pertain to ongoing expenses to keep an existing property in good condition, and land development costs relate to the expenses involved in preparing a piece of land for construction, these factors do not directly define reproduction costs. The choice mentioning outdated materials contrasts with the principles of reproduction costs since it emphasizes a comparison with historical standards rather than an exact replica with contemporary materials. Thus, using modern materials aligns perfectly with the definition of reproduction costs, making this option the correct one.

10. Which hazardous gas is colorless and odorless, found in soil, and can seep into homes?

- A. Carbon monoxide
- B. Radon**
- C. Methane
- D. Asbestos

Radon is a colorless and odorless radioactive gas that originates from the natural decay of uranium in soil, rock, and water. It can seep into homes through cracks in floors, walls, and foundations, as well as through gaps around service pipes and in some cases, water supply. Because radon is undetectable by human senses—lacking both color and smell—it poses a significant health risk as prolonged exposure can lead to lung cancer. Understanding the properties of radon is crucial for homeowners and prospective buyers, particularly in areas where uranium is prevalent in the soil. Testing for radon levels is essential for ensuring a safe living environment. The other options, while they may pose risks in certain circumstances, do not share the same attributes of being a colorless and odorless gas that can specifically seep into homes from soil.

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://massachusetts-realestate.examzify.com>

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

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