

# Real Property Multistate Bar 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 referred to as a "note" in relation to real estate financing?**
  - A. A legal document outlining the terms of a loan**
  - B. A type of mortgage application**
  - C. A listing of property assets**
  - D. Exhibit of loan interest rates**
- 2. How is "real property" best defined?**
  - A. Property that cannot be sold**
  - B. Any movable assets owned by a person**
  - C. Land and anything permanently attached to it**
  - D. All personal possessions of a homeowner**
- 3. According to majority opinion, what is required for a devisee to have liens paid off?**
  - A. Explicit provision in the testator's will**
  - B. Consent of all heirs**
  - C. A court approval**
  - D. Payment from the state**
- 4. What presumption exists if the grantor retains legal control of the property?**
  - A. There was a physical transfer of the deed**
  - B. Delivery is presumed**
  - C. There was no delivery**
  - D. Title automatically passes to the grantee**
- 5. How does a joint tenancy differ from a tenancy in common?**
  - A. A joint tenancy allows multiple owners without rights of survivorship.**
  - B. A joint tenancy includes the right of survivorship, unlike a tenancy in common.**
  - C. A joint tenancy is a form of lease for commercial properties.**
  - D. A joint tenancy ensures equal division of property only after all owners agree.**

- 6. What happens to a deed if it is expressly rejected?**
- A. The deed remains valid**
  - B. The title may still pass upon further agreement**
  - C. Delivery is defeated and title does not pass**
  - D. The deed becomes void**
- 7. What defines a donative escrow with conditions?**
- A. A third party who may return the deed at any time**
  - B. A third party with instructions to deliver on the grantor's death**
  - C. Only explicit conditions for property transfer**
  - D. A direct transfer of title without conditions**
- 8. What is the primary characteristic of judgment creditors under the discussed statutes?**
- A. They have priority over all other claims**
  - B. They are usually protected by recording statutes**
  - C. They are not protected against prior unrecorded conveyances**
  - D. They must always file for a lien to secure their interest**
- 9. What is the doctrine of equitable conversion primarily concerned with?**
- A. Transfer of legal titles between parties**
  - B. Protection of third parties in property transactions**
  - C. Rights of the seller after a contract has been signed**
  - D. Rights of the purchaser during contract performance**
- 10. What happens if a joint owner forges another joint owner's signature to convey property?**
- A. The deed is valid for both owners**
  - B. The deed is void and the property remains jointly owned**
  - C. The deed is void for the other joint owner and valid for the forgery**
  - D. The deed is always valid if not contested**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is referred to as a "note" in relation to real estate financing?**

- A. A legal document outlining the terms of a loan**
- B. A type of mortgage application**
- C. A listing of property assets**
- D. Exhibit of loan interest rates**

In the context of real estate financing, a "note" refers to a legal document that outlines the terms of a loan. This document is crucial because it serves as a written promise by the borrower to repay the loan, detailing important information such as the amount borrowed, interest rate, repayment schedule, and consequences of default. The note is distinct from other documents that might be involved in the financing process, such as a mortgage, which secures the loan with the property itself. The other options do not accurately define what a "note" represents in real estate. A type of mortgage application refers to the process of applying for a loan, rather than the loan agreement itself. A listing of property assets is unrelated to the dynamics of loan documentation. An exhibit of loan interest rates does not pertain to the actual agreement between borrower and lender regarding the terms of repayment. Thus, identifying the note as the legal document outlining loan terms is essential for understanding real estate financing.

**2. How is "real property" best defined?**

- A. Property that cannot be sold**
- B. Any movable assets owned by a person**
- C. Land and anything permanently attached to it**
- D. All personal possessions of a homeowner**

Real property is best defined as land and anything permanently attached to it. This definition encompasses not only the physical land itself but also buildings, structures, and improvements that have been affixed to that land. The permanence of these attachments is what distinguishes real property from personal property, which includes movable items and possessions. Real property rights typically involve interests in the land, including the rights to use, lease, sell, or bequeath the land. This definition is fundamental in property law as it establishes the scope of ownership and the types of transactions that can occur concerning real estate. The other options presented do not accurately capture the essence of real property. For instance, real property can indeed be sold, directly contradicting the assertion that it cannot be sold. Movable assets owned by a person and all personal possessions of a homeowner refer to personal property, which is distinct from real property. Therefore, the selected definition encompasses the comprehensive nature of what constitutes real property under property law.

