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## FULL MOCK TEST -1 IN ENGLISH

### MATHS

1. Divide ₹ 1250 among A, B, C so that A gets  $\frac{2}{9}$  of B's share and C gets  $\frac{3}{4}$  of A's share,

- (a) ₹200, ₹800, ₹250    (b) ₹ 200, ₹900, ₹ 150
- (c) ₹ 150, ₹800, ₹300    (d) ₹200, ₹ 900, ₹ 75

2. If  $x:y = 3:1$ , then  $(x^3 - y^3):(x^3 + y^3)$ ?

- (a) 13:14    (b) 14:13
- (c) 10:11    (d) 11:10

3. A person travels 600 km by train at 80 km/hr 800 km by ship at 400 km/hr and 100 km by car at 50 km/hr. What is the average speed for the entire distance?

- (a)  $65\frac{5}{123}$  km./hr.    (b)  $130\frac{10}{23}$  km./hr.
- (c)  $60\frac{5}{123}$  km./hr.    (d) 62 km./hr.

4. A man rows 750 m in 675 seconds against the stream and return in  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minutes. Find his rowing speed in still water?

- (a) 3 kmph    (b) 4 kmph
- (c) 5 kmph    (d) 8 kmph

5: If 6 men and 8 boys can do a piece of work in 10 days and 26 men and 48 boys can do the same in 2 days ,then the time taken by 15 men and 20 boys to do the same type of work will be :

- (a) 5 days    (b) 4 days
- (c) 6 days    (d) 7 days



## REASONING

6. If you are eleventh in a queue starting either end, how many are there in the queue ?

- (1) Eleven      (2) Twenty
- (3) Twenty one    (4) Twenty two

7. In a row of boys, if A who is 10th from the left and B who is 9th from the right interchange their positions, A becomes 15th from left. How many boys are there in the row?

- (1) 23    (2) 27    (3) 28    (4) 31

8. In a row of children Ravi is 4th from right and Shyam (lind Sitting) is 2nd from left. When interchanging their place, then Ravi is 9th from right than what will be Shyam's position from left ?

- (1) 5th   (2) 6th   (3) 7th   (4) 8th

9. In a row of boys, Srinath is 7th from the left and Venkat is 12th from the right. If they interchange their positions, Srinath becomes 22nd from the left. How many boys are there in the row ?

- (1) 19   (2) 31   (3) 33   (4) 34

10. In a row of girls, Kamla is 9th from the left and Veena is 16th from the right. If they interchange their positions, Kamla becomes 25th from the left. How many girls are there in the row?

- (1) 34   (2) 36   (3) 40   (4) 41

11. In a row A is at the 11th position from the left and B is 10th from the right. If they interchanged positions A becomes 18th from the left. How many persons are there in that row?

- (1) 28   (2) 29   (3) 27   (4) 31

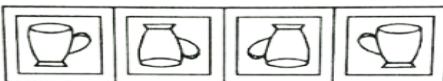


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**12. Which of the answer figures is exactly the mirror image of the given figure when the mirror is held at MN?**

**Question Figure****Answer Figures**

- (1) (2) (3) (4)

**13. Raj and Roy start to walk in opposite direction. Raj walks 3 km and Roy walks 4 km. Again Raj turns right and walks 4 km and Roy turns left and walks 3 km. How far are they from original place ?**

- (1) 4.5 km (2) 6 km  
(3) 5 km (4) 8 km

**14. P is Q's brother. R is Q's mother. S is R's father. T is S's mother. How is P related to T?**

- (1) Granddaughter (2) Great grandson  
(3) Grandson (4) Grandmother

**15. A is B's brother. C is D's father. E is B's mother. A and D are brothers. How is E related to C?**  
(1) Sister (2) Sister-in-law  
(3) Niece (4) Wife

## **G.S- HISTORY**

**16: Who among the following had primarily implementer the Press Censorship?**

- (a) Wellesley (b) Hastings  
(c) John Adams (d) Dalhousie

**17: In 1873 who founded Satya Shodhak Samaj?**

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Jyotiba Phule  
(c) Shiv Nath Shastri (d) None of the above

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**18 .The first Political Organization established in India in 1838 was known as**

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) British India Society | (b) Bengal British India Society |
| (c) Settlers Association  | (d) Zamindari Association        |

**19 : Which one of the following submitted in 1875 a petition Cto the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament?**

- |                              |                                |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) The Deccan Association   | (b) The Indian Association     |
| (c) The Madras Mahajan Sabha | (d) The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha |

**20: Who was the founder of the indian Association ?**

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Dadabhai Naoro ji | (b) bal gangadhar tilak   |
| (c) A.O Hume          | (d) Surendranath Banerjee |

**21: Name the organization formed by Surendranath Banerjee which merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886:**

- |                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) East India Association | (b) London India Society       |
| (C) Indian Association     | (d) Indian National Conference |

**22: Indian National Congress was established by**

- |                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) A.O. Hume    | (b) Surendra Nath Banerji |
| (c) W.C. Banerji | (d) Anne Besant           |

**23: Who among the following was not present at the founding session of the Indian National Congress:**

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Dadabhai Naoroji | (b) G. Subramaniya Iyer    |
| (c) Justice Ranade   | (d) Surendranath Bannerjee |

**24: The Indian National Congress was established during the viceroyalty of:**

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Lord Ripon  | (b) Lord          |
| (c) Lord lytton | (d) Lord Dufferin |

**25: In 1889, a committee was set up in Britain to gain support for the Congress, who amongst the following was its President –**

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| (a) Sir W. Wadderburn | (b) Mr. Digby    |
| (c) Dadabhai Naoroji  | (d) W.C. Banerje |

