

Rhode Island Pre-Licensing Life & Health Insurance Practice Test (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,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which of the following is essential for producers who hold Property Casualty authority?**
 - A. Meeting the age requirement**
 - B. Completion of timely continuing education credits**
 - C. Obtaining an additional license**
 - D. Passing a comprehensive exam**

- 2. Advising a proposed insured that the required premium is lower than it actually would be, given the correct rate classification, is an example of?**
 - A. Omission**
 - B. Misrepresentation**
 - C. Fraud**
 - D. Negligence**

- 3. What type of life policy has a death benefit that adjusts periodically and is written for a specific period of time?**
 - A. Whole life**
 - B. Level term**
 - C. Decreasing term**
 - D. Universal life**

- 4. K receives a receipt stating coverage begins immediately if the application is approved. What type of receipt was used?**
 - A. Binding receipt**
 - B. Conditional receipt**
 - C. Temporary receipt**
 - D. Final receipt**

- 5. Which process does NOT involve the underwriting process?**
 - A. Policy issuance**
 - B. Policy loan**
 - C. Premium calculation**
 - D. Risk assessment**

6. In life insurance, what is often necessary for a policy to be enforceable?

- A. Premium payments**
- B. Insurable interest**
- C. Age of applicant**
- D. Health questionnaire**

7. What type of life insurance protects the policyholder for a specific term and does not accumulate cash value?

- A. Whole life insurance**
- B. Term life insurance**
- C. Universal life insurance**
- D. Variable life insurance**

8. K owns a Whole Life policy. If K wants an increasing Death Benefit to protect against inflation, which Dividend Option should she select?

- A. Cash Value Accumulation**
- B. Paid-Up Additional Insurance**
- C. Term Insurance Rider**
- D. Enhanced Cash Benefit**

9. If a producer notices that 5 questions on a life application were not answered, what should they do?

- A. Set up a meeting with the applicant to answer the remaining questions**
- B. Submit the application as is**
- C. Contact the insurer for advice**
- D. Cancel the application**

10. How are interests on death proceeds initiated according to insurance guidelines?

- A. Upon settlement of claims**
- B. After appeal processes**
- C. At the date of death**
- D. After 30 days of death**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is essential for producers who hold Property Casualty authority?

- A. Meeting the age requirement**
- B. Completion of timely continuing education credits**
- C. Obtaining an additional license**
- D. Passing a comprehensive exam**

Producers with Property Casualty authority must complete timely continuing education credits as an important aspect of maintaining their licensure. Continuing education ensures that insurance professionals stay current with the latest industry regulations, practices, and products. This ongoing education is critical because the insurance landscape can change frequently due to new laws, technological advancements, and evolving market conditions. By fulfilling continuing education requirements, producers demonstrate their commitment to professional development and enhance their ability to serve clients effectively. This requirement also helps to ensure that they have the most updated knowledge to provide accurate information and guidance in their field. Maintaining this education is often a prerequisite for license renewal, making it a vital element of a producer's responsibilities.

2. Advising a proposed insured that the required premium is lower than it actually would be, given the correct rate classification, is an example of?

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

Advising a proposed insured that the required premium is lower than it actually would be, given the correct rate classification, is an example of misrepresentation. Misrepresentation occurs when false or misleading information is provided, either intentionally or unintentionally, which can influence the decision-making of the insured. In this scenario, conveying an incorrect premium amount directly affects the understanding and expectations of the prospective insured regarding their insurance costs. It is important to recognize that providing correct and accurate information is essential in the insurance industry to uphold ethical standards and protect consumers. Misrepresentation can lead to significant issues, including policy cancellations or claims being denied due to discrepancies in the information provided at the outset. Therefore, it is crucial for insurance professionals to present accurate details about premiums and classifications to avoid any potential misleading of clients.

3. What type of life policy has a death benefit that adjusts periodically and is written for a specific period of time?

- A. Whole life**
- B. Level term**
- C. Decreasing term**
- D. Universal life**

A decreasing term life insurance policy is designed with a death benefit that diminishes over time. This type of policy is typically set for a specific duration, providing coverage for a certain period, such as 10, 15, or 20 years. It's commonly used to align with temporary financial obligations, such as a mortgage or a loan, where the risk decreases as the principal balance is paid off. With this structure, the initial death benefit is at its highest when the policy is purchased, but as time progresses, the value of the benefit decreases at a fixed rate. This feature serves to provide a cost-effective insurance solution for individuals anticipating lower financial responsibilities in the future. Whole life insurance provides a level death benefit and builds cash value over the life of the policy, while level term policies offer a constant death benefit throughout the entire term. Universal life policies, on the other hand, offer flexible premiums and death benefits but also do not possess the decreasing benefit characteristic found in decreasing term policies.

4. K receives a receipt stating coverage begins immediately if the application is approved. What type of receipt was used?

- A. Binding receipt**
- B. Conditional receipt**
- C. Temporary receipt**
- D. Final receipt**

The situation described indicates that K received a receipt which specifies that coverage begins immediately upon approval of the application. This aligns with the definition of a conditional receipt, which is issued by an insurer when an applicant submits an application for insurance along with the initial premium. The coverage is contingent upon the acceptance of the application by the insurer. In this case, the key aspect is that the coverage becomes effective immediately if the insurer later approves the application. This makes it conditional because the effectiveness of the coverage relies on the underwriting decision of the insurance company. If the company ultimately decides to reject the application, then the coverage would not go into effect. While binding receipts can provide immediate coverage without conditions, the description here suggests that there is a requirement for the application to be approved first. Therefore, since the receipt mentioned specifically requires approval for coverage to take effect, it classifies it as a conditional receipt.

