

D.El.Ed. Entrance Test Questions & Answers - 2015

SECTION – I (English Language)

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions below as directed:

The structure of the feet and legs varies greatly among frog species, depending in part on whether they live primarily on the ground, in water, in trees, or in burrows. Frogs must be able to move quickly through their environment to catch prey and escape predators, and numerous adaptations help them do so. Many frogs, especially those that live in water, have webbed toes. The degree to which the toes are webbed is directly proportional to the amount of time the species lives in the water. For example, the completely aquatic African dwarf frog (*Hymenochirus* sp.), has fully webbed toes, whereas the toes of White's tree frog (*Litoria caerulea*), an arboreal species, are only a half or a quarter webbed. Arboreal frogs have "toe pads" to help grip vertical surfaces. These pads, located on the ends of the toes, do not work by suction. Rather, the surface of the pad consists of interlocking cells, with a small gap between adjacent cells. When the frog applies pressure to the toe pads, the interlocking cells grip irregularities on the substrate. The small gaps between the cells drain away all but a thin layer of moisture on the pad, and maintain a grip through capillarity. This allows the frog to grip smooth surfaces, and does not function when the pads are excessively wet. In many arboreal frogs, a small "intercalary structure" in each toe increases the surface area touching the substrate. Furthermore, since hopping through trees can be dangerous, many arboreal frogs have hip joints that allow both hopping and walking. Some frogs that live high in trees even possess an elaborate degree of webbing between their toes, as do aquatic frogs. In these arboreal frogs, the webs allow the frogs to "parachute" or control their glide from one position in the canopy to another. Ground-dwelling frogs generally lack the adaptations of aquatic and arboreal frogs. Most have smaller toe pads, if any, and little webbing. Some burrowing frogs have a toe extension- a metatarsal tubercle- that helps them to burrow. The hind legs of ground dwellers are more muscular than those of aqueous and tree-dwelling frogs.

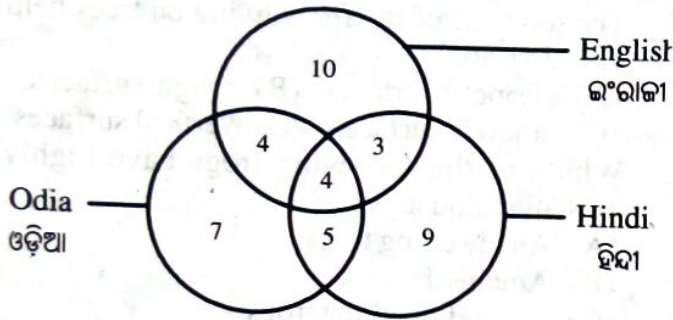
Choose the most appropriate alternative as your answer from the choices given against each question below:

- The toe pads of the frogs living on trees help them to grip
(A) slippery surfaces. (B) rough surfaces.
(C) smooth surfaces. (D) vertical surfaces.
- Which of the following frogs have highly muscular hind legs?
(A) Air-dwelling frogs
(B) Aquatic frogs
(C) Ground-dwelling frogs
(D) Arboreal frogs
- Which of following generally lack the ability to adapt?
(A) Ground-dwelling frogs
(B) Aquatic frogs
(C) Air-dwelling frogs
(D) Arboreal frogs
- An arboreal frog lives in
(A) burrows (B) air
(C) trees (D) water
- Frogs have to move quickly for
(A) climbing trees quickly
(B) catching preys and escaping predators
(C) looking for mates
(D) catching predators and escaping preys.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the choices given against each question below:

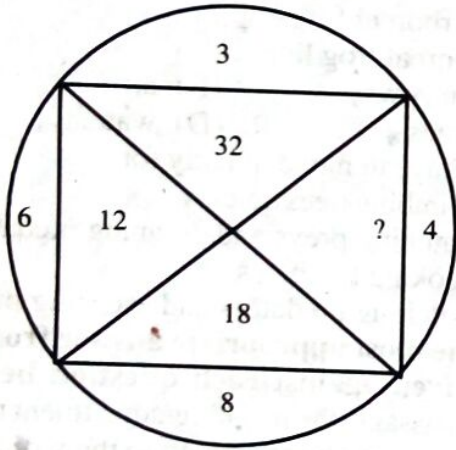
- In the passage, the meaning/adjustment to new situations' can be attributed to the word
(A) evaluation (B) escalation
(C) evolution (D) adaptation
 - The word 'elaborate' in the passage is a
(A) noun (B) adjective
(C) pronoun (D) adverb
- Find out the part which has an error in the following sentences. If there is no error, your answer is (D).
- He asked me Why didn't I join the picnic.
(A) He asked me / (B) Why didn't I /
(C) join the picnic. (D) No error.
 - One of my friend is coming from Mumbai.
(A) One of my friend / (B) is coming /
(C) from Mumbai (D) No error
 - He says that a two-miles walk always keeps him healthy and fresh.
(A) He says that /
(B) a two-miles walk /
(C) always keeps him healthy and fresh.
(D) No error.

