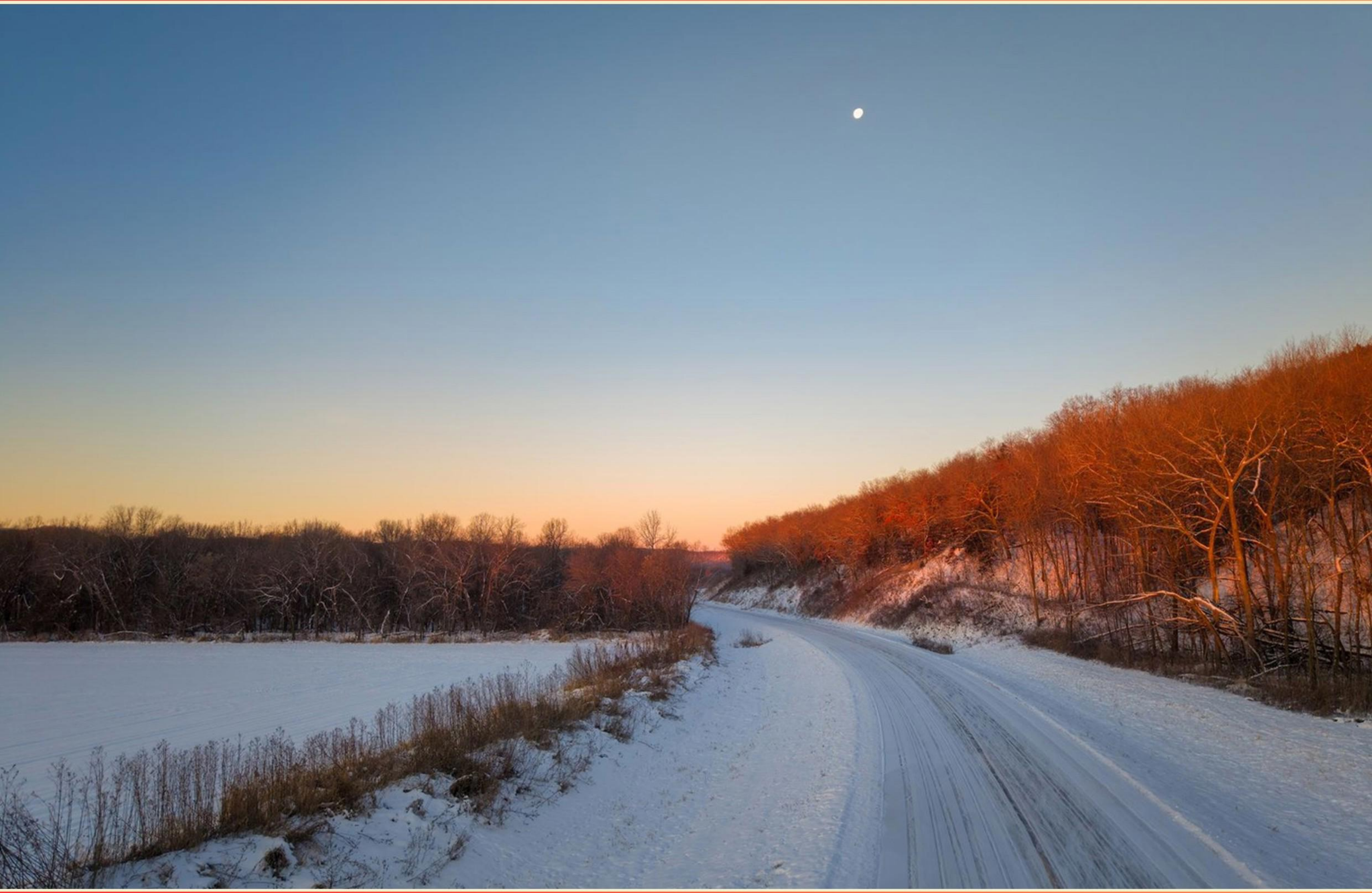
MINNESOTA LIFE ACCIDENT AND HEALTH PRODUCER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

1. **In contributory plans, what describes participation and premium payment?**
   A. 75% participation and paying part of premiums
   B. 100% participation and pays entire premium
   C. 50% participation and pay half premium
   D. 25% participation and pay quarter premium

2. **In major medical plans, when is a corridor deductible applied?**
   A. After the standard deductible is met
   B. Before any benefits are paid
   C. In the middle of the deductible
   D. It applies to co-pays only

3. **Which of the following is NOT a presumptive disability condition?**
   A. Total and permanent blindness
   B. Loss of speech or hearing
   C. Loss of both hands
   D. Loss of the sense of taste

4. **Which license is required to sell Variable Whole Life Insurance?**
   A. Life insurance license only
   B. Securities license only
   C. No license is required
   D. Life insurance and securities licenses

5. **How does limited pay whole life differ from standard whole life?**
   A. It requires no premiums after issue.
   B. Premiums are paid for a limited number of years, after which the policy is paid in full.
   C. It never builds cash value.
   D. It pays only if the insured dies within the first 10 years.

