Commonwealth Schools of Insurance

P.O. Box 22414, Louisville, KY 40252-0414 • 502.425.5987 • FAX 502.429.0755

E-mail: info@commonwealthschools.com

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSE

Thank you for choosing the Commonwealth Schools of Insurance to fulfill your continuing education requirements.

Please follow the instructions below to complete the course:

STEP 1

Please print out the ANSWER SHEET, CERTIFICATE and QUESTIONS that follow this page. After printing the ANSWER SHEET, please fill out the requested information clearly and completely.

STEP 2

TEST QUESTIONS must be answered on the page that follows. You must score 70% or better to received credit for this course.

STEP 3

After completing the TEST and STUDENT INFORMATION marked with a "X" on the Certificate of Completion, the completed Answer Sheet and Certificate may be emailed, faxed or mailed to:

Emailed to: info@commonwealthschools.com

Faxed to: 502.429.0755

Mailed to: Commonwealth Schools of Insurance, Inc.

P O Box 22414

Louisville, KY 40252-0414

Please note that your ANSWER SHEET and CERTIFICATE will not be processed without payment. Payment arrangements are listed on the ANSWER SHEET.

YELLOW CARD SPECIAL

Simply complete and return all 24 hours of CE at the same time. Regardless of the prices listed, your total charge will be

\$110.00

NOTICE

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Form: **CE-301** (7/2010)

Commonwealth of Kentucky

Department of Insurance - Agent Licensing Division P. O. Box 517 - Frankfort, Ky. 40602 502-564-6004 http://insurance.ky.gov

APPROVED CONTINUING EDUCATION COURSE

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

STUDENT NAME: X	
CONTINUING EDUCATION COUL	RSE IDENTIFICATION
Course Title: Comme	ercial Insurance
Course Certification Number: _	C09228
Course Completion Date:	Number of Hours: 12
Instructor Name:	PLEASE LEAVE BLANK (Required if certification is for a classroom course)
Provider Name: Comm	onwealth Schools of Insurance, Inc.
Provider Certification Number:	S12128/PROV0085
304.9-295 and 806 KAR 9:220).	and simultaneous withdrawal of approval of all of the provider's courses (KRS
Name: James F Day	Authorized Provider Representative
Signature:	Authorized Provider RepresentativeDate:
continuing education laws and regular course will result in cancellation of my KAR 9:220).	pleted the course listed above in the manner required to satisfy Kentucky's tions. Also, I acknowledge that fraudulent certification of completion of this agent, adjuster, and/or life settlement broker licenses (KRS 304.9-295 and 806
Name: X	DOI# or NPN: X
Signature: X	Date: X

The provider is required by law to give the student who successfully completes any continuing education course the original of this form upon completion of the course and to retain a copy in the provider's records for at least five years.

For a classroom course, the provider is required by law to submit the Continuing Education Course Attendance Roster (Form CE-300) to the Department of Insurance within thirty days through eServices electronic submission. Students must verify that credit has been recorded for this class by visiting our website at: http://insurance.ky.gov. If credit does not appear, please verify with the provider that the Roster has been submitted. If the Roster has been submitted and you do not receive credit, please forward this original document to the Department directly, and keep a copy for your file.

For all correspondence credits, the provider must submit the Course Completion to the Department through eServices, or the student must mail this original form to DOI and verify credit on our website, as required by KRS 304.9-295(10)(11).

Commercial Insurance

First Name		M.I.	L	ast Name			DOI# & NPN	#	
Home Mailing Addr	ess		City			Sta	ite	Zip Co	ode
Business Name									
Business Address			City			Sta	ate	Zip Co	ode
Home Telephone			Business Tele	phone		En	nail Address		
Date of Birth	Month		Year			FA	X No.		
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		led to:			althschoo				
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	Maile	d to:			Schools of	Insur	ance, Inc.		
			P O Box 2						
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SIGNATURE:

