

IPO EXAM PAPER 03 OBJECTIVE		
S.NO.	Topic	NO OF MCQ
1	Constitution of India – Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, Articles 124–147, 214–232, 311, 338, 338(a), 338(b)	180
2	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (i) Section 1 – Short Title, Extent & Commencement (ii) Section 2 – Definitions (iii) Section 84 – Proclamation for person absconding	18
3	Central Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985	90
4	Revenue Recovery Act, 1890	20
5	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (as amended)	40
6	RTI Act, 2005 and RTI Rules, 2012	70
7	Manuals on Procurement: (i) Manual on Procurement of Goods (ii) Manual on Procurement of Works	93
8	CCS (GPF) Rules, 1961	50
9	CCS (Pension) Rules, 2021 and amendments	122
10	CCS (Commutation of Pension) Rules, 1981	50
11	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and related DoPT instructions	60
12	National Pension System (NPS): (i) CCS (Implementation of NPS) Rules, 2021 (as amended) (ii) CCS (Payment of Gratuity under NPS) Rules, 2021 (as amended)	178
13	Chapter 2 & 6 of General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017 (with amendments)	100
14	Fundamental Rules (FR) & Supplementary Rules (SR)	207
15	Brochure on Casual Labourers and DoP&T instructions on Casual Labourers	25
16	Instructions issued by Directorate & DoP&T on maintenance of APAR	38
17	Service Discharge Benefit Scheme, 2010	30
18	Schedule of Financial Powers of Divisional Heads & Heads of Circle	72
19	Welfare measures available to Departmental Employees & Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS)	50
20	P&T FHB Volume I and Postal FHB Volume II	242
21	Questions on English Language	180
22	Questions on General Knowledge & Current Affairs (Indian Economy, Polity, Sports, Culture & Science)	300
23	Questions on Reasoning, Interpersonal Skills, Mental Aptitude, Quantitative Aptitude, Intelligence & Ethics	675
Total		2890

We apologize if there are any errors in the MCQ practice notes. Please inform us, and you could receive exciting rewards!

Success Tips for Inspector of Post MCQ-Based Exam

Dear Aspirants,

Congratulations on taking the first step towards becoming an Inspector of Post! Achieving this goal requires determination, discipline, and the right strategy. Here are some key tips to keep you on track and motivated during your MCQ-based exam preparation:

1. Practice Daily

Consistency is key. Set aside time each day to practice MCQs and mock tests. Like physical fitness, your mental agility improves with daily training. Small, consistent efforts will enhance your speed and accuracy over time.

2. Stay Consistent

It's better to study a little each day than cramming at the last minute. Regular practice helps you retain information, reduces stress, and builds confidence for exam day.

3. Balance Objective and Subjective Practice

While MCQs are important, don't neglect subjective practice. Objective questions improve speed, while subjective ones deepen understanding. A balance of both prepares you for every aspect of the exam.

4. Stay Positive and Focused

Believe in yourself! There will be tough days, but challenges are opportunities to grow. Keep your goal in mind, stay focused, and maintain a positive mindset to stay motivated.

5. Track Your Progress

Monitor your performance and identify areas for improvement. Celebrate small wins along the way to stay encouraged and ensure continuous improvement.

Final Thoughts

Remember, success follows dedication and love for learning. Stay consistent, positive, and focused, and you'll achieve your goal of becoming an Inspector of Post.

Best of luck on your journey!

Warm regards,
Postal Adda

■ Constitution of India

01. In which year was the Regulating Act enacted?

- A. 1773
- B. 1784
- C. 1813
- D. 1833

02. The Pitts (Pitt's) India Act was passed in which year?

- A. 1773
- B. 1784
- C. 1813
- D. 1833

03. Which Act ended the East India Company's trade monopoly?

- A. Charter Act 1833
- B. Pitts India Act 1784
- C. Charter Act 1813
- D. Government of India Act 1858

04. Which Act abolished the Company's monopoly and centralized administration?

- A. Regulating Act 1773
- B. Charter Act 1813
- C. Government of India Act 1858
- D. Charter Act 1833

05. Which Act transferred control of India from the East India Company to the British Crown?

- A. Government of India Act, 1858
- B. Indian Councils Act, 1892
- C. Charter Act, 1833
- D. Government of India Act, 1935

06. The Indian Councils Act, 1861 is chiefly known for:

- A. Introducing separate electorates
- B. Increasing Indian representation in legislative councils

- C. Introducing dyarchy
- D. Enacting provincial autonomy

07. The Indian Councils Act, 1892 primarily introduced:

- A. Provincial autonomy
- B. Indian participation in the Imperial Legislative Council
- C. Separate electorates
- D. Fundamental Rights

08. The Morley–Minto Reforms (1909) are notable for:

- A. Replacing the Governor-General
- B. Introducing dyarchy
- C. Introducing separate electorates for Muslims
- D. Creating provincial autonomy

09. The Government of India Act, 1919 is associated with which feature?

- A. Dyarchy in provinces
- B. Provincial autonomy
- C. Federal structure
- D. Abolition of Company rule

10. The Government of India Act, 1935 is best known for:

- A. Introducing separate electorates
- B. Ending Company rule
- C. Creating the Constituent Assembly
- D. Establishing a federal structure with provincial autonomy

11. Which Act gave India and Pakistan independence and partitioned the subcontinent?

- A. Government of India Act, 1935
- B. Indian Independence Act, 1947
- C. Regulating Act, 1773
- D. Charter Act, 1833

12. Which of the following describes the Indian Constitution (1950) as per the text?

- A. Adopted new constitution and established parliamentary democracy
- B. Restored Company rule
- C. Began dyarchy in provinces
- D. Merged India and Pakistan

13. When did the Constituent Assembly hold its first session?

- A. 9 December 1946
- B. 26 January 1950
- C. 26 November 1949
- D. 15 August 1947

14. How many members did the Constituent Assembly originally have (before partition/resignations)?

- A. 389
- B. 292
- C. 299
- D. 93

15. After partition and resignations, what was the approximate strength of the Assembly?

- A. 299
- B. 389
- C. 250
- D. 292

16. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen by which mode?

- A. Direct popular vote
- B. Indirect election by Single Transferable Vote
- C. Nomination by the Crown
- D. Open adult franchise polling

17. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Dr. Sachidanand Sinha
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

18. Who served as Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Frank Anthony
- B. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee
- C. H.P. Modi
- D. S. Radhakrishnan

19. Who chaired the Drafting Committee (appointed 29 Aug 1947)?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Sardar Patel
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Rajendra Prasad

20. Who moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 Dec 1946?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. B.R. Ambedkar
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. C. Rajagopalachari

21. On which date was the Draft Constitution prepared (final draft as per text)?

- A. 4 November 1948
- B. 26 November 1949
- C. 26 January 1950
- D. 13 December 1946

22. When was the Constitution formally adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- A. 26 January 1950
- B. 15 August 1947
- C. 26 November 1949
- D. 9 December 1946

23. On which date did the Constitution come into force (Republic Day)?

- A. 26 January 1950
- B. 26 November 1949
- C. 1 January 1950
- D. 15 August 1947

24. How many sessions did the Constituent Assembly hold between 1946 and 1949 according to the text?

- A. 11
- B. 5
- C. 20
- D. 8

25. According to the text, the original Constitution had how many Schedules?

- A. 12
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 25

26. How many Articles did the Constitution have as stated in the text?

- A. 448
- B. 395
- C. 370
- D. 363

27. Which term does the Preamble NOT describe India as?

- A. Sovereign
- B. Socialist
- C. Secular
- D. Federal

28. Who represented the Parsis in the Constituent Assembly as per the text?

- A. Frank Anthony
- B. H.P. Modi
- C. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee
- D. B.R. Ambedkar

29. Who was listed as the first President (leadership) in the provided text?

- A. Dr. Sachidanand Sinha
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Jawaharlal Nehru
- D. C. Rajagopalachari

30. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is popularly known in the text as:

- A. Father of the Indian Constitution
- B. First President of India
- C. Leader of the Cabinet Mission
- D. Chair of the Election Commission

31. Which Article in the Constitution relates to the amendment process as cited in the text?

- A. Article 368
- B. Article 324
- C. Article 395
- D. Article 370

32. Which Article establishes the Election Commission (as per your text)?

- A. Article 368
- B. Article 395
- C. Article 324
- D. Article 356

33. Which Article repealed the Government of India Act, 1935 according to the text?

- A. Article 395
- B. Article 368
- C. Article 324
- D. Article 370

34. The Government of India Act, 1935 contributed which feature to India's Constitution (as listed)?

- A. Federal system and office of Governor
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. Judicial review

35. Which source influenced the Indian Constitution's parliamentary government, rule of law, and bicameralism?

- A. US Constitution
- B. British Constitution
- C. Irish Constitution
- D. Australian Constitution

36. The idea of Fundamental Rights and judicial review in the Indian Constitution was largely borrowed from which source (text)?

- A. Irish Constitution
- B. British Constitution
- C. US Constitution
- D. French Constitution

37. Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were influenced by which constitution?

- A. Irish Constitution
- B. US Constitution
- C. French Constitution
- D. Canadian Constitution

38. Which source contributed the idea of a strong Centre and residuary powers to the Centre?

- A. Australian Constitution
- B. Canadian Constitution
- C. Soviet Constitution
- D. British Constitution

39. The joint sitting of Parliament Houses and the Concurrent List concept in India were influenced primarily by which source?

- A. US Constitution
- B. French Constitution
- C. Australian Constitution
- D. Irish Constitution

40. Which constitution (Weimar, Germany) influenced India with the concept of suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency?

- A. Soviet (USSR) Constitution
- B. British Constitution
- C. French Constitution
- D. Weimar Constitution

41. Which source contributed the idea of Fundamental Duties and social justice

ideals in the Preamble (as per text)?

- A. Soviet (USSR) Constitution
- B. US Constitution
- C. Australian Constitution
- D. South African Constitution

42. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble were inspired by which constitution?

- A. South African Constitution
- B. French Constitution
- C. Irish Constitution
- D. British Constitution

43. Which source helped shape the amendment procedure and method of election of Rajya Sabha members (as listed)?

- A. Japanese Constitution
- B. French Constitution
- C. South African Constitution
- D. Canadian Constitution

44. According to the text, which foreign constitution was mentioned with the note “procedure established by law”?

- A. Canadian Constitution
- B. French Constitution
- C. South African Constitution
- D. Japanese Constitution

45. According to the text, the formation of the Constituent Assembly was proposed under which plan?

- A. Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)
- B. Cripps Mission Plan
- C. Mountbatten Plan
- D. Simon Commission

46. How many members of the Constituent Assembly were from provinces originally?

- A. 292
- B. 93

- C. 4
- D. 299

47. How many members originally represented princely states in the Assembly?

- A. 292
- B. 93
- C. 4
- D. 299

48. How many members came from Chief Commissioner's areas originally?

- A. 292
- B. 93
- C. 4
- D. 299

49. The Constituent Assembly's membership selection used which voting method?

- A. Single Transferable Vote (indirect election)
- B. First Past the Post (direct election)
- C. Nominations by princes
- D. Proportional representation by party list

50. When was the Drafting Committee appointed (date given in text)?

- A. 29 August 1947
- B. 4 November 1948
- C. 26 November 1949
- D. 9 December 1946

51. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the names and extent of States and Union Territories?

- A. First Schedule
- B. Second Schedule
- C. Third Schedule
- D. Fourth Schedule

52. The salaries and allowances of the President, Governors, Judges, and CAG are mentioned in which Schedule?

- A. Third Schedule
- B. Second Schedule
- C. Fifth Schedule
- D. Ninth Schedule

53. Forms of Oaths and Affirmations for MPs, Ministers, and Judges are provided in which Schedule?

- A. Second Schedule
- B. Third Schedule
- C. Fifth Schedule
- D. Sixth Schedule

54. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to States and UTs is given in:

- A. Fourth Schedule
- B. Fifth Schedule
- C. Sixth Schedule
- D. Seventh Schedule

55. The administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes is provided under:

- A. Fifth Schedule
- B. Sixth Schedule
- C. Seventh Schedule
- D. Eighth Schedule

56. Which Schedule deals with the administration of Tribal Areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram?

- A. Fifth Schedule
- B. Sixth Schedule
- C. Ninth Schedule
- D. Eleventh Schedule

57. The division of powers between Union and States (Union List, State List, Concurrent List) is in which Schedule?

- A. Sixth Schedule
- B. Seventh Schedule
- C. Eighth Schedule
- D. Tenth Schedule

58. The 22 recognized languages of India are listed in which Schedule?

- A. Eighth Schedule
- B. Ninth Schedule
- C. Eleventh Schedule
- D. Twelfth Schedule

59. The Ninth Schedule was added by which Amendment of the Constitution?

- A. 42nd Amendment, 1976
- B. 1st Amendment, 1951
- C. 7th Amendment, 1956
- D. 73rd Amendment, 1992

60. The Anti-Defection Law is contained in which Schedule?

- A. Ninth Schedule
- B. Tenth Schedule
- C. Eleventh Schedule
- D. Twelfth Schedule

61. The Tenth Schedule relating to Anti-Defection was added by which Amendment?

- A. 44th Amendment
- B. 52nd Amendment
- C. 61st Amendment
- D. 73rd Amendment

62. The Eleventh Schedule contains subjects related to:

- A. Union Territories
- B. Panchayats
- C. Municipalities
- D. Tribunals

63. How many subjects are listed under the Eleventh Schedule (Panchayats)?

- A. 18
- B. 29
- C. 22
- D. 14

64. The Eleventh Schedule was added to the Constitution by which Amendment?

- A. 52nd Amendment
- B. 61st Amendment
- C. 73rd Amendment
- D. 74th Amendment

65. The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution is related to:

- A. Panchayats
- B. Union Territories
- C. Municipalities
- D. Tribunals

66. How many subjects are covered under the Twelfth Schedule?

- A. 12
- B. 14
- C. 18
- D. 29

67. Which Article declares “India is a Union of States”?

- A. Article 2
- B. Article 1
- C. Article 3
- D. Article 4

68. Citizenship provisions are covered under which Articles?

- A. 1–4
- B. 5–11
- C. 12–35
- D. 36–51

69. Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?