6. **Family Term Rider coverage is best described by which statement?**
   A. The policy owner adds term insurance for the policy owner's children only.
   B. The policy owner adds term insurance for the policy owner's spouse and children.
   C. The policy owner adds term insurance for the spouse only.
   D. It is a term rider that applies to all family members regardless of relationship.

7. What is the primary purpose of a spendthrift trust in life insurance proceeds?

A. Designed to protect insurance proceeds that haven't been paid to the beneficiary from creditors

B. Designed to accelerate the distribution of the death benefit to creditors

C. Designed to reduce the death benefit

D. Designed to waive the beneficiary's rights to receive proceeds

8. Which item is typically included in Major Medical Policies?

A. Room and board, surgical benefits, and maternity coverage

B. Lifetime benefits which can range from one million to unlimited

C. A carryover deductible provision

D. Coinsurance

9. Which statement describes mutual insurers?

A. Not for profit and owned by policyowners

B. For profit and owned by shareholders

C. Managed by a board of directors and par value

D. Not assessable

10. Under aviation exclusions, when is death not payable?

A. If the insured dies in any aviation incident regardless of pilot status

B. If a commercial pilot dies, death benefit won't be paid

C. If a private pilot dies in an aviation accident, death benefit won't be paid

D. If the insured dies during military aviation

Answers

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

Explanations

1. In contributory plans, what describes participation and premium payment?

A. 75% participation and paying part of premiums

B. 100% participation and pays entire premium

C. 50% participation and pay half premium

D. 25% participation and pay quarter premium

In contributory plans, employees share the cost of the premium and there's usually a required minimum participation rate for the plan to be offered. The standard description is that about 75% of eligible employees participate and employees pay part of the premiums, with the employer contributing the rest. This setup spreads the risk and cost across those enrolled, making the plan viable. If participation is too low or employees were to bear the full premium, it wouldn't align with how contributory plans are typically structured.

2. In major medical plans, when is a corridor deductible applied?

A. After the standard deductible is met

B. Before any benefits are paid

C. In the middle of the deductible

D. It applies to co-pays only

The test is checking where a corridor deductible sits in the cost-sharing sequence of a major medical plan. A corridor deductible is part of the deductible phase; it sits in the middle of the deductible process, before the full deductible is met and before benefits begin to pay under the plan's coinsurance. In other words, you encounter this amount while you're still accumulating deductible costs, not after the deductible is fully satisfied. Once the deductible (including the corridor portion) is met, benefits kick in according to the plan's coinsurance until the out-of-pocket maximum is reached. Co-pays, if any, are separate and not governed by the corridor deductible.

3. Which of the following is NOT a presumptive disability condition?

A. Total and permanent blindness

B. Loss of speech or hearing

C. Loss of both hands

D. Loss of the sense of taste

Presumptive disability provisions cover automatic qualification for full disability benefits when you suffer certain catastrophic, irreversible losses. These typically include total and permanent loss of sight, total and permanent loss of hearing, total and permanent loss of speech, or the loss of two or more limbs (such as both hands). Such losses are considered decisive in rendering a person unable to perform substantial work, so benefits kick in without the usual medical proof. From the options, total and permanent blindness fits this idea, as does loss of speech or hearing and loss of both hands. Each represents a complete loss of function in a critical area, aligning with the standard presumptive disabilities. Loss of the sense of taste does not meet the typical presumptive criteria. Taste loss is usually not considered a complete, irreversible disability on its own and does not automatically qualify someone for full disability benefits under presumptive provisions.

4. Which license is required to sell Variable Whole Life Insurance?

A. Life insurance license only

B. Securities license only

C. No license is required

D. Life insurance and securities licenses

Variable Whole Life combines an insurance contract with an investment component that is tied to the securities market. Because of that investment element, regulators treat the product as a security in addition to insurance. To lawfully sell it, an agent needs both licenses: a life insurance license for the insurance portion and a securities license (such as Series 6/63) for the investment portion. Without both, the sale would violate insurance and securities regulations. So the best answer is having both licenses.

