



C11 New Study Guide & C11 Interactive Questions

FOR EXAMINATIONS SCHEDULED ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 2022

 CONTRACTORS STATE LICENSE BOARD LICENSE EXAMINATION STUDY GUIDE 	
ELEVATOR (C-11)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Content of the Examination</p> <p>The Elevator (C-11) Examination is divided into five major sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Planning and Estimating (25%)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plan conveyance projectsEstimate conveyance projectsPreliminary setup and permitting2. Elevator, Dumbwaiter, and Lift Installation (29%)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Disassembly and removalInstallation of equipment in hoistways, pits, and machine roomsInstall finishesElectrical adjusting and testing3. Escalator and Moving Walkway Installation (5%)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Removal, assembly, and installationElectrical adjusting and testing4. Conveyance Repair, Maintenance, and Modernization (23%)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintenance of elevators, dumbwaiters, lifts, escalators, and moving walksService/trouble calls for elevators, dumbwaiters, lifts, escalators, and moving walksRepair of elevators, dumbwaiters, lifts, escalators, and moving walks5. Safety (18%)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Employee safetyJob site safety <p style="text-align: center;"><i>*Percentages are approximate*</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Test Policy</p> <p>This is a closed-book examination. No reference materials may be used during the examination.</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Test Strategy</p> <p>This is a multiple-choice examination with four choices per question. Examination questions are written to provide only one BEST answer. Some questions require mathematical computation. A calculator will be provided.</p> <p>There is no penalty for guessing. If you are unsure about a particular question, it is better to try to answer the question than to leave the question blank.</p> <p>Plenty of time is provided to answer all examination questions, so be sure to read each question and its four choices completely and carefully before selecting the BEST possible answer to the question.</p>

P.S. Free 2026 IIC C11 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Lead2PassExam https://drive.google.com/open?id=1mZWX_sYKfX7VPUo7ZSEpbXAbsWIM5UAH

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IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Why does the need for liability insurance arise?

- A. Reduce personal risk to oneself
- **B. Fulfill legal obligations to others**
- C. Uphold ethical feelings of responsibility
- D. Meet societal obligations and norms

Answer: B

Explanation:

Liability insurance arises because individuals and businesses have legal obligations not to cause bodily injury or property damage to others. When someone is negligent, the law allows the injured party to seek compensation. These legal obligations can be substantial and financially devastating. Liability insurance provides protection by transferring the financial burden of compensating others to an insurer. It ensures that the insured can meet their legal responsibilities and that injured third parties receive compensation.

Option A is incorrect because liability insurance is not for protecting oneself from personal risk-it protects against obligations to others. Option C refers to social norms, which may influence behavior but do not impose enforceable financial duties. Option D refers to ethics, but ethical feelings alone do not create legal liability.

The key reason liability insurance exists is the legal requirement to compensate others when negligent, making B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Which principle of insurance requires that an insured must have a financial interest in the subject matter of insurance at the time of loss?

- **A. Insurable interest**
- B. Utmost good faith
- C. Subrogation
- D. Indemnity

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The principle of insurable interest is fundamental to insurance contracts and is essential for the validity of an insurance policy.

Insurable interest exists when the insured stands to suffer a financial loss if the insured property is damaged, destroyed, or if the insured person is injured or dies. This principle ensures that insurance contracts are not used for speculation or gambling, which would be contrary to the purpose of insurance.

According to established insurance principles reflected in the Insurance Institute of Canada's Principles and Practice of Insurance, insurable interest must exist at the time of loss for property and liability insurance. For life insurance, insurable interest must exist at the time the policy is taken out. Without insurable interest, an insured would have no legitimate reason to purchase insurance, and the policy could be declared void.

For example, a homeowner has an insurable interest in their house because they would suffer a financial loss if it were damaged by fire. Similarly, a business has an insurable interest in its inventory and equipment. In contrast, a person cannot insure a stranger's property because they would not experience a financial loss if that property were damaged.

This principle protects insurers from moral hazard and ensures that insurance remains a mechanism for risk transfer and financial protection, rather than a means of profit. Therefore, the correct answer is B. Insurable interest.

NEW QUESTION # 14

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

Answer: B

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 # 15

What are the four requirements of a binding contract under the Civil Code of Quebec?

- A. Capacity, cause, consent, and object of contract
- B. Acceptance, cause, consent, and subject of contract
- C. Acceptance, agreement, capacity, and offer
- D. Capacity, intention, co-operation, and lesion

Answer: A

Explanation:

Under the Civil Code of Quebec, a valid contract requires four essential elements:

Capacity- Parties must be legally capable of contracting.

Cause- The reason or purpose each party has for contracting.

Consent- Agreement must be free and informed, without error, fear, or fraud.

Object of the contract- The subject matter of the agreement must be sufficiently defined and lawful.

These elements mirror common-law principles but differ in terminology. Option D is close but inaccurate—

"acceptance" is part of consent, and "subject" is a less precise term than "object." Options A and B include incorrect or irrelevant components.

Thus, the correct answer reflecting Quebec civil law requirements is C.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Jack is a first-time homeowner. How can he mitigate his risk?

- A. Increase his volume of risk
- B. Purchase many different kinds of goods
- C. Decrease his volume of risk
- D. Purchase insurance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk mitigation refers to reducing the frequency or severity of potential losses. A first-time homeowner can mitigate risk by taking proactive measures such as installing smoke alarms, securing doors and windows, maintaining the property, or eliminating hazards. These actions directly decrease the homeowner's volume of risk by reducing the probability of a loss or limiting its potential impact.

Option A—purchasing insurance—is not risk mitigation; it is risk transfer, where the financial consequences of loss are shifted to an insurer. Insurance does not reduce the likelihood of loss; it only provides compensation after loss.

Option B is the opposite of mitigation.

Option D is irrelevant to risk management.

Thus, the correct answer is C: Decrease their volume of risk.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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