

LOUISIANA PERSONAL LINES PRODUCER SERIES 107 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://lapersonallinesseries107.examzify.com>



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	15

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. A dwelling policy should be used to insure which type of property?**
 - A. Apartment owned by the insured and rented to others
 - B. Duplex owned by the insured that is rented to others
 - C. Single-family residence occupied by the owner
 - D. Vacation home owned by the insured
- 2. What is "coverage A" in a typical homeowners policy?**
 - A. Coverage for personal belongings and valuables
 - B. Liability coverage for injuries to others
 - C. Dwelling coverage, which protects the structure of the home
 - D. Additional living expenses during renovations
- 3. Which of the following situations would typically not be covered by a standard homeowners policy?**
 - A. Accidental damage caused by a guest
 - B. Wear and tear over time
 - C. Loss caused by fire
 - D. Theft of personal belongings
- 4. Who is not eligible to receive benefits under the medical payments provision of a homeowners policy?**
 - A. Insured's spouse
 - B. Insured's minor child
 - C. Insured's relatives
 - D. Insured's guests
- 5. Which of the following vehicles is NOT considered a covered vehicle under a personal automobile policy?**
 - A. A motorcycle
 - B. Leased vehicles
 - C. Company cars
 - D. Rental cars

- 6. Which type of coverage limits apply to an insured's property at any location?**
- A. Specific coverage
 - B. Blanket coverage
 - C. Scheduled coverage
 - D. Aggregate coverage
- 7. What does "subrogation" mean in insurance?**
- A. The right of the insured to receive an appeal in case of a denied claim.
 - B. The insurer's obligation to compensate both parties in a claim.
 - C. The right of the insurer to pursue a third party after compensating the insured.
 - D. The process of assessing the total damages in an accident.
- 8. What is flood insurance, and how does it relate to homeowners insurance?**
- A. Flood insurance is included in standard homeowners policies
 - B. Flood insurance covers damages caused by flooding, typically not included in standard homeowners insurance policies
 - C. Flood insurance is only required for properties near water sources
 - D. Flood insurance is optional and provides coverage for home contents only
- 9. When a contract is terminated by the insurer or the insured before its normal expiration, what is this called?**
- A. Cancellation
 - B. Reinstatement
 - C. Suspension
 - D. Termination
- 10. In a homeowners policy, which of the following would not be contained by the conditions?**
- A. The amount of the premium
 - B. Claims handling procedures
 - C. Coverage limits
 - D. Exclusions from coverage

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. A dwelling policy should be used to insure which type of property?

- A. Apartment owned by the insured and rented to others
- B. Duplex owned by the insured that is rented to others**
- C. Single-family residence occupied by the owner
- D. Vacation home owned by the insured

A dwelling policy is specifically designed to provide coverage for residential properties that are not owner-occupied or have certain rental situations. In this context, the policy can effectively cover properties such as a duplex that the owner rents out to tenants. Since the duplex is a two-family structure and one unit is being utilized for rental purposes, it aligns with the insurability criteria of a dwelling policy, which includes structures rented to others. In addition, other options describe situations that fall outside the primary purpose of a dwelling policy. An apartment owned by the insured and rented to others is typically covered under a different policy type applicable to residential apartment buildings. A single-family residence occupied by the owner is generally covered under a homeowners policy, which offers broader coverage options for owner-occupied homes. Lastly, a vacation home owned by the insured may also require a specific type of endorsement or policy that reflects its use as a secondary residence, rather than a primary rental property. Therefore, the duplex scenario fits perfectly under the dwelling policy intended for rental properties.

