

PRACTICE EXAM 6: TENNESSEE PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE LICENSE SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This original practice examination contains 100 multiple-choice questions. It is a Tennessee Property and Casualty review covering insurance fundamentals, personal and commercial lines, liability, and Tennessee producer-law concepts. Choose the single best answer. This is not an official examination; confirm current requirements with TDCI and Pearson VUE.

1. In a producer training scenario, which risk is normally insurable?
 - A. A planned stock-market trade
 - B. A deliberate business venture
 - C. A chance of accidental fire loss
 - D. A wager on a sporting event

2. When applying standard P&C principles, 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. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, a peril is:

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

5. Under a typical policy analysis, actual cash value is generally replacement cost minus:

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

6. In a producer training scenario, the law of large numbers helps insurers:

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

7. When applying standard P&C principles, which is a morale hazard?

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

8. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, 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. Under a typical policy analysis, a representation on an application is usually:

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

11. In a producer training scenario, 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. When applying standard P&C principles, subrogation permits an insurer to:

- A. Cancel every policy after a claim

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

13. For an insured reviewing coverage, an endorsement is used to:

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

14. In a claims discussion, a policy deductible primarily:

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

15. Under a typical policy analysis, a valued policy states:

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

16. In a producer training scenario, 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 premium adjustment

D. A direct physical loss

17. When applying standard P&C principles, an unoccupied dwelling differs from a vacant dwelling because it:

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

18. For an insured reviewing coverage, a liberalization clause generally:

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

19. In a claims discussion, 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. Under a typical policy analysis, 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. In a producer training scenario, which homeowners coverage protects the dwelling itself?

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

22. When applying standard P&C principles, coverage c in a homeowners policy generally insures:

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

23. For an insured reviewing coverage, a homeowners policy typically excludes flood damage because flood:

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

24. In a claims discussion, loss of use coverage may pay for:

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

25. Under a typical policy analysis, under a homeowners policy, coverage e applies to:

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

26. In a producer training scenario, 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. When applying standard P&C principles, which is generally an other structure?

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

28. For an insured reviewing coverage, replacement cost settlement usually requires:

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

29. In a claims discussion, personal articles floater coverage is often used for:

- A. Routine utility bills

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

30. Under a typical policy analysis, a vacancy condition primarily addresses increased risk from:

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

31. In a producer training scenario, the personal auto policy liability coverage pays for:

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

32. When applying standard P&C principles, collision coverage applies to damage caused by:

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

33. For an insured reviewing coverage, other-than-collision coverage includes:

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

34. In a claims discussion, uninsured motorist coverage protects an insured injured by:

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

35. Under a typical policy analysis, underinsured motorist coverage is designed for:

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

36. In a producer training scenario, a newly acquired auto provision gives temporary coverage for:

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

37. When applying standard P&C principles, a temporary substitute auto is generally used when the covered auto is:

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

38. For an insured reviewing coverage, bodily injury liability does not pay for:

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

39. In a claims discussion, a personal umbrella policy is intended to:

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

40. Under a typical policy analysis, the businessowners policy is generally designed for:

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

41. In a producer training scenario, commercial property building coverage includes:

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

42. When applying standard P&C principles, 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. For an insured reviewing coverage, business income coverage may pay for:

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

44. In a claims discussion, 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. Under a typical policy analysis, the common policy declarations show:

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

46. In a producer training scenario, the commercial general liability policy covers liability arising from:

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

D. Employee workplace injuries exclusively

47. When applying standard P&C principles, products-completed operations exposure arises from:

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

48. For an insured reviewing coverage, personal and advertising injury may include:

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

49. In a claims discussion, professional liability is commonly written for:

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

50. Under a typical policy analysis, workers compensation generally provides benefits for:

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

51. In a producer training scenario, employers liability coverage protects an employer from:

- A. The cost of employee payroll tax
- B. Certain employee injury lawsuits outside workers compensation
- C. Damage to the employers building
- D. Loss of customer inventory

52. When applying standard P&C principles, 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. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, the obligee in a surety bond is:

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

55. Under a typical policy analysis, 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. In a producer training scenario, bailees customers coverage is important when:

