

West Virginia Mortgage Law 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

- 1. All of the following are required to be licensed under WV law, except:**
 - A. Mortgage brokers**
 - B. A mortgage loan officer**
 - C. A closing agent**
 - D. A mortgage lender**
- 2. What is a "deed in lieu of foreclosure" intended to accomplish?**
 - A. To transfer property ownership from lender to borrower**
 - B. To voluntarily transfer property ownership to the lender**
 - C. To eliminate the home mortgage entirely**
 - D. To initiate a short sale process**
- 3. A mortgage loan may feature which of the following?**
 - A. A balloon payment**
 - B. An adjustable interest rate**
 - C. An interest-only period**
 - D. A prepayment penalty**
- 4. According to the Good Funds Settlement Act, funds must be available for a loan which is subject to rescission no later than:**
 - A. Three days after closing**
 - B. One day prior to closing**
 - C. Day of closing**
 - D. After the rescission period expires**
- 5. The inclusion of which element in Marcia's advertisement violates state and federal law?**
 - A. A balloon payment**
 - B. A prepayment penalty**
 - C. The statement "no fees"**
 - D. Variable interest rate**

- 6. When a borrower does not qualify for the loan for which he or she initially applies, but a materially different product is available, all of the following must be done, EXCEPT:**
- A. A tangible net benefit worksheet must be completed**
 - B. Disclosures for the alternative product must be provided**
 - C. New terms must be offered**
 - D. Proper notice and disclosure must be provided**
- 7. In order to demonstrate financial responsibility, mortgage loan originator license applicants must:**
- A. Complete a financial literacy course**
 - B. Contribute to a state fund**
 - C. Provide consent for an independent credit report**
 - D. Submit tax returns for the last three years**
- 8. Which of these is NOT a prohibited practice under West Virginia law?**
- A. Advertising specific interest rates, points, or financing terms that are not available**
 - B. Conducting business without a valid license**
 - C. Fraud or misrepresentation**
 - D. Obtaining property by fraud or misrepresentation**
- 9. What type of discrimination does the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) prohibit?**
- A. Discrimination based solely on credit history**
 - B. Any discrimination in lending based on specific personal characteristics**
 - C. Discrimination against investment property borrowers**
 - D. Discrimination in loan amounts offered**
- 10. What does the homestead exemption protect?**
- A. A homeowner's property from natural disasters**
 - B. A portion of the homeowner's equity from creditors during bankruptcy**
 - C. The homeowner's credit score from being affected by foreclosure**
 - D. Homeowners from paying high property taxes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. All of the following are required to be licensed under WV law, except:

- A. Mortgage brokers**
- B. A mortgage loan officer**
- C. A closing agent**
- D. A mortgage lender**

The correct answer is that a closing agent is not required to be licensed under West Virginia law. In West Virginia, while mortgage brokers, mortgage loan officers, and mortgage lenders must obtain licenses to operate legally, closing agents do not have such a requirement. Closing agents typically facilitate the final steps of real estate transactions, ensuring that all documents are properly executed and funds are distributed appropriately. Their role is often associated with the administrative and procedural aspects of closing the transaction rather than the lending process itself, which is why licensing is not mandated for them in the same way it is for those directly involved in the lending and brokerage of mortgages. Understanding the specific requirements for licensing in the mortgage industry is essential, especially to ensure compliance and uphold the standards set forth by state law.

2. What is a "deed in lieu of foreclosure" intended to accomplish?

- A. To transfer property ownership from lender to borrower**
- B. To voluntarily transfer property ownership to the lender**
- C. To eliminate the home mortgage entirely**
- D. To initiate a short sale process**

A "deed in lieu of foreclosure" is a legal process in which a borrower voluntarily transfers their property ownership back to the lender to avoid foreclosure. This action typically occurs when the borrower is unable to continue making mortgage payments and recognizes that they cannot keep the home. By opting for a deed in lieu of foreclosure, the borrower is able to transfer the property to the lender instead of going through the lengthy and often contentious foreclosure process. This option can benefit both parties: the borrower can mitigate the damage to their credit score that might result from a foreclosure, while the lender can recover the property more quickly and with less expense than through foreclosure proceedings. It is important to understand that the deed in lieu is initiated by the borrower as a proactive measure to relieve themselves of a financially burdensome situation, emphasizing the voluntary nature of this agreement with the lender. In contrast, the other choices describe scenarios that do not accurately reflect the purpose or nature of a deed in lieu of foreclosure. For example, it does not involve transferring property ownership from the lender to the borrower or initiating a short sale process, both of which represent different mechanisms for dealing with property and debt issues. Moreover, a deed in lieu does not eliminate the mortgage entirely; instead, it provides a way

