OKLAHOMA PROPERTY AND CASUALTY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **Which form is primarily focused on protecting contents rather than the structure?**

   A. HO-1

   B. HO-4

   C. HO-6

   D. HO-8

2. **What defines robbery?**

   A. Taking property without using force

   B. Taking property from a person under threat of harm

   C. Stealing property from abandoned locations

   D. Stealing property without witness presence

3. **What identifies the business entity in relation to "owned autos"?**

   A. Title ownership

   B. Leasing agreements

   C. Rental contracts

   D. Employee documentation

4. **Advertising liability coverage typically addresses which of the following?**

   A. Intentional breach of trademark.

   B. Neglect in service delivery.

   C. Unintentional violation of copyright laws.

   D. Direct advertising costs incurred.

5. **What is the primary benefit of a renters policy?**

   A. Life insurance coverage

   B. Property damage protection while driving

   C. Liability coverage and protection for personal belongings

   D. Coverage for accidental injuries on the property

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6. Which technique can be used to manage risks by eliminating exposure entirely?

A. Transfer the Risk

B. Reduce the Risk

C. Avoid the Risk

D. Retain the Risk

7. Which term describes a person employed by a business?

A. Custodian

B. Employee

C. Agent

D. Partner

8. What does a Special Peril policy cover?

A. Only specific risks that are named

B. All risks not excluded

C. Only indirect losses

D. Losses due to negligence

9. Which insurance concept emphasizes the importance of complete honesty in policy applications?

A. Negligence

B. Indemnity

C. Concealment

D. Abandonment

10. Coverage B in a property insurance policy generally covers what percentage of the dwelling?

A. 20%

B. 10%

C. 30%

D. 50%

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which form is primarily focused on protecting contents rather than the structure?

A. HO-1

B. HO-4

C. HO-6

D. HO-8

The form that is primarily focused on protecting contents rather than the structure is the HO-4 form. This type of homeowners insurance is specifically designed for renters and provides coverage for personal property within a rented dwelling. Unlike other homeowners policies that cover the building itself, the HO-4 policy offers protection for the insured's belongings, such as furniture, electronics, and personal items, against risks like theft, fire, or vandalism. This form is essential for renters who want to ensure that their personal possessions are covered, especially since they do not own the physical structure of the property. It also typically includes liability protection, which helps cover legal costs if the insured is responsible for injury or damage to others. In this way, the HO-4 policy addresses the unique needs of individuals living in a rented space where their primary concern is the contents within that space rather than the building itself. Other forms, such as HO-1, HO-6, and HO-8, serve different purposes. HO-1 provides very basic coverage for homeowners and is rarely used today, while HO-6 is meant for condominiums and covers personal property and some limited structural elements. HO-8 is designed for older homes and focuses on the market value of the structure

2. What defines robbery?

A. Taking property without using force

B. Taking property from a person under threat of harm

C. Stealing property from abandoned locations

D. Stealing property without witness presence

Robbery is defined as the act of taking property from a person through the use of force or threat of harm. This means that for an act to be classified as robbery, it must involve an element of direct confrontation where the victim feels threatened or is physically harmed. This differentiates robbery from other forms of theft, such as burglary or larceny, where force or threats are not utilized. The correct answer highlights the crucial factor of coercion or intimidation involved in the definition of robbery, making it a violent crime in the eyes of the law. While force can be physical, the mere threat of harm is sufficient to categorize the crime as robbery. This highlights the severity and danger associated with the act, both for the victim and in terms of legal repercussions for the perpetrator. In contrast, the other options describe scenarios that do not meet the legal criteria for robbery. For instance, taking property without using force indicates theft but lacks the coercive element essential for robbery. Similarly, stealing from abandoned locations does not involve a victim and therefore cannot be classified as robbery. Likewise, stealing property without witness presence merely refers to a covert act of theft, again lacking the element of direct confrontation necessary for a robbery classification.

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3. What identifies the business entity in relation to "owned autos"?

A. Title ownership

B. Leasing agreements

C. Rental contracts

D. Employee documentation

The correct answer is title ownership because it serves as the primary legal evidence of who owns a vehicle. In the context of "owned autos," the business entity is identified by the name on the title, which officially establishes ownership and is used in determining which party is responsible for the vehicle under insurance policies. Title ownership is critical for insurers when assessing risks and establishing coverage since it directly reflects the legal responsibilities associated with the vehicle, including liability for any incidents or claims that may arise. It provides clarity regarding which entity needs coverage and is held accountable for the vehicle's operation. The other options, while related to vehicle use, do not serve the same definitive purpose in identifying ownership. Leasing agreements detail terms between a lessee and lessor but do not denote ownership in the same way the title does. Rental contracts, similarly, pertain to temporary use and do not indicate ownership. Employee documentation might provide information about individuals authorized to drive but does not address ownership directly. Therefore, title ownership is the most straightforward and legally recognized way to determine who owns the vehicle within a business context.

4. Advertising liability coverage typically addresses which of the following?

A. Intentional breach of trademark.

B. Neglect in service delivery.

C. Unintentional violation of copyright laws.

D. Direct advertising costs incurred.

Advertising liability coverage is designed to protect businesses from claims arising from their advertising practices, including issues related to intellectual property. One of the primary areas that this coverage addresses is the unintentional violation of copyright laws. When a business uses images, text, or other creative works without permission, they may unintentionally infringe on someone else's copyright, leading to legal claims. Advertising liability coverage provides protection against such claims, ensuring that the business can defend itself and cover any potential damages awarded due to these infringements. The focus of this coverage on unintentional acts is crucial, as it recognizes that many businesses may not deliberately set out to violate copyright laws but could inadvertently do so by not thoroughly vetting the materials they utilize in their advertisements. This protection is essential for fostering creativity and growth in advertising without the constant fear of litigation.

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5. What is the primary benefit of a renters policy?

A. Life insurance coverage

B. Property damage protection while driving

C. Liability coverage and protection for personal belongings

D. Coverage for accidental injuries on the property

A renters policy primarily provides liability coverage and protection for personal belongings, which makes it an essential form of insurance for individuals who rent their homes. This type of policy is designed to cover the loss or damage of personal property due to events such as fire, theft, or vandalism. Additionally, it offers liability coverage, which can protect the policyholder financially if someone is injured while on their rented property or if they accidentally cause damage to someone else's property. Liability coverage in a renters policy addresses situations where the policyholder might be held responsible for injuries to others or for damages to their property, which can potentially lead to costly lawsuits. This dual coverage—protecting personal property and providing liability insurance—is the main advantage of having a renters policy, ensuring that renters have some financial security despite not owning the physical structure they live in. Options regarding life insurance coverage or property damage while driving do not pertain to the primary purpose of a renters policy. Similarly, coverage specifically for accidental injuries on the property is a subset of the liability coverage offered, rather than the main benefit when discussing the policy as a whole.

6. Which technique can be used to manage risks by eliminating exposure entirely?

A. Transfer the Risk

B. Reduce the Risk

C. Avoid the Risk

D. Retain the Risk

Avoiding the risk is a technique that involves completely eliminating any exposure to a potential loss or hazard. This could mean discontinuing a particular activity, not engaging in certain business practices, or even ceasing operations in a risk-prone location. By choosing to avoid the risk, an individual or organization ensures that they are not vulnerable to any impacts associated with that risk, effectively neutralizing it altogether. For instance, a company might decide to eliminate a dangerous process in its manufacturing line instead of finding ways to make it safer or transferring responsibility to another party. In this way, they ensure that any associated risks cannot manifest since the activity that poses the risk has been completely removed from their operations. This approach contrasts with other risk management techniques, such as transferring, reducing, or retaining the risk, which involve different strategies but do not completely eliminate the exposure to the risk altogether. Transferring the risk typically involves shifting the burden to another party, like through insurance, while reducing the risk means implementing measures to lower the likelihood or impact of the risk. Retaining the risk signifies accepting the risk as is and preparing to deal with any potential losses that may arise from it.

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7. Which term describes a person employed by a business?

A. Custodian

B. Employee

C. Agent

D. Partner

The term that describes a person employed by a business is "Employee." An employee is someone who works for an organization or individual under a contract of employment, which may be for a definite time period or indefinite. Employees typically receive wages or a salary and are entitled to certain rights and benefits as mandated by employment laws. This relationship is defined by the employer-employee dynamic, where the employer has control over the work performed, including the methods and means of achieving the employee's job responsibilities. In contrast, a custodian is responsible for cleaning and maintenance tasks, an agent refers to someone authorized to act on behalf of another, often in legal or business transactions, and a partner denotes an individual engaged in a business partnership, sharing profits and liabilities. While these roles are important within a business context, they do not specifically capture the essence of being employed by a business, which is correctly identified by the term "Employee."

8. What does a Special Peril policy cover?

A. Only specific risks that are named

B. All risks not excluded

C. Only indirect losses

D. Losses due to negligence

A Special Peril policy, also referred to as an "open peril" or "all-risk" policy, provides coverage for all risks of loss or damage except those specifically excluded in the policy. This means that unless a peril or cause of loss is explicitly stated as excluded, it is covered under the policy. This type of coverage is broader than a Named Peril policy, which only covers risks that are explicitly listed. By focusing on the principle that the burden of proof is on the insurer to demonstrate that a claimed loss is excluded, policyholders benefit from greater protection. This approach offers peace of mind, knowing that they are safeguarded against a wide range of unforeseen incidents. Thus, the correct understanding of a Special Peril policy is that it covers all risks not explicitly excluded, making it an advantageous option for many insured parties.

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9. Which insurance concept emphasizes the importance of complete honesty in policy applications?

A. Negligence

B. Indemnity

C. Concealment

D. Abandonment

The concept that emphasizes the importance of complete honesty in policy applications is concealment. Concealment refers to the act of deliberately withholding information that is pertinent to an insurance contract. When applying for insurance, applicants are required to provide full and truthful disclosures about any risks or relevant details that could affect the insurer's decision to issue a policy or determine premiums. If an applicant fails to disclose material information, it can lead to severe consequences, such as the denial of claims or cancellation of the policy. The principle of concealment highlights the trust that exists between the insured and the insurer. Both parties must operate in good faith, which means that the insured must fully reveal all necessary information for the insurer to assess the risk accurately. This transparency protects both the insurer from unexpected losses and the insured from potential claim denials. Understanding concealment is crucial in insurance as it underlines the requirement for complete honesty in policy applications. This ensures that the policy is valid and that claims can be processed smoothly without complications due to undisclosed information.

10. Coverage B in a property insurance policy generally covers what percentage of the dwelling?

A. 20%

B. 10%

C. 30%

D. 50%

In most property insurance policies, Coverage B refers to coverage for other structures on the property that are not attached to the main dwelling, such as a detached garage, shed, or fence. Typically, Coverage B is stated as a percentage of the Coverage A limit, which is the dwelling coverage. In many policies, this percentage is commonly set at 10%. This means that if the homeowner has a dwelling coverage limit of, say, $200,000, the Coverage B limit for other structures would be $20,000. This distinction helps ensure that homeowners have adequate protection for structures on their property that are not included in the primary dwelling coverage. Understanding this allocation is crucial for homeowners to ensure that they have sufficient coverage for all their property, as they may have valuable structures that need to be protected.

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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:

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

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