Selected Topics in Insurance
Second Year
English 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:

I. The population is in equilibrium
II. 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. The current advances in medicine.
II. The current advances in public health and safety standards.
(A) I. Only **(B) Both I and II.**
(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. Smoking.
II. Social statues class.
III. Occupation.
(A) I. Only **(B) III. Only**
(C) Both I and II. **(D) All of them.**

4- Probability that a person of age x survives up to year x+1 is:
(A) P_x **(B) q_x**
(C) ${}_nd_x$ **(D) ${}_nq_x$**

5- Number of deaths which occur in each age interval is:
(A) P_x **(B) q_x**
(C) ${}_nd_x$ **(D) ${}_nq_x$**

6- The probability of a person of age x will die in m years n following the attainment age x+n is:

(A) ${}_{m}/q_x$ **(B)** q_x

(C) ${}_{n}d_x$ **(D)** ${}_{m/n}q_x$

7- The probability of a person of age x will die in the year following the attainment age x+n is equal to:

I. d_{x+n+1} / l_x

II. $(l_{x+n} - l_{x+n+1}) / l_x$

(A) I Only **(B) II Only**

(C) Both I and II. **(D) Neither I nor II**

8- ${}_{m}/{}_{n}q_x$ **is equal to:**

I. d_{x+n+m} / l_x

II. ${}_{m}p_x - {}_{m+n}p_x$

(A) I Only **(B) II Only**

(C) Both I and II **(D) Neither I nor II**

9- The following is part of life table:

X	L_x	d_x	p_x	q_x
98	160			
99		40		
100	24			0. 667
101			0.250	
102				1.000

L_{99} **equal to:**

(A) 96 **(B) 40**

(C) 100 **(D) 20**

10- From question 9 d_{101} **equal:**

(A) 96 **(B) 5**

(C) 100 **(D) 20**

11- From question 9 P_{100} **equal:**

(A) 0.40 **(B) 0.333**

(C) 0.583 **(D) 0.417**

12- From question 16 q_{98} **equal:**

(A) 0.40 **(B) 0.333**

(C) 0.60 **(D) 0.417**

13- ${}_nE_x = D_{x+n} / D_x$ is the net single premium of:

(A) Whole annuities policy. **(B) Whole life policy.**
(C) Pure endowment policy. **(D) Term policy.**

14- **The payment is at the beginning of the year in:**

(A) Whole annuities policy. **(B) Due annuities.**
(C) Ordinary annuities. **(D) Term policy.**

15- Whole life insurance policy NSP formula is:

(A) ${}_nE_x = D_{x+n} / D_x$ **(B) Due annuities.**
(C) $A_x = M_x / D_x$ **(D) Term policy.**

16- $A_x^{1}{}_{:n\neg} = (M_x - M_{x+n}) / D_x$ is the net single premium of:

(A) Pure endowment policy. **(B) Whole life policy.**
(C) Whole annuities policy. **(D) Term policy.**

17- The present value for 10 years term insurance if the insured is 35 and the sum insurance is $500000 is equal to:

(A) 0.291933 **(B) 145966.586**
(C) 19459.828 **(D) 0.010277583**

18- Marine hull includes Onshore exposed property such as:

(A) Containers. **(B) Oil pipelines.**
(C) Ports. **(D) All of them.**

19- Shipowners insure the remaining fourth-quarter liability according to collision in:

(A) P&I clubs. **(B) Lloyds.**
(C) Insurance companies. **(D) All of them.**

20- In aviation insurance aircraft includes the following:

I. **Hull and machinery.**
II. **Instruments and other equipments of the craft**

(A) I Only. **(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.

(T) (F)

2- The gender is the only characteristic than can be used to distinguish different death rate risks.

(T) (F)

3- $a_x = N_{x+1} / D_x$ is the net single premium for ordinary annuity.

(T) (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.

(T) (F)

5- Insurance of the vessels is generally known as 'Hull and Machinery).

(T) (F)

6- A marine hull policy covers all the insured's liabilities due to collision.

(T) (F)

7- Constructive total loss refers to the situation where the position is clear that the hull is already has been destroyed.

(T) (F)

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

(T) **(F)**

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

(T) **(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.

(T) **(F)**