- A. Part II
- B. Part III
- C. Part IV
- D. Part IVA

70. Which Part of the Constitution contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

- A. Part II
- B. Part III

- C. Part IV
- D. Part V

71. Fundamental Duties are mentioned in which Article?

- A. Article 50
- B. Article 51
- C. Article 51A
- D. Article 52

72. Which Amendment introduced Fundamental Duties?

- A. 24th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 44th Amendment
- D. 73rd Amendment

73. Part V of the Constitution deals with:

- A. The Union Government
- B. The State Governments
- C. Panchayats
- D. Fundamental Duties

74. Part VI (Articles 152–237) is related to:

- A. Union Territories
- B. State Governments
- C. Panchayats
- D. Tribunals

75. Part VII of the Constitution, related to Part B States, was repealed by:

- A. 1st Amendment
- B. 7th Amendment
- C. 42nd Amendment
- D. 44th Amendment

76. Part VIII of the Constitution deals with:

- A. Union Territories
- B. Scheduled Areas
- C. Panchayats
- D. Finance

77. Part IX and IX-A were inserted by:

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 44th Amendment
- C. 73rd and 74th Amendments
- D. 1st Amendment

78. Which Part of the Constitution deals with Relations between the Union and States?

- A. Part IX
- B. Part X
- C. Part XI
- D. Part XII

79. The Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits are covered under:

- A. Part X
- B. Part XII
- C. Part XIV
- D. Part XVIII

80. Part XIV-A (Tribunals) was added by which Amendment?

- A. 24th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 44th Amendment
- D. 52nd Amendment

81. Which Part deals with Elections in India?

- A. Part XIII
- B. Part XV
- C. Part XVII
- D. Part XIX

82. Official Language provisions are in which Part?

- A. Part XVII
- B. Part XIX
- C. Part XV
- D. Part XIV

83. Emergency provisions are contained in which Articles?

- A. 343–351

- B. 352–360
- C. 361–367
- D. 368–392

84. The process of Constitutional amendment is given under:

- A. Article 368
- B. Article 370
- C. Article 395
- D. Article 324

85. Which Article repealed the Government of India Act, 1935?

- A. Article 368
- B. Article 395
- C. Article 324
- D. Article 352

86. The Preamble describes India as:

- A. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic, Socialist Republic
- B. Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- C. Independent, Socialist, Democratic Republic
- D. Sovereign, Federal, Democratic Republic

87. Which Amendment added the words Socialist, Secular, and Integrity to the Preamble?

- A. 24th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 44th Amendment
- D. 73rd Amendment

88. The word “Socialist” in the Preamble emphasizes:

- A. Economic equality and reduction of poverty
- B. Religious neutrality
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. Independence of judiciary

89. The Preamble was based on:

- A. Fundamental Duties

- B. Objective Resolution by Nehru
- C. British Preamble
- D. 42nd Amendment Act

90. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court hold that the Preamble is part of the Constitution?

- A. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- B. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- C. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
- D. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

91. Who called the Preamble the “identity card of the Constitution”?

- A. B.R. Ambedkar
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. N.A. Palkhivala
- D. Rajendra Prasad

92. The head of state in a Republic is:

- A. A hereditary monarch
- B. An elected President
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Speaker of Parliament

93. Which of the following values is NOT mentioned in the Preamble?

- A. Liberty
- B. Equality
- C. Justice
- D. Federalism

94. The Preamble was adopted on:

- A. 15th August 1947
- B. 26th November 1949
- C. 26th January 1950
- D. 1st January 1948

95. The Preamble came into force on:

- A. 26th November 1949
- B. 15th August 1947
- C. 26th January 1950
- D. 1st January 1950

■ GPF (Central Services)

Rules, 1960-MCQs

1. **When did the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, come into force?**
 - a) 1st January 1960
 - b) 1st April 1960
 - c) 1st July 1960
 - d) 1st March 1960
2. **Who is responsible for maintaining the Provident Fund account as per the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules?**
 - a) The subscriber
 - b) The Ministry of Finance
 - c) The Accounts Officer
 - d) The Head of Office
3. **Which of the following is included in the definition of 'Emoluments'?**
 - a) Basic pay only
 - b) Bonus and allowances
 - c) Basic pay, leave salary, and subsistence grant
 - d) Only salary
4. **According to the GPF rules, who qualifies as a 'family' for a male subscriber?**
 - a) Only the subscriber's children
 - b) Wife, children, parents, minor brothers, unmarried sisters, and others as specified
 - c) Only the wife and children
 - d) Only the parents and spouse
5. **Who are excluded from eligibility to contribute to the General Provident Fund after 1st January 2004?**
 - a) Permanent government servants
 - b) Government servants appointed after 1st January 2004
 - c) Temporary government servants
 - d) Re-employed pensioners
6. **When must temporary government servants start contributing to the GPF?**
 - a) Immediately upon appointment
 - b) After six months of service
 - c) After completing one year of continuous service
 - d) Upon being confirmed in service
7. **What must a subscriber do if they have a family when submitting their nomination?**
 - a) Nominate a friend or relative
 - b) Nominate only family members
 - c) Nominate anyone without restrictions
 - d) Submit the nomination after retirement
8. **Can a subscriber change their nomination after retirement?**
 - a) No, nominations are fixed at retirement
 - b) Yes, but only in specific cases
 - c) Yes, as long as the amount is unpaid
 - d) No, once submitted, the nomination remains permanent
9. **What should a subscriber do if they want to cancel or change their nomination?**
 - a) Submit a new nomination with the Accounts Officer

- b) Write to the Head of the Department
- c) Notify the Accounts Officer in writing
- d) Inform their immediate superior

10. What does the GPF account record?

- a) Only the subscriber's contributions
- b) Only the interest accrued
- c) Subscription, interest, bonus, advances, and withdrawals
- d) Only withdrawals from the fund

11. Which of the following is true about contributions to the General Provident Fund?

- a) Contributions must be made annually
- b) A subscriber must contribute monthly except during suspension
- c) Contributions are optional for government servants
- d) Contributions are only required during leave

12. Which situation allows a subscriber to discontinue contributions to the GPF?

- a) When on study leave
- b) When on leave without pay or leave with pay equal to or less than half pay
- c) During promotion
- d) During a transfer

