



Enrolled Agent

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

**Unlock the full bank of 371 questions
+ unlimited timed mock exams + mistake book**

Practice on the web: <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99 / week · \$6.99 / month · cancel anytime

What you unlock: all 371 questions • unlimited timed mock exams • mistake book • instant explanations

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube @CertsQuizPrep](#)



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

Want the other 341+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

1. A taxpayer's spouse died in Year 1. In Years 2 and 3, the taxpayer maintains a home as the principal residence for a dependent child and does not remarry. What is the most favorable filing status available in Year 3?

- A. Single
- B. Married Filing Jointly
- C. Head of Household
- D. Qualifying Surviving Spouse

2. Two taxpayers married on November 30. That same year, the husband enrolled in an accredited college to further his career and subsequently received a Form 1098-T, Tuition Statement. The wife was employed with an income of \$45,000 and paid for the husband's education expenses. The taxpayers did not receive any other income for the year. Based on their circumstances, what is the correct method to report the education credit?

- A. Taxpayers must file a joint return to claim an education credit
- B. Based on the wife's AGI, they do not qualify to claim an education credit
- C. Husband is ineligible to claim an education credit because the wife paid his education expenses
- D. Wife should report nonqualified education expenses on Form 8863, Education Credits (American Opportunity and Lifetime Learning Credits)

3. Two unmarried parents live apart. Their son lives with Mother all year. Father provides 60% of the son's total support and signs Form 8332 releasing the exemption to Mother. Who may claim the son as a qualifying child for the Earned Income Credit?

- A. Either parent may claim the EIC; it is their choice.
- B. Father, because he signed Form 8332 transferring the dependency exemption.
- C. Mother, because the son lived with her for more than half the year.
- D. Neither parent qualifies because they are unmarried and live apart.

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#)
[@CertsQuizPrep](#)



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



4. The taxpayer has a child under the age of 24 who is a full-time student in their second year of college. The student will be claimed as a dependent on the taxpayer's return. The student's educational expenses included \$8,000 for tuition and \$4,000 for room and board. The student received a \$5,000 scholarship for tuition use only, as well as an additional \$2,500 scholarship to pay any of the student's college expenses. The taxpayer paid the remaining \$4,500. Which of the following statements is correct, based on the information above?

- A. The student can claim the American Opportunity credit on the student's return for tuition expenses of \$3,000 when the student reports the additional \$2,500 scholarship as income
- B. The taxpayer can claim the American Opportunity credit on the taxpayer's return for tuition expenses of \$3,000 when the student reports the additional \$2,500 scholarship as income
- C. The taxpayer can claim the American Opportunity credit on the taxpayer's return for tuition expenses of \$3,000, and neither the taxpayer nor the student should report any of the additional \$2,500 scholarship as income
- D. The taxpayer can claim the American Opportunity credit on the taxpayer's return for tuition expenses of \$3,000 when the taxpayer reports the additional \$2,500 scholarship as income

5. Which filing status is available ONLY to a taxpayer who is legally married on the last day of the tax year or whose spouse died during the tax year?

- A. Head of Household
- B. Qualifying Surviving Spouse
- C. Married Filing Jointly
- D. Single

6. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Form 1095-A, Health Insurance Marketplace Statement?

- A. Taxpayers do not need Form 1095-A to complete Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit, to reconcile advance payments of the premium tax credit or claim the premium tax credit on their tax return
- B. Taxpayers will receive Form 1095-A to complete Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit, if they have been covered by an employer insurance plan for the entire year
- C. Taxpayers will use Form 1095-A to complete Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit, to reconcile advance payments of the premium tax credit or claim the premium tax credit on their tax return
- D. Taxpayers will attach a Form 1095-A to their tax return to reconcile advance payments of the premium tax credit or claim the premium tax credit on their return

Want the other 341+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



7. A taxpayer's elderly mother lived in a nursing home all year. The taxpayer paid 80% of her mother's total support. The mother had Social Security income of \$9,000, which was entirely excluded from gross income. Which statement is correct regarding the mother's dependency status?

- A. The mother cannot be a qualifying relative because her gross income exceeds the exemption amount threshold.
- B. The mother qualifies as a qualifying child because she is a direct ancestor of the taxpayer.
- C. The mother qualifies as a qualifying relative because Social Security benefits excluded from gross income do not count toward the gross income test.
- D. The mother can only be claimed if she lived in the taxpayer's home for more than half the year.

8. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Form 8995 Qualified Business Income (QBI) Deduction Simplified Computation?

- A. Corporations should complete the Form 8995 to claim the QBI Deduction on their corporate returns
- B. Taxpayers will receive the Form 8995 from the IRS, if they are determined to be eligible for the QBI Deduction
- C. A single individual with QBI, whose taxable income doesn't exceed the threshold amount, should use the Form 8995 to claim the QBI Deduction
- D. A partnership is required to attach Form 8995 to their partnership tax return to claim the QBI Deduction

9. A taxpayer is legally separated under a decree of separate maintenance issued by a court as of December 31. How is this taxpayer's filing status determined?

- A. Unmarried, because the IRS treats a taxpayer under a decree of separate maintenance as unmarried for filing status purposes.
- B. The taxpayer must file Married Filing Separately regardless of the court decree.
- C. The taxpayer may choose any filing status except Married Filing Jointly.
- D. Married, because legal separation is not the same as divorce.

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#)
[@CertsQuizPrep](#)



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



10. Which of the following is true regarding the premium tax credit (PTC)?

- A. Married individuals are always required to file a joint return to qualify for the credit
- B. The PTC can only be claimed if the individual was enrolled in a qualified health plan for at least six months.
- C. Form 1095-A, Health Insurance Marketplace Statement, is not needed to complete Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit (PTC)
- D. No PTC is allowed for an individual's coverage for any period that an individual is not lawfully present in the United States

11. A taxpayer's nephew lived with the taxpayer all year. The nephew is 28 years old, permanently and totally disabled, has no income, and the taxpayer provides all of his support. Can the nephew be claimed as a qualifying child?

- A. Yes, but only if the nephew's parents do not claim him.
- B. Yes, because a nephew is an eligible relationship and the permanent disability exception removes the age cap.
- C. No, because a nephew is not a qualifying child; only sons, daughters, and siblings qualify.
- D. No, because the nephew is 28 and does not meet the age test.

12. Which of the following situations is reported on Form 1099-MISC:

- A. Payment of non-employee compensation of \$600 or more
- B. Payments of rent of \$400
- C. Payments of \$5 in royalty income
- D. Payments made to a physician or other supplier or provider of medical or healthcare services of \$600 or more made in your trade or business

Want the other 341+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

13. A head of household claimant must pay more than half the cost of keeping up a home for a qualifying person. Which of the following costs counts toward 'keeping up a home' for this test?

- A. Clothing and education expenses for the qualifying person.
- B. The fair rental value of a home owned rent-free by a relative.
- C. Rent, mortgage interest, property taxes, utilities, and food eaten in the home.
- D. Medical expenses paid for the qualifying person outside the home.



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



14. What is the total amount a sole proprietor is obligated to report on Form 1099-NEC based on the following expenses claimed on Schedule C? Attorneys' fees to incorporated law firm: \$600; Sign painter: \$800 (\$600 labor and \$200 materials); Web page designer: \$500; Incorporated janitorial company: \$800; Consultant A: \$1,000 (\$400 paid in cash and \$600 paid by check); Consultant B: \$500 paid in cash; Consultant C: \$400 paid by check

- A. \$1,400
- B. \$1,600
- C. \$2,000
- D. \$2,400

15. A single taxpayer has no gross income for the year and is not claimed as a dependent by anyone else. Which statement about their filing requirement is most accurate?

- A. They must file if they received any government benefits during the year.
- B. They must file to avoid losing their standard deduction.
- C. They are generally not required to file a federal income tax return.
- D. They must file because all taxpayers with a Social Security number must file annually.

**Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#)
[@CertsQuizPrep](#)**

16. The standard deduction is increased for individuals who are:

- A. Age 65 and older and/or blind
- B. Retired from the military
- C. A beneficiary of a trust
- D. Receiving unemployment compensation

17. Spouses file Married Filing Separately. One spouse itemizes deductions. What must the other spouse do?

- A. The other spouse may still take the standard deduction regardless of the first spouse's choice.
- B. The other spouse must file Married Filing Jointly to claim any deductions.
- C. The other spouse automatically receives a higher standard deduction to compensate.
- D. The other spouse must also itemize deductions, even if the itemized amount is zero.



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



18. A 62-year-old, married taxpayer files Married Filing Separately, and lives apart from the spouse for the entire taxable year. What is the taxpayer's base amount for computing taxable social security benefits for the taxable year?

- A. Zero
- B. \$9,000
- C. \$25,000
- D. \$32,000

Want the other 341+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

19. A taxpayer provides 55% of her adult brother's support. The brother lives in his own apartment, earns \$500 in gross income for the year, and is 30 years old. Which dependency test applies, and does the brother qualify?

- A. Qualifying child test applies; the brother qualifies because the taxpayer provides more than half of his support.
- B. Qualifying relative test applies; the brother does not qualify because he does not live with the taxpayer.
- C. Qualifying relative test applies; the brother qualifies because his gross income is below the threshold and more than half of his support is provided by the taxpayer.
- D. Qualifying child test applies; the brother fails because he does not live with the taxpayer.

20. Which of the following is NOT included when calculating if any social security benefits are taxable:

- A. Interest that is tax-exempt
- B. Foreign earned income
- C. Meals excluded from gross income under section 119
- D. Employer-provided adoption benefits

21. A taxpayer lived with an unrelated individual who was their dependent all year. Which filing status, if any, may the taxpayer claim based solely on maintaining this household?

- A. The taxpayer cannot claim Head of Household; the qualifying person must be a qualifying child or certain qualifying relatives, not just any dependent.
- B. Head of Household only if the unrelated dependent is under age 19.
- C. Qualifying Surviving Spouse, if the dependent is a child.
- D. Head of Household, because the taxpayer maintains a home for a dependent.

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#)
[@CertsQuizPrep](#)



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



22. If you have a dependent that you cannot claim for the child tax credit, the dependent may still qualify you for which \$500 credit?

- A. The Alternative Minimum Tax Credit
- B. The State and Local Income Tax Credit
- C. The Credit for Other Dependents
- D. The Credit for Foreign Dependents

23. Which of the following taxpayers is NOT required to file a federal income tax return based solely on the general gross-income filing thresholds (ignoring special situations)?

- A. A dependent child under 19 with only earned income slightly above the dependent's standard deduction threshold.
- B. A single taxpayer under 65 whose gross income equals the standard deduction for single filers.
- C. A self-employed sole proprietor with net self-employment income of \$500.
- D. A married couple filing jointly whose combined gross income is well above the MFJ standard deduction.

24. A child may be subject to kiddie tax in the current year if:

- A. Neither parent of the child is alive at the end of the year
- B. The child is under age 18 at the end of the tax year
- C. The child has only nontaxable income of more than \$2,300
- D. The child is required to file a tax return and he or she files a joint return for the year

Want the other 341+ questions & full timed mock exams? Unlock at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

25. A taxpayer divorced in February and paid all costs to maintain a home where a qualifying child lived for the entire year. The taxpayer does not remarry. The ex-spouse signs Form 8332 releasing the child's dependency exemption to the taxpayer. What is the taxpayer's correct filing status?

- A. Married Filing Separately, because the divorce was not finalized by year-end.
- B. Single, because the taxpayer was divorced before year-end.
- C. Qualifying Surviving Spouse, because the taxpayer has a qualifying child.
- D. Head of Household, because the taxpayer maintained a home for a qualifying child for more than half the year despite the divorce.



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



26. Which of the following is correct regarding a personal casualty loss?

- A. Loss of property due to progressive deterioration is not deductible
- B. It is reduced by the amount of your standard deduction
- C. It must be less than 10% of your adjusted gross income
- D. It is deducted over a three-year consecutive period

27. A taxpayer receives a \$10,000 settlement from a lawsuit. Of this amount, \$6,000 compensates for physical injuries sustained in a car accident, \$2,000 is for emotional distress directly attributable to those physical injuries, and \$2,000 is for punitive damages. How much of the settlement is taxable?

- A. \$2,000 — only the punitive damages are includable in gross income
- B. \$0 — the entire settlement is excludable as personal injury compensation
- C. \$4,000 — both the emotional distress and punitive damages are taxable
- D. \$10,000 — all lawsuit proceeds are taxable income

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on [YouTube](#)
[@CertsQuizPrep](#)

28. The Net Investment Income Tax may apply to which of the following?

- A. Alimony
- B. Traditional IRA distribution
- C. Taxable mutual fund distribution
- D. Tax exempt municipal bond interest

29. A calendar-year taxpayer contributes to a traditional IRA and also participates in his employer's 401(k). His modified AGI is between the IRA deduction phase-out range for active participants. He makes a \$3,000 nondeductible IRA contribution and later takes a \$5,000 distribution. His total traditional IRA balance before the distribution was \$20,000, of which \$3,000 was basis. What portion of the \$5,000 distribution is taxable?

- A. \$5,000 — distributions are fully taxable until basis is separately tracked on Form 8606
- B. \$4,250 — calculated by applying the ratio of after-tax basis to total balance
- C. \$0 — nondeductible contributions create a dollar-for-dollar offset against distributions
- D. \$2,000 — only the earnings above the contribution are taxable



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



30. Which of the following would be included in gross income on a federal income tax return?

- A. A gift of stock from a parent to a child
- B. Alimony from a divorce decree executed in 2023
- C. Life insurance proceeds received by a child after the death of a parent
- D. A painting received from a client in exchange for legal services



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Answer Key & Explanations

You just practised 30 of 371. Unlock every question + timed mocks at
<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

1. D — Qualifying Surviving Spouse

Qualifying Surviving Spouse (formerly 'Qualifying Widow(er)') status allows the taxpayer to use the Married Filing Jointly rates for the two tax years following the year of the spouse's death, provided the taxpayer maintains a household for a dependent child and does not remarry, so Year 3 is the second year and still qualifies.

2. A — Taxpayers must file a joint return to claim an education credit

3. C — Mother, because the son lived with her for more than half the year.

Form 8332 transfers the dependency exemption (and child tax credit) to the noncustodial parent, but it does NOT transfer the Earned Income Credit; the EIC is based on the residency test (qualifying child must live with the taxpayer more than half the year), so only the custodial parent — Mother — may claim the EIC.

4. B — The taxpayer can claim the American Opportunity credit on the taxpayer's return for tuition expenses of \$3,000 when the student reports the additional \$2,500 scholarship as income

5. C — Married Filing Jointly

Married Filing Jointly requires the taxpayers to be married as of December 31 of the tax year (or for one spouse to have died during the year without remarriage), making it the status exclusively tied to legal marital status at year-end.

6. C — Taxpayers will use Form 1095-A to complete Form 8962, Premium Tax Credit, to reconcile advance payments of the premium tax credit or claim the premium tax credit on their tax return

7. C — The mother qualifies as a qualifying relative because Social Security benefits excluded from gross income do not count toward the gross income test.

For the qualifying relative gross income test, only amounts included in gross income are counted; tax-exempt Social Security benefits are excluded from gross income and therefore do not count, so the mother's gross income for dependency purposes is zero.

8. C — A single individual with QBI, whose taxable income doesn't exceed the threshold amount, should use the Form 8995 to claim the QBI Deduction

9. A — Unmarried, because the IRS treats a taxpayer under a decree of separate maintenance as unmarried for filing status purposes.

IRS rules treat a taxpayer who is legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance as unmarried at year-end, allowing them to file as Single or, if they qualify, Head of Household — not as a married person.

