

New York State Property and Casualty Licensing 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

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. Which of the following is a requirement for an applicant to declare as part of their application for an insurance license?**
 - A. That they have no pending legal actions**
 - B. That all statements made are true and complete**
 - C. That they have obtained multiple references**
 - D. That they have prior insurance experience**
- 2. What is the principle of "insurable interest"?**
 - A. The requirement to have a potential for profit from the insured item**
 - B. The necessity of having a legitimate interest in the property being insured**
 - C. Having the ability to sell the insurance policy to another party**
 - D. The obligation to inform the insurer of all existing policies**
- 3. What does it mean to "solicit" in insurance terms?**
 - A. To negotiate contracts**
 - B. To recommend coverage options**
 - C. To attempt to sell insurance**
 - D. To process claims for policyholders**
- 4. What is a large number of units having the same or similar exposure to loss called?**
 - A. Risk pool**
 - B. Homogeneous group**
 - C. Claim group**
 - D. Insurance pool**
- 5. What is the difference between primary and excess insurance?**
 - A. Primary insurance is more expensive than excess insurance**
 - B. Excess insurance pays first on a loss**
 - C. Primary insurance pays first, while excess insurance covers after limits are reached**
 - D. They are the same type of insurance coverage**

- 6. What does the term "premium" refer to in an insurance context?**
- A. The amount paid for an insurance policy**
 - B. The total value of a covered asset**
 - C. The fees for filing a claim**
 - D. The minimum coverage required by law**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT typically covered by a standard homeowners policy?**
- A. Fire damage to the home**
 - B. Flood damage**
 - C. Liability for accidents occurring on the property**
 - D. Theft of personal property**
- 8. What does "scheduled personal property coverage" provide?**
- A. Basic coverage for all personal belongings**
 - B. Insurance specifically for high-value items**
 - C. Coverage exclusively for real estate properties**
 - D. Protection against natural disasters only**
- 9. What kind of risks does "all risk" or "open peril" coverage include?**
- A. Only risks that are explicitly excluded**
 - B. Only specific risks listed in the policy**
 - C. All risks of direct physical loss unless specifically excluded**
 - D. Only risks related to natural disasters**
- 10. What is a "loss of use" coverage in a homeowners policy?**
- A. Coverage for theft of personal property**
 - B. Coverage for additional living expenses if the residence is uninhabitable**
 - C. Coverage for natural disasters**
 - D. Coverage for damages to the property structure only**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. C
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 of the following is a requirement for an applicant to declare as part of their application for an insurance license?
- A. That they have no pending legal actions
 - B. That all statements made are true and complete**
 - C. That they have obtained multiple references
 - D. That they have prior insurance experience

In the application for an insurance license, it is essential that all statements made by the applicant are true and complete. This requirement is crucial because insurance companies and regulatory bodies rely on the accuracy of the information provided to assess the applicant's qualifications and integrity. Misrepresentation or omission of material facts can lead to the denial of the application or later repercussions if the license is granted. This principle emphasizes the importance of honesty and thoroughness in the licensing process to maintain the integrity of the insurance industry and protect consumers. The requirement for accuracy aligns with regulatory standards aimed at ensuring that individuals seeking to enter the insurance profession possess a reliable and honest framework to operate within. This commitment to truthful disclosure fosters trust within the industry and with policyholders.

2. What is the principle of "insurable interest"?
- A. The requirement to have a potential for profit from the insured item
 - B. The necessity of having a legitimate interest in the property being insured**
 - C. Having the ability to sell the insurance policy to another party
 - D. The obligation to inform the insurer of all existing policies

The principle of "insurable interest" refers to the necessity of having a legitimate interest in the property being insured. This principle means that the insured party must have a stake in the property or item, such that they would suffer a financial loss if the item were damaged or destroyed. This requirement helps to prevent moral hazard, where individuals might take undue risks if they did not stand to lose anything from damage or loss. In the context of insurance, having insurable interest ensures that the policyholder has a valid reason for purchasing insurance coverage. For instance, a homeowner has an insurable interest in their house because they own it and would be financially affected by its loss. Similarly, this principle applies to other types of insurance, such as life insurance, where the policyholder typically needs to have a legitimate relationship with the insured person. This principle underpins the legality and enforceability of insurance contracts, ensuring that insurance is used as a means of protection rather than as a financial windfall opportunity.