5. Which process does NOT involve the underwriting process?

- A. Policy issuance**
- B. Policy loan**
- C. Premium calculation**
- D. Risk assessment**

The process of policy loan does not involve the underwriting process. Underwriting is primarily concerned with evaluating the risks associated with insuring an individual to determine whether to accept the insurance application and under what terms. This involves risk assessment and is crucial when calculating premiums. Policy issuance occurs after underwriting is completed, ensuring that coverage is appropriately aligned with the risk profile established during the underwriting process. Premium calculation is directly linked to underwriting, as it is based on the assessed risk of insuring the applicant. Risk assessment is the core function of underwriting itself, as it involves analyzing the applicant's information to gauge the likelihood of future claims. In contrast, a policy loan is a separate transaction that allows the policyholder to borrow against the cash value of their life insurance policy. This does not involve assessing risk regarding the applicant's insurability but rather utilizes the existing policy structure that has already been underwritten. Thus, it stands apart from the underwriting activities related to the initial issuance of a policy.

6. In life insurance, what is often necessary for a policy to be enforceable?

- A. Premium payments**
- B. Insurable interest**
- C. Age of applicant**
- D. Health questionnaire**

A policy must have insurable interest to be enforceable because it establishes a legitimate reason for the policyholder to obtain insurance on the life of another person. Insurable interest means that the policyholder would suffer a financial loss or incur some form of hardship if the insured were to pass away. This principle is foundational in insurance law, as it helps prevent moral hazards and potential abuse of policies. While premium payments are essential for keeping a policy active, they do not alone make the contract enforceable. Similarly, the age of the applicant can affect the underwriting process and health questionnaires help assess risk, but neither of these factors ensures the policy's enforceability. The critical aspect is that insurable interest must exist at the time the policy is issued, aligning the interests of both parties in the insurance contract.

7. What type of life insurance protects the policyholder for a specific term and does not accumulate cash value?

- A. Whole life insurance**
- B. Term life insurance**
- C. Universal life insurance**
- D. Variable life insurance**

Term life insurance is designed to provide coverage for a specific period, known as the term, which can range from one year to several decades. This type of insurance is primarily focused on death benefits and is less complex than other forms of life insurance. It does not build cash value, meaning that the premiums paid contribute solely to the death benefit and not to any investment or savings component. Because term life insurance is more straightforward, it often comes with lower premiums compared to whole life or other permanent life policies. This makes it an ideal choice for individuals looking for affordable protection for their loved ones during specific periods of financial responsibility, such as while raising children or paying off a mortgage. In contrast, whole life, universal life, and variable life insurances are all types of permanent insurance, which means they offer lifetime protection and accumulate cash value over time. This distinguishes term life insurance as a more temporary solution, emphasizing the protection aspect without the investment component.

8. K owns a Whole Life policy. If K wants an increasing Death Benefit to protect against inflation, which Dividend Option should she select?

- A. Cash Value Accumulation**
- B. Paid-Up Additional Insurance**
- C. Term Insurance Rider**
- D. Enhanced Cash Benefit**

Choosing the Paid-Up Additional Insurance option as a dividend option would be the best choice for K if she desires an increasing death benefit to mitigate the effects of inflation. This option allows policyholders to use dividends to purchase additional coverage. The additional insurance that K acquires is 'paid-up,' meaning she won't have to worry about additional premiums for that extra coverage. This extra coverage increases the total death benefit without increasing ongoing costs, which effectively helps combat inflation by ensuring the death benefit grows over time, keeping pace with the rising cost of living. As K accumulates more paid-up additional insurance through dividends, her overall policy value increases, thereby enhancing her financial protection for her beneficiaries. Overall, this dividend option serves both as an investment in her insurance and as a practical strategy for inflation protection, making it especially suitable for someone who is concerned about the future purchasing power of the death benefit.

9. If a producer notices that 5 questions on a life application were not answered, what should they do?

- A. Set up a meeting with the applicant to answer the remaining questions**
- B. Submit the application as is**
- C. Contact the insurer for advice**
- D. Cancel the application**

In the context of insurance applications, every question is typically important for assessing risk and determining insurability. When a producer identifies that five questions on a life insurance application remain unanswered, the best course of action is to set up a meeting with the applicant to discuss and complete those questions. This approach ensures that the insurer has a full and accurate understanding of the applicant's situation, which is essential for underwriting decisions. Completing the application accurately is not only important for the integrity of the insurance process but also protects the producer and the insurer from potential issues arising from incomplete information. It can prevent delays in processing and avoid complications that can arise if these unanswered questions lead to misunderstandings later on. Ensuring all sections of the application are filled out helps guarantee that the policy complies with the necessary underwriting guidelines and meets the applicant's needs effectively.

10. How are interests on death proceeds initiated according to insurance guidelines?

- A. Upon settlement of claims**
- B. After appeal processes**
- C. At the date of death**
- D. After 30 days of death**

Interests on death proceeds are initiated at the date of death according to insurance guidelines. This means that once the insured person passes away, the death benefit becomes due to the beneficiary. The insurer typically begins accruing interest on the proceeds from that specific date, ensuring that the beneficiaries receive not only the face amount of the policy but also any added interest that may have accumulated during the settlement process. This principle is founded on the idea that the beneficiary is entitled to the funds without unnecessary delay. Since the insurance company acknowledges the claim upon the death of the insured, they begin to calculate interest immediately from that date to compensate the beneficiary for the time they have to wait before they actually receive the funds.

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://riprelicensinglifehealthinsurance.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE