

# West Virginia Property and Casualty Licensing 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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**SAMPLE**

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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. Who primarily benefits from controlled business insurance?"**
  - A. Individuals outside the agent's immediate family**
  - B. Direct clients outside of the agent's employer**
  - C. The agent's immediate family and their employer**
  - D. General public**
- 2. How is property covered under an unendorsed BOP form?**
  - A. Named Peril Basis**
  - B. Open Peril Basis**
  - C. Risk Basis**
  - D. Comprehensive Basis**
- 3. If a family takes their 50-horsepower outboard motorboat to a lake on a trailer towed behind their personal auto, what type of insurance policy covers the boat for physical damages?**
  - A. Homeowners insurance**
  - B. Boatowners insurance**
  - C. Automobile insurance**
  - D. Marine insurance**
- 4. What type of perils do "open peril" policies generally cover?**
  - A. Personal property**
  - B. Dwelling or other structures**
  - C. Liability claims**
  - D. Personal injury claims**
- 5. Which of the following is considered an 'extended coverage' peril?**
  - A. Volcanic eruption**
  - B. Ice and snow weight**
  - C. Glass breakage**
  - D. Flooding**



- 6. An actual lawful and substantial economic interest in the safety or preservation of property from loss is known as what?**
- A. Risk management**
  - B. Insurable interest**
  - C. Property interest**
  - D. Financial interest**
- 7. What broad classification does the special cause of loss form belong to?**
- A. Open peril form**
  - B. Named peril form**
  - C. Basic coverage form**
  - D. Extended coverage form**
- 8. Which type of insurance company is primarily owned by the policyholders?**
- A. Mutual insurance company**
  - B. Stock insurance company**
  - C. Fraternal benefit society**
  - D. General insurance company**
- 9. Which law states that insurers issuing fire insurance policies on real property in West Virginia are liable for the limit of insurance in case of total loss by fire?**
- A. Valued Policy Law**
  - B. Property Insurance Law**
  - C. Fire Coverage Act**
  - D. Insurance Security Act**
- 10. Who is considered the principal in a bid bond?**
- A. The surety**
  - B. The owner**
  - C. The contractor**
  - D. The designer**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Who primarily benefits from controlled business insurance?"**

- A. Individuals outside the agent's immediate family**
- B. Direct clients outside of the agent's employer**
- C. The agent's immediate family and their employer**
- D. General public**

Controlled business insurance refers to a situation where an insurance agent or producer writes a significant portion of their business for clients who are closely related to them, such as family members or people in their social circle. This practice can lead to potential conflicts of interest, as the agent may prioritize the needs of these clients over others. The primary benefit of controlled business insurance goes to the agent's immediate family, as they are typically the individuals directly receiving insurance coverage from the agent. Additionally, the agent's employer can benefit by having a guaranteed stream of business since the agent is likely to sell policies to those close to them. In this context, the other options are less applicable to the concept. Direct clients outside of the agent's employer may not receive the same level of benefit, as they are not the focus of controlled business insurance. Similarly, individuals outside the agent's immediate family might not have the same level of access or preferential treatment. The general public, while still served by agents, is typically not the primary beneficiary in this controlled business environment. Thus, option C accurately captures the main beneficiaries of controlled business insurance.

**2. How is property covered under an unendorsed BOP form?**

- A. Named Peril Basis**
- B. Open Peril Basis**
- C. Risk Basis**
- D. Comprehensive Basis**

In a Business Owners Policy (BOP), property is typically covered on an open peril basis when the form is unendorsed. An open peril policy means that coverage is provided for any risk or peril that is not specifically excluded in the policy wording. This type of coverage offers extensive protection, as it essentially insures against all risks except for those that are explicitly mentioned as exclusions. This approach allows business owners to have peace of mind, knowing that their property is protected against a wide range of potential losses rather than being limited to a predefined set of perils. This comprehensive coverage is particularly beneficial for small to medium-sized businesses, which often face various unexpected risks. The other options, such as named peril or comprehensive basis, offer more limited coverage. Named peril would only cover specific situations listed in the policy, while comprehensive is not a standard designation used in property insurance contexts. Separately, a risk basis is not a recognized terminology in the context of property coverage in insurance policies. Understanding the distinction between open peril and other forms of coverage is crucial for proper risk assessment and policy selection in property insurance.

