

BANKING AWARENESS - I**POST OFFICE SAVINGS SCHEMES**

1. What is the rate of interest offered by Post Office Saving Bank?

- A) 5% B) 4.5%
C) 4% D) 5.5%

Monopoly is when the production of a good or service with no close substitutes is carried out by a single firm with the market power to decide the price of its output.

2. What is the minimum amount required to get open a Savings Account in Post Office?

- A) Account can be opened with Nil Amount
B) Rs 10 C) Rs 50 **D) Rs 20**

Rs 20

There is no maximum limit to be deposited in Account.

3. In case of a Savings Account in Post Office, what maximum amount of interest earned per year on deposited money is tax free?

- A) Rs 5,000 **B) Rs 10,000**
C) Rs 12,000 D) Rs 8,000

Up to INR 10,000/- per year from financial year 2012-13

4. To avail the facility of Cheque in Savings Account in Post office, what minimum amount is required to get open an account?

- A) Rs 500** B) Rs 100
C) Rs 1000 D) Rs 200

In case of a savings account, it is Rs 20. And to avail cheque facility for the same account, it is Rs 500

5. What is the minimum balance required to be maintained in the Savings Account in Post Office for cheque facility?

- A) Rs 500** B) Rs 100
C) Rs 1000 D) Rs 200

Rs 500 should be maintained in account so as to continue getting benefits of cheque facility.

6. What is the minimum balance required to be maintained in the Savings Account in Post Office in case of non – cheque facility account?

- A) Rs 20 B) Rs 10
C) **Rs 50** D) Rs 100

Rs 50 in case of non – cheque facility account.

7. In Post Office, joint account can be opened by _____ adults.

- A) two only B) three or four
C) two or four **D) two or three**

Joint account can be opened by two or three adults.

8. What is the minimum age required to get open a savings Account in Post Office?

- A) 10** B) No minimum age
C) 18 D) 21

Account can be opened in the name of minor and a minor of 10 years and above age can open and operate the account.

9. Which of the following is true in regard to Post Office Saving Account?

- (i) Account can be opened by cash only.
(ii) Nomination facility is available at the time of opening and also after opening of account.
(iii) Account can be transferred from one post office to another.
(iv) Single account can be converted into Joint and Vice Versa.
(v) One account can be opened in one post office.

- A) Only (i), (iii) and (v)
B) Only (i), (iv) and (v)
C) Only (ii), (iii), (v)

D) All (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

All the five points about POSB Account are correct. ATM facility is also available.

10. In a Post Office Savings Bank (POSB)

Account, at least _____ transaction of deposit or withdrawal in _____ financial years is necessary to keep the account active.

- A) 1, 2 **B) 1, 3**
C) 2, 3 D) 2, 1

At least one transaction of deposit or withdrawal in three financial years is necessary to keep the account active.

ECONOMICS TERMS

1. What is the market structure called that is characterized by a single seller, selling a unique product in the market?

- A) Oligopoly B) Libor
C) **Monopoly** D) Normation

Monopoly is when the production of a good or service with no close substitutes is carried out by a single firm with the market power to decide the price of its output.

2. What is the term called for a market structure in which only a few sellers offer similar or identical products? (asked in IBPS PO Mains 17)

- A) Offshore B) Libor
C) Monopoly D) **Oligopoly**

Oligopoly is a market structure in which a small number of firms has the large majority of market share. An oligopoly is similar to a monopoly, except that rather than one firm, two or more firms dominate the market.

3. What is the market structure called in which the market is dominated by a single buyer?

- A) Micropony B) **Monopsony**
C) Monopcoly D) Microsony

A monopsonist has the market power to set the price of whatever it is buying (from raw materials to labour).

4. What is the study of how households and firms make decisions and how they interact in markets called?

- A) Macroeconomics B) Welfare Economics
C) **Microeconomics** D) Market Economy

Microeconomics is the study of the individual pieces that together make an eco, is the science of how people make decisions at the small scale. Microeco considers issues such as how household reach decisions about consumption and saving, how firms set a price for their output, whether privatisation improves efficiency, whether a particular market has enough competition in it & how the market for labour works.

5. What is the study of economy wide phenomena, including inflation, unemployment, and economic growth called?

- A) **Macroeconomics** B) Welfare Economics
C) Microeconomics D) Market Economy

Macroeconomics studies large-scale economic decisions. For example, a whole country's economy (or, its economic output) is summarised by the GDP (gross domestic product). Many governments use macroeconomic ideas to decide how much tax to collect and what interest rates should be.

6. What is the study of how the allocation of resources affects economic well being called?

- A) Supply Side Economics B) **Welfare Eco**
C) Microeconomics D) Market Economy

Welfare economics is a branch of economics that uses microeconomic techniques to evaluate well-being (welfare) at the aggregate (eco-wide) level.

7. What is the branch of economics that concentrates on measures to increase output of goods and services in the long run called?

- A) Free-market Economics B) True-cost Eco
C) Microeconomics D) **Supply Side Economics**

Supply-side economics is a macroeconomic theory that argues economic growth can be most effectively created by lowering taxes and decreasing regulation.

8. What is the term which refers to an economy where the government imposes few or no restrictions and regulations on buyers and sellers?

- A) **Free-market Economy** B) True-cost Eco
C) Socialist Economy D) Command Eco

Free market refers to an economy where the government imposes few or no restrictions and regulations on buyers and sellers. In a free market, participants determine what products are produced, how, when and where they are made, to whom they are offered, and at what price—all based on supply and demand.

9. What is the term which refers to a system where the government, rather than the free market, determines what goods should be produced, how much should be produced and the price at which the goods are offered for sale?

- A) Free-market Economy B) True-cost Economy
C) Socialist Economy D) **Command Economy**

The command economy is a key feature of any communist society.

10. What is the original economic system in which traditions, customs, and beliefs help shape the goods and the services the economy produces, as well as the rules and manner of their distribution called?

- A) Constitutional Economy B) **Traditional Eco**
C) Socialist Economy D) Monetary Eco

Traditional economy is an original economic system in which traditions, customs, and beliefs help shape the goods and the services the economy produces, as well as the rules and manner of their distribution. Countries that use this type of economic system are often rural and farm-based.