Commercial Insurance EXAM

- 1. The legal term which usually involves the representation of insurance companies seeking to recover on paid losses from liable third parties, including lien negotiation and enforcement proceedings is defined as which one of the following: C. Subrogation A. Required Underlying Limits B. Medical Expense Limit D. Fire Damage Limit 2. The business income and extra expense form provides all but which one of the following additional coverages: C. Extra Expenses A. Limited Business Income D. Alterations/New Buildings B. Civil Authority 3. The insuring agreement clause found in most umbrella policies as opposed to the pay on behalf agreement is which one of the following: A. Indemnity C. Bailee Coverage B. Contractual Liability D. Earthquake Coverage 4. Insurance for a covered incident resulting in loss of use of property for a period of time is called which one of the following: A. Replacement Cost C. Bailee Coverage B. Contractual Liability D. Time Element 5. Some causes of claims for General Partners' Liability and Limited Partnership Reimbursement coverage are all but which one of the following: A. Selling of registered limited partnership interests B. Untrue written or oral statements made by the general partners C. Incomplete disclosure of facts D. Appointment of drilling contracts without proper prior investigation as to their experience 6. Liability insurance differs from property coverage by all but which one of the following:
 - A. pays for the insured's activities, or the insured's business, which cause damage or loss
 - B. coverage pays for direct damage to the insured's property.
 - C. covers the legal liability an insured has to others
 - D. covers the suits or claims made by others against the insured.
 - 7. Comprehensive General Liability covers liability and property damage on behalf of an insured business up to the limit, of the policy subject to certain exclusions. Some exclusions would include all but which one of the following:
 - A. intended injury

C. liability and property damage of an insured business

B. liquor

D. recall of products

8.	Coverage B applies to "personal injury" caused by an offense arising out of the named insured's business, and "advertising injury" caused by an offense committed in the course of advertising the named insured's goods, products, or services. Personal injury includes all but which one of the following:							
	В. С.	Any liability arising from oral or written state policy. False arrest, detention, or imprisonment Malicious prosecution Oral or written publication of material that sl		·				
9.		commercial general liability rates for an ore of the organization in which one of the follow	_		can	be determined from the class		
		ISO Commercial Lines Manual Classificatio Rate X Rate Exposure = Premium	n Ta	ble	C. D.	Supplementary Payments CGL policy		
10.		e first function of a drop-down coverage app each-occurrence limit of which one of the fo			man	ufacturer has a CGL policy with		
		\$5,000,000 \$500,000	C. D.	\$50,0 \$100,				
11.	The	e Commercial Package Policy (CPP) contair	ns all	but wh	nich o	ne of the following:		
	B.	almost any risk is eligible apply to all commercial property coverage eliminates the need to repeat common poliproperties eligible for coverage under ISO'	су с	ondition		Program		
12.		der the rules and forms of Insurance Servi			(ISO)	, a commercial package policy		
		common policy conditions two or more coverage parts		loss s comm		nent eclarations page		
13.	_	der Commercial Property Coverage Forms, ch as all but which one of the following:	othe	r cause	es-of-	loss are explained or restricted,		
		Fire in a stove Riot and civil commotion	C. D.	Sinkho Space				
14	Hn	der the earthquake form, all earthquake sho	ocke	that oc	CUT V	vithin which one of the following		

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C. 5 days D. 2 weeks

are considered to be a single occurrence.

A. 3 daysB. 1 week

16.	 The processes in electronic commerce include enabling a customer to do all but which one of the following: 					
		purchase items securely spread of a computer virus		select items to purchase access product information		
17.	COV	a minimum, insureds will need some form verages, or their equivalent, in their liability bility risks:				
		professional liability multimedia errors & omissions		excess liability commercial general liability		
18.		w e-commerce insurance policy forms and ke sure quoted coverage covers all but which				
		professional liability omissions risks	C. D.	media errors exclusionary endorsements		
19.		ny publishers are just beginning to appre ated by all but which one of the following:	ciate	that they can be vulnerable to liabilities		
	B.	Physical events Credit card information stolen from their e- Malicious rants in the chat rooms they sport Copyright infringements contained in the value their sites.	nsor	merce areas mounts of material now being amassed on		
20.		ployee dishonesty and third-party maliciou owing risks associated with them:	ıs co	onduct exposures have which one of the		
	А. В.	liability first party	C. D.	casualty property		

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15. If the insurance company adopts any revision that would broaden the coverage under the

happens to the broader coverage is which one of the following:

B. not extended automatically to outstanding policies

D. extended automatically to outstanding policies

C. extended automatically to future policies

A. cancelled

commercial property coverage part and for which there is no additional premium charge, what