**3. If a family takes their 50-horsepower outboard motorboat to a lake on a trailer towed behind their personal auto, what type of insurance policy covers the boat for physical damages?**

**A. Homeowners insurance**

**B. Boatowners insurance**

**C. Automobile insurance**

**D. Marine insurance**

Boatowners insurance is specifically designed to provide coverage for physical damages to boats and personal watercraft. This insurance typically covers various types of risks associated with owning and operating a boat, including damages from accidents, theft, vandalism, and certain types of liability protection. Since the question pertains to a 50-horsepower outboard motorboat, it falls under the category of personal watercraft, which is best covered by a boatowners policy. While homeowners insurance may offer limited coverage for personal property, it typically does not provide comprehensive protection for boats, especially if the boat is being used on the water. Automobile insurance primarily focuses on vehicles rather than watercraft and would not provide adequate coverage for damages incurred while the boat is in use. Marine insurance, while it deals with the transportation and use of boats, is often more associated with commercial shipping and larger vessels rather than personal watercraft. In this scenario, boatowners insurance is the most appropriate and comprehensive option to protect the boat from physical damages while it is being towed and when it is in use on the water.

**4. What type of perils do "open peril" policies generally cover?**

**A. Personal property**

**B. Dwelling or other structures**

**C. Liability claims**

**D. Personal injury claims**

Open peril policies, which are also known as all-risk policies, provide coverage for a wide range of risks unless specifically excluded in the policy documents. This means that the policies are designed to protect dwelling and other structures against all types of perils, making them particularly comprehensive in nature. The reason dwelling or other structures is the correct answer lies in the way open peril coverage is structured. These policies are most commonly used for insuring physical property, including homes and commercial buildings, indicating that they protect against any losses stemming from unforeseen events, barring any clearly specified exclusions. While personal property and liability claims are important aspects of insurance policies, those are often addressed through separate types of coverage. For instance, personal property coverage would typically be found under a named peril policy rather than an open peril policy, and liability claims are generally covered under a separate liability policy rather than being a focus of the open peril coverage for dwellings. Personal injury claims also fall outside the typical scope of open peril policies, making the type of peril coverage under these policies particularly tailored to protect physical structures.

**5. Which of the following is considered an 'extended coverage' peril?**

**A. Volcanic eruption**

**B. Ice and snow weight**

**C. Glass breakage**

**D. Flooding**

An 'extended coverage' peril refers to specific risks that go beyond the standard coverage provided in typical property insurance policies. These perils are added to the coverage list in order to protect against certain significant but less common events. Volcanic eruption is classified as an extended coverage peril because it is a catastrophic event that can cause significant damage to properties, yet it is not generally included in the basic coverage of most homeowners or property insurance policies. This peril is recognized for its potential to cause extensive damage, which is why it is essential for insurers to offer it as an optional or additional coverage to policyholders who wish to mitigate risk related to such natural disasters. Other perils mentioned, such as flooding, are often excluded from standard policies entirely, typically requiring separate flood insurance policies. Ice and snow weight and glass breakage may be covered under specific standard policies, but they don't fit into the category of extended coverage perils, as they are more common occurrences that insurers generally address through standard coverage. This distinction highlights the unique nature of volcanic eruptions as a significant risk worth noting when considering extended coverage options.

**6. An actual lawful and substantial economic interest in the safety or preservation of property from loss is known as what?**

**A. Risk management**

**B. Insurable interest**

**C. Property interest**

**D. Financial interest**

The concept being described is known as insurable interest. Insurable interest refers to a situation in which a person or entity has a legitimate economic stake in the preservation or protection of property. This is a crucial principle in insurance as it ensures that the policyholder would suffer a financial loss if the insured property were damaged or destroyed. This requirement is designed to prevent moral hazard by ensuring that individuals or businesses do not take out insurance on items they do not have a vested interest in, which could encourage negligent or harmful behavior towards that property. Insurable interest is typically required at the time the insurance policy is purchased and must exist for a claim to be valid. It reinforces the relationship between the insured and the insured property, emphasizing the importance of having a real, lawful interest in what is being insured. Without insurable interest, insurance contracts could lead to unethical practices or exploitation of the insurance system. The other terms mentioned do not accurately capture this concept. Risk management focuses on identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks, while property interest and financial interest do not convey the specific requirement that one must have a legitimate stake in the property being insured, which is fundamental to the understanding of insurable interest.

**7. What broad classification does the special cause of loss form belong to?**

- A. Open peril form**
- B. Named peril form**
- C. Basic coverage form**
- D. Extended coverage form**

The special cause of loss form belongs to the classification of an open peril form. This type of policy provides coverage for all perils except those specifically excluded in the policy wording. Essentially, it offers the most comprehensive level of protection, as it covers any potential risks unless they are explicitly named as not covered. This contrasts with named peril forms, which only cover specifically listed risks; thus, they are more limited in scope. In this context, recognizing the broad classification is crucial for understanding how insurance policies differ in terms of the scope of coverage. An open peril form allows for greater flexibility and security, making it a preferred choice for insured parties who want extensive protection for their assets.

**8. Which type of insurance company is primarily owned by the policyholders?**

- A. Mutual insurance company**
- B. Stock insurance company**
- C. Fraternal benefit society**
- D. General insurance company**

The choice of a mutual insurance company is correct because this type of company is specifically structured to be owned by its policyholders. In a mutual insurance company, policyholders are effectively the owners and have a say in the governance of the company, often having the right to vote on key issues such as the election of the board of directors. The profits generated by mutual insurance companies are typically returned to the policyholders in the form of dividends or reduced future premiums, making the structure highly aligned with the interests of those insured. In contrast, a stock insurance company is owned by shareholders who may or may not be policyholders, with an emphasis on generating profit for those shareholders. A fraternal benefit society, while it may offer insurance and is often community-focused, operates on a not-for-profit basis and is typically organized around social or cultural affiliations rather than direct ownership by policyholders. A general insurance company does not specify ownership structure but instead refers more broadly to various types of insurance entities that provide coverage across multiple disciplines. Hence, the mutual insurance company's unique ownership structure centered around policyholders distinguishes it as the correct answer.



**9. Which law states that insurers issuing fire insurance policies on real property in West Virginia are liable for the limit of insurance in case of total loss by fire?**

- A. Valued Policy Law**
- B. Property Insurance Law**
- C. Fire Coverage Act**
- D. Insurance Security Act**

The Valued Policy Law is significant because it mandates that insurers who issue fire insurance policies on real property in West Virginia must pay the full amount of the insurance policy limit in the event of a total loss due to fire. This law is designed to protect policyholders by ensuring that they receive the full value of their coverage without regard to the actual cash value or replacement cost of the property at the time of loss. This provision helps maintain the financial security of property owners in the event of catastrophic losses. It prevents underinsurance and minimizes disputes regarding claims after a fire loss, as insurers are obligated to pay the agreed-upon limits rather than reevaluating the property's worth post-loss. The other options do not directly relate to this specific requirement regarding fire insurance policies. For instance, the Property Insurance Law might encompass various aspects of property coverage generally but does not stipulate the specific financial obligations of insurers like the Valued Policy Law does. Similarly, while the Fire Coverage Act refers to regulations concerning fire coverage, it does not have the same enforceable guarantee on behalf of the insurance limits. Lastly, the Insurance Security Act pertains to ensuring that insurance companies maintain the financial resources to pay claims but does not address the directly guaranteed payout for total fire losses.

**10. Who is considered the principal in a bid bond?**

- A. The surety**
- B. The owner**
- C. The contractor**
- D. The designer**

In the context of a bid bond, the principal is the contractor who is bidding on a project. The bid bond serves as a guarantee that the contractor will enter into a contract with the project owner if awarded the bid. Essentially, the contractor is the party responsible for fulfilling the obligations outlined in the bid and subsequent contract, establishing them as the principal in this scenario. The surety acts as a guarantor that the principal (the contractor) will fulfill their obligations, so while crucial in the bid bond equation, the surety is not considered the principal. The owner, who is the entity hiring the contractor, has a different role and is not involved in the obligations of the bid. The designer may play a part in the overall project but also does not hold the principal status in the context of a bid bond. Thus, understanding the roles of each party clearly highlights why the contractor is identified as the principal.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://wvpropertyandcasualty.examzify.com>**

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