11. The numbers in the three intersecting circles indicate the number of students who speak different languages. How many students speak only two languages?



- (A) 26 (B) 16
(C) 12 (D) 13

12. Which number would replace the question mark?



- (A) 48 (B) 24
(C) 28 (D) 20

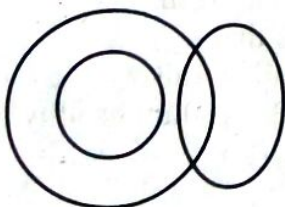
13. If '+' means 'x'; 'x' means '-'; '-' means '+' and '÷' means '+', then

$$8 \div (15 - 6 \times 2) + 16 \times 4 = ?$$

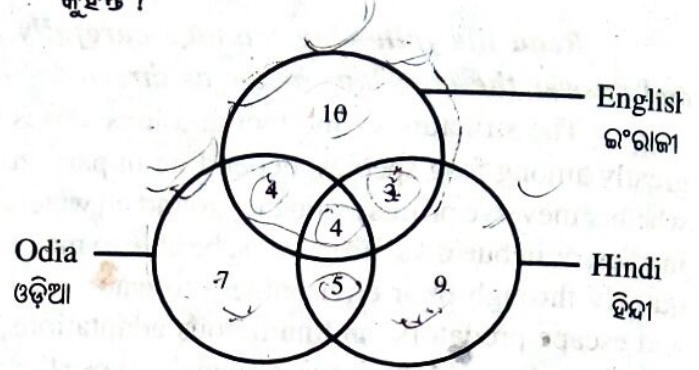
- (A) 12 (B) 64
(C) 14 (D) 16

14. Which of the venn diagrams best indicates the relationships among the three items : Teachers, Writers, Males?

(A)

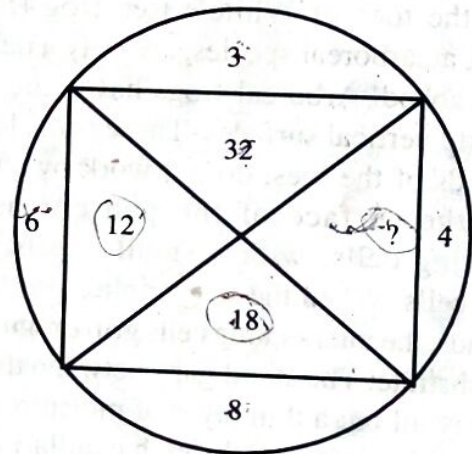


11. ପରସ୍ପରକୁ ଛେଦ କରୁଥିବା ତିନୋଟି ବୃତ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଭାଷା କହୁଥିବା ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ସୂଚାଉଛି । କେତେ ସଂଖ୍ୟକ ଛାତ୍ର କେବଳ ଦୁଇଟି ଭାଷା କହନ୍ତି ?



- (A) 26 (B) 16
✓(C) 12 (D) 13

12. କେଉଁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଚାରକ ଚିହ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିବ ?



- ✓(A) 48 (B) 24
(C) 28 (D) 20

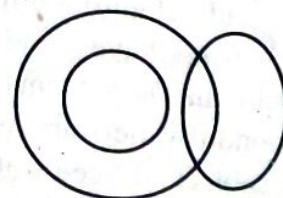
13. ଯଦି '+' ର ଅର୍ଥ 'x'; 'x' ର ଅର୍ଥ '-'; '-' ର ଅର୍ଥ '+' ଏବଂ '÷' ର ଅର୍ଥ '+', ତେବେ

$$8 \div (15 - 6 \times 2) + 16 \times 4 = ?$$

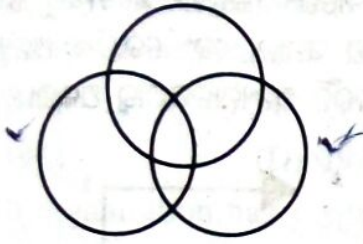
- (A) 12 (B) 64
(C) 14 (D) 16

14. ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା କେଉଁ ଭେନ୍ ରେଖାଚିତ୍ରଟି ଏହି ତିନୋଟି ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ସମ୍ପର୍କକୁ ସୂଚାଉଛି ? ଶିକ୍ଷକ, ଲେଖକ, ପୁରୁଷ ?

