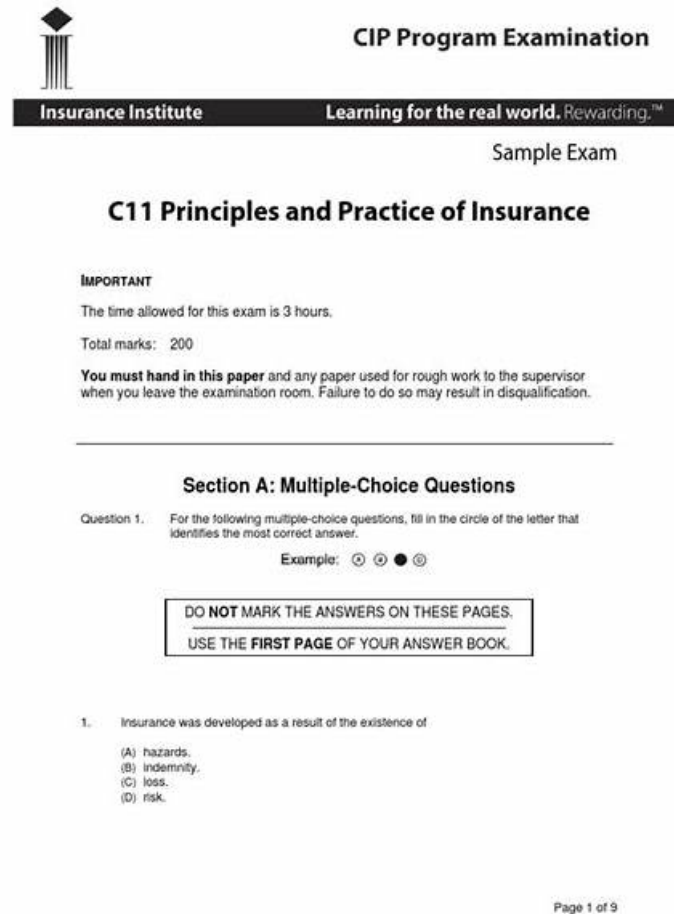


Unparalleled IIC Certification C11 Book Torrent: Principles and Practice of Insurance Pass Guaranteed



What's more, part of that Pass4SureQuiz C11 dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10vRsl03XzQAY9WnC9xOc0wtFcL2UvH7a>

When you select to use Pass4SureQuiz's products, you have set the first foot on the peak of the IT industry and the way to your dream is one step closer. The practice questions of Pass4SureQuiz can not only help you pass IIC Certification C11 Exam and consolidate your professional knowledge, but also provide you one year free update service.

It is acknowledged that high-quality service after sales plays a vital role in enhancing the quality of our C11 learning engine. Therefore, we, as a leader in the field specializing in the C11 exam material especially focus on the service after sales. In order to provide the top service on our C11 training prep, our customer agents will work 24/7. So if you have any doubts about the C11 study guide, you can contact us by email or the Internet at any time you like.

>> Certification C11 Book Torrent <<

Pass Guaranteed 2026 IIC C11 –The Best Certification Book Torrent

There are a lot of experts and professors in our company in the field. In order to meet the demands of all people, these excellent experts and professors from our company have been working day and night. They tried their best to design the best C11 certification training materials from our company for all people. By our study materials, all people can prepare for their C11 Exam in the more efficient method. We can guarantee that our C11 study materials will be suitable for all people and meet the demands of all people, including students, workers and housewives and so on.

IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance Sample Questions (Q41-Q46):

NEW QUESTION # 41

MacMan Inc. employs several salespersons who travel throughout Canada with samples of its products.

Which type of coverage does MacMan Inc. require to protect its samples while in the salespersons' possession?

- A. Accident Insurance
- B. Aviation Insurance
- C. Personal Property Floater
- **D. Commercial Property Floater**

Answer: D

Explanation:

A commercial property floater is designed for businesses that regularly transport goods, equipment, or samples away from their main premises. In this case, MacMan Inc.'s traveling sales staff carry product samples across Canada. These samples are considered business property, not personal property. Therefore, they must be insured under a commercial floater, which provides coverage regardless of location—hotel rooms, vehicles, trade shows, or customer visits.

Option C, personal property floater, applies to individual property such as jewelry, fine arts, or sporting goods, not business merchandise. Option A, aviation insurance, is irrelevant unless aircraft are owned or used by the business for transport. Option B, accident insurance, covers personal injuries, not physical property.

Because the exposure involves business-owned goods off-premises, the correct coverage is the commercial property floater. It ensures protection against theft, loss, or damage while the goods are in the custody of traveling employees.

NEW QUESTION # 42

A company suffers an \$80,000 theft loss from its commercial property.

Insurer A covers the property for \$300,000.

Insurer B covers the same property for \$100,000.

Assuming both policies have identical terms, how is the \$80,000 loss shared?

- A. Insurer A pays \$0; Insurer B pays \$60,000
- **B. Insurer A pays \$60,000; Insurer B pays \$20,000**
- C. Insurer A pays \$40,000; Insurer B pays \$40,000
- D. Insurer A pays \$80,000; Insurer B pays \$0

Answer: B

Explanation:

When two insurers cover the same property, the principle of contribution applies. Each insurer pays a proportion of the loss based on its share of the total insurance in force. Here:

Total insurance = \$300,000 + \$100,000 = \$400,000

Insurer A's share = $300,000 / 400,000 = 75\%$

Insurer B's share = $100,000 / 400,000 = 25\%$

Loss = \$80,000

Insurer A pays $75\% \times 80,000 = \$60,000$

Insurer B pays $25\% \times 80,000 = \$20,000$

Thus, C is correct.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Rashida claims she told her broker about the swimming pool when binding coverage. The adjuster disputes coverage because the insurer was not informed. What should have been done to prevent this dispute?

- A. Broker should have requested a witness during the oral application
- B. Insurer should have contacted Rashida directly before binding coverage
- **C. Broker should have sent written confirmation to Rashida and the insurer**
- D. Broker should have requested Rashida send in a signed notice after issuance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Whenever coverage is bound orally, the broker must follow up with written confirmation to both: the insured, to confirm the accuracy of information provided, and the insurer, to notify them of all disclosed underwriting details.

This written documentation protects all parties by ensuring the insurer is fully aware of material facts—such as the presence of a swimming pool—and prevents disputes like this one.

Option A is unnecessary and not industry practice.

Option C refers to a notice after issuance, but the dispute occurred at binding, so this is too late.

Option D is incorrect; the insurer does not verify every detail directly with insureds—this is the broker's responsibility.

Thus, the broker should have completed written confirmation, making B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is a disadvantage of loss retention through borrowing?

- **A. It reduces the company's line of credit**
- B. It requires significant commitment from senior management
- C. It is difficult even if the company has assets to cover the loan
- D. Special accounting is always required

Answer: A

Explanation:

When an organization chooses to handle losses through borrowing, it is using debt financing—usually a bank loan or line of credit—to pay for losses instead of transferring the risk through insurance. While this may offer flexibility, it has several drawbacks. The most significant is that borrowing reduces the company's available line of credit, limiting funds that could otherwise be used for operations, expansion, or emergencies.

This reduction in liquidity can create financial strain, especially if multiple losses occur or if interest rates rise. Borrowing also increases debt obligations, which can affect cash flow and borrowing capacity.

Option A is incorrect; special accounting is not necessarily required beyond standard debt tracking.

Option C is not inherently a disadvantage—senior management involvement is routine in risk management.

Option D is incorrect; the difficulty of borrowing is determined by creditworthiness, not by the presence of assets.

Thus, B is the correct disadvantage.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Which type of clause grants additional protection to the entity that has a registered interest on real property?

- **A. Mortgage clause**
- B. Additional interest clause
- C. Bailee clause
- D. Lienholder clause

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation (150-250 words):

A mortgage clause is a specialized provision within property insurance policies that protects the financial interest of a mortgagee—typically a bank or lending institution—when real property is used as collateral for a loan. Under the Principles and Practice of Insurance, this clause creates a separate contract of insurance between the mortgagee and the insurer. This is critical because it ensures that the mortgagee's protection remains intact even if the insured violates policy conditions (such as failing to maintain the property or committing fraud).

This clause ensures that any loss settlement will first satisfy the mortgagee's insurable interest before any residual payment goes to the property owner. It also obligates the insurer to notify the mortgagee of policy cancellation or material changes, providing the lender an opportunity to take protective measures, such as force-placed insurance.

The mortgage clause is distinct from other clauses: a bailee clause relates to property held by others for repair or cleaning, an alienholder clause is used for movable property like automobiles, and an additional interest clause offers limited notice but not the full contractual protection afforded to a mortgagee. Thus, the correct and most protective clause for real property is B. Mortgage clause.

• • • • •

C11 Latest Dumps: <https://www.pass4surequiz.com/C11-exam-quiz.html>

Believe us because the C11 test prep are the most useful and efficient, and the C11 exam preparation will make you master the important information and the focus of the exam.

Newest Certification C11 Book Torrent & Leader in Certification Exams Materials & Correct C11 Latest Dumps

Our exam collection contains the latest questions, accurate C11 exam answers and some detailed explanations, And you can also see the pass rate of our C11 learning guide high as 98% to 100%, we can give you a promising future.

- [illegible]

BONUS!!! Download part of Pass4SureQuiz C11 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=10vRsl03XzQAY9WnC9xOc0wtFcL2UvH7a>