# PRACTICE EXAM 18: LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE LICENSE SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

*This 100-question national-style practice examination covers general Life and Health insurance concepts. Licensing rules, product requirements, and policy forms vary by state; use your state insurance department's candidate handbook and laws for jurisdiction-specific preparation.*

**1.** What does replacement generally involve?

A. Adding a beneficiary to an existing policy
B. Paying a policy loan under the policy
C. Terminating or reducing a policy to buy another policy
D. Changing a provider network under the policy

**2.** What is the purpose of an insurance application?

A. Guarantee claim approval under the policy
B. Replace the policy contract under the policy
C. Create an annuity payout under the policy
D. Provide information used to evaluate and issue coverage

**3.** What is underwriting?

A. Paying a death benefit under the policy
B. Evaluating risk and deciding the terms of coverage
C. Selling securities under the policy
D. Processing a beneficiary change under the policy

**4.** What is insurable interest in life insurance?

A. A lawful financial or family interest in the insured's continued life
B. An ownership interest in any insurer under the policy
C. A guaranteed right to policy loans under the policy
D. A beneficiary's medical condition under the policy

**5.** When is insurable interest generally required in life insurance?

A. Only at the insured's death
B. Only when a claim is filed
C. At policy inception under the policy
D. After every premium payment

**6.** What is adverse selection?

A. Insurers refusing all applicants under the policy
B. Higher-risk individuals being more likely to seek insurance
C. Beneficiaries declining proceeds under the policy
D. Producers changing policy terms under the policy

**7.** What is a waiver?

A. A required policy loan
B. A beneficiary designation under the policy
C. A claim payment method
D. Voluntary surrender of a known right

**8.** What does estoppel generally prevent?

A. A party from denying a fact after inducing reasonable reliance
B. An insurer from underwriting under the policy
C. A producer from receiving commission under the policy
D. An insured from paying premiums under the policy

**9.** What is the basic purpose of the free-look period?

A. Permit insurers to delay all claims under the policy
B. Eliminate underwriting under the policy under the policy
C. Extend a policy loan under the policy
D. Allow the policyowner to review and return a new policy

**10.** What is the policyowner's right under a life insurance contract?

A. Guarantee a particular investment return under the policy
B. Exercise contractual ownership rights while the policy is in force
C. Change the insurer's solvency under the policy
D. Avoid all premium obligations under the policy

**11.** Which policy provision identifies the parties, the insured, and the basic contract information?

A. The declarations page
B. The insuring clause
C. The consideration clause
D. The free-look notice

**12.** What is the primary purpose of life insurance?

A. To reimburse only medical bills
B. To guarantee investment gains under the policy
C. To create funds at death for named beneficiaries

D. To eliminate all estate taxes

**13.** A policyowner may generally change a revocable beneficiary without whose consent?

A. The insurer's underwriter
B. The current beneficiary
C. The producer
D. The insured's physician

**14.** Which beneficiary designation receives proceeds if the primary beneficiary dies before the insured?

A. Irrevocable beneficiary
B. Tertiary owner
C. Assignee beneficiary
D. Contingent beneficiary

**15.** What does an irrevocable beneficiary designation restrict?

A. Changing the beneficiary without consent
B. Paying premiums on time
C. Naming a contingent beneficiary
D. Using policy dividends under the policy

**16.** Which life policy is designed to provide coverage for a specified period?

A. Whole life insurance
B. Universal life insurance
C. Term life insurance
D. Variable life insurance

**17.** What happens to level term premiums during the stated term?

A. They increase every policy month
B. They decline with age
C. They depend on dividends
D. They remain unchanged under the policy

**18.** Decreasing term insurance is commonly used to cover which obligation?

A. A rising college fund
B. A declining mortgage balance
C. A fixed annuity benefit
D. A hospital copayment

**19.** Which policy combines lifetime protection with guaranteed cash value?

A. Whole life insurance
B. Renewable term insurance
C. Credit life insurance
D. Group term insurance

**20.** A limited-pay whole life policy is characterized by what?

A. Coverage ends after a limited period under the policy
B. Benefits decrease after each premium under the policy
C. Premiums are paid for a limited period while coverage lasts for life
D. Cash value is never created under the policy

**21.** What distinguishes universal life from traditional whole life?

A. Flexible premiums and adjustable death benefits within limits
B. No death benefit is available
C. Premiums can never change under the policy
D. Cash value is prohibited under the policy

**22.** In a variable life policy, who bears the investment risk?

A. The insurer alone
B. The policyowner
C. The beneficiary only
D. The producer

**23.** What license is generally required to sell variable life insurance?

A. A health-only license
B. A property-only license
C. Insurance and securities authority
D. No special authority

**24.** Which nonforfeiture option uses cash value to buy a smaller amount of permanent insurance?

A. Extended term insurance
B. Cash surrender
C. Automatic premium loan
D. Reduced paid-up insurance

**25.** Which nonforfeiture option uses cash value to continue the original face amount as term insurance?

A. Reduced paid-up insurance
B. Cash surrender
C. Policy loan

D. Extended term insurance

**26.** What is the effect of surrendering a cash value life policy?

A. The death benefit doubles under the policy
B. The beneficiary becomes owner under the policy
C. Coverage ends and the owner receives the surrender value
D. The policy becomes paid-up under the policy

**27.** A policy loan is secured by what?

A. The policy's cash value
B. The beneficiary's income
C. The producer's commission
D. The insured's medical record

**28.** If an outstanding policy loan is not repaid, what may occur at death?

A. The policy automatically becomes term insurance under the policy
B. The death proceeds are reduced by the loan and interest
C. The beneficiary loses all rights under the policy
D. Premiums are refunded under the policy under the policy

**29.** Which dividend option purchases additional small amounts of permanent insurance?

A. Cash payment
B. Premium reduction
C. Accumulation at interest
D. Paid-up additions

**30.** What does the automatic premium loan provision do?

A. Waives every future premium under the policy
B. Borrows from the beneficiary under the policy
C. Uses available cash value to pay an overdue premium
D. Converts term to whole life under the policy

**31.** Which rider waives premiums if the insured becomes totally disabled as defined by the policy?

A. Accidental death rider
B. Waiver of premium rider
C. Guaranteed insurability rider
D. Payor benefit rider

**32.** What does a guaranteed insurability rider permit?

A. Buying additional coverage at stated times without evidence of insurability
B. Receiving dividends every year under the policy
C. Converting health insurance to life insurance under the policy
D. Changing the insured's age under the policy

**33.** An accidental death rider typically pays an additional benefit when death results from what?

A. Any illness
B. Normal aging
C. A covered accident
D. A policy loan

**34.** What is the usual purpose of a payor benefit rider on juvenile life insurance?

A. Increase the child's cash value each month
B. Make the child the policyowner immediately
C. Eliminate the death benefit under the policy
D. Waive premiums if the payor dies or becomes disabled

**35.** What does the grace period protect against?

A. Immediate lapse after a premium due date
B. A claim filed after death
C. A beneficiary dispute under the policy
D. A policy loan balance under the policy

**36.** What is the incontestability clause intended to limit after the stated period?

A. The owner's right to borrow under the policy
B. The insurer's ability to void a policy for misstatements
C. The beneficiary's right to collect under the policy
D. The producer's duty to explain coverage

**37.** Which clause requires the applicant's answers to be complete and truthful to the best of the applicant's knowledge?

A. Entire contract clause
B. Settlement option clause
C. Representations clause
D. Spendthrift clause

**38.** What does the entire contract provision generally include?

A. Only the declarations page
B. Only verbal promises by the producer

C. All advertising brochures under the policy
D. The policy and attached application

**39.** An assignment transfers which policy right?

A. Ownership rights or a specified interest
B. The insured's medical history
C. The insurer's underwriting authority
D. A producer's appointment under the policy

**40.** What is collateral assignment commonly used for?

A. Changing a revocable beneficiary under the policy
B. Avoiding a premium due date
C. Securing a loan with policy value or proceeds
D. Naming an executor under the policy

**41.** Which settlement option provides income for as long as the beneficiary lives?

A. Fixed amount option
B. Life income option
C. Interest-only option
D. Lump-sum option

**42.** Under an interest-only settlement option, what is paid to the beneficiary?

A. The full face amount monthly
B. Only policy dividends under the policy
C. The policy's cash value
D. Interest on retained proceeds

**43.** Which policy provision lets the insurer correct an age error?

A. Insuring clause under the policy
B. Misstatement of age or sex provision
C. Spendthrift clause under the policy
D. Reinstatement clause under the policy

**44.** What is required to reinstate a lapsed life policy?

A. Evidence of insurability and overdue amounts with interest
B. A new beneficiary designation only
C. A new producer appointment under the policy
D. A surrender request under the policy

**45.** What does conversion privilege on a term policy allow?

A. Exchanging the policy for an annuity immediately
B. Adding a new insured without underwriting
C. Changing to permanent insurance without evidence of insurability
D. Stopping all premiums forever under the policy

**46.** What is the basic tax treatment of a life insurance death benefit paid to a named beneficiary?

A. Generally received income-tax free under the policy
B. Always taxed as ordinary income
C. Taxed only if paid in a lump sum
D. Taxed as a capital gain

**47.** Which life insurance ownership arrangement involves two or more people owning rights in a policy?

A. Key person ownership
B. Joint ownership
C. Business ownership
D. Viatical ownership

**48.** What is key person life insurance designed to protect?

A. A family against hospital bills
B. A lender against property damage
C. A retiree against inflation under the policy
D. A business against loss of a key employee

**49.** A buy-sell agreement funded with life insurance is intended to do what?

A. Guarantee business profits under the policy
B. Provide funds to purchase a deceased owner's business interest
C. Replace workers compensation under the policy
D. Provide group health coverage under the policy

**50.** Credit life insurance is designed to pay what upon the debtor's death?

A. The debtor's medical deductible
B. A beneficiary's income tax
C. A retirement annuity
D. A covered outstanding debt

**51.** What is a viatical settlement?

A. A loan made by the beneficiary under the policy under the policy under the policy
B. A dividend payment option under the policy under the policy under the policy
C. Sale of an existing life policy to a third party for more than cash value but less than death benefit

D. A form of group term insurance under the policy under the policy under the policy

**52.** An annuity is primarily designed to protect against what financial risk?

A. Outliving accumulated income
B. Premature death only
C. Property damage
D. Short-term unemployment

**53.** During which annuity phase are funds paid into the contract?

A. Accumulation phase
B. Annuitization phase
C. Settlement phase
D. Conversion phase

**54.** Which annuity guarantees a stated interest rate and shifts investment risk to the insurer?

A. Variable annuity
B. Equity-indexed mutual fund
C. Fixed annuity
D. Variable life policy

**55.** In a variable annuity, contract values are held in what?

A. The insurer's general account only
B. A savings account controlled by the producer
C. A beneficiary trust under the policy
D. Separate account investment options under the policy

**56.** What is the main feature of an immediate annuity?

A. Premiums must be paid for life
B. Income payments begin soon after purchase
C. It has no settlement options
D. It can insure only two people

**57.** What is a deferred annuity designed to do?

A. Pay a death benefit immediately
B. Cover hospital expenses under the policy
C. Accumulate value before income payments begin
D. Replace disability income under the policy

**58.** Which annuity payout option guarantees payments for a stated number of years?

A. Life income
B. Period certain
C. Joint life
D. Interest-only under the policy

**59.** What is the purpose of a joint and survivor annuity?

A. Continue income while either annuitant is alive
B. Pay a single death benefit
C. Provide only a fixed period payment
D. Eliminate beneficiary rights under the policy

**60.** What does a surrender charge generally apply to?

A. Payment of a death benefit under the policy
B. A change of beneficiary under the policy
C. A policy loan repayment under the policy
D. Early withdrawal from an annuity during the surrender period

**61.** What is a major difference between group and individual life insurance?

A. Group coverage never has beneficiaries
B. Individual coverage has no underwriting
C. Group coverage cannot be converted
D. Group coverage is issued under a master contract

**62.** Who receives the master group life insurance policy?

A. Each certificate holder under the policy
B. Each beneficiary under the policy
C. The policyholder or plan sponsor
D. The state insurance department

**63.** What does a group life certificate provide to an insured member?

A. Ownership of the master policy
B. Evidence of coverage under the master policy
C. A separate annuity contract under the policy
D. A producer appointment under the policy

