

완벽한 RIBO-Level-1 높은 통과율 덤프 샘플문제 인증자료

RIBO Level 1 – Review Questions with complete solution

Non-disclosure - correct answer ✓ Withholding facts necessary to underwrite a risk

Independent Adjuster - correct answer ✓ Someone who adjusts losses on behalf of the insurance companies, but is not employed by them

Reinsurance - correct answer ✓ A form of insurance whereby one insurance company (the reinsurer) in consideration of a premium paid to it, agrees to indemnify another insurance company (the ceding company) for part or all of its liabilities from insurance policies it has issued.

Stock Companies - correct answer ✓ owned by shareholders, they are for profit and it comes from underwriting and investment income. The capital comes from shareholders and cannot be assessed

Assessment or Premium Note - correct answer ✓ Owned by members/policyholders, not for profit. The capital comes from premium notes (insurance premiums) and assessments. They do not pay dividends and they can be assessed.

Factory Mutual - correct answer ✓ Owned by policyholders who are members and they are not for profit. Capital comes from members and policyholders. Does not pay dividends and they can be assessed. Benefit to policyholders is expertise on reducing fire hazards and loss prevention.

Stock Mutual - correct answer ✓ Owned by shareholders, not for profit, its a mutual that provides insurance to shareholders. Capital comes from

여러분이 어떤 업계에서 어떤 일을 하든지 모두 항상 업그레이드되는 자신을 원할 것입니다. 업계에서도 이러합니다. 모두 자기 자신의 업그레이드는 물론 자기만의 공간이 있기를 바랍니다. 전문적인 IT인사들은 모두 아시다시피 IIC RIBO-Level-1 인증 시험이 여러분의 이러한 요구를 만족시켜드립니다. 그리고 우리 PassTIP는 이러한 꿈을 이루어드립니다.

PassTIP를 선택함으로 여러분은 IIC 인증 RIBO-Level-1 시험에 대한 부담은 사라질 것입니다. 우리 PassTIP는 끊임없는 업데이트로 항상 최신버전의 IIC 인증 RIBO-Level-1 시험 덤프임을 보장해드립니다. 만약 덤프 품질을 확인하고 싶다면 PassTIP에서 무료로 제공되는 IIC 인증 RIBO-Level-1 덤프의 일부분 문제를 체험하시면 됩니다. PassTIP는 100%의 보장도를 자랑하며 IIC 인증 RIBO-Level-1 시험을 한번에 패스하도록 도와드립니다.

>> RIBO-Level-1 높은 통과율 덤프 샘플문제 <<

RIBO-Level-1 높은 통과율 덤프 샘플문제 최신 기출문제

학원다니면서 많은 지식을 장악한 후 IIC RIBO-Level-1 시험보시는 것도 좋지만 회사다니느라 야근하랴 시간이 부족한 분들은 IIC RIBO-Level-1 덤프만 있으면 엄청난 학원수강료 필요없이 20~30시간의 독학만으로도 IIC RIBO-Level-1 시험 패스가 충분합니다. 또한 취업생분들은 우선 자격증으로 취업문을 두드리고 일하면서 실무를 익혀가는 방법도 좋지 않을가 생각됩니다.

최신 RIBO Insurance Broker RIBO-Level-1 무료 샘플문제 (Q94-Q99):

질문 #94

The insurance industry uses specific definitions to describe different perils under Crime coverages. What would be considered a Burglary loss?

- A. An employee stole funds from the cash register while making change for a customer.
- B. A criminal hid in your insured's store until the store closed in the evening. They then stole several valuable items of stock and took all of the change left in the cash register. They then forced the rear door and escaped.
- C. A group of violent people entered your insured's store, terrified the clerks on duty and carried away several items of stock and all the cash in the cash register.
- D. A customer entered your insured's store and secretly carried off several items of merchandise without paying for them.

정답: B

설명:

This question tests the technical Insurance Product Knowledge regarding the "Crime" section of commercial and habitational policies. In insurance terms, Burglary (often referred to in Canadian law as "Break and Enter") has a very specific definition that distinguishes it from Theft and Robbery. To qualify as a burglary, there must be evidence of unlawful entry or exit of the premises, typically accompanied by visible marks of force.