13. What is the maximum amount that can be contributed to the GPF by a subscriber in a year starting from 2022-2023?

- a) Rs. 1,00,000
- b) Rs. 2,50,000
- c) Rs. 5,00,000
- d) Rs. 10,00,000

14. How often can a subscriber increase their subscription to the GPF?

- a) Once per year
- b) Twice during the year
- c) Thrice during the year
- d) Monthly

15. If a government servant is transferred or deputed outside India, what is the status of their GPF?

- a) They are no longer eligible for GPF
- b) They must cease contributions
- c) They remain subject to the Fund's rules
- d) They must transfer their funds to a foreign account

16. When are subscriptions credited to the GPF account?

- a) At the end of each month
- b) On the first day of the next month if emoluments are paid on the last working day
- c) At the end of the year
- d) Only after retirement

17. Which of the following is true about the rate of interest on GPF accounts?

- a) The interest rate is fixed for the entire year
- b) The interest rate is announced quarterly by the government
- c) The interest rate remains constant throughout the year
- d) No interest is paid on GPF balances

18. What happens if there is a delayed subscription to the GPF account?

- a) No interest is paid for the delayed period
- b) Interest is paid from the due month
- c) A penalty is imposed
- d) The subscription is waived

19. How much interest is charged for excess recovery in the GPF account?

- a) 1% above the normal interest rate
- b) 2.5% above the GPF interest rate
- c) No interest is charged
- d) 5% above the GPF interest rate

20. For which of the following purposes can a subscriber take an advance from their GPF?

- a) Buying a car
- b) Marriage expenses
- c) Paying taxes
- d) Purchasing a second home

21. What is the maximum period allowed for the recovery of advances taken from the GPF?

- a) 30 installments
- b) 60 installments
- c) 90 installments
- d) 120 installments

22. Which of the following is true about the recovery of advances if a subscriber is on leave without pay?

- a) Recovery can continue without delay
- b) Recovery is postponed if the leave exceeds 10 days
- c) Recovery must be increased during leave
- d) Recovery is immediately suspended

23. What happens if a subscriber misuses their advance?

- a) The advance amount is forgiven
- b) The advance is written off
- c) The subscriber must repay the amount, possibly in installments
- d) The advance is canceled

24. What is the maximum amount a subscriber can withdraw after completing 10 years of service for housing purposes?

- a) Up to 6 months' salary
- b) Up to 12 months' pay or three-fourths of the balance, whichever is lower
- c) Only the total balance in the account
- d) No limit for housing withdrawals

25. Can a subscriber withdraw funds for any purpose within 12 months before retirement?

- a) Yes, with no restrictions
- b) Yes, but only for medical emergencies
- c) No, they can only withdraw for specific purposes
- d) Yes, but they must provide proof for the withdrawal

26. How long must a subscriber wait after their last working day before they can withdraw GPF funds upon retirement?

- a) 1 month
- b) 3 months
- c) 6 months
- d) No waiting period is required

27. What is required for a subscriber to convert an advance into a withdrawal?

- a) Approval from the Department of Finance
- b) A written request to the Accounts Officer
- c) Proof of financial hardship
- d) A medical certificate

28. What happens to the GPF balance when a subscriber quits service?

- a) It is paid to the subscriber immediately
- b) It is paid to the subscriber's family
- c) It is transferred to a pension fund
- d) It is forfeited

29. In case of the death of a subscriber, who receives the GPF amount if the subscriber had no valid nomination?

- a) The spouse only
- b) Family members in equal shares, excluding certain relatives
- c) The government
- d) The subscriber's immediate supervisor

30. What happens if a subscriber is missing for an extended period?

- a) The funds are forfeited
- b) Payment is made after 7 years with interest for the preceding six months
- c) The family receives the full balance immediately
- d) The government uses the balance for social welfare

31. What does the Deposit-Linked Insurance Revised Scheme provide upon the death of a subscriber?

- a) No additional amount
- b) An additional amount equal to the average balance for the last three years
- c) A fixed amount regardless of the balance
- d) Only the balance in the subscriber's account

32. Which grade pay requires a minimum balance of Rs. 25,000 for eligibility under the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme?

- a) Grade Pay Rs. 1800
- b) Grade Pay Rs. 4200
- c) Grade Pay Rs. 4800 and above
- d) Grade Pay Rs. 1300

33. What is the responsibility of the Accounts Officer concerning GPF payments?

- a) Ensuring the subscriber contributes monthly
- b) Making the final payment to the subscriber upon retirement or death
- c) Collecting subscriptions from government employees
- d) Managing the investment of GPF funds

34. Where must the GPF payment be made?

- a) In the subscriber's home country
- b) Within India only
- c) Outside India, as per the subscriber's location
- d) At the subscriber's department

35. When does a subscriber's balance in the GPF transfer to their new department upon a transfer?

- a) Immediately after the transfer
- b) After 3 months
- c) Upon retirement
- d) When the subscriber is confirmed in the new department

36. How often must a government servant be notified about their GPF account balance?

- a) Annually
- b) Monthly
- c) Quarterly
- d) Only upon request

37. What happens if the Accounts Officer does not receive a report of missing credits annually?

- a) The balance is adjusted automatically
- b) The matter is referred to higher authorities for investigation

- c) The subscriber's account is closed
- d) The credits are written off

38. What should a subscriber do if they notice discrepancies in their GPF account?

- a) Do nothing, as it will resolve on its own
- b) Report it to the Accounts Officer within 3 months
- c) Contact their supervisor
- d) Transfer the balance to another fund

39. How is the final GPF payment handled upon a subscriber's retirement?

- a) It is provided as a lump sum immediately
- b) A no-demand certificate is required for payment
- c) The final payment is made after deduction of government dues
- d) It is divided into monthly installments

40. What is the procedure if a government servant is transferred from a government-owned body corporate or autonomous organization to the GPF?

- a) They must repay their previous provident fund balance
- b) Their provident fund contributions are transferred to the GPF with consent
- c) They forfeit all previous contributions
- d) Their previous balance is left in the old account

41. What happens if a subscriber's GPF balance is transferred to the Contributory Provident Fund?

- a) They lose the interest on the balance
- b) The balance is adjusted in the new fund with interest

- c) They must forfeit the balance
- d) The transfer is prohibited

42. What is required for a subscriber to take an advance for educational expenses from the GPF?

- a) Proof of the family member's enrollment in school
- b) Approval from the Head of Department
- c) A simple declaration without documentary proof
- d) Submission of a bank loan statement

43. What should a subscriber do if they are not receiving their GPF payments on time?

- a) Notify the Head of the Department
- b) Immediately stop contributing
- c) Contact the Accounts Officer for clarification
- d) Take legal action

44. How long does a subscriber have to verify the annual statement of their GPF account?

- a) 1 month
- b) 3 months
- c) 6 months
- d) 12 months

45. What is the eligibility for a subscriber to receive an additional amount under the Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme?

- a) Only those in higher pay bands
- b) Subscribers with at least 5 years of service at the time of death
- c) All subscribers regardless of service length
- d) Only subscribers with a housing loan

46. **What is the payment period for GPF withdrawals in the case of illness or emergencies?**

- a) 7 days for emergencies
- b) 15 days for normal circumstances
- c) 1 month for medical emergencies
- d) 3 days for emergencies

47. **What happens if a subscriber withdraws an amount from the GPF for housing purposes?**

- a) They must repay the amount with interest within 3 years
- b) Only partial amounts are allowed for construction purposes
- c) It is allowed only once during the entire service
- d) They can withdraw up to 75% of their balance

48. **What happens when a subscriber dies without a valid nomination?**

- a) The amount is paid to the spouse only
- b) It is paid equally to family members
- c) The amount is transferred to the government
- d) It is given to the local authorities

49. **How long does a subscriber have to explain the misuse of an advance?**

- a) 10 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 60 days

50. **What is the maximum recovery period for an advance taken for any purpose?**

- a) 36 installments
- b) 60 installments

- c) 120 installments
- d) 180 installments

☒ **Answers:**

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
1	b	2	c	3	c
4	b	5	b	6	c
7	b	8	c	9	c
10	c	11	b	12	b
13	c	14	b	15	c
16	b	17	b	18	b
19	b	20	b	21	b
22	b	23	c	24	b
25	a	26	b	27	b
28	a	29	b	30	b
31	b	32	c	33	b
34	b	35	a	36	a
37	b	38	b	39	b
40	b	41	b	42	c
43	c	44	b	45	b
46	a	47	d	48	b
49	b	50	b		

■ CCS (COP) Rules 1981

1. What is the effective date of the CCS (Commutation of Pension) 1981?

- a) 1st January 1981
- b) 1st July 1981
- c) 1st December 1981
- d) 1st October 1981

2. Who is eligible to apply for commutation of pension under CCS (Commutation of Pension) 1981?

- a) Only retired government servants
- b) Only government servants currently in service
- c) Government servant or retired servant
- d) Only those who are receiving provisional pension

3. What does "Chief Administrative Medical Authority" refer to?

- a) The pension office
- b) Designated medical authority for the State/Union Territory
- c) The applicant's family doctor
- d) The pension committee

4. What is the definition of "Pension" under the CCS (Commutation of Pension) 1981?

- a) Only retirement pension
- b) Only disability pension
- c) Any class of pension, including compassionate allowance
- d) Only provisional pension

5. Under Rule 4, when is an applicant not eligible for commutation of pension?

- a) If the pension is provisional
- b) If they have been retired for less than one year
- c) If departmental or judicial proceedings are pending
- d) If the applicant is under 60 years of age

6. What is the maximum percentage of pension that can be commuted as per Rule 5?

- a) 30%
- b) 50%
- c) 40%
- d) 60%

7. When does commutation become absolute under Rule 6?

- a) When the pension application is submitted
- b) When the medical report is received
- c) When the commuted value payment is made or 3 months after the medical authority's report
- d) When the Head of Office approves the pension

8. What happens if the pensioner dies before receiving the commuted pension?

- a) The commuted amount is forfeited
- b) It is paid to the family or heirs as per Pension Rules
- c) The amount is transferred to the government
- d) The amount is paid back to the pension office

9. What is the lump sum payable if the commuted value of a pension is Rs. 25,000 with a 40% commutation and a commutation factor of 8.446?

- a) Rs. 500,000
- b) Rs. 1,013,520
- c) Rs. 1,000,000
- d) Rs. 600,000

10. Who can apply for commutation of provisional pension under Rule 9?

- a) Government servants with a permanent pension
- b) Government servants with provisional pension under Rule 62
- c) Only retired government servants

d) Applicants with compassionate allowance

11. What is the commutation limit for provisional pensions as per Rule 9?

- a) Rs. 2,000 per month
- b) Rs. 5,000 per month
- c) Rs. 6,000 per month
- d) Rs. 10,000 per month

12. When is the commuted pension restored after 15 years of reduction, according to Rule 10-A?

- a) After 10 years
- b) After 5 years
- c) After 15 years
- d) After 20 years

13. Which of the following pensions is eligible for commutation without a medical examination?

- a) Invalid pension
- b) Retiring pension
- c) Compassionate allowance
- d) Invalid pension

14. If an application for commutation is made late (after one year), what is required?

- a) A special appeal
- b) A medical examination
- c) A confirmation from the Head of Office
- d) No further action is required

15. What is the applicant required to submit for commutation of pension within one year of retirement?

- a) Form 2
- b) Form 1
- c) Medical certificate
- d) No application is needed

16. What does Rule 15 specify about the role of the Accounts Officer?

- a) They verify the application and authorize

payment of the commuted pension

b) They assess the pension amount

c) They conduct medical examinations

d) They review the application and forward it to the Head of Office

17. Under Rule 18, which pension requires a medical examination for commutation?

- a) Superannuation pension
- b) Retiring pension
- c) Invalid pension
- d) Compassionate allowance

18. What does Rule 19 require from applicants in Rule 18 for commutation of pension?

- a) They must apply in Form 2
- b) They must submit a medical report
- c) They must submit Form 1
- d) They must appear for a medical board evaluation

19. In Rule 20, how does the Head of Office process the commutation application?

- a) By verifying the medical report
- b) By completing Part IV of Form 2 and forwarding it to the Accounts Officer
- c) By conducting the medical examination
- d) By authorizing payment directly

20. Who arranges the medical examination under Rule 21?

- a) The applicant
- b) The Accounts Officer
- c) The Chief Administrative Medical Authority
- d) The Head of Office

21. What is the fee for the medical examination under Rule 23?

- a) Paid by the Head of Office
- b) Paid by the applicant
- c) Covered by the pension fund

d) Free for all applicants

22. If the applicant fails to appear for the medical examination, what happens?

- a) The pension application is processed without delay
- b) The application is considered withdrawn
- c) The medical examination is rescheduled
- d) The applicant is penalized financially

23. Under Rule 26, when can a second medical examination be conducted?

- a) After 6 months
- b) After 1 year
- c) After 2 years
- d) After 3 months

24. What is the applicant's right under Rule 27 regarding the medical authority's findings?

- a) To appeal against the findings within 30 days
- b) To reject the findings
- c) To request a third medical examination
- d) To appeal directly to the pension office

25. Can an applicant withdraw their commutation application after the medical examination?

- a) Yes, at any time before approval
- b) No, after the medical examination, the application is final
- c) Yes, if the applicant changes their mind within 14 days
- d) No, the application is considered final after the report

26. What is the Accounts Officer's role after receiving documents from the medical authority under Rule 30?

- a) They forward the documents to the Head of Office
- b) They authorize the payment of the commuted value
- c) They conduct the medical examination

d) They assess the pension eligibility

27. What is the payment process for final assessment of provisional pension under Rule 31?

- a) The provisional pension is finalized immediately after the medical examination
- b) The difference in commuted pension is paid after final pension assessment
- c) The full pension is paid in one lump sum
- d) The provisional pension is discontinued once final assessment is done