3. What does it mean to "solicit" in insurance terms?

- A. To negotiate contracts
- B. To recommend coverage options
- C. To attempt to sell insurance**
- D. To process claims for policyholders

In insurance terminology, "solicit" specifically refers to the act of attempting to sell insurance. This involves reaching out to potential clients, presenting insurance products, and encouraging them to purchase coverage. Solicitation is a crucial step in the sales process because it sets the stage for building a relationship with customers, understanding their insurance needs, and ultimately guiding them to the right policies for their circumstances. While negotiating contracts and recommending coverage options are also important parts of the insurance sales process, they generally occur after the initial solicitation phase has taken place. Processing claims pertains to a completely different aspect of the insurance business that involves managing customer requests for benefits when a covered loss occurs, which falls outside the scope of what it means to solicit. Thus, the focus on solicitation aligns directly with the goal of getting prospective clients to engage in the purchase of insurance products.

4. What is a large number of units having the same or similar exposure to loss called?

- A. Risk pool
- B. Homogeneous group**
- C. Claim group
- D. Insurance pool

The term describing a large number of units that share the same or similar exposure to loss is known as a homogeneous group. In insurance, the concept is crucial because it allows insurers to statistically assess and predict risks associated with different units. A homogeneous group consists of individuals or entities that have common characteristics or risk profiles, making it easier to calculate premiums and determine coverage needs accurately. This concept represents the foundation of effective risk management. When a group is homogeneous, the risk assessed across its members can be more predictable, which is beneficial for both insurers and policyholders. By pooling these similar risks, insurers can achieve more stability in their assessments and ensure that they can cover claims without imposing excessively high premiums on the insured. In contrast, options such as risk pool, claim group, and insurance pool may not fully encapsulate the characteristic of having uniform exposure to loss. A risk pool represents a broader category that may include heterogeneous risks. The notion of a claim group also does not specifically indicate a similarity in exposure. An insurance pool generally refers to the overall mechanism through which risks are shared among participants but without the emphasis on the similarity of exposure to loss. Hence, the correct answer emphasizes the importance of uniformity in risk profile for effective insurance practices.

5. What is the difference between primary and excess insurance?

- A. Primary insurance is more expensive than excess insurance**
- B. Excess insurance pays first on a loss**
- C. Primary insurance pays first, while excess insurance covers after limits are reached**
- D. They are the same type of insurance coverage**

Primary insurance and excess insurance serve distinct roles in the hierarchy of coverage, which is essential to understand when managing risk. Primary insurance is designed to cover losses up to a specified limit, and it is the first layer of coverage that pays out when a claim is filed. This means that when a loss occurs, the primary insurance policy will respond and provide coverage until the limits of that policy are exhausted. Excess insurance, on the other hand, is structured to provide additional coverage only after the limits of the primary insurance are reached. It kicks in to cover losses that exceed the primary policy's limits, which can be crucial for ensuring broader protection against significant liabilities or damages. Therefore, the distinction is clear: while primary insurance takes on the initial responsibility of paying for losses, excess insurance provides an additional layer of protection once those initial limits have been surpassed. This complementary relationship between the two types of coverage is vital for comprehensive risk management strategies.

6. What does the term "premium" refer to in an insurance context?

- A. The amount paid for an insurance policy**
- B. The total value of a covered asset**
- C. The fees for filing a claim**
- D. The minimum coverage required by law**

In the context of insurance, the term "premium" refers to the amount paid for an insurance policy. This is the cost that policyholders must pay to retain coverage for a specified period, typically expressed on an annual or monthly basis. The premium is determined based on various factors, such as the type of insurance, the insured's risk profile, and the coverage limits selected. Understanding this term is crucial because the premium is essentially the financial commitment a policyholder makes to secure protection against potential losses, ensuring that they have financial assistance in the event of an insured incident. This helps to illustrate how insurance operates as a risk management tool, allowing individuals and businesses to share and mitigate risks through the pooling of resources in exchange for these paid premiums. The other options refer to different aspects of insurance but do not accurately describe what a premium is.

