Florida Insurance Claims Adjuster License Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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. **What defines a Conditional Contract?**

   A. A contract valid in all circumstances.

   B. A contract needing no conditions to be valid.

   C. An agreement requiring certain conditions to be met for enforcement.

   D. A contract that is non-binding.

2. **Property covered by the policy is limited to what criteria?**

   A. Any property located within the property bounds

   B. Only business personal property

   C. Property the named insured owns, holds, or is legally liable for

   D. Only leased or rented property

3. **If Jane has an at-fault accident with Bob while driving Mary's car and Bob has $40,000 in bodily injury, how much will be collected from Jane's policy (excluding PIP)?**

   A. $30,000

   B. $10,000

   C. $50,000

   D. $20,000

4. **What defines the principle of proximate cause in insurance?**

   A. Closest insurance office location

   B. Immediate source of loss

   C. Unbroken chain between occurrence and damage

   D. Premium payment schedules

5. **What does Property Insurance ensure?**

   A. Payment is made directly to a third party

   B. Payment is made directly to the insured

   C. Coverage only for public properties

   D. Coverage for life and health

6. What is the function of the insurance department?

   A. To pass insurance laws

   B. To administer insurance laws

   C. To negotiate ethical standards within the insurance industry

   D. To act as an advocate for agents and adjusters

7. How are other properties, besides money and securities, valued in the event of a loss?

   A. At their current market value

   B. At actual replacement cost or, if less, cost to repair

   C. At a depreciated value

   D. At the purchase price

8. What principle does Estoppel represent?

   A. A method of determining insurance premiums

   B. A legal principle preventing someone from asserting a fact that contradicts what they previously implied

   C. Guidelines for employee theft coverage

   D. Rules for contracting bids

9. What is an Appointment in insurance terms?

   A. A meeting with an insurance agent

   B. The authority to sell insurance policies

   C. The authority given to transact insurance or adjust claims on behalf of an insurer

   D. A scheduled insurance claim adjustment

10. The insured, a resident of Florida, was in an accident in Georgia. How will the Florida policy respond?

    A. A. 10/20/10

    B. B. 20/40/10

    C. C. No coverage

    D. D. 20/40/20

Answers

SAMPLE

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

Explanations

1. What defines a Conditional Contract?

A. A contract valid in all circumstances.

B. A contract needing no conditions to be valid.

C. An agreement requiring certain conditions to be met for enforcement.

D. A contract that is non-binding.

A Conditional Contract is an agreement between two or more parties that requires certain conditions to be met before the contract can be enforced. Option A is incorrect because a Conditional Contract does not necessarily guarantee the contract will be valid in all circumstances. Option B is incorrect because a Conditional Contract does have conditions that need to be met. Option D is incorrect because a Conditional Contract is binding once the conditions have been fulfilled.

2. Property covered by the policy is limited to what criteria?

A. Any property located within the property bounds

B. Only business personal property

C. Property the named insured owns, holds, or is legally liable for

D. Only leased or rented property

The other options, A, B, and D, are incorrect because they do not cover all possible property that may be covered under the policy. Option A is too broad, as it includes any property even if it is not owned or legally liable for by the named insured. Option B is too narrow, as it only covers business personal property and not all other types of property that the named insured may own or be legally liable for. Option D is also too narrow, as it only covers leased or rented property and not all other types of property covered under the policy. Option C is the most accurate and comprehensive option, covering any property that the named insured owns, holds, or is legally liable for. Thus, limiting the policy criteria to this option ensures that all relevant property is covered.

3. If Jane has an at-fault accident with Bob while driving Mary's car and Bob has $40,000 in bodily injury, how much will be collected from Jane's policy (excluding PIP)?

A. $30,000

B. $10,000

C. $50,000

D. $20,000

If Jane has an at-fault accident with Bob while driving Mary's car and Bob has $40,000 in bodily injury, Jane's policy will only cover up to $30,000. This is because Jane's policy has a maximum coverage limit of $30,000 for bodily injury, which is less than Bob's $40,000 in injuries. Therefore, the remaining $10,000 will not be covered by Jane's policy and will have to be paid out of pocket. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they have either lower or higher coverage limits that do not match the amount needed to cover Bob's injuries.

