

Alabama Insurance Adjuster Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What is the maximum amount Susan can receive for her late husband's gravestone under her homeowners policy?**
 - A. \$10,000**
 - B. \$5,000**
 - C. \$1,000**
 - D. \$15,000**
- 2. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding high-crime neighborhoods?**
 - A. They always result in reduced insurance premiums.**
 - B. They may increase insurance premiums due to higher risk.**
 - C. They are categorized as pure risks.**
 - D. They are typically considered low-risk areas.**
- 3. Which statement regarding flood insurance is true?**
 - A. It is always mandatory for homeowners.**
 - B. It is backed by the National Flood Insurance Program.**
 - C. It covers all types of water damage.**
 - D. It is only available for commercial properties.**
- 4. Which statement regarding Personal Article Floaters is FALSE?**
 - A. They cover all personal belongings.**
 - B. They are scheduled policies based on the value of items.**
 - C. They are designed for high-value items.**
 - D. They may have specific coverage limits.**
- 5. Which of the following statements about a moral hazard is FALSE?**
 - A. Moral hazards occur due to the lack of incentive to avoid risk**
 - B. It is a result of conscious behaviors that increase the likelihood of a loss**
 - C. They can arise from both market conditions and individual behaviors**
 - D. A moral hazard is typically linked to insured individuals being cautious**

- 6. What general principle do insurance policies typically emphasize regarding claims?**
- A. Claims should be filed for all types of damage**
 - B. Policyholders should act reasonably to protect their property**
 - C. Claim amounts should exceed deductible limits**
 - D. Only severe damages require immediate reporting**
- 7. What type of insurance does Farmer Bob need to sell his lettuce to a wholesaler after an illness incident?**
- A. Crop-Hail insurance**
 - B. Farm Product Liability insurance**
 - C. General Liability insurance**
 - D. Business Interruption insurance**
- 8. In a contract where only one party is legally obligated to perform, this type of contract is known as?**
- A. Bilateral Contract**
 - B. Unilateral Contract**
 - C. Conditional Contract**
 - D. Constructive Contract**
- 9. Under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, how much would the surviving spouse of a deceased worker receive in benefits?**
- A. 75% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage**
 - B. 50% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage**
 - C. 100% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage**
 - D. A flat sum of \$250,000**
- 10. What is the term for a contract that guarantees specific benefits to its members?**
- A. Mutual Policy**
 - B. Fraternal Benefit Contract**
 - C. Insurance Trust**
 - D. Benevolent Association**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the maximum amount Susan can receive for her late husband's gravestone under her homeowners policy?

- A. \$10,000**
- B. \$5,000**
- C. \$1,000**
- D. \$15,000**

Under a standard homeowners insurance policy, there is typically a provision that addresses the coverage of items related to burial or funeral expenses. This coverage often includes the cost of a gravestone or marker for a deceased individual. In most cases, the maximum amount an individual can receive for this specific purpose is set at a limit of \$5,000. This amount reflects the coverage intended to assist with modest burial expenses, which may not cover all costs associated with a burial, but provides a specific limit for items such as headstones. Understanding this coverage is crucial for homeowners, as it highlights the benefits of having insurance that extends to personal property and provides financial support in times of loss. The specific limit helps ensure that insured individuals have some level of assistance in honoring their loved ones without incurring excessive out-of-pocket expenses.

2. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding high-crime neighborhoods?

- A. They always result in reduced insurance premiums.**
- B. They may increase insurance premiums due to higher risk.**
- C. They are categorized as pure risks.**
- D. They are typically considered low-risk areas.**

The correct choice is based on the understanding that high-crime neighborhoods present a greater risk for insurers, leading to increased insurance premiums. Insurance companies assess risk related to various factors, including crime rates in a given area. Higher crime rates suggest a greater likelihood of property damage, theft, or liability claims, which prompts insurers to adjust premiums accordingly to mitigate potential losses. In high-crime neighborhoods, the increased risk can result in policyholders facing higher rates compared to those in more secure or low-crime areas. Insurers aim to ensure their financial stability by charging premiums that correspond to the specific risks associated with a particular location. The other statements do not align with the principles of risk assessment used in the insurance industry. For instance, suggesting that a high-crime neighborhood would always lead to reduced premiums contradicts the fundamental risk evaluation process. Similarly, categorizing high-crime areas as pure risks overlooks the variability in the risk profile, while labeling them as low-risk regions directly contradicts the increased premiums that reflect the higher level of risk.

