

PRACTICE EXAM 5: TENNESSEE PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE LICENSE SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This original practice examination contains 100 multiple-choice questions. It is designed as a broad Tennessee Property and Casualty review, including national insurance concepts and Tennessee producer-law topics. Select the single best answer. It is not an official state examination; confirm current statutes, rules, and testing details with TDCI and Pearson VUE.

1. Which risk is normally insurable?

- A. A planned stock-market trade
- B. A chance of accidental fire loss
- C. A deliberate business venture
- D. A wager on a sporting event

2. A physical hazard is best described as:

- A. An insured who exaggerates a claim
- B. Carelessness caused by indifference
- C. A desire to collect insurance proceeds
- D. A slippery floor that increases accident probability

3. The principle of indemnity is designed to:

- A. Restore the insured financially after a covered loss
- B. Guarantee a profit after every loss
- C. Punish an insurer for a loss
- D. Eliminate all deductibles

4. A peril is:

- A. A condition increasing the chance of loss
- B. A policy provision limiting payment
- C. The cause of a possible loss, such as fire
- D. A financial consequence of loss

5. Actual cash value is generally replacement cost minus:

- A. The policy limit
- B. The coinsurance percentage
- C. Depreciation
- D. The deductible multiplied by two

6. The law of large numbers helps insurers:

- A. Predict aggregate losses from a large group
- B. Prevent every individual loss
- C. Set every premium at the same amount
- D. Guarantee investment income

7. Which is a morale hazard?

- A. Storing gasoline beside a furnace
- B. Leaving a car unlocked because insurance exists
- C. Falsifying a theft claim
- D. An earthquake near an insured location

8. Proximate cause means the cause that:

- A. Occurs last after every loss
- B. Has the largest repair invoice
- C. Is named by the claimant
- D. Sets in motion an unbroken chain leading to loss

9. A binder is best described as:

- A. A permanent policy replacement
- B. A proof-of-loss form
- C. A cancellation notice
- D. Temporary evidence of insurance pending policy issuance

10. A representation on an application is usually:

- A. A promise that can never be breached
- B. A statement believed true to the applicant knowledge
- C. An insurer guarantee of coverage
- D. A court order changing a policy

11. Which party has insurable interest in a building it owns?

- A. The building owner
- B. A stranger who admires the building
- C. A neighbor with no financial interest
- D. A passerby who predicts a loss

12. Subrogation permits an insurer to:

- A. Cancel every policy after a claim

- B. Collect twice for the same loss
- C. Seek recovery from a responsible third party
- D. Transfer a deductible to a claimant

13. An endorsement is used to:

- A. Modify the policy terms or coverage
- B. Replace an application with a claim
- C. Create a premium audit only
- D. Prove a license appointment

14. A policy deductible primarily:

- A. Eliminates insured participation in loss
- B. Increases recovery beyond the limit
- C. Requires the insured to absorb an initial amount
- D. Makes the insurer pay the first dollars of every loss

15. A valued policy states:

- A. Only the market value after loss
- B. A predetermined value for covered property
- C. The insurer investment account value
- D. The insureds annual income

16. Under a direct loss policy, smoke damage from a covered fire is generally:

- A. A liability loss only
- B. An indirect business expense only
- C. A direct physical loss
- D. A premium adjustment

17. An unoccupied dwelling differs from a vacant dwelling because it:

- A. Has no structure remaining
- B. Is always owner occupied
- C. Contains contents but lacks regular occupants
- D. Must be used commercially

18. A liberalization clause generally:

- A. Eliminates all exclusions immediately
- B. Extends a broadened benefit without additional premium
- C. Lets an insured rewrite any condition
- D. Requires a policy cancellation

19. A named-perils policy covers loss caused by:

- A. Every cause except exclusions
- B. Only intentional acts
- C. Only liability claims
- D. Only perils specifically listed in the policy

