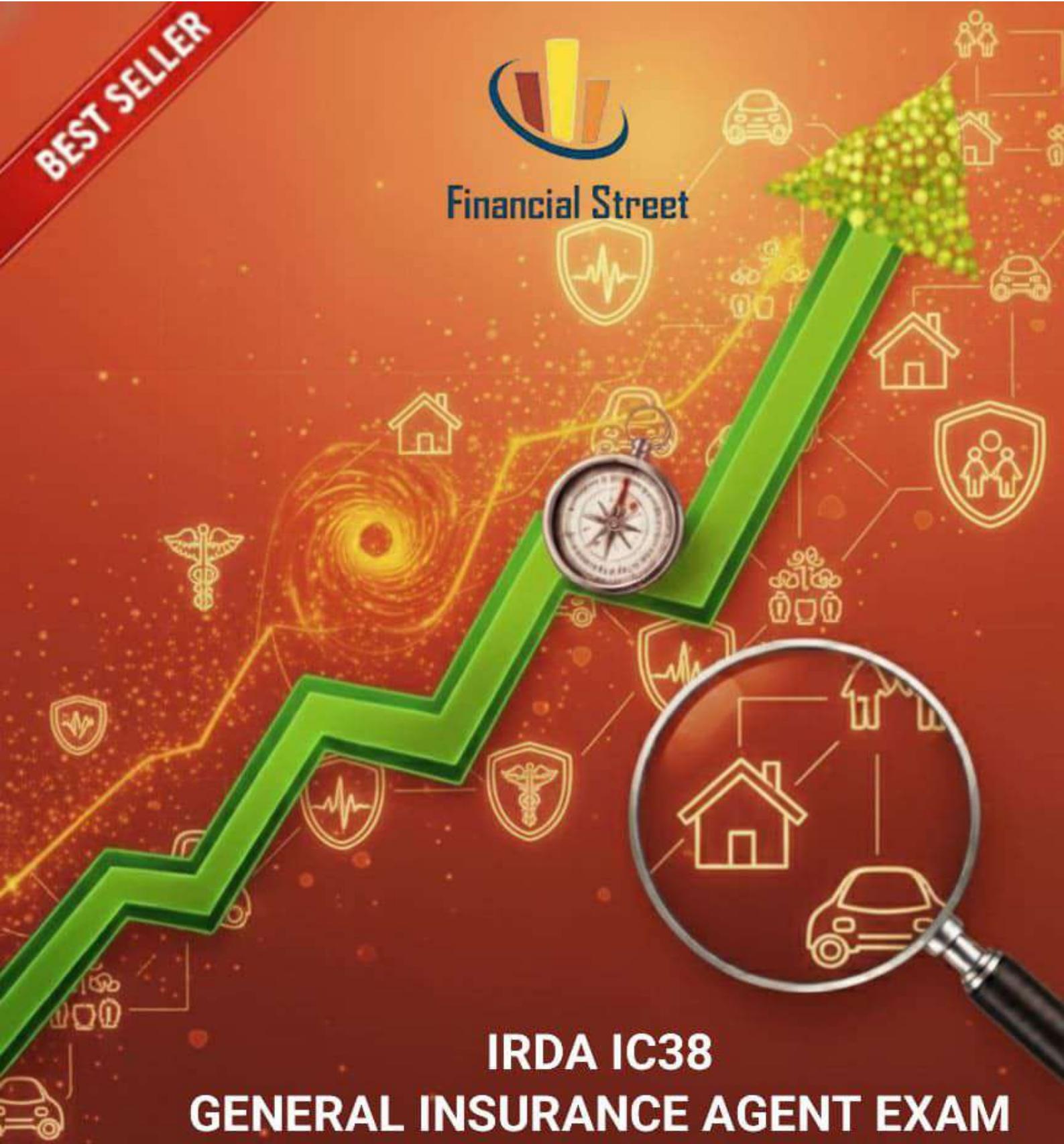


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QUES 1:- Consider the following statement and state whether it is true/false?

Statement: Bottomary loans were prevalent b/w the Babylonian Traders.

A- True

B- False

Ans- A

Explanation: Bottomary loans were prevalent between the Babylonian traders, in which traders pay the additional premiums as a price for writing off the loans in case of shipment lost or stolen.

QUES 2:- Consider the following statement and state whether it is true/false?

Statement: IRDAI only regulates the life insurance in India.

A- True

B- False

Ans- B

Explanation: IRDAI is a statuary regulatory body for life and non-life insurance & also for the health insurance.

QUES 3:- Which of the following compensate the insurer in case of any peril from the pool of fund?

- A- Insured
- B- Insurer
- C- Government
- D- None of the above

Ans- B

Explanation: Insurer collects the premium and manages a pool of fund, which will be used to compensate the insured in case of any perils.

QUES 4:- Controlling risk by avoiding a loss situation is known as?

- A- Risk eliminations
- B- Risk avoidance
- C- Risk retention
- D- Risk reduction

Ans- B

Explanation: Controlling risk by avoiding a loss situation is known as risk avoidance.

QUES 5:- In which of the following is the best situation for the insurance?

- A- Probability of occurrence of event is very high and loss impact could be very high
- B- Probability of occurrence of event is very low and loss impact could be very low
- C- Probability of occurrence of event is very low and loss impact could be very high
- D- Probability of occurrence of event is very high and loss impact could be very low

Ans- C

Explanation: The best situations for insurance would be where the probability of occurrence of is very low but the loss impact could be very high.

QUES 6:- What does IGMS stand for in the context of the insurance sector in India?

- A- Insurance Grievance Management System
- B- Internal Grievance Monitoring Service
- C- Integrated Grievance Management System
- D- Internal Grievance Management System

Ans- C

Explanation: IRDA has launched an Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) for monitoring grievance redress in the industry.

QUES 7:- Which of the following is not the consumer disputes redressal agencies?

- A- District Forum
- B- State Commission
- C- Central Commission
- D- National Commission

Ans- C

Explanation: Following are the Consumer disputes redressal agencies according to the consumer protection Act, 2002 – District Forum, State Commission, National Commission.

QUES 8:- Which of the following is the element of a valid contract?

- A- Offer and acceptance
- B- Free Consent
- C- Consideration
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Following are the elements of a valid contract: - Offer and acceptance, Consideration, Agreement between parties, Free Consent Capacity of the parties, Legality

QUES 9:- Which of the following term describe the following statement best?

Statement: Every party to the insurance contract must disclose all material facts relating to the subject matter of insurance.

- A- Law of transparency
- B- Good faith
- C- Uberrima Fides
- D- None of the above

Ans- C

Explanation: Uberrima Fides means every party to the contract must disclose all material facts relating to the subject matter of insurance.

QUES 10:- Which of the following is the determinants of Health?

- A- Lifestyle factor
- B- Environmental factors
- C- Generic factors
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Following are the determinants of Health- Lifestyle factor, Environmental factors, Generic factors.

QUES 11:- Which of the following is not a category of healthcare in India?

- A- Primary healthcare
- B- Secondary healthcare
- C- Tertiary healthcare
- D- Central healthcare

Ans- D

Explanation: Following are the category of healthcare in India- Primary healthcare, Secondary healthcare, Tertiary healthcare.

QUES 12:- What is NPPA?

- A- National primary pricing authority
- B- National pharmaceuticals pricing authority
- C- National product pricing authority
- D- None of the above

Ans- B

Explanation: NPPA is National pharmaceuticals pricing authority.

QUES 13:- Which of the following has specified the format of the standard declaration in the health insurance policy?

- A- SEBI
- B- IRDAI
- C- It is not specified
- D- None of the above

Ans- B

Explanation: IRDAI has specified the format of the standard declaration in the health insurance policy.

QUES 14:- The process of scrutinizing the proposal and deciding about acceptance is known as

- A- Risk analysis
- B- Risk assessment
- C- Underwriting
- D- None of the above

Ans- C

Explanation: The process of scrutinizing the proposal and deciding about acceptance is known as underwriting.

QUES 15:- Consider the following statement and state whether it is true/false?

Statement: As per the insurance Act, premium should not be paid in advance.

A- True

B- False

Ans- B

Explanation: As per the insurance Act, premium should be paid in advance, before insurance cover starts.

QUES 16:- Which of the following is a category of health insurance products?

A- Indemnity covers

B- Fixed benefit covers

C- Critical illness covers

D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Health insurance products can be broadly classified into the following categories: Indemnity covers, Fixed benefit covers, Critical illness covers.

QUES 17:- Consider the following statement and state whether it is true/false?

Statement: pilot products can only be offered by the health insurers.

A- True

B- False

Ans- B

Explanation: Pilot products can be offered by general insurers or health insurers.

QUES 18:- Which of the following is different?

A- Critical illness policy

B- Dreaded disease cover

C- Trauma care cover

D- None of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Critical illness policy is also known as dreaded disease cover or a trauma care cover.

QUES 19:- In case of medical insurance, which of the following is not a risk classification while underwriting?

- A- Standard risk
- B- Preferred risk
- C- Declined risk
- D- Permanent risk

Ans- D

Explanation: In case of medical insurance, following are the risk classification while underwriting-

- Standard risk
- Preferred Risk
- Declined Risk
- Substandard Risk

QUES 20:- Which of the following is the objective of IRDAI?

- A- Maintain order in insurance sector
- B- Protect policy holder's interest
- C- Ensure long term financial health of insurers.
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Followings are the objective of IRDAI: Maintain order in insurance sector, Protect policy holder's interest, Ensure long term financial health of insurers.

QUES 21:- What is TPA?

- A- Third party assurance
- B- Triple party administrator
- C- Third party administer
- D- None of the above

Ans- C

Explanation: TPA is Third Party Administrator.

QUES 22:- Which of the following is an example of static risk?

- A- Fire
- B- Earthquake
- C- Death
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Examples of static risks are fire, earthquake, death, accident and sickness.

QUES 23:- Cover notes are predominantly used in case of?

- A- Marine business
- B- Motor business
- C- Both A & B
- D- None of the above

Ans- C

Explanation: Cover notes are used predominantly in marine and motor classes of business.

QUES 24:- Consider the following statement and state whether it is true/false?

Statement: Fund collected by pure premium is sufficient only to pay for losses.

- A- True
- B- False

Ans- A

Explanation: Fund collected by pure premium is sufficient only to pay for losses.

QUES 25:- Which of the following insurance fall under the category of retail insurance products?

- A- Home
- B- Motor cars
- C- Shops
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Insurance of homes, cars, small businesses like shops etc. falls under the category of retail insurance products.



Financial Street



TIMES OF INDIA

Vikas Sharma
Founder
Financial Street



Youth in India Embrace Stock Market Investments

The financial world is changing so fast and everyone wants to be on the profit side. That's why individual investors and students regularly take investor awareness programmes. Recently, IAP was conducted at a private management college in Gwalior where individual investors and management students learn about the post-effect of covid-19 on jobs economy and investment.

As we all know, The Covid-19 pandemic was the worst crisis since World War-2. Financial, social, and other consequences of COVID-19 will remain for many years. But as we know, everything has its pros and cons. In Indian History, for the first time ever, Demat Account across 10 Core. The Coronavirus badly hit the stock market all over the world, but the Indian economy witnessed a new investment trend. According to the data. Before Covid-19 in March 2020, there were 4 crore demat accounts and only in 2-3 years 6 crores of new accounts were reported.

As a country with the largest young population, expecting a booming economy, Indian young investors show an unprecedented degree of financial prudence. Most young investors directly invest in the market, without having proper knowledge.

You must have heard of Rakesh Jhunjhunwala and Warren Buffet, we know them as a big bull. They have made billions of dollars in the financial market. They used time as money and converted their money into wealth.

Benjamin Graham, known as the 'Father of Investment,' famously stated, "Investing in knowledge yields the most profitable interest."

According to NSE, 80 to 90 percent of investors lose their hard-earned money in option and day trading. Beware of fraud on YouTube and telegram channels. Atleast invest 10% in education of your investment.

HOW TO SELECT A MULTI-BAGGER STOCK?

Before selecting a multi-bagger stock, investors must investigate the business.

HERE ARE SOME KEY FACTORS FOR SELECTING MULTI-BAGGER STOCKS:

- Strong Management:** A business cannot succeed without strong management. Look at multiple aspects, like diversion of funds, pledging of shares, board independence, discipline, and obligation.
- Promoter Holding:** Find a stock that has good promoter holding which shows promoter confidence in their business.
- Good Earning:** An investor earns money when the company makes profits. Keep your eyes on the PE ratio and EPS.

Another crucial element lies in the marginal allocation of funds. Utilising technical analysis for enhanced timing and upholding a robust risk management strategy are imperative. For instance, a group of acquaintances invested 1,000 rupees in [REDACTED] in 1980, which burgeoned to 1894 crores by 2021.



तीन साल में ढाई गुना बढ़े डीमेट एकाउंट पहले पढ़ें फिर निवेश की सोचें, वरना हो सकता है नुकसान

एक्सपर्ट स्टोरी



विकास शर्मा
फाउंडर
फाइनैशियल स्ट्रीट

मल्टी बैगर स्टॉक कैसे चुनें

मजबूत प्रबंधन- कोई व्यवसाय

मजबूत प्रबंधन के बिना सफल नहीं हो सकता। कई फहलुओं फंड का डायर्वर्जन, शेरों को गिरवी रखना, बोर्ड की स्वतंत्रता, अनुशासन व दायित्व पर गौर करें।

प्रमोटर होलिंग- ऐसा स्टॉक दूँदें, जिसमें अच्छी प्रमोटर होलिंग हो जो प्रमोटर को उनके व्यवसाय में विश्वास दिखाता हो।

अच्छी कमाई- एक निवेशक तब पैसा कमाता है, जब कंपनी मुनाफा कमाती है। पीई अनुपात और ईपीएस पर अपनी नजर रखें।

निवेश का 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षा में खर्च करें : एनएसई के मुताबिक 80 से 90 फीसदी निवेशक ऑप्शन और डे ट्रेडिंग में अपनी मेहनत की कमाई गंवा देते हैं। यूट्यूब और टेलीग्राम चैनलों पर धोखाधड़ी से सावधान रहें। अपने निवेश का कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षा में निवेश करें।

बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के युवा दिखा रहे प्रतिभा

सबसे बड़ी युवा आबादी वाले देश के रूप में तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था की उम्मीद करते हुए भारतीय युवा निवेशक अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाते हैं। अधिकांश निवेशक उचित जानकारी के बिना सीधे बाजार में निवेश करते हैं, जो कि गलत है। निवेश से पहले अध्ययन बहुत जरूरी है।



विकास शर्मा

निवेश को क्षेत्र में विद्य सिक्ख एक गुण नहीं विक्त सफलता की कुंजी भी है। शेयर बाजार में जट्टबाजी से बचना आपके वित्तीय परिणामों को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। शेयर बाजार में जट्टबाजी में लिप गए निर्णय अक्सर चर्चित लाप की इच्छा से प्रेरित होते हैं। निवेशक ऐसे शेयरों का पांच करने के लिए प्रेरित हो सकते हैं, जबकि इससे अनुकूलिक लाभ प्रिय मतलब है।

ज्ञान विद्या का जानना निला सकता है। आप येरी बाजार में फारदाना ले सकते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए आपको दीर्घकालिक निवेश रणनीति का पालन करना होगा। अपने पोर्टफोलियो में विविधता लाकर, जोखिमों का प्रबलंधन करके आप अपनी वित्तीय स्थिरता को बढ़ा सकते हैं और समय के साथ अपने निवेश लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इन निर्माण में सबसे शक्तिशाली शक्तियों में से एक चक्रवृद्धि व्याज है। आय को पुनर्निवेशित करके और समय के साथ उन्हें अधिक आय उत्पन्न करने की अनुभवी देकर, निवेशक अपनी संपत्ति को तो जी से बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस द्रुतिकांपों के लिए थोड़ी और लंबे समय तक निवेशित रहने की प्रतिबद्धता की अवश्यकता होती है। सफल निवेशक अक्सर एक स्पष्ट वित्तीय योजना के साथ शुरुआत करते हैं, जो उनके लक्ष्यों जोखिम

सहनीलाला और निवेश क्षितिज को रेखांकित करती है। प्राप्त करने योग्य देशेश्य निर्धारित करके और समय-समय पर अपनी प्रगति की समीक्षा करके, निवेशक निवेश के दीर्घकालिक लाभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर सकते हैं। बाजार के रूझानों, एकाधिक संकेतानों और कपनी की बुनियादी बातों के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानकारी रखना, निवेश के बारे में सही निर्णय लेने के लिए जरूरी है।

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प्रोत्तल, नाईड़ी के दौरे में जल होता है औ वहाँ कई संस्कृत के लगातार व्यापक जलने गई हैं, जहाँ सीधे सार्वजनिक में उनके कुछ उपायों नियमित बनने वाले थे जिनमें अन्यत्र भी हैं। इन्हें देखकर इस पर्यावरण में इस संस्कृत में शेष बाकी वायरल वायरस के विरुद्ध यात्रा की जानकारी दी जाती है। इन जलों में एक्सप्रेस के दिन दूरी दूरी संचालन होता है। वहाँ संस्कृत में इन विवरणों का अधिकारी जानकारी देता है।



प्राचीन संस्कृत

- **मुख्य टर्मिनल** लक्ष्मीपुर टर्मिनल
- **वित्ती** वित्तियालय, वित्ती
- **लक्ष्मीपुर ओडिशा** कैरियर मर्केट लक्ष्मीपुर, न्यू लक्ष्मी
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- **लेटी** लक्ष्मीपुर ओडिशा मैनेजमेंट स्कॉलर एजरियार्स, लैसिका
- **पुरी** वित्तियालय, पुरी
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शेयर मार्केट के फील्ड में कर्डु हिस्से

हेंडर मार्केट में काफी प्रशंसा है। इस पके में बैंडल की रियर बल्ब जा सकता है। बल्ब का विशेषण उन्हें के साथ बोर्डिंग और हमें कही दिया है। वहाँ प्रोफेशनल की जरूरत है। योग्य मार्केट में इन्वेस्ट करने वालों के लिए सलाहकार के रूप में भी काम किया जाता है। एक्सचेंज के सभी में काम के लिए इस तरीके में काम करने स्वीकृत हैं।

आकृत्य गवाच, गेवर तीस्तु एनस्तु

विश्लेषण करने वालों की भी जरूरत

ऐस्ट्रेलिया में बड़े तरा के कौरियर के ड्रायर सर्वोत्तम हैं। इयोनिस्ट, लालाउटेंट, कार्पोरलियन प्लाइसेंट, इन्वेस्ट एजेंसिस, कौरियर मार्शल एजेंसिस, प्रमुख प्लाइसेंट



समझदारी से करें रुपये का प्रबंधन, निवेश जरूरी

आज के डिजिटल युग में वित्तीय साक्षरता महत्वपूर्ण है, खासकर भारत में जहां लाखों लोग वित्तीय मामलों से अनजान हैं। इसमें समझदारी से पैसे का प्रबंधन करना, बचत, निवेश, ऋण, बीमा, पैशन योजना और अन्य वित्तीय उत्तादों के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करना शामिल है। भारत में समझदारी और विकास की



विकाश शर्मा, और अन्य सगठनों

को वित्तीय साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए काम करना चाहिए। वित्तीय साक्षरता के लाभों में वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता, उचित ऋण प्रबंधन, बचत और निवेश, वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से सुरक्षा और जन धन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभ शामिल हैं। हाल ही में सेवी ने वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए एनआईएसएम के साथ एक मुफ्त प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है

About Us

Financial Street is a well-recognized name in the financial market education. We are specializes in training investors and providing high quality training to investors and traders across the country. Our vision is to be the most sought after learning provider in the areas of finance and leadership learning.

Financial Street is a group of professionals; our educational program is anchored around that philosophy. Our program is guided by our vision and mission.

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About the Author

This Mock Test is developed by Mr. Vikas Sharma (Financial Analyst & Having more than 15 years' Experience in Financial Market) in coordination with the Team of Financial Street. Mock Test is reviewed by Dr. Uma (Professor PHD in Economics).

“THANK YOU”