7. Which of the following is NOT typically covered by a standard homeowners policy?

- A. Fire damage to the home**
- B. Flood damage**
- C. Liability for accidents occurring on the property**
- D. Theft of personal property**

A standard homeowners policy is designed to provide a range of coverages for homeowners, including specific protections against various risks. Among the typical protections included are fire damage to the home, liability for accidents that occur on the property, and theft of personal property. Flood damage, however, is not included in a standard homeowners policy. This is largely due to the specific nature of flood risks, which can vary significantly from one geographic area to another and often exceed the capabilities of a typical policy's coverage limits. Because of the distinct characteristics of flood damage and its potential for devastating impact, it is often insured separately through a specialized flood insurance policy provided by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) or private insurers. This system allows for better management of flood risk and coverage options tailored for those living in flood-prone areas. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify why flood damage is specifically excluded from a standard homeowners policy while the other mentioned risks—fire, liability, and theft—are standard provisions included to protect homeowners against common perils and liabilities associated with homeownership.

8. What does "scheduled personal property coverage" provide?

- A. Basic coverage for all personal belongings**
- B. Insurance specifically for high-value items**
- C. Coverage exclusively for real estate properties**
- D. Protection against natural disasters only**

Scheduled personal property coverage provides insurance specifically for high-value items. This type of coverage is designed to extend protection to individual items that may exceed the limits of standard homeowners or renters insurance policies. These items often include valuable assets such as jewelry, fine art, collectibles, or high-end electronics, which need a higher level of protection due to their value or the risks associated with their ownership. Scheduled personal property coverage allows policyholders to list these items, often providing the insured amount and specific information for each item. This can be beneficial because it typically covers loss from a wider range of perils than standard coverage, and may also include coverage for theft, loss, or damage that might not be fully covered under a general policy. Additionally, scheduled coverage may not require a deductible, making it a more attractive option for protecting valuable possessions. The other choices do not accurately reflect the function of scheduled personal property coverage. Basic coverage typically doesn't specifically cater to high-value items but rather provides a blanket amount for personal belongings in general. Coverage exclusively for real estate properties pertains to different insurance policies, such as those for dwelling coverage. Finally, protection against natural disasters represents a form of insurance that deals with specific types of peril and does not align with the purpose of scheduled personal

9. What kind of risks does "all risk" or "open peril" coverage include?

- A. Only risks that are explicitly excluded**
- B. Only specific risks listed in the policy**
- C. All risks of direct physical loss unless specifically excluded**
- D. Only risks related to natural disasters**

"All risk" or "open peril" coverage includes all risks of direct physical loss unless specifically excluded by the policy. This type of coverage is comprehensive in nature, meaning it provides protection against a wide range of potential losses and damages. It is essential for policyholders to understand that this coverage does not protect against everything, but rather it covers any risk that is not specifically stated as excluded in the policy documents. For example, if a situation arises that results in a loss that is not mentioned in the list of exclusions, the policyholder would be covered under all risk coverage. The benefit of this type of insurance is its extensive breadth of protection, offering more security and peace of mind to the insured. In contrast, other options focus either on exclusions or specific risks, which would significantly limit the scope of coverage. The notion of only protecting against risks that are explicitly excluded or just a list of specific risks is contrary to the fundamental principle of "all risk" coverage. The limited coverage concepts would not provide the same level of protection that an all risk policy offers.

10. What is a "loss of use" coverage in a homeowners policy?

- A. Coverage for theft of personal property**
- B. Coverage for additional living expenses if the residence is uninhabitable**
- C. Coverage for natural disasters**
- D. Coverage for damages to the property structure only**

"Loss of use" coverage in a homeowners policy pertains specifically to the situation where a residence becomes uninhabitable due to a covered peril. This type of coverage is designed to help homeowners manage additional living expenses incurred when they cannot live in their home. For example, if a fire renders the property uninhabitable, "loss of use" coverage would help pay for temporary accommodation and related expenses such as meals and transportation during the repair process. This coverage is essential for homeowners because it alleviates the financial burden of having to find alternative living arrangements while ensuring that their daily living needs are met until their home is restored to livable conditions. It is distinct from other types of coverage that may focus on personal property, structural damage, or specific perils like natural disasters.

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://newyorkpropertycasualtylicensing.examzify.com>

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