

# Certified Insurance Service Representative (CISR) Commercial Casualty I 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** ..... 9

**Explanations** ..... 11

**Next Steps** ..... 16

SAMPLE

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. In risk transfer, waiving subrogation rights helps avoid conflicts between which parties?**
  - A. Insurer and Insured**
  - B. Producer and Distributor**
  - C. Lender and Borrower**
  - D. Government and Citizen**
  
- 2. Which term describes a situation where an employee sues a third party who is indemnified by the employer?**
  - A. Vicarious Liability**
  - B. Statutes**
  - C. Subrogation**
  - D. Third-party Action-over Claim**
  
- 3. Which term refers to specific dollar amounts that cover the costs of medical bills, lost income, rehabilitation expenses, or the repair or replacement of property?**
  - A. Special Damages**
  - B. Occurrence**
  - C. Pollution**
  - D. Risk**
  
- 4. Which term describes the state of being bound or obliged in law to do or pay, i.e., a legal responsibility?**
  - A. Duty**
  - B. Obligation**
  - C. Liability**
  - D. Accountability**
  
- 5. Which term describes a civil wrong committed against another person or property outside of contract?**
  - A. Temporary Worker**
  - B. Statutory Liability**
  - C. Tort**
  - D. Volunteer Worker**

- 6. Which term describes a land vehicle that cannot be registered as an automobile or used on public roads?**
- A. Leased Vehicle**
  - B. Motor Vehicle**
  - C. Mobile Equipment**
  - D. Boat**
- 7. Which term describes a person who is not your employee and donates work and acts at your direction without compensation?**
- A. Tort**
  - B. Statutes**
  - C. Third-party Action-over Claim**
  - D. Volunteer Worker**
- 8. Which term refers to the law that protects and compensates individuals injured by negligence, recklessness, or intentional acts?**
- A. Statutes**
  - B. Subrogation**
  - C. Temporary Worker**
  - D. Tort Law**
- 9. Which term describes the possibility of gain or loss that accompanies a set of possible events?**
- A. Risk**
  - B. Slander**
  - C. Pollutant**
  - D. Products**

**10. Arises out of legally binding agreements between two or more parties involving specific activities; these agreements may create a situation where one party assumes the financial consequences of certain liabilities that may otherwise be borne by the other party.**

- A. Direct Liability**
- B. Contractual Liability**
- C. Tort Liability**
- D. Vicarious Liability**

**SAMPLE**

## Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. In risk transfer, waiving subrogation rights helps avoid conflicts between which parties?**

- A. Insurer and Insured**
- B. Producer and Distributor**
- C. Lender and Borrower**
- D. Government and Citizen**

Waiving subrogation rights prevents the insurer from going after the insured to recover claim costs, so it keeps the insurer and the insured from clashing over who caused the loss. Subrogation lets the insurer step into the insured's shoes to pursue the at-fault party after paying a claim. When that right is waived, the insurer won't seek reimbursement from the insured, which preserves a cooperative relationship and avoids disputes about fault or responsibility between the two parties. This is why the insurer and the insured are the primary pair affected by a subrogation waiver in risk transfer.

**2. Which term describes a situation where an employee sues a third party who is indemnified by the employer?**

- A. Vicarious Liability**
- B. Statutes**
- C. Subrogation**
- D. Third-party Action-over Claim**

Action-over (third-party) claims describe a situation where a person or party is contractually bound to indemnify someone else, and a third party sues the indemnifying party to recover losses or defense costs. In this setup, the employee's lawsuit targets a third party that has promised to indemnify the employer. That arrangement creates a potential recovery path where the indemnitor would be responsible for paying the indemnified party's losses, making it a classic example of an action-over claim. This differs from vicarious liability, which is about the employer being responsible for the employee's acts, not about a contract to indemnify someone else. It also differs from subrogation, where the insurer pays the insured's claim and then steps in to pursue the party responsible for the loss to recover those funds. Statutes is not the concept at play here.

**3. Which term refers to specific dollar amounts that cover the costs of medical bills, lost income, rehabilitation expenses, or the repair or replacement of property?**

- A. Special Damages**
- B. Occurrence**
- C. Pollution**
- D. Risk**

Special damages are monetary losses that can be precisely quantified. They cover the costs you actually incur, such as medical bills, lost income, rehabilitation expenses, and the repair or replacement of property. These losses are supported by records like invoices, receipts, pay stubs, and repair estimates, making them economic or tangible damages. They contrast with general damages, which cover non-economic harm like pain and suffering and aren't as easily itemized. The other terms don't describe dollar-for-dollar losses: an occurrence is the triggering event, pollution refers to contamination, and risk is the chance of a loss.

**4. Which term describes the state of being bound or obliged in law to do or pay, i.e., a legal responsibility?**

- A. Duty**
- B. Obligation**
- C. Liability**
- D. Accountability**

Liability is the legal state of being bound or compelled to do something or to pay damages, a responsibility recognized by law and enforceable in court. It specifically denotes a legally enforceable obligation to compensate or remedy harm to others, which is why it best fits the description of a legal responsibility. The other terms are related but broader: a duty can be a general or moral/legal obligation not necessarily tied to payment; an obligation is a broad binding commitment; accountability centers on being answerable for actions rather than a formal legal duty to pay or perform. In insurance, liability captures the insured's responsibility to others for injuries or property damage caused by their actions, which is why liability is the correct concept.

**5. Which term describes a civil wrong committed against another person or property outside of contract?**

- A. Temporary Worker**
- B. Statutory Liability**
- C. Tort**
- D. Volunteer Worker**

A civil wrong that occurs outside of a contract is described as a tort. Tort law covers harms caused to another person or their property when there isn't a contractual obligation involved, and it explains how the harmed party can seek compensation or other remedies. Examples include negligence (like slipping on a wet floor due to a property owner's failure to maintain safety), intentional acts (such as assault or defamation), or strict liability in certain situations. The focus is on liability arising from the wrongful conduct itself, not from a breach of contract. The other terms aren't about this concept. A temporary worker or a volunteer worker refers to a person's role or status, not the legal wrong itself. Statutory liability describes liability created by statute, which is a different legal idea from the general civil wrong that tort covers.

**6. Which term describes a land vehicle that cannot be registered as an automobile or used on public roads?**

- A. Leased Vehicle**
- B. Motor Vehicle**
- C. Mobile Equipment**
- D. Boat**

Mobile equipment refers to land vehicles that aren't registered as automobiles and aren't used on public roads. This category includes machinery like tractors, bulldozers, forklifts, and farm or construction equipment that move around on a job site but aren't driven on highways. Because these vehicles aren't roadway-registered and aren't used on public streets, they're described as mobile equipment. That's why this term fits best. A leased vehicle or a motor vehicle implies a road-registered vehicle used on public roads, and a boat is a watercraft, not a land vehicle.

**7. Which term describes a person who is not your employee and donates work and acts at your direction without compensation?**

- A. Tort
- B. Statutes
- C. Third-party Action-over Claim
- D. Volunteer Worker**

Volunteer workers are individuals who donate labor to your organization and act under your direction without receiving compensation. This status matters because, for liability purposes, the person isn't an employee but still works on your behalf, which is often a key consideration in how your liability policy extends coverage to such volunteers. In insurance terms, this label helps distinguish someone who provides services without pay from employees or independent contractors, clarifying how they are treated under the policy. Tort describes a civil wrong, statutes are laws, and a third-party action-over claim refers to a specific type of claims situation; none of these describe a person who performs work for you without pay under your direction.

**8. Which term refers to the law that protects and compensates individuals injured by negligence, recklessness, or intentional acts?**

- A. Statutes
- B. Subrogation
- C. Temporary Worker
- D. Tort Law**

Tort law governs civil wrongs and the remedies for them. It covers injuries caused by negligence, recklessness, or intentional acts, and provides a way for the injured party to obtain monetary damages from the responsible person or entity. The goal is to restore the injured party to the position they would have been in if the harm had not occurred, through compensation for losses such as medical bills, lost wages, and pain and suffering. This concept is distinct from statutes, which are laws enacted by a legislative body, subrogation, which is an insurance process to recover costs from the responsible party, and a temporary worker, which isn't related to this legal framework.

**9. Which term describes the possibility of gain or loss that accompanies a set of possible events?**

- A. Risk**
- B. Slander
- C. Pollutant
- D. Products

Risk is the possibility that outcomes will differ from what's expected, including the chance of financial gain or loss arising from a set of potential events. In insurance terms, it captures the uncertainty about what might happen and how big the financial impact could be if those events occur. The other terms don't fit because slander refers to defaming statements, a pollutant is a contaminant, and products are goods—none describe the uncertainty and potential financial outcomes tied to a range of possible events.

**10. Arises out of legally binding agreements between two or more parties involving specific activities; these agreements may create a situation where one party assumes the financial consequences of certain liabilities that may otherwise be borne by the other party.**

**A. Direct Liability**

**B. Contractual Liability**

**C. Tort Liability**

**D. Vicarious Liability**

The main idea here is contractual liability—the liability that arises not from what you did, but from a legally binding agreement in which one party agrees to assume responsibility for certain losses or claims that might otherwise fall on the other party. When two or more parties sign a contract that includes indemnification or hold-harmless provisions, one party takes on the financial consequences of specified liabilities. A concrete example is a contractor agreeing to indemnify a property owner for damages or claims that result from the contractor's work—the contract shifts the cost of those liabilities to the contractor regardless of fault. This differs from direct liability, which comes from your own actions or omissions, not from a contract. It also differs from tort liability, which arises from a civil wrong outside of contract, such as negligence or intentional harm. And it differs from vicarious liability, where one party is held responsible for another's actions due to a relationship (like employer for employee) rather than because of a contractual shifting of risk. The scenario described clearly shows a party taking on liability through the contract itself, so contractual liability is the correct concept.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://ciscrcommercialcasualty1.examzify.com>**

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