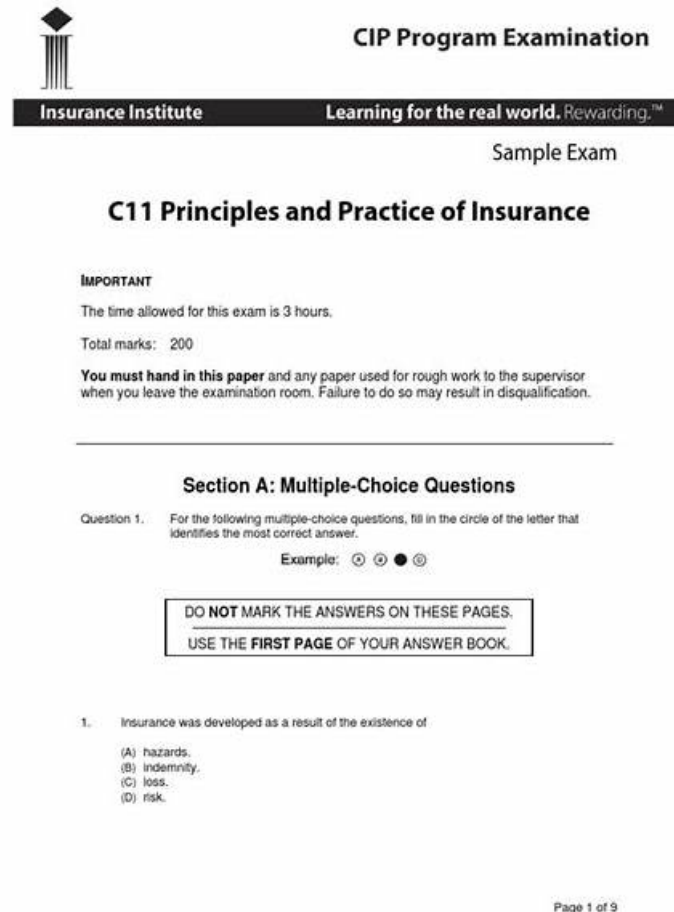


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>> C11熱門認證 <<

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最新的 Chartered Insurance Professional (CIP) C11 免費考試真題 (Q81-

Q86):

問題 #81

Which action reduces a hazard?

- A. Shutting off sprinkler systems during renovations
- **B. Installing anti-slip floor tile in the hallway**
- C. Removing protective packaging around items being moved
- D. Using high beams at night on a busy highway

答案: B

解題說明:

A hazard is a condition that increases the likelihood or severity of a loss. Installing anti-slip flooring reduces the chance of slips and falls, thereby reducing a hazard. This is an example of loss prevention-altering physical conditions to make an environment safer. Option B increases danger because high beams on a busy highway can blind other drivers. Option C significantly increases fire hazard because sprinkler systems provide automatic fire suppression. Option D exposes items to damage during transit, increasing rather than decreasing hazard.

Therefore, the only option that clearly reduces a hazard is A: installing anti-slip floor tile.

Name	Position
Simone	Owner of liability risk
Denis	Broker
Alan	Administrative Manager of insurer
Cathy	Chief Executive Officer of insurer

問題 #82

When one reinsurer cedes part of its business to another reinsurer, what is the second reinsurer called?

- **A. Retrocessionaire**
- B. Primary Insurer
- C. Cessionaire
- D. Alternate Insurer

答案: A

解題說明:

In the structure of reinsurance practices explained in Principles and Practice of Insurance, a retrocessionaire is the reinsurer that accepts risk from another reinsurer. This occurs through a process called retrocession, where a reinsurer (the retrocedent) transfers a portion of its assumed risk to another reinsurer to further spread exposure and maintain solvency stability.

The terminology is important:

The primary insurer issues the original policy to the insured.

The reinsurer (cessionaire) accepts risk from the primary insurer.

When that reinsurer then cedes part of the risk again, the receiving party is the retrocessionaire.