**3. According to majority opinion, what is required for a devisee to have liens paid off?**

**A. Explicit provision in the testator's will**

**B. Consent of all heirs**

**C. A court approval**

**D. Payment from the state**

The majority opinion holds that for a devisee to have liens paid off from the estate, there must be an explicit provision in the testator's will directing that the debts, including any liens, are to be satisfied. This means that the testator needs to clearly indicate in the will that it is their intention for the liens to be paid from the estate's assets before the property is distributed to the devisee. The clear language in the will provides the necessary authorization to settle debts and ensures that the devisee receives the intended property free of encumbrances. In the context of estate administration, the explicit instruction serves to inform the personal representative (executor) of the testator's wishes regarding the handling of liens. This avoids ambiguity and ensures that the estate is settled in accordance with the testator's desires. Without such explicit provisions, the general rule is that liens and debts would typically need to be addressed through other legal means, if at all supported by the testamentary documents. Therefore, this requirement underscores the importance of having a comprehensive and clearly articulated estate plan.

**4. What presumption exists if the grantor retains legal control of the property?**

**A. There was a physical transfer of the deed**

**B. Delivery is presumed**

**C. There was no delivery**

**D. Title automatically passes to the grantee**

When a grantor retains legal control of the property, it leads to the presumption that there was no delivery of the deed. In property law, "delivery" refers to the intent to transfer ownership of the property from the grantor to the grantee. If the grantor maintains control over the deed, it indicates that there was no intention to complete the transfer of title; thus, the transaction lacks the essential element of delivery that is necessary for the transfer to be effective. In this context, if the grantor still possesses the deed and has not relinquished control, it strongly suggests that they do not intend for the grantee to have ownership rights. This presumption establishes that without actual delivery, the legal title does not pass to the grantee, underscoring the importance of the grantor's intent and the actions taken to convey the property.

**5. How does a joint tenancy differ from a tenancy in common?**

- A. A joint tenancy allows multiple owners without rights of survivorship.
- B. A joint tenancy includes the right of survivorship, unlike a tenancy in common.**
- C. A joint tenancy is a form of lease for commercial properties.
- D. A joint tenancy ensures equal division of property only after all owners agree.

The distinction between joint tenancy and tenancy in common fundamentally revolves around the issue of survivorship. A joint tenancy is characterized by the right of survivorship, meaning that when one joint tenant dies, their interest automatically passes to the surviving joint tenants. This right of survivorship is a defining feature of joint tenancy, ensuring that the ownership interest does not devolve to heirs or beneficiaries of the deceased tenant. In contrast, tenancy in common does not provide for the right of survivorship. Instead, when a tenant in common dies, their share of the property passes to their heirs or according to their will, rather than to the other co-tenants. This key difference impacts how the property is handled upon the death of an owner, making option B the correct answer. The other choices do not accurately capture the differences between the two forms of property ownership. Joint tenancy does not relate to commercial leases, confirming that option C is incorrect. Option A incorrectly states that joint tenancy does not include rights of survivorship, which is contrary to its definition. Lastly, option D misrepresents the nature of joint tenancy by implying that equal division requires agreement, which is not a characteristic inherent to joint tenancy ownership.

**6. What happens to a deed if it is expressly rejected?**

- A. The deed remains valid
- B. The title may still pass upon further agreement
- C. Delivery is defeated and title does not pass**
- D. The deed becomes void

When a deed is expressly rejected, this means that the intended recipient has clearly communicated their refusal to accept the deed. In property law, for a deed to be effective and for title to be transferred, there must be proper delivery and acceptance. If a deed is rejected, this rejection acts to defeat the delivery of the deed itself. Consequently, because the essential element of acceptance is missing, title does not pass to the intended grantee. The implications of this principle are crucial in real property transactions, as it underscores the necessary conditions for a valid transfer of title. Thus, the act of rejecting the deed prevents any transfer of ownership from the grantor to the grantee, maintaining the status quo prior to the attempted conveyance.