	A. B.	transportation money securities		
		property other than money and securities for	or va	rious crime-related causes-of-loss
22.	Coi	mputer-targeted crime examples include all	but v	which one of the following:
		invasion of privacy, entrapment	C. D.	virus attacks theft of hardware/software
23.		me domain name disputes involve clear all erve scores of domain names are called wh		
		trademark owners potential customers	C. D.	cyber squatters first-reserved
24.		rough use of warrants, subpoenas, court or y obtain information about all but which one		
		Internet sites visited subscriber transactions		e-mail subscribers browsing of confidential taxpayer records
25.	ins	e advertising injury coverage in a compurance may apply to pay for the defense and ese claims may fall within the provisions for a	nd lia	ability in disclosure of trade secrets claims.
		cost of such insurance piracy	C. D.	unfair competition infringement
26.		e terms "fidelity insurance" and "fidelity boowing:	onds	" often refer to all but which one of the
	A. B. C. D.	failures of public officials to faithfully perfor various protection offered for fraudulent ac coverage for losses caused by the dishone certain acts of directors of an uninsured co	ts of	non-employees, cts of an insured's employees

21. Commercial crime insurance includes several forms for covering all but which one of the

following:

27.	Provisions in the crime general provisions form apply to all coverage forms included in the crime coverage part. These provisions fall into all but which one of the three general categories:					
	A. B. C. D.	conditions. exclusions.	on of	property by order of governmental		
28.	The blanket form A of covered employee dishonesty extends coverage to losses caused by employees who are temporarily outside the covered territory for which one of the following time periods:					
		not more than 90 days not more than 60 days	C. D.	not more than 30 days not more than 45 days		
29.	For	rm D – Robbery and Safe Burglary covers a	ll but	which one of the following:		
	B. C.	Damage to the insured's premises. Coverage for money and securities. Coverage inside the premises is for loss or or from safe burglary. Through a coverage extension, property is an armored car service.				
30.	The organization having jurisdiction over fidelity bond forms, develops rules and statistics use for rating employee dishonesty coverage and forgery or alteration coverage is which one of the following:					
		The Insurance Services Office Form EPremises Burglary		The Surety Association of America Commercial Crime Policies,		
31.	Tor	rt law now defines acceptable safety guidelir	nes ii	n all but which one of the following:		
	А. В.	lawn mower design heart surgery	C. D.	ski slope grooming vaccine dispensation		
32.	A professional can find himself or herself faced with a problem in obtaining professional liability or malpractice insurance coverage. These situations can range anywhere from all but which one of the following:					
	A. B.	malpractice claims/lawsuits felony conviction	C. D.	claims adjusters disciplinary actions		

<i>ა</i> ა.	following:						
	C.	may be held liable for wrongdoing is involved in the controversy decides how much money is to be spent or represents the insured in an insurance transport of the control o					
34.	The areas of greatest danger and exposure to malpractice actions for insurance agents involve suits brought about by the clients or prospective clients against them for all but which one of the number of reasons:						
	В. С.	Failure to advise client promptly concerning cancellation Failure to cancel insurance that the agent I Failure to apply for coverage promptly with Failure to obtain adequate coverage	nad (contracted to obtain			
35.		bility for defects attributed to plans and specifications that could cause injury or death resu		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	C.	A. Foundation of a building being adequate B. Waterproofing, heating, or air conditioning inadequacies C. Fixtures that may be inadequate or badly installed D. Improper specification of materials					
36.	ma	bility insurance covers a person or an organ de by third parties (clients, patients, custon or the failure to render,	ners	, etc.), alleging negligence in the rendering			
	А. В.	Professional Product	C. D.	Industrial Fire			
37.	As a rule, most of a client's companies will require minimum limits of \$1,000,000 in General Liability and in Professional Liability coverage.						
	А. В.	\$5,000,000 \$3,000,000	C. D.	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000			
38.			fegu	ard for a business for unintentional			
	mis	stakes.					
	А. В.	Errors and Omissions Professional	C. D.	Product Mechanical			