## **POLITY**

**26. Indian Constitution consists of -**

- |                  |                  |                            |                  |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| (a) 300 Articles | (b) 350 Articles | (c) More than 400 Articles | (d) 500 Articles |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|

**27. How many parts, Articles and Schedules was there in the original Indian Constitution?**

- |                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|
| (a) 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules  |
| (b) 24 Parts, 450 Articles and 12 Schedules |
| (c) 22 Parts, 390 Articles and 8 Schedules  |
| (d) 24 Parts, 425 Articles and 12 Schedules |



**28. There were originally how many Articles in the Constitution of India?**

- (a) 420      (b) 380      (c) 395      (d) 270

**29. Total number of Schedules in the Constitution is --**

- (a) 12      (b) 16      (c) 8      (d) 10

**30. Indian Constitution has -**

- (a) 9 Schedules      (b) 12 Schedules      (C) 10 Schedules      (d) 11 Schedules

**31. The idea of the Preamble has been borrowed in Indian Constitution from the Constitution of -**

- (a) Italy      (b) Canada      (C) France      (d) U.S.A.

**32. The concept of "A Union of States in the Indian Constitution" has been derived from:**

- |                                              |                                 |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) The American Declaration of Independence | (b) The Australian Constitution |
| (c) The British North-American Act           | (d) The Swiss Constitution      |

**33. In Indian political system which one is supreme?**

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) The Supreme Court | (b) The Constitution |
| (c) The Parliament    | (d) Religion         |

**34. The concept of "Judicial Review" in India has been adopted from the Constitution of -**

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) U.K      | (b) U.S.A.    |
| (C) U.S.S.R. | (d) Australia |

**35. Given below are two statements:**

**Assertion (A): The scope of Judicial review is limited in India.**

**Reason (R) : Indian constitution has some borrowed items.**

Select the right answer from the code given below:

**Code :**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the right explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the right explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is wrong.
- (d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is correct.

## **ECONOMICS**

**36. Consider the following statements:**

**1. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rates are calculated by comparing the prices of the same basket of goods and services in different countries.**

**2. In terms of PPP dollars. India is the sixth largest economy in the world.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2



**37. Increase in absolute and per capita real GNP do not connote a higher level of economic development, if**

- (a) industrial output fails to keep pace with agricultural output
- (b) agricultural output fails to keep pace with industrial output.
- (c) poverty and unemployment increase.
- (d) imports grow faster than exports.

**38. Economic survey of India is associated with:**

- (a) Planning commission
- (b) Reserve bank of India
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) Finance commission



**39. Which institution in India makes calculation of National income?**

- (a) RBI (Reserve Bank of India)
- (b) CSO (Central statistical office)
- (C) NSSO (National Sample Survey Organization)
- (d) Indian statistical Institution

**40. Hindu growth rate is related to**

- (a) Money (b) GDP
- (c) Population (d) GNP

**41. Direct Tax Code in India is related to which of the following?**

- (a) Sales Tax (b) Income Tax
- (c) Excise Tax (d) Service Tax

**42. Which committee recommended to abolish occupancy under section 88-**

- (a) Shome Committee (b) Chelaia committee
- (C) Rangrajan committee (d) Kelkar committee

**43. As per draft of ninth five year plan GDPgrowth rate is:**

- (a) 6% (b) 6.5%
- (c) 7.0% (d) 7.5%

**44. The golden rule of Fiscal Policy is that the governments are expected to borrow over the cycle only to finance**

- (a) Current account expenditure (b) Investments
- (c) Old loans (d) Imported consumer goods

**45. Which one of the following is not an instrument of fiscal policy in India?**

- (a) Taxation (b) Public debt
- (c) Public expenditure (d) Open market proceedings



## **SCIENCE**

**46.** When the bark of a tree is removed in a circular fashion all around near its base, it gradually dries up or dies because-

- (a) Water from soil cannot rise to aerial parts
- (b) Roots are starved of energy
- (C) Tree is infected by the soil microbes
- (d) Roots do not receive oxygen for respiration

**47.** Water is conducted in vascular plants by-

- (a) Phloem tissue
- (b) Parenchyma tissue
- (c) Meristems
- (d) Xylem tissue

**48.** The 'xylem' in plants is responsible mainly for-

- (a) Transportation of food
- (b) Transportation of amino acid
- (c) Transportation of water
- (d) Transportation of oxygen

**49.** Water in plants is transported by:

- (a) Xylem
- (b) Epidermis
- (c) Phloem
- (d) oxygen

**50.** "Phloem" in plants is mainly responsible for

- (a) Transportation of food
- (b) Transportation of amino acid
- (c) Transportation of oxygen
- (d) Transportation of water

**51.** Study of Zoology deals with:

- (a) Living animals only
- (b) Living plants only
- (c) Both living and dead animals
- (d) Both living and dead plants

**52.** The study of the flower is known as:

- (a) Phrenology
- (b) Anthology
- (c) Agrostology
- (d) Palynology



**53. Which of the following subjects of data set is associated with the study of concerning population and humanity?**

- (a) Ecology
- (b) Genetics
- (c) Demography
- (d) Virology

**54. The comparative study of the different cultures and the scientific explanation is known as-**

- (a) Ethnology
- (b) Ethnography
- (c) Ethology
- (d) Ethics

**55. The study of properties and method of biological A systems found in nature and use of this knowledge in mechanical world is known as-**

- (a) Bionics
- (b) Bionomics
- (c) Bionomy
- (d) Biometry

## **CURRENT**

**56 . Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Turkmenistan?**

- 1. It shares borders with Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
- 2. It is a part of the TAPI Pipeline.
- 3. It supports India's permanent position in the UNSC.
- 4. Despite being a USD 40 billion plus economy, its bilateral trade with India is below its potential.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3      (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3 only    (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**57. Annual Frontiers Report 2022 is released by:**