28. How is the commuted value of pension calculated according to Rule 8?

- a) By multiplying pension amount by a specific commutation factor
- b) By dividing the pension by 12
- c) By applying a fixed percentage
- d) By estimating the total pension over the next 10 years

29. Which form is required for applying for pension commutation?

- a) Form 1
- b) Form 2
- c) Form 5
- d) Form 6

30. If an applicant applies for commutation after 1 year of retirement, what additional requirement is there?

- a) The applicant must submit Form 6
- b) They must undergo a medical examination
- c) They need to get approval from the Accounts Officer
- d) They can submit any form

31. Under Rule 9, what happens when a final pension is determined that allows more than Rs. 6,000 commutation?

- a) The applicant must apply again for additional commutation
- b) The commutation is adjusted

automatically

- c) The applicant is denied additional commutation
- d) No action is required

32. How is commutation of pension limited according to Rule 5?

- a) Up to 60% of the pension
- b) A fraction up to 40% or a lower fraction of the pension
- c) A flat 50% of the pension
- d) A maximum of Rs. 10,000 per month

33. What is the scope of Rule 11?

- a) Applicants eligible for commutation without needing a medical examination
- b) Applicants with a provisional pension
- c) Only those who are retired
- d) Those seeking pension restoration

34. Which of the following pensions is eligible for commutation without a medical examination under Rule 12?

- a) Invalid pension
- b) Superannuation pension
- c) Late application pensions
- d) Compensation pension

35. Under Rule 28, what can an applicant do if the medical authority considers their age to be higher than actual?

- a) Withdraw the application within 14 days of notice from the Accounts Officer
- b) Reapply after 1 year
- c) Appeal to the Head of Office
- d) No action is allowed

36. How does the Chief Administrative Medical Authority communicate examination details to the applicant under Rule 21?

- a) By email
- b) By post or telephone
- c) By sending a formal letter
- d) Through the Head of Office

37. What happens if an applicant fails to appear for a second medical examination as per Rule 26?

- a) The application is automatically approved
- b) The second examination is rescheduled for free
- c) The application is withdrawn
- d) The applicant is given another chance without consequences

38. How is the commuted pension amount paid after authorization by the Accounts Officer?

- a) The amount is paid in multiple installments
- b) The lump sum is paid to the disbursing authority
- c) It is paid after finalization of the pension
- d) The amount is transferred directly to the pensioner's bank account

39. What is the purpose of Rule 16?

- a) To authorize payment of commuted value of provisional pension
- b) To review pension eligibility
- c) To calculate commuted pension
- d) To submit medical examination reports

40. Which rule outlines the responsibilities of the Head of Office regarding pension commutation applications?

- a) Rule 20
- b) Rule 13
- c) Rule 14
- d) Rule 30

41. Which form is used for applying for commutation of pension after one year of retirement?

- a) Form 2
- b) Form 1
- c) Form 5
- d) Form 6

■ **FHB Volume-II- MCQs**

1. Which officer is responsible for drawing bills, managing receipts and disbursements, and submitting accounts to the CGA through Circle Postal Accounts Office?

- a) Director-General
- b) Postmaster-General
- c) DDO (Drawing and Disbursing Officer)
- d) Head of Department

2. What is the major responsibility of a Non-Cheque Drawing DDO (NCDDO)?

- a) Drawing bills
- b) Managing receipts and disbursements
- c) Submitting accounts to CGA
- d) Performing duties without cheque drawing powers

3. Which of the following is responsible for scrutinizing, reviewing, and reconciling accounts rendered by DDOs?

- a) Director General
- b) Head of Postal Accounts Office
- c) Head Postmaster
- d) Circle Postal Accounts Office

4. What does the term "Bank" refer to in the context of Postal Financial Handbook?

- a) Any office or branch of RBI or SBI
- b) A specific branch of the Department of Posts
- c) A government office handling accounts
- d) A branch of any private bank

5. Who is responsible for issuing the rules and regulations for the Department of Posts?

- a) Head of Department
- b) Secretary
- c) Director General
- d) Government

6. What structure does the 15-digit Head of Accounts follow?

- a) Major heads: 3 digits
- b) Sub-major heads: 5 digits
- c) Detailed heads: 2 digits
- d) Minor heads: 6 digits

7. Who is defined as the Head of a Circle?

- a) Head Postmaster
- b) CPMG of a Circle or any officer declared as such by Competent Authority
- c) Postmaster-General
- d) Director-General

8. What is the role of the Postmaster-General in the Department of Posts?

- a) Handling administrative duties only
- b) Includes CPMG, PMG, Regional PMG, DPS
- c) Managing all financial transactions
- d) Supervising the staff in the post office

9. What is the role of a General Post Office (GPO)?

- a) Handles incoming and outgoing foreign mail
- b) First-class Head Office at the Circle Headquarters
- c) Manages local post office operations only
- d) Operates as a sorting office

10. Which of the following is true regarding a Sub-Office?

- a) Operates independently without coordination with any other office
- b) Subordinate office in account with Head Office
- c) Handles only international mail
- d) A small-scale branch of a general post office

11. What is the responsibility of a Treasury in the context of the Department of Posts?

- a) Handling financial records
- b) Includes sub-Treasury
- c) Only responsible for cash receipts
- d) Issues all postal services

12. What does the term "Sorting Office" refer to?

- a) An office where financial transactions are recorded
- b) An office where mail sorting is done
- c) A branch office managing customer queries
- d) A branch dealing only with international postal services

13. What are Automatic Mail Processing Centers (AMPC)?

- a) Facilities where manual sorting of mail is done
- b) High-speed sorting machines are used to process mail
- c) Offices where financial transactions are processed
- d) Post offices focusing solely on international mail

14. Which type of stamps are issued for special events and are not reprinted once exhausted?

- a) Definitive Stamps
- b) Commemorative Stamps
- c) Revenue Stamps
- d) Non-postal Stamps

15. Which document records the total postage due on unregistered letter mail for delivery at Head Offices?

- a) ACG.34
- b) ACG.45
- c) MS-98
- d) Form ACG-2

16. Which of the following sources is included under Postal Revenue?

- a) Postage collection (Cash, Cheque, DD, Digital modes, etc.)
- b) License granted by Head of Circle for certain services
- c) Revenue from managing SB accounts, PLI/RPLI, e-payment solutions, etc.
- d) All of the above

17. What is the purpose of the Book Now Pay Later (BNPL) scheme?

- a) For international postage services
- b) Bulk customers are eligible for credit facility (Rs. 10,000 in Speed Post or Business Post)
- c) Provides stamp collection services to customers
- d) A system for individual customers only

18. What must be done if stamps or stationery are lost or damaged?

- a) Replace them immediately
- b) Write them off under the competent

authority's orders

- c) Report the loss but not take any further action
- d) Archive the loss for future reference