3. Which statement regarding flood insurance is true?

- A. It is always mandatory for homeowners.
- B. It is backed by the National Flood Insurance Program.**
- C. It covers all types of water damage.
- D. It is only available for commercial properties.

The statement that flood insurance is backed by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is accurate. The NFIP was established by the federal government to provide affordable flood insurance to property owners, renters, and businesses in participating communities. This program aims to reduce the financial impact of flood events and encourages communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations. Flood insurance through the NFIP is crucial because standard homeowner's insurance policies typically do not cover flood damage. This program plays a significant role in promoting flood preparedness and mitigation efforts across the country. It also provides a safety net for those at risk in flood-prone areas, ensuring they have access to necessary financial resources in the event of flood damage. In contrast, flood insurance is not always mandatory for homeowners; it depends on whether the property is located in a high-risk flood zone. Additionally, flood insurance does not cover all types of water damage, as it specifically covers damage from flooding but not from other sources like burst pipes or sewer backup unless additional coverage is purchased. Finally, flood insurance is available for both residential and commercial properties, not solely limited to commercial entities.

4. Which statement regarding Personal Article Floaters is FALSE?

- A. They cover all personal belongings.**
- B. They are scheduled policies based on the value of items.
- C. They are designed for high-value items.
- D. They may have specific coverage limits.

Personal Article Floaters (PAFs) are specialized insurance policies that provide coverage for individual high-value items, such as jewelry, fine art, or collectibles. These policies are specifically tailored to insure items that may not be fully covered under a standard homeowner's policy. The statement that claims Personal Article Floaters cover all personal belongings is inaccurate because PAFs do not provide blanket coverage for all items. Instead, they require the policyholder to list the items being insured and their values, meaning that only the explicitly scheduled items receive coverage. This contrasts with a standard homeowners policy, where a wider range of personal property is protected under broader terms. Other statements are accurate: the policies are scheduled based on the value of the items, meaning that the coverage amount corresponds to the listed value of each item; they are specifically designed for high-value possessions that may exceed the limits of standard insurance policies; and they may have specific coverage limits tailored to the individual items and their assessed values.

5. Which of the following statements about a moral hazard is FALSE?

- A. Moral hazards occur due to the lack of incentive to avoid risk**
- B. It is a result of conscious behaviors that increase the likelihood of a loss**
- C. They can arise from both market conditions and individual behaviors**
- D. A moral hazard is typically linked to insured individuals being cautious**

A moral hazard refers to a situation where owning insurance might lead the insured party to engage in riskier behavior than they might otherwise, precisely because they do not bear the full consequences of that risk. This is typically a result of the insured feeling more secure and less motivated to avoid risks that could result in a loss, knowing that their insurance will cover the damages. The correct answer highlights that a moral hazard is not associated with cautious behavior; rather, it stems from a lack of incentive to avoid risks because the financial repercussions of those actions are mitigated by insurance. In this context, insured individuals are often less cautious, as their losses are covered, leading them to potentially engage in riskier activities. While moral hazards can indeed arise from various market conditions or individual behaviors, the hallmark aspect is the conscious choices made that heighten the probability of loss, not an inclination toward being careful. Therefore, the statement that a moral hazard is typically linked to insured individuals being cautious is false, as it directly contradicts the definition and nature of moral hazards in insurance.

6. What general principle do insurance policies typically emphasize regarding claims?

- A. Claims should be filed for all types of damage**
- B. Policyholders should act reasonably to protect their property**
- C. Claim amounts should exceed deductible limits**
- D. Only severe damages require immediate reporting**

Insurance policies generally emphasize the principle that policyholders should act reasonably to protect their property. This principle reflects the idea of "mitigation of loss," which obligates policyholders to take appropriate steps to prevent further damage after an initial loss occurs. When a policyholder experiences damage, it is their responsibility to take reasonable actions, such as securing the property or making temporary repairs, to minimize any potential loss. This not only helps in preserving the condition of the property but also supports the claims process, as insurers expect policyholders to be proactive in reducing the severity of the damages. This principle is critical in the context of liability and loss prevention, as it establishes a standard of behavior that policyholders are expected to adhere to. Failure to act reasonably could affect the outcome of a claim or lead to a reduction in benefits paid by the insurer, as the insurer may argue that the policyholder contributed to the extent of the damages by not taking necessary steps to protect the property after an incident.

