



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	64		
99		40		
100	24			0.667
101			0.250	
102				1.000

$L_{99}$  equal to:

- (A) 96 (B) 40  
 (C) 56 (D) 37

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

- (A) 96 (B) 5  
 (C) 15 (D) 19

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-  ${}_n E_x = D_{x+n} / D_x$  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-  $A_x^1 : n \overline{)} = (M_x - M_{x+n}) / D_x$  is the net single premium of:

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

17- Using the mortality table enclosed herewith, we find that  ${}_{10}q_{50}$  is equal to:

(A) 0.025139 (B) 1830  
(C) 0.024108 (D) 1755

18- Using the Math. Symbol table enclosed herewith, we find the present value for whole life insurance policy issued for a man aged 35 years and the sum insured \$200000 is equal to:

(A) 0.3073698 (B) 61473.97  
(C) 3965687 (D) 3894053

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)