

Michigan Life Insurance Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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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 of the following does a life insurance policy summary normally include?**
 - A. The policy's premium payment schedule**
 - B. The policy's cash value**
 - C. The claims process**
 - D. The insurer's financial ratings**
- 2. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of the Accelerated Death Benefit Option?**
 - A. Benefits paid immediately**
 - B. May be offered at no cost**
 - C. Available only after 2 years**
 - D. The benefit can be a rider at a specific extra cost**
- 3. What describes the change that takes place when Tim wants to change his group coverage to an individual policy due to employment termination?**
 - A. Reinstatement**
 - B. Conversion**
 - C. Termination**
 - D. Renewal**
- 4. When does an annuitant typically begin receiving benefit payments from an immediate annuity purchased with a single premium?**
 - A. Immediately after purchase**
 - B. After 6 months**
 - C. 1 month**
 - D. 1 year**
- 5. What is typically associated with the term "estate" in the context of life insurance?**
 - A. A fund for children's education**
 - B. A legal entity for debt settlement**
 - C. A collection of assets after death**
 - D. A retirement investment plan**

6. What is it called when ABC Insurance Company transfers part of their risk to XYZ Insurance Company?

- A. Reinsurance**
- B. Co-insurance**
- C. Underwriting**
- D. Retention**

7. The coverage, conditions, and limitations in the master policy of a group contract can be found in which document?

- A. Individual policy documentation**
- B. Certificate of coverage and benefits**
- C. Claims submission guidelines**
- D. Insurance provider's disclosures**

8. Which product allows a whole life policyowner to add coverage for their children?

- A. Child term rider**
- B. Family insurance rider**
- C. Dependent coverage rider**
- D. Child benefit enhancement**

9. An employee under a group insurance policy has the right to name a beneficiary and the right to?

- A. Review company profit-sharing plans**
- B. Convert to an individual policy in the event of employment termination**
- C. Increase policy limits on request**
- D. Access all personal records**

10. An example of naming a beneficiary by class includes which of the following?

- A. "To my spouse"**
- B. "To the children of my union with Ned Jackson"**
- C. "To my siblings"**
- D. "To my best friend"**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following does a life insurance policy summary normally include?

- A. The policy's premium payment schedule**
- B. The policy's cash value**
- C. The claims process**
- D. The insurer's financial ratings**

A life insurance policy summary typically includes a comprehensive overview of various aspects of the policy, and one of the key components is the policy's cash value. This refers to the amount of money that can be accessed by the policyholder during their lifetime, as a living benefit, which is particularly relevant for whole life or universal life insurance policies. Understanding the cash value helps policyholders grasp the policy's value and the potential benefits they can derive from it. While the premium payment schedule, claims process, and insurer's financial ratings are also important aspects of a life insurance policy, they may not be as universally included in every policy summary. The cash value provides direct insight into the financial growth and benefits associated with the policy, making it a critical component for policyholders to review and consider when assessing their life insurance options.

2. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of the Accelerated Death Benefit Option?

- A. Benefits paid immediately**
- B. May be offered at no cost**
- C. Available only after 2 years**
- D. The benefit can be a rider at a specific extra cost**

The characteristic that is not associated with the Accelerated Death Benefit Option is the requirement that it is available only after 2 years. In reality, the Accelerated Death Benefit Option typically can be accessed earlier in the policy term, especially upon the diagnosis of a terminal illness, critical illness, or significant medical conditions that limit life expectancy. This feature is designed to provide financial support to the insured while they are still living, which is a primary purpose of this option. In contrast, many insurance policies and their associated benefits can have waiting periods or specific conditions under which they become available, but the Accelerated Death Benefit is intended to be accessible in a timely manner upon qualifying conditions. Therefore, stating that it is only available after two years misrepresents its purpose and flexibility.

3. What describes the change that takes place when Tim wants to change his group coverage to an individual policy due to employment termination?

