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IIC RIBO Level 1 Entry-Level Broker Exam Sample Questions (Q28-Q33):

NEW QUESTION # 28

There is a leakage of gas in a nearby factory and the city announces the residents to leave town. Which optional additional coverage of the homeowners' policy covers the expenses to stay in another town?

- A. Contamination Insurance.
- B. Rental Insurance.

- C. Mass Evacuation.
- D. Smoke Coverage.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question focuses on Additional Living Expenses (ALE) and the specific trigger known as Mass Evacuation. Under the Homeowners Comprehensive Policy, ALE typically pays for hotels and meals only if the insured's own home is physically damaged by a covered peril. However, there is a distinct section for

"Prohibited Access" or "Mass Evacuation."

According to the RIBO Level 1 Blueprint, a broker must know that Mass Evacuation coverage (Option B) is triggered when a civil authority (like the city or police) orders a mandatory evacuation due to a sudden and accidental event, such as a gas leak or a forest fire. Crucially, this coverage applies even if the insured's home is not damaged. The coverage is usually limited to a specific timeframe (often 14 to 30 days) and is intended to cover the immediate out-of-pocket costs of displacement.

In Consulting and Advising, a broker must clarify that "voluntary" evacuation (leaving because you are worried, but not ordered) does not trigger this coverage. This distinction is vital for Relationship Management during widespread local emergencies. The broker acts as an advocate, helping the client understand that their policy provides "peace of mind" for these rare civil emergencies. This technical knowledge falls under Insurance Product Knowledge, distinguishing ALE from standard "Smoke" or "Contamination" perils, which require actual physical damage to the property to respond.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following statements is TRUE about the O.A.P. 1 Owner's Policy optional coverage "OPCF 44R- Family Protection Coverage?"

- A. It pays for benefits to insured's passengers who are under-insured in the amount of any accident and sickness insurance they carry on themselves.
- B. It is automatically included under Section 4-Accident Benefits of the policy.
- C. It will protect the insured for injuries received as a pedestrian when the driver of a vehicle which causes the injuries does not carry sufficient insurance.
- D. It is not available to commercial vehicles because injuries received by passengers in such vehicles are covered under Worker's Compensation legislation.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The OPCF 44R (Family Protection Coverage) is one of the most important endorsements a broker can recommend, addressing a significant gap in the standard Legal Liability framework. Under the RIBO Level 1 Blueprint, a broker must understand that this coverage protects the "insured" (and their family) if they are injured by a third party who is underinsured or uninsured.

While Section 5 (Uninsured Auto) of the OAP 1 covers some losses, its limits are often capped at the statutory minimum (\$200,000). If an insured is struck as a pedestrian (Option A) by a driver who only has \$200,000 in liability, but the insured's injuries are worth \$1 million, the OPCF 44R "tops up" the payout to the insured's own liability limit (e.g., \$1 million).

The broker's role in Consulting and Advising is to emphasize that this coverage follows the person, not just the car. It protects the family whether they are in their own car, a friend's car, or walking down the street.

Option B is false; it is an optional endorsement, not a mandatory benefit. Option C is false; it is available for many types of vehicles. Option D is incorrect because it relates to the third-party's liability limit, not the passenger's personal accident insurance.

This technical knowledge is critical for Risk Identification and Assessment. A broker should almost always recommend the OPCF 44R to ensure the client has the same level of protection for themselves as they have provided for the people they might hit. Providing this advice is a key part of Relationship Management, as it demonstrates the broker's commitment to the client's personal financial security.

NEW QUESTION # 30

Your client has been renting a house and carries a Tenants Comprehensive policy through your office. They are getting married soon and has just bought a house into which they will soon move. Which of the following actions should you NOT do?

- A. Endorse their Tenants policy to show the new address and add building coverage in the amount of the purchase price of the house.
- B. Use a Home Calculator to estimate the replacement cost of the house.
- C. Cancel their Tenant policy and re-write their insurance as a Homeowners policy.
- D. Check into the security arrangements in the house as it may affect the premium to be charged.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 31

A homeowner decides to rent out their property as an Airbnb but does not inform their insurer. What could be the consequences of this material change?

- A. The premium will automatically increase to reflect the new use.
- B. The insurer will provide coverage but with a higher deductible for rental-related claims.
- **C. The insurer may deny claims related to rental activities due to undisclosed risk.**
- D. The policy will remain unchanged, as short-term rentals are automatically covered.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question explores the concept of Material Change in Risk under Statutory Condition 1 (Misrepresentation) and Statutory Condition 4 (Material Change). In the RIBO Level 1 Blueprint, a broker must be able to identify when a change in the use of a property significantly alters the "physical or moral hazard" that was originally underwritten.

Standard homeowners' policies are designed for private residential use by the owner and their family.

Transitioning a home into a short-term rental (like an Airbnb) introduces a "commercial" element: there is higher foot traffic, guests are less familiar with the property's safety features, and the homeowner's liability exposure increases significantly. Because this change would likely lead an insurer to charge a higher premium, apply different terms, or decline the risk altogether, it is considered a material fact.

If the insured fails to notify the insurer, they have breached the contract. In the event of a loss (e.g., a guest accidentally starts a kitchen fire or sues for an injury), the insurer has the legal right to deny the claim (Option B) or even void the policy from the date the material change occurred. As part of Consulting and Advising, a broker must proactively ask clients about any plans for home-sharing. The RIBO Competency Profile emphasizes that the broker's role is to ensure the "suitability" of the coverage. By informing the insurer, the broker can help the client obtain the necessary "Home-Sharing Endorsement" or a specific commercial policy. This ensures the client remains protected and the broker avoids an Errors and Omissions (E&O) claim for failing to advise the client on the consequences of non-disclosure.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which statement regarding the Uninsured Automobile Coverage in your insured's O.A.P. 1 Owner's Policy policy is CORRECT?

- A. It only covers bodily injury but never accidental damage to the insured's own automobile.
- B. It includes a certain amount of coverage for accidental damage to the insured's automobile caused by a hit and run automobile, where neither the owner nor driver of the other automobile is identified.
- **C. It includes a certain amount of coverage for accidental damage to the insured's automobile provided the owner or driver of the uninsured automobile is identified.**
- D. It provides coverage for liability to others in case your insured forgets to renew their policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Section 5 - Uninsured Automobile Coverage is a mandatory component of the OAP 1 designed to protect the insured when they are involved in an accident with a motorist who has no insurance or is unidentified (Hit and Run). However, the application of this coverage differs significantly between Bodily Injury and Property Damage.

Under the Legal and Regulatory Compliance framework of Ontario, for the Property Damage (PD) portion of Uninsured Automobile Coverage to pay out, the "uninsured" driver or owner must be identified. This is a strict anti-fraud measure. If a driver claims a "hit and run" caused a dent in their car, but cannot identify the other party, the claim cannot be made under Section 5 (Uninsured Auto); it must instead be made under the insured's own Collision coverage (subject to their deductible). If they do not have Collision coverage, they have no recovery for the vehicle damage.

Conversely, Bodily Injury claims can be made even if the other driver is not identified (Hit and Run), provided there is evidence of the accident. The RIBO Level 1 Blueprint emphasizes that brokers must be able to explain these nuances during Consulting and Advising. A client who only carries "Liability and Accident Benefits" (One-way insurance) needs to know that a hit-and-run to their car will not be covered unless they can identify the perpetrator. This technical distinction is vital for maintaining the Broker-Client Relationship and ensuring the client understands exactly what they are and are not paying for in their mandatory coverage.

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