

Ohio Life Insurance Practice exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. What are Modified Endowment Contracts (MECs) primarily related to?**
 - A. Low premium insurance policies**
 - B. High contributions made in the first seven years**
 - C. Policies that fail to provide any death benefits**
 - D. Pension funds**

- 2. Which of the following is a characteristic of convertible term policies?**
 - A. They offer cash value accumulation**
 - B. They require a physical exam for conversion**
 - C. They allow conversion to whole life insurance**
 - D. They expire at the end of the policy term**

- 3. How are traditional IRA contributions treated for tax purposes?**
 - A. Not tax-deductible and taxed upon withdrawal**
 - B. Tax deductible and taxed upon withdrawal**
 - C. Tax free at the time of contribution**
 - D. Taxed during the accumulation phase**

- 4. What term describes anything that might cause an increase in premium for an insurance policy?**
 - A. Policy dividends**
 - B. Contract amendments**
 - C. Underwriting adjustments**
 - D. Changes to the face amount**

- 5. Which statement best describes a characteristic of a Last Survivor policy?**
 - A. It is issued to individuals without beneficiary designations**
 - B. It pays benefits only after the first insured passes away**
 - C. It involves two lives and pays upon the second death**
 - D. It serves as a common type of whole life insurance**

6. What happens when a policyholder fails to pay their premium on time and has APL?

- A. The policy is cancelled immediately**
- B. The policy lapses, and the benefit is lost**
- C. The cash value is borrowed to cover the premium**
- D. The premium payment is postponed**

7. What is the purpose of the Execution Clause in a life insurance policy?

- A. To outline the policy's premium payment schedule**
- B. To specify the proof required for collecting benefits**
- C. To detail the obligations of the insurance company**
- D. To determine the interest rates for loans against the policy**

8. What is one key feature of the Cost of Living Rider?

- A. It guarantees the insured's income**
- B. It allows adjustment of premium payments**
- C. It enables the policy benefit amount to keep pace with inflation**
- D. It limits policy changes to every five years**

9. Which of the following describes the characteristics of a Roth IRA?

- A. Contributions are tax-deductible**
- B. Contributions are limited and not tax-deductible**
- C. All contributions are tax-exempt**
- D. No contribution limits apply**

10. What does APL stand for in life insurance terms?

- A. Annual Policy Loans**
- B. Automatic Premium Loans**
- C. Accelerated Payment Loans**
- D. Accidental Policy Loans**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are Modified Endowment Contracts (MECs) primarily related to?

- A. Low premium insurance policies**
- B. High contributions made in the first seven years**
- C. Policies that fail to provide any death benefits**
- D. Pension funds**

Modified Endowment Contracts (MECs) are primarily related to high contributions made in the first seven years of the policy. Specifically, the IRS has established guidelines that limit the amount of money that can be contributed to a life insurance policy in the early years without it being classified as a MEC. When a policy is classified as a MEC, it means that it has failed the "7-pay test," which assesses whether the total premiums paid exceed the amount that would have been paid for a seven-year period based on a specified premium schedule. Once a policy is deemed a MEC, it is subject to different tax treatment, notably regarding the taxation of distributions from the policy. Withdrawals and loans taken from a MEC can be taxable, and they may also incur a 10% penalty if the policyholder is under age 59½. Understanding the ramifications of a policy being classified as a MEC is critical for policyholders who are considering making significant contributions early in the life of the policy.

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of convertible term policies?

- A. They offer cash value accumulation**
- B. They require a physical exam for conversion**
- C. They allow conversion to whole life insurance**
- D. They expire at the end of the policy term**

Convertible term policies are designed with the ability for policyholders to convert their term insurance into a permanent life insurance policy, such as whole life insurance, without having to provide evidence of insurability. This means that even if the insured's health has deteriorated, they can still convert their policy, which protects them from the risk of being uninsurable later on. This feature provides flexibility and peace of mind, making it a significant aspect of convertible term policies. The other options present misunderstandings of convertible term policies. Unlike permanent policies, convertible term policies do not accumulate cash value, nor do they typically require a physical exam for conversion. Additionally, while they do have a specified term, the primary benefit is the conversion feature rather than the expiration of coverage.