2. What is "coverage A" in a typical homeowners policy?

- A. Coverage for personal belongings and valuables
- B. Liability coverage for injuries to others
- C. Dwelling coverage, which protects the structure of the home**
- D. Additional living expenses during renovations

Coverage A in a typical homeowners policy is designated for dwelling coverage, which specifically protects the structure of the home itself. This includes the walls, roof, and any attached structures like a garage or deck. It provides financial protection against damages due to risks such as fire, theft, or natural disasters. Understanding this coverage is crucial for homeowners, as it ensures that rebuilding or repairing the home after a covered loss is financially achievable, thus providing peace of mind. In contrast, coverage for personal belongings and valuables refers to a different section of the policy, which protects items inside the home. Liability coverage pertains to legal liabilities for injuries to others or damages caused by the homeowner, which is another separate aspect of homeowners insurance. Lastly, additional living expenses during renovations or if the home becomes uninhabitable due to a covered loss is also a distinct part of the policy, providing funds for temporary accommodation. Therefore, knowing that Coverage A specifically relates to the structure of the home is key in understanding how a homeowners policy provides essential protection for the property itself.

3. Which of the following situations would typically not be covered by a standard homeowners policy?

- A. Accidental damage caused by a guest
- B. Wear and tear over time**
- C. Loss caused by fire
- D. Theft of personal belongings

A standard homeowners policy typically does not cover wear and tear over time because this type of damage is considered a result of the natural aging process and lack of maintenance rather than a sudden or accidental event. Homeowners insurance is designed to protect against losses caused by specified risks or perils, which are unexpected and typically beyond the homeowner's control. Situations like accidental damage from a guest, loss from fire, or theft of personal belongings fall under the types of risks that the policy aims to protect against, as they involve sudden incidents rather than gradual decline or maintenance issues. Thus, wear and tear is an important exclusion in policy coverage.

4. Who is not eligible to receive benefits under the medical payments provision of a homeowners policy?

- A. Insured's spouse
- B. Insured's minor child**
- C. Insured's relatives
- D. Insured's guests

The medical payments provision of a homeowners policy is designed to provide coverage for medical expenses incurred by specific individuals regardless of fault. Generally, this provision covers guests and other visitors who may be injured on the property. The correct choice indicates that the insured's minor child is not eligible for benefits under this provision. This is rooted in the idea that a homeowners policy is designed to protect against injuries to others, rather than to cover the insured or their immediate family members for injuries that occur within the home. In this context, the rationale is that the policy is meant to provide financial assistance to third parties and guests, while the developmental and protective needs of immediate family members, including minor children, fall under different types of coverage, often addressed through health insurance or specific family coverage options. In contrast, the insured's spouse, relatives, and guests could claim benefits under this provision because they may experience injuries that necessitate coverage while on the insured's property.

5. Which of the following vehicles is NOT considered a covered vehicle under a personal automobile policy?

- A. A motorcycle**
- B. Leased vehicles
- C. Company cars
- D. Rental cars

In the context of a personal automobile policy, a motorcycle is typically not included as a covered vehicle. Personal automobile policies are designed to cover private passenger vehicles such as cars and SUVs. Motorcycles are often categorized separately and require a different type of insurance policy designed specifically for motorcycles, which addresses their unique risks and liabilities. Leased vehicles, company cars, and rental cars are generally covered under a personal auto policy as long as the policyholder or a permissible driver operates them. Leased vehicles are usually covered because they are treated as owned vehicles for the purposes of the policy. Similarly, company cars can be covered if used within the personal scope of the insured. Rental cars are also covered under most personal auto policies, particularly when the insured is listed as a driver and the rental occurs for personal reasons. This distinction emphasizes the necessity to understand the specific types of vehicles covered under a personal automobile policy and the importance of securing the appropriate coverage for vehicles that require different insurance products, like motorcycles.

6. Which type of coverage limits apply to an insured's property at any location?

- A. Specific coverage
- B. Blanket coverage**
- C. Scheduled coverage
- D. Aggregate coverage

Blanket coverage refers to a type of insurance that provides coverage for multiple properties or locations under a single limit, without specifying which item or location is covered or the individual amounts for each. This means that if an insured has property at different locations, blanket coverage applies to all that property collectively, giving them flexibility in using the total limit to cover losses from any single location. This type of coverage is especially beneficial for policyholders with multiple properties, as it simplifies the management of coverage and claims. In contrast, other types of coverage, such as specific, scheduled, or aggregate, have limitations or requirements that apply strictly to individual items or quantities, which wouldn't allow for as much versatility in coverage across multiple locations.