3. A mortgage loan may feature which of the following?

- A. A balloon payment**
- B. An adjustable interest rate**
- C. An interest-only period**
- D. A prepayment penalty**

A mortgage loan can indeed feature a balloon payment, which is a significant final payment due at the end of a loan term. These types of loans typically require smaller monthly payments throughout the term, with the balance of the loan paid off in a single lump sum at the end. This structure can be appealing to borrowers who expect to refinance or sell the property before the balloon payment is due, but it also comes with the risk of needing a large sum when that payment is finally due. The other options, while they can also be features of a mortgage, are not exclusive to mortgages; rather, they represent different potential structures or terms that might be present across various mortgage agreements. An adjustable interest rate adjusts over time based on market conditions, an interest-only period allows borrowers to pay only interest for a certain time without reducing principal, and a prepayment penalty imposes a fee if the borrower pays off the loan early. Each of these features can apply to specific mortgage products but does not encompass the core characteristic of what can define a mortgage loan in the same way a balloon payment does.

4. According to the Good Funds Settlement Act, funds must be available for a loan which is subject to rescission no later than:

- A. Three days after closing**
- B. One day prior to closing**
- C. Day of closing**
- D. After the rescission period expires**

The correct answer indicates that, for loans that are subject to rescission under the Good Funds Settlement Act, the funds must be made available no later than three days after closing. This timing requirement is crucial because it aligns with the consumer's right to rescind certain transactions under the Truth in Lending Act. The three-day period allows borrowers to review the terms of the mortgage and make an informed decision, ensuring that they have the opportunity to reconsider their commitment. This framework is designed to protect consumers and promote transparency in the settlement process. In contrast, having funds available one day prior to closing would not accommodate the consumer's right to rescind after the closing has taken place. Funds being available on the day of closing could create confusion regarding the rights of the borrower post-closing. Allowing funds to be available only after the rescission period adds unnecessary delay and does not serve the purpose of the Act in facilitating timely access to funds while ensuring consumer rights are upheld.

5. The inclusion of which element in Marcia's advertisement violates state and federal law?

- A. A balloon payment**
- B. A prepayment penalty**
- C. The statement "no fees"**
- D. Variable interest rate**

The presence of a balloon payment in Marcia's advertisement is what violates state and federal law. A balloon payment is a large final payment due at the end of a loan's term after a series of smaller regular payments. Advertisements for mortgages must provide clear and complete information about the terms of the loan to ensure that consumers fully understand their obligations. When a loan has a balloon payment, it can lead to misunderstandings for consumers who might not be prepared financially for such a significant payout at the end of the loan period. To protect consumers, laws and regulations require that all terms related to loan payments, including balloon payments, be disclosed clearly and not buried in fine print, in order to prevent deceptive advertising practices. In contrast, a prepayment penalty, the statement "no fees," and variable interest rates do have regulations surrounding their disclosure and truthfulness in advertising, but the presence of a balloon payment is considered particularly sensitive and problematic, leading to stricter scrutiny under the law.

6. When a borrower does not qualify for the loan for which he or she initially applies, but a materially different product is available, all of the following must be done, EXCEPT:

- A. A tangible net benefit worksheet must be completed**
- B. Disclosures for the alternative product must be provided**
- C. New terms must be offered**
- D. Proper notice and disclosure must be provided**

In situations where a borrower does not qualify for their initial loan application but a different loan product is available, it is critical for lenders to follow specific protocols for compliance and good practice. The correct answer indicates that completing a tangible net benefit worksheet is not a requirement in this scenario. The tangible net benefit worksheet is typically used to demonstrate the financial advantages a borrower will receive from the loan they are being offered. However, when a borrower is being presented with an alternative product due to their initial loan denial, the focus shifts to ensuring that all necessary disclosures and terms related to the new loan option are adequately communicated. Providing disclosures for the alternative product, offering new terms, and ensuring proper notice are all essential steps that protect the borrower by offering clarity on the loan they may receive instead. These steps ensure that the borrower is fully informed about the loan they are considering and that they understand any differences in terms, interest rates, and other relevant factors. In contrast, the tangible net benefit worksheet specifically may not be mandatory in this instance, as it is more relevant for refinancing scenarios or when evaluating the benefits of a particular loan compared to another, rather than for new options presented after a denial.

