

# 100% Pass Quiz 2026 C11: Perfect Principles and Practice of Insurance New Exam Bootcamp

## C11 Principles and Practice of Insurance

Areas of regulation for Intermediaries - ✓ ✓ Q-qualification (must pass test)

Operation of business (must follow requirements)

L- Licences - Must have license

L- Licence Renewal - Renewed annual

The Categories of insurance: - ✓ ✓ 1) Social

-Workers Compensation

2) Life and Health

Life, accident and sickness, and disability.

3) General property/casualty insurance

Personal Property

Boiler and Machinery

Automobile

Commercial property

Crime

Business interruption

Liability

Aviation

Marine

Inland Transport

Main functions of insurance - ✓ ✓ 1.) Spread of risk - volume, diversity of risk, location

2.) Security - Peace of mind

3.) Credit - Individuals, banks

4.) Capital - Premium investments

5.) Employment - Insurance creates jobs

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## C11 Test Questions Pdf - Certification C11 Cost

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## IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance Sample Questions (Q80-Q85):

### NEW QUESTION # 80

Jack owns a convenience store. During a severe hurricane, he places sandbags in front of his store and boards up the windows. Which technique of loss control is Jack utilizing?

- A. Risk transfer
- B. Avoidance
- C. Diversification
- **D. Loss reduction**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Loss control refers to strategies used to minimize the frequency or severity of losses. In insurance principles, loss control is divided into loss prevention (reducing likelihood) and loss reduction (reducing severity once loss becomes imminent or unavoidable).

In this scenario, the hurricane threat is already occurring and cannot be prevented. Jack's actions—placing sandbags, boarding windows, and securing the premises—are aimed at reducing the amount of damage from an impending peril. This aligns exactly with loss reduction, which focuses on mitigating the extent of loss after a peril has already materialized or cannot reasonably be avoided.

Avoidance (option A) would involve eliminating the risk entirely, such as relocating the business out of hurricane-prone regions. Risk transfer (option B) involves shifting financial consequences to an insurer.

Diversification (option C) spreads exposure across multiple assets or locations. Jack is instead applying a protective measure to reduce damage, making D. Loss reduction the correct choice.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

Usually, what must an insurance intermediary do before using the personal information of a client for a purpose other than that for which the information was originally collected?

- A. Advise the insurer's ombudsperson of the intended usage
- **B. Obtain permission from the client to do so**
- C. Write to the client advising of the alternate usage
- D. Obtain permission from the federal privacy officer to continue

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Under Canadian privacy legislation (such as PIPEDA), personal information may only be used for the specific purpose for which it was originally collected unless the client provides informed consent for additional use.

Insurance intermediaries must therefore obtain explicit permission from the client before using or disclosing their information for any new purpose, such as marketing, cross-selling, or sharing data with third-party providers.

Option B—simply notifying the client—is insufficient without consent. Option C is incorrect, as the ombudsperson deals with complaints, not privacy approvals. Option D is incorrect because privacy officers do not grant permissions; the law requires consent from the individual, not from government officials.

Since consent is central to privacy compliance in insurance operations, the intermediary must obtain permission from the client, making B the correct answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 82

Which statement reflects the concept that the premium for each risk should be commensurate with that risk?

- A. Proper settlement of losses should be paid out of the pool of funds
- **B. Risks more likely to have losses should pay higher premiums**
- C. Risks can happen to anyone, so each individual should purchase insurance
- D. One or more persons should provide protection to another person against loss

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

One of the fundamental principles of insurance rating is that the premium charged must accurately reflect the level of risk being insured. This principle ensures fairness and financial stability: individuals or businesses presenting a higher probability of loss or greater potential severity must pay higher premiums, while lower-risk policyholders pay less. This is essential because insurers must collect sufficient funds to cover expected claims, expenses, and maintain solvency.

Option B describes the pooling of funds, which is part of how insurance works but does not address how premiums are determined.

Option C relates to the general purpose of insurance, not premium adequacy.

Option D loosely refers to indemnification, not rating methodology.

Therefore, the only statement that accurately reflects the idea that premiums must be commensurate with the risk is A.

### NEW QUESTION # 83

If a dispute arises between the insurer and insured over a claim, which party is responsible for satisfying the courts that a concealment of material facts has occurred?

- A. Broker
- **B. Insurer**
- C. Third party
- D. Insured

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In insurance law, the insurer bears the burden of proving that the insured failed to disclose a material fact.

Material facts are those that would influence an underwriter's decision to accept, rate, or decline the risk. If an insurer alleges concealment or misrepresentation, the onus lies with the insurer to establish—through underwriting evidence, policy documentation, and testimony—that the fact was material and that nondisclosure affected the insurer's judgment.

Option A is incorrect because the broker is merely an intermediary. Option C is not correct because the insured's role is to answer questions truthfully, but the legal burden of proof in court rests with the insurer when making the accusation. Option D, a third party, has no role in proving concealment.

Therefore, the insurer must satisfy the court that a material concealment occurred, making B correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 84

What is the Canadian Insurance Claims Managers Association (CICMA) responsible for?

- **A. Promoting a high standard of ethics in the handling of claims**
- B. Monitoring claims to detect fraudulent valuations
- C. Analyzing the damageability of vehicles and property
- D. Assessing automobile personal injury claims

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Canadian Insurance Claims Managers Association (CICMA) is a professional body composed of senior claims managers across the Canadian insurance industry. Its principal purpose is to promote high ethical standards, professionalism, fairness, and integrity in claims handling. CICMA supports education, networking, and the sharing of best practices to ensure consistency and ethical conduct across insurers.

Option A is incorrect because CICMA does not evaluate or adjudicate claims; individual insurers and provincial accident benefit systems handle those tasks. Option B is incorrect because fraud detection is handled by insurers and sometimes by the Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC). Option C is unrelated—vehicle damageability research is conducted by organizations such as the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety or similar bodies.

CICMA's work emphasizes ethics, professional development, and claims leadership, which align directly with option D.

### NEW QUESTION # 85

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