- A. Reinstatement**
- B. Conversion**
- C. Termination**
- D. Renewal**

When Tim wishes to change his group coverage to an individual policy following his employment termination, this process is referred to as conversion. Group insurance policies typically include provisions that allow former members to convert their group coverage into an individual policy without the need for additional underwriting. This means that regardless of Tim's health status, he can obtain an individual policy, ensuring he maintains coverage during a transitional period after leaving his job. Reinstatement pertains to bringing a lapsed policy back into force, which does not apply in this situation. Termination generally signifies the end of a policy or coverage without a conversion option. Renewal usually involves extending or continuing a current policy, but in Tim's case, since he is transitioning from group to individual coverage due to a job change, conversion is the appropriate term that accurately describes this scenario.

4. When does an annuitant typically begin receiving benefit payments from an immediate annuity purchased with a single premium?

- A. Immediately after purchase**
- B. After 6 months**
- C. 1 month**
- D. 1 year**

An annuitant typically begins receiving benefit payments from an immediate annuity purchased with a single premium starting one month after the purchase. Immediate annuities are designed specifically to provide income right away. The term "immediate" refers to the fact that payments commence shortly after the annuity is established, typically within one month. This structure provides a quick source of income for the annuitant, which is ideal for individuals who may need immediate cash flow for living expenses or other financial obligations. The payment frequency, which can be monthly, quarterly, or annually, is established at the time of contract design, but the key takeaway is that the benefits start relatively soon after the initial investment. Unlike other product types, such as deferred annuities where the annuitant would have to wait a specified period before receiving payouts, immediate annuities are meant for those looking for prompt benefit disbursement. Hence, one month is a typical timeframe for the initiation of payments.

5. What is typically associated with the term "estate" in the context of life insurance?

- A. A fund for children's education**
- B. A legal entity for debt settlement**
- C. A collection of assets after death**
- D. A retirement investment plan**

The term "estate" in the context of life insurance refers to a collection of assets after an individual passes away. When someone dies, their estate encompasses all the properties, assets, rights, and obligations they leave behind. This includes cash, real estate, personal belongings, and any financial accounts. In life insurance, the policy's death benefit is typically paid into the decedent's estate if there are no named beneficiaries. This means the life insurance proceeds can be used to settle debts and distribute remaining assets according to the individual's will or state law, making it an essential concept in the planning of one's financial legacy. Understanding what constitutes an estate helps individuals appreciate the significance of life insurance in providing financial protection for their beneficiaries and ensuring that debts and obligations can be met, leaving the heirs with the intended assets.

6. What is it called when ABC Insurance Company transfers part of their risk to XYZ Insurance Company?

- A. Reinsurance**
- B. Co-insurance**
- C. Underwriting**
- D. Retention**

The process in which ABC Insurance Company transfers a portion of its risk to XYZ Insurance Company is known as reinsurance. In the insurance industry, reinsurance is a crucial practice that allows insurers to manage their risk exposure effectively. By transferring some of their risk, ABC Insurance Company can protect itself from large claims or significant losses, thus ensuring its financial stability and enabling it to underwrite more insurance policies. Reinsurance works by allowing insurance companies to share the risk associated with the policies they issue. This can be particularly important for large businesses or when insuring high-value assets, as it helps to spread the risk across multiple firms. The reinsurance company, in this case, XYZ Insurance Company, receives a portion of the premiums in exchange for assuming some of the risks. In contrast, the other terms refer to different aspects of insurance. Co-insurance typically refers to the arrangement where multiple insurers share the risk of a single policy. Underwriting is the process an insurer uses to evaluate the risk of insuring a client or property, determining the premiums and terms of coverage. Retention refers to the practice of retaining a portion of risk rather than transferring it to another insurer. Each of these concepts plays a distinct role in risk management within the insurance industry, but re