19. What is the purpose of the e-Treasurer's Cash Book?

- a) To record all financial transactions including both cash and bank payments
- b) To record only actual cash transactions
- c) To manage all e-commerce transactions
- d) To track inventory levels

20. What should the Treasurer ensure regarding the e-Treasurer's Cash Book?

- a) All book transfers must be recorded
- b) The cash matches the DOP cash balance
- c) The book should not include any errors
- d) Payments should be processed without validation

21. Who is responsible for verifying the Daily Transaction Report (DTR)?

- a) Head Postmaster
- b) Postmaster-General
- c) Treasurer
- d) Director-General

22. Which document is used to authorize cash payments in a post office?

- a) Cash Book
- b) Payment Order
- c) Daily Transaction Report
- d) Bank Statement

23. What is the Head Office Classified Cash Book used for?

- a) Recording postal stamp sales
- b) Recording transactions from all units (Head Office, Sub Offices, Branch Offices)

- c) Handling online payment records
- d) Maintaining e-records for stamps

24. Which officer is responsible for the correctness and punctuality of returns submitted to the Postal Accounts Office?

- a) Head Postmaster
- b) Director-General
- c) Treasurer
- d) Secretary

25. How often must the Head Office Classified Cash Account be submitted to the Postal Accounts Office?

- a) Weekly
- b) By the 5th of each month
- c) Daily
- d) Annually

26. What is the minimum security deposit required to open a Philatelic Deposit Account?

- a) Rs. 100
- b) Rs. 200
- c) Rs. 500
- d) Rs. 1000

27. What is the purpose of the Supplementary Accounts for March?

- a) Adjusting transactions for the financial year before March ends
- b) Processing new financial entries for the upcoming year
- c) Handling returns from external stakeholders
- d) Revising departmental policies

28. What is a key responsibility of a Postmaster regarding the Daily Transaction Report (DTR)?

- a) Ensuring no discrepancies in the report
- b) Ensuring the report includes online transactions only
- c) Submitting the report to the Circle Postal Accounts Office
- d) Managing customer complaints related to mail

29. Which service allows bulk customers to access a credit facility for postage?

- a) Speed Post
- b) Business Post
- c) Book Now Pay Later (BNPL)
- d) Cash on Delivery (COD)

30. Which of the following is NOT a source of postal revenue?

- a) Postage collection
- b) Sale of stamps
- c) Foreign postal fees
- d) Salary payments for staff

31. What is the maximum allowable stock of stamps for a Group 'A' Postmaster?

- a) Fixed by the Divisional Head
- b) Determined by the Postmaster-General
- c) Set by the Department of Posts
- d) Decided by the Head of Postal Accounts Office

32. Who verifies the receipt of supplies from the Stamp Depot?

- a) Head Postmaster
- b) Director-General
- c) Treasurer
- d) Postmaster-General

33. What is the requirement for the renewal of the Franking Services License?

- a) Rs. 200
- b) Rs. 375
- c) Rs. 475
- d) Rs. 600

34. What is the procedure for correcting errors in account classifications?

- a) Notify the errors to the Circle Postal Accounts Office
- b) Revert the errors manually without documentation
- c) Transfer entries to the correct head of account
- d) Do not correct errors until after the fiscal year ends

35. Which office handles foreign mail processing and customs duties on foreign mails?

- a) General Post Office (GPO)
- b) Foreign Post Office
- c) Head Record Office
- d) Postmaster-General's Office

36. What must be done when a discrepancy in cash balance is identified?

- a) Correct the error immediately
- b) Report it to the Head Postmaster
- c) Disregard it if the amount is small
- d) Ignore discrepancies until the end of the year

37. Which of the following is responsible for conducting philatelic transactions?

- a) Postmaster-General
- b) Philatelic Bureau
- c) Head Post Office

d) Circle Postal Accounts Office

38. When must the DTR be checked for discrepancies?

- a) Only at month-end
- b) Every week
- c) At the end of each day
- d) Every fiscal quarter

39. What is the payment process for Head Record Clerks in RMS?

- a) Cash and Service Money Orders are issued after verification
- b) Cash payments are handled directly by the Head Postmaster
- c) Monthly payments are submitted by a subordinate
- d) Payments are made through online disbursement systems

40. What is the procedure for reconciling funds between the Treasurer's Cash Book and the bank?

- a) Funds reconciliation is unnecessary
- b) The Treasurer must adjust amounts manually
- c) The Treasurer and Postmaster must ensure proper accounting based on the bank's e-statement
- d) Reconciliation is done monthly

41. Who is responsible for verifying the stock of stamps and postal items?

- a) Postmaster-General
- b) Head Postmaster
- c) Treasurer
- d) Director-General

42. What is the purpose of a Joint Responsibility for Fund Reconciliation?

- a) To ensure no discrepancies in cash balance
- b) To ensure alignment between Treasurer's Cash Book and bank records
- c) To manage employee payments
- d) To track incoming postal services

43. What must be included with e-schedules when submitting to the Circle Postal Accounts Office?

- a) Only the financial reports
- b) Supporting vouchers, bills, or documents
- c) Only the official stamps used during the period
- d) Reports from external auditors

