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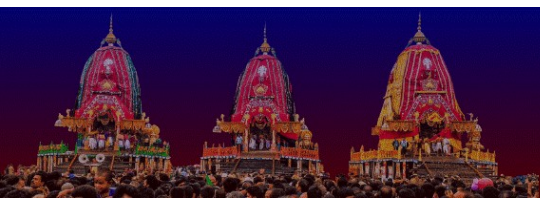


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OUSSSC Combined Exam PYQ (Constable, OISF, Fire Fighter & Others)

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30 Toughest Questions (2011 – 2025) with Full Solutions





30 TOUGHEST PYQ – ALL SUBJECTS

Hand-picked from all 20 OUSSSC papers – Civil Constable 2011, 2012, 2013, 2018 & 2023, Police Driver PMT 2024 (4 shifts), Fireman & Fireman Driver 2023, OISF 2016, Traffic Constable 2022 (6 shifts) and Traffic Constable Pre 2024 & Mains 2024-25 – with the same step-by-step solutions you get in the full pack.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Q-1 Purpose of Lokpal Bill is to control _____.

[Odisha District Constable 2011]

- (A) Terrorism
- (B) Corruption
- (C) Electoral fraud
- (D) Drug trafficking

ANS- (B) Corruption

Explanation: The **Lokpal** is meant to control **corruption** among top public officials. The idea comes from the **Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)**, which suggested a Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in the states. A Lokpal Bill was first brought in Parliament in **1968** but lapsed many times. Public pressure from Anna Hazare's movement in **2011** led to the **Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013**, which came into force on **16 January 2014**.

Key Points:

- ♦ *First Lokpal chairperson:* **Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose (March 2019)**
- ♦ *Idea taken from:* **Ombudsman system of Sweden**
- ♦ *State level body:* **Lokayukta; Odisha passed the first state law in 1970**

Other Options:

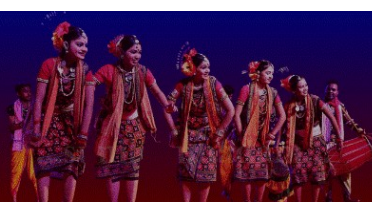
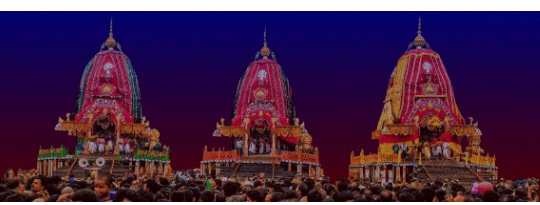
- (A) Terrorism** — The National Investigation Agency (NIA) was set up in 2008 after the Mumbai attack to handle terror cases.
- (C) Electoral fraud** — The Election Commission under Article 324 runs free and fair elections.
- (D) Drug trafficking** — The NDPS Act of 1985 and the Narcotics Control Bureau (1986) deal with drugs.

Q-2 The ozone layer restricts

[OISF 2016]

- (A) visible light
- (B) infrared radiation
- (C) X-rays and gamma rays
- (D) ultraviolet rays

ANS- (D) ultraviolet rays



Explanation: The **ozone layer** restricts the **ultraviolet (UV) rays** of the Sun. It lies in the stratosphere, about **15 to 35 km** above the Earth, and takes in most of the harmful UV-B and UV-C. Too much UV can cause skin cancer, eye cataract and damage to crops. Ozone (O₃) is thinned by chemicals called CFCs. The ozone hole over Antarctica was found in **1985**, and the **Montreal Protocol** was signed in **1987** to cut down such chemicals. Ozone is measured in Dobson units.

Key Points:

- ✦ *Kigali Amendment:* **2016**, added HFCs to the Montreal Protocol
- ✦ *Ozone Day:* **16 September**
- ✦ *Layer name:* **Stratosphere, above the troposphere**

Other Options:

- (A) **Visible light** — This light passes through the air to reach the Earth, and it makes up the part of sunlight that our eyes can see.
- (B) **Infrared radiation** — This heat radiation is trapped by greenhouse gases like CO₂ and water vapour, which warms the Earth.
- (C) **X-rays and gamma rays** — These high-energy rays are mostly absorbed far above, in the upper atmosphere, before they reach the ozone layer.

Q-3 Which of the following clauses is no more applicable under Article 19 of the Constitution of India?

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-4)]

- (A) Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of India
- (B) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
- (C) Freedom of speech and expression
- (D) Freedom to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

ANS- (A) Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of India

Explanation: The right to **acquire, hold and dispose of property** was Article **19(1)(f)**. It was removed from the Fundamental Rights by the **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**. Property is now only a **legal right** under **Article 300A** in **Part XII**, so no person can be deprived of it except by law. Article 19 originally had **seven** freedoms. It now has **six**.

Article	Status today
19(1)(f) Property	Removed by the 44th Amendment, 1978
Article 300A	Legal right in Part XII

Key Points:

- ✦ *Also deleted:* **Article 31 (compulsory acquisition of property)**
- ✦ *Added later:* **19(1)(c) cooperative societies**, by the 97th Amendment, 2011
- ✦ *Suspension:* **Article 19 freedoms** are suspended in a war-time Emergency (**Article 358**)

Other Options:



(B) **Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India** — It is Article 19(1)(d), and it can be limited to protect Scheduled Tribes.
(C) **Freedom of speech and expression** — It is Article 19(1)(a), and courts have read press freedom into it.
(D) **Freedom to practise any profession, or carry on any occupation, trade or business** — It is Article 19(1)(g), and the State can set professional qualifications.

Q-4 The following awards are associated with which of the contributions/fields: (i) Jnanpith award (ii) Grammy award (iii) Kalinga award

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-5)]

- (A) (ii)- Sports, (iii)- Music
(B) (i)- Science, (iii)- Sports
(C) (i)- Music, (ii)- Literature
(D) (i)- Literature, (iii)- Science

ANS- (D) (i)- Literature, (iii)- Science

Explanation: The **Jnanpith Award** is given for **literature**. The Bharatiya Jnanpith first gave it in **1965**, to G. Sankara Kurup. The **Kalinga Prize** is given by **UNESCO** for popularising **science**. It was set up in **1952** with a gift from Odisha's Biju Patnaik. The **Grammy Award** is for **music** and is given by the Recording Academy of the USA. So the right pairs are (i) Literature and (iii) Science.

Award	Field	First given
Jnanpith	Literature	1965
Grammy	Music	1959
Kalinga Prize	Science popularisation	1952

Key Points:

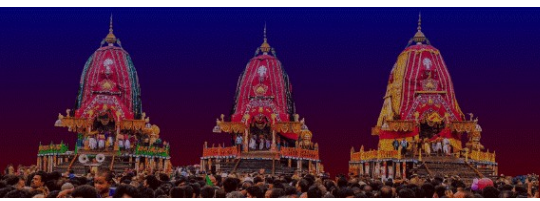
- ♦ *Odia Jnanpith winners:* **Gopinath Mohanty (1973), Sachidananda Routray (1986), Sitakant Mahapatra (1993), Pratibha Ray (2011)**
- ♦ *Grammy trophy:* **A golden gramophone**
- ♦ *Kalinga Prize body:* **UNESCO**

Other Options:

- (A) (ii)- **Sports**, (iii)- **Music** — Match **✗** (correct match: Grammy is for music, and Kalinga Prize is for science).
(B) (i)- **Science**, (iii)- **Sports** — Match **✗** (correct match: Jnanpith is for literature, and Kalinga Prize is for science).
(C) (i)- **Music**, (ii)- **Literature** — Match **✗** (correct match: Jnanpith is for literature, and Grammy is for music).

MATHEMATICS

Q-5 In a basket, the ratio of good and bad apples is 6 : 4. If there are 20 apples in the basket, how good apples are there ?



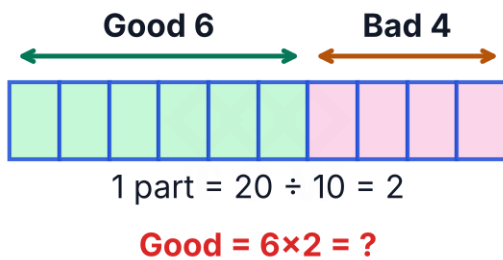
[Odisha District Constable 2012]

- (A) 12
(B) 16
(C) 14
(D) 8

ANS- (A) 12

Given:

→ Good : bad = 6 : 4, total apples = 20



Concept:

→ Total parts = sum of ratio parts; one part = $\frac{\text{total}}{\text{total parts}}$

Solution:

- Total parts = $6 + 4 = 10$
→ One part = $\frac{20}{10} = 2$ apples
→ Good apples = $6 \times 2 = 12$
∴ Ans: (A) 12

Hint:

→ Alternative: good apples = $\frac{6}{10} \times 20 = 12$

Q-6 An hour hand is 10 cm long. How much distance is covered by its tip in a clock, when the time changes from 12 O'clock to 3 O'clock?

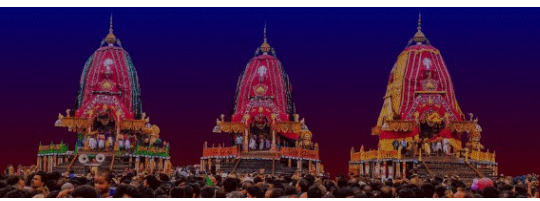
[Odisha District Constable 2023]

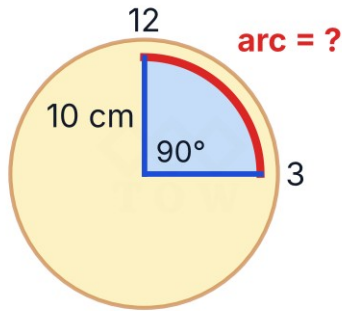
- (A) 10.0 cm
(B) 15.7 cm
(C) 30.0 cm
(D) 71.1 cm

ANS- (B) 15.7 cm

Given:

- Hour hand length = radius $r = 10$ cm
→ Time 12 to 3 o'clock





Concept:

→ The hour hand turns 30° in 1 hour

→ Arc length = $\frac{\theta}{360^\circ} \times 2\pi r$

Solution:

→ Angle turned in 3 hours = $3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ$

→ Arc = $\frac{90^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 10$

$\Rightarrow \frac{110}{7} \approx 15.7$ cm

∴ Ans: (B) 15.7 cm

Hint:

→ Alternative: 12 to 3 is a quarter of a circle, so the arc is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circumference
 $2\pi r$

Q-7 Shyam needs to score 40% to pass an exam. He scored 210 marks, which is 50 marks less than the passing marks. What is the total marks of the exam?

[Odisha Police Driver PMT 2024 (Shift-4)]

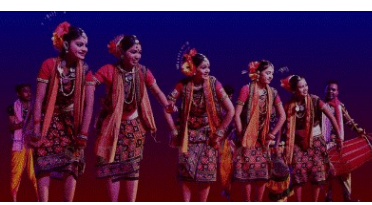
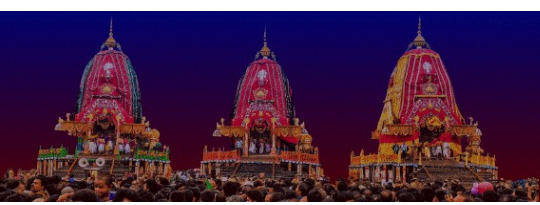
- (A) 650
- (B) 600
- (C) 500
- (D) 550

ANS- (A) 650

Given:

→ Passing marks = 40% of total T

→ Shyam scored 210, which is 50 less than passing marks



50 Pass = 260 (40%)



Total T = ? (100%)

Concept:

→ Passing marks = scored marks + 50

→ Total = $\frac{\text{passing marks}}{40} \times 100$

Solution:

→ Passing marks = 210 + 50 = 260

→ 40 % of T = 260

⇒ $T = \frac{260 \times 100}{40}$

⇒ T = 650

∴ Ans: (A) 650

Hint:

→ Check: 40 % of 650 = $\frac{40}{100} \times 650 = 260$, and 260 – 50 = 210

Q-8 Which is the largest fraction among the following?

[OISF 2016]

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{23}{45}$

(C) $\frac{7}{15}$

(D) $\frac{8}{33}$

ANS- (B) $\frac{23}{45}$

Given:

→ Fractions: $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{23}{45}, \frac{7}{15}, \frac{8}{33}$

Concept:

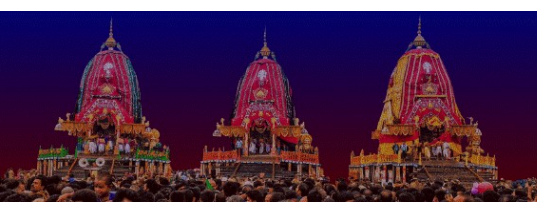
→ Compare each fraction with $\frac{1}{2}$: a fraction is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ when the numerator is more than half of the denominator

Solution:

→ $\frac{7}{15}$: half of 15 is 7.5, and 7 is less, so it is below $\frac{1}{2}$

→ $\frac{8}{33}$: half of 33 is 16.5, and 8 is less, so it is below $\frac{1}{2}$

→ $\frac{23}{45}$: half of 45 is 22.5, and 23 is more, so it is above $\frac{1}{2}$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{23}{45} > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{Ans: (B) } \frac{23}{45}$$

Hint:

→ Alternative (decimals): $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$, $\frac{23}{45} \approx 0.511$, $\frac{7}{15} \approx 0.467$, $\frac{8}{33} \approx 0.242$

Q-9 A man can row 8 kmph in still water. It takes him thrice as long to row up as to row down the river. What is the speed of the stream?

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-1)]

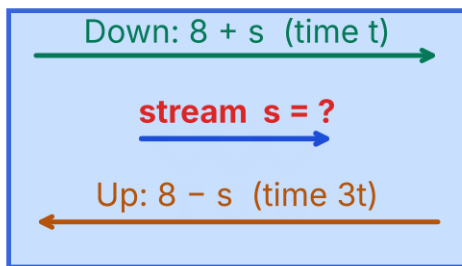
- (A) 2 kmph
- (B) 5 kmph
- (C) 4 kmph
- (D) 3 kmph

ANS- (C) 4 kmph

Given:

→ Speed in still water $b = 8$ km/h, speed of stream = s

→ Time upstream = $3 \times$ time downstream



$b = 8$ km/h (still water)

Concept:

→ Downstream speed = $b + s$, upstream speed = $b - s$

→ Distance is the same, so speed is inversely proportional to time: if time is 3 times, speed is $\frac{1}{3}$

Solution:

→ Upstream speed = $\frac{1}{3}$ of downstream speed

$$\Rightarrow 8 - s = \frac{8 + s}{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow s = 4 \text{ km/h}$$

∴ Ans: (C) 4 kmph

Hint:

→ Alternative: Down : Up = $3 : 1$, so $s = \frac{3-1}{3+1} \times 8 = 4$ km/h



Q-10 6 Kg of rice which costs ₹ 34 per kg is mixed with 8 Kg rice which costs ₹ 30 per kg. What is the price per kg of the mixture?