7. The coverage, conditions, and limitations in the master policy of a group contract can be found in which document?

- A. Individual policy documentation**
- B. Certificate of coverage and benefits**
- C. Claims submission guidelines**
- D. Insurance provider's disclosures**

The certificate of coverage and benefits is the document that outlines the specific coverage, conditions, and limitations of the master policy in a group contract. This certificate serves as a summary provided to individual members of the group, detailing what is covered, any exclusions, and the benefits they are entitled to under the master policy. It is designed to clarify the specifics of the insurance coverage for the participants in the group plan, making it essential for understanding how the policy operates at the individual level. The master policy itself is an overarching contract between the insurer and the group policyholder (such as an employer), but the certificate is what members actually use and refer to for understanding their individual coverage. Other documents, like individual policy documentation and claims submission guidelines, may contain relevant information, but they do not typically encapsulate the coverage specifics of a group contract in the way that the certificate does. The insurance provider's disclosures also provide necessary information, but they might not detail the particular conditions and limitations pertinent to every participant in the group coverage.

8. Which product allows a whole life policyowner to add coverage for their children?

- A. Child term rider**
- B. Family insurance rider**
- C. Dependent coverage rider**
- D. Child benefit enhancement**

The choice of a child term rider is appropriate because this rider specifically allows whole life policyowners to secure term insurance coverage for their children. This type of rider is added to an existing whole life policy, enabling parents to provide a death benefit for their children at a lower cost compared to standalone policies. Typically, it covers children up to a certain age, such as 18 years, and can even be converted into permanent insurance when they reach adulthood without needing to prove insurability. The child term rider not only ensures financial security in the event of a child's death but also provides peace of mind for parents, knowing that their child has some level of coverage. This type of rider remains in force as long as the whole life policy is active and the premiums are paid. Other options, while they might suggest different aspects of insurance coverage, do not primarily focus on providing coverage specifically for children in the same manner as the child term rider.

9. An employee under a group insurance policy has the right to name a beneficiary and the right to?

- A. Review company profit-sharing plans**
- B. Convert to an individual policy in the event of employment termination**
- C. Increase policy limits on request**
- D. Access all personal records**

Naming a beneficiary is a fundamental right of an employee under a group insurance policy, but the right to convert to an individual policy upon termination of employment is equally important. This conversion feature is designed to protect the employee's insurability; it allows them to maintain their life insurance coverage even after they leave the group plan, whether due to job loss or changing employers. Typically, in Michigan and many other jurisdictions, when an employee's group insurance ends, they have the option to convert their group coverage into an individual policy without having to provide evidence of insurability, which is often a requirement for new individual policies. This feature is crucial because it ensures that individuals do not lose their life insurance coverage and can still have protection in place without facing potentially discriminatory underwriting practices. While reviewing company profit-sharing plans, increasing policy limits, or accessing personal records may be related to overall employment benefits or rights, they are not specific rights granted under a group insurance policy. Therefore, the ability to convert to an individual policy stands out as a vital right that directly correlates with the life insurance coverage offered through the group policy.

10. An example of naming a beneficiary by class includes which of the following?

- A. "To my spouse"**
- B. "To the children of my union with Ned Jackson"**
- C. "To my siblings"**
- D. "To my best friend"**

Naming a beneficiary by class refers to specifying a group of individuals rather than naming specific individuals directly. This allows for flexibility in the distribution of benefits, as it encompasses all current and future members of that class. In this case, the phrase "To the children of my union with Ned Jackson" identifies a specific class of beneficiaries—namely, all children stemming from that relationship. This means that if more children are born in the future or if the relationship has existing children, they will all automatically be included as beneficiaries without needing to name each one individually. This approach contrasts with naming a specific individual, such as a spouse or best friend, or a vague grouping without parameters, like "to my siblings." A benefit of naming by class is that it can simplify beneficiary designations and ensure that the intent of the policyholder is honored with respect to future changes within that class.

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://michigan-lifeinsurance.examzify.com>

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

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