20. A special form property policy generally covers:

- A. Direct physical loss unless excluded
- B. Only fire and lightning
- C. Only theft by a named person
- D. Only flood and earthquake

21. Which homeowners coverage protects the dwelling itself?

- A. Coverage B
- B. Coverage A
- C. Coverage C
- D. Coverage E

22. Coverage C in a homeowners policy generally insures:

- A. The residence premises land
- B. Other structures only
- C. Personal property
- D. Medical payments to others only

23. A homeowners policy typically excludes flood damage because flood:

- A. Requires separate coverage or an endorsement
- B. Is always covered by Coverage A
- C. Is covered only by liability insurance
- D. Is a form of collision damage

24. Loss of use coverage may pay for:

- A. Normal monthly mortgage principal
- B. Routine household groceries
- C. Replacement of excluded property
- D. Extra living expense after a covered loss

25. Under a homeowners policy, Coverage E applies to:

- A. Personal liability

- B. Dwelling fire damage
- C. Scheduled jewelry only
- D. Mortgage lender interests

26. Medical payments to others coverage is intended to:

- A. Pay the insureds own medical expenses
- B. Pay small medical expenses without proving negligence
- C. Replace workers compensation benefits
- D. Pay damage to the insured auto

27. Which is generally an other structure?

- A. A sofa inside the home
- B. The attached dwelling roof
- C. A detached garage
- D. A family automobile

28. Replacement cost settlement usually requires:

- A. Accepting only depreciated value
- B. Proving a liability lawsuit
- C. Selling the damaged property first
- D. Replacing or repairing the property as required by policy

29. Personal articles floater coverage is often used for:

- A. Routine utility bills
- B. Employee payroll records
- C. High-value scheduled items such as jewelry
- D. Workers compensation claims

30. A vacancy condition primarily addresses increased risk from:

- A. A scheduled personal article
- B. A paid liability claim
- C. A premium installment plan
- D. Extended absence of occupants

31. The personal auto policy liability coverage pays for:

- A. Bodily injury or property damage the insured is legally liable for
- B. Wear and tear to the insured auto
- C. The insured's health insurance deductible
- D. Damage to cargo owned by a shipper

32. Collision coverage applies to damage caused by:

- A. Windstorm and hail only
- B. Impact with another object or overturn
- C. Theft from the insured vehicle
- D. Mechanical breakdown only

33. Other-than-collision coverage includes:

- A. Theft, fire, and hail loss
- B. Damage from hitting another car
- C. Wear from normal use
- D. Intentional damage by the insured

34. Uninsured motorist coverage protects an insured injured by:

- A. The insureds own collision deductible
- B. A driver without applicable liability insurance
- C. A covered garage employee
- D. A workers compensation carrier

35. Underinsured motorist coverage is designed for:

- A. When the insured has no auto policy
- B. When a vehicle has no physical damage
- C. When a policy is cancelled for fraud
- D. When the at-fault drivers limits are insufficient

36. A newly acquired auto provision gives temporary coverage for:

- A. Any vehicle borrowed forever
- B. A dealer inventory vehicle
- C. A vehicle obtained during the policy period
- D. A vehicle sold before policy inception

37. A temporary substitute auto is generally used when the covered auto is:

- A. Out of normal use because of breakdown or repair
- B. Being driven by an uninsured stranger
- C. Permanently sold to another owner
- D. Used in a racing event

38. Bodily injury liability does not pay for:

- A. A third partys medical expenses

- B. A third partys lost wages
- C. Damage to another persons vehicle
- D. Legal defense costs as provided

39. A personal umbrella policy is intended to:

- A. Replace comprehensive auto coverage
- B. Provide liability limits above underlying policies
- C. Insure only a single necklace
- D. Pay ordinary vehicle maintenance

40. The businessowners policy is generally designed for:

- A. Only individual homeowners
- B. Only ocean marine risks
- C. Only workers compensation claims
- D. Eligible small to medium businesses

41. Commercial property building coverage includes:

- A. Customers automobiles in a lot
- B. Employees personal cell phones
- C. The building and permanently installed fixtures
- D. Accounts receivable records only

42. Business personal property generally includes:

- A. The land under the building
- B. A customers personal property automatically
- C. The owners private residence
- D. Furniture and equipment owned by the business

43. Business income coverage may pay for:

- A. Losses from poor management alone
- B. Lost income after a covered cause of loss
- C. Fines for intentional misconduct
- D. Property wear from ordinary use

44. Extra expense coverage helps pay:

- A. Necessary added costs to continue operations
- B. The insureds regular income tax
- C. A property purchase price
- D. A liability judgment unrelated to loss

45. The common policy declarations show:

- A. Named insured, limits, and policy period
- B. Every future claim decision
- C. A court verdict on liability
- D. The insurers investment returns

46. The commercial general liability policy covers liability arising from:

- A. Damage to the insureds own work in all cases
- B. Intentional injury expected by the insured
- C. Employee workplace injuries exclusively
- D. Bodily injury and property damage, subject to terms

47. Products-completed operations exposure arises from:

- A. Only automobile accidents
- B. Products sold or completed work after completion
- C. Only damage before work begins
- D. Only first-party property losses

48. Personal and advertising injury may include:

- A. A covered fire at the insured building
- B. Collision damage to a truck
- C. Libel or slander, subject to policy terms
- D. Workers compensation benefits

49. Professional liability is commonly written for:

- A. Damage to owned office furniture
- B. Direct auto collision loss
- C. Employee wage replacement
- D. Errors or omissions in professional services

50. Workers compensation generally provides benefits for:

- A. Every personal illness outside work
- B. Job-related injury or occupational disease
- C. Damage to an employees auto
- D. A customers property claim

51. Employers liability coverage protects an employer from:

- A. Certain employee injury lawsuits outside workers compensation

- B. The cost of employee payroll tax
- C. Damage to the employers building
- D. Loss of customer inventory

52. A fidelity bond protects an employer against:

- A. Fire damage to a building
- B. An insureds liability to customers
- C. Dishonest acts of employees
- D. Flood damage to inventory

53. A surety bond involves:

- A. Only an insurer and claimant
- B. Only two homeowners
- C. A lender and borrower only
- D. A principal, obligee, and surety

54. The obligee in a surety bond is:

- A. The party that performs the obligation
- B. The party protected by the bond
- C. The company guaranteeing performance
- D. The agent who sold the bond

55. Inland marine insurance often covers:

- A. Only a private residence
- B. Only workers compensation losses
- C. Movable property and specialized property exposures
- D. Only life insurance risks

56. Bailees customers coverage is important when:

- A. A business has custody of customers property
- B. A homeowner schedules jewelry
- C. A driver buys liability limits
- D. An employee receives a paycheck

57. Ocean marine hull coverage insures:

- A. Cargo only
- B. A warehouse roof only
- C. An employee injury
- D. The vessel itself

58. Cargo insurance protects against loss to:

- A. The insureds real property only
- B. Goods being transported
- C. Professional negligence only
- D. Employee dishonesty only

59. A standard fire policy typically insures against:

- A. All causes of water damage
- B. Liability to the public
- C. Direct loss by fire
- D. Employee wage loss

60. Ordinance or law coverage can address:

- A. Routine depreciation
- B. Increased costs due to building code enforcement
- C. Intentional criminal fines
- D. Normal maintenance expenses

61. Coinsurance encourages insureds to:

- A. Carry insurance close to property value
- B. Insure property for any chosen token amount
- C. Avoid reporting losses
- D. Eliminate the policy deductible

62. If required insurance is \$800,000 and carried insurance is \$600,000, a \$100,000 covered loss before deductible is paid at what amount using the coinsurance formula?