5. How does limited pay whole life differ from standard whole life?

A. It requires no premiums after issue.

B. Premiums are paid for a limited number of years, after which the policy is paid in full.

C. It never builds cash value.

D. It pays only if the insured dies within the first 10 years.

Limited pay whole life is defined by paying level premiums for a set period, after which the policy is paid up and remains in force for the insured's life. The key idea is that you complete your premium payments early, yet the coverage continues for life with a guaranteed death benefit and cash value. That's why the best description is that premiums are paid for a limited number of years, after which the policy is paid in full. After that point, no further premiums are due, but the policy still provides lifelong protection and accumulates cash value. Other statements don't fit because: premiums do not stop immediately after issue in limited-pay plans (they end after the specified period, not right away); cash value is built in limited-pay policies just as in standard whole life; and the death benefit is not restricted to a first-10-year window in whole life.

6. Family Term Rider coverage is best described by which statement?

A. The policy owner adds term insurance for the policy owner's children only.

B. The policy owner adds term insurance for the policy owner's spouse and children.

C. The policy owner adds term insurance for the spouse only.

D. It is a term rider that applies to all family members regardless of relationship.

Family Term Rider provides term life coverage for the policy owner's spouse and dependent children. It's added to the base policy to insure the family members who rely on the policy owner for financial support, covering both the spouse and the children under the rider. It wouldn't describe coverage for only the children or only the spouse, and it isn't designed to cover all relatives regardless of relationship, which is why the statement that the policy owner adds term insurance for the policy owner's spouse and children is the best description.

7. What is the primary purpose of a spendthrift trust in life insurance proceeds?

A. Designed to protect insurance proceeds that haven't been paid to the beneficiary from creditors

B. Designed to accelerate the distribution of the death benefit to creditors

C. Designed to reduce the death benefit

D. Designed to waive the beneficiary's rights to receive proceeds

The main idea here is protection and controlled access. A spendthrift trust places life insurance proceeds into a trust with a spendthrift clause that restricts the beneficiary's ability to transfer or assign their right to receive distributions and generally shields the trust assets from most creditors. This setup keeps the funds available for the beneficiary over time and prevents a reckless spending spree or creditor claims from draining the proceeds all at once. So, the primary purpose is to protect the insurance proceeds from creditors and ensure they are managed for the beneficiary's welfare under the trust terms. It doesn't speed up payments to creditors, reduce the death benefit, or waive the beneficiary's rights to receive proceeds.

8. Which item is typically included in Major Medical Policies?

A. Room and board, surgical benefits, and maternity coverage

B. Lifetime benefits which can range from one million to unlimited

C. A carryover deductible provision

D. Coinsurance

Major medical policies are designed to provide broad coverage for hospital and medical services. The items listed—room and board, surgical benefits, and maternity coverage—represent core benefit areas you'd expect to see in a major medical plan: inpatient hospital costs (room and board), physician-related expenses for surgeries (surgical benefits), and coordinated care around childbirth (maternity coverage). These are fundamental components of the policy's benefit structure. The other choices describe features rather than the actual benefit categories. A lifetime maximum speaks to limits on benefits rather than what the plan pays for on a routine basis. A carryover deductible is a plan design element, not a standard benefit. Coinsurance is a cost-sharing mechanism, not a benefit category included in the list of covered services.

9. Which statement describes mutual insurers?

A. Not for profit and owned by policyowners

B. For profit and owned by shareholders

C. Managed by a board of directors and par value

D. Not assessable

Mutual insurers are owned by the people who hold the policies—the policyowners. Because they don't issue stock, there are no shareholders, and profits aren't directed to investors. Instead, these companies operate on a not-for-profit basis, with any excess earnings returned to policyowners through dividends or reduced premiums on participating policies. The company is managed by a board of directors elected by policyowners, and there's no par value or stock structure to support. This ownership by policyowners is the defining feature that distinguishes mutual insurers from stock insurers, making the description "not for profit and owned by policyowners" the best fit. While some mutuals may also be nonassessable, the key point is who owns the company and how profits are used.

10. Under aviation exclusions, when is death not payable?

A. If the insured dies in any aviation incident regardless of pilot status

B. If a commercial pilot dies, death benefit won't be paid

C. If a private pilot dies in an aviation accident, death benefit won't be paid

D. If the insured dies during military aviation

Aviation exclusions limit coverage for deaths that occur during flight-related activities, specifically targeting certain aviation roles. The reason this option is the best fit is that the exclusion typically applies to deaths that happen while the insured is acting as a private pilot flying an aircraft. In that scenario, the policy may not pay the death benefit because private flying is treated as a higher-risk activity carved out of coverage. Other statements go beyond the common scope of the exclusion: a blanket rule that any aviation incident is excluded would be too broad, while excluding only a commercial pilot or military aviation depends on the policy terms and is not the standard default. In practice, if you die while serving as a private pilot in an aviation accident, the death benefit is often not payable under this exclusion, whereas deaths related to other aviation roles or non-aviation situations may still be covered depending on 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://mnlifeaccidenthealthprod.examzify.com

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