## **Selected Topics in Insurance Second Year Arabic Section**

## Questions

## **Question 1:**

Choose the Letter that corresponds to the BEST answer:

1- Static life tables and cohort life tables will be identical when:				
<b>I.</b> II.	The population is in equilibrium The population environment does not change. (A) I. Only (B) II. Only			
	(C) Both I. and II.	(D) Neither I nor II.		
2- The older ages represented in a life table are not being representative of what lives experience in future because of:				
I. II.	The current advances in medicine The current advances in pub standards. (A) I. Only.			
	(C) II. Only	(D) Neither I nor II.		
3- The other characteristics than gender that can be used to distinguish different death rate risks are:				
I. II. III.	0	(B) III. Only (D) All of them.		
4- Probabil	lity that a person of age x survives $(A) P_x$ $(C)_n d_x$	up to year x+1 is: (B) q <sub>x</sub> (D) <sub>n</sub> q <sub>x</sub>		
5- Number	of deaths which occur in each age i	interval is:		
	$(A) P_{x}$ $(C) _{n}d_{x}$	(B) q <sub>x</sub> (D) <sub>n</sub> q <sub>x</sub>		

_	-	of a person of	f age x will d	ie in m year	s n following	
me au		age x+n is:		$(\mathbf{B}) \mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{x}}$		
$(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbf{m}}/\mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{x}}$ $(\mathbf{C})_{\mathbf{n}}\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{x}}$			$(\mathbf{D}) \mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{x}}$ $(\mathbf{D})_{\mathbf{m/n}} \mathbf{q},$			
	(C) nu	X		( <b>D</b> ) m/n <b>q</b> y	X .	
_	-	of a person of t age x+n is ed	_	ie in the yea	r following	
Ι.	$\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{n}+1}$ /1					
II.	$(\mathbf{l}_{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{n}} - \mathbf{l})$				_	
	(A) I (	•		(B) II O	•	
	(C) Bo	oth I and II.		(D) Neit	her I nor II	
8- $_{\rm m}/_{\rm n}q_{\rm x}$ i	s equal to	:				
	I. d	$l_{x+n+m}/l_x$				
		$_{n}p_{x}$ - $_{m+n}p_{x}$				
	(A) I	•			(B) II Only	
	(C) Bo	oth I and II		(D) Neit	her I nor II	
9- The fol	lowing is	part of life ta	ble:			
	$\mathbf{X}$	$\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{d}_{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{x}}$	$\mathbf{q}_{\mathbf{x}}$	
	98	160	64			
	99		40			
	100	24			0.667	
	101			0.250		
_	102				1.000	
L <sub>99</sub> e	qual to:	-		(T) 40		
	(A) 96			(B) 40		
10. From	(C) 56	9 d <sub>101</sub> equal:		(D) 37		
10 110111	_			(D) 5		
	(A) 96			(B) 5		
	(C) 15	•		(D) 19		
<b>11-</b> From	question	9 P <sub>100</sub> equal:				
	(A) 0.	40		<b>(B)</b> 0.33	3	
	(C) 0.	583		(D) <b>0.41</b>	7	
<b>12- From</b>	question	16 q <sub>98</sub> equal:				
	(A) 0.4	40		(B) 0.33	3	
	$(\mathbf{C})$ 0.			(D) 0.41		
$13- {}_{n}E_{x} =$	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{n}}/\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is	s the net sing	le premium (	of:		
	(A) W	hole annuitie	es policy.	(B) Who	ole life policy.	

(C) Pure endowment policy.	(D) Term policy.
14- The payment is at the beginning of the ye	ear in:
<ul><li>(A) Whole annuities policy.</li><li>(C) Ordinary annuities.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Due annuities.</li><li>(D) Term policy.</li></ul>
15- Whole life insurance policy NSP formula	ı is:
$(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbf{n}}\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{n}}/\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ $(\mathbf{C})_{\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{x}}} = \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{x}}/\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$	<ul><li>(B) Due annuities.</li><li>(D) Term policy.</li></ul>
16- $A_{x : n \neg}^{1} = (M_x - M_{x+n}) / D_x$ is the net single p	premium of:
<ul><li>(A) Pure endowment policy.</li><li>(C) Whole annuities policy.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Whole life policy.</li><li>(D) Term policy.</li></ul>
17- Using the mortality table enclosed herew equal to:	with, we find that $_{10}/q_{50}$ is
(A) 0.o25139 (C) 0.024108	(B) 1830 (D) 1755
18- Using the Math. Symbol table enclose present value for whole life insurance aged 35 years and the sum insured \$200	policy issued for a man
(A) 0.3073698 (C) 3965687	(B) 61473.97 (D) 3894053
19- Shipowners insure the remaining according to collision in:	fourth-quarter liability
<ul><li>(A) P&amp;I clubs.</li><li>(C) Insurance companies.</li></ul>	<ul><li>(B) Lloyds.</li><li>(D) All of them.</li></ul>
20- In aviation insurance aircraft includes th	ne following:
<ul><li>I. Hull and machinery.</li><li>II. Instruments and other equipments (A) I Only.</li></ul>	nts of the craft (B) Both I and II.
(C) II Only.	(D) all of the above.

Question 2:				
State whether the following statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F):				
1- The death rate for woman is higher than the death rate of man of same age.				
<b>(T)</b>	$(\mathbf{F})$			
2- The gender is the only characteristic than can be used to distinguish different death rate risks.				
<b>(T)</b>	<b>(F)</b>			
3- $a_x = N_{x+1}/D_x$ is the net single premium for ordinary annuity.				
<b>(T)</b>	$(\mathbf{F})$			
4- Whole life insurance policy provides a fixed sum to the beneficiary at the time of the death of the insured if it occurs within policy period.				
<b>(T)</b>	$(\mathbf{F})$			
5- Insurance of the vessels Machinery).	is generally known as 'Hull and			
<b>(T)</b>	$(\mathbf{F})$			
6- A marine hull policy covers all the insured's liabilities due to collision.				
$(\mathbf{T})$	$(\mathbf{F})$			
7- Constructive total loss refers to the situation where the position is clear that the hull is already has been destroyed.				
(T)	$(\mathbf{F})$			

8- Constructive total loss refers to the situation where a loss is inferred that it will happen.

<b>(T)</b>	<b>(F)</b>

9- If we have to jettison certain cargo to protect the ship and the remaining cargo this case is an example of constrictive loss.

 $\mathbf{(T)} \tag{F}$ 

10- An average adjuster is a marine claims specialist responsible for adjusting and providing the general average statement. He is usually appointed by the insurer.

 $(\mathbf{T}) \tag{F}$