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

57. When applying standard P&C principles, ocean marine hull coverage insures:

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

58. For an insured reviewing coverage, cargo insurance protects against loss to:

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

59. In a claims discussion, a standard fire policy typically insures against:

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

D. Employee wage loss

60. Under a typical policy analysis, ordinance or law coverage can address:

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

61. In a producer training scenario, coinsurance encourages insureds to:

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

62. When applying standard P&C principles, 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. \$75,000 before deductible
- C. \$80,000 before deductible
- D. \$100,000 before deductible

63. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, builders risk insurance is designed for:

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

65. Under a typical policy analysis, a standard mortgage clause generally protects:

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

66. In a producer training scenario, a loss payable clause identifies:

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

67. When applying standard P&C principles, 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. For an insured reviewing coverage, earthquake is commonly treated as:

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

69. In a claims discussion, a commercial auto policy liability section protects against:

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

70. Under a typical policy analysis, hired auto liability applies to autos:

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

71. In a producer training scenario, nonowned auto liability commonly applies to:

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

72. When applying standard P&C principles, garagekeepers coverage concerns:

- A. The garage owners personal residence

- B. Employee fidelity losses
- C. Customers autos in garage custody
- D. Workers compensation benefits

73. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, a trucking coverage form is tailored for:

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

75. Under a typical policy analysis, excess liability coverage normally:

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

76. In a producer training scenario, 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 injury or damage occurs during the policy period
- D. The insured requests a renewal

77. When applying standard P&C principles, a claims-made policy is triggered mainly by:

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

78. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, tort law deals primarily with:

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

80. Under a typical policy analysis, 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. In a producer training scenario, vicarious liability is liability imposed because of:

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

82. When applying standard P&C principles, comparative negligence generally:

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

83. For an insured reviewing coverage, compensatory damages are intended to:

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

84. In a claims discussion, punitive damages are intended primarily to:

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

85. Under a typical policy analysis, in tennessee, an insurance producer applicant generally must be:

- A. At least 16 years old

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

86. In a producer training scenario, 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. When applying standard P&C principles, a tennessee resident producer ordinarily applies for licensure through:

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

88. For an insured reviewing coverage, 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. In a claims discussion, a producer should avoid rebating because it is:

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

D. A type of property deductible

90. Under a typical policy analysis, misrepresentation in insurance advertising is:

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

91. In a producer training scenario, twisting is generally the practice of:

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

92. When applying standard P&C principles, an insurer appointment concerns:

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

93. For an insured reviewing coverage, a fiduciary duty regarding premiums means a producer must:

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

94. In a claims discussion, the tennessee department of commerce and insurance is responsible for:

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

95. Under a typical policy analysis, an applicant may be denied a license for:

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

96. In a producer training scenario, 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. When applying standard P&C principles, 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. For an insured reviewing coverage, a unilateral contract is one in which:

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

99. In a claims discussion, 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. Under a typical policy analysis, ambiguous policy wording is generally construed against:

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

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

1. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

2. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

3. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either

identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

4. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

5. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

6. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

7. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

8. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

9. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

10. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

11. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

12. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

13. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

14. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

15. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

16. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

17. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

18. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

19. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

20. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

21. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

22. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

23. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

24. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

25. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

26. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

27. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

28. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

29. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

30. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

31. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

32. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

33. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

34. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

35. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

36. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

37. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

38. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

39. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

40. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

41. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

42. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

43. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

44. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

45. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

46. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

47. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

48. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

49. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

50. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

51. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

52. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

53. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

54. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

55. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

56. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

57. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

58. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

59. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

60. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

61. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

62. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

63. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

64. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

65. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

66. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

67. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

68. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

69. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

70. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

71. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

72. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

73. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

74. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

75. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

76. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

77. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

78. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

79. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

80. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

81. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

82. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

83. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

84. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

85. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

86. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

87. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

88. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

89. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

90. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

91. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

92. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

93. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives

either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

94. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

95. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

96. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

97. D — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

98. B — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

99. A — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.

100. C — The keyed answer applies the controlling insurance principle to the stated scenario. Focus on the purpose of the coverage, condition, contract term, or regulatory rule being tested. The alternatives either identify a different insurance concept, extend coverage beyond the policy language, or omit a required element. Reading the question carefully makes the keyed choice the best answer.