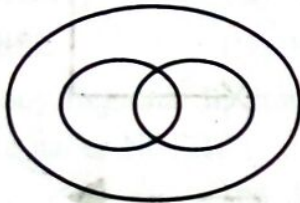
✓(A)



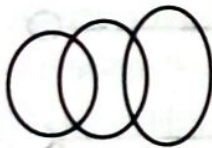
✓ (B)



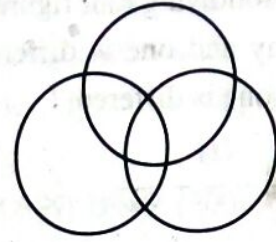
(C)



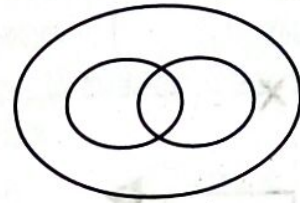
(D)



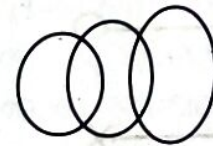
(B)



(C)



(D)



15. Prabir walked 7 kms towards West, turned right and walked 10 kms. Then he took two left turns and walked 5 kms and 15 kms, respectively. How far is he from the starting point ?

- (A) 12 km (B) 17 km
(C) 13 km (D) 27 km

16. There is a queue against a railway ticket counter. The passenger A is 9th from the front and another passenger B is 6th from the back. If a third passenger C is exactly in the middle of A and B as well as 20th from the front, how many passengers are there in the queue ?

- (A) 49 (B) 42
(C) 40 (D) 36

17. Which is the wrong term in the following number series ? 2, 5, 12, 20, 30, 42

- (A) 42 (B) 20
(C) 12 (D) 5

15. ପ୍ରବୀର ପଶ୍ଚିମକୁ 7 km ଚାଲିଲା, ତାପରେ ଡାହଣକୁ ବୁଲି 10 km ଚାଲିଲା। ତା'ପରେ ସେ ଦୁଇଥର ବାঁ ପଟକୁ ବୁଲିଲା ଓ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 5 km ଓ 15 km ଚାଲିଲା। ସେ ଯେଉଁଠୁ ଚାଲିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିଲା, ସେଠାରୁ କେତେ ଦୂରରେ ଅଛି ?

- (A) 12 km (B) 17 km
(C) 13 km (D) 27 km

16. ରେଳଷ୍ଟେସନ ଟିକେଟ୍ କାଉଣ୍ଟର ଆଗରେ ଯାତ୍ରୀମାନେ ଧାଡ଼ିରେ ଛିଡ଼ା ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ଯାତ୍ରୀ A ଧାଡ଼ିର ଆଗପଟରୁ ୯ମ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ଓ ଅନ୍ୟ ଜଣେ ଯାତ୍ରୀ B ଧାଡ଼ିର ପଛପଟରୁ ୬ଷ୍ଠ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ତୃତୀୟ ଯାତ୍ରୀ C ଠିକ୍ A ଓ B ଠାରୁ ସମାନ ଦୂରତାରେ (ମଝିରେ) ଏବଂ ଧାଡ଼ିର ଆଗପଟରୁ ବିଂଶତମ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ଧାଡ଼ିରେ ମୋଟ କେତେ ଜଣ ଯାତ୍ରୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି ?

- (A) 49 (B) 42
(C) 40 (D) 36 ✓

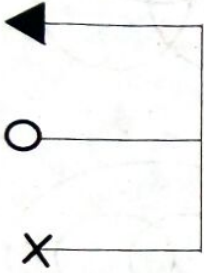
17. ନିମ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକ୍ରମରେ କେଉଁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ଭୁଲ୍ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ?