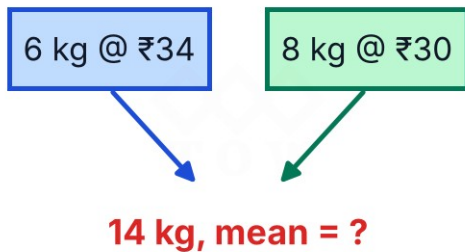
[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-2)]

- (A) ₹ 28.2
- (B) ₹ 31.7
- (C) ₹ 34.3
- (D) ₹ 25.7

ANS- (B) ₹ 31.7

Given:

- Rice 1: 6 kg at ₹34 per kg
- Rice 2: 8 kg at ₹30 per kg



Concept:

$$\rightarrow \text{Price per kg of mixture} = \frac{\text{Total cost}}{\text{Total weight}}$$

Solution:

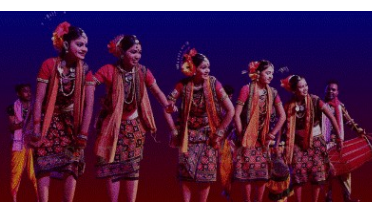
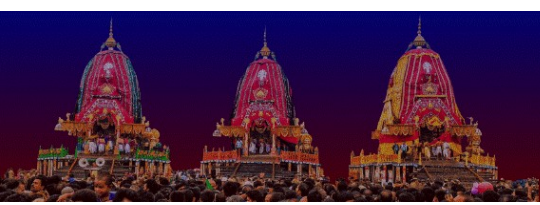
- Total cost = $6 \times 34 + 8 \times 30 = 204 + 240 = 444$
- Total weight = $6 + 8 = 14$ kg
- Price per kg = $\frac{444}{14}$
- $\Rightarrow \approx 31.7$
- $\therefore$ Ans: (B) ₹ 31.7

Q-11 A mixture of 40 liters of milk and water contains 10% water. How much water must be added to make the water 20% in new mixture?

[OSSC Traffic Constable Mains 2024-2025]

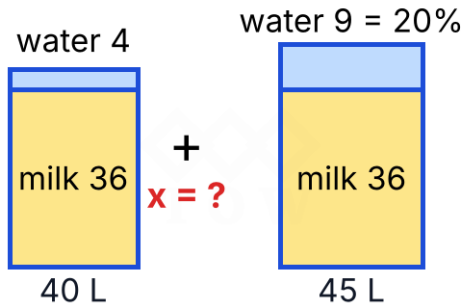
- (A) 5 litres
- (B) 7 litres
- (C) 10 litres
- (D) 3 litres

ANS- (A) 5 litres



Given:

- Total mixture = 40 litres, water = 10%
- Water to be added = x litres, new water = 20%



Concept:

- Milk stays the same; only water and the total change

Solution:

- Water = $40 \times \frac{10}{100} = 4$ litres and milk = 36 litres
- After adding x litres of water, water is 20%, so milk is 80% of the new mixture
- $\Rightarrow 36 = \frac{80}{100} \times (40 + x)$
- $40 + x = 45$
- $\Rightarrow x = 5$
- $\therefore$ Ans: (A) 5 litres

Hint:

- Check: new water = $4 + 5 = 9$ litres out of 45 litres, and $\frac{9}{45} = 20\%$

Q-12 Pooja is twice as efficient as Aarti and takes 90 days less than Aarti to complete a job. Then in how many days they can finish the job together?

[OSSC Traffic Constable Pre 2024]

- (A) 30 days
- (B) 45 days
- (C) 60 days
- (D) 90 days

ANS- (C) 60 days

Given:

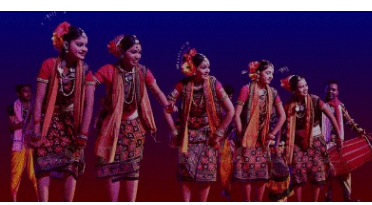
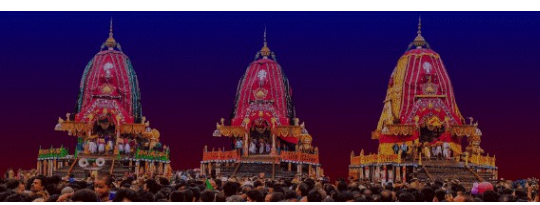
- Aarti takes A days, Pooja takes P days

Concept:

- Twice as efficient means half the time, so $P = \frac{A}{2}$

Solution:

- Difference in time = $A - P = 90$



$$\Rightarrow A - \frac{A}{2} = 90$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 180 \text{ days and } P = 90 \text{ days}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Work per day together} = \frac{1}{180} + \frac{1}{90}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Work per day} = \frac{3}{180} = \frac{1}{60}, \text{ so time together} = 60 \text{ days}$$

$\therefore$ Ans: (C) 60 days

Hint:

$\rightarrow$ Alternative: Efficiency Pooja : Aarti = 2 : 1, so time = 1 : 2. Difference of 1 unit = 90, so $P = 90$, $A = 180$ and total work (LCM) = 180 units. Per day = $2 + 1 = 3$ units, so

$$\text{time} = \frac{180}{3} = 60 \text{ days}$$

REASONING

Q-13 Ram started from his house at 08.30 AM and it took him 2 hrs and 45 minutes to reach the cinema hall. He watched the movie for 2 hrs 30 minutes. When did the finish watching the movies?

[Odisha District Constable 2013]

- (A) 12.00 Noon
- (B) 11.30 AM
- (C) 01.45 PM
- (D) 01.45 AM

ANS- (C) 01.45 PM

Given:

$\rightarrow$ Start = 08:30 AM

$\rightarrow$ Travel = 2 h 45 min, movie = 2 h 30 min

Concept:

$\rightarrow$ Finish time = start time + total time spent; 60 min = 1 h

Solution:

$\rightarrow$ Total time = 2 h 45 min + 2 h 30 min = 4 h 75 min = 5 h 15 min

$\rightarrow$ 08:30 AM + 5 h 15 min = 13:45 hrs

$\Rightarrow$ 13:45 hrs = 01:45 PM (afternoon, after 12 Noon)

$\therefore$ Ans: (C) 01.45 PM

Shortcut:

$\rightarrow$ Any time past 12:00 in 24-hour form: subtract 12 and write PM (13:45 $\rightarrow$ 1:45 PM); 1:45 AM would be night, so (D) is a trap

Q-14 How many minutes will the minute hand take to move from 12 to 7?

[Odisha District Constable 2018]

- (A) 30 minutes
- (B) 25 minutes

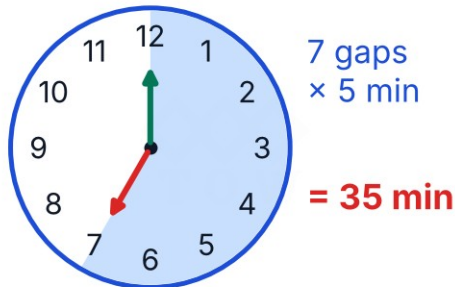


- (C) 35 minutes
(D) 40 minutes

ANS- (C) 35 minutes

Given:

→ Minute hand moves from 12 to 7



Concept:

→ The dial has 12 equal gaps covering 60 min, so 1 gap = $\frac{60}{12} = 5$ min for the minute hand

Solution:

→ Gaps from 12 to 7 = 7

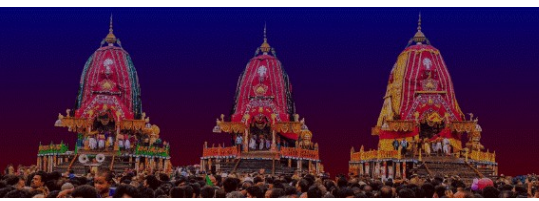
→ Time = $7 \times 5 = 35$ min

∴ Ans: (C) 35 minutes

Shortcut:

→ Minute hand on number n means $5n$ minutes past the hour: on 7 it reads $5 \times 7 = 35$ min

Q-15 What is the correct water image for the following?





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SOUTH

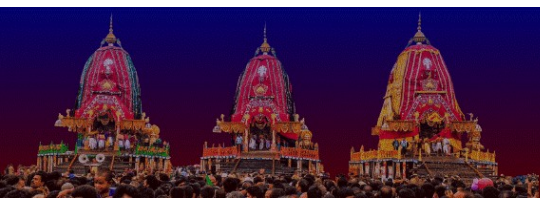
?

[Odisha Police Driver PMT 2024 (Shift-3)]

- (A) HTUOZ
- (B) ZONLH
- (C) HTUOS
- (D) UTHOZ

ANS- (B)

Tech Of World



Feature	Whole word	U	T
Original Image	SOUTH	U	T
Water Image	ƆOꞤH	∩	⌋
Hint	Same letter order. Each letter turns upside down.	U opens downward.	Bar moves to bottom.

Combine the three checks

Before

SOUTH

After

ƆOꞤH

HINT: Only top and bottom swap. The order S-O-U-T-H stays the same; nothing reverses left to right.

SHORTCUT: Swap top and bottom. Keep left and right.

FINAL ANSWER: **ƆOꞤH**

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Q-16 A sprinter goes off the starting block for 100 m run and at that instant the second-hand of a stopwatch had pointed towards North. He touches the finishing line exactly after 12 seconds. In which direction did the second hand point when he just crossed the finishing line?

[Odisha Fireman Driver Exam 2023]

(A) 18° North of East

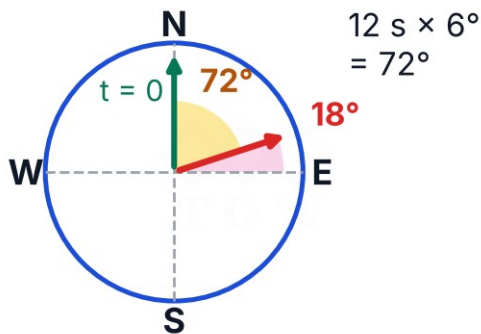


- (B) 18° East of North
- (C) 72° North of East
- (D) 82° East of North

ANS- (A) 18° North of East

Given:

- At start the second hand points North (at 12)
- Time taken = 12 s



Concept:

- Second hand turns 360° in 60 s, so $\frac{360^\circ}{60} = 6^\circ$ per second, clockwise
- Clockwise from North means towards East; North to East is 90°

Solution:

- Angle turned = $12 \times 6^\circ = 72^\circ$ clockwise from North
- ⇒ The hand points 72° East of North
- Angle left up to East = $90^\circ - 72^\circ = 18^\circ$
- ⇒ The hand points 18° North of East
- ∴ Ans: (A) 18° North of East

Shortcut:

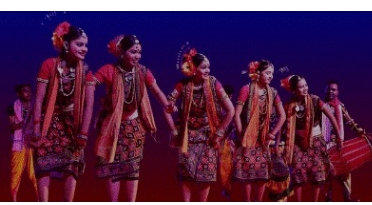
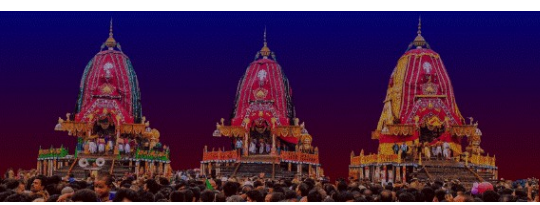
- Seconds on the dial = minutes on a clock: 12 s is like "12 min past", the hand on 2.4; 15 s = due East, so 3 s short of East = $3 \times 6^\circ = 18^\circ$ North of East
- Trap: (B) uses 18° from North; the hand is 72° from North, which is 18° from East

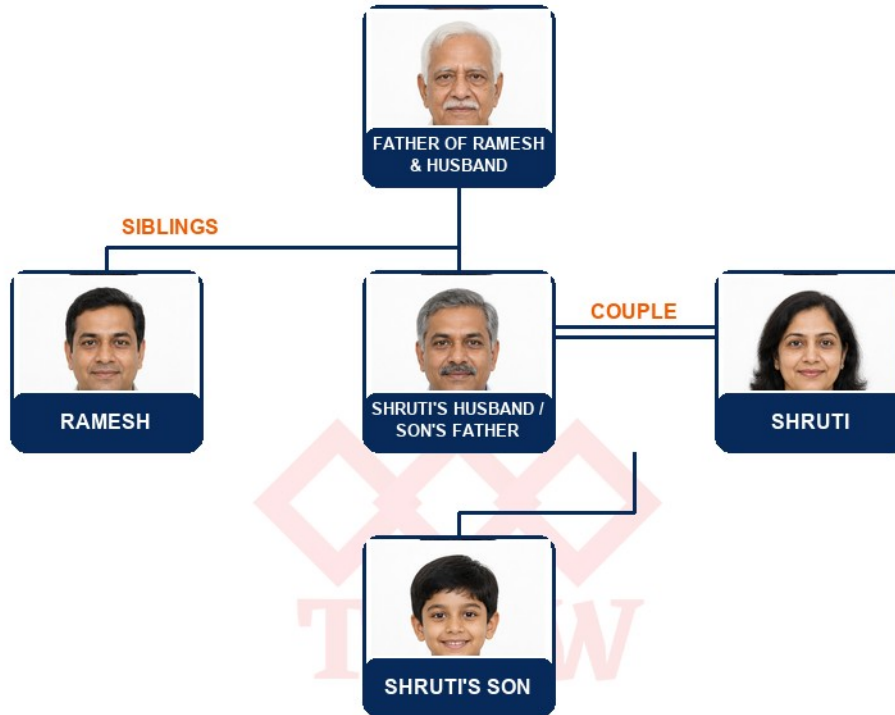
Q-17 Pointing at Ramesh, Shruti said, "He is the brother of my son's father". What is the relation of the father of Ramesh with Shruti ?

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-1)]

- (A) Uncle
- (B) Son
- (C) Father in Law
- (D) Nephew

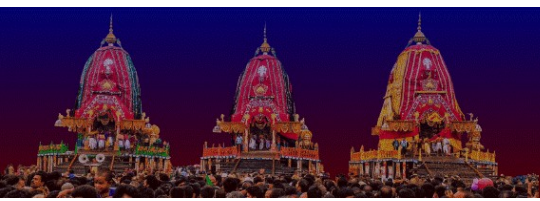
ANS- (C) Father in Law





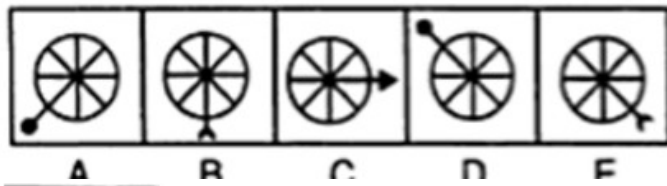
- 1 Son's father = Shruti's husband
- 2 Ramesh is husband's brother
- 3 Ramesh's father = father-in-law

FATHER-IN-LAW



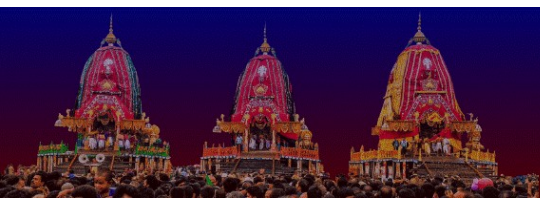
Q-18 Study the figure series/pattern given below and select the correct option.

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-3)]



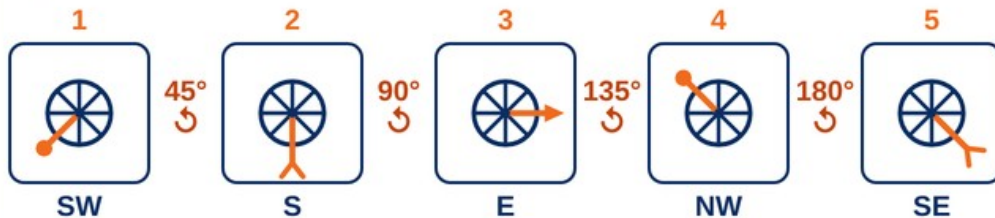
- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 

ANS- (A)



STEP 1 Read the figures

The long orange line turns **anticlockwise** (↺) from one figure to the next.



STEP 2 Two rules

Turn: the angle grows by 45° each time.

$45^\circ \rightarrow 90^\circ \rightarrow 135^\circ \rightarrow 180^\circ \rightarrow 225^\circ$

End mark: dot, tail, head (arrowhead) repeat in a cycle.

dot $\rightarrow$ tail $\rightarrow$ head $\rightarrow$ dot $\rightarrow$ tail $\rightarrow$ head

STEP 3 Next figure

SE turned 225° anticlockwise = **West**, with an **arrowhead**.

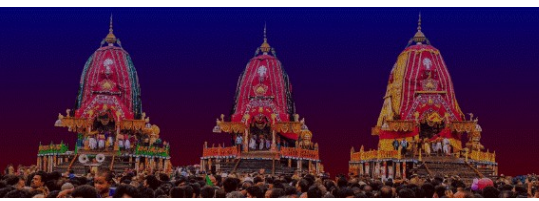


SE $\rightarrow$ E $\rightarrow$ NE $\rightarrow$ N $\rightarrow$ NW $\rightarrow$ W
(5 steps of $45^\circ = 225^\circ$)

HINT: Track one thing at a time: first the turn angle, then the mark at the end of the line.

HINT: The end mark repeats every 3 figures, so figure 6 has the same mark as figure 3.

FINAL ANSWER: Arrowhead pointing West





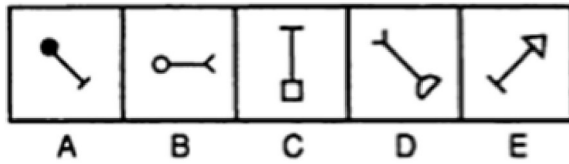
ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
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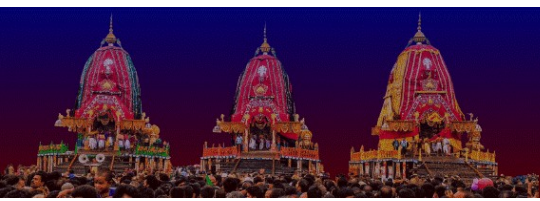
Q-19 Select the figure that will continue the series given below.

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-5)]



- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

ANS- (D)



STEP 1 Rotation of the line



Fig 1
start

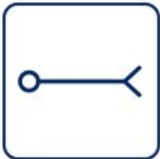


Fig 2
45° ACW

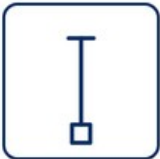


Fig 3
90° ACW



Fig 4
45° ACW



Fig 5
90° ACW



Next ✓
45° ACW

STEP 2 Check both ends and the turn

the line turns 45°, 90°, 45°, 90° anticlockwise
Turn → next 45°: the fork comes to the **bottom**, the line stands **vertical**.

Kept end T-bar and fork take turns: T, fork, T, fork, T → next is a **fork**.

a brand-new symbol every time:
Other end • dot, ○ ring, □ square, bell, arrow-head → next is a **new bracket**, not the old dot.

HINT: Follow the end that repeats (T-bar / fork); it shows the turn clearly.

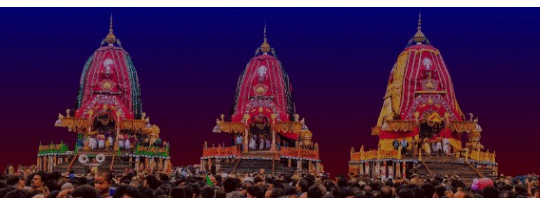
HINT: Reject any figure that reuses an old symbol, like the black dot.

FINAL ANSWER: Fork at bottom, bracket on top

Q-20 In an 8 by 8 grid (64 squares), a small mechanical toy is placed on a square that can move either diagonally, horizontally or vertically, in a straight line. How many of these toys can be placed on this square grid such that they do NOT bump into each other?

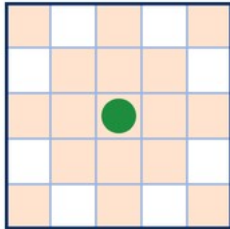
[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-6)]

- (A) 6
- (B) 8
- (C) 5
- (D) 7



ANS- (B) 8

STEP 1 How a toy moves



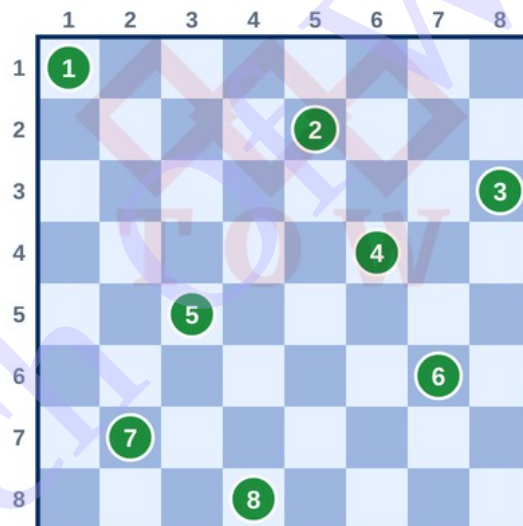
Each toy moves like a chess **queen**:
along its **row**, its **column** and both
diagonals (orange squares).

STEP 2 Upper limit

Two toys in the same row would bump. There are only
8 rows, so at most **1 toy per row = 8 toys**.

STEP 3 Place 8 toys safely

One toy per row and column, no two on a diagonal:



Columns used: 1, 5, 8, 6, 3, 7, 2, 4

HINT: This is the famous 8-Queens puzzle: on an $n \times n$ board, at most n queens can stand without attacking.

HINT: A 9th toy would have to share a row with another toy, so 9 is impossible.

FINAL ANSWER: 8 toys



Q-21 Karthik is standing at the centre of a circle facing South direction. He turns 60 degree in the clockwise direction and 240 degree in the anticlockwise direction. Which direction is he facing now?

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-6)]

- (A) South
- (B) East
- (C) West
- (D) North

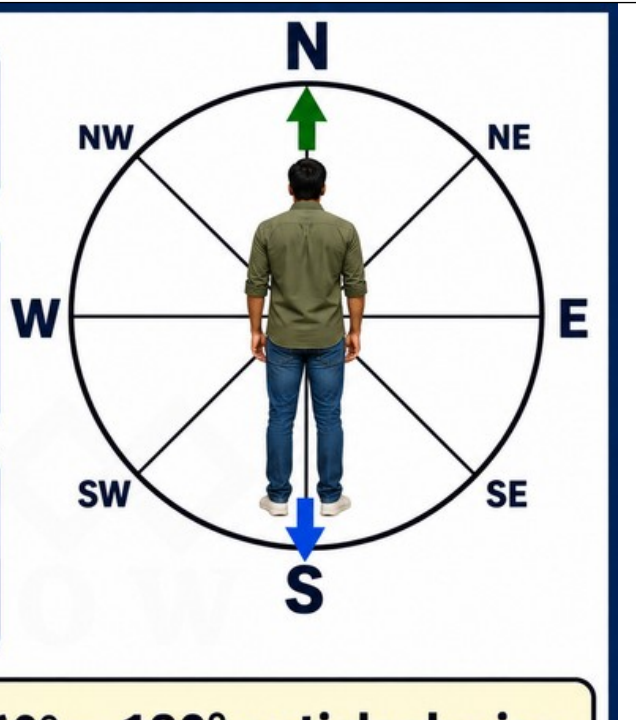
ANS- (D) North

- 1. Start facing South.**
- 2. Turn 60° clockwise.
(- 60°)**
- 3. Turn 240° anticlockwise.
(+ 240°)**

Net turn = $240^\circ - 60^\circ = 180^\circ$ anticlockwise.

Half a turn changes South to North.

FINAL ANSWER: NORTH.



ENGLISH

Q-22 Change the voice of the following sentence: The Australian Kangaroo carries her baby in her pouch.

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-2)]



- (A) Her baby is carried in her pouch, by the Australian Kangaroo.
(B) Kangaroo, the Australian animal is carrying its baby in its pouch.
(C) The baby in the pouch is carried by the Australian Kangaroo.
(D) Carrying its baby in its pouch, is the Australian Kangaroo.

ANS- (A) Her baby is carried in her pouch, by the Australian Kangaroo.

Explanation: ମୂଳ ବାକ୍ୟର Simple Present (V1 + s: carries) ରେ ଅଛି । Passive କରିବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଥମେ Object (her baby) କୁ ଆଗକୁ ଅଣାଯାଏ । "Her baby" ଏକବଚନ (Singular) ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ "is" ବସେ, ତା ପରେ V3 (carried) ଆସେ । "in her pouch" ଯେମିତି ଥିଲା ସେମିତି ରହେ, ଆଉ ଶେଷରେ Subject (the Australian Kangaroo) ଟି "by" ପରେ ଯାଏ । ତେଣୁ ଉତ୍ତର: Her baby is carried in her pouch by the Australian Kangaroo. Formula: Object + is/am/are + V3 + by + Subject ।

Trick: Active ବାକ୍ୟର Tense ଚିହ୍ନ, ତା'ପରେ ସେହି ଧାତୁର Passive ତାଜା ଲଗାଅ:

Tense (Active)	Passive Form
Simple Present (V1/V1+s): carries	is / am / are + V3: is carried
Present Continuous	is / am / are + being + V3
Present Perfect	has / have + been + V3
Simple Past (V2)	was / were + V3
Past Continuous	was / were + being + V3
Past Perfect	had + been + V3
Future / Modal	will / can / must + be + V3

ମନେ ରଖ: Continuous ରେ being, Perfect ରେ been, Modal ରେ be ବସେ ।

Other Options:

(B) Kangaroo, the Australian animal is carrying its baby in its pouch — ଏହା Active Voice (Present Continuous); ଏଥିରେ Passive ର be + V3 ତାଜା ନାହିଁ, ଓ Tense ମଧ୍ୟ ବଦଳିଯାଇଛି ।

(C) The baby in the pouch is carried by the Australian Kangaroo — ଏଠାରେ "in the pouch" ଶିଶୁକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରୁଛି (କେଉଁ ଶିଶୁ), ଆଉ "her" ବାଦ ପଡ଼ିଛି; ମୂଳ ବାକ୍ୟର "ଅଳିରେ ବହନ କରିବା" ଅର୍ଥ ପାଇଁ Her baby is carried in her pouch ଲେଖାଯାଏ ।

(D) Carrying its baby in its pouch, is the Australian Kangaroo — ଏହା Participle (V-ing) ରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିବା Active ତାଜା; ଏଥିରେ is + V3 ନାହିଁ ।

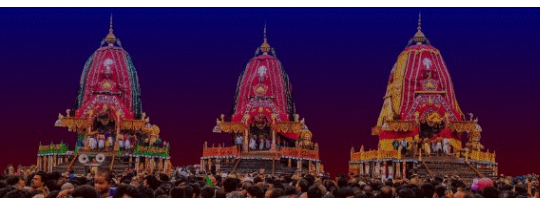
Q-23 Identify the complex sentence among the following:

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-3)]

- (A) Come back this afternoon to get the report.
(B) Dr.Sinha, who is a reputed surgeon, is going to perform the operation.
(C) He lives in the suburbs and spends a lot of time commuting.
(D) The builders were unable to deliver the apartment on time.

ANS- (B) Dr.Sinha, who is a reputed surgeon, is going to perform the operation.

Explanation: Complex Sentence ରେ ଗୋଟିଏ Main clause (ପ୍ରଧାନ ବାକ୍ୟ) ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଗୋଟିଏ Subordinate clause (ଆଶ୍ରିତ ବାକ୍ୟ) ଥାଏ । ଏଠାରେ "Dr. Sinha is going to perform the operation" ପ୍ରଧାନ ବାକ୍ୟ, ଆଉ "who is a reputed" ଶିଶୁକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରୁଛି (କେଉଁ ଶିଶୁ), ଆଉ "her" ବାଦ ପଡ଼ିଛି; ମୂଳ ବାକ୍ୟର "ଅଳିରେ ବହନ କରିବା" ଅର୍ଥ ପାଇଁ Her baby is carried in her pouch ଲେଖାଯାଏ ।



surgeon" ଏକ **Relative clause** (ଆଶ୍ରିତ ବାକ୍ୟ), ଯାହା **"who"** ଦ୍ୱାରା ଯୋଡ଼ା ହୋଇଛି ଓ ଏକା ଠିଆ ହୋଇପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଏହା **Complex Sentence** । **A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more dependent clauses joined by who, which, that, when, because, if etc.**

Trick: ବାକ୍ୟରେ **Clause** ଗଣ ଓ ଯୋଡ଼ୁଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ ଦେଖ:

ବାକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାର	ଗଠନ	ଯୋଡ଼ୁଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ	ଉଦାହରଣ
Simple	ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର Main clause	ନାହିଁ	The builders were unable to deliver the apartment.
Compound	ଦୁଇଟି Main clause	and, but, or, so	He lives in the suburbs and spends time commuting.
Complex	Main clause + Subordinate clause	who, which, that, when, because, if	Dr. Sinha, who is a surgeon, will operate.

Other Options:

(A) **Come back this afternoon to get the report** — ଏହା ଏକ **Simple Sentence (Imperative / ଆଦେଶସୂଚକ)**; ଏଥିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା **"come"** ଅଛି, **"to get"** ଏକ Infinitive ।

(C) **He lives in the suburbs and spends a lot of time commuting** — ଏହା ଏକ **Compound Sentence**; **"and"** ଦୁଇଟି ସମାନ ମାନର Main clause ଯୋଡ଼ିଛି ।

(D) **The builders were unable to deliver the apartment on time** — ଏହା ଏକ **Simple Sentence**; ଏଥିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର Subject ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର Main clause ଅଛି ।

Q-24 Change the given sentence into a compound sentence: The children could not complete their homework by the end of the day.

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-4)]

- (A) Although it was the end of the day, the children could not complete their homework.
(B) The children could not complete their homework at the end of the day.
(C) By the end of the day the children's homework was not complete.
(D) It was the end of the day, yet the children could not complete their homework.

ANS- (D) It was the end of the day, yet the children could not complete their homework.

Explanation: It was the end of the day, **yet** the children could not complete their homework. **Compound sentence** ରେ ଦୁଇଟି ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ବାକ୍ୟ (**independent clauses**) ଏକ **Coordinating conjunction** (and, but, yet, or, so) ଦ୍ୱାରା ଯୋଡ଼ାଯାଏ । ଏଠାରେ **"It was the end of the day"** ଓ **"the children could not complete their homework"** ଦୁହେଁ ନିଜେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବାକ୍ୟ, ଆଉ **"yet"** (ତଥାପି) ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କୁ ବିପରୀତ ଭାବ ସହ ଯୋଡ଼ୁଛି । **A compound sentence joins two main clauses with and / but / yet / or / so.**

Trick: **Connector** ଦେଖି ବାକ୍ୟର ପ୍ରକାର ଚିହ୍ନି:

ବାକ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାର	ଚିହ୍ନ (Connector)	ଉଦାହରଣ
Compo	and, but, yet, or, so (ଦୁଇଟି)	It was the end of the day, yet



und	Main clause)	the children could not complete their homework.
Comple x	although, because, when, if, that (Sub clause)	Although it was the end of the day, ...
Simple	ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର Finite verb	The children could not complete their homework by the end of the day.

Other Options:

(A) Although it was the end of the day, the children could not complete their homework. — “Although” ଏକ Subordinating conjunction, ତେଣୁ ଏହା ଏକ Complex sentence ।

(B) The children could not complete their homework at the end of the day. — ଏଥିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମାତ୍ର Clause ଅଛି, ଏହା ଏକ Simple sentence; by ବଦଳରେ at ଆସିବାରୁ ଅର୍ଥ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଲଗା ।

(C) By the end of the day the children's homework was not complete. — ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଗୋଟିଏ Clause ଥିବା ଏକ Simple sentence, କେବଳ Subject ବଦଳିଛି ।

ODIA

Q-25 ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବାକ୍ୟର ପାଇଁ ସଠିକ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁବାଦ ଖୋଜେ
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ର ଦୈନିକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ସମାଜ, ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା
ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା

[Odisha Police Driver PMT 2024 (Shift-2)]

- (A) The daily newspaper of Odisha, named Samaj, was founded by Utkalamani Gopabandhu.
(B) The daily newspaper is of utmost significance in Odisha.
(C) The daily Samaj newspaper by Utkalamani Gopabandhu is every Odia's favourite.
(D) The daily newspaper of Odisha was started long back.

ANS- (A) The daily newspaper of Odisha, named Samaj, was founded by Utkalamani Gopabandhu.

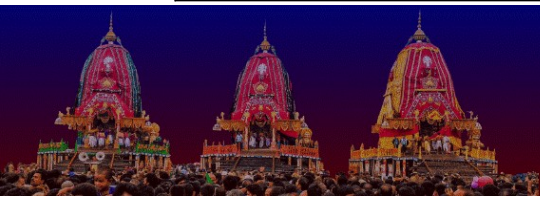
Explanation: ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବାକ୍ୟର କ୍ରିୟା “ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା” ଏବଂ “ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା” ଅଛି, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାମଟି ଅତୀତରେ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଓ କର୍ତ୍ତା “ଦ୍ଵାରା” (by) ରେ ଅଛି, ତେଣୁ ଏହା **Simple Past Passive: “was founded by”** । “ଦୈନିକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ସମାଜ” = “the daily newspaper ... named Samaj” । **Past Passive: Subject + was / were + V3 + by + Agent.**

Trick: ଓଡ଼ିଆ କ୍ରିୟାର ଶେଷ ଅଂଶ ଦେଖ, Tense ନିଜେ ଜଣାପଡ଼ିବ:

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶେଷ	Tense	Formula
-ଇତ ହୋଇଥିଲା + ଦ୍ଵାରା	Simple Past (Passive)	was / were + V3 + by
-ଇଲା / -ଇଲେ	Simple Past (Active)	V2
-ଏ / -ଅନ୍ତି	Simple Present	V1 / V1 + s

Other Options:

(B) The daily newspaper is of utmost significance in Odisha. — ଏହା **Simple Present** ରେ ଅଛି, ଅର୍ଥ “ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଦୈନିକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵ ସବୁଠୁ ଅଧିକ” ।



(C) The daily Samaj newspaper by Utkalamani Gopabandhu is every Odia's favourite. — ଏହା **Simple Present** ରେ ଅଛି, ଅର୍ଥ “ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଦୈନିକ ସମାଜ ପୁରସ୍କୃତ ଓଡ଼ିଆତ୍ମକ ପତ୍ରିକା” ।

(D) The daily newspaper of Odisha was started long back. — ଏହା **Simple Past Passive** ରେ ଅଛି, ଅର୍ଥ “ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଦୈନିକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ବହୁ ଆଗରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା”; ଏଥିରେ ସମାଜ ଓ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ର ନାମ ନାହିଁ ।

Q-26 'ମୁଖଚନ୍ଦ୍ର' ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସମାସ ନାମ କୁହ ?

[Odisha Fireman Exam 2023]

- (A) ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲେପା କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- (B) ଉପମେୟ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- (C) ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- (D) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

ANS- (B) ଉପମେୟ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

Explanation: ମୁଖ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପରି = ମୁଖଚନ୍ଦ୍ର । ଏଠାରେ ମୁଖ = ଉପମେୟ (ଯାହାକୁ ତୁଳନା କରାଯାଉଛି) ଓ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର = ଉପମାନ (ଯାହା ସହିତ ତୁଳନା) । ପୂର୍ବପଦ ଉପମେୟ ଓ ପରପଦ ଉପମାନ ଥିବାରୁ ଏହା ଉପମିତ (ଉପମେୟ) କର୍ମଧାରୟ ସମାସ । ତେବେ ‘ମୁଖ ରୂପକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର’ ଅର୍ଥ ନେଲେ ଏହା ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ ମଧ୍ୟ ହୁଏ; ତୁଳନା (ପରି) ଅର୍ଥରେ ଉପମେୟ କର୍ମଧାରୟ ହିଁ ଉତ୍ତର ।

Trick:

ସମାସ	ପରଧାନ ଅର୍ଥ / ଚିହ୍ନ	ବ୍ୟାସବାକ୍ୟ → ସମସ୍ତ ପଦ
ଉପମେୟ କର୍ମଧାରୟ	ପୂର୍ବପଦ ଉପମେୟ + ପରପଦ ଉପମାନ (ପରି)	ମୁଖ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପରି = ମୁଖଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ନର ସିଂହ ପରି = ନରସିଂହ
ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ	ଉପମାନ + ସାଧାରଣ ଧର୍ମ (ବିଶେଷଣ)	ଘନ ପରି ଶୟାମ = ଘନଶୟାମ
ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ	ଦୁହେଁ ଏକ (ରୂପକ)	ବିଦ୍ୟା ରୂପକ ଧନ = ବିଦ୍ୟାଧନ
ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲେପା କର୍ମଧାରୟ	ମଝି ପଦ ଲେପ	ସିଂହ ଚିହ୍ନିତ ଆସନ = ସିଂହାସନ

ମନେ ରଖ: ବ୍ୟାସବାକ୍ୟ ‘ପରି’ ରେ ଶେଷ (ମୁଖ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପରି) = ଉପମେୟ; ‘ପରି’ ପରେ ଗୁଣ (ଘନ ପରି ଶୟାମ) = ଉପମାନ; ‘ରୂପକ’ ଥିଲେ = ରୂପକ ।

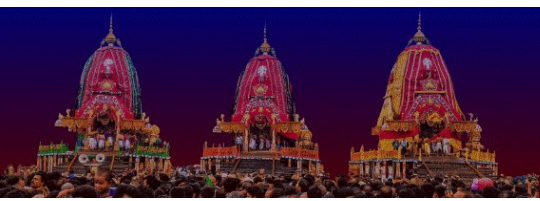
Other Options:

- (A) ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲେପା କର୍ମଧାରୟ — ମଝିର ପଦ ଲେପ ପାଏ, ଯେପରି କାଠ ତିଆରି କଲେଇ = କାଠକଲେଇ ।
- (C) ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ — ଉପମାନ ସହିତ ସାଧାରଣ ଗୁଣ ଯୋଡ଼ାଯାଏ, ଯେପରି ଘନ ପରି ଶୟାମ = ଘନଶୟାମ ।
- (D) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ — ଦୁଇଟିକୁ ଅଭେଦ ଧରାଯାଏ, ଯେପରି ବିଦ୍ୟା ରୂପକ ଧନ = ବିଦ୍ୟାଧନ ।

Q-27 ଆବାଲବୁଦ୍ଧ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତେ ସଭାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ରେଖାଞ୍ଚିତ ପଦ କେଉଁ ସମାସକୁ ସୂଚ୍ୟ?

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 (Shift-3)]

- (A) ଅବୟବୀଭାବ
- (B) କର୍ମ ଧାରୟ
- (C) ଉପପଦ୍ ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
- (D) ବହୁବଚ୍ଚ



ANS- (A) ଅବ୍ୟୟଭାବ

Explanation: ଆବାଳକୃତ୍ୟ = ବାଳକଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି କୃତ୍ୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ । ଏଠାରେ ‘ଆ’ ଏକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ, ଯାହା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ / ଆରମ୍ଭ ଅର୍ଥ ଦିଏ, ଆଉ ସମାପ୍ତରେ ଏହି ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦର ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ । ତେଣୁ ଏହା ଅବ୍ୟୟଭାବ ସମାପ (ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଓ ଆରମ୍ଭ ଅର୍ଥରେ) ।

Trick:

ସମାପ	ପ୍ରଧାନ ଅର୍ଥ / ଚିହ୍ନ	ବ୍ୟାସବାକ୍ୟ → ସମସ୍ତ ପଦ
ଅବ୍ୟୟଭାବ	ପୂର୍ବରେ ଅବ୍ୟୟ (ଆ = ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ / ଆରମ୍ଭ), ଅବ୍ୟୟର ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ	ବାଳକଠାରୁ କୃତ୍ୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ = ଆବାଳକୃତ୍ୟ, ସମୁଦ୍ର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ = ଆସମୁଦ୍ର, ମରଣ ଯାଏଁ = ଆମରଣ
କର୍ମଧାରୟ	ବିଶେଷଣ + ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ (ଅଟେ / ଯେ-ସେ)	ନୀଳ ଅଟେ ଅମ୍ବର = ନୀଳାମ୍ବର
ଉପପଦ ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ	ଉପପଦ + ଧାତୁ + କୃତ୍	ମଧୁ ପାନ କରେ ଯେ = ମଧୁପ
ବହୁବ୍ରାହି	ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ପଦାର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଧାନ (ଯାହାର)	ପଞ୍ଚ ଆନନ ଯାହାର (ଶିବ) = ପଞ୍ଚାନନ

ମନେ ରଖ: ଆଜୀବନ, ଆମରଣ, ଆସମୁଦ୍ର, ଆବାଲ୍ୟ, ଆଜାନ୍ତ — ‘ଆ’ ଆରମ୍ଭରେ = ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅର୍ଥ = ଅବ୍ୟୟଭାବ ।

Other Options:

(B) କର୍ମଧାରୟ — ବିଶେଷଣ ଓ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ସମାପ, ଯେପରି ନୀଳ ଅଟେ ଅମ୍ବର = ନୀଳାମ୍ବର, ଧୀର ଯେ ସ୍ଥିର = ଧୀରସ୍ଥିର ।

(C) ଉପପଦ ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ — ଉପପଦ ସହିତ କୃତନ୍ତ ପଦର ସମାପ, ଯେପରି ମଧୁ ପାନ କରେ ଯେ = ମଧୁପ, ଜଳରେ ଜନ୍ମେ ଯେ = ଜଳଜ ।

(D) ବହୁବ୍ରାହି — ସମସ୍ତମାନ ପଦ ଛଡ଼ା ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ପଦାର୍ଥ ବୁଝାଏ, ଯେପରି ପଦ୍ମପରି ଅକ୍ଷି ଯାହାଫୁଲର ସେ = ପଦ୍ମାକ୍ଷ ।

COMPUTER

Q-28 What does "B2C" stand for in E-commerce?

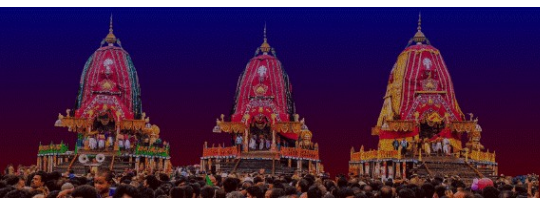
[OSSC Traffic Constable Pre 2024]

- (A) Business to Client
- (B) Business to Commerce
- (C) Business to Company
- (D) Business to Consumer

ANS- (D) Business to Consumer

Explanation: B2C stands for **Business to Consumer**. In this model a company sells goods or services directly to the people who use them. Shopping on **Amazon**, **Flipkart** or booking a train ticket on **IRCTC** are everyday examples. The word 'consumer' means the final buyer. E-commerce means buying and selling over the Internet. In India, the big growth began after about **2010**, with cheap mobile data and online payment through UPI from **2016**.

Key Points:





- ✦ **B2B: Business to Business**, like a factory selling to a shop
- ✦ **C2C: Consumer to Consumer**, like selling used goods on OLX
- ✦ **G2C: Government to Citizen**, like paying taxes online

Other Options:

(A) Business to Client — E-commerce does not use this term; the standard word for the buyer is consumer.

(B) Business to Commerce — It is not a standard e-commerce model; the known models are B2B, B2C, C2C and C2B.

(C) Business to Company — The business-to-business model covers sales between companies, and it is written B2B.

GENERAL SCIENCE

Q-29 Cataract is a disease of

[Odisha Fireman Exam 2023]

- (A) Eye
- (B) Ear
- (C) Nose
- (D) Throat

ANS- (A) Eye

Explanation: **Cataract** is a disease of the **eye** in which the clear **lens** becomes cloudy, so vision turns blurred and hazy. It is most common in old age and is also linked with diabetes, long exposure to UV light and eye injury. It is treated by surgery that replaces the cloudy lens with an **intraocular lens (IOL)**.

Key Points:

- ✦ **Leading cause:** **Cataract** is the leading cause of blindness in India and in the world.
- ✦ **Lens:** The eye lens is a transparent biconvex lens made of crystallin proteins.
- ✦ **Look-alike:** **Glaucoma** is raised pressure inside the eye that damages the optic nerve.
- ✦ **Programme:** India's National Programme for Control of Blindness (1976) focuses on cataract surgery.

Other Options:

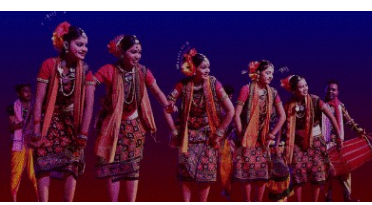
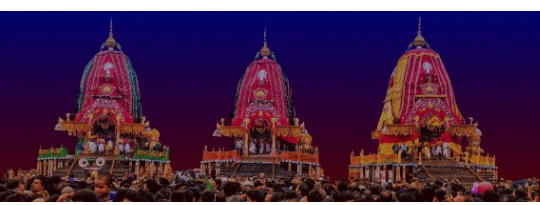
(B) Ear - the organ of hearing, linked with otitis media (middle-ear infection) and deafness.

(C) Nose - the organ of smell, linked with sinusitis and rhinitis (common cold).

(D) Throat - the passage for food and air, linked with pharyngitis, tonsillitis and diphtheria.

Memory Hook:

Cataract = Cloudy lens - C for Cataract, C for Cloud.



TRAFFIC RULES & ROAD SIGNS

Q-30 Explain this sign.



[Odisha Police Driver PMT 2024 (Shift-1)]

- (A) Take a U-turn
- (B) Building ahead
- (C) Overhead cables ahead
- (D) Zig-zag road ahead

ANS- (C) Overhead cables ahead

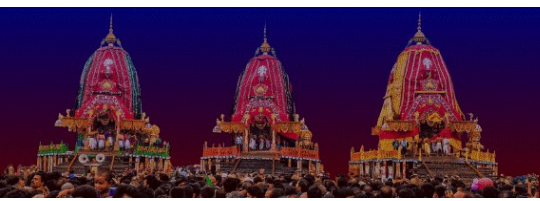
Explanation: This is a **cautionary (warning) sign** for **overhead cables ahead**. It is a red-bordered triangle with a white face. The black square and lightning bolt stand for live electric wires hanging above the road. Drivers of tall vehicles, such as trucks, cranes, tippers and buses with luggage on the roof, must slow down and check the clearance before passing. Touching a live cable can cause fire, electric shock and death.

Key Points:

- ♦ *Sign family:* **cautionary signs** are listed in the **First Schedule of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**
- ♦ *Main risk:* **high loads such as hay, cane or furniture**
- ♦ *Safe action:* **lower the load or take another road**
- 💡 **Memory Hook:** Bolt in a triangle = wires overhead.

Other Options:

- (A) Take a U-turn** — This idea is shown by a curved arrow that bends back on itself on a round board.
- (B) Building ahead** — Such a sign would show a block shape of a structure, without any lightning bolt.
- (D) Zig-zag road ahead** — This sign shows a bending line of the road, as on a hill road with sharp turns.





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