* Option A is Theft (specifically shoplifting), as there was no forced entry or violence.

* Option B is Robbery, because it involves the use of force or the threat of violence against a person.

* Option D is Fidelity/Employee Dishonesty, which is a separate class of crime coverage.

Option C is the classic insurance definition of a "burglary by breaking out." While the criminal entered legally during business hours, their presence became unlawful once they hid past closing. The act of "forcing the rear door" to escape provides the necessary "visible marks of force" at the point of exit required by many policy wordings.

The RIBO Level 1 Blueprint emphasizes that brokers must be able to explain these distinctions to clients during Risk Identification and Assessment. A client may think "Theft" coverage covers everything, but many commercial policies have separate sub-limits or requirements for Burglary vs. Robbery. Understanding these definitions ensures the broker recommends the correct Crime Endorsements and helps the client understand the "Conditions" of their coverage (e.g., the requirement for a monitored alarm or deadbolts). This technical precision is essential for avoiding Errors and Omissions (E&O) claims during the claims settlement process.

질문 #95

What is NOT a form of Business Interruption insurance?

- A. Gross Earnings Insurance.
- B. Extra Expense Insurance.
- C. Profits Insurance.
- D. Consequential Loss Insurance.

정답: D

설명:

This question tests a broker's technical Insurance Product Knowledge regarding the different forms of time- element coverages. Business Interruption (BI) insurance is designed to indemnify a business for its loss of income following physical damage to its property by an insured peril.

The three standard forms recognized in the industry and the RIBO Level 1 Blueprint are:

* Gross Earnings (A): Pays only until the damage is repaired and the business is physically ready to reopen.

* Profits Form (B): Pays until the business's turnover (income) returns to the level it would have been had the loss not occurred (often up to 12 months), making it a superior "extended" form of BI.

* Extra Expense (C): Designed for businesses that must stay open regardless of cost (like a newspaper or a law firm) and pays for the additional costs to operate from a temporary location.

Consequential Loss Insurance (D) is not a "form" of BI but rather a broader category of insurance. While BI is a type of consequential loss (an indirect loss), the term itself is not used to describe a specific BI policy form.

In some contexts, "Consequential Loss" refers specifically to physical spoilage caused by a change in temperature (e.g., a "Consequential Loss Assumption Clause").

Under the Consulting and Advising competency, a broker must distinguish between these forms to ensure a business has the correct "trigger" for its income protection. For example, a retail store might need a Profits Form because customers may not return immediately after repairs are done. Understanding these technical definitions is essential for the Risk Assessment and Classification of commercial clients, ensuring that the

"indemnity period" selected is sufficient to keep the business solvent during its recovery.

질문 #96

Amir, a client, phones the Broker to advise that his insured vehicle is being repaired in a garage. Amir has just signed an agreement for a rental car. Under O.A.P. 1, where would the coverage for his rental vehicle be found?

- A. Ontario Policy Change Form (OPCF) 27 Legal Liability for Non Owned Automobiles.
- B. **Temporary Substitute Automobile.**
- C. Newly Acquired Automobile.
- D. Ontario Policy Change Form (OPCF) 20 Coverage for Transportation Replacement.

정답: B

설명:

This scenario tests the broker's understanding of the OAP 1 Section 2: What Automobiles Are Covered. When an insured's primary vehicle is "withdrawn from normal use" because of its breakdown, repair, servicing, loss, or destruction, the policy provides a specific definition for the replacement vehicle: a Temporary Substitute Automobile (TSA).

It is crucial for a broker to distinguish between the vehicle definition and the endorsements:

* TSA (Section 2.2.2): This is the status of the rental car. The OAP 1 automatically extends the insured's own Liability, Accident Benefits, and Uninsured Automobile coverage to a TSA. If the insured has Collision/Comprehensive on their own car, those coverages also extend to the TSA under Section 7.

* OPCF 20 (D): This is the endorsement that pays for the cost of the rental (e.g., \$50/day). It does not "provide the coverage" for the vehicle itself, but rather the reimbursement for the expense.