Retrocession is essential in risk-management frameworks because it allows reinsurers to diversify exposures and avoid concentration risks from catastrophic events. Therefore, the correct term for the second reinsurer is C. Retrocessionaire.

問題 #83

Which financial outcome would be expected when engaging in a speculative risk?

- A. No possibility of gain
- B. Possibility of gain only
- C. No possibility of loss
- **D. Possibility of either gain or loss**

答案: D

解題說明:

In insurance terminology, a speculative risk is a situation where there is a possibility of either financial gain or financial loss, depending on how events unfold. This is what makes it different from a pure risk, where the only possible outcomes are loss or no loss (but never a profit). Examples of speculative risk include investing in the stock market, starting a business, or buying foreign currency. In each of these situations, you may end up with a profit, break even, or suffer a loss.

Because speculative risks involve the potential for profit, they are generally not insurable. Insurance is designed to respond to pure risks, such as the risk of fire damaging a building, or a car accident causing injury or property damage. In those cases, there is no opportunity for financial gain from the event itself—only the chance of economic loss or no loss at all.

Therefore, the defining characteristic of speculative risk, and the correct answer to this question, is the possibility of either gain or loss, which is captured by option D.

問題 #84

Deanna owns a house worth \$1,000,000 but chooses to insure it for \$500,000. What clause might prevent her from being fully reimbursed in the event of a loss?

- A. Subscription
- B. Contribution
- C. **Coinsurance**
- D. Forfeiture

答案： C

解題說明：

The coinsurance clause requires the insured to carry insurance equal to a specified percentage (commonly 80%, 90%, or 100%) of the property's value. If the insured carries less than the required amount, they become a coinsurer and share in any partial loss. This prevents underinsurance and encourages insureds to maintain adequate coverage levels.

Here, Deanna insures a \$1,000,000 property for only \$500,000—50%. If the policy requires 80% coinsurance, she should be carrying at least \$800,000. Because she does not, she will not be fully reimbursed for partial losses; her payment will be reduced proportionally based on the coinsurance formula.

Option A (forfeiture) applies to breaches of policy conditions. Option C (contribution) applies when multiple insurers cover the same risk. Option D (subscription) applies when several insurers share a single risk by percentage participation.

Thus, the clause that could reduce Deanna's recovery is B: Coinsurance.

問題 #85

What is the correct placement of statutory conditions to their respective insurance policy?

A	B	C
Rights of examination	Action	Prohibited use by insured

- A. A: automobile, B: accident & sickness, C: fire
- B. **A: fire, B: accident & sickness, C: automobile**
- C. A: accident & sickness, B: fire, C: automobile
- D. A: accident & sickness, B: automobile, C: fire

答案： B

解題說明：

In Canadian insurance law, statutory conditions apply differently depending on the class of insurance:

Fire insurance policies contain Statutory Conditions under provincial Insurance Acts.

Accident & sickness policies contain Statutory Conditions specific to health and travel insurance.

Automobile insurance includes Statutory Conditions or General Conditions (depending on the province).

The table shown in your image lists headings:

A: Rights of examination, B: Action, C: Prohibited use by insured.

These correspond directly to statutory condition categories found in fire insurance and accident & sickness insurance, not automobile.

The correct ordering is:

A = Fire, B = Accident & Sickness, C = Automobile.

This matches option B.

問題 #86

IT認證考生大多是工作的人，由於大多數考生的時間花了很多時間在學習，Testpdf IIC的C11的考試資料對你的時間相對寬裕，我們會針對性的採取一些考古題中的一部分，他們需要時間來參加不同領域的認證培訓，各種不同培訓費用的浪費，更重要的是考生浪費了寶貴的時間。在這裏，我們推薦一個很好的學習資料網站，而且網站上的部分測試資料是免費的，重要的是真實的模擬練習可以幫助你通過 IIC的C11的考試認證，Testpdf IIC的C11的考試資料不僅可以節約你的時間成本，還可以讓你順利通過認證，你沒有理由不選擇。

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