ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

OPSC ASO English Previous Year Question

FREE DEMO

10 Selected Questions (2015 – 2025) with Full Solutions

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

OPSC ASO ENGLISH – 10 SELECTED PYQ

Hand-picked from OPSC ASO English papers of 2015, 2019, 2022 and AG ASO 2025 – Easy, Moderate and Hard questions, with the same step-by-step solutions you get in the full pack.

EASY QUESTIONS

Q-1 The notice or announcement of a person's death in a newspaper or periodical is _____.

[OPSC ASO 2015]

(A) an advertisement
(B) a column
(C) a feature
(D) an obituary

Ans- (D) an obituary

Explanation: The notice or announcement of a person's death in a newspaper or periodical is **an obituary**. **"Obituary"** ର ଅର୍ଥ **"ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ସମ୍ବାଦ"** ବା **"ଶୋକ ସମ୍ବାଦ"**, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ମୃତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ **ନାମ, ଜୀବନ ପରିଚୟ** ଓ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ତାରିଖ ଛପାଯାଏ । ଏହା **Latin "obitus"** (ମୃତ୍ୟୁ) ରୁ ଆସିଛି । **An obituary is a notice of someone's death, often with a short account of their life.**

Trick: ଶବ୍ଦର **Root (ମୂଳ)** ଦେଖ, ଅର୍ଥ ସହଜରେ ମନେ ରହିବ:

Root	ଅର୍ଥ	ଶବ୍ଦ
obit- (Latin obitus)	ମୃତ୍ୟୁ	**obituary** (ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ସମ୍ବାଦ), **obit** (ଛୋଟ ରୂପ)
ad + vert- (ଆଡ଼କୁ + ବୁଲାଇବା)	ଧ୍ୟାନ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଟାଣିବା	**advertisement** (ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ), **advert**
column- (Latin columna)	ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ	**column** (ଖବରକାଗଜର ନିୟମିତ ଲେଖା), **columnist**

Other Options:

(A) an advertisement — ଅର୍ଥ **"ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ"**, କୌଣସି **ଜିନିଷ, ସେବା ବା ଚାକିରି** ବିଷୟରେ ଜଣାଇବା ପାଇଁ, ଯେପରି **a job advertisement** ।

(B) a column — ଅର୍ଥ **"ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ"**, ଖବରକାଗଜରେ ଜଣେ ଲେଖକଙ୍କ **ନିୟମିତ ଲେଖା**, ଯେପରି **a sports column** ।

(C) a feature — ଅର୍ଥ **"ବିଶେଷ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ"**, କୌଣସି ବିଷୟ ଉପରେ **ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଲେଖା**, ଯେପରି **a feature on tribal art** ।

Q-2 Let's go for a walk, _____?

Tech Of World

(Add the right question tag.)

[OPSC ASO 2019]

(A) Shall we?
(B) Can we?
(C) May we?
(D) Will we?

ANS- (A) Shall we?

Explanation: Let's go for a walk, **shall we? "Let's"** (= Let us) ଦ୍ୱାରା ବକ୍ତା ନିଜକୁ ମିଶାଇ **ଏକ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ (suggestion)** ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି, ଅର୍ଥ **"ଚାଲ ବୁଲିଯିବା"** । ଏହିପରି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ପରେ Question Tag ସର୍ବଦା **"shall we?"** ହୁଏ, ଅର୍ଥ **"କଣ କହୁଛ ?"** । **"Let's ..." always takes the tag "shall we?".**

Trick: ସାଧାରଣ ବାକ୍ୟରେ **3-step formula**, କିନ୍ତୁ **Let's** ପାଇଁ ସିଧା Special tag:

ସୋପାନ	ନିୟମ
1	ବାକ୍ୟର **helping verb** ନିଅ (ନ ଥିଲେ do / does / did)
2	**Positive → Negative tag, Negative → Positive tag**
3	Subject ର **Pronoun** ଲେଖ

Special	Tag
Let's ...	**shall we?**
I am ...	aren't I?
Imperative (Shut the door)	will you?
Nobody / Everyone	... they?

Other Options:

(B) Can we? — **"can"** ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ବୁଝାଏ, ଏହି tag **can** ଥିବା ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବସେ, ଯେପରି **We can't swim, can we?** ।

(C) May we? — **"may"** ଅନୁମତି ମାଗିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ, ଯେପରି **May we come in?** (ଆମେ ଭିତରକୁ ଆସିପାରିବୁ କି ?) ।

(D) Will we? — **"will"** ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ବୁଝାଏ; **Imperative** (ଆଦେଶ) ପରେ tag **will you?** ହୁଏ, ଯେପରି **Open the window, will you?** ।

Q-3 **It was _____ honour to meet the author.**

[OPSC AG ASO 2025]

(A) a
(B) an
(C) the
(D) some

ANS- (B) an

Tech Of World

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

Explanation: It was **an** honour to meet the author. **"Honour"** ଶବ୍ଦରେ **'h'** ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ (**Silent h**), ଏହାର ପ୍ରଥମ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ **"ଅନ୍-"**, ଯାହା ଏକ **Vowel sound (ସ୍ୱରବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଧ୍ୱନି)** । ତେଣୁ **"an"** ବସିବ । **"Honour"** ର ଅର୍ଥ **"ସମ୍ମାନ"** । **We use "an" before a vowel sound, even when the word starts with a consonant letter.**

Trick: ଅକ୍ଷର **(letter)** ନୁହେଁ, ପ୍ରଥମ **ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ (sound)** ଦେଖ:

ପ୍ରଥମ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ	Article	ଉଦାହରଣ
ଅ, ଆ, ଇ, ଏ, ଓ **(Vowel sound)**	**an**	**an honour** (ଅନର୍, h ଶୁଣାଯାଏ ନାହିଁ), **an hour, an MLA** (ଏମ୍)
କ, ଦ, ୟ, ୱ, ହ **(Consonant sound)**	**a**	**a** house (ହ ଶୁଣାଯାଏ), **a** university (ୟୁ), **a** one-rupee coin (ୱନ୍)

Other Options:
(A) a — **Consonant sound (ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଧ୍ୱନି)** ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବସେ, ଯେପରି **a great honour** (ଏଠାରେ **great** ର 'ଗ' ପ୍ରଥମେ ଶୁଣାଯାଏ) ।
(C) the — ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବସ୍ତୁ ବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ବସେ, ଯେପରି **the honour of meeting the President** ।
(D) some — ଏହା ଏକ **Determiner**, ଅର୍ଥ **"କିଛି"**, Plural ବା Uncountable noun ସହ ବସେ, ଯେପରି **some water**, **some books** ।

MODERATE QUESTIONS

Q-4 (Active) Someone has picked my pocket. In passive voice, this will read:
[OPSC ASO 2019]
(A) My pocket was picked.
(B) Who has picked my pocket?
(C) Someone's pocket has been picked.
(D) My pocket has been picked.

ANS- (D) My pocket has been picked.

Explanation: ମୂଳ ବାକ୍ୟ **"Someone has picked my pocket."** ଏକ **Present Perfect (has + V3)** ବାକ୍ୟ । Passive କରିବାକୁ **Object "my pocket"** ଆଗକୁ ଆସେ, ତା ପରେ **has + been + V3 (picked)** ବସେ । Subject **"Someone"** ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ **"by someone"** ଛାଡ଼ି ଦିଆଯାଏ । ଅର୍ଥ: **"ମୋ ପକେଟ୍ ମରା ହୋଇଛି"** । **When the doer is someone, somebody or people, "by + doer" is usually dropped.**

Trick: Active ର **Tense** ଦେଖି Passive ର ରୂପ ବାଛ:

Tense (Active)	Passive Form

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

Simple Present (V1 / V1+s)	is / am / are + V3
Present Continuous	is / am / are + being + V3
Present Perfect (has / have + V3)	**has / have + been + V3**
Simple Past (V2)	was / were + V3
Past Perfect	had + been + V3
Future / Modal	will / can / must + be + V3

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

Other Options:

(A) My pocket was picked. — ଏହା **Simple Past** ର Passive (**was + V3**), ଏହାର Active ହେବ **Someone picked my pocket.**

(B) Who has picked my pocket? — ଏହା ଏକ **Interrogative (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନବାଚକ)** ବାକ୍ୟ ଏବଂ **Active Voice** ରେ ଅଛି ।

(C) Someone's pocket has been picked. — ଏଥିରେ Passive ଢାଞ୍ଚା (**has been + V3**) ଅଛି, କିନ୍ତୁ **"my pocket"** ବଦଳରେ **"Someone's pocket"** (କାହାର ପକେଟ୍) ହୋଇଯାଇଛି, ତେଣୁ ଅର୍ଥ ବଦଳିଛି ।

Q-5 "Will you attend the meeting?" he said. In reported speech this will be:

[OPSC ASO 2015]

(A) He asked us whether we would attend the meeting.
(B) We asked us whether he would attend the meeting.
(C) He asked that if we will attend the meeting.
(D) We asked if he will attend the meeting.

Ans- (A) He asked us whether we would attend the meeting.

Explanation: ଏହା ଏକ **Yes / No question**, ତେଣୁ Reporting verb **"said"** → **"asked"** ଓ linker **"whether / if"** ହେବ । ଶ୍ରୋତା **"you"** ଆମକୁ ବୁଝାଉଛି, ତେଣୁ **you** → **we** ଓ asked ପରେ **us** ବସିବ । **will** → **would** ହେବ ଏବଂ ଶେଷରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଚିହ୍ନ ବଦଳରେ **full stop** ବସିବ । ଅର୍ଥ: **"ସେ ଆମକୁ ପଚାରିଲେ ଆମେ ସଭାରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେବୁ କି ନାହିଁ ।" Reported Yes/No question: asked + whether/if + statement order + would.**

Trick: Indirect ରେ **4 ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ** ମିଳାଅ:

ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ	Direct	Indirect
Reporting verb	said	**asked (us)**
Pronoun	you	**we**
Tense (one step back)	will	**would**
Linker	" " (Yes / No question)	**whether / if**

Other Options:

(B) We asked us whether he would attend the meeting. — ଏଥିରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

"he" ବଦଳରେ **"we"** ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ଓ ଶ୍ରୋତା **"you"** ବଦଳରେ **"he"** ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ।

(C) He asked that if we will attend the meeting. — ଏଥିରେ **"that"** ଓ **"if"** ଦୁଇଟି linker ଏକାଠି ଅଛି ଓ **"will"** ବଦଳି ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରେ କେବଳ **if / whether** ଓ **would** ବସେ ।

(D) We asked if he will attend the meeting. — ଏଥିରେ ବକ୍ତା **"we"** ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ଓ **"will"** ରହିଯାଇଛି; Past reporting verb ପରେ **"would"** ହୁଏ ।

➤ **Liked these solutions?** This demo has only 10 of the 400 English questions from 4 OPSC ASO papers. Get all 21 OPSC ASO PYQ PDFs + 21 PYQ Tests in the Tech Of World App – only ₹324 with coupon code **TODAY**.

Directions : Identify the incorrect segment in the sentences. Select the most appropriate option from the choices given below each.

Q-6 **Neither the manager [nor] his assistant [were] aware of the new regulations, and this [caused] significant confusion [among] the staff.**

[OPSC AG ASO 2025]

(A) nor
(B) were
(C) caused
(D) among

ANS- (B) were

Error Part- (B) "were"

Reason- **"Neither ... nor"** ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୁଇଟି Subject ଯୋଡ଼ାଗଲେ Verb **ନିକଟତମ (nearest) Subject** ଅନୁସାରେ ହୁଏ । ଏଠାରେ Verb ର ନିକଟତମ Subject **"his assistant"** (ଏକବଚନ), ତେଣୁ **"were"** ବଦଳରେ ଏକବଚନ **"was"** ହେବ । **With "neither ... nor", the verb agrees with the nearer subject.**

Correct Sentence- Neither the manager nor his assistant **was** aware of the new regulations, and this caused significant confusion among the staff.

Trick: ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପରର ଅଂଶ **ହଟାଇ ଦିଅ**, ତା'ପରେ ଠିକ୍ Subject ଅନୁସାରେ Verb ବାଛ:

ଯୋଡ଼ିଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ	**Verb** କାହା ଅନୁସାରେ	ଉଦାହରଣ
either … or, neither … nor	ନିକଟତମ Subject	Neither the manager nor his assistant **was** …
with, along with, together with, as well as	ପ୍ରଥମ Subject	The Director, with his staff, **was** …

Tech Of World

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

and	ଦୁହେଁ ମିଶି (Plural)	Ram and Shyam **are** …

Q-7 ***The politician made false claims and called his honest colleagues corrupt, but when the facts became public, he had to eat his words.*** **What does the last phrase here mean?**
[OPSC ASO 2019]
(A) To say sorry for his mistake
(B) To confess the truth
(C) To take back what he said
(D) To swear a false oath

ANS- (C) To take back what he said

Means- ନିଜେ କହିଥିବା କଥା **ଫେରାଇ ନେବା**, ସାଧାରଣତଃ କଥାଟି **ଭୁଲ** ପ୍ରମାଣିତ ହେବା ପରେ **ଲଜ୍ଜିତ** ହୋଇ । ଏଠାରେ ରାଜନେତା ସଚ୍ଚୋଟ ସହକର୍ମୀଙ୍କୁ ଦୁର୍ନୀତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ କହିଥିଲେ, ସତ ବାହାରିବା ପରେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସେହି କଥା **ଫେରାଇ** ନେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିଲା । **"Eat one's words" means to take back what one said, admitting it was a mistake.**

Trick:

ଶବ୍ଦରୁ ଅର୍ଥ (Word meaning)	ପ୍ରକୃତ ଅର୍ଥ (Real meaning)
ନିଜ କଥା ଖାଇଦେବା: ମୁହଁରୁ ବାହାରିଥିବା କଥା ପୁଣି ପେଟକୁ ଫେରିଗଲା	କହିଥିବା କଥା **ଫେରାଇ ନେବା**
ବିପରୀତ: **Stand by one's words**	ନିଜ କଥାରେ **ଅଟଳ** ରହିବା

Examples-
➔ He said our team would lose, but he had to eat his words when we won the cup.
(ସେ କହିଥିଲେ ଆମ ଦଳ ହାରିବ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମେ କପ୍ ଜିତିବା ପରେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ନିଜ କଥା **ଫେରାଇ ନେବାକୁ** ପଡ଼ିଲା ।)

Other Options:
(A) To say sorry for his mistake — ଅର୍ଥ **"ଭୁଲ ପାଇଁ କ୍ଷମା ମାଗିବା"** (**apologise**); **eat one's words** ରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କଥା ହେଉଛି କହିଥିବା କଥା **ଫେରାଇବା** ।
(B) To confess the truth — ଅର୍ଥ **"ସତ କଥା ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରିବା"**, ଏଥିପାଇଁ idiom **come clean** ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
(D) To swear a false oath — ଅର୍ଥ **"ମିଛ ଶପଥ ନେବା"**, ଆଇନରେ ଏହାକୁ **perjury** କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Q-8 Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word SUBVERSION:
[OPSC ASO 2022]
(A) Destabilisation
(B) Clarity

(C) Compliance
(D) Sanity

Ans- (C) Compliance

Explanation: **"Subversion"** ର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି **"ଅନ୍ତର୍ଘାତ"**, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ସରକାର ବା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଗୋପନରେ ଦୁର୍ବଳ କରିବା ବା ଉଲ୍ଟାଇବା ଚେଷ୍ଟା । ଏହାର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ **"Compliance"**, ଯାହାର ଅର୍ଥ **"ନିୟମ ପାଳନ"** ବା **"ଆଜ୍ଞାପାଳନ"** । **Subversion means trying to weaken a system; Compliance means obeying its rules.**

Trick: ପ୍ରଥମେ **Synonym (ସମାନ ଅର୍ଥ)** ଥିବା option କାଟିଦିଅ, ତା'ପରେ ଚିତ୍ର ସହ ମନେ ରଖ:

ଶବ୍ଦ	ଅର୍ଥ	ଚିତ୍ର
Subversion	ଅନ୍ତର୍ଘାତ, ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଉଲ୍ଟାଇବା ଚେଷ୍ଟା	ଘରର ମୂଳଦୁଆ ତଳୁ ଖୋଳିବା (sub = ତଳୁ, vert = ଓଲଟାଇବା)
Compliance	ନିୟମ ପାଳନ, ଆଜ୍ଞାପାଳନ	ଲାଲ ବତି ଦେଖି ଗାଡ଼ି ଅଟକାଇବା (stopping at a red light)
ଆହୁରି **Antonyms**	**Obedience** (ଆଜ୍ଞାପାଳନ), **Loyalty** (ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତତା), **Support** (ସମର୍ଥନ), **Conformity** (ନିୟମ ଅନୁସରଣ)	

Other Options:
(A) Destabilisation — ଅର୍ଥ **"ଅସ୍ଥିର କରିବା"** (**making unstable**) । ଏହା **Subversion** ର ଅର୍ଥ ପାଖାପାଖି (**Synonym Trap**) ।
(B) Clarity — ଅର୍ଥ **"ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛତା"** (**being clear**) । ଏହା **Confusion** (ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱ) ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ।
(D) Sanity — ଅର୍ଥ **"ମାନସିକ ସୁସ୍ଥତା"** (**soundness of mind**) । ଏହା **Insanity** (ପାଗଳାମି) ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ।

HARD QUESTIONS

Q-9 _____ had such data been accessible to researchers outside elite institutions.
[OPSC AG ASO 2025]
(A) Never before
(B) Before never
(C) Heretofore
(D) Hitherto

ANS- (A) Never before

Tech Of World

Explanation: **Never before** had such data been accessible to researchers outside elite institutions. ବାକ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭରେ **Negative adverb (ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ଶବ୍ଦ) "Never before"** ଆସିଲେ, ତା'ପରେ **Helping verb + Subject** କ୍ରମରେ ବସେ, ଏହାକୁ **Inversion** କୁହାଯାଏ । ଏଠାରେ **"had such data been"** ହେଉଛି ସେହି ଓଲଟା କ୍ରମ, ତେଣୁ ଆରମ୍ଭରେ **"Never before"** ବସିବ । ଅର୍ଥ: **ପୂର୍ବରୁ କେବେ ବି** ଏପରି ତଥ୍ୟ ବଡ଼ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ବାହାରର ଗବେଷକଙ୍କୁ **ମିଳିନଥିଲା** । **A negative adverb at the start is followed by helping verb + subject.**

Trick: ଖାଲି ସ୍ଥାନ ପରେ **Helping verb + Subject** (had such data) ଦେଖିଲେ ଆରମ୍ଭରେ **Negative adverb** ଖୋଜ:

Starting Word	Structure	ଉଦାହରଣ
Never before	**had + Subject + V3**	**Never before had I seen such a crowd.**
No sooner	had + Subject + V3 ... than	No sooner had he come than it rained.
Hardly / Scarcely	had + Subject + V3 ... when	Hardly had we left when it rained.
Seldom / Rarely	Helping verb + Subject	Seldom does he lie.

Other Options:

(B) Before never — ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦ କ୍ରମ ଇଂରାଜୀରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ; ସ୍ଥିର କ୍ରମ ହେଉଛି **"never before"** (ପୂର୍ବରୁ କେବେ ନୁହେଁ), ଯେପରି **I had never seen snow before.**

(C) Heretofore — ଅର୍ଥ **"ଏଯାବତ୍"** (until now), ଏହା ଏକ **ଔପଚାରିକ / ଆଇନଗତ** ଶବ୍ଦ, ଏହା ପରେ ସାଧାରଣ କ୍ରମ (Subject + verb) ଆସେ, ଯେପରି **Heretofore, the data had been secret.**

(D) Hitherto — ଅର୍ଥ **"ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ"**, ଏହା ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ, ତେଣୁ Inversion ଆଣେ ନାହିଁ, ଯେପରି **Hitherto, such data had been unavailable.**

Q-10 Glutton is related to Eat as Garrulous is related to _____.

[OPSC ASO 2022]

(A) Walk
(B) Talk
(C) Laugh
(D) Travel

Ans- (B) Talk

Explanation: **"Glutton"** ର ଅର୍ଥ **"ପେଟୁ"** ବା **"ଅତିଭୋଜୀ"**, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି **ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଖାଏ (eats too much)** । ସେହିପରି **"Garrulous"** ର ଅର୍ଥ **"ବାଚାଳ"**, ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି **ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ କଥା କହେ** । ତେଣୁ ଦୁଇ ଯୋଡ଼ିରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ହେଉଛି **ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଓ ତାଙ୍କର ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ କାମ** । Glutton ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ **Eat** କରେ, Garrulous ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ **Talk** କରେ । **A glutton eats too much; a garrulous person talks too much.**

Trick: ପ୍ରଥମ ଯୋଡ଼ିର **ସମ୍ପର୍କ** ଗୋଟିଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ କହ, ସେହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଯୋଡ଼ି ବସାଅ:

Tech Of World

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App
Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

ଯୋଡ଼ି	ସମ୍ପର୍କ ବାକ୍ୟ	ଅର୍ଥ
Glutton : Eat	A glutton **eats** too much	ଅତିଭୋଜୀ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଖାଏ
Garrulous : Talk	**A garrulous person talks too much**	ବାଚାଳ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ କଥା କହେ
ଆହୁରି ଉଦାହରଣ	**Spendthrift** : Spend (ଅମିତବ୍ୟୟୀ), **Workaholic** : Work (କାମପାଗଳ), **Braggart** : Boast (ଦମ୍ଭୀ)	

Other Options:

(A) Walk — ଅର୍ଥ **"ଚାଲିବା"**, ଯେପରି **I go for a walk every morning.** (ମୁଁ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସକାଳେ ବୁଲିବାକୁ ଯାଏ ।)

(C) Laugh — ଅର୍ଥ **"ହସିବା"**, ଯେପରି **The joke made everyone laugh.** (ଥଟ୍ଟାଟି ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ହସାଇଲା ।)

(D) Travel — ଅର୍ଥ **"ଯାତ୍ରା କରିବା"** । ବହୁତ ଯାତ୍ରା କରୁଥିବା ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ **Globetrotter** (ବିଶ୍ୱ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟକ) କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Tech Of World

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ
Download "Tech Of World" App

Call/WhatsApp-
8596976190

★ UNLOCK THE COMPLETE OPSC ASO PYQ PACK ★

You just solved 10 questions. 390 more solved English PYQ are waiting for you.



COMBO (63000 PYQ)

Everything you need to crack OPSC ASO

- ✓ **4 OPSC ASO English PYQ PDFs** – 2015 – 2025
- ✓ **400 English questions solved** with full explanation
- ✓ **All 21 OPSC ASO Tests + Quizzes** – practise in real exam mode
- ✓ **BONUS: 63,000 PYQ + 3,016 PYQ Tests** of OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, Police, OAVS, CT, B.Ed & RHT

SPECIAL OFFER PRICE

Regular price ~~₹349~~

₹324 ONLY

Use code **TODAY** & save 7% today

GET IT IN 3 EASY STEPS

1. Install the **Tech Of World app**
2. Open the **COMBO (63000 PYQ) package**
3. Apply code TODAY **& pay just ₹324**

Scan the QR code or tap the button to download

DOWNLOAD TECH OF WORLD APP

Need help? WhatsApp: 8596976190 | techofworld.in

★ 4.6 Rating on Google Play

1,00,000+ Downloads on Google Play

24-hour Refund system

Practise the real OPSC ASO questions — start today with code TODAY

Tech Of World