7. In order to demonstrate financial responsibility, mortgage loan originator license applicants must:

- A. Complete a financial literacy course**
- B. Contribute to a state fund**
- C. Provide consent for an independent credit report**
- D. Submit tax returns for the last three years**

The requirement for mortgage loan originator license applicants to demonstrate financial responsibility typically includes providing evidence of their financial management skills and understanding. Completing a financial literacy course is a critical component, as it equips applicants with the necessary knowledge to manage finances effectively, understand credit, and navigate the mortgage process. Financial literacy courses help ensure that mortgage loan originators possess a foundational understanding of financial concepts, which is essential for responsibly guiding clients through complex financial transactions. Although contributing to a state fund, providing consent for an independent credit report, and submitting tax returns can also play a role in the application process, they are not specifically aimed at demonstrating financial literacy and responsibility in the same way a dedicated financial literacy course does. Therefore, the right choice focuses on the core competency that enhances the applicant's understanding and management of financial matters, making it a fundamental requirement for aspiring mortgage loan originators.

8. Which of these is NOT a prohibited practice under West Virginia law?

- A. Advertising specific interest rates, points, or financing terms that are not available**
- B. Conducting business without a valid license**
- C. Fraud or misrepresentation**
- D. Obtaining property by fraud or misrepresentation**

West Virginia law prohibits conducting business without a valid license, fraud or misrepresentation, and obtaining property by fraud or misrepresentation. Therefore, the other options B, C, and D are all prohibited practices under West Virginia law. Option A, advertising specific interest rates, points, or financing terms that are not available, is not explicitly stated as a prohibited practice under West Virginia law. However, it could be considered a deceptive business practice and therefore could potentially be prohibited under other laws or regulations.

9. What type of discrimination does the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) prohibit?

- A. Discrimination based solely on credit history**
- B. Any discrimination in lending based on specific personal characteristics**
- C. Discrimination against investment property borrowers**
- D. Discrimination in loan amounts offered**

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act (ECOA) is designed to promote fairness in lending by prohibiting discrimination in credit transactions based on specific personal characteristics. This includes, but is not limited to, race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, and age. The intent of the ECOA is to ensure that all individuals have equal access to credit regardless of these personal traits. By focusing on a broader range of characteristics rather than specific criteria such as credit history or the type of property being financed, the ECOA aims to create a level playing field for all borrowers. This aligns with the principles of fair lending practices and helps protect consumers from bias during the credit application process. Thus, the emphasis on various personal characteristics is fundamental to the ECOA's mission to eliminate discriminatory lending practices.

10. What does the homestead exemption protect?

- A. A homeowner's property from natural disasters**
- B. A portion of the homeowner's equity from creditors during bankruptcy**
- C. The homeowner's credit score from being affected by foreclosure**
- D. Homeowners from paying high property taxes**

The homestead exemption is designed to protect a portion of a homeowner's equity from creditors, particularly during bankruptcy proceedings. This legal protection allows homeowners to retain a portion of the value of their home, shielding it from being seized to satisfy debts or claims from creditors. In many jurisdictions, this exemption serves to provide a safety net for individuals, ensuring they have a place to live while allowing them the opportunity to reorganize their financial situation. This protection is particularly important in bankruptcy cases, as it allows individuals to keep a significant asset that contributes to their overall well-being, especially for those facing financial hardships. The intention is to promote stability and prevent homelessness by safeguarding the family home to a certain extent. The other answer choices address aspects that do not fall under the scope of the homestead exemption. For example, while the homestead exemption can provide general protection, it does not directly guard against natural disasters; it does not protect a homeowner's credit score from negative events such as foreclosure; and it is not primarily aimed at reducing property taxes, as those are typically governed by different laws and exemptions.

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://westvirginiamortgagelaw.examzify.com>

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