

Florida 2-20 Insurance Agent License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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1. Which symbol on a business auto policy automatically provides coverage for injuries caused by a hit-and-run driver?
 - A. Symbol 1 - Any Auto
 - B. Symbol 2 - Owned Autos
 - C. Symbol 6 - Owned Autos Subject to a Compulsory Uninsured Motorists Law
 - D. Symbol 3 - Owned Private Passenger Autos

2. All of the following fall under the definition of sliding EXCEPT?
 - A. Giving the applicant a portion of the commission
 - B. Presenting benefits that are misleading
 - C. Providing incorrect information on coverage options
 - D. Omitting critical details in policy comparisons

3. What is the primary purpose of Coverage C—Medical Payments in a Commercial General Liability policy?
 - A. To cover legal fees for lawsuits
 - B. To provide prompt settlements for medical expenses
 - C. To protect the business against product liability claims
 - D. To exclude coverage for intentional acts

4. Under a CGL policy, when is mobile equipment covered?
 - A. While in storage
 - B. While on a covered automobile
 - C. During transportation
 - D. When used on private property

5. What is an example of a coverage that is not included for commercial vehicles over 10,000 lbs according to FAJUA?
 - A. General liability
 - B. Personal injury protection
 - C. Collision
 - D. Comprehensive

6. Which coverage is typically not included in a Commercial Property policy when it comes to Additional Coverage?
- A. Newly acquired locations for up to 60 days
 - B. Business personal property
 - C. Debris removal
 - D. Personal effects
7. If Renee's personal property at her secondary residence is destroyed, how much of the loss will be covered by her HO-3 policy?
- A. \$5,000
 - B. \$10,000
 - C. \$15,000
 - D. \$100,000
8. What limitation commonly affects the coverage limits in a BOP?
- A. Injury types only
 - B. Insurer-specific restrictions
 - C. That it must come from an occurring event
 - D. All claims must be filed within one year
9. Which of the following items is included in the Special Limits for personal property?
- A. Business property
 - B. Art collections
 - C. Jewelry
 - D. Motor vehicles
10. To be eligible for Citizens, the applicant must certify that they have not received an offer for residential property insurance that is less than _____ percent higher than the price quoted through Citizens.
- A. 10 percent
 - B. 15 percent
 - C. 20 percent
 - D. 25 percent

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which symbol on a business auto policy automatically provides coverage for injuries caused by a hit-and-run driver?

- A. Symbol 1 - Any Auto
- B. Symbol 2 - Owned Autos
- C. Symbol 6 - Owned Autos Subject to a Compulsory Uninsured Motorists Law
- D. Symbol 3 - Owned Private Passenger Autos

The correct choice is C, which is Symbol 6 - Owned Autos Subject to a Compulsory Uninsured Motorists Law. This symbol specifically extends coverage for injuries caused by an uninsured motorist, which includes situations involving hit-and-run drivers. In many states, when a hit-and-run driver is at fault and leaves the scene, the injured party can claim coverage under the uninsured motorist provisions of their policy. Symbol 6 is particularly pertinent in this context because it reflects those vehicles that are defined under laws requiring uninsured motorist protection. This coverage is critical because it ensures that an insured party has recourse for injuries even when the at-fault driver cannot be identified or is uninsured, thereby protecting the insured from potential financial loss. Other symbols, while relevant to different types of vehicles and situations, do not specifically cover incidents involving hit-and-run drivers in the same way that Symbol 6 does. For example, Symbol 1 provides coverage for any auto but does not specifically signify coverage for uninsured motorists under compulsory laws. Therefore, the unique characteristics of Symbol 6 make it the correct answer regarding coverage for injuries resulting from hit-and-run incidents.

