

認定するC11復習攻略問題試験-試験の準備方法-更新するC11関連資料

类型	包含项目	非营运车辆质保期
整车质保	/	4年或120,000公里 (以先到者为准,下文同)
三电系统	动力电池包总成、电驱传动总成、 控制器总成	8年或 150,000公里
特殊零部件	前稳定杆连接杆、后螺旋弹簧、前稳定 杆带支架总成、左右悬置支架、后悬置 支架、左悬置软垫总成、右悬置软垫总 成、真空罐总成、机械转向管柱带中间 轴总成、电动助力转向器带横拉杆总成	3年或 60,000公里
易损耗零部件	蓄电池、遥控钥匙电池、保险丝及普通 继电器(不含集成控制单元)	1年或 20,000公里
	空调滤芯、制动片、轮胎、灯泡、 雨刮片	3个月或 5,000公里
随车工具	拖钩、拖钩安装袋、三角警告牌、自动充 气补胎液、交流充电枪总成(含充电盒)、 反光背心	1年,不限里程

もう既にIICのC11認定試験を申し込みましたか。「もうすぐ試験の時間なのに、まだ試験に合格する自信を持っていないですが、どうしたらいいでしょうか。何か試験に合格するショートカットがあるのですか。試験参考書を読み終わる時間も足りないですから・・・」いまこのような気持ちがありますか。そうしても焦らないでくださいよ。試験を目前に控えても、ちゃんと試験に準備するチャンスもあります。何のチャンスですかと聞きたいでしょう。それはJpexamのC11問題集です。これは効果的な資料で、あなたを短時間で試験に十分に準備させることができます。この問題集の的中率がとても高いですから、問題集に出るすべての問題と回答を覚える限り、C11認定試験に合格することができます。

JpexamのIICのC11試験トレーニング資料はJpexamの実力と豊富な経験を持っているIT専門家が研究したもので、本物のIICのC11試験問題とほぼ同じです。それを利用したら、君のIICのC11認定試験に合格するのは問題ありません。もしJpexamの学習教材を購入した後、どんな問題があれば、或いは試験に不合格になる場合は、私たちが全額返金することを保証いたします。Jpexamを信じて、私たちは君のそばにいるから。

>> C11復習攻略問題 <<

C11 試験勉強資料、C11 試験内容、Principles and Practice of Insurance 試験合格率

IIC人々は最近非常に忙しいので、C11試験の準備に昼食時間を有効に活用したいと考えています。学習ツールとしてC11試験問題を選択した場合、問題は解決しません。C11試験準備のアプリはいつでもオフラインでの練習をサポートしているためです。当社の製品を購入する場合、Jpexamオフライン状態でも学習を続けることができます。Principles and Practice of Insuranceネットワーク全体の不可能な状態に影響されることはありません。いつでもどこでも当社のC11試験準備を使用することを選択できます

IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance 認定 C11 試験問題 (Q88-Q93):

質問 # 88

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. Avoidance
- B. Diversification
- C. Loss reduction

- D. Risk transfer

正解: C

解説:

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.

質問 # 89

Karl recently purchased a house in Winnipeg. Prior to the purchase he asked if the house had termites. The house was infested, but the seller falsely stated there were none. After signing the contract, Karl discovered the infestation. Which element makes the purchase contract voidable?

- A. Undue influence
- B. Mistake about assumptions
- C. Fraudulent misrepresentation
- D. Innocent misrepresentation

正解: C

解説:

A contract becomes voidable when one party is induced to enter it through fraudulent misrepresentation.

Fraudulent misrepresentation occurs when a party knowingly makes a false statement, intending to mislead the other party, and the misled party relies on that statement when entering the contract. In this scenario, the seller knew the house had termites but intentionally misrepresented the truth when questioned by Karl. This is a deliberate falsehood, fulfilling all elements of fraud: false representation, knowledge of falsity, intent to induce reliance, actual reliance, and resulting detriment.

Undue influence involves pressure or dominance, which is not present. A mistake about assumptions only applies when both parties are mistaken in good faith about a fundamental fact—here the seller acted deliberately. Innocent misrepresentation involves an unintentional error, but the scenario explicitly describes intentional deception. Thus, the correct legal classification is fraudulent misrepresentation.

質問 # 90

Stuart sells his vehicle and cancels his auto policy. The insurer refunds the full unearned portion of the premium. What type of cancellation is this?

- A. Total rate
- B. Pro rata
- C. Non-adjusted rate
- D. Fully fixed

正解: B

解説:

Pro rata cancellation occurs when an insurer cancels a policy or when the insured cancels without penalty, and the insurer refunds the full unexpired portion of the premium. The refund is calculated strictly based on time remaining in the policy period. No service charges, cancellation penalties, or retained percentages apply.

This is different from short rate cancellation, where a penalty is applied when the insured cancels voluntarily.

"Total rate," "fully fixed," and "non-adjusted rate" are not recognized forms of cancellation methods.

Thus, refunding the entire unused premium confirms the cancellation is pro rata.

質問 # 91

What are many of the statutory conditions designed to accomplish?

- A. State how PIPEDA applies to the insured and insurer
- B. Outline the steps to take to cancel the policy
- **C. Provide clarity on the intent of the policy**
- D. Shift the onus of proof from the insured to the insurer

正解: C

解説:

Statutory conditions exist in property insurance legislation across Canadian provinces to ensure that insurers and insureds operate with clarity, transparency, and fairness. These conditions outline important duties such as:

Requirements for notice of loss

Duties after a loss

Conditions for voiding coverage

Fraud provisions

Replacement and salvage rules

Their main purpose is to clarify the intent of the policy and give certainty to the terms and obligations of both parties. Because statutory conditions are mandated by law, they ensure uniform standards across all insurers and prevent inconsistent or unclear policy interpretations.

Option B is only a small subset of what statutory conditions address.

Option C is incorrect-privacy legislation like PIPEDA is separate from insurance statutory conditions.

Option D is incorrect; statutory conditions do not alter legal burden-of-proof standards.

Thus, the best answer is A.

質問 #92

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

正解: B

解説:

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.

質問 #93

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JpexamのIICのC11問題集を選んだら、成功を選ぶのに等しいです。もしうちの学習教材を購入するなら、Jpexamは一年間で無料更新サービスを提供することができます。JpexamのIICのC11認定試験の合格率は100パーセントになっています。不合格になる場合或いはIICのC11問題集がどんな問題があれば、私たちは全額返金することを保証いたします。

C11関連資料: https://www.jpexam.com/C11_exam.html

その結果、当社のC11試験問題は、ユーザーがC11試験に合格するための知識を習得できるように、実践内容の完全なセットを形成するように設計されています、当社は才能の選択にかなり慎重であり、夢のC11認定の取得

いや、その—なんというか、落ち着きました ジョッキがほとんど空C11になるまで無言でグイグイやってから、やっと王子様は声を発した、菱橋龍之介です 受話口から漏れ出たイケボに、くうぅっとならない気持ちになる、その結果、当社のC11試験問題は、ユーザーがC11試験に合格するための知識を習得できるように、実践内容の完全なセットを形成するように設計されています。

当社は才能の選択にかなり慎重であり、夢のC11認定の取得を支援するために、専門知識とスキルを備えた従業員を常に雇用しています。当社Jpexamが長年にわたってこのC11試験問題の分野で業界のリーダーになっており、当社のC11試験のPrinciples and Practice of Insurance教材が世界中でこんなに迅速に販売されているにもかかわらず、手頃な価格を維持しているのはそのためです。

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