(2, 5, 12, 20, 30, 42)

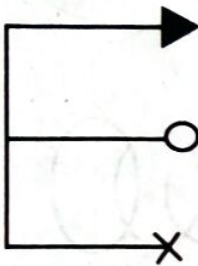
- (A) 42 (B) 20
(C) 12 (D) 5 ✓

18. Three of the following four figures are alike in a certain way and one is different from the rest. Which one is different?

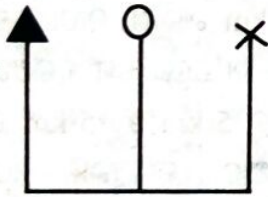
(A)



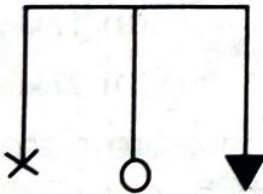
(B)



(C)

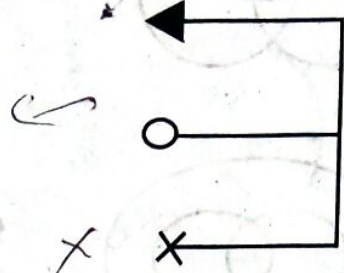


(D)

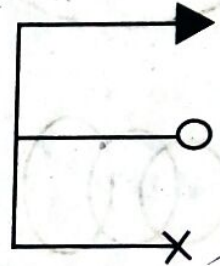


18. ନିମ୍ନପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଚାରୋଟି ଚିତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ତିନୋଟି ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ରୂପେ ସମାନ ଏବଂ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଅଲଗା। କେଉଁଟି ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଅଲଗା ?

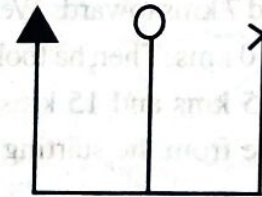
(A)



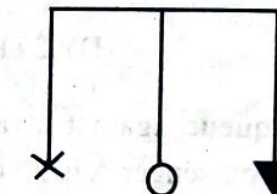
(B)



(C)



(D)



19. In the following number line, how many number '5' is immediately followed by '7' but not immediately preceded by '3'?

7 5 4 5 7 8 3 5 7 3 9 5 7 5 6 5 7 5 7 4 3 5 7 8 5
7 3 5 7

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

19. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ନମ୍ବର ଧାଡ଼ିରେ କେତେଥର '5' ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ଠିକ୍ ପରେ ପରେ '7' ଅଛି କିନ୍ତୁ ତାର ଠିକ୍ ପୂର୍ବରୁ '3' ନାହିଁ ?

7 5 4 5 7 8 3 5 7 3 9 5 7 5 6 5 7 5 7 4 3 5 7 8 5
7 3 5 7

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

20. Which number will replace the question mark ?

19384 : 66571 :: 57904 : ?

(A) 12345

(B) 57984

(C) 23519

(D) 74680

20. ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଚାରକ ଚିହ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ କେଉଁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ଆସିବ ?

(19384):(66571)::(57904):?