7. What does "subrogation" mean in insurance?

- A. The right of the insured to receive an appeal in case of a denied claim.
- B. The insurer's obligation to compensate both parties in a claim.
- C. The right of the insurer to pursue a third party after compensating the insured.**
- D. The process of assessing the total damages in an accident.

Subrogation in insurance refers specifically to the process whereby an insurer, after compensating an insured for a covered loss, gains the right to step into the shoes of the insured and pursue recovery from a third party that may have caused that loss. This means that the insurer can seek reimbursement from the responsible party, thus allowing the insurer to recover some or all of the costs associated with the claim paid to the insured. This mechanism serves to prevent the insured from receiving a double recovery for the same loss (once from the insurer and again from the third party). By doing so, subrogation helps keep insurance premiums lower and ensures that liability is assigned appropriately. This definition aligns closely with the concept of risk transfer and emphasizes the relationships between the insured, the insurer, and third parties involved in liability claims. Understanding subrogation is crucial for consumers and producers alike, as it directly impacts the financial dynamics within the insurance industry and the rights and obligations of all parties in a claim situation.

8. What is flood insurance, and how does it relate to homeowners insurance?

- A. Flood insurance is included in standard homeowners policies
- B. Flood insurance covers damages caused by flooding, typically not included in standard homeowners insurance policies**
- C. Flood insurance is only required for properties near water sources
- D. Flood insurance is optional and provides coverage for home contents only

Flood insurance is specifically designed to cover damages resulting from flooding, and it is generally not included in standard homeowners insurance policies. Homeowners insurance typically covers damages from various perils, such as fire or theft, but it usually excludes flooding as a separate hazard. This means that homeowners in flood-prone areas or regions subject to heavy rainfall may find that they need to purchase separate flood insurance to adequately protect their properties. The distinction is critical; many homeowners assume that their existing policy will cover flood-related damage, which is a misconception. Federal and other insurance programs often offer flood policies independently to ensure that property owners have the necessary protection tailored for flood risk scenarios. Thus, option B is accurate in highlighting the specific nature of flood insurance in relation to homeowners insurance policies.

9. When a contract is terminated by the insurer or the insured before its normal expiration, what is this called?

- A. Cancellation**
- B. Reinstatement
- C. Suspension
- D. Termination

When a contract is terminated by either the insurer or the insured before it reaches its normal expiration date, this process is known as cancellation. In insurance terminology, cancellation refers specifically to the mutual agreement or unilateral action that ends the insurance policy prior to the designated end date. This can occur for several reasons, such as non-payment of premiums, changes in risk, or the insured's decision to select a different provider or adjust coverage. It involves a formal notice that communicates the termination to the other party involved and typically must adhere to certain legal requirements based on state regulations and the terms outlined in the policy. Understanding the concept of cancellation is crucial for those in the insurance field as it affects coverage status, obligations of both parties, and the potential for refunds or penalties related to any unearned premium.

10. In a homeowners policy, which of the following would not be contained by the conditions?

- A. The amount of the premium**
- B. Claims handling procedures
- C. Coverage limits
- D. Exclusions from coverage

In a homeowners policy, the conditions section typically outlines the responsibilities and obligations of both the insurer and the insured, which include aspects like claims handling procedures, coverage limits, and exclusions from coverage. The amount of the premium, while crucial to the policy, is generally stated in the declarations section rather than in the conditions. The declarations provide key details that summarize the specifics of the insurance agreement, such as the insured's address, policy period, coverage amounts, and premium amounts. Therefore, it is not included in the conditions section, which is more focused on outlining the operational aspects of the policy.

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://lapersonallinesseries107.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE