

Part 3 Practice Exam Book

Last reviewed: May 30, 2026. Tax year covered: Current IRS SEE cycle; verify current tax-year dollar limits before testing.

Tax rules, limits, forms, fees, and exam logistics can change. Always verify current tax-year limits, exam fees, scheduling rules, and identification requirements with official IRS and PSI sources before testing.

Course Modules

Circular 230

Apply Treasury rules governing practice before the IRS, including competence, diligence, conflicts, fees, standards, and sanctions.

Definitions: Circular 230: Circular 230 is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | **Controlling fact:** A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in circular 230.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Practitioner Duties and Restrictions

Identify practitioner obligations, prohibited conduct, due diligence, records, advertising, solicitation, and return-position standards.

Definitions: Practitioner Duties and Restrictions: Practitioner Duties and Restrictions is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | **Controlling fact:** A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in practitioner duties and restrictions.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

IRS Practice and Procedure

Understand exam, collection, appeal, refund, notice, transcript, and procedural paths used in IRS representation.

Definitions: IRS Practice and Procedure: IRS Practice and Procedure is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in IRS practice and procedure.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Power of Attorney and Authorizations

Distinguish Form 2848 from Form 8821 and identify authority, disclosure, revocation, and representative limits.

Definitions: Power of Attorney and Authorizations: Power of Attorney and Authorizations is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in power of attorney and authorizations.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Taxpayer Rights

Apply the Taxpayer Bill of Rights to exams, collections, appeals, privacy, representation, and fair treatment.

Definitions: Taxpayer Rights: Taxpayer Rights is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in taxpayer rights.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just

because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Examinations and Audits

Recognize audit types, notices, substantiation, interview rules, closing agreements, and taxpayer response options.

Definitions: Examinations and Audits: Examinations and Audits is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in examinations and audits.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Appeals

Identify when appeals are available, how protests work, and how settlement authority differs from examination authority.

Definitions: Appeals: Appeals is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in appeals.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Collections

Apply collection process concepts, notices, levies, liens, financial information, and taxpayer resolution options.

Definitions: Collections: Collections is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in collections.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Installment Agreements

Identify installment agreement types, eligibility, default risks, fees, and collection alternatives.

Definitions: Installment Agreements: Installment Agreements is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in installment agreements.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Offers in Compromise

Understand offer types, reasonable collection potential, compliance requirements, payments, and rejection or appeal rules.

Definitions: Offers in Compromise: Offers in Compromise is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in offers in compromise.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Penalty Relief

Apply reasonable cause, first-time abatement, statutory exceptions, interest rules, and penalty appeal concepts.

Definitions: Penalty Relief: Penalty Relief is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in penalty relief.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit

or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Innocent Spouse Relief

Distinguish innocent spouse, separation of liability, equitable relief, timing, and collection impact.

Definitions: Innocent Spouse Relief: Innocent Spouse Relief is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in innocent spouse relief.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Collection Due Process

Identify CDP notices, deadlines, hearing rights, equivalent hearings, and Tax Court review concepts.

Definitions: Collection Due Process: Collection Due Process is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in collection due process.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Statutes of Limitation

Apply assessment, refund, and collection limitation periods and common suspension events.

Definitions: Statutes of Limitation: Statutes of Limitation is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in statutes of limitation.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Filing Process

Understand filing, extensions, amended returns, notices, transcripts, e-services, and procedural compliance.

Definitions: Filing Process: Filing Process is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in filing process.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Final Review and Practice Exams

Review representation ethics, procedure timelines, forms, authority, and mixed IRS practice questions.

Definitions: Final Review and Practice Exams: Final Review and Practice Exams is tested through the facts, forms, timing, authority, taxpayer status, entity status, and current IRS rules that control the answer. | Controlling fact: A fact that changes the legal or procedural result, such as filing status, entity type, basis, deadline, ownership, relationship, authority, or tax year.

- Start by identifying the taxpayer, entity, representative, tax year, or procedure being tested in final review and practice exams.
- Apply only the facts given. Do not add taxpayer-favorable assumptions unless the rule allows them.
- When a dollar limit, deadline, phaseout, or form requirement is involved, verify the current exam-cycle rule before testing.

Calculation discipline: Write the formula before using numbers: starting amount, additions, reductions, limitation, and final tax effect. For basis, gain, credit, deduction, or penalty questions, identify what the exam is asking for before calculating. If a dollar limit or phaseout appears, verify the current tested amount through IRS instructions before sitting for the exam.

Exam tip: EA Exam Alert: read the final sentence first so you know whether the question asks for tax treatment, filing procedure, representation authority, or penalty exposure. Common IRS Trap: do not assume a form, deadline, or authorization applies just because it is familiar from another topic. Exam Tip: after choosing an answer, explain why each other choice fails. If you cannot do that, review the rule before moving on.