(A) 12345

(B) 57984

(C) 23519

(D) 74680

21. In which year Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution ?
 (A) 1971 (B) 1975
 (C) 1972 (D) 1976
22. Which organisation had prepared National Curriculum Framework (2005) ?
 (A) NCERT (B) NUEPA
 (C) CBSE (D) ICSE
23. How many Regional Institutes of Education are there under NCERT ?
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 5 (D) 2
24. Who was the Chairman of the Education Commission (1964-66) ?
 (A) Dr. M.S. Adishesiah
 (B) Dr. L. S. Mudaliar
 (C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 (D) Dr. D. S. Kothari
25. What is the chemical name of 'Laughing gas' ?
 (A) Nitric oxide (B) Nitrogen oxide
 (C) Nitrogen Pentoxide (D) Nitrous oxide
26. Who is the author of the book 'Animal Farm' ?
 (A) Leo Tolstoy (B) George Orwell
 (C) John Dryden (D) S.M. Ali
27. In which year was the first general election held in India ?
 (A) 1947-48 (B) 1949-50
 (C) 1950-51 (D) 1951-52
28. Which of the following was not a centre of learning in ancient India ?
 (A) Taxila (B) Nalanda
 (C) Vikramashila (D) Kosambi
29. Who is called the father of Economics ?
 (A) J.M. Keynes (B) Malthus
 (C) Ricardo (D) Adam Smith
30. Which of the following was given the highest priority in the first Five Year Plan ?
 (A) Agriculture (B) Industry
 (C) Trade (D) Commerce
21. କେଉଁ ମସିହାରେ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନରେ ମୌଳିକ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟକୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ କରାଗଲା ?
 (A) 1971 (B) 1975
 (C) 1972 (D) 1976
22. ଜାତୀୟ ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆଧାର (2005) କେଉଁ ସଂସ୍ଥା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଥିଲେ ?
 (A) ଏନ୍.ସି.ଆର୍.ଟି (B) ନ୍ୟୁପା
 (C) ସିବିଏସ୍‌ଇ (D) ଆଇସିଏସ୍‌ଇ
23. ଏନ୍.ସି.ଇ.ଆର୍.ଟି ଅଧୀନରେ କେତୋଟି ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନ ଅଛି ?
 (A) 3 (B) 4
 (C) 5 (D) 2
24. ଶିକ୍ଷା ଆୟୋଗ (1964-66) ର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କିଏ ଥିଲେ ?
 (A) ଡକ୍ଟର ଏମ୍. ଏସ୍. ଆଦିସେସିଆ
 (B) ଡକ୍ଟର ଏଲ୍.ଏସ୍.ମୁଦାଲିଆର
 (C) ଡକ୍ଟର ଏସ୍. ରାଧାକ୍ରିଷ୍ଣନ
 (D) ଡକ୍ଟର ଡି. ଏସ୍. କୋଠାରି
25. 'ଲାଫିଙ୍ଗିଂଗ୍ୟାସ୍'ର ରାସାୟନିକ ନାମ କ'ଣ ?
 (A) ନାଇଟ୍ରିକ୍ ଅକ୍ସାଇଡ୍
 (B) ନାଇଟ୍ରୋଜେନ୍ ଅକ୍ସାଇଡ୍
 (C) ନାଇଟ୍ରୋଜେନ୍ ପେଣ୍ଟାକ୍ସାଇଡ୍
 (D) ନାଇଟ୍ରୋଅକ୍ସାଇଡ୍
26. 'ଆନିମାଲ୍ ଫାର୍ମ' ପୁସ୍ତକର ଲେଖକ କିଏ ?
 (A) ଲିଓ ଟଲଷ୍ଟୋଏ (B) ଜର୍ଜ୍ ଅରୱେଲ୍
 (C) ଜନ୍ ଡ୍ରାଇଡେନ୍ (D) ଏସ୍. ଏମ୍. ଆଲି
27. ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ସାଧାରଣ ନିର୍ବାଚନ କେଉଁ ମସିହାରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?
 (A) 1947-48 (B) 1949-50
 (C) 1950-51 (D) 1951-52
28. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଭାରତର ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନଥିଲା ?
 (A) ତକ୍ଷଶିଳା (B) ନାଲନ୍ଦା
 (C) ବିକ୍ରମଶିଳା (D) କୋଶମ୍ବି
29. ଅର୍ଥନୀତିର ଜନକ ବୋଲି କାହାକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (A) ଜେ.ଏମ୍.କିନ୍ସ (B) ମାଲ୍ଥସ୍
 (C) ରିକାର୍ଡୋ (D) ଆଡାମ୍ ସ୍ମିଥ୍
30. ପ୍ରଥମ ପଞ୍ଚବାର୍ଷିକ ଯୋଜନାରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟିକୁ ଅଧିକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ?
 (A) କୃଷି (B) କଳକାରଖାନା
 (C) ବ୍ୟବସାୟ (D) ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ

31. What should the teacher aim at while teaching ?
- (A) Students memorise learning material.
 (B) Students understand learning material.
 (C) Students get good marks in examination.
 (D) Students know how to copy the learning material.
32. What is the main goal of education ?
- (A) Teaching reading, writing and arithmetic
 (B) Teaching social customs
 (C) Developing inner potentialities
 (D) Provides vocational education
33. Which organisation regulates quality in primary teacher education ?
- (A) State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)
 (B) National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE)
 (C) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
 (D) Board of Secondary Education (BSE)
34. What is the purpose of evaluation in teaching-learning ?
- (A) Rank the learners
 (B) Trying to know how far learners have understood.
 (C) Re-explain the matter.
 (D) Control the disturbing students.
35. When a student is creating disturbance in the class what should the teacher do ?
- (A) Drive the student out of the class
 (B) Call his parents to the school
 (C) Give him corporal punishment
 (D) Make him sit in the front bench
36. What is the best method to teach Social Study ?
- (A) observation method
 (B) memorization method
 (C) look and write method
 (D) experimental method
31. ପାଠ୍ୟଦାନ ସମୟରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ହେବା ଉଚିତ ?
- (A) ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ପାଠ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁକୁ ମୁଖସ୍ମ କରିବୁ।
 (B) ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ପାଠ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁକୁ ବୁଝନ୍ତୁ।
 (C) ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ପାଠ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁ ଉପରେ ଭଲ ନମ୍ବର ରଖନ୍ତୁ।
 (D) ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ପାଠ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁକୁ ଉତ୍ତରାବେଶରେ ସମ୍ପାଦନ କରନ୍ତୁ।
32. ଶିକ୍ଷାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) 3Rs ବା ପଠନ, ଲିଖନ ଓ ଗଣିତର ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ।
 (B) ସାମାଜିକ ଆଚାର ବ୍ୟବହାରର ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ।
 (C) ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ଶକ୍ତିର ବିକାଶ ସାଧନ।
 (D) ଧନ୍ଦାମୂଳକ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ।
33. ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକ ମାନ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ କେଉଁ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରତ ?
- (A) ରାଜ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଗବେଷଣା ଓ ତାଲିମ ପରିଷଦ (SCERT)
 (B) ଜାତୀୟ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପରିଷଦ (NCTE)
 (C) ଜାତୀୟ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଗବେଷଣା ଓ ତାଲିମ ପରିଷଦ (NCERT)
 (D) ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପରିଷଦ (BSE)
34. ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନରେ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ମେଧା ତାଲିକା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବା।
 (B) ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀମାନେ ପାଠ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁ କେତେଦୂର ବୁଝିଛନ୍ତି ଜାଣିବା।
 (C) ପାଠ୍ୟବସ୍ତୁର ପୁନର୍ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରିବା।
 (D) ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନରେ ବାଧାପହଞ୍ଚାଇଥିବା ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା।
35. ଯଦି ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଗୋଳମାଳ କରୁଥାଏ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ପ୍ରଥମେ କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ?
- (A) ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ କକ୍ଷରୁ ବାହାର କରିଦେବା।
 (B) ଛାତ୍ରର ପିତାମାତା / ଅଭିଭାବକଙ୍କୁ ସ୍କୁଲକୁ ଡକାଇବା।
 (C) ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ଶାରୀରିକ ଦଣ୍ଡ ବିଧାନ କରିବା।
 (D) ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ସାମ୍ନା ବେଞ୍ଚରେ ବସାଇବା।
36. ସାମାଜିକ ପାଠ ନିମନ୍ତେ ସବୁଠାରୁ ଭଲ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି କ'ଣ ?
- (A) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ପଦ୍ଧତି
 (B) ମୁଖସ୍ମକରିବା ପଦ୍ଧତି
 (C) ଦେଖ ଓ ଲେଖ ପଦ୍ଧତି
 (D) ପରୀକ୍ଷାମୂଳକ ପଦ୍ଧତି

37. If a child is absent minded in your class what will you do ?

- (A) Throw a piece of chalk to draw his attention.
- (B) Report the matter to the headmaster/principal.
- (C) Report the matter to the parents.
- (D) Go near the student to enquire the reason.

38. If a child has passed in all subjects but one what should the teacher do ?

- (A) Conduct a diagnostic test.
- (B) Ask him to stand up on the bench.
- (C) Consult parents to understand the problem.
- (D) Ask the student to give more time for the concerned subject.

39. What is the best time for teaching ?

- (A) When the teacher is ready to teach.
- (B) When the student is ready to learn.
- (C) When the subject period is there.
- (D) When all students are present.

40. What should a teacher say when he/she is not able to answer a student's question?

- (A) "I also do not know, let's find the solution together".
- (B) "Don't be over smart, sit down".
- (C) "This is not related to the course".
- (D) "Find the answer to the question yourself".

37. ଯଦି ତୁମେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ପାଠ୍ୟଦାନ କଲାବେଳେ ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଅନ୍ୟମନସ୍କ ଥାଏ, ତା'ହେଲେ କ'ଣ କରିବ ?

- (A) ତା'ର ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ତା ଉପରକୁ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚକ୍ ଫୋପାଡ଼ିବ ।
- (B) