Code No.	T - 2112
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Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the Teaching Departments, 2024

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General Instructions	

- 1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
- 2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' **only** in the "**Response Sheet**" provided.
- 3. Negative marking: 0.25 marks will be deducted for each wrong answer.

Time: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 100

To be filled in by the Candidate							
Register	in Figures						
Number	in words						

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

 $(100 \times 1 = 100 \text{ marks})$

- 1. Which of the following statements is true regarding the convergence of a series?
 - A. If the series converges, then the terms of the series must tend to zero
 - B. If the terms of the series tend to zero, then the series must converge
 - C. If the series converges, then the terms of the series must be bounded
 - D. If the terms of the series are bounded, then the series must converge

DONOTWRITEHERE

2. If
$$f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - 3x + 1$$
, what is $f'(x)$?

A.
$$3x^2 + 4x - 3$$

B.
$$3x^2 + 4x + 3$$

C.
$$3x^2 + 2x - 3$$

D.
$$3x^2 + 2x + 1$$

3. What is the value of
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin(x)}{x}$$
?

A. 0

B. 1

C. ∞

D. does not exist

- If A is an $n \times n$ matrix and $A^2 = I$, where I is the identity matrix, what can be said about A?
 - A is not invertible

A is symmetric

C. A is orthogonal

- A is invertible
- 5. What is the derivative of ln(x) with respect to x?
 - A. $\frac{1}{v^2}$

C. X

- D. $\frac{1}{\ln(x)}$
- Which of the following is the Maclaurin series expansion for sin(x)? 6.
 - A. $x \frac{x^3}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$
- B. $1-x+\frac{x^2}{2!}-\frac{x^3}{3!}+...$
- C. $\frac{x}{4!} \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{4!} \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$
- D. $1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+...$
- What is the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by $y = x^2$ and y = 2x about the y-axis?

 4π B.

C. 8π

- D. 16π
- If $f(x) = e^x$, what is f''(x)? 8.

C. $e^{x} + 1$

- B. $-e^{x}$ D. $e^{x} 1$
- Which of the following integrals represents the area under the curve $y = \sin(x)$ 9. from x = 0 to $x = \pi$?
 - A. $\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin(x) dx$

C. $\int_{0}^{\pi} -\sin(x) dx$

B. $\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(x) dx$ D. $\int_{0}^{\pi} -\cos(x) dx$

- 10. What is the value of $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{e^x}{x}$?
 - A. 0

B. 1

 $C. \infty$

- D. does not exist
- 11. What is the solution to the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$ with initial condition y(0) = 2?
 - A. $y = x^3 + 2$

B. $y = x^3 + 3$

C. $y = x^3 + 2x + 2$

- D. $y = x^3 + 3x + 2$
- 12. Which of the following is the Taylor series expansion of e^x about x = 0?
 - A. $1+x+\frac{x^2}{2!}+\frac{x^3}{3!}+...$
- B. $1-x+\frac{x^2}{2!}-\frac{x^3}{3!}+...$
- C. $x \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$
- D. $\frac{x}{1!} \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$
- 13. What is the area enclosed by the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$, the *x*-axis, and the lines x = 1 and x = 4?
 - A. $\frac{9}{2}$

B. $\frac{13}{3}$

 $C. \quad \frac{5}{2}$

- D. $\frac{7}{3}$
- 14. If $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, what is f''(x)?
 - A. $-\frac{2}{x^3}$

B. $\frac{2}{x^3}$

C. $-\frac{1}{x^2}$

D. $\frac{1}{x^2}$

- 15. Which of the following statements is true about the convergence of improper integrals?
 - A. If an improper integral diverges, then the integral of unbounded
 - B. If an improper integral converges, then the function must be bounded on the interval of integration
 - C. If an improper integral diverges, then the function must be unbounded on the interval of integration
 - D. If an improper integral converges, then the function must be continuous on the interval of integration
- 16. What is the limit of $\frac{\cos(x)-1}{x}$ as x approaches 0?
 - A. 0

Β. ∞

C. –∞

- D. does not exist
- 17. Which of the following matrices is singular?
 - A. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

B. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

C. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

- D. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- 18. What is the integral of $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$ with respect to x?
 - A. $\tan^{-1}(x) + C$

B. $\frac{1}{x+C}$

C. $\frac{x}{1+x^2}+C$

- D. $\ln |x+1| + C$
- 19. What is the sum of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$?
 - A. $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$

B. $\frac{\pi}{6}$

C. $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$

D. $\frac{\pi}{4}$

- 20. What is the eigenvalue of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$?
 - A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

- D. 4
- 21. What is the solution to the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = 0$?
 - A. $y = \sin(2x)$

B. $y = \cos(2x)$

C. $y = e^{2x}$

- D. $y = e^{-2x}$
- 22. What is the value of $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x$?
 - A. e

Β. π

C. 2

- D. 0
- 23. What is the derivative of tan(x) with respect to x?
 - A. $\cos^2(x)$

B. $\sin^2(x)$

C. $sec^2(x)$

- D. $\csc^2(x)$
- 24. Which of the following series is convergent?
 - A. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$

B. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$

 $C. \qquad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$

D. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{n^3 + 1}$

		∞ ₁
25.	What is the value of	$\int e^{-x^2} dx$?
		0

A.
$$\sqrt{\pi}$$

B.
$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

C.
$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

D.
$$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{8}$$

26. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by outliers?

A. Mean

B. Median

C. Mode

D. Standard deviation

27. In a normal distribution, approximately what percentage of data falls within one standard deviation of the mean?

A. 34%

B. 50%

C. 68%

D. 95%

28. What does the *p*-value represent in hypothesis testing?

A. Probability of committing a Type I error

B. Probability of committing a Type II error

C. Probability of observing the given data, assuming the null hypothesis is true

D. Probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true

29. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest linear relationship between two variables?

A. 0.25

B. -0.70

C. 0

D. 0.90

30. A Random variable that can take on any value within a specified range with equal probability is called

A. Discrete

B. Continuous

C. Binomial

D. Poisson

- 31. In a boxplot, which part of the box represents the interquartile range?
 - A. Middle 50%

B. Top whisker

C. Bottom whisker

- D. Median
- 32. Which statistical test is used to compare the means of two independent groups?
 - A. *t*-test

B. Chi-square test

C. ANOVA

- D. Paired t-test
- 33. Which of the following probability distributions is used to model the number of successes in a fixed number of independent Bernoulli trials?
 - A. Binomial

B. Normal

C. Exponential

- D. Poisson
- 34. What is the formula for the standard error of the mean?
 - A. $\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$

B. $\frac{s}{\sqrt{b}}$

C. $\frac{\sigma}{n}$

- D. $\frac{s}{n}$
- 35. What does the coefficient of determination (R^2) measure in regression analysis?
 - A. The proportion of the variance in the dependent variable that is predictable from the independent variable(s)
 - B. The correlation between the independent and dependent variables
 - C. The accuracy of the regression model
 - D. The slope of the regression line
- 36. What is the formula for calculating the variance of a sample?

A.
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_{i}-\overline{x})^{2}}{n}$$

B.
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i-\overline{x})^2}{n-1}$$

$$C. \quad \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}{n}$$

D.
$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - \mu)^2}{n-1}$$

- 37. What does the term "degrees of freedom" represent in statistics?
 - A. The number of observations in the dataset
 - B. The number of independent variables in a regression model
 - C. The number of parameters estimated minus the number of constraints in the model
 - D. The number of sample points used to estimate a population parameter
- 38. Which of the following is a measure of dispersion?
 - A. Median

B. Mode

C. Variance

D. Mean

- 39. What is the standard deviation of a dataset?
 - A. The average deviation from the mean
 - B. The square root of the variance
 - C. The range of the dataset
 - D. The maximum value in the dataset
- 40. What does a small p-value indicate in hypothesis testing?
 - A. Strong evidence against the null hypothesis
 - B. Weak evidence against the null hypothesis
 - C. Support for the null hypothesis
 - D. Inconclusive evidence regarding the null hypothesis
- 41. What is the purpose of a confidence interval in statistics?
 - A. To estimate the range of population parameters with a certain level of confidence
 - B. To determine the sample size needed for a hypothesis test
 - C. To determine the critical value for a hypothesis test
 - D. To summarize the data using a single value

42. Which of the following is NOT a type of probability sampling method?

- A. Simple random sampling
- B. Systematic sampling
- C. Convenience sampling
- D. Stratified sampling

43. What is the formula for the coefficient of variation?

B.
$$\frac{\text{Mean}}{\text{Standard deviation}} \times 100\%$$

C.
$$\frac{\text{Variance}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100\%$$

44. Which statistical test is used to determine if there is a significant association between two categorical variables?

A. Chi-square test

B. *t*-test

C. ANOVA

D. Regression analysis

45. In hypothesis testing, what is the Type II error?

- A. Failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is false
- B. Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true
- C. Accepting the null hypothesis when it is false
- D. Accepting the null hypothesis when it is true

46. What does the term "skewness" refer to in statistics?

- A. The spread of the data around the mean
- B. The symmetry of the distribution
- C. The shape of the tails of the distribution
- D. The presence of outliers in the data

47. What is the range of possible values for the correlation coefficient?

A.
$$-1 \le \rho \le 1$$

B.
$$0 \le \rho \le 1$$

C.
$$-\infty \le \rho \le \infty$$

D.
$$0 \le \rho \le \infty$$

48. Which of the following statements about the central limit theorem (CLT) is true?

A. It states that the sample mean approaches a normal distribution as the sample size increases, regardless of the shape of the population distribution

- B. It only applies to populations with a normal distribution
- C. It guarantees that the sample mean will always be normally distributed
- D. It is not applicable when the sample size is small

49. What is the purpose of a hypothesis test in statistics?

- A. To make inferences about the population based on sample data
- B. To summarize the data using descriptive statistics
- C. To estimate population parameters with a certain level of confidence
- D. To visualize the distribution of the data

50. Which of the following statements about the coefficient of determination (R^2) is true?

- A. It measures the proportion of the variance in the independent variable explained by the dependent variable
- B. It is always between 0 and 1
- C. A higher R^2 value indicates a stronger linear relationship between the variables
- D. It is not affected by outliers in the data

- 51. What is the purpose of actuarial science?
 - A. To analyze financial risks using mathematical and statistical methods
 - В. To predict future stock market trends
 - C. To provide investment advice to clients
 - D. To develop new insurance products
- 52. Which of the following is NOT a common actuarial exam?
 - Α. Exam P

Exam FM

C. Exam C

- Exam A D.
- 53. What is the present value of a payment of \$1,000 in 5 years at an annual interest rate of 4%?
 - A. \$820.08

B. \$943.40

C. \$1,000.00

- D. \$1,215.51
- 54. In life insurance, what does the term "mortality rate" refer to?
 - A. The probability of survival to a given age
 - В. The rate at which policyholders pay their premiums
 - C. The rate at which policyholders make claims
 - D. The rate at which policyholders cancel their policies
- 55. What is the formula for calculating the net present value (NPV) of a series of cash flows?

A.
$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{CF_t}{(1+r)^t}$$

$$B. \qquad \sum_{t=1}^{n} CF_{t} \times (1+r)^{t}$$

C.
$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} \frac{CF_t}{(1+r)^n}$$

B.
$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} CF_{t} \times (1+r)^{t}$$
D.
$$\sum_{t=1}^{n} CF_{t} \times (1+r)^{n}$$

- 56. What is the primary purpose of reserving in insurance?
 - A. To ensure that there are enough funds to cover future claims
 - B. To maximize profits for the insurance company
 - C. To provide refunds to policyholders
 - D. To reduce the cost of premiums for policyholders
- 57. A company sells life insurance policies to individuals. The probability that a 40-year-old male will survive to age 65 is 0.85. What is the probability that out of 10 randomly selected 40-year-old males, exactly 8 will survive to age 65?

A.
$$\binom{10}{8} \times (0.85)^8 \times (0.15)^2$$

B.
$$\binom{10}{8} \times (0.85)^8 \times (0.15)^8$$

C.
$$\binom{10}{8} \times (0.85)^8 \times (0.15)^{10}$$

D.
$$\binom{10}{8} \times (0.85)^{10} \times (0.15)^8$$

- 58. What is the difference between reinsurance and retrocession?
 - A. Reinsurance involves transferring part of the risk to another insurer, while retrocession involves transferring part of the risk back to the original insurer
 - B. Reinsurance involves insuring against losses from catastrophic events, while retrocession involves insuring against individual policyholder claims
 - C. Reinsurance is purchased by the policyholder, while retrocession is purchased by the insurer
 - D. Reinsurance is used in property insurance, while retrocession is used in life insurance
- 59. Which of the following is a characteristic of an annuity?
 - A. A series of equal periodic payments
 - B. A lump sum payment
 - C. Payments that vary based on investment performance
 - D. Payments that only occur at the end of the annuity period
- 60. What is the formula for calculating the future value of an annuity?

A.
$$FV = P \times \left(\frac{(1+r)^n - 1}{r}\right)$$

B.
$$FV = P \times (1+r)^n$$

C.
$$FV = P \times \left(\frac{(1+r)^n}{r}\right)$$

D.
$$FV = P \times \left(\frac{r}{(1+r)^n - 1}\right)$$

61.	Wh	at type of insurance provides cover	rage	for crops and livestock?			
	A.	Motor insurance	B.	Health insurance			
	C.	Agriculture insurance	D.	Life insurance			
62.	Wh	ich of the following perils is typically	y cov	ered by agriculture insurance?			
	A.	Vehicle theft	B.	Crop failure due to drought			
	C.	Medical expenses due to illness	D.	Legal liabilities			
63.	Wh	at is the purpose of motor insuranc	e?				
	A.	To provide coverage for damage	to aç	ricultural equipment			
	B.	To provide coverage for vehicles	agaiı	nst accidents and theft			
	C.	To provide coverage for medical	expe	nses related to motor accidents			
	D.	To provide coverage for loss of in	com	e due to disability			
64.	Wh	Which of the following is NOT typically covered under motor insurance?					
	A.	Third-party liability					
	B.	Theft of the insured vehicle					
	C.	Personal accident cover for the d	river				
	D.	Loss of crops due to natural disas	sters				
65.	Wh	at does TP in "TP insurance" stand	for i	n the context of motor insurance?			
	A.	Third-party	B.	Total premium			
	C.	Theft protection	D.	Temporary policy			
66.	In a	agriculture insurance, what is a ded	uctib	le?			
	A.	The amount the insured pays ou kicks in	t of	pocket before the insurance coverage			
	B.	The total coverage provided by the	e ins	surance policy			
	C.	The premium paid by the insured	to th	e insurer			
	D.	The duration of the insurance pol	icy				
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67.	Wh	ich of the following is an example o	of a n	notor insurance add-on cover?
	A.	Personal accident cover		
	B.	Third-party liability cover		
	C.	Basic own damage cover		
	D.	Critical illness cover		
68.	Wh	at is the maximum tenure for a mot	tor in	surance policy in India?
	A.	1 year	B.	3 years
	C.	5 years	D.	10 years
69.		ich organization administers the Pr ndia?	adha	nn Mantri Fiscal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
	A.	Insurance Regulatory and Develo	pme	nt Authority of India (IRDAI)
	B.	National Agricultural Insurance S	chen	ne (NAIS)
	C.	Agriculture Insurance Company of	of Ind	ia Limited (AIC)
	D.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farme	rs W	elfare
70.	Wh	at is the purpose of the National Cı	op Ir	nsurance Programme (NCIP) in India?
	A.	To provide financial assistance to	farn	ners for crop production
	B.	To provide insurance coverage a	gains	st crop loss due to natural calamities
	C.	To provide subsidies for agricultu	ral m	nachinery and equipment
	D.	To promote organic farming pract	tices	
71.	Wh	at is the primary function of an actu	ıary i	n an insurance company?
	A.	To calculate premiums for insura	nce p	policies
	B.	To assess and manage risks ass	ociat	ed with insurance policies
	C.	To handle customer service inqui	ries	

D. To market and sell insurance products

- 72. What is adverse selection in insurance?
 - A. The tendency for individuals with lower risk to seek out insurance coverage
 - B. The tendency for individuals with higher risk to seek out insurance coverage
 - C. The process of underwriting insurance policies
 - D. The process of setting insurance premiums
- 73. Which of the following statements about risk management in insurance is true?
 - A. Risk management aims to eliminate all risks associated with insurance policies
 - B. Risk management involves identifying, assessing and mitigating risks to minimize their impact
 - C. Risk management is only relevant for life insurance, not other types of insurance
 - D. Risk management is the responsibility of policyholders, not insurance companies
- 74. What, is the purpose of actuarial models in insurance?
 - A. To predict future stock market trends
 - B. To calculate premiums for insurance policies
 - C. To assess and manage risks associated with insurance policies
 - D. To handle customer service inquiries
- 75. Which of the following is NOT a factor typically considered when setting insurance premiums?
 - A. Age and gender of the policyholder
 - B. Occupation and income level of the policyholder
 - C. Marital status and number of dependents
 - D. Political affiliation of the policyholder

76.		ch of the following sectors in the assoon?	Indi	an economy is most affected by the
	A.	Agriculture	B.	Manufacturing
	C.	Services	D.	Infrastructure
77.	Wha	at is the main function of the Secur	ities	and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)?
	A.	Regulating the stock markets		
	B.	Managing foreign exchange reser	ves	
	C.	Formulating monetary policy		
	D.	Allocating funds for infrastructure	proje	ects
78.		ch of the following Indian states is ndustry?	s kno	wn for its high per capita income and
	A.	Maharashtra	B.	Tamil Nadu
	C.	Karnataka	D.	Bihar
79.	Wha	at is the purpose of the Goods and	Serv	rices Tax (GST) in India?
	A.	To simplify the taxation system by	/ repl	acing multiple indirect taxes
	B.	To increase the overall tax burder	n on	consumers
	C.	To discourage foreign investment	in In	dia
	D.	To reduce the government's reve	nue d	collection
80.	Whi Indi		ublish	nes the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in
	A.	Central Statistical Office (CSO)	B.	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
	C.	Ministry of Finance	D.	Planning Commission
81.		at is the term used to describe ings and total investment?	the	difference between a country's total
	A.	Current account deficit	B.	Fiscal deficit
	C.	Trade deficit	D.	Capital account deficit

82.		ch of the following is a major erves?	com	ponent of India's foreign exchange
	A.	Gold	B.	Oil
	C.	Wheat	D.	Automobiles
83.		at is the main objective of the rernment of India?	Make	in India initiative launched by the
	A.	To promote domestic manufactur	ing ar	nd attract foreign investment
	B.	To increase agricultural productiv	ity	
	C.	To reduce unemployment in the s	ervic	es sector
	D.	To improve infrastructure develop	ment	in rural areas
84.		at is the term used to describe a s rate of economic growth?	ituatio	on where the rate of inflation exceeds
	A.	Stagflation	B.	Hyperinflation
	C.	Deflation	D.	Disinflation
85.		ch of the following sectors in th		dian economy has been traditionally
	A.	Agriculture	B.	Manufacturing
	C.	Services	D.	Information Technology
86.	Who	o is known as the "Father of the Inc	dian C	Constitution"?
	A.	Mahatma Gandhi	B.	Jawaharlal Nehru
	C.	B.R. Ambedkar	D.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
87.	Whi	ch part of the Indian Constitution d	eals v	with fundamental Rights?
	A.	Part II	B.	Part III
	C.	Part IV	D.	Part V

88.	Wh	at is the minimum age requirement	to be	ecome the President of India?
	A.	30 years	B.	35 years
	C.	40 years	D.	45 years
89.		ich article of the Indian Constitutionhe Governor of a State?	n de	als with the appointment and removal
	A.	Article 154	B.	Article 155
	C.	Article 156	D.	Article 157
90.	Wh	at is the maximum strength of the l	₋ok S	abha as per the Constitution of India?
	A.	532	B.	545
	C.	552	D.	562
91.	Wh	o has the power to dissolve the Lol	k Sab	ha?
	A.	The President of India	B.	The Prime Minister of India
	C.	The Speaker of Lok Sabha	D.	The Chief Justice of India
92.		ich schedule of the Indian Con guages in India?	stitut	ion contains the list of recognized
	A.	Ninth Schedule	B.	Tenth Schedule
	C.	Eleventh Schedule	D.	Eighth Schedule
93.		ich amendment of the Indian C to 18 years?	onsti	tution lowered the voting age from
	A.	42 nd Amendment	B.	44 th Amendment
	C.	61 st Amendment	D.	73 rd Amendment
94.	Wh	o is the final interpreter of the India	n Co	nstitution?
	A.	President	B.	Prime Minister
	C.	Parliament	D.	Supreme Court

95. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the appointment and tenul the Prime Minister?				als with the appointment and tenure of				
	A.	Article 75	B.	Article 76				
	C.	Article 78	D.	Article 80				
96.	Wh	ich regulatory body oversees the ir	nsura	nce sector in India?				
	A.	SEBI	B.	RBI				
	C.	IRDAI	D.	FSDC				
97.	Wh	at does IRDAI stand for?						
	A.	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India						
	B.	Indian Risk and Development As	socia	tion of India				
	C.	Indian Regulatory and Developm	ent A	gency of Insurance				
	D.	Insurance Research and Develop	men	t Authority of India				
98.	Wh	ich of the following is NOT a type o	of life	insurance policy in India?				
	A.	Term insurance	B.	Whole life insurance				
	C.	Group insurance	D.	Comprehensive insurance				
99.	In ir	nsurance terminology, what does "	orem	ium" refer to?				
	A.	The amount paid by the insured to the insurer for coverage						
	B.	The total coverage provided by the insurance policy						
	C.	The duration of the insurance policy						
	D.	The deductible amount in case of	f a cla	aim				
100	. Wh	at is the purpose of a nominee in a	n ins	urance policy?				
	A.	To receive the benefits of the pol	icy in	case of the insured's death				
	B.	To pay the premium on behalf of	the in	nsured				
	C.	To assess the risk associated wit	h the	insured				
	D.	To regulate the insurance sector	in Ind	dia				

ANSWER SHEET

1 A B C	D E 26	6 A B C D E	51 A B C D E	76 A B C D E
2 A B C	D E 27	7 A B C D E	52 A B C D E	77 A B C D E
3 A B C	D E 28	BABCDE	53 A B C D E	78 A B C D E
4 A B C	D E 29	9 A B C D E	54 A B C D E	79 A B C D E
5 A B C	D E 30	DABCDE	55 A B C D E	80 A B C D E
6 A B C	D E 3	1 A B C D E	56 A B C D E	81 A B C D E
7 A B C	D E 32	2 A B C D E	57 A B C D E	82 A B C D E
8 A B C	D E 33	3 A B C D E	58 A B C D E	83 A B C D E
9 A B C	D E 34	4 A B C D E	59 A B C D E	84 A B C D E
10 A B C	D E 35	A B C D E	60 A B C D E	85 A B C D E
11 A B C	D E 36	6 A B C D E	61 A B C D E	86 A B C D E
12 A B C	D E 37	7 A B C D E	62 A B C D E	87 A B C D E
13 A B C	D E 38	BABCDE	63 A B C D E	88 A B C D E
14 A B C	D E 39	A B C D E	64 A B C D E	89 A B C D E
15 A B C	D E 40	A B C D E	65 A B C D E	90 A B C D E
16 A B C	D E 4	1 A B C D E	66 A B C D E	91 A B C D E
17 A B C	D E 42	2 A B C D E	67 A B C D E	92 A B C D E
18 A B C	D E 43	BABCDE	68 A B C D E	93 A B C D E
19 A B C	D E 44	4 A B C D E	69 A B C D E	94 A B C D E
20 A B C	D E 45	A B C D E	70 A B C D E	95 A B C D E
21 A B C	D E 46	6 A B C D E	71 A B C D E	96 A B C D E
22 A B C	D E 47	7 A B C D E	72 A B C D E	97 A B C D E
23 A B C	D E 48	BABCDE	73 A B C D E	98 A B C D E
24 A B C	D E 49	9 A B C D E	74 A B C D E	99 A B C D E
25 A B C	D E 50	DABCDE	75 A B C D E	100 A B C D E

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