3. How are traditional IRA contributions treated for tax purposes?

- A. Not tax-deductible and taxed upon withdrawal
- B. Tax deductible and taxed upon withdrawal**
- C. Tax free at the time of contribution
- D. Taxed during the accumulation phase

Traditional IRA contributions are generally tax-deductible for the individual making the contribution, which means that the amount contributed can be deducted from taxable income for the year in which the contribution is made. This tax deduction allows individuals to lower their immediate tax liability. When it comes to distributions from a traditional IRA, those funds are taxed as ordinary income at the individual's current income tax rate at the time of withdrawal. This deferral of taxes on contributions and the growth of investments within the IRA continues until withdrawals are made, typically during retirement when the individual may be in a lower tax bracket. Therefore, contributions to a traditional IRA provide immediate tax benefits, and the subsequent taxation upon withdrawal aligns with how the account is structured to incentivize retirement savings. In summary, the hallmark of a traditional IRA is its ability to offer tax-deductible contributions while also deferring taxes until funds are withdrawn, which is reflected in the correct answer.

4. What term describes anything that might cause an increase in premium for an insurance policy?

- A. Policy dividends
- B. Contract amendments
- C. Underwriting adjustments
- D. Changes to the face amount**

The correct term that describes anything that might cause an increase in premium for an insurance policy is underwriting adjustments. Underwriting is the process by which insurers assess risk and determine the appropriate premium for a policyholder based on various factors such as age, health status, occupation, and lifestyle choices. If any conditions or factors change that increase the perceived risk to the insurer, it may lead to an adjustment in the premium. Understanding this concept is crucial because it highlights how insurers evaluate risk and the implications for policyholders. For example, if a policyholder experiences a significant change in health or lifestyle that increases their risk profile, the underwriting process may result in a higher premium.

5. Which statement best describes a characteristic of a Last Survivor policy?

- A. It is issued to individuals without beneficiary designations**
- B. It pays benefits only after the first insured passes away**
- C. It involves two lives and pays upon the second death**
- D. It serves as a common type of whole life insurance**

A Last Survivor policy is specifically designed to cover two individuals and pays out the death benefit only upon the death of the second insured. This characteristic makes it distinct from other life insurance policies that pay benefits upon the death of the first insured. Such policies are often used in estate planning strategies, particularly for couples, to ensure that sufficient funds are available to cover estate taxes or provide for heirs after both individuals have passed away. This feature aligns with the goal of providing financial security to beneficiaries after the second individual's death, thus emphasizing the importance of planning around the timing and needs of beneficiaries in a comprehensive estate plan.

6. What happens when a policyholder fails to pay their premium on time and has APL?

- A. The policy is cancelled immediately**
- B. The policy lapses, and the benefit is lost**
- C. The cash value is borrowed to cover the premium**
- D. The premium payment is postponed**

When a policyholder has an Automatic Premium Loan (APL) feature in their policy and fails to pay their premium on time, the cash value of the policy is used to cover the premium automatically. APL is designed to prevent the policy from lapsing due to missed premium payments. This feature allows the insurer to take out a loan against the policy's cash value to cover the unpaid premium, ensuring that the coverage remains in force even if the policyholder forgets or is unable to pay the premium on the due date. While this results in the policy being active, it also means that the amount borrowed will decrease the cash value and the death benefit until it is repaid, potentially making it a financial consideration for the policyholder in the future. In contrast, the other scenarios involve more immediate or severe consequences that would occur without an APL, such as immediate cancellation or lapsing of the policy, which would not apply here due to the protective nature of APL.

