

銘傳大學 104 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

風險管理與保險學系碩士班

第二節

「保險學 (含風管)」試題

(第 / 頁共 > 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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考生注意：請依題序作答，題號務必標示清楚，否則酌予扣分。解釋及問答題，可用中文或英文作答。

一、Multiple Choice: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. (50%)

1	Which of the following is a fundamental purpose of the principle of indemnity? A) to settle property insurance losses on a replacement cost basis B) to minimize physical hazards C) to reduce moral hazard D) to require deductibles in all property insurance policies
2	Which of the following is implied by the pooling of losses? A) sharing of losses by an entire group B) inability to predict losses with any degree of accuracy C) substitution of actual loss for average loss D) increase of objective risk
3	A peril is A) a moral hazard. B) the cause of a loss. C) a condition which increases the chance of a loss. D) the probability that a loss will occur.
4	Indifference to loss because of the existence of insurance is an example of a A) physical hazard. B) objective probability. C) moral hazard. D) morale hazard.
5	Which of the following statements about speculative risks is true? A) They are almost always insurable by private insurers. B) They are more easily predictable than pure risks. C) Their occurrence may benefit society. D) They involve only a chance of loss.
6	Objective risk is defined as A) the probability of loss. B) the relative variation of actual loss from expected loss. C) uncertainty based on a person's mental condition or state of mind. D) the cause of loss.
7	From the viewpoint of the insurer, all of the following are characteristics of an insurable risk EXCEPT A) The loss must be accidental. B) There must be a large number of exposure units. C) The premium must be economically feasible. D) The loss should be catastrophic.
8	ABC Insurance retains the first \$1 million of each property damage loss and purchases insurance for that part of any property loss that exceeds \$1 million. The insurance for property losses above \$1 million is called A) excess insurance. B) liability insurance. C) coinsurance. D) primary insurance.
9	The requirement that losses should be accidental and unintentional in order to be insurable results in which of the following? I. Decrease in moral hazard II. More accurate prediction of future losses A) I only B) II only C) both I and II D) neither I nor II
10	The tendency for unhealthy people to seek life or health insurance at standard rates is an example of A) moral hazard. B) fundamental risk. C) morale hazard. D) adverse selection.
11	The use of fire-resistive materials when constructing a building is an example of A) risk retention. B) loss control. C) risk avoidance. D) risk transfer.
12	When must an insurable interest legally exist in property insurance? A) only at the time of the loss B) only at the inception of the policy C) only at the time the loss settlement process takes place D) both at the time of the loss and at the inception of the policy
13	Taylor Tobacco Company is concerned that the company may be held liable in a court of law and ordered to pay a large damage award. The characteristics of the judicial system that increase the frequency and severity of losses are known as A) moral hazard. B) particular risk. C) speculative risk. D) legal hazard.
14	According to the law of large numbers, what happens as the number of exposure units increases? A) Actual results will increasingly differ from probable results. B) Actual results will more closely approach probable results. C) Fundamental risk will decrease. D) Objective risk will increase.
15	All of the following are classified as casualty insurance EXCEPT A) life insurance. B) general liability insurance. C) workers compensation insurance. D) burglary and theft insurance.
16	Alpha Insurance Company insures a broad range of risks, including whatever is not covered by fire, marine, and life insurers. Which term best describes the wide range of risks written by Alpha Insurance? A) social insurance B) fidelity insurance C) casualty insurance D) property insurance
17	Ashley opened an all-you-can-eat buffet restaurant. The cost per-person was based upon what Ashley believed an average restaurant patron would consume. The restaurant began to lose money. Ashley concluded that her patrons had "above average" appetites, and were attracted to her restaurant because they could eat as much as they wanted while being charged an average price. A similar phenomenon exists in insurance markets. This problem is called A) moral hazard. B) adverse selection. C) morale hazard D) fundamental risk.

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Exam Printed on 2 sides.

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18	The worst loss that could ever happen to a firm is referred to as the A) maximum possible loss. B) maximum probable loss. C) frequency of loss. D) severity of loss.
19	All of the following statements about captive insurers are true EXCEPT A) They may act as a profit center by insuring parties other than the parent company. B) They provide a way to obtain types of insurance that may be unavailable from commercial insurers. C) They increase the volatility of the parent company's earnings. D) They make it easier for a firm to have access to reinsurance.
20	Which of the following statements about mutual insurers is true? A) They are legally organized as partnerships. B) They have a board of directors which is selected by state insurance departments. C) They are owned by their stockholders. D) They may pay dividends to their policyowners.
21	Temporary evidence of insurance until a policy is actually issued is provided by a(n) A) binder. B) brokerage agreement. C) pre-approval form. D) endorsement.
22	A reinsurance contract that is entered into on a case-by-case basis after an application for insurance is received by a primary insurer is called A) a reinsurance pool. B) automatic treaty reinsurance. C) facultative reinsurance. D) retrocession.
23	Huge Insurance Company is a property insurer that is interested in protecting itself against cumulative losses that exceed \$200 million during the year. This protection can best be obtained using A) a quota-share reinsurance treaty. B) an excess-of-loss reinsurance treaty. C) a surplus-share reinsurance treaty. D) a reinsurance pool.
24	All of the following are basic purposes of subrogation EXCEPT A) to hold down the cost of insurance. B) to hold the negligent person responsible for a loss. C) to eliminate adverse selection. D) to prevent an insured from collecting twice for the same loss.
25	When Ben applied for life insurance, he was asked on the application if he smoked or used tobacco products. Ben answered "No." In reality, Ben smokes two packs of cigarettes a day. The policy was issued at the "preferred, nonsmoker rate." If Ben dies 6 months after the policy is issued, upon what grounds will the insurer be able to legally deny the claim? A) warranty B) concealment C) waiver D) misrepresentation

二、名詞解釋：(@6%, 30%)

1. Natural Premium
2. Endorsement
3. Deductible
4. Hazard
5. Application Form

三、問答題：(20%)

1. 從保險人的角度而言，理想的可保風險條件為何，請說明之？(10%)
2. 何謂「保險利益(insurable interest)」？試說明人身保險之保險利益來源。

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試題完
End of exam