- A. \$60,000 before deductible
- B. \$80,000 before deductible
- C. \$100,000 before deductible
- D. \$75,000 before deductible

63. A cause-of-loss form identifies:

- A. The perils or causes covered by the policy
- B. Only the policy premium due date
- C. The insurance producer license term
- D. The building construction year

64. Builders risk insurance is designed for:

- A. Completed professional services
- B. Employee disability benefits
- C. Property during construction
- D. Personal auto liability

65. A standard mortgage clause generally protects:

- A. Only the insureds personal property
- B. Only a tenant without a lease
- C. The agent commission interest
- D. The mortgagee interest even if the insured breaches conditions

66. A loss payable clause identifies:

- A. A person who can cancel all policies
- B. A party entitled to payment for covered property loss
- C. A party guaranteed liability coverage
- D. A producer who receives premium

67. The National Flood Insurance Program is associated with:

- A. Flood coverage for eligible property
- B. Auto collision coverage
- C. Workers compensation benefits
- D. Employee theft coverage

68. Earthquake is commonly treated as:

- A. An automatically covered homeowners peril
- B. A type of liability claim
- C. A peril requiring separate coverage or endorsement

D. A scheduled property item

69. A commercial auto policy liability section protects against:

- A. All mechanical breakdown
- B. All cargo loss regardless of terms
- C. Any employee dishonesty
- D. Legal liability for covered autos

70. Hired auto liability applies to autos:

- A. Owned by every employee personally
- B. Permanently sold by the insured
- C. Leased, hired, rented, or borrowed by the business
- D. Used only for racing

71. Nonowned auto liability commonly applies to:

- A. Employee-owned autos used in the business
- B. The business building
- C. Owned business autos only
- D. Customers property in storage

72. Garagekeepers coverage concerns:

- A. The garage owners personal residence
- B. Customers autos in garage custody
- C. Employee fidelity losses
- D. Workers compensation benefits

73. Garage liability is intended for businesses such as:

- A. Auto dealers and repair shops
- B. Only private homeowners
- C. Only life insurers
- D. Only ocean cargo carriers

74. A trucking coverage form is tailored for:

- A. Homeowners personal property
- B. Motor carriers and their trucking exposures
- C. Professional negligence only
- D. Workers compensation payroll

75. Excess liability coverage normally:

- A. Broadens every exclusion automatically
- B. Replaces a property deductible
- C. Adds limits above a primary policy
- D. Eliminates a required underlying policy

76. An occurrence-based liability policy responds when:

- A. The claim is reported years before loss
- B. The policy is purchased after every claim
- C. The insured requests a renewal
- D. The injury or damage occurs during the policy period

77. A claims-made policy is triggered mainly by:

- A. The date property is built
- B. The date premium is audited
- C. A claim first made during the policy period
- D. The date a license is issued

78. The retroactive date in a claims-made policy limits coverage for:

- A. Acts occurring before that date
- B. All future renewals
- C. Only property deductibles
- D. Only auto physical damage

79. Tort law deals primarily with:

- A. Insurance premium taxation only
- B. Civil wrongs and resulting legal liability
- C. Property valuation methods only
- D. Producer appointment procedures only

80. Negligence requires, among other elements:

- A. A written insurance policy only
- B. A premium audit only
- C. An intentional criminal act
- D. A duty and breach causing damages

81. Vicarious liability is liability imposed because of:

- A. A named-perils endorsement
- B. A property coinsurance formula
- C. A legal relationship with another actor

D. A policy deductible

82. Comparative negligence generally:

- A. Eliminates all defenses
- B. Guarantees punitive damages
- C. Creates a surety bond
- D. Apportions damages based on fault

83. Compensatory damages are intended to:

- A. Punish without regard to loss
- B. Make an injured party whole for proven loss
- C. Provide insurance premium refunds
- D. Replace policy declarations

84. Punitive damages are intended primarily to:

- A. Punish and deter egregious conduct
- B. Reimburse only medical expenses
- C. Value damaged property at cost
- D. Pay a policy deductible