## 7. What defines a donative escrow with conditions?

- A. A third party who may return the deed at any time
- B. A third party with instructions to deliver on the grantor's death**
- C. Only explicit conditions for property transfer
- D. A direct transfer of title without conditions

A donative escrow with conditions involves a third party holding a deed or a title to property until a specified event occurs, in this case, typically the death of the grantor. In this arrangement, the third party (often an attorney or a trusted individual) acts as an intermediary tasked with delivering the deed to the beneficiary only upon the grantor's death. This ensures that the transfer of property happens automatically and based on the condition of the grantor's passing, effectively making it a form of a gift that is contingent upon that event. This definition aligns with the principles of donative intent, as the grantor clearly intends to make a gift that is conditioned upon a specific event. The presence of instructions to act only upon this condition distinguishes it from other forms and highlights the importance of the timing of the delivery of the deed. Other options presented either misinterpret the nature of a donative escrow or fail to address the essential aspect of the condition attached to the transfer. For instance, a third party who may return the deed at any time does not reflect the committed nature of a donative escrow, where the transfer is inextricably linked to the grantor's death. Additionally, the choice emphasizing only explicit conditions for property transfer overlooks the need

## 8. What is the primary characteristic of judgment creditors under the discussed statutes?

- A. They have priority over all other claims
- B. They are usually protected by recording statutes
- C. They are not protected against prior unrecorded conveyances**
- D. They must always file for a lien to secure their interest

Judgment creditors are primarily characterized by their vulnerability to prior unrecorded conveyances. This means that if a debtor transfers property to another party without recording that transfer, and the transfer precedes the judgment creditor's efforts to claim a lien or enforce their judgment, the creditor may be unable to assert any rights against the property. The essence of this characteristic lies in the principle of "notice," where those who are not on record (such as the purchaser of the property) may take the property free of the creditor's claims, especially if they were not aware of the judgment lien due to its unrecorded status. This principle underscores the importance of recording property interests to provide constructive notice to third parties, such as creditors. This understanding frames why judgment creditors may find themselves at a disadvantage against previous conveyances that have not been documented or recorded, effectively leaving them without recourse in many situations where they presumed an entitlement to enforce against the debtor's property. Thus, option C highlights a critical aspect of judgment creditors' rights and their standing in relation to property transfers that are not formally recorded.

**9. What is the doctrine of equitable conversion primarily concerned with?**

- A. Transfer of legal titles between parties**
- B. Protection of third parties in property transactions**
- C. Rights of the seller after a contract has been signed**
- D. Rights of the purchaser during contract performance**

The doctrine of equitable conversion is primarily concerned with the rights of the purchaser during contract performance. Under this doctrine, once a valid contract for the sale of land is executed, the buyer is treated as the equitable owner of the property, while the seller retains legal title. This means that the buyer's interests in the property are protected even before the actual transfer of legal title occurs. In circumstances like property damage or changes in market conditions, the buyer's rights and interests are considered paramount, reflecting the notion that the seller should not detract from the buyer's equitable ownership. In essence, the doctrine recognizes the buyer's position in the transaction and affirms that they are entitled to the benefits associated with ownership, despite not having formal title. This principle ensures that the buyer's rights remain effective throughout the period leading up to closing. Understanding this doctrine is crucial as it impacts various aspects of real estate transactions, especially in terms of rights, risks, and responsibilities of parties involved during the contract phase.

**10. What happens if a joint owner forges another joint owner's signature to convey property?**

- A. The deed is valid for both owners**
- B. The deed is void and the property remains jointly owned**
- C. The deed is void for the other joint owner and valid for the forgery**
- D. The deed is always valid if not contested**

In cases of joint ownership, each owner has a vested interest in the property. If one joint owner forges the signature of another to convey the jointly owned property, this action is considered fraudulent. The deed is void as to the joint owner whose signature was forged. This means that the fraudulent act does not create a valid transfer of ownership for that individual; they still maintain their rights to the property. However, the forged deed may create an effect regarding the person who committed the forgery. In some jurisdictions, the forgery may be seen as an act that could potentially allow conveyance to a good faith purchaser who did not know about the fraud. Nevertheless, the key element is that the original joint owner retains their ownership rights because the signature was unlawfully obtained, rendering the deed invalid in relation to their interest, while also establishing that the fraudulent act cannot transfer their interest without consent. This understanding clarifies why the deed does not fully validly convey the property for both owners—the act of forgery undermines the legitimacy of the transaction for the non-consenting joint owner. This situation maintains the principle that all parties must participate in any conveyance involving their interests, ensuring fairness and equity in ownership.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://realpropertymultistatebar.examzify.com>**

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