- 39. Liability is generally defined as which one of the following:
 - A. those who might manufacture a defective component
 - B. the condition of being bound in law and justice to do something that may be enforced in the courts, and includes the probable cost of meeting that obligation
 - C. the seller of the product
 - D. extremely dangerous situations
- 40. Any product-liability action based on duty to properly warn may be brought in negligence or strict liability, but the difference appears to be which one of the following:
 - A. in strict liability, there is no requirement of proof of fault that conversely would be an integral part of any negligence case.
 - B. in strict liability, there are requirements of proof of fault that conversely would be an integral part of any negligence case.
 - C. all possible responsible parties do not have to be identified
 - D. covers the liability of a product within "reasonable" use and over a set time period.
- 41. There are two basic tenets to warranty information. Full product liability warranty means all but which one of the following:
 - A. A defective product or part must be fixed or replaced for free
 - B. The duration of an implied warranty is not limited
 - C. Warranty coverage is extended to whoever owns the product during the warranty period
 - D. A defective product or part must be fixed or replaced for a fee
- 42. An express warranty may be established in three ways; all but which one of the following:
 - A. An "affirmation of fact or promise" regarding the product
 - B. A description of the product
 - C. Rejection of the product
 - D. Use of a sample or model of the product
- 43. The backup protection companies buy in the event of catastrophic accidents is which one of the following:
 - A. Excess Insurance

C. Product Liability

B. All coverage product liability

D. Manufacturer's written warranty

- 44. Fire loss is usually measured as which one of the following:
 - A. safety

C. number of deaths or dollars of property damage

B. check lists

D. fire suppression and confinement

		Public Protection Classification ISO		C. D.	State Department of Insurance National Department of Insurance	
46.	Every year, fires injure which amount of the following people:					
		200,000 120,000		C. D.	10,000 20,000	
47.		e effectiveness of a fire-prevention and ention and ention one of the following:	eme	rgen	cy-preparedness program is directly related	
	В. С.	government's commitment and involve management's commitment and involve insurer's commitment and involvement employee's commitment and involvement	eme			
48.		e standard Boiler and Machinery policy ensions are all but which one of the follo			s three extensions of coverage. The three	
		<u> </u>			ense Cost and Supplemental Payments editing Expense Coverage	
49.	Boi	ler and machinery policies focus on risk	exp	osur	es from which one of the following:	
	A. B. C. D.	nuclear-related machinery and other m	nine ach	ry us inery	ed in businesses. used in businesses.	
50.	Boiler and machinery insurance policies contain four sections and also a list of endorsements and exclusions. Which one of the following sections helps to accelerate repairs resulting from the accident involving the insured object:					
	А. В.	Section 4 Section 1		C. D.	Section 2 Section 3	
51.		ere are 6 object definitions endorsement verage form. Which one of the following			ay be attached to the boiler and machinery endorsement:	
	A. B.	Pressure and Refrigeration Objects Turbine Objects		C. D.	Mechanical Objects Business income	

45. In the battle against fire losses, one of the insurance industry's most important weapons is

which one of the following programs:

53.	Inland marine policies may cover property for export, when such property is not subject to export risk under marine (ocean) policies, in all but which one of the following:						
	A.	Coverage will be granted in excess of 120 by consignee.	days	s at premises owned, leased, or controlled			
	B.	time, provided the coverage of the issuing	com	panies includes hazards of transportation.			
	 C. Export property is deemed to acquire its character when designated as such, or wh being prepared for export and retains that character unless diverted for domestic train. D. when so diverted, the provisions of these sections respecting domestic shipment shapply. 						
54.		and marine insurance covers the types of inition, including all but which one of the follows:		perty designated in the Nationwide Marine g:			
	В. С.	movable equipment handling costs instrumentalities of communication and tra- goods of bailees' customers	nspc	ortation			
55.		insurance is an important concept in propercies have which one of the following percent	-	insurance. Most inland marine insurance es for coinsurance clauses:			
		90% 75%	C. D.	80% 60%			
56.	exc			age from all causes of direct physical loss, es all but which one of the following loss			
	A. B.		C. D.	bad debts Delay, loss of use, loss of market or other consequential loss			
57.		Il insurance protects the insured against ph gines and other components. It typically cov	•	al loss or damage to the aircraft, including all but which one of the following:			
	А. В.	theft acts of terrorism	C. D.	collision fire			
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52. Glass insurance includes coverage for all but which one of the following:

