

Ohio Property and Casualty Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. Which form of agent authority does not require express permission from the insurer?**
 - A. Implied Authority**
 - B. Express Authority**
 - C. Apparent Authority**
 - D. Limited Authority**
- 2. What illegal act is committed when a company falsely claims possession of funds for claims payments?**
 - A. Fraud**
 - B. Misrepresentation**
 - C. Deception**
 - D. Negligence**
- 3. What are the two parts of Garage Liability Coverage?**
 - A. Garage Operations-Covered Autos and Garage Insurance**
 - B. Liability Coverage and Comprehensive Coverage**
 - C. Garage Operations-Covered Autos and Garage Operations-Other than Covered Autos**
 - D. Physical Damage Coverage and Property Damage Coverage**
- 4. What do numerical symbols represent in auto policies?**
 - A. They indicate the market value of the vehicle**
 - B. They define the type of vehicle insured for specific coverages**
 - C. They represent the number of policyholders in a household**
 - D. They denote the claim history of the vehicle**
- 5. What type of risk involves both the possibility of loss and profit?**
 - A. Pure Risk**
 - B. Speculative Risk**
 - C. Systematic Risk**
 - D. Basic Risk**

- 6. What does the term "reasonable expectations" refer to in insurance?**
- A. Market-standard coverage amounts**
 - B. Certain expectations for coverage based on various sources**
 - C. Maximum limits of a policy**
 - D. Liability acceptance by the insured**
- 7. Who does the Garage Coverage form insure?**
- A. Private vehicle owners**
 - B. Auto dealers, service stations, and auto repair shops**
 - C. Rental car agencies**
 - D. Insurance adjusters**
- 8. How are dwelling and other structures protected under an HO-3 policy?**
- A. On a named peril basis**
 - B. On an open-peril basis**
 - C. Only for structural damages**
 - D. On a broad coverage basis**
- 9. Which Homeowners coverage is considered the most limited?**
- A. HO-2 (Broad Form)**
 - B. HO-3 (Special Form)**
 - C. HO-5 (Comprehensive Form)**
 - D. HO-8 (Modified Homeowners)**
- 10. Who is allowed to share in the commission from the sale of an insurance policy?**
- A. Any individual involved in the transaction**
 - B. Only producers properly licensed for the type of insurance transaction**
 - C. Insurance company officers**
 - D. Independent brokers not affiliated with the insurer**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which form of agent authority does not require express permission from the insurer?

- A. Implied Authority**
- B. Express Authority**
- C. Apparent Authority**
- D. Limited Authority**

Implied authority refers to the powers that an insurance agent possesses without explicit instructions from the insurer. This authority arises from the nature of the agent's role and is assumed to exist due to the responsibilities typically associated with that position. For instance, if an agent is given the task of selling insurance policies, it is understood that they have the authority to negotiate terms and bind coverage in situations that reasonably align with their duties, even if those specific actions weren't directly authorized. This type of authority allows agents to operate efficiently within their roles, facilitating swift transactions and responses to client needs, without the constant need to seek express permission for everyday decision-making. Consequently, it streamlines the process of insurance sales and customer service, as they can act in the best interest of both the client and the insurer based on the broad scope of their assigned responsibilities. In contrast, express authority requires clear and direct permission from the insurer for specific actions. Apparent authority involves the perceptions of third parties and what powers they believe an agent possesses based on the insurer's conduct, while limited authority defines constraints placed on an agent's abilities. Each of these forms has its distinct characteristics, but implied authority stands out by allowing agents to fulfill their roles without the need for express consent for every

2. What illegal act is committed when a company falsely claims possession of funds for claims payments?

- A. Fraud**
- B. Misrepresentation**
- C. Deception**
- D. Negligence**

The act of falsely claiming possession of funds for claims payments is categorized as misrepresentation. Misrepresentation involves providing false or misleading information, which can lead others to form incorrect beliefs or make decisions that they otherwise might not have made. In this context, a company that falsely asserts it has the necessary funds for claims is essentially misleading policyholders or claimants about its financial capacity to meet obligations. This behavior can erode trust and undermine the integrity of the insurance process, as stakeholders rely on accurate information regarding an insurer's ability to pay claims. Misrepresentation can have serious legal implications, as it constitutes a form of dishonesty that can lead to financial harm for those relying on the company's claims. While fraud could also be considered, it typically implies a deliberate intention to deceive for gain, which may make the distinction between misrepresentation and fraud nuanced depending on the context. Other terms like deception and negligence do not precisely capture the essence of falsely representing the availability of funds in a clear legal or financial context. Deception is more of a broad term that may encompass various forms of misleading actions, and negligence speaks to a failure to meet a standard of care rather than intentional misstatements.