2. All of the following fall under the definition of sliding EXCEPT?

- A. Giving the applicant a portion of the commission
- B. Presenting benefits that are misleading
- C. Providing incorrect information on coverage options
- D. Omitting critical details in policy comparisons

Sliding is a deceptive practice in insurance sales where agents mislead applicants about the nature and benefits of a policy, often leading them to believe they are acquiring more coverage or different benefits than they actually are. This typically involves tactics like presenting misleading benefits, providing incorrect information about coverage, or omitting critical details from policy comparisons. In this context, the act of giving the applicant a portion of the commission does not fit the definition of sliding. Compensation to an applicant, while it may raise ethical considerations in some situations, does not directly involve misrepresentation or deception regarding the policy itself. Instead, it reflects a form of incentive that may or may not be aligned with proper commission disclosure practices but does not inherently mislead the applicant about the insurance product being offered. Thus, this option stands out as not being a part of the sliding definition, as it does not involve the misleading or deceptive tactics characterized by sliding.

3. What is the primary purpose of Coverage C—Medical Payments in a Commercial General Liability policy?

- A. To cover legal fees for lawsuits
- B. To provide prompt settlements for medical expenses
- C. To protect the business against product liability claims
- D. To exclude coverage for intentional acts

The primary purpose of Coverage C—Medical Payments in a Commercial General Liability policy is to provide prompt settlements for medical expenses. This coverage is designed to handle medical expenses incurred by individuals who are injured on the insured's premises, regardless of whether the insured is legally liable for the injuries. By facilitating quick payment of medical bills, this coverage helps to foster goodwill and can potentially prevent situations from escalating into lawsuits. This aspect is crucial for businesses as it allows them to address the needs of injured parties swiftly, demonstrating concern for their well-being, and often leading to quicker resolutions without the need for lengthy legal processes.

4. Under a CGL policy, when is mobile equipment covered?

- A. While in storage
- B. While on a covered automobile
- C. During transportation
- D. When used on private property

Mobile equipment is covered under a Commercial General Liability (CGL) policy primarily when it is being used in conjunction with a covered automobile. This means that when mobile equipment is being transported on a vehicle that is covered by the auto section of the CGL policy, it is insured against the risks typically covered in motor vehicle scenarios, such as accidents or damage that may occur during the transport. Understanding the context of mobile equipment and its legal classification is crucial. Mobile equipment generally refers to vehicles or equipment that can be used for different purposes, typically not covered under standard automobile policies. The coverage extends to situations where the mobile equipment is actively involved in operations related to the auto, which is why option regarding being on a covered automobile is appropriate. In contrast, mobile equipment may have limitations that apply when it is in storage, during transportation without the linkage to a covered automobile, or when used exclusively on private property, as these scenarios may lead to differing risk assessments and coverage under liability insurance policies. The specific conditions of each situation can dictate whether coverage applies, thus emphasizing the importance of understanding the terms of a CGL policy fully.

5. What is an example of a coverage that is not included for commercial vehicles over 10,000 lbs according to FAJUA?

- A. General liability
- B. Personal injury protection
- C. Collision
- D. Comprehensive

Collision coverage is a specific type of insurance that pays for damage to a vehicle resulting from a collision with another vehicle or object. In the context of commercial vehicles over 10,000 lbs under the Florida Automobile JUA (FAJUA), collision coverage is not typically included as part of the standard coverage offerings. This is primarily because commercial vehicles often have different risk profiles and coverage requirements compared to standard passenger vehicles. In many cases, commercial vehicles are subject to specialized insurance policies that reflect their heavier weight and use, which may not include collision coverage automatically. Instead, operators of these vehicles often need to manually add this coverage if desired, considering their operational needs and the nature of their business. Understanding the distinctions between different types of coverage is crucial for agents to provide adequate advice to clients, particularly those operating larger commercial vehicles that may have unique insurance considerations.

6. Which coverage is typically not included in a Commercial Property policy when it comes to Additional Coverage?

- A. Newly acquired locations for up to 60 days
- B. Business personal property
- C. Debris removal
- D. Personal effects

The typical exclusions in a Commercial Property policy regarding additional coverage often include limitations on specific types of property or scenarios. In this context, newly acquired locations for up to 60 days generally refers to coverage that can be added but may not be automatically included as part of the basic policy. Additional coverage options like business personal property, debris removal, and personal effects are usually included, either expressly or as part of standard policy enhancements. Coverage for newly acquired locations, however, may require that the insured notify the insurer within a specific timeframe or may require endorsement to ensure that the property is adequately covered beyond the provision typically found in the base policy. Understanding what is typically included as additional coverage helps agents clearly communicate the terms of the policy to clients and ensure that all necessary endorsements are in place for comprehensive coverage.

7. If Renee's personal property at her secondary residence is destroyed, how much of the loss will be covered by her HO-3 policy?

- A. \$5,000
- B. \$10,000**
- C. \$15,000
- D. \$100,000

An HO-3 policy, which is the most common homeowners insurance policy, provides coverage for personal property; however, it is specifically designed for the insured's primary residence. When it comes to a secondary residence, standard coverage limitations apply. Typically, the personal property coverage limit for secondary homes is capped at a certain percentage or dollar amount, which can vary based on the policy provisions. In this case, if Renee's personal property at her secondary residence is destroyed, the maximum amount covered under her HO-3 policy aligns with the standard coverage for personal property in a secondary residence. The correct answer of \$10,000 signifies that this amount represents the coverage limit specifically defined within the policy for personal property losses occurring at a secondary residence. This understanding is essential for homeowners to avoid being underinsured for potential losses.

8. What limitation commonly affects the coverage limits in a BOP?

- A. Injury types only
- B. Insurer-specific restrictions**
- C. That it must come from an occurring event
- D. All claims must be filed within one year

In a Business Owners Policy (BOP), coverage limits can indeed be influenced by insurer-specific restrictions. These restrictions dictate the terms, conditions, and extent of the coverage that an insurance provider will offer to businesses. Insurers establish various underwriting guidelines and risk assessments which can lead to limits on how much coverage is available for certain types of claims or events. For instance, specific types of businesses may have lower coverage limits due to heightened risks associated with their industry, or there may be caps on certain coverages based on the insurer's own policy guidelines. These restrictions differ from one insurer to another, illustrating how insurer-specific factors can shape the coverage limits offered in a BOP. The other options are less relevant as they do not directly encompass the impacts of insurer-specific limitations on coverage in a BOP. Injury types may influence the types of coverage needed, but they do not inherently set limits across the board. The stipulation about claims needing to arise from an occurring event pertains to the timing of claims rather than the limits imposed on coverage. Similarly, while claims must typically be filed within a certain timeframe for them to be valid, this is not a common limitation that affects the coverage limits in a BOP.

9. Which of the following items is included in the Special Limits for personal property?

- A. Business property
- B. Art collections
- C. Jewelry
- D. Motor vehicles

Jewelry is included in the Special Limits for personal property because these limits are set by insurance policies to cap the amount of coverage for specific categories of high-value items. Many homeowners and renters insurance policies impose special limits for items that are often at risk of loss or theft, such as jewelry, watches, furs, and certain types of collectibles. These limits help insurance companies manage their risk by limiting the payout in the event of a claim specifically for these categorized items, while still providing coverage. Other items, such as business property and motor vehicles, are typically excluded from personal property coverage or treated differently under the policy terms, requiring separate coverage or endorsements. Art collections may or may not fall under personal property coverage depending on the specifics of the policy, and they could also require additional endorsements or policies to provide adequate coverage.

10. To be eligible for Citizens, the applicant must certify that they have not received an offer for residential property insurance that is less than _____ percent higher than the price quoted through Citizens.

- A. 10 percent
- B. 15 percent
- C. 20 percent
- D. 25 percent

The correct answer is 15 percent. In Florida, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation provides coverage options for residential properties when applicants cannot find affordable coverage in the private market. To qualify for Citizens, applicants must demonstrate that they have not received an offer from any other insurer for residential property insurance that is less than 15 percent higher than the premium offered by Citizens. This rule is in place to ensure that Citizens remains a provider of last resort, helping those who truly cannot find reasonable rates elsewhere. This specific percentage is crucial as it balances the need for residents to have access to insurance while also discouraging the overuse of Citizens by those who may have access to more affordable options. Understanding this condition can help applicants navigate their insurance choices effectively and comply with Florida regulations regarding Citizens Insurance.

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://florida220insuranceagents.examzify.com>

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

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