C. Repair or replacement of frames encasing the damaged glass

D. Payment for expenses to board up openings or install permanent plates

A. Debris removal of covered property

B. Removal of obstructions (except window displays)

58.	8. All but which one of the following risk-control techniques include risk management designed to minimize the frequency or severity of accidental losses or to make losses more predictable							
		Exposure avoidance Segregation of loss exposures	C. D.		s prevention lequate income			
59.		cording to the National Association of Ins y be caused by all but which one of the follo						
		adverse loss shocks supracompetitive prices			r pricing in soft markets nges in interest rates			
60.	The	e revenue insurance product is called which	one	of the	e following:			
		APHP APH	_	AFB CRC	_			
61.	Crop Insurance contracts transfer the risk to the insurance company once an individual pays premium for their service. There are several different types of insurance programs; all be which one of the following:							
		The Insured Assistance Program The basic Multiple-Peril Crop Insurance			Crop-Hail Insurance Catastrophic Risk Protection			
62.	The	e basics of risk management are all but whic	h on	e of t	he following:			
	А. В.	newly constructed properties in communities spreading the risk	es	-	passing the risk off to someone else eliminating the risk			
63.	The	e perimeter of insurance law is defined as al	l but	whicl	h one of the following:			
	A. distinguishes between what activities and practices are permitted by law and which of these are prohibited							
	B.	B. a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, one party undertakes to compensate the other for a loss on a specified subject by specified perils						
	C. D.	a distinct core of transactions, which are su a system of rules of conduct for those oper	•					
64.	Civ	il law is described as all but which one of the	e foll	owinç	g:			
	А. В.	protects the rights of individuals and gover the penalty is dictated by a statute or ordin			, imprisonment, or both are typical			

penalties.

C. and provides remedies for breach or duties.D. the injured party generally requests payment of damages as reimbursement for the harm done.

- 65. When the insurer states that coverage will be made retroactive to some point in time, such as when the application was made or when the medical examination was completed, it is defined as which one of the following:
 - A. claims made coverage C. interim coverage
 - B. conditional coverage D. a loss
- 66. The insurance agent has great responsibility and potential liability, defined as all but which one of the following authorities:

A. Express C. Apparent B. Implied D. Overt

- 67. Some acts which are prohibited by unfair claims settlement practices legislation include all but which one of the following:
 - A. The failure to adopt and implement effective and efficient standards for the prompt investigation of claims
 - B. Knowingly misrepresenting to a claimant pertinent facts or policy provisions which relate to his coverage
 - C. Discouraging policy holders to initiate lawsuits in order to recover amounts due under policy coverage
 - D. The failure to maintain a complete record of all of the complaints received during recent years
- 68. Insurance fraud is defined as all but which one of the following:
 - A. any deliberate deception perpetrated against, or by, an insurance company or agent for the purpose of unwarranted financial gain
 - B. falsifying information on applications for insurance claims
 - C. they no longer needed a professional claims staff
 - D. an attempt to obtain money from insurance companies by arranging a loss or accident
- 69. A 2008 fraud study found all but which one of the following statistics are true with policy holders regarding insurance fraud:
 - A. nearly 40% were "not very likely" or "not likely at all" to report someone who committed insurance fraud.
 - B. Almost 25% think it's either "quite acceptable" or "somewhat acceptable" to overstate the value of a claim.
 - C. 33% of Americans surveyed think it's okay to defraud an insurance company.
 - D. 75% said people commit insurance fraud because they can get away with it.

70.		deliberate attempt either to stage or inven owing:	t an	accident is defined as which one of the
	А. В.	Hard fraud Soft Fraud	C. D.	Conspiracy Accepting bribes
71.		e insurance industry has long battled agains following:	st ins	surance fraud through all but which one of
	A. B.	Insurance Committee on Arson Control Coalition Against Auto Theft and Fraud		National Insurance Crime Bureau Underwriters
72.	Law	s that help combat insurance fraud are all but whi	ch on	e of the following:
		federal mail fraud statute state laws patterned on the federal statute federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organi federal laws patterned on the state statute	zatio	ns (RICO)
73. The category composed of insurers with at least \$31 million but less than \$550 million written premiums in 1999 is defined as which one of the following:				
		Small insurers (n=140). Large insurers (n=50).	C. D.	Medium insurers (n=163). Medium insurers (n=153).
74.	Eth	ical problems within the industry include; all	but v	which one of the following:
	А. В.	Multiple-Company Insurers Replacement of policies	C. D.	Consolidation Sale illustrations
75.	All	business transactions are based to a certain	exte	ent on
	A. B.	rules and regulations. law.		money. trust.