- 3. What are the two parts of Garage Liability Coverage?**
- A. Garage Operations-Covered Autos and Garage Insurance**
 - B. Liability Coverage and Comprehensive Coverage**
 - C. Garage Operations-Covered Autos and Garage Operations-Other than Covered Autos**
 - D. Physical Damage Coverage and Property Damage Coverage**

Garage Liability Coverage is designed specifically for businesses involved in the automotive industry, such as car dealerships, repair shops, and service stations. It primarily addresses risks associated with garage operations and provides essential protection for both the vehicles on the premises and those operated by the business. The correct answer identifies two key components of Garage Liability Coverage: "Garage Operations-Covered Autos" and "Garage Operations-Other than Covered Autos." "Garage Operations-Covered Autos" refers to incidents involving vehicles that are owned by the business or for which the business has custody and control, such as cars in for repairs or storage. This aspect ensures that any liability arising from the operation of these vehicles is covered. "Garage Operations-Other than Covered Autos" encompasses liability for non-owned vehicles that may be on the premises, such as cars belonging to customers or employees. This part of the coverage is crucial as it protects the business from liabilities arising in the conduct of its operations, even when those operations do not directly involve the company's own vehicles. By combining coverage for both owned vehicles and non-owned vehicles, this part of Garage Liability Coverage provides comprehensive protection, which is essential for businesses in the automotive sector to mitigate their risk exposure effectively.

- 4. What do numerical symbols represent in auto policies?**
- A. They indicate the market value of the vehicle**
 - B. They define the type of vehicle insured for specific coverages**
 - C. They represent the number of policyholders in a household**
 - D. They denote the claim history of the vehicle**

In auto insurance policies, numerical symbols are utilized to define the specific types of vehicles that are insured under various coverages. This classification helps both the insurer and the insured to clearly understand the scope of the coverage provided for each vehicle, including elements such as liability limits, comprehensive coverage, and collision coverage. By using numerical symbols, insurance companies can streamline the policy creation process and ensure that all parties are aware of the protection afforded to each vehicle based on its characteristics and underwriting criteria. This is essential for correct policy application and for proper risk assessment, allowing for tailored insurance solutions that meet different vehicle needs.

5. What type of risk involves both the possibility of loss and profit?

A. Pure Risk

B. Speculative Risk

C. Systematic Risk

D. Basic Risk

The correct choice is speculative risk, which involves situations where there is both the possibility of loss and the potential for profit. This type of risk is typically associated with investments and business ventures, where the outcomes can lead to financial gain or loss. For example, investing in stocks carries speculative risk because the value can rise, offering profits, or fall, resulting in losses. In contrast, pure risk only involves the probability of loss or no change, where there is no potential for profit. Examples of pure risk include natural disasters, theft, or liability claims, where the circumstances can only lead to a loss. Systematic risk refers to the risk inherent to the entire market or an entire market segment, often influenced by external factors like economic events, and does not specifically imply the possibility of profit. Basic risk is a term typically used in the context of hedging strategies, referring to the risk that the price of a hedging instrument does not move in perfect correlation with the price of the asset being hedged. Thus, speculative risk is distinct in that it allows for the possibility of earning a return, while the others do not encompass this aspect.

6. What does the term "reasonable expectations" refer to in insurance?

A. Market-standard coverage amounts

B. Certain expectations for coverage based on various sources

C. Maximum limits of a policy

D. Liability acceptance by the insured

The term "reasonable expectations" in the context of insurance specifically refers to the notion that policyholders have certain expectations regarding the coverage provided by their insurance policy, based on various factors such as marketing materials, agent representations, and the overall context in which the policy was sold. This principle underscores the idea that insurance products should not only reflect the literal terms in the policy but also align with what a reasonable person would expect from that coverage. When consumers purchase insurance, they often rely on the assurances that the coverage will protect them in certain situations, even if not explicitly stated in the policy language. Courts may consider these reasonable expectations when interpreting policies, especially in cases of ambiguity. This helps to ensure that consumers are treated fairly and that they receive the benefits they anticipated when they entered into the insurance contract. In contrast, the other choices do not encapsulate the essence of "reasonable expectations." While market-standard coverage amounts may influence what a customer expects, they do not define the principle itself. Maximum limits of a policy refer to the caps on the amount an insurer will pay for a claim, and liability acceptance by the insured relates more to the terms of agreeing to accept certain risks rather than expectations about coverage.

7. Who does the Garage Coverage form insure?

- A. Private vehicle owners
- B. Auto dealers, service stations, and auto repair shops**
- C. Rental car agencies
- D. Insurance adjusters

The Garage Coverage form is specifically designed to provide insurance coverage for businesses engaged in the sale, repair, and servicing of vehicles. This includes auto dealers, service stations, and auto repair shops. These entities often handle a variety of vehicles and take on specific risks associated with both the premises and the vehicles themselves, such as physical damage, liability for accidents, and theft. The coverage is tailored to protect against liabilities that can arise in a garage or automotive business environment, which are not covered under standard personal auto insurance. This may include coverage for vehicles that are parked at the business, those owned by customers, and damages that might occur while servicing or test-driving vehicles. Other options provided, such as private vehicle owners, rental car agencies, and insurance adjusters, do not align with the specific coverage tailored for garage operations. Each of these groups has different insurance needs that are typically met by personal auto policies or specialized insurance products, rather than a Garage Coverage form.

8. How are dwelling and other structures protected under an HO-3 policy?

- A. On a named peril basis
- B. On an open-peril basis**
- C. Only for structural damages
- D. On a broad coverage basis

Under an HO-3 policy, dwelling and other structures are protected on an open-peril basis. This means that coverage is provided for any risk of physical loss or damage to the dwelling and its structures unless specifically excluded by the policy. This broad level of protection is a key feature of the HO-3 policy, offering homeowners peace of mind that most types of damage will be covered without having to worry about whether a specific peril is included, as long as it is not explicitly excluded. The benefit of an open-peril approach is that it typically allows for a more comprehensive safety net against potential threats to the property. Homeowners can rest assured that their investment is safeguarded from a wide range of unforeseen events, offering greater financial security in times of loss or damage. The distinction from other types of coverage that may only cover named perils, or have limitations regarding the types of damage covered, highlights the comprehensive nature of the protection offered by an HO-3 policy.

9. Which Homeowners coverage is considered the most limited?

- A. HO-2 (Broad Form)**
- B. HO-3 (Special Form)**
- C. HO-5 (Comprehensive Form)**
- D. HO-8 (Modified Homeowners)**

The HO-8 Modified Homeowners coverage is regarded as the most limited among the homeowners insurance forms for several reasons. This type of policy is designed specifically for older homes or those that may not meet current construction standards, often because the replacement cost of the property exceeds the market value. As a result, HO-8 policies typically provide coverage on a named peril basis, meaning they only cover specific perils that are explicitly listed in the policy. This contrasts with the other forms, like HO-2, HO-3, and HO-5, which provide broader levels of protection. For instance, the HO-2 covers a set list of perils (the named perils) but is still more comprehensive than HO-8. The HO-3, which is the most commonly used form, offers open peril coverage for the dwelling (meaning it covers everything except what is specifically excluded), and the HO-5 provides even broader coverage with fewer exclusions. The limitations of coverage in HO-8 policies extend not only to the perils covered but also to the ways in which damages are evaluated and compensated, often relying on actual cash value rather than replacement cost, further emphasizing its limited nature. Thus, for homeowners seeking the broadest protection, the HO

10. Who is allowed to share in the commission from the sale of an insurance policy?

- A. Any individual involved in the transaction**
- B. Only producers properly licensed for the type of insurance transaction**
- C. Insurance company officers**
- D. Independent brokers not affiliated with the insurer**

Only producers who are properly licensed for the type of insurance transaction are allowed to share in the commission from the sale of an insurance policy. This regulation exists to ensure that individuals involved in the insurance industry have met the necessary qualifications and adhere to the standards established by state laws and regulations. Licensing typically involves completing specific educational requirements, passing exams, and maintaining continuing education to keep their knowledge current. This requirement serves to protect consumers by ensuring that licensed producers are knowledgeable about the products they sell and can provide appropriate guidance to clients. Individuals or entities without the appropriate licenses may not have undergone the same scrutiny and training, which poses a risk to consumers who rely on expert advice for their insurance needs. In this context, while individuals such as insurance company officers and independent brokers may play different roles within the insurance process, they are not necessarily entitled to commissions unless they hold the appropriate licenses for specific transactions.

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://ohpropertycasualty.examzify.com>

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