- (a) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- (b) Reporters Without Boundary(RSF)
- (c) SIPRI
- (d) European Union

**58. Recently, which of the following countries inaugurated the Solu Corridor 132 kV power transmission line?**

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) India – Bhutan | (b) India – Nepal |
| (c) China – Bhutan | (d) China – Nepal |



**59. With reference to Mission Integrated Bio-refineries, consider the following statements:**

1. The Mission is co-led by India and Germany.
2. It will advance sustainable biorefining pathways and technologies to support the development and commercialization of bio-based fuels

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**60. With reference to De-Notified, Nomadic And SemiNomadic Tribes (DNTs), consider the following statements:**

1. DNTs are communities that were ‘notified’ as being ‘born criminals’ immediately after independence.
2. All DNTs are covered in any one of the SC, ST or OBC categories.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**61. Consider the following statements:**

1. Sutlej rises from Lake La’nga in southwestern Tibet.
2. Sutlej meets the Beas River in Harike before entering Pakistan.
3. The Luhri Stage-I Hydro Electric Project is located on River Sutlej in Shimla and Kullu districts of Himachal Pradesh.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1,2 and 3

**62. Consider the following statements regarding Coronavirus:**

1. XE is a sub-variant of Delta.
2. The Omicron variant has two prominent sub-variants called BA.1 and BA.2.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**63. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of MGNREGA:**

1. At Least 50% of the beneficiaries have to be women.
2. Legally-backed guarantee is provided to any rural adult to get work within 15 days of demanding it.
3. At least 50% of the planning and implementation works for the scheme must be executed by Gram Sabhas.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 only  
 (c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1 and 3 only



**64. Consider the following statements:**

1. Indigenisation is the capability of developing and producing any defence equipment within the country for the dual purpose.
  2. Around 200 items comprising equipment/platforms have been banned so far.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?**

- (a) 1 only      (b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2      (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**65. Consider the following statements regarding “Tour of Duty (ToD)” scheme:**

1. The Department of Military Affairs is finalising the scheme.
  2. Youngsters will be recruited as soldiers only for five years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?



## ACCOUNTS

66: On completion of an audit ..... serves the purpose of audit record which may be useful for future reference.

- (a) Audit programme (b) Audit working papers  
(c) Audit plan (d) Audit notes

**67: Working papers helps in proper ..... of audit.**



**68: On appointment of subsequent auditors, the company must give intimation within 7 days of such appointment to .....**

- (a) The board of directors      (b) The registrar of companies  
(c) The auditor so appointed      (d) The central government

69: ..... is a risk that the practitioner expresses as an inappropriate conclusion when the subject matter information is materially misstated

- (a) Assurance Engagement Risk      (b) Assurance Relevance Risk**  
**(c) Assurance judgment Risk      (d) None of the above**

70: ..... refer to specific accounting controls relating to particular transactions and data in each computer based application system.



**71 The reliability of audit evidence is influenced by its**

- (a) source                          ( b ) Nature  
(0) Circumstances                (d) All of the above

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740-88-2-6666  
740-88-3-6666**72. Objective of internal check with regard to wages is**

- (a) To avoid inclusion of dummy workers in the list of workers
- (b) To avoid errors in the wage sheet
- (c) To ensure the correctness of time cards and piece work cards
- (d) All of the above

**73: Which of the following items is not suitable for test checking?**

- (a) Purchase transactions (b) Sale transactions
- (c) Balance Sheet items (d) All of the above

**74: Special resolution means .....**

- (a) 1/3 Majority (b) 2/3 Majority
- (c) 1/2 Majority (d) none of these

**75. Which of the following is not an external audit evidence?**

- (a) Bank Statement (b) Purchase Invoice
- (c) External Confirmation (d) Salary Sheet

**76: .....audit is not a statutory requirement**

- (a) Management (b) Financial
- (c) Tax Audit (d) All of the above

**77. Which among the following is an example of intangible asset.**

- (a) Goodwill (b) Patents
- (c) All of these (d) None of these

**78. Internal check is suitable for .....**

- (a) Larger concerns (b) Smaller concerns
- (c) Petty-shop keepers (d) None of these

**79. Remuneration of an internal auditor is fixed by.....**

- (a) Management (b) Shareholders
- (c) Government (d) Statutory body

**80. Investment should be vouched with the help of**

- (a) Commission book (b) Brokers book
- (c) Sales deeds (d) Minute book

## **COMPUTER**

**81. Where would you find the letters QUERTY?**

- (a) Mouse (b) Screen (c) Numeric Keypad (d) Keyboard

**82. How did the computer mouse get its name?**

- (a) It's cable looks like a tail (b) Because it squeaks when moved
- (c) It has ears (d) Teeth outside mouth

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**83. What are you most likely to use when playing**

- (a) Touch screen a computer game?      (b) Light pen
- (c) notepad                                    (d) Joystick

**84. A digitising tablet can be used for?**

- (a) Tracing diagrams      (b) Printing letters
- (c) Reading barcodes      (d) Playing

**85. Which of the following is a pointing device**

- (a) Hard disk .      (b) CD-ROM drive
- (c) Touch screen used for computer input. (d) RAM

## **LABOUR LAW**

**(86). International Labour Organization is an agency of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. ibrd
- B. un security council
- C. international fund for agricultural development
- D. united nations

**(87). Which of these is an unfair labour practice on part of the employer?**

- A. to incite or indulge in willful damage to employer's property connected with the industry
- B. to advise or actively support or instigate any strike deemed to be illegal
- C. for a recognized union to refuse to bargain collectively in good faith with the employer
- D. none of the above

**(88). Headquarters of International Labour Organisation is located in \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. geneva
- B. rome
- C. paris
- D. tokyo

**(89). The ongoing globalization in the country needs reforms in our labour laws. The forces oppose changes in the existing labour legislations is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. government
- B. labour and trade unions
- C. employers' associations
- D. human rights' commission



(90). Agency of United Nations which deals with international labour standards and providing social protection and working opportunities is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. international corporation of law
- B. international law organization
- C. international workforce recruiters
- D. international labour organisation

(91). Labour Policy highlights \_\_\_\_\_

- A. creative measures to attract public and private investment
- B. creating new jobs
- C. employee-employer relationship
- D. all of the above

(92). \_\_\_\_\_ was established as an agency of the League of Nations following the Treaty of Versailles.

- A. iol
- B. ilo
- C. afl
- D. un

(93). Two broad categories of labour law.

- A. first, collective labour law relates to the tripartite relationship between employee, employer and union
- B. second, individual labour law concerns employees' rights at work and through the contract for work
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b)

(94). India is permanent member of ILO Governing Body since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1922
- B. 1969
- C. 1972
- D. 1991

(95). Which of the following legislations apply to unorganised sector workers in India?

- A. minimum wages act
- B. child labour (prohibition and regulation) act, 1986
- C. contract labour (regulation and abolition) act, 1970
- D. all of the above



(96). ILO overarching goal is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. employment
- B. high wages
- C. education
- D. decent work

(97). India a \_\_\_\_\_ member of ILO.

- A. founding
- B. only
- C. sole
- D. banned

(98). In industries, it is important for the \_\_\_\_\_ to concentrate in areas of harmony.

- A. employers
- B. public
- C. committee
- D. government

(99). There were no restrictions on child labour till \_\_\_\_\_ was implemented.

- A. independence
- B. labour law
- C. commercial law
- D. trade union act

(100). Peace and harmony in organisation is very important for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. gdp
- B. economic development
- C. manpower
- D. none of the above

## ENGLISH

### FILL IN THE BLANKS

101. The news was \_\_\_\_\_ good to be true.

- a) very b) too c) so d) as

102. How much longer \_\_\_\_\_ this book?

- a) you are needing b) will you be needing c) will you have needed d) have you needed



103. \_\_\_\_\_ you hear the President's speech?

- a) Have b) Has c) Had d) Did

104. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies with some friends last night.

- a) Have gone b) went c) am gone d) am going

105. She has only \_\_\_\_\_ friends

- a) fewer b) less c) more d) a few

106. The reporter \_\_\_\_\_ for a while before asking his next question.

- a) abstained b) absconded c) debated d) hesitated

107. Last December the mercury had \_\_\_\_\_ to 2 degree C in New delhi.

- a) decreased b) reduced c) dipped d) lowered

### One Word Substitution

Q:108 A speech made by someone for the first time

- (A) Maiden speech
- (B) Sermon
- (C) Extempore
- (D) Spontaneous

Q:109 Likely to break apart easily

- (A) Harsh
- (B) Brittle
- (C) Breakable
- (D) Thin

### Idiom phrases

(110) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

A wild goose chase

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Fruitful search | (b) Timely search  |
| (c) Useless search  | (d) Wrong decision |

(111) In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

A moot point

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Agreeable | (b) Disputed |
| (c) Unclear   | (d) Unknown  |



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## Antonyms

Which of these words is most nearly the opposite of the word provided?

**112. withdraw**

- a. reduce
- b. need
- c. advance
- d. want

**113. secret**

- a. friendly
- b. covert
- c. hidden
- d. overt

**114. heartfelt**

- a. loving
- b. insincere
- c. unhealthy
- d. humorous



THE  
**OfficerS adda**

## Synonyms

**115. remote**

- a. automatic
- b. distant
- c. savage
- d. mean

**116. detest**

- a. argue
- b. hate
- c. discover
- d. reveal

**117. gracious**

- a. pretty
- b. clever
- c. pleasant
- d. present



## Spotting errors

**118. You must either (1)/ be regular with your studies (2)/ and study for longer period before the examination. (3)/ No error (4)**

**119. The new taxation rates (1)/ announced by the government (2)/ are bound to effect the export sector. (3)/ No error (4)**

**120. These days, job opportunities are not as better (1)/ as they used to be (2)/ in the early 70's. (3)/ No error (4)**

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## ANSWER SHEET

### maths

**Q1. Ans- b**

$$(b) A = \frac{2}{9}B \text{ and } C = \frac{3}{4}A$$

$$\therefore 9A = 2B \quad 4C = 3A$$

$$A : B \text{ and } C : A$$

$$2 : 9 \quad 3 : 4$$

$$B : A : C$$

$$9 : 2$$

$$4 : 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 36 : 8 : 6$$

$$18 : 4 : 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 18x + 4x + 3x = 1250$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 50$$

$$A = 4 \times 50 = 200$$

$$B = 18 \times 50 = 900$$

$$C = 3 \times 50 = 150$$



**Q.2 ANS-A**

$$(a) x : y = 3 : 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^3 + y^3} \Rightarrow \frac{y^3 \left( \frac{x^3}{y^3} - 1 \right)}{y^3 \left( \frac{x^3}{y^3} + 1 \right)}$$

taking  $y^3$  common .

$$= \frac{\frac{x^3}{y^3} - 1}{\frac{x^3}{y^3} + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{27-1}{27+1} \Rightarrow \frac{26}{28} = \frac{13}{14} = 13 : 14$$



**Total Distance**

**3. Ans-b. Avg. speed =** **Total Distance** / **Total Time**

$$= \frac{600 + 800 + 100}{\frac{600}{80} + \frac{800}{400} + \frac{100}{50}} \Rightarrow \frac{1500 \times 2}{23}$$



$$= \frac{3000}{23} = 130\frac{10}{23} \text{ km/hr}$$

#### 4. Ans-C

**Speed of the upstream, U**

$$= \frac{750}{675} = \frac{10}{9} \text{ m/s}$$

**Time of downstream** =  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minutes

$$= 450 \text{ second}$$

**Boat will return in the downstream**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Speed of downstream D} &= \frac{750}{450} \text{ m/s} \\ &= \frac{5}{3} \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

**Speed of man in still water** =  $\frac{D+U}{2}$

$$= \left( \frac{5}{3} + \frac{10}{9} \right) / 2 = \frac{15+10}{2 \times 9} = \frac{25}{18} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= \frac{25}{18} \times \frac{18}{5} = 5 \text{ Km/h}$$

#### 5. Ans : B

1. (b)  $(6m + 8b) \times 10 \text{ days}$   
 $= (26m + 48b) \times 2 \text{ days}$

$$\left[ \frac{m_1 \times t_1 \times d_1}{w_1} + \frac{m_2 \times t_2 \times d_2}{w_2} \right] .$$

$$30m + 40b = 26m + 48b$$

$$4m = 8b$$

$$m = 2b$$

$$\frac{m}{b} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$1m (\text{work}) = 2 \text{ units/day}$$

$$1b (\text{work}) = 1 \text{ unit/day}$$

Hence,

Total work

$$= (6 \times 2 + 8 \times 1) \times 10$$

$$= 200 \text{ units}$$

Required time (अपोर्ट समय)  $(15m + 20b)$

$$= \frac{200}{(15 \times 2 + 20 \times 1)} = \frac{200}{50} = 4 \text{ days}$$



## REASONING

### 6.ANS -3

(3) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 → [11]  
 ↑

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

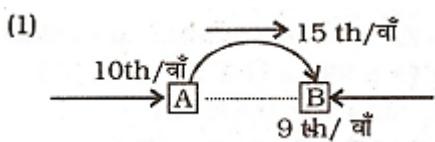
Total number of persons in the queue

पंक्ति में व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या

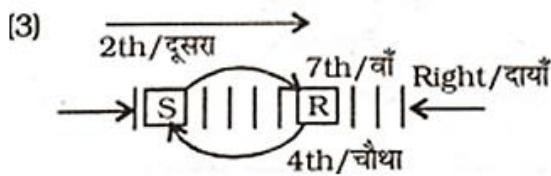
$$= 11 + 11 - 1 = 21$$



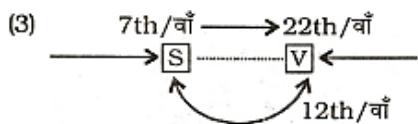
### 7. ANS -1



### 8. ANS -3



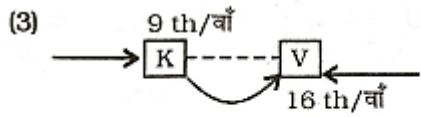
### 9. ANS -3



Total number of boys in the row

$$\text{पंक्ति में लड़कों की कुल संख्या} = 22 + 12 - 1 = 33$$

### 10. ANS -3



Total number of girls / लड़कियों की कुल संख्या

$$= 25 + 16 - 1 = 40$$

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## 11. Ans -3

(3) Total number of people in queue.

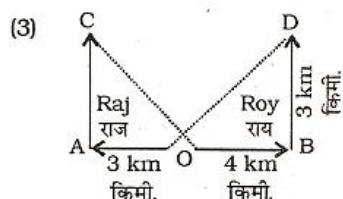
पंक्ति में कुल लोग =  $18 + 10 - 1 = \boxed{27}$

## 12. Ans -3



# THE OfficerS adda

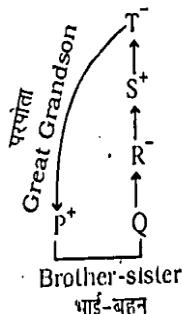
## 13. ANS-2.



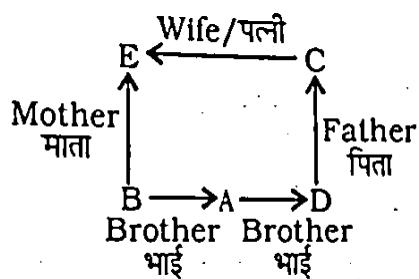
$$OC = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ km / किमी.}$$

$$OD = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5 \text{ km / किमी.}$$

## 14. ANS-4.



## 15. ANS -3

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## **G.S history**

**16. Ans :A** Many newspapers were published during 1766-1789. In 1799 Lord Wellesley brought the censorship of Press Act, 1799. Lord Hastings abrogated the Act in 1818.

**17. Ans : B** Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule in 1873. He was born in 1827 as a gardener's son. He operated a powerful movement of non-Brahmins. The main objectives of the Samaj were to redeem the Shudras from the influence of Brahmanical scriptures and make them conscious of their human rights and liberate them from mental and religious slavery. He also wrote a book "Gulamgiri" in 1872.

**18. Ans. (d)** The first political organization established in India was known as the Zamindari Association or Landholders Society (1838) in Calcutta. It was the first political organization which introduced organized efforts and constitutional remedies for complaints. Its main purpose was to secure the interests of landlords. The founder members were Dwaraka Nath Tagore and his associate landlords.

**19. Ans: d** Poona Sarvjanik Sabha was founded by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi in 1870. Govind Panade presented the Sea Proclamation to the House of Commons demanding India's representation in the British Parliament in 1875.

**20. Ans, (d)** The Indian Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee with the cooperation of Jyotirao Phule and Mohan Bhagavat in Calcutta, on 26 July 1876. This was the most significant political association among all contemporaries nationalist organisations prior to the Indian National Congress. Indian Association preferred middle class than landlords.

**21. Ans.(C)** Indian National Conference was organized by the Indian Association of Surendranath Banerjee. And due to the same objective, Indian Association was merged in Indian National Congress in 1886. The ideology and methodology of both groups were alike; thus, it was the logical decision of Indian Association. This was beneficial for Indian integration and Indian National Congress.

**22. Ans.(a)** Allan Octavian Hume (A.O. Hume) was a retired British officer of Indian Civil Service. In 1884, he established the Indian National Union. After visiting Kolkata, Mumbai and Madras, Hume took the initiative to organize the first Indian National Union to meet in Poona. Its objective was to obtain a share in Government for educated Indians, to create a platform



for civil and political dialogue between educated Indians in British Raj. The first meeting was scheduled to be held in Poona, but due to an outbreak of Cholera, it was shifted to Tejpal Sanskrit Vidyalaya in Bombay. The first session of Indian National Union was held on 28 December, 1885. In this session on the advice of Dadabhai Naroji, the organization was renamed as 'Indian National Congress.'

**23. Ans. (d)** Indian Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan at Bengal in 1876 to promote youth nationalism. All Indian National Conference was held in December, 1883. The second conference was held in Calcutta in December 1885 which was presided over by Surendranath Bannerjee. That's why Surendranath Banerjee was not present in the founding session of Indian National Congress

**24. Ans. (d)** The Indian National Congress was established during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Dufferin (1884-1888). He had ridiculed Congress as representing only a short-sighted minority of the people,

**25. Ans. (b)**

'British Committee of India' was established in London in July, 1889 with the purpose to gain support for Indian National Congress under the presidency of William Digby. It was a committee of Indian National Congress. This committee released weekly magazine "India" to convey Indian issues to British

## **POLITY**

**26. Ans.(c)** Originally, there were 22 Parts, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules in the Constitution of India. A number of articles were added and removed later through amendments. At present there are around 465 articles but these are added in the form of sub parts such as A, B, C etc. of the original articles (395). There are 12 schedules at Present.

**27. Ans.(a)**

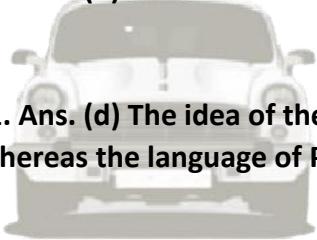
**28. Ans.(c)**

**29. Ans.(a)** There are 12 Schedules in our Constitution. Originally there were only 8 Schedules but 4 Schedules were added by Amendment Acts. 9th Schedule was added by 1<sup>st</sup> amendment Act, 1951, related to Validation of certain Acts and Regulations. 10 Schedule was added by



52nd amendment Act, 1985 which contains provisions of disqualification on the grounds of defection. 114 Schedule was added by 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment in 1992 and it contains provisions of Panchayati Raj. 12 Schedule was added by 74th amendment Act, 1992 which contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.

**30. Ans. (b)**



**THE**

**31. Ans. (d) The idea of the Preamble was borrowed from the Constitution of United States. Whereas the language of Preamble was borrowed from the constitution of Australia.**

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**32. Ans.(c) The concept of "A union of States" in the Indian constitution has been derived from the British North American Act, 1867. According to Article 1(1) of the Indian constitution, "India that is Bharat, shall be a Union of states". According to 'Constituent Assembly Debates' vol. VII, "The Drafting Committee considers that following the language of the British North America Act, 1867, it would not be appropriate to describe India a Union although its constitution may be federal in structure.**

**33. Ans. (b) The Constitution is supreme in Indian political system. The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India. It lays down the framework defining fundamental political principles, establishes the structure, procedures, powers and duties of Government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles and the duties of the citizens.**

**34. Ans. (b) The concept of 'Judicial Review' in Indian Constitution has been adopted from the Constitution of the United States. Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine the actions of the legislative, executive and administrative arms of the Government and to determine whether such actions are consistent with the Constitution. Actions judged inconsistent are declared unconstitutional and therefore null and void.**

**35. Ans. (b) The Scope of Judicial review is limited in India. As decided in the Kesavananda Bharathi case (1973), the basic structure doctrine forms the basis of power of the Indian Judiciary to review and strike down amendments to the Constitution of India. Thus, assertion (A) is correct. On the other hand Indian Constitution has borrowed some of its provisions from the Constitutions of different countries. Therefore, reason (R) is also correct. However reason (R) does not explain the assertion (A) correctly.**



## ECONOMICS

### 36. Ans.(a)

Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate are calculated by comparing the price of the same basket of goods and services in different countries. The PPP exchange rates are constructed to ensure that the same quantity of goods and services are priced equivalently across countries. So, statement 1 is right. India has retained its position as the third-largest economy in the world in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), even as it is way behind the US and China. So, statement 2 is incorrect. PPP exchange rate = Domestic price index of a basket of commodities foreign price index of same basket of commodities  $\times$  (prevailing market exchange rate)

### 37. Ans. (c):

Development means a qualitative change which is always positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place. Yet, positive growth does not always lead to development. This happens when poverty and unemployment increases. If gains of increase in per capita income are grabbed by a small section of society, then economic growth will not lead to economic development.

### 38. Ans.(c)

The Economic Survey of India, is the document that is brought out a day ahead of the General Budget, the flagship annual report of the Finance Ministry. The survey is a detailed report of the country's economic performance during the past one year.

### 39. Ans. (b)

National income has been calculated in India by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and before independence, national income was estimated by National Income Committee. The Central Statistics Office is a governmental agency in India under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation responsible for co-ordination of statistical activities in India, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards. It has a well-equipped Graphical Unit. The CSO is located in Delhi.

### 40. Ans. (b)

The Hindu rate of growth is a term referring to the low annual growth rate of the economy of India before the economic reforms of 1991, which stagnated around 3.5% from 1950s to 1980s, while per capita income growth averaged around 1.3%.

### 41. Ans : (b)

Income tax is the tax that the government levied on the income of the people. Income tax applies to financial income generated by all entities located within the jurisdiction of governments. By law, every business and person is eligible to pay or pay tax. Income tax is a type of direct tax. While sales tax, service tax and excise duty are indirect taxes. It was developed under Akhilesh Ranjan committee.



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740-88-3-6666**42. Ans. (d)**

The Kelkar committee recommended the abolition of tax exemptions under section 88 of the Income Tax Act. The Kelkar Committee was formed to provide suggestions on direct tax reform. It submitted its report in 2003.

**43. Ans: (c)**

As per draft of ninth five year plan GDP growth rate was 7% but later it was reduced to 6.5%..

**44. Ans. (b)**

According to the Golden Rule of the fiscal policy, the government should not take a loan for consumption expenditure, but should take a loan for investment. These rules are a set of several fiscal policies. It was first adopted in 1997 by the Labour Party government in Britain.

**45. Ans. (d)**

The government uses fiscal policy to achieve the main objectives of economic policies such as employment in the economy, national production (income), internal and external economic stability, economic equity. Under this, it takes the support of the policies related to public expenditure, taxation, public debt, and mismanagement, it is called fiscal policy. Open market operations in India is a measure of monetary policy of Reserve Bank of India.

## **SCIENCE**

**46. Ans. (b)**

There are two types of transportation tissues in the bark of tree- (1) phloem, (i) xylem. When the bark of a tree cut in circular form near the base of its stem, flow of nutrients (photosynthetic food from green leaves) stops towards the roots because phloem which is the transporting tissue for food is absent. In this way roots of the plant gets no energy, so the plant gradually dries up or dies.

**47. Ans. (d)**

The xylem transports water and soluble mineral nutrients from the roots throughout the plant. It is also used to replace water lost during transpiration and photosynthesis.

**48. Ans.(c)**

There are two types of transporting tissues found in vascular plants. (i) Phloem and (ii) Xylem. Xylem is the specialised tissue of vascular plants that transports water and minerals from plants - soil interface to stems and leaves and provides mechanical support and storage.

**49. Ans.(a)**GET IT ON  
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**50. Ans.(a)**

Phloem also called 'bast' tissues in plants that carry food produced in the leaves to all other parts of the plant. Phloem is composed of various specialized cells called sieve tubes,

**51.Ans.(c)**

Zoology is a branch of biology. It deals with the study of both living and extinct animals including their structure, embryology, evolution, classification, habits, and distribution  
Aristotle is known as "Father of Zoology"

**52.Ans. (b)**

Phrenology - Study of human skull  
Anthology -Study of flowers  
Agrostology -The study of grasses  
Palynology -Study of pollen grains and other Spores

**53.Ans.(c)**

Ecology - Study of interrelationship between organisms and environment

Genetics - Study of heredity and variation.

Demography - Statistical study of populations including human beings.

Virology - Study of viruses.

**54.Ans.a**

Ethnology - Science dealing with different races of mankind.

Ethnography - A study of specific culture.

Ethology - Study of the animal behaviour.

Ethics - Study of ethical duties.

**55.Ans A**

Bionics - Study of properties and method of biological systems found in nature and use of this knowledge in mechanical world.

Bionomics - Comprehensive study of an organism and its relation to its environment.

Bionomy - Study of laws of life

Biometry - Statistical study of biological problem.



## CURRENT

56. (b) 57. (a) 58. (b) 59. (b) 60. (d) 61. (d) 62. (b) 63. (c) 64. (a) 65. (a)

## ACCOUNTS

66. Ans A 67. Ans C 68. Ans : C 69. Ans : A 70. Ans : B 71. Ans : D

72. Ans : D 73. Ans : C 74. Ans : B 75. Ans : D 76. Ans : A 77. Ans : C 78. Ans : A

79. Ans : A 80. Ans.B

## COMPUTER

81.(d) 82.(a) 83 -(d) 84.(a) 85 .(c)

## LABOUR LAW

86. Ans D 87. Ans D 88. Ans : A 89. Ans : B 90. Ans : D 91. Ans : D

92. Ans : B 93. Ans : C 94. Ans : A 95. Ans : D 96. Ans : D 97. Ans : A

98. Ans : D 99. Ans : B 100. Ans : B

## FILL in the blanks

101. (b) Use 'too' [ too \_\_\_\_\_ + to]

102. (b) Use 'will be you needing'

103. (d) Use 'Did' [ have/has/had +v3 Did +v1]

104. (b) Use 'went' [ Use past tense with last/before/ago/yesterday]

105. (d) Use 'a few' [few will be used with countable nouns and Less will be used with uncountable noun]

106. (d) Use 'hesitated' [ Abstain Abscond- Hesitate

107. (c) Use 'dipped' [ Dip ]



## One Word Substitution

108. Ans: A Maiden speech

109. Ans: B Brittle

## Idiom phrases

110. C 111. B

### ANTONYMS

112. c. To withdraw means to remove or retreat; to advance is the opposite of retreat

113. d. secret means hidden or covert; overt means open to view

114. b. heartfelt means expressing genuine feeling, or sincere, so insincere is its opposite

### SYNONYMS

115. b. remote means faraway, or distant

116. b. to detest means to feel intense or violent dislike, or to hate

117. c. Gracious means to be pleasant or considerate in social Interactions

## Spotting errors

118. (c) 119. (c) 120. (a)



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- Current Events and Developmental Issues.
- Indian Polity & Economy.
- General Accounting Principles.
- Industrial Relations & Labour Laws.
- General Science & knowledge of Computer applications.
- General Mental Ability & Quantitative Aptitude.
- Social Security in India.