Practice Questions With Explanations

1. Circular 230 (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a rule-recognition question on circular 230 for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Circular 230, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Circular 230: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

2. Practitioner Duties and Restrictions (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a eligibility question on practitioner duties and restrictions for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Practitioner Duties and Restrictions, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Practitioner Duties and Restrictions: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

3. IRS Practice and Procedure (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a calculation setup question on IRS practice and procedure for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing IRS Practice and Procedure, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: IRS Practice and Procedure: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

4. Power of Attorney and Authorizations (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a procedure question on power of attorney and authorizations for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Power of Attorney and Authorizations, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Power of Attorney and Authorizations: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

5. Taxpayer Rights (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a documentation question on taxpayer rights for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Taxpayer Rights, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Taxpayer Rights: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

6. Examinations and Audits (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a timing question on examinations and audits for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Examinations and Audits, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Examinations and Audits: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

7. Appeals (Elite Challenge)

A SEE candidate is working through a authority question on appeals for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Appeals, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Appeals: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

8. Collections (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a mixed-fact analysis question on collections for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Collections, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Collections: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

9. Installment Agreements (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a rule-recognition question on installment agreements for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Installment Agreements, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Installment Agreements: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

10. Offers in Compromise (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through an eligibility question on offers in compromise for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Offers in Compromise, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Offers in Compromise: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

11. Penalty Relief (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a calculation setup question on penalty relief for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Penalty Relief, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Penalty Relief: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

12. Innocent Spouse Relief (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a procedure question on innocent spouse relief for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Innocent Spouse Relief, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Innocent Spouse Relief: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

13. Collection Due Process (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a documentation question on collection due process for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Collection Due Process, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Collection Due Process: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

14. Statutes of Limitation (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a timing question on statutes of limitation for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Statutes of Limitation, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Statutes of Limitation: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

15. Filing Process (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a authority question on filing process for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Filing Process, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Filing Process: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

16. Final Review and Practice Exams (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a mixed-fact analysis question on final review and practice exams for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Final Review and Practice Exams, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Final Review and Practice Exams: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

17. Circular 230 (Elite Challenge)

A SEE candidate is working through a rule-recognition question on circular 230 for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Circular 230, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Circular 230: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

18. Practitioner Duties and Restrictions (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through an eligibility question on practitioner duties and restrictions for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Practitioner Duties and Restrictions, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Practitioner Duties and Restrictions: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

19. IRS Practice and Procedure (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a calculation setup question on IRS practice and procedure for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing IRS Practice and Procedure, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: IRS Practice and Procedure: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

20. Power of Attorney and Authorizations (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a procedure question on power of attorney and authorizations for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Power of Attorney and Authorizations, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Power of Attorney and Authorizations: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

21. Taxpayer Rights (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a documentation question on taxpayer rights for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Taxpayer Rights, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Taxpayer Rights: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

22. Examinations and Audits (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a timing question on examinations and audits for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Examinations and Audits, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Examinations and Audits: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

23. Appeals (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a authority question on appeals for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Appeals, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Appeals: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

24. Collections (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a mixed-fact analysis question on collections for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Collections, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Collections: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

25. Installment Agreements (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a rule-recognition question on installment agreements for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Installment Agreements, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Installment Agreements: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

26. Offers in Compromise (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a eligibility question on offers in compromise for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Offers in Compromise, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Offers in Compromise: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

27. Penalty Relief (Elite Challenge)

A SEE candidate is working through a calculation setup question on penalty relief for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Penalty Relief, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Penalty Relief: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

28. Innocent Spouse Relief (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a procedure question on innocent spouse relief for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Innocent Spouse Relief, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Innocent Spouse Relief: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

29. Collection Due Process (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a documentation question on collection due process for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Collection Due Process, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Collection Due Process: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

30. Statutes of Limitation (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a timing question on statutes of limitation for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Statutes of Limitation, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Statutes of Limitation: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

31. Filing Process (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a authority question on filing process for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Filing Process, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Filing Process: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

32. Final Review and Practice Exams (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a mixed-fact analysis question on final review and practice exams for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Final Review and Practice Exams, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Final Review and Practice Exams: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

33. Circular 230 (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a rule-recognition question on circular 230 for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Circular 230, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Circular 230: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

34. Practitioner Duties and Restrictions (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a eligibility question on practitioner duties and restrictions for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Practitioner Duties and Restrictions, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Practitioner Duties and Restrictions: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

35. IRS Practice and Procedure (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a calculation setup question on IRS practice and procedure for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing IRS Practice and Procedure, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: IRS Practice and Procedure: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

36. Power of Attorney and Authorizations (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a procedure question on power of attorney and authorizations for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Power of Attorney and Authorizations, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Power of Attorney and Authorizations: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

37. Taxpayer Rights (Elite Challenge)

A SEE candidate is working through a documentation question on taxpayer rights for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: A

A is correct because the question is testing Taxpayer Rights, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Taxpayer Rights: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

38. Examinations and Audits (Foundational)

A SEE candidate is working through a timing question on examinations and audits for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: B

B is correct because the question is testing Examinations and Audits, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Examinations and Audits: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

39. Appeals (Exam Standard)

A SEE candidate is working through a authority question on appeals for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: C

C is correct because the question is testing Appeals, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Appeals: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

40. Collections (Difficult)

A SEE candidate is working through a mixed-fact analysis question on collections for Part 3: Representation, Practices, and Procedures. The facts include extra details that may be true but not controlling. Which answer reflects the safest exam approach?

Correct answer: D

D is correct because the question is testing Collections, not general tax familiarity. The safe exam method is to identify the taxpayer or entity, isolate the rule, check timing and eligibility, and apply only the facts given. This question is part of the expanded study bank and should be used with the related lesson and current IRS source checks.

Rule tested: Collections: exam fact application and distractor control

Exam trap: The trap is selecting a familiar or taxpayer-friendly answer before confirming the exact rule, year, authority, deadline, or entity/taxpayer status.

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