**64.** When group life coverage ends, a conversion privilege generally permits what?

A. Conversion to individual permanent coverage without evidence of insurability
B. A cash surrender of group benefits
C. A new term policy with no premium

D. Transfer of the master policy under the policy

**65.** What does COBRA generally provide to eligible employees after certain job-related coverage losses?

A. Temporary continuation of group health coverage
B. Guaranteed life insurance conversion
C. Medicare enrollment under the policy
D. Workers compensation benefits under the policy

**66.** What is the primary purpose of health insurance?

A. Create a tax-free death benefit
B. Guarantee retirement income under the policy
C. Help pay covered medical expenses
D. Insure a business loan

**67.** A deductible is what?

A. A monthly income payment under the policy
B. The amount paid by the insured before plan benefits begin
C. The insurer's premium tax under the policy
D. A benefit paid after death under the policy

**68.** Coinsurance requires the insured to do what?

A. Pay every expense before coverage
B. Name a beneficiary under the policy
C. Purchase life insurance under the policy
D. Share covered expenses after the deductible

**69.** A copayment is best described as what?

A. A percentage of all policy premiums
B. A fixed amount paid for a covered service
C. A refundable deposit under the policy
D. A death benefit reduction under the policy

**70.** What does an out-of-pocket maximum limit?

A. The insurer's total claims paid under the policy
B. The annual premium under the policy
C. The policy face amount under the policy
D. The insured's covered cost sharing for a plan period

**71.** What is a preferred provider organization (PPO)?

A. A plan that requires no providers under the policy
B. A fixed indemnity policy under the policy
C. A plan with a provider network and some out-of-network coverage
D. A government retirement program under the policy

**72.** What is a health maintenance organization (HMO) generally built around?

A. Coordinated care through a defined provider network
B. Unrestricted reimbursement for any provider
C. Life insurance cash value under the policy
D. Disability income only under the policy

**73.** What is a point-of-service plan?

A. A life insurance settlement option under the policy
B. A fixed annuity payout under the policy
C. A plan blending managed care features with an out-of-network option
D. A workers compensation policy under the policy

**74.** What does a primary care physician commonly do in a managed care plan?

A. Pays all medical claims
B. Owns the insurer under the policy
C. Sets the policy premium
D. Coordinates routine care and referrals

**75.** What is a health savings account generally paired with?

A. A qualified high-deductible health plan
B. A whole life policy
C. A Medicare supplement only
D. A dental indemnity policy

**76.** What type of disability policy pays a stated benefit if an insured loses a specified body part or function?

A. Long-term care coverage under the policy
B. Accidental death and dismemberment coverage
C. Major medical coverage under the policy
D. Hospital indemnity only under the policy

**77.** Disability income insurance is intended to replace what?

A. Part of lost earnings during a covered disability
B. A life insurance death benefit

C. A property loss payment under the policy
D. A retirement account balance under the policy

**78.** What is an elimination period in disability income insurance?

A. The period when premiums are refunded
B. The insurer's claim review fee
C. The waiting period before benefits begin
D. A time limit on beneficiary changes

**79.** Own-occupation disability generally considers whether the insured can perform what?

A. Any household task under the policy
B. The duties of the insured's regular occupation
C. Only a new occupation under the policy
D. A beneficiary's occupation under the policy

**80.** Presumptive disability provisions commonly recognize which loss as total disability?

A. A minor medical visit under the policy
B. A missed premium notice under the policy
C. A beneficiary change under the policy
D. Loss of sight, speech, hearing, or limbs as defined

**81.** What is residual disability coverage designed to address?

A. A life policy loan
B. Partial income loss after a disability
C. An annuity surrender charge
D. A medical deductible under the policy

**82.** Long-term care insurance is primarily intended to cover what?

A. Short-term unemployment under the policy under the policy
B. Property damage repairs under the policy under the policy
C. Assistance with chronic care needs and activities of daily living
D. Business debt under the policy under the policy

**83.** Which is an activity of daily living commonly used in long-term care benefit triggers?

A. Investing
B. Driving
C. Voting
D. Bathing

**84.** Medicare Part A primarily helps cover what?

A. Inpatient hospital and related facility care
B. Physician office services only
C. Outpatient prescription drugs only
D. Life insurance premiums under the policy

