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FULL MOCK IN ENGLISH 3rd

MATHS

1. The average temperature of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday is 60° , the average For Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday is 63° if the ratio of temperature for Monday and Friday is 21 : 25, then what is the temperature of Friday?
 (a) 70° (b) 73° (c) 75° (d) 78°

2. The average height of 30 boys out of a class of 50 is 160 cm, If the average height of the remaining boys is 165 cm, the average height of the whole class (in cm) is:
 (a) 161 (b) 162 (c) 163 (d) 164

3. A boat goes 6 km an one hour in still water, it takes thrice as much time in going the same distance against the current comparison to direction of current. The speed of the current (in km/hour) is:
 (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 3 (d) 2

4: A train is travelling at the rate of 45 km/hr. How many seconds it will take to cover a distance of $\frac{4}{5}$ km?
 (a) 36 sec. (b) 64 sec.
 (c) 90 sec. (d) 120 sec.

5) A person gives $\frac{1}{4}$ of his property to his daughter, $\frac{1}{2}$ to his sons and $\frac{1}{5}$ for charity. How much has he given away?
 (a) $\frac{1}{20}$ (b) $\frac{19}{20}$
 (c) $\frac{1}{10}$ (d) $\frac{9}{10}$

REASONING

6. In a row of 15 children, when Raju was shifted three places towards right, he becomes 8th from the right end. What was his earlier position from the left end of the row ?
 (1) 14 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 12

7. Which letter from alphabets comes at after 12th letter from left and comes at before 13th letter from right?

- (1) L (2) M (3) N (4) P

8. In a row of girls, Kamala is tenth from the left and Vimala is twelfth from the right. When they exchange their places, Kamala is sixteenth from the left. What is the new position of Vimala from the right?

- (1) 18th (2) 22nd
(3) 26th (4) 28th

9. In a row of girls, Sita and Geeta are at 8th and 13th place from right and left respectively. If both interchange their place, then Geeta comes at 21th place from left. What will be the position of Sita from right?

- (1) 10 (2) 16
(3) 14 (4) 13

10. In a row of 16 boys, when Prakash was shifted by two places towards the left, he became 7th from the left end. What was his earlier position from the right end of the row ?

- (1) 7th (2) 8th
(3) 9th (4) 10th

11. A is B's sister, C is B's mother, D is C's father, E is D's mother, then how A is related to D?

- (1) Grandfather (2) Daughter
(3) Grandmother (4) Grand daughter

12. A is father of C and D is son of B. E is brother of A. If C is sister of D. How is B related to E?

- (1) Sister - in-law (2) Sister
(3) Brother (4) Brother-in-law

13. 'A' reads a book and find the name of the author familiar. The author 'B' is the paternal uncle of 'C'. 'C' is the daughter of 'A'. How is 'B' related to 'A'?

- (1) Brother (2) Sister
(3) Father (4) Uncle

14. Based on the statements, given below, find out who is the uncle of 'P'?

- (1) K is the brother of J
(2) M is the sister of K
(3) P is the brother of N
(4) N is the daughter of J

15. A is B's brother, C is A's mother. B is D's grand daughter and F is A's son. Then how is F related to D?

- (1) Grand son (2) Nephew
(3) Uncle (4) Great Grandson

G.S HISTORY

16. In which year Vasco-da-Gama arrived at Calicut?

- (a) 1350 A.D. (b) 1498 A.D.
(c) 1530 A.D. (d) 1612 A.D

17. Who was the real founder of Portuguese power in India?

- (a) Vasco da Gama (b) Albuquerque
(c) Bartholomeu Dias (d) George Oxdone

18. Who were the first Europeans to come to India for trade?

- (a) Dutch (b) English
(c) French (d) Portuguese

19. Who were the first Europeans to set up sea trade centres in India?

- (a) The English (b) The French
(c) The Portuguese (d) The Dutch

20. Among the following factories in Bengal, the one established by the Portuguese was:

- (a) Bandel (b) Chinsurah
(c) Hooghly (d) Shrirampur

21. Mangal Pandey incident took place at:

- (a) Meerut (b) Barrackpore
(c) Ambala (d) Lucknow

22. Who among the following was bestowed with the title of Saheb-e-Alam Bahadur by Bahadur Shah during the uprising of 1857?

- (a) Azimullah (b) Birjis Qadr
(c) Bakht Khan (d) Hasan Khan

23. What was the main cause of 1857 revolt?

- (a) Public Outrage (b) Military discontent
(c) Management of Christian Missionaries (d) Policy of the British Empire

24. The first war of Independence (1857) started from:

- (a) Lucknow (b) Jhansi
(c) Meerut (d) Kanpur

25. The symbol of 1857 independence struggle was

- (a) Lotus and Chapatis (b) Eagle
(c) Two sword (d) Scarf

POLITY

26. When was the Supreme Court inaugurated in India?

- (a) 27 January, 1950 (b) 28 January, 1950
(c) 29 January, 1950 (d) 30 January, 1950

27. Supreme Court in India was established-

- (a) By an Act of Parliament in 1950
(b) Under Indian Independence Act, 1947
(c) Under Indian Government Act, 1953
(d) By the Indian Constitution

(c) 3 and 4 (d) Only 4

33. Which one of the following is the period for the Legislative Council to detain the ordinary bills?

- (a) 3 months (b) 4 months
(c) 6 months (d) 14 days

34. No money Bill can be introduced in Assembly of a State, except on the recommendations of -

- (a) The Parliament
(b) The Governor of the State
(c) The President of India
(d) A special Committee of Ministers

35. In which year was Rajya Sabha constituted for the first time?

- (a) 1950 (b) 1951
(c) 1952 (d) 1953

ECONOMICS

36. When did the NITI Aayog come into existence?

- (a) 1 January, 2014 (b) 1 June, 2014
(c) 1 January, 2015 (d) 1 June, 2015

37. Sustainable economic development means-

- (a) Future economic development along with the development of the current generation
(b) Economic development of the current generation only
(c) Industrial Development
(d) Agricultural Development

38. Compared to the target set in the Tenth Plan for GDP growth in the year 2000-02

- (a) More than likely
- (b) As expected
- (c) Less than likely but satisfactory
- (d) Almost half of likely

39. The basis of sustainable development is:

- (a) Social outlook
- (b) Economic outlook
- (c) Environmental outlook
- (d) None of the above

40. Foreign Capital includes

- (a) Foreign aid
- (b) Foreign investment
- (c) Commercial loan
- (d) All of the above

41. Internal trade is associated with:

- (a) Horse race
- (b) Taxation
- (c) Public expenditure
- (d) Share market

42. Which of the following is not a Bookie?

- (a) Broker
- (b) Bull
- (c) Bear
- (d) Stag

43. SEBI was established in the year:

- (a) 1988
- (b) 1990
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1985

44. The COoperative movement in India was first started in which of the following areas?

- (a) Agricultural Marketing
- (b) Agricultural credit
- (c) consumer Cooperatives
- (d) None or the above

45. The Reserve Bank of India helped fund India's foreign trade:

- (a) by NABARD
- (b) by EXIM Bank
- (c) by IDBI
- (d) by State Bank of India

SCIENCE

46. An antigen is a substance which :

- (a) Destroys harmful bacteria
- (b) Is used to treat poisoning

- (c) Lowers body temperature
- (d) Stimulates formation of antibody

47. Astronauts in space can not stand erect. This is because, in space

- (a) There is no gravity
- (b) Viscous forces of the atmosphere are very strong
- (c) Solar wind exert an upward force
- (d) Atmospheric pressure is very low

48. What is the basic feature of antigen-

- (a) It induces formation of haemoglobin
- (b) It induces formation of antibodies
- (c) It destroys insulin
- (d) It acts against the antibodies

49. Which of the following helps us in protecting from infection -

- (a) R.B.C. (b) W.B.C.
- (c) Blood Plasma (d) Haemoglobin

50. The main function of white blood cells is -

- (a) Transport of oxygen
- (b) Transport of carbon dioxide
- (c) To develop resistance towards disease
- (d) None of the above

51. How many pairs of nerves arise from the spinal cord?

- (a) 13 (b) 31 (c) 33 (d) 12

52. The brain is responsible for :

- (a) Thinking
- (b) Regulating the heartbeat
- (c) Balancing the body
- (d) All of the above three

53. Consider the following statements about human brain:

1. The brain is responsible for regulating the heart-beat.
2. It is responsible for balancing the body.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

Code :

- (a) Only 1 is correct
- (b) Only 2 is correct
- (c) 1 and 2 both are correct
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct

54. Where is the governing centre of reflex action located?

- (a) In cerebrum
- (b) In cerebellum
- (c) In spinal cord
- (d) In nerve cells

55. Which one of the following organs will not feel any pain on being pricked by a needle?

- (a) Skin
- (b) Brain
- (c) Heart
- (d) Eye

CURRENT

56. Consider the following events:

1. Ashgabat Agreement comes into force
2. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan sign the Ashgabat Agreement
3. Qatar withdraws from Ashgabat Agreement
4. India joins Ashgabat Agreement

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

- (a) 1-2-4-3
- (b) 2-1-3-4
- (c) 3-4-1-2
- (d) 2-3-1-4

57. Which of the following is/are correct regarding Gene Editing:

1. Involves the introduction of foreign genetic material.
2. Generates variants of crops that are better yielding
3. Produces variants resistant to biotic as well as abiotic stress

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

58. With reference to RAMP Scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is related to raising the performance of the MSME sector.
2. It is in line with the recommendations made by the U. K. Sinha Committee.
3. It is a World Bank assisted Central Sector Scheme.

Choose the correct option from the given code given below.

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



59. Consider the following statements with reference to Geoheritage Sites:

1. Geo-heritage refers to the geological features which are inherently or culturally significant offering insight to earth's evolution.
2. Geological Survey of India (GSI) is the parent body which is making efforts towards identification and protection of geo-heritage sites
3. Siwalik Fossil Park has recently been accorded a Geoheritage site.

Choose the correct option from the given code given below.

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

60. With respect to the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), 1958 consider the following statements: 1. Only a state government can impose AFSPA on the state.

2. It gives sweeping powers to the armed forces to open fire, even causing death, against any person in contravention to the law.
3. The armed forces can act as an independent body in the states where AFSPA is imposed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

61. With reference to Chilika lake, consider the following statements:

1. Chilika Lake is Asia's largest lagoon.
2. Irrawaddy Dolphins are endemic species.

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

62. Consider the following statements:

1. The establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was recommended by the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.
2. CBI comes under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

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 National Pension Scheme (NPS):

1. It allows all citizens of India aged between 18 - 70 years to join NPS.
2. The Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and private individuals are allowed to join NPS.
3. Only the 60% retirement corpus be withdrawn and is tax free, the remaining 40% is invested in annuities, which is taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. With reference to Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), consider the following statements:

1. It works under the Department of Financial Services under the Ministry of Finance.
2. It regulates the National Pension System (NPS) subscribed by the employees of private institutions/ organisations & unorganised sectors.

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. With reference to Antarctica, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Antarctic Programme is under the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology.
2. India is a party to the Antarctic Treaty System.
3. Maitri and Himadri are India's research stations in Antarctica.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

LABOUR LAW

66. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding River Nile?

1. The Grand Renaissance Dam is being constructed on River Nile.
2. The river originates from south of the equator in Africa.
3. The river forms an arcuate delta and drains into the Mediterranean Sea.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

67. With reference to Asian Waterbird Census, consider the following statements:

1. In India it is jointly coordinated by the Bombay Natural History Society and Wetlands International.
2. The census covers East Asian-Australasian Flyway and Central Asian Flyway. 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

68. Consider the following statements about Basavakalyan:

1. He was a 12th century philosopher also known to be the founder of Lingayatism.
2. The Anubhav Mantapa established by Basavakalyan was the school for Lingayats.
3. Kayak and Dasoha were the socio-economic principles given by Basavakalyan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

69. E@Secure is a cyber insurance policy for individuals launched by which company
 (A) Bajaj Allianz General Insurance (B) ICICI Lombard (C) HDFC Ergo (D) TATA AIG

70. Which of the following labour legislations is implemented only by the Central Implementation Machinery?

- A. trade unions act
- B. maternity benefit act
- C. industrial disputes act
- D. employees' state insurance act

71. The Insurance plan under which a number of employees and their dependents are insured under a single policy known as _____ ?
 (A) Group insurance (B) Co Insurance (C) Double Insurance (D) Self Insurance

72. What is the name of Satellite offices of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)?
 (A) SAMPARK (B) SAMADHAN (C) SAMPOORNA (D) SHATABDI Ans:A

73. The headquarter of the New India Assurance Company Ltd Is located in which city?
 (A) Kolkata (B) Chennai (C) Mumbai (D) Delhi

74. Who is the founder of the New India Assurance company Ltd?
 (A) Pallonj Mistry (B) Sir Dorabji Tata (C) Ardeshir Godrej (D) S. K. Burman

75. What is the authorized capital of The Oriental insurance company Ltd?
 (A) Rs 150 crore (B) Rs 500 crore (C) Rs 200 crore (D) Rs 250 crore

76. What is the authorized capital of Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC) Limited?
 (A) Rs 1500 crore (B) Rs 1000 crore (C) Rs 500 crore (D) Rs 800 crore

77. The headquarter of Agriculture Insurance Company Of India Limited (AIC) is located in which city?
 (A) Bengaluru (B) Pune (C) New Delhi (D) Hyderabad

78. The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd does not has its branch in which of the following countries? (A) Nepal (B) Kuwait (C) UAE (D) France

79. Under Section 2(12) the Act is applicable to non-seasonal factories employing----- persons
 A. 10 or more
 B. 25 or more
 C. 20 or more
 D. 5 or more

80. With reference to Payment Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) scheme, consider the following statements:

1. The fund under this scheme will be used to subsidize banks as well as non-banks for deploying payment infrastructure.

(c) Members of the companyingeneral meeting (d) Central government

90. Examples of casual vacancy are vacancy arising due to

- (a) Resignation of the auditor (b) Death of the auditor
(c) Disqualification of the auditor (d) All of the above

91. A statutory auditor as an internal auditor of the company,

- (a) Can act (b) Cannot act
(c) Though can act but ethically should not act (d) None of the above

92. is a method of obtaining audit evidence.

- (a) Observation (b) Inspection
(c) Computation (d) None of these

93. is a type of voucher.

- (a) Template voucher (b) Adjustment voucher
(c) Reversal voucher (d) All of the above

94. The retiring auditor does not have a right to _____

- (a) To make written representaion (b) Get his representation circulated
(c) Be heard at the meeting (d) Speak as a member of the company

95. Auditor should determine them and the..... timing of the audit report

- (a) Nature (b)Actual
(c) Nature R actual (d) Form

96. in comparison to the independent auditor, an internal auditor is more likely to be concerned with.....

- (a) Cost accounting system (b) Internal control system
(c) Legal compliance (d) Accounting system

97. Which of the following is not a kind of audit?

- (a) Statutory and private, (b) Government and continuous audit,
(c) Interim audit, (d) None of these

98. Voucher relates to

- (a) Cash receipt (b) Cash payment.
(c) Credit transactions (d) All of the above

99. Auditing begins where ends.

- (a) Selling (b) Inventory valuation
(c) Accounting (d) Purchases

100. The liabilities of an auditor can be

- (a) Civil (b) Criminal
(c) Civil & Criminal (d) Financial

ENGLISH

Fill in the blanks

101. The paper was lengthy, _____ we did all the questions.

- a) for b)so c)however d)though

102. If you _____ this report by next Friday, you will be able to discuss it at our meeting on Friday afternoon.

- a)are reading b)have read c)would read d)must read

103. Sam ate cakes, _____?

- a)doesn't he? b)don't he? c)didn't he? d) isn't it?

104. Fate smiled _____ him in all his ventures.

- a) above b)below c)on d)at

105. Don't put _____ until tomorrow what you can do today.

- a) up b)of c)of d) off

106. He is indifferent alike _____ praise and blame.

- a)in b)to c) for d)about

107. There aren't _____ mountains in that part of the country.

- a) much b)many c)more d)less

Idiom phrases

In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/Phrase.

108.Adam's ale

- (a) Gift (b) Food

(c) Water (d) Belongings

In the following question, out of the four alternatives, select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/Phrase.

109. At one's wits end

- (a) A man of ability (b) At the last moment
(c) To get puzzled (d) Undecided controversy

One Word Substitution

Q.110 Person who looks at the dark side of everything

- (A) Naturalism (B) Optimist
(C) Idealist (D) Pessimist

Q.111 A general pardon granted by the government to political offenders

- (A) Amnesty
(B) Excuse
(C) Honesty
(D) Pardon

Spotting errors

112. Based on the newspaper reports, (1)/ we can conclude that (2)/ many accidents caused by reckless driving. (3)/ No error. (4)

113. Females (1)/ are not appointed (2)/ in our college. (3)/ No error. (4)

114. The officer (1)/ is angry on the clerk (2)/ for not attending to the work. (3)/ No error. (4)

Synonyms

115. nabob

- a. bigwig b. doubter
c. frolic d. converse

116. pall

- a. light b. satiate
c. carry d. horror

117. sacrosanct

- a. prayer b. sanctuary
c. pious d. sacred

Antonyms

118. irascible

- a. determined b. placid
c. reasonable d. pliant

119. approbate

- a. ingratitude b. condemn
c. dissatisfaction d. master

120. supercilious

- a. unimportant b. relevant
c. serious d. meek

THE
Officers adda

E
All Exam tricks

ANSWER SHEET

MATHS

1. **ANS-(c)** $Mo + Tu + We + Th = 60 \times 4$

$Tu + We + Th + Fr = 63 \times 4$

$Mo - Fr = -12$

$21X - 25X = -12$

$4X = 12$

$X = 3$

$Fr = 25X = 25 \times 3 = 75^\circ$

2. **ANS-(b)**

Average height of the whole class

$$= \frac{30 \times 160 + 20 \times 165}{50}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 160 + 2 \times 165}{5}$$

$$= 96 + 66 = 162 \text{ cm}$$

3. **ANS-C**

Speed of boat in still water, $x = 6 \text{ km/h}$

Let speed of the stream = $y \text{ km/h}$

Down stream speed = $(6+y) \text{ km/h}$

Upstream speed = $(6-y) \text{ km/h}$

According to question =

$$3 \left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{6+y} \right) = \left(\frac{\text{distance}}{6-y} \right)$$

$$\frac{3}{6+y} = \frac{1}{6-y}$$

$$6+y = 18 - 3y$$

$$4y = 12$$

$$Y = 3$$

Speed of stream = 3 km/h

4. Ans : B

$$(b) \text{ Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$\therefore \text{Time (समय)} = \frac{4}{45} = \frac{4}{225} \text{ hr}$$

$$\text{Time (sec.)} = \frac{4}{225} \times 3600 = 64 \text{ sec}$$

5. Ans-B

(b) Let the property is 'P' units
(माना सम्पत्ति P इकाई है)

According to question (प्रश्नानुसार)

given part (व्यक्ति द्वारा दिया गया भाग)

$$= \frac{1}{4}P + \frac{1}{2}P + \frac{1}{5}P$$

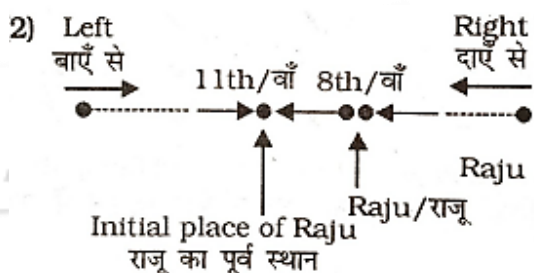
$$= \frac{5P + 10P + 4P}{20} = \frac{19}{20}P$$

Part of property given away (कुल

$$\text{सम्पत्ति का दिया गया भाग}) = \frac{19}{20}$$

REASONING

6. ANS -2

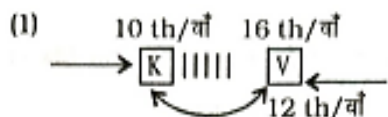


So, the earlier position of Raju from left of queue. = $(15 - 11) + 1 = 5$ th

7. Ans -2

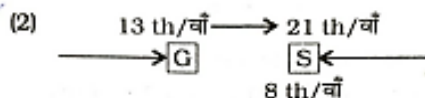
M comes after 12th letter from left and before 13th letter from right.

8. Ans -1



New position of Vimala from the right = 18th
 दायीं ओर से विमला का नया स्थान = 18 वाँ

9. Ans 2

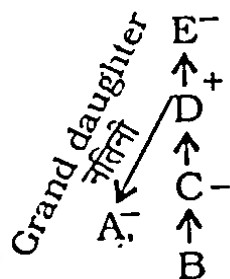


Total no. of girls in queue
 पंक्ति में लड़कियों की कुल संख्या = $21 + 8 - 1 = 28$
 Place of Sita from right
 दाहिने सिरे से सीता का स्थान = $28 - 13 + 1 = 16$ वाँ

10. Ans (2)

Original position of Prakash from the left = 9th
 Position from the right end = $16 - 9 + 1 = 8$ th

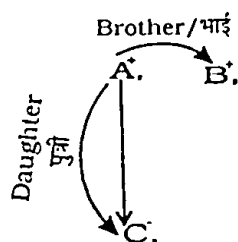
11. ANS-4.



12. ANS-1

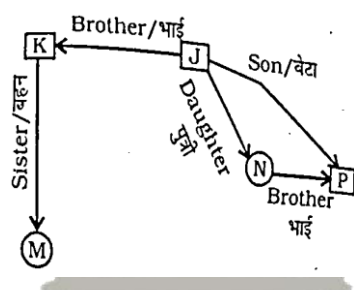
C and D are children of A and B. B is mother of C and D. Therefore, B is sister-in-law of E.

13. ANS-1.



B is A's brother.

14.ANS-1.



15.ANS-4.

F is A's son
 B is D's grand daughter
 A is D's grand son
 So, F is D's great grand son

G.S

HISTORY

16.Ans. (b)

Vasco da Gama arrived on western coast port of Calicut on May 20, 1498 A.D. He discovered a new sea route to India and he was welcomed by Zamorin, the then king of Calicut. The voyage of Vasco da Gama opened the new trade dimensions of the Indo-Portuguese alliance. Vasco da Gama earned 60 times more profit in Europe by black pepper trade from India which encouraged other Portuguese traders. The Portuguese merchants established their commercial firms in India at the ports of Calicut, Goa, Daman, Diu and Hooghly. Francisco de Almeida came to India in 1505 as the first Portuguese Viceroy and Albuquerque came to India in 1509 after him as a new Viceroy. He annexed Goa in 1510 from Bijapur ruler Adil Shah. The Portuguese maintained Goa as the epicentre of their culture and entity.

17.Ans. (b)

The real founder of Portuguese power in India was Albuquerque (1509-15). He established Portuguese State as a powerful regional power in India. The annexation of Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in February, 1510 was the first significant achievement of Albuquerque. The victory of Goa consolidated the Portuguese monopoly at the southern- western naval coast and established regional Portuguese State in India. He encouraged Portuguese men to marry

Indian women for enhancement of Portuguese presence in India and the formation of permanent colonies.

18.Ans. (d)

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to medieval India for trade. The first Portuguese and European voyager Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Calicut in 1498 after a long voyage with the help of Gujarati route guide Abdul Majid. The sequence of the arrival of European trade powers in India is as follows: Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danes and French. Portuguese came to India in 1498 and returned in 1961 (longest period).

19.Ans.(c) Among all European powers in India, the Portuguese traders were the first who established maritime trade centres in India. The first Portuguese Viceroy Francisco de Almeida annexed Diu in 1509. The victory of Diu made Portuguese most powerful in the Indian Ocean. The Portuguese established their monopoly over the Indian Ocean and levied a tax on ships passing through their area.

20.Ans.(c)

In 1534 AD. the Portuguese obtained permission to establish their factories in Satgaon and Chatgaon by the then ruler of Bengal, Ghiyasuddin Mahmud Shah. After that Portuguese colonies were set up in whole Bengal. Chatgaon, known as the great port of Portuguese maritime was used by them but in the 16th century Satgaon declined and was replaced by Hooghly. Dutch built a fort named Fort Gustavus in Chinsurah. Shrirampur was a major centre of Danes.

21.Ans. (b)

Soldiers denied to use a cartridge of animal fat in Barrackpore 29 March, 1857 and Mangal Pandey murdered his adjutant. British dissolved 34th N.I. Regiment and punished the culprits.

22.Ans.(c)

Bakht Khan was a Pashtun related to the family of Rohilla Chief Najib-ud-daula. Bakht Khan arrived in Delhi on 1 July 1857 which improved the leadership position of Bahadur Shah Zafar. Bakht Khan's superior abilities quickly became evident and the emperor gave him actual authority and title of 'Saheb-e-Alam- Bahadur

23.Ans. (d)

The Indian Rebellion of 1857 had a diverse political, economic, military, religious and social causes. The sepoys, a generic term used for native Indian soldiers of Bengal Army, had their list of grievances against the British East India Company administration. The spark that led to the mutiny was the issue of new gunpowder cartridges for Enfield rifle in February 1857. There

was a widespread belief that the cartridges contain cow or pig fat. This insulted both the Hindu and Muslim religious practices. Underlying grievances like taxation and land annexations by East India company were ignited by the sepoy mutineers, and within weeks dozens of units of Indian army joined the peasant army in widespread rebellion. The old aristocracy, both Muslim and Hindu, who were seeing their power being steadily eroded by the East India company also rebelled against British rule.

24.Ans.(c)

The first war of Independence was started from Meerut. Sepoys refused to use the new rifle cartridges and revolted openly. They left Meerut and moved to Delhi. General Hewitt had not tried to stop this rebellion. General Vilobi resisted, but he was defeated. Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared as Emperor of India. The success of Delhi revolt sensitized many parts of India and revolt spread over to the areas of Oudh, Rohillkhand, Western Bihar, etc.

25.Ans.(a)

The symbol of 1857 Independence struggle was Chapatis (bread) and red Lotus. A class of historians considers that this mutiny was a wide and well-planned conspiracy. They mentioned the reach of Chapatis and Red Lotus in remote villages of North India and prophets, hermit and play of Madaris to prove that fact.

POLITY

26.Ans. (b)

The Supreme Court in India was inaugurated on 28 January, 1950.

27.Ans. (d)

The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28th January, 1950. It succeeded the Federal court of India established under the Government of India Act 1935.

28.Ans.(c)

Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 provides that the Court Martial can be appealed in the Supreme Court.

29.Ans. (b)

According to Article 124 (2) (a) of the Indian Constitution, a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.

30.Ans.(a)

According to Article 164(1), the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are not selected by the Governor. Thus option (a) is incorrect

31.Ans. (b)

According to Article 164(1), the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are not selected by the Governor. Thus option (a) is incorrect.

32.Ans.(c)

According to Article 168, the Legislature of a State consists of Governor, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council. Currently, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral Legislature. Therefore option (3) is correct in respect of States which do not have a legislative council, whereas option (4) is correct with respect to the states which have Legislative Council.

33.Ans. (b)

According to the Article 197, if after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council if state has a Legislative Council. The Legislative Council can withhold the Bill for 3 months without the Bill being passed by it. And, if after a Bill has been so passed for the second time by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council, it can lay up to 1 month. So in total Legislative Council can detain the ordinary Bill up to 4 months.

34.Ans. (b)

According to Article 207(1), a Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clause (a) to (f) of clause (1) of Article 199 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor, and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

35.Ans.(c)

The Rajya Sabha or Council of States is the upper house of the Parliament of India. Article 80 of the Constitution lays down the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha as 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President. The present strength of Rajya Sabha is 245

including 12 nominated members. One third of the members retire every two years. The Rajya Sabha was formed on 3 April, 1952.

ECONOMICS

36. Ans. (c)

The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs.

37. Ans. (a)

Sustainable development can be defined as an approach to the economic development of a country without compromising the quality of the environment for future generations. In the name of economic development, the price of environmental damage is paid in the form of land degradation, soil erosion, air and water pollution, deforestation, etc. This damage may surpass the advantages of having more quality output of goods and services.

38. Ans. (c): The target was to achieve 7 percent growth in GDP during the five years of the Tenth Five Year Plan implemented in the period 2002 to 2007. Two annual plans were operated in the years 2000 and 2001 before the Tenth Plan came into force, as the Tenth Plan could not be implemented in time after the Ninth Plan

39. Ans. (d) Sustainable development involves the execution of programs that offer economic benefits in the present without limiting social and environmental choices that may be available to people in the future or in other places.

40. Ans: (d) Foreign capital can be received in the economy of any country in the form of concessional flows or non-concessional support. This includes grants, commercial loans, foreign appropriation and other foreign aid. Foreign capital investment is obtained in two ways. Foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investment.

41. Ans : (d)

When a person associated with the management of the company makes a wrong profit by buying or selling shares on the basis of inside information, then it is called insider trading. Insider trading is an offense under SEBI Act 1992.

42. Ans: (a)

A broker is an individual or firm that acts as an intermediary between an investor and a securities exchange. Because securities exchanges only accept orders from individuals or firms who are members of that exchange, individual traders and investors need the services of

exchange members. It is noteworthy that four types of bookies work in Indian stock market - Stag, Lamdak, Bull and Bear.

43.Ans.(a):

The Securities and Exchange Board of India was formed on 12 April, 1988, under the policy of economic liberalization with the objective of increasing the interest of investors in the capital market and protecting their interests. It has also been given statutory status by an ordinance on 30 January, 1992. The SEBI Act was amended on 30 January, 1992, giving SEBI the authority to control mutual funds and the stock market. Its headquarters have been set up in Mumbai while regional offices have also been set up in Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai.

44. Ans(b)

In the early nineteenth century, institutional financial support was not available to farmers. Firstly in 1858 and then in 1881, Ahmednagar District Judge William Waderwam proposed the setting up of an agricultural bank with Justice Rana Dey. In March 1892, the Governor of Madras, Frederick Nicholson was tasked with investigating the possibility of the proposal, which submitted its report in two volumes in 1895 and 1897. In 1901, the famine Commission recommended the establishment of rural agricultural banks. To form the legal basis for the cooperatives, the government then constituted the Edward Law Committee, whose members included Nicholson. Based on the recommendation of that committee, the Cooperative Societies Bill was implemented on 25 March 1904 and by 1911 5300 cooperative societies were formed.

45.Ans. (b) Through the Export-Import Bank of India, the Reserve Bank of India has helped in putting money in India's foreign trade. Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) was established on 1 January 1982. Its objective is to provide financial assistance to exporters and importers. Apart from this, it has also been assigned the task of coordinating the work of all the financial institutions which raise finance for the export and import of goods and services. It not only arranges state finance for export and import of goods and services for India but also for third world countries. Its overseas branches have been set up in Washington, Singapore, and Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Budapest (Hungary). In London, Yangon, Addis Ababa, Johannesburg

SCIENCE

46. Ans. (d)

An antigen is usually a foreign protein molecule (in some cases it is a polysaccharide) which enters the body fluids of an animal as part of an infectious agent and is capable of inducing the production of specific antibodies. An antibody is a molecule produced by animals in response to antigen and has the particular property of combining specifically with the antigen which induced its formation. It is a blood protein (globulin) which may make an infected animal immune to a foreign antigen. This response is called the immune response.

47. Ans.(a)

In space, astronauts can't stand erect because there is no gravity or microgravity. In this condition people or objects appear to be weightless. Microgravity affects the human body in several ways. For example muscles and bones can become

48.Ans. (b)

An antigen is usually a foreign protein molecule (in some cases it is a polysaccharide) which enters the body fluids of an animal as part of an infectious agent and is capable of inducing the production of specific antibodies. An antibody is a molecule produced by animals in response to antigen and has the particular property of combining specifically with the antigen which induced its formation. It is a blood protein (globulin) which may make an infected animal immune to a foreign antigen. This response is called the immune response.

49.Ans. (b)

White blood corpuscles (WBCs) are disease-fighting cells found in blood. When our blood is infected by any harmful bacteria or virus at any place in the body, white blood corpuscles reaches there and eats up or destroys these harmful outsiders.

50.Ans.(c)

White blood corpuscles (WBCs) are disease-fighting cells found in blood. When our blood is infected by any harmful bacteria or virus at any place in the body, white blood corpuscles reaches there and eats up or destroys these harmful outsiders.

51.Ans. (b) Nerves that arise from the spinal cord are called spinal nerves. A spinal nerve is a mixed nerve, which carries motor, sensory and autonomic signals between the spinal cord and the body. In human there are 31 pairs of spinal nerves, one on each side of the vertebral column. These are grouped into the corresponding cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal regions of the spine. There are eight pairs of cervical nerves, twelve pairs of thoracic nerves, five pairs of lumbar nerves, five pairs of sacral nerves and one pair of coccygeal nerves. The spinal nerves are part of the peripheral nervous system.

52.Ans. (d) The brain is composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem. The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain and it performs higher functions like interpreting touch, vision and hearing as well as speech, reasoning, learning and fine control of movement. The function of the cerebellum is to coordinate muscle movements, maintain posture and balance, The brainstem performs many automatic functions such as breathing, heart rate, body temperature, wake and sleep cycles, digestion, etc. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

53.Ans. (c) The brain is composed of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem. The cerebrum is the largest part of the brain and it performs higher functions like interpreting touch, vision and hearing as well as speech, reasoning, learning and fine control of movement. The function of the cerebellum is to coordinate muscle movements, maintain posture and balance, The brainstem performs many automatic functions such as breathing, heart rate, body temperature, wake and sleep cycles, digestion, etc. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

54.Ans.(c) A reflex arc is a neural pathway that controls an action reflex. In higher animals, most sensory neurons do not pass directly into the brain, but synapse in the spinal cord. This characteristic allows reflex actions to occur relatively quickly by activating spinal motor neurons without the delay of routing signals through the brain, although the brain will receive sensory input while the reflex action occurs. There are two types of reflex arc-autonomic reflex arc (affecting inner organs) and somatic reflex arc (affecting muscles).

55.Ans. (b) There is no pain or tactile (touch) receptors of any type in the brain itself. So, a needle or even more invasive brain surgery is not associated with any 'sensation of the brain. Brain does not have any pain receptors.

CURRENT

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

Labour law

66.b 67.c 68.c 69.c 70.D 71.d 72.a 73.c 74.b 75.c 76.a 77.c 78.d 79.a 80.c

Computer

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

Accounts

86.c 87.b 88.c 89.c 90.d 91.b 92.d 93.d 94.d 95.d 96.b 97.d 98.d 99.c 100.c

ENGLISH

Fill in the blanks

101. (c) Use 'however'
102. (b) Use 'have read'
103. (c) Use 'didn't she' [question tag rule]
104. (c) Use 'on'
105. (d) Use 'put off'
106. (b) Use 'to' [Alike to]
107. (b) Use 'many' [Many with countable noun and Much with uncountable noun]

Idiom phrases

108. C 109. C

One Word Substitution

110. A Amnesty

111.D Pessimist

Spotting errors

112. (c) 113. (d) 114. (b)

Synonym

115. a. a nabob is a person of great wealth or importance, or a bigwig

116. b. to pall can mean to deprive of pleasure in something by satiating

117. d. sacrosanct means the most sacred, or holy

Antonym

118. b. irascible means easily angered; placid means calm or serene

119. b. to approbate means to approve or sanction; to condemn means to declare wrong or to convict

120. d. supercilious means coolly or patronizingly haughty; meek means enduring injury with patience and without resentment

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- ☐ Computer

➤ Approx. Que 40

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- ☐ Sitting arrangement
- ☐ Average
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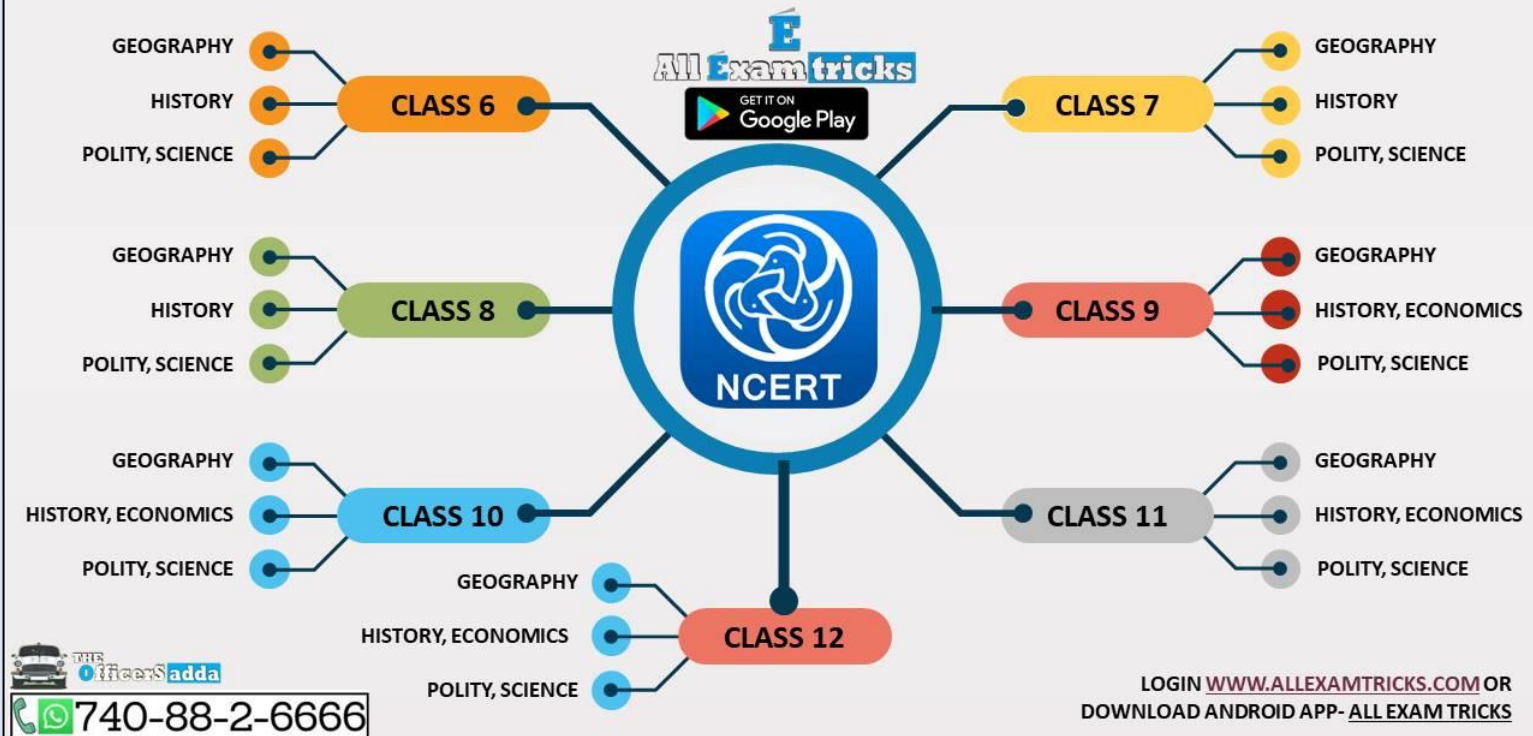
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