4. What defines the principle of proximate cause in insurance?

A. Closest insurance office location

B. Immediate source of loss

C. Unbroken chain between occurrence and damage

D. Premium payment schedules

The principle of proximate cause in insurance refers to the unbroken chain that connects the occurrence of a certain event to the resulting damage or loss. This means that there must be a direct and uninterrupted link between the event and the resulting loss for an insurance policy to cover it. Options A and D are incorrect as they do not address the concept of proximate cause. Option B is incorrect because while the immediate source of loss may be related to the proximate cause, it does not fully encompass the concept.

5. What does Property Insurance ensure?

A. Payment is made directly to a third party

B. Payment is made directly to the insured

C. Coverage only for public properties

D. Coverage for life and health

Property insurance ensures that in the event of damage or loss to a property, the insured person or entity will receive financial compensation. This compensation goes directly to the insured, as opposed to a third party or only covering public properties as seen in the other options. Property insurance does not provide coverage for life and health, as those would typically require separate insurance policies.

6. What is the function of the insurance department?

A. To pass insurance laws

B. To administer insurance laws

C. To negotiate ethical standards within the insurance industry

D. To act as an advocate for agents and adjusters

The main function of the insurance department is to administer insurance laws. This means that they are in charge of enforcing and regulating insurance laws and policies within a given jurisdiction. Option A is incorrect because it implies that the insurance department creates laws, when in reality they are responsible for upholding and enforcing them. Option C is incorrect because negotiating ethical standards is not a primary function of the insurance department, although they may play a role in promoting ethical behavior within the insurance industry. Option D is incorrect because the insurance department is not meant to solely advocate for agents and adjusters, but rather to regulate the entire insurance industry for the benefit of all stakeholders.

7. How are other properties, besides money and securities, valued in the event of a loss?

A. At their current market value

B. At actual replacement cost or, if less, cost to repair

C. At a depreciated value

D. At the purchase price

Other properties, besides money and securities, can be valued in a couple of different ways. Option A, at their current market value, may not accurately reflect the value of the property at the time of loss. Market value can change over time and may not consider factors such as wear and tear or unique characteristics of the property. Option C, at a depreciated value, also may not accurately reflect the value of the property at the time of loss as it considers only the decrease in value over time and not the actual cost of repair. Option D, at the purchase price, may also not be an accurate value as the purchase price may not necessarily reflect the current value of the property. Choosing option B, at actual replacement cost or, if less, cost to repair, takes into account the cost of repairing or replacing the property at the time of loss, providing a more accurate valuation in the event of

8. What principle does Estoppel represent?

A. A method of determining insurance premiums

B. A legal principle preventing someone from asserting a fact that contradicts what they previously implied

C. Guidelines for employee theft coverage

D. Rules for contracting bids

Estoppel represents a legal principle that prevents someone from asserting a fact that contradicts what they previously implied. This means that if someone makes a statement or representation, they cannot later deny or change it to their advantage. Option A is incorrect because Estoppel does not pertain to determining insurance premiums. Option C is incorrect because it does not relate to employee theft coverage. Option D is incorrect because it does not pertain to contracting bids, which is more focused on the process of bidding for a contract.

9. What is an Appointment in insurance terms?

A. A meeting with an insurance agent

B. The authority to sell insurance policies

C. The authority given to transact insurance or adjust claims on behalf of an insurer

D. A scheduled insurance claim adjustment

An appointment in insurance terms means the authority given to an individual or organization to transact insurance or adjust claims on behalf of an insurer. This means that they have the permission and authorization to sell insurance policies or handle insurance claims for a particular insurance company. Option A is incorrect because although an appointment may involve meeting with an insurance agent, it is not the definition of an appointment itself. Option B is incorrect because it refers to the authority to sell insurance policies, not the authority given to transact insurance or adjust claims. Option D is incorrect because it states a specific type of appointment, for insurance claim adjustment, rather than the general definition of an appointment in insurance terms.

10. The insured, a resident of Florida, was in an accident in Georgia. How will the Florida policy respond?

A. A. 10/20/10

B. B. 20/40/10

C. C. No coverage

D. D. 20/40/20

The Florida policy will respond with coverage of 20/40/10. This is because, according to the standard minimum coverage requirements for car insurance in Florida, the policy must provide at least $20,000 in coverage for bodily injury liability per person, $40,000 in coverage for bodily injury liability per accident, and $10,000 in coverage for property damage liability. Option A and D do not meet the minimum requirements for bodily injury liability, while option C, as a no coverage option, is not a viable choice. Therefore, B is the most appropriate answer.

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://floridaclaims.examzify.com

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