**85.** Medicare Part B primarily helps cover what?

A. Physician and outpatient medical services
B. Inpatient hospital room and board
C. Long-term custodial care only
D. Life insurance death benefits

**86.** Medicare Part C is also known as what?

A. Medigap under the policy
B. Social Security Disability
C. Medicare Advantage
D. COBRA continuation

**87.** Medicare Part D provides benefits for what?

A. Hospital room charges only
B. Life insurance premiums
C. Workers compensation claims
D. Outpatient prescription drugs

**88.** What is the role of a Medicare supplement policy?

A. Replace Medicare eligibility under the policy
B. Help pay certain gaps in Original Medicare coverage
C. Provide only dental benefits under the policy
D. Fund a retirement annuity under the policy

**89.** Medicaid is generally a program for whom?

A. Only active military members under the policy
B. Eligible people with limited income and resources
C. Only private-sector employees under the policy
D. Only life insurance beneficiaries under the policy

**90.** What is workers compensation designed to cover?

A. Job-related injury or illness as provided by law
B. Nonwork disability only under the policy
C. Personal life insurance needs under the policy

D. Annuity withdrawals under the policy

**91.** What is the purpose of a coordination of benefits provision?

A. Increase every deductible under the policy under the policy
B. Change a beneficiary designation under the policy
C. Prevent duplicate payment when more than one health plan applies
D. Set an annuity interest rate under the policy

**92.** Subrogation gives an insurer what right after paying a covered loss?

A. Cancel all future claims under the policy
B. Change the insured's occupation under the policy
C. Collect a life insurance premium
D. Seek recovery from a responsible third party

**93.** What does a preauthorization requirement usually involve?

A. Automatic payment of every claim
B. A waiver of the deductible
C. A beneficiary consent form
D. Plan approval before certain covered services

**94.** What is a usual, customary, and reasonable charge?

A. A benchmark used by some plans to evaluate covered charges
B. A guaranteed provider fee under the policy
C. The policy premium under the policy under the policy
D. A life policy cash value under the policy

**95.** In health insurance, an exclusion is what?

A. A guaranteed benefit under the policy
B. A premium refund under the policy
C. A condition or service the policy does not cover
D. A provider network under the policy

**96.** What does a guaranteed renewable health policy promise?

A. Premiums can never change under the policy
B. The insurer will renew coverage subject to permitted class-wide changes
C. Benefits can never change under the policy
D. The insured may never cancel under the policy

**97.** What is a noncancellable health policy?

A. A policy with no renewal rights under the policy
B. A policy the insurer cannot cancel or raise premiums while premiums are paid
C. A policy that covers no disability under the policy
D. A policy with no exclusions under the policy under the policy

**98.** What does conditionally renewable mean?

A. The insurer may renew only under stated policy conditions
B. The insured receives guaranteed premiums forever
C. The policy has no exclusions under the policy
D. The insurer must pay every claim

**99.** What is a waiting period in health insurance?

A. The time allowed to name a beneficiary

B. A period after policy surrender

C. The duration of a policy loan

D. A specified time before certain benefits become available

**100.** Why must an insurance producer avoid misrepresentation?

A. It increases cash value under the policy

B. It guarantees a claim payment under the policy

C. It can mislead consumers about policy terms or benefits

D. It is required for replacement sales

## Practice Exam 18: Answer Key and Explanations

**1. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**2. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**3. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**4. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**5. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**6. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**7. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**8. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**9. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**10. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**11. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**12. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**13. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**14. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**15. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**16. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**17. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**18. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**19. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**20. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**21. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**22. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**23. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**24. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**25. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**26. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**27. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**28. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**29. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**30. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**31. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**32. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**33. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**34. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**35. A** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**36. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**37. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**38. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**40. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**41. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**45. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**47. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**48. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**49. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**51. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**54. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**55. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**56. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**57. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**58. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**60. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**61. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**62. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**63. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**66. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**67. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**68. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**69. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**70. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**73. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**74. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**91. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**92. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**93. D** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**95. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

**96. B** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.

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**100. C** — The keyed answer is correct. This question tests a standard insurance principle involving contract rights, policy structure, coverage triggers, or consumer protection. Compare each option with the wording of the question. The other options either identify a related but different concept, add an unsupported condition, or misstate how the coverage operates.