10. D — No PTC is allowed for an individual's coverage for any period that an individual is not lawfully present in the United States



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start

Unofficial study material · not affiliated with any certifying body



11. B — Yes, because a nephew is an eligible relationship and the permanent disability exception removes the age cap.

A nephew is an eligible relationship for the qualifying child test, and when an individual is permanently and totally disabled, there is no upper age limit under the qualifying child rules, so a disabled 28-year-old nephew who lives with the taxpayer and meets the other tests qualifies.

12. D — Payments made to a physician or other supplier or provider of medical or healthcare services of \$600 or more made in your trade or business

13. C — Rent, mortgage interest, property taxes, utilities, and food eaten in the home.

Costs of keeping up a home include rent or mortgage interest, property taxes, utilities, repairs, and food consumed in the home; clothing, education, medical care outside the home, and life insurance are specifically excluded from this calculation.

14. D — \$2,400

15. C — They are generally not required to file a federal income tax return.

A taxpayer's obligation to file is triggered when gross income meets or exceeds the filing threshold (roughly the standard deduction amount for their filing status and age); a taxpayer with no gross income generally has no filing requirement, though they may choose to file to claim refundable credits.

16. A — Age 65 and older and/or blind

17. D — The other spouse must also itemize deductions, even if the itemized amount is zero.

When spouses file separately and one spouse itemizes deductions, the other spouse's standard deduction is reduced to zero and they must also itemize — a specific rule that makes MFS costly when deductions are unequal.

18. C — \$25,000

19. C — Qualifying relative test applies; the brother qualifies because his gross income is below the threshold and more than half of his support is provided by the taxpayer.

A brother is a qualifying relative (not a qualifying child at age 30 and not living with the taxpayer); a sibling does not need to live in the taxpayer's home to satisfy the relationship test for qualifying relative, and \$500 gross income is below the threshold, so the brother qualifies.

20. C — Meals excluded from gross income under section 119

21. A — The taxpayer cannot claim Head of Household; the qualifying person must be a qualifying child or certain qualifying relatives, not just any dependent.

Head of Household requires the qualifying person to be either a qualifying child or a qualifying relative who is a parent or specified relative listed in the tax law; an unrelated individual who qualifies as a dependent only through the member-of-household prong does NOT qualify the taxpayer for Head of Household.

22. C — The Credit for Other Dependents

23. B — A single taxpayer under 65 whose gross income equals the standard deduction for single filers.

A taxpayer whose gross income equals (but does not exceed) the applicable standard deduction threshold is not required to file; the filing requirement is triggered only when gross income exceeds the threshold, and



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



self-employment income above \$400 triggers a separate SE filing requirement that the sole proprietor in option A faces.

24. B — The child is under age 18 at the end of the tax year

25. D — Head of Household, because the taxpayer maintained a home for a qualifying child for more than half the year despite the divorce.

A taxpayer who is considered unmarried (legally divorced) by December 31, maintained a home as the principal residence of a qualifying child for more than half the year, and paid more than half the household costs qualifies for Head of Household regardless of who claims the dependency exemption, because the HOH qualifying-child test uses residency, not the dependency claim.

26. A — Loss of property due to progressive deterioration is not deductible

27. A — \$2,000 — only the punitive damages are includable in gross income

Under IRC §104(a)(2), compensatory damages for physical injuries and emotional distress directly attributable to physical injuries are excluded from gross income, but punitive damages are always includable regardless of the origin of the claim.

28. C — Taxable mutual fund distribution

29. B — \$4,250 — calculated by applying the ratio of after-tax basis to total balance

Under the pro-rata (cream-in-the-coffee) rule of IRC §72, the taxable portion equals the distribution multiplied by $(1 - \text{basis}/\text{total balance})$; here $\$5,000 \times (1 - \$3,000/\$20,000) = \$5,000 \times 0.85 = \$4,250$ is taxable, and \$750 is a nontaxable return of basis.

30. D — A painting received from a client in exchange for legal services



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start



Ready to pass?

Unlock the full Enrolled Agent bank, every explanation, and unlimited timed mock exams.

Scan to start practising

<https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

Watch the full video walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep



Unlock all 371 questions + timed mock exams

→ <https://certs.theorypractice.app/enrolled-agent>

\$2.99/week or \$6.99/month · cancel anytime · scan to start