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## Part - A

- History
- Geography
- Polity
- Science
- Economy
- Current Affairs

➤ Approx. Que  
45-55

✓ Your Target 35-45

## Part - B

- Math
- Reasoning
- English
- Computer

➤ Approx. Que  
40

✓ Your Target 30-35

## Part - C

- Accounts
- Labour Laws

➤ Approx. Que  
30-40

✓ Your Target 25-30

✓ Attempt 100+ Question = Selection sure

## Part A General Studies Strategy

➤ Approx. Que 45-55

✓ Your Target 35-45

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NCERT

Previous Year Ques.

- History
- Geography
- Polity
- Science
- Economy

6 to 12<sup>th</sup>  
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with Detail  
Answer PDF

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Year que. Chapter  
wise sectional  
With Detail  
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## Part B Math Reasoning English Computer

➤ Approx. Que 40

✓ Your Target 30+

Math/Reasoning(15Q)

English(20Q)

Computer(5Q)

- Speed and time
- Profit and loss
- Venn Diagram
- Number system
- volume & surface(cube, cuboid etc)
- Percentage
- Sitting arrangement
- Average
- Reasoning (mirror, blood relation, direction)
- Also cover many additional topics
- Back year questions

- Syn/Ant
- Spotting error
- One word
- Fill in the blanks
- Idioms and Phrase
- Passage, direct indirect, active passive
- Also cover many additional topics
- Back year questions
- Complete grammar
- Important vocabulary pdf

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+  
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## Part – C – Account, Labour Law (Our most Demanding Section)

➤ Approx. Que 30-40

✓ Your Target 25-30

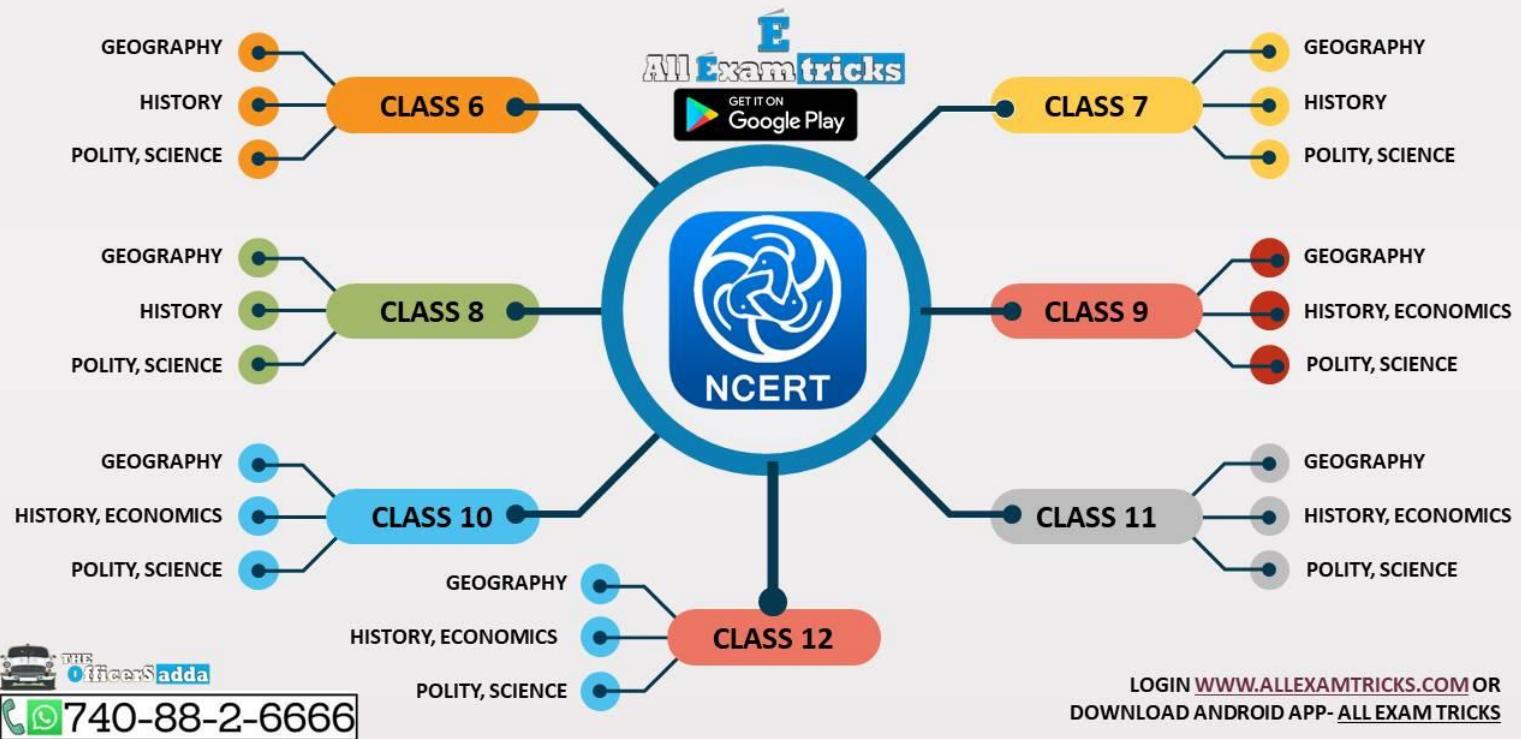
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