

Best C11 Study Material & Exam C11 Introduction

COIMBATORE MARINE COLLEGE

MAINTENANCE & REPAIR OF CONTROL & SAFETY SYSTEM OF HOTEL EQUIPMENT

MANUAL

ELECTRO TECHNICAL OFFICERS

COMPETENCY 11

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IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

What is needed to change older statutes that tend to be all-inclusive statements of law on a particular subject?

- A. Vote by the populace
- B. Bill presented by a member of the congress
- C. Approval from the Supreme Court of Canada
- D. **Act of legislature**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statutes—especially older, comprehensive ones—can only be amended or repealed by an act of the legislative authority that created them. In Canada, this means a provincial or federal legislature must formally pass a new act or amendment. Legislatures are the bodies responsible for enacting, revising, or modernizing statutory law to reflect new legal, social, or commercial developments. Option B is incorrect because Canada does not change statutes through public votes (referenda), except in rare constitutional matters. Option C is incorrect and uses U.S. terminology ("congress"), which does not apply to the Canadian system. Even if compared to Parliament, a bill alone does not change a statute until it is passed into law by the legislature. Option D is incorrect because the Supreme Court interprets law, but does not rewrite statutes.

Thus, only an act of legislature can formally alter statutory law, making A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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 Rashida send in a signed notice after issuance
- 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 a witness during the oral application

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 # 27

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 28

What is the effect of perils and hazards on insurance rates for the underwriter?

- A. The rate is calculated by multiplying the premium by the amount insured for each peril
- B. An underwriter may increase the rate if the insured event is likely to increase the hazard
- **C. An underwriter may use a higher rate if a hazard increases the likelihood of a loss by an insured peril**
- D. The rate is determined by the law of large numbers for the hazards listed on the policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hazards are conditions that increase the likelihood or severity of a loss caused by an insured peril.

Underwriters assess hazards (physical, moral, and morale hazards) to determine whether a risk is acceptable and at what price. If hazards make an insured peril more likely to occur, the underwriter will increase the rate to reflect higher expected losses. This aligns exactly with option C.

Option A is close but incorrectly states "insured event," not "insured peril," and is less precise.

Option B misinterprets the law of large numbers; it applies to loss predictability, not hazard listing.

Option D misunderstands rating—rates are not calculated by multiplying premium by insured value.

Thus, the correct statement is C.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which peril of operating a business is insurable?

- **A. Cybersecurity**
- B. Mismanagement
- C. Product obsolescence
- D. Under-capitalization

Answer: A

Explanation:

To be insurable, a peril must be fortuitous, measurable, and not within the direct control of the insured.

Cybersecurity risks meet these criteria, which is why insurers offer cyber liability and data breach insurance.

These policies cover hacking, ransomware, privacy breaches, and business interruption caused by cyber events.

Mismanagement (B) is uninsurable because it results from internal decision failure.

Under-capitalization (C) is a business failure, not a fortuitous peril.

Product obsolescence (D) is a predictable business cycle risk and cannot be insured.

Thus, the only insurable peril listed is A: Cybersecurity.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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