7. What type of insurance does Farmer Bob need to sell his lettuce to a wholesaler after an illness incident?

- A. Crop-Hail insurance**
- B. Farm Product Liability insurance**
- C. General Liability insurance**
- D. Business Interruption insurance**

Farmer Bob needs Farm Product Liability insurance to sell his lettuce to a wholesaler after an illness incident. This type of insurance protects farmers from claims arising out of the sale of their products, particularly when those products are alleged to have caused harm, such as foodborne illnesses. If a wholesaler were to claim that the lettuce caused illness among consumers, this insurance would cover legal fees, medical expenses, and any settlements or judgments. While Crop-Hail insurance is tailored to protect against damage to crops from hail, it does not cover liability claims associated with the sale of those crops. General Liability insurance is more generalized and might provide some coverage for premises and operations exposures, but it is not specifically focused on the products being sold. Business Interruption insurance offers coverage for loss of income due to disruptions but does not address liability issues arising from product sales. Thus, Farm Product Liability insurance stands out as the most appropriate type of coverage for Farmer Bob in this situation.

8. In a contract where only one party is legally obligated to perform, this type of contract is known as?

- A. Bilateral Contract**
- B. Unilateral Contract**
- C. Conditional Contract**
- D. Constructive Contract**

A contract where only one party is legally obligated to perform is categorized as a unilateral contract. In such an agreement, one party makes a promise in exchange for an act by the other party. The essence of this type of contract lies in the idea that only one side has a duty to fulfill while the other party's obligation is contingent on the action taken, making the promise or offer conditional upon the performance of the requested act. For example, if someone offers a reward for the return of a lost item, they are making a unilateral promise. The person who finds and returns the item is not obligated to act, but upon fulfilling the specified condition, they gain the right to receive the reward. This distinct characteristic sets unilateral contracts apart from bilateral contracts, where both parties make mutual promises to each other. Understanding unilateral contracts is essential for grasping contractual obligations and rights, particularly in contexts like insurance adjusters, where promises may be made in response to actions such as filing claims or returning property.

9. Under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, how much would the surviving spouse of a deceased worker receive in benefits?

- A. 75% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage**
- B. 50% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage**
- C. 100% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage**
- D. A flat sum of \$250,000**

The correct answer reflects the benefits structure under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) for a surviving spouse of a deceased worker. Under this Act, the surviving spouse is entitled to receive 50% of the deceased worker's Average Weekly Wage (AWW). This amount is designed to provide financial support to the surviving spouse, recognizing the loss of income due to the worker's death. The percentage is set within the framework of the LHWCA, reflecting legislation that balances adequate compensation with the overall aims of the workers' compensation system. When considering the other potential responses, they either suggest a higher percentage of the AWW than what is stipulated by the LHWCA or imply a flat sum that does not align with the percentage-based benefits determined by the law. The structure of providing a percentage of the worker's average earnings rather than a flat amount ensures that the benefit correlates with the past earnings of the worker, accounting for variations in income levels among workers.

10. What is the term for a contract that guarantees specific benefits to its members?

- A. Mutual Policy**
- B. Fraternal Benefit Contract**
- C. Insurance Trust**
- D. Benevolent Association**

The term that describes a contract guaranteeing specific benefits to its members is a fraternal benefit contract. This type of contract is typically associated with fraternal organizations that provide insurance benefits to their members as part of their commitment to mutual aid and community. Members of these organizations usually share a common bond, such as membership in a particular group or a shared philosophy. Fraternal benefit contracts often include various types of insurance coverage, including life and health benefits, and they may provide financial support for specific events, such as funerals or medical emergencies. The unique aspect of these contracts is their focus on serving the members of the fraternity or society rather than pursuing profit, which distinguishes them from traditional insurance policies. In contrast, a mutual policy generally refers to insurance provided by mutual insurance companies, where policyholders are also the members and may benefit from dividends. An insurance trust is a legal arrangement where a trustee manages assets for the benefit of the trust's beneficiaries, which doesn't inherently provide guaranteed benefits like a fraternal benefit contract. Lastly, a benevolent association typically engages in charitable activities and may provide some degree of assistance to members, but it does not define a specific contractual benefit in the same way as a fraternal benefit contract.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://alabama-insuranceadjuster.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!