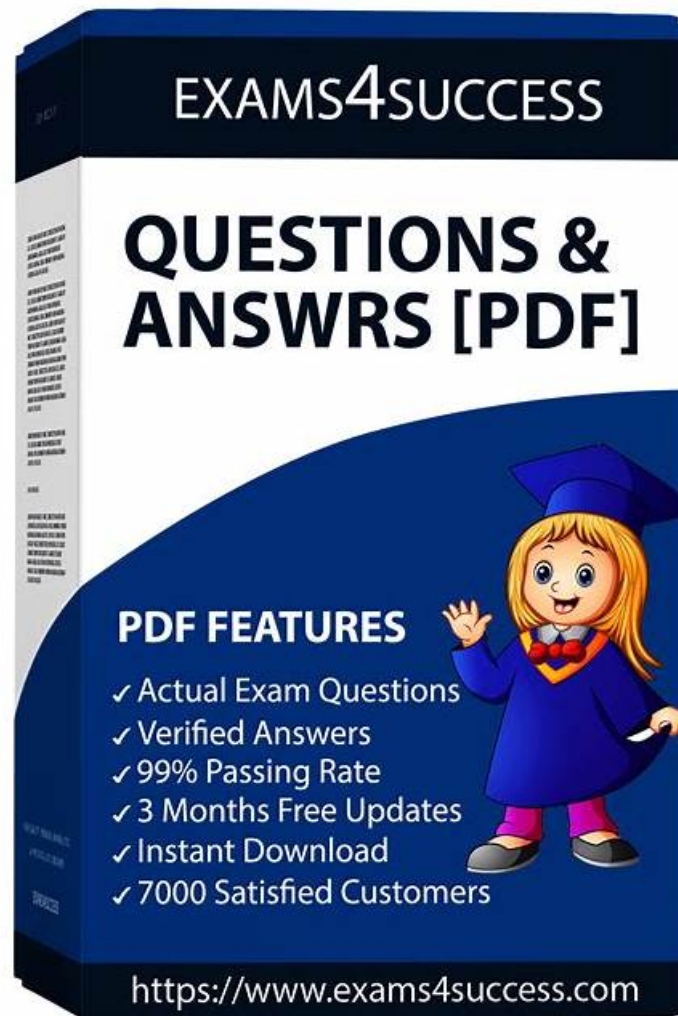


# Exam NCREC-Broker-N Exercise | Real NCREC-Broker-N Dumps



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## North Carolina Real Estate Commission NCREC-Broker-N Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State Portion: Practice and Procedures:</b> This part of the exam measures the skills of provisional brokers in practical, day-to-day operations within North Carolina. It covers contracts and closing processes, use of state-specific forms, and procedures for managing transactions. It also includes state statutes on property transfers, landlord-tenant law, and fair housing requirements. This focus ensures provisional brokers can carry out transactions correctly within state guidelines.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Portion: Core Concepts:</b> This section of the exam measures the skills of broker candidates and focuses on the basic principles of real estate. It covers property ownership, forms of estates, property rights, and how interests are transferred. It also evaluates contracts, agency duties, and the role of brokers in maintaining lawful and ethical agreements. These core concepts ensure candidates understand the foundational rules of practice across the United States.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Portion: Applied Knowledge:</b> This part of the exam measures the applied knowledge of broker candidates and emphasizes practical skills. It includes financing and valuation methods, market analysis, and understanding mortgage processes. Candidates are also tested on land use controls, zoning, environmental regulations, required disclosures, and common real estate calculations. This applied knowledge ensures brokers can handle real-world scenarios effectively.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State Portion: Legal Framework:</b> This section of the exam evaluates provisional brokers on the rules and statutes that apply specifically in North Carolina. It includes license law, the Real Estate Commission's authority, and disciplinary procedures. It also covers how agency relationships must be created and disclosed under state law. These legal frameworks define the responsibilities and compliance requirements for practicing in the state.</li> </ul>

### >> Exam NCREC-Broker-N Exercise <<

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The ActualCollection team is updating the North Carolina Real Estate Commission NCREC-Broker-N study material according to the changes in the syllabus on daily basis. The users will receive NCREC-Broker-N updates for 365 days so they can prepare according to the updated content. The 24/7 support system has been made for customers to solve their problems and serve them in the best possible ways in order to pass the NC Real Estate Broker National (NCREC-Broker-N) certification exam on the first try!

## North Carolina Real Estate Commission NC Real Estate Broker National Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

### NEW QUESTION # 27

In North Carolina, an earnest money deposit that is paid by check must be deposited into a trust account no later than:

- A. 5 banking days after receipt.
- B. 3 banking days after receipt.
- **C. 3 banking days after acceptance of the offer.**
- D. 5 banking days after acceptance of the offer.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to North Carolina Real Estate Commission rules, if an earnest money deposit is received with an offer and held by the broker, it must be deposited in the trust account no later than 3 banking days after the broker has received notice of contract acceptance (i.e., when the offer becomes a binding contract). Therefore, the correct answer is B.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which statement about acknowledging a deed is TRUE?

- A. A deed must be acknowledged to be valid.
- **B. A deed must be acknowledged to be recorded.**

- C. Acknowledging a deed requires the signature of the listing agent.
- D. A deed must be acknowledged or the transaction cannot close.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In North Carolina, a deed must be in writing, signed by the grantor, and delivered to the grantee to be valid. However, acknowledgment (notarization) is not required for validity-but it is required for the deed to be recorded at the county Register of Deeds. Recording provides constructive notice of ownership. Therefore, the correct answer is C.

-

#### **NEW QUESTION # 29**

A North Carolina resident who believes they were refused a lease in a new apartment building because of their sexual orientation can file a complaint with the North Carolina Human Relations Commission, but they must do so within \_\_\_\_\_ of the alleged discrimination.

- A. 2 years
- B. 3 months
- C. 1 year
- D. 6 months

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Under both federal and North Carolina law, individuals who believe they have experienced housing discrimination must file a complaint within one year of the alleged act to seek administrative remedies through the North Carolina Human Relations Commission or HUD. Discrimination based on sexual orientation is protected under federal fair housing law via interpretation of "sex" as a protected class.

Therefore, the correct answer is C.

-

#### **NEW QUESTION # 30**

In residential construction, building a concrete foundation directly on the ground is called:

- A. pier and beam construction
- B. platform construction
- C. post and beam construction
- D. slab-on-grade construction

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A slab-on-grade foundation is a flat concrete slab poured directly on the ground, often used in warmer climates where ground freezing is not an issue. It supports the building structure directly and does not include a crawl space or basement. Pier and beam and post and beam refer to elevated structures, while platform construction refers to framing, not the foundation. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

-

#### **NEW QUESTION # 31**

In North Carolina, a buyer agent must disclose their agency status to the seller or the seller's agent:

- A. no later than the first showing of the property.
- B. at the initial contact.
- C. no later than when presenting an offer.
- D. at the first substantial contact.

**Answer: B**

North Carolina License Law and Rules state that a buyer's agent must disclose their agency status at initial contact with the seller or the seller's agent. The statute explicitly requires agency disclosure at the earliest interaction. Thus, option A is correct.

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