44. When must a Postmaster submit a Cash Balance Report to the Circle Office?

- a) Annually
- b) Monthly
- c) Weekly
- d) Every 5th of the month

45. Which service is associated with the collection of Postage on delivery through COD?

- a) Speed Post
- b) Business Post
- c) Media Post
- d) Cash on Delivery

46. What is the maximum duration for the renewal of a Franking Services License?

- a) 1 year
- b) 3 years
- c) 5 years

Percentage

1. A store is offering a discount of 25% on all items. If the original price of a jacket is ₹2000, what is the discounted price?
 - a) ₹1500
 - b) ₹1600
 - c) ₹1700
 - d) ₹1800
2. A student scored 85% on a test of 200 marks. How many marks did the student score?
 - a) 170
 - b) 160
 - c) 180
 - d) 175
3. The price of a laptop increased by 15% to ₹23,000. What was the original price?
 - a) ₹19,000
 - b) ₹20,000
 - c) ₹21,000
 - d) ₹22,000
4. In a class of 40 students, 60% are boys. How many boys are there in the class?
 - a) 20
 - b) 24
 - c) 26
 - d) 28
5. A book is marked at ₹600. If it is sold at a discount of 30%, what is the selling price?
 - a) ₹420
 - b) ₹450
 - c) ₹480
 - d) ₹500
6. A car's value depreciates by 10% every year. If the current value is ₹5,00,000, what will be its value after one year?
 - a) ₹4,50,000
 - b) ₹4,60,000
 - c) ₹4,70,000
 - d) ₹4,80,000
7. A company made a profit of 20% on a sale of ₹50,000. What was the profit amount?
 - a) ₹8,000
 - b) ₹9,000
 - c) ₹10,000
 - d) ₹11,000
8. A person saved 15% of his salary every month. If he saved ₹9,000 in one month, what is his monthly salary?
 - a) ₹50,000
 - b) ₹60,000
 - c) ₹70,000
 - d) ₹80,000
9. A fruit seller sold 120 oranges, which is 80% of the total oranges he had. How many oranges did he have in total?
 - a) 130
 - b) 140
 - c) 150
 - d) 160
10. A bottle of juice contains 12% sugar. If the bottle holds 500 ml of juice, how many ml of sugar does it contain?
 - a) 50 ml
 - b) 55 ml
 - c) 60 ml
 - d) 65 ml
11. A population of a town increased by 25% over a year. If the population at the start was 40,000, what is the population now?
 - a) 45,000
 - b) 48,000
 - c) 50,000
 - d) 52,000
12. The price of a shirt after a discount of 20% is ₹800. What was the original price?
 - a) ₹900
 - b) ₹1000
 - c) ₹1050
 - d) ₹1100
13. A man spent 75% of his monthly salary and saved ₹10,000. What is his monthly salary?
 - a) ₹30,000
 - b) ₹35,000
 - c) ₹40,000
 - d) ₹45,000
14. A school's enrollment increased by 30% this year, bringing the total to 1,300 students. How many students were enrolled last year?
 - a) 1,000
 - b) 1,100

- c) 1,150
 - d) 1,200
15. A garden has 200 plants, 40% of which are roses. How many rose plants are there in the garden?
- a) 70
 - b) 80
 - c) 90
 - d) 100
16. What is 20% of 150?
- a) 30
 - b) 25
 - c) 35
 - d) 20
17. If 40% of a number is 80, what is the number?
- a) 200
 - b) 100
 - c) 150
 - d) 250
18. Increase 80 by 25%.
- a) 100
 - b) 90
 - c) 85
 - d) 105
19. What is 75% of 200?
- a) 140
 - b) 160
 - c) 150
 - d) 175
20. Decrease 90 by 10%.
- a) 81
 - b) 72
 - c) 99
 - d) 78
21. If 35% of a number is 70, what is the number?
- a) 250
 - b) 150
 - c) 200
 - d) 300
22. What percentage is 45 of 60?
- a) 60%
 - b) 75%
 - c) 80%
 - d) 90%
23. What is 50% of 240?
- a) 100
 - b) 110
 - c) 120

- d) 130
24. Increase 150 by 40%.
- a) 200
 - b) 210
 - c) 220
 - d) 230
25. What is 80% of 350?
- a) 270
 - b) 280
 - c) 300
 - d) 320

Answers

1. a) ₹1500
2. a) 170
3. c) ₹20,000
4. b) 24
5. a) ₹420
6. a) ₹4,50,000
7. c) ₹10,000
8. b) ₹60,000
9. c) 150
10. c) 60 ml
11. b) 50,000
12. b) ₹1000
13. c) ₹40,000
14. a) 1,000
15. b) 80
16. a) 30
17. a) 200
18. a) 100
19. b) 150
20. a) 81
21. c) 200
22. b) 75%
23. c) 120
24. b) 210
25. b) 280

Reasoning – Analogy

1. Mango : Fruit :: Carrot : ?
 - a) Vegetable
 - b) Root
 - c) Tree
 - d) Leaf
2. Doctor : Hospital :: Teacher : ?
 - a) Book
 - b) Student
 - c) School
 - d) Staff
3. A : Z :: B : ?
 - a) Y
 - b) W
 - c) C
 - d) X
4. Clean : Dirty :: High : ?
 - a) Tall
 - b) Wide
 - c) Short
 - d) Bright
5. Knife : Cut :: Pen : ?
 - a) Write
 - b) Draw
 - c) Ink
 - d) Book
6. Son : Father :: Daughter : ?
 - a) Mother
 - b) Sister
 - c) Aunt
 - d) Mother
7. Apple : Red :: Banana : ?
 - a) Long
 - b) Yellow
 - c) Sweet
 - d) Peel
8. Dog : Bark :: Cat : ?
 - a) Sleep
 - b) Run
 - c) Meow
 - d) Fur
9. Pilot : Aeroplane :: Driver : ?
 - a) Road
 - b) Car
 - c) Garage
 - d) Helmet
10. Eye : See :: Ear : ?
 - a) Listen
 - b) Hear
 - c) Speak
 - d) Sound
11. 2 : 4 :: 3 : ?
 - a) 6
 - b) 5
 - c) 9
 - d) 8
12. 9 : 81 :: 4 : ?
 - a) 64
 - b) 16
 - c) 8
 - d) 32
13. 16 : 4 :: 49 : ?
 - a) 7
 - b) 14
 - c) 9
 - d) 6
14. 3 : 27 :: 2 : ?
 - a) 6
 - b) 8
 - c) 4
 - d) 9
15. 5 : 25 :: 7 : ?
 - a) 42
 - b) 14
 - c) 49
 - d) 35
16. 8 : 4 :: 10 : ?
 - a) 2
 - b) 6
 - c) 5
 - d) 8
17. 100 : 10 :: 64 : ?
 - a) 6
 - b) 8
 - c) 9
 - d) 4

18. $11 : 121 :: 13 : ?$

- a) 143
- b) 169
- c) 156
- d) 144

19. $36 : 6 :: 25 : ?$

- a) 4
- b) 10
- c) 5
- d) 9

20. $81 : 9 :: 49 : ?$

- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 7
- d) 9

21. $D : G :: H : ?$

- a) J
- b) K
- c) L
- d) M

22. $M : N :: O : ?$

- a) Q
- b) P
- c) R
- d) S

23. $A : C :: D : ?$

- a) F
- b) G
- c) E
- d) H

24. $E : V :: D : ?$

- a) W
- b) U
- c) Z
- d) T

25. $Z : X :: Y : ?$

- a) V
- b) W
- c) U
- d) Z

26. A square is rotated 90° clockwise to become upward-facing. What will a square become?

- a) Same square
- b) Rotated 90°
- c) Diamond shape
- d) Circle

27. A dot in the center of a triangle moves to the top in next figure. Where will it move next?

- a) Right corner
- b) Bottom
- c) Left corner
- d) Disappear

28. A shape adds 1 side in the next figure. What comes after a square?

- a) Pentagon
- b) Triangle
- c) Hexagon
- d) Circle

29. If a mirror is placed on the left, ">" becomes?

- a) >
- b) <
- c) ^
- d) =

30. A symbol " \uparrow " rotated 180° , becomes?

- a) \uparrow
- b) \downarrow
- c) \rightarrow
- d) \leftarrow

☒ **Answer Key**

Q. No.	Ans	Q. No.	Ans
1	a	2	c
3	a	4	c
5	a	6	d
7	b	8	c
9	b	10	b
11	c	12	b
13	a	14	b
15	c	16	c
17	b	18	b
19	c	20	c
21	b	22	b
23	a	24	a