85. In Tennessee, an insurance producer applicant generally must be:

- A. At least 18 years old
- B. At least 16 years old
- C. At least 21 years old
- D. A Tennessee business entity

86. Tennessee insurance producer licensing is governed principally by:

- A. Federal income tax rules only
- B. The Uniform Commercial Code only
- C. County property tax rules only
- D. Tennessee Code Annotated Title 56 and applicable rules

87. A Tennessee resident producer ordinarily applies for licensure through:

- A. A local property assessor only
- B. A federal court clerk only
- C. The state licensing process and required examination unless exempt
- D. A private insurer without state filing

88. A producer is a person who sells, solicits, or negotiates:

- A. Real estate deeds only
- B. Insurance contracts
- C. Securities only
- D. Vehicle registrations only

89. A producer should avoid rebating because it is:

- A. An unfair trade practice when prohibited by law
- B. A required form of commission sharing
- C. A mandatory claim settlement method
- D. A type of property deductible

90. Misrepresentation in insurance advertising is:

- A. A permitted method of solicitation
- B. A type of coinsurance
- C. A form of subrogation
- D. An unfair trade practice

91. Twisting is generally the practice of:

- A. Setting a property deductible
- B. Inducing replacement using misleading comparisons
- C. Adding a mortgagee clause
- D. Calculating actual cash value

92. An insurer appointment concerns:

- A. A court order awarding damages
- B. A mortgagee ownership interest
- C. Authority for a producer to act for an insurer
- D. A policyholder claim payment

93. A fiduciary duty regarding premiums means a producer must:

- A. Handle premium funds with proper care and accounting
- B. Keep all collected premiums as commission
- C. Use premium funds for personal expenses
- D. Send premiums only after a claim

94. The Tennessee Department of Commerce and Insurance is responsible for:

- A. Setting federal income tax rates
- B. Issuing vehicle titles only
- C. Insurance regulation and producer licensing administration

D. Operating private insurers

95. An applicant may be denied a license for:

- A. Using a policy deductible
- B. Owning a homeowners policy
- C. Requesting a certificate of insurance
- D. Conduct demonstrating untrustworthiness or statutory grounds

96. An insurance policy is a contract requiring:

- A. Only a signed claim check
- B. Offer, acceptance, consideration, and competent parties
- C. Only a premium audit
- D. Only an insurer appointment

97. Consideration in insurance generally includes:

- A. Only the insureds age
- B. Only a loss date
- C. Only a policy endorsement
- D. The premium and the insurers promise to perform

98. A unilateral contract is one in which:

- A. Both parties exchange equal promises before loss
- B. No premium is required
- C. Only the insurer makes an enforceable promise after conditions
- D. The agent is always a party

99. An adhesion contract is drafted primarily by:

- A. The insurer, with limited bargaining by the applicant
- B. The insured after a loss
- C. A court after litigation
- D. A mortgagee after foreclosure

100. Ambiguous policy wording is generally construed against:

- A. The insured in every case
- B. The party that drafted the wording
- C. The claimant in every case
- D. The insurance department

Practice Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

1. B — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

2. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

3. A — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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13. A — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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20. A — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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23. A — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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25. A — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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34. B — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

35. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

36. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

37. A — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

38. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

39. B — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

40. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

- 41. C** — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.
- 42. D** — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.
- 43. B** — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.
- 44. A** — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.
- 45. A** — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.
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- 48. C** — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.
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54. B — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

55. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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57. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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59. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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64. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

65. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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69. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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81. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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87. C — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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91. B — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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95. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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97. D — This item tests the policy or legal concept stated in the question, not a similarly named coverage or condition. Apply the contract language and ordinary insurance principles to the stated facts. The other choices describe different concepts, create coverage not granted, or ignore a required limitation. Therefore, the keyed choice is the single best answer under these facts.

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