7. What is the purpose of the Execution Clause in a life insurance policy?

- A. To outline the policy's premium payment schedule
- B. To specify the proof required for collecting benefits**
- C. To detail the obligations of the insurance company
- D. To determine the interest rates for loans against the policy

The Execution Clause in a life insurance policy serves a crucial role in establishing the requirements for a claimant to access benefits upon the insured event occurring, such as the death of the policyholder. It outlines the necessary procedures and documentation that beneficiaries must provide to prove their entitlement to the policy's benefits. This typically includes specifying the types of proof that are acceptable, such as a death certificate or other identification documentation that confirms the claim. This clause ensures that both the insurer and the beneficiaries understand the steps that need to be taken for claims processing, thereby providing clarity and protecting the rights of both parties. While the other options relate to different aspects of a life insurance policy, none of them address the specific purpose of detailing proof requirements for collecting benefits, which is the fundamental role of the Execution Clause.

8. What is one key feature of the Cost of Living Rider?

- A. It guarantees the insured's income
- B. It allows adjustment of premium payments
- C. It enables the policy benefit amount to keep pace with inflation**
- D. It limits policy changes to every five years

One key feature of the Cost of Living Rider is that it enables the policy benefit amount to keep pace with inflation. This rider is particularly important because inflation can erode the purchasing power of money over time, which means that a fixed benefit amount may not be sufficient to cover the needs of beneficiaries in the future. The Cost of Living Rider adjusts the death benefit based on changes in the Consumer Price Index or another inflation measure, ensuring that as the cost of living rises, the policy benefits keep pace accordingly. This helps provide assurance that the coverage maintains its value throughout the life of the policy. The other options, while relevant to insurance and policy features, do not accurately describe the primary function of the Cost of Living Rider. Guarantees of income, adjustments to premium payments, and restrictions on policy changes to certain intervals address different aspects of insurance policy structures and do not pertain directly to the inflation-adjustment purpose of the Cost of Living Rider.

9. Which of the following describes the characteristics of a Roth IRA?

- A. Contributions are tax-deductible**
- B. Contributions are limited and not tax-deductible**
- C. All contributions are tax-exempt**
- D. No contribution limits apply**

The characteristic that aligns with a Roth IRA is that contributions are limited and not tax-deductible. This means that while you can contribute only up to a certain amount each year (which is set by the IRS and may vary based on your age and income), the contributions made to a Roth IRA do not reduce your taxable income for the year they are made. Instead, the advantage of a Roth IRA lies in the fact that any qualified withdrawals, including earnings, are tax-free in retirement. In contrast, traditional IRAs allow for tax-deductible contributions but have different tax implications when distributions are taken during retirement. Options that suggest either all contributions are tax-exempt or there are no contribution limits do not accurately reflect the rules governing Roth IRAs. Therefore, the correct understanding is that contributions are capped at a certain limit and do not provide a tax deduction at the time of contribution.

10. What does APL stand for in life insurance terms?

- A. Annual Policy Loans**
- B. Automatic Premium Loans**
- C. Accelerated Payment Loans**
- D. Accidental Policy Loans**

In life insurance, APL stands for Automatic Premium Loans. This is a provision that allows an insurer to automatically withdraw funds from the policy's cash value to cover any unpaid premiums at the end of a grace period. If the policyholder hasn't made a premium payment, instead of allowing the policy to lapse, the insurance company will use the accumulated cash value to pay the premium on behalf of the policyholder. This feature can help maintain coverage even if the insured encounters financial difficulties that prevent timely premium payments, ensuring that the policy remains in force without requiring immediate action from the policyholder. Other choices do not accurately represent the widely recognized acronym APL in the context of life insurance. For example, Annual Policy Loans might suggest borrowing against the policy in a more regular schedule but do not reflect the automatic aspect. Accelerated Payment Loans imply an expedited repayment system but are also not aligned with the defined term. Accidental Policy Loans does not correspond to any standard terminology in life insurance.

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://ohlifeinsurance.examzify.com>

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

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