* OPCF 27 (C): This covers the insured's legal liability for damage to a non-owned car they are driving, but it is typically used when the primary car is still in use (e.g., on vacation). When the car is in the shop, the TSA provision is the primary mechanism. Under the RIBO Level 1 Blueprint, a broker must accurately advise Amir that because his car is being repaired, the rental is a TSA. This means his own policy effectively "wraps around" the rental car. This Consulting and Advising prevents the client from buying unnecessary insurance from the rental agency, while ensuring they understand their deductible still applies. This demonstrates the Critical and Analytical Thinking needed to navigate the OAP 1's definitions.

질문 #97

A client is reviewing their automobile insurance renewal, which occurs on September 1, 2026. They are retired and have no dependent children. Following the 2026 SABS reforms, the broker notes that Caregiver and Housekeeping benefits are now optional. What is the most appropriate advice?

- A. Explain that these benefits now only apply to catastrophic injuries, so they are less valuable than before.
- B. Advise the client to remove these benefits immediately to save on premium costs since they are retired.
- C. Tell the client that because they are retired, the insurer will automatically remove these benefits on the renewal date.
- D. **Perform a needs assessment to see if the client has other support systems, and explain that these benefits now cover "impairment" rather than just "catastrophic impairment."**

정답: D

설명:

This question addresses the 2026 SABS (Statutory Accident Benefits Schedule) Reform, a major shift in the Ontario insurance landscape. As of July 1, 2026, many benefits that were previously "mandatory" or restricted to "catastrophic" injuries have changed. Under the Consulting and Advising competency, a broker's role is not simply to facilitate the cheapest price, but to conduct a thorough Needs Analysis.

The reform made Caregiver, Housekeeping, and Home Maintenance benefits optional for all claimants.

Crucially, it also removed the requirement that an insured must be "catastrophically impaired" to access them.

Now, if purchased as an optional benefit, the insured only needs to suffer an "impairment" to qualify. For a retired client, these benefits could be highly valuable: if they are injured and can no longer clean their home or maintain their property, the policy would pay for these services.

The broker must guide the client through this "choice" by explaining the trade-off. Option C is the only professional response that aligns with the RIBO Code of Conduct and the Fair Treatment of Consumers principle. The broker must disclose that while the benefits are now an "add-on" cost, the barrier to using them has actually lowered (impairment vs. catastrophic). This ensures the client makes an informed decision based on their actual life circumstances rather than a generalized assumption about their age. The RIBO Blueprint expects Level 1 brokers to be the primary source of education for consumers regarding these 2026 changes, ensuring that the shift toward "consumer choice" does not result in unintended "consumer underinsurance."

질문 # 98

A brokerage's trust account must be used for which of the following purposes?

- A. Depositing all commissions earned by the brokerage before they are moved to the general account.
- B. Holding premiums collected from clients until they are remitted to the respective insurance companies.
- C. Paying the monthly rent and utility bills for the brokerage office.
- D. Providing short-term loans to employees who are experiencing financial hardship.

정답: B

설명:

The management of a Trust Account is one of the most strictly regulated activities under the Registered Insurance Brokers Act (RIB Act) and Ontario Regulation 991. In the Legal and Regulatory Compliance competency, a Level 1 broker must understand the legal distinction between "trust money" and "operating money." Trust money consists of premiums paid by clients that are intended for the insurance companies. Because the broker acts as a fiduciary, they do not "own" this money; they hold it in trust. The law requires that these funds be kept in a separate account, clearly labeled as a Trust Account, at a recognized financial institution.

The primary purpose (Option B) is to ensure that the money is always available to pay the insurers, protecting the consumer's coverage.

Any use of trust funds for business operations (Option C), personal loans (Option D), or even the premature withdrawal of commissions (Option A) is considered a severe form of professional misconduct and a breach of the RIBO Code of Conduct. Even if the money is replaced later, the act of "commingling" funds can lead to the immediate suspension or revocation of the brokerage's and the Principal Broker's licenses. The RIBO Level 1 Blueprint stresses that while a Level 1 broker may not manage the account directly, they must understand these rules to ensure they handle client checks and payments with the appropriate level of care. Maintaining a "solvent" trust account is a fundamental requirement for the financial integrity of the brokerage and the protection of the public interest in the insurance transaction.

질문 # 99

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RIBO-Level-1학습자료 : <https://www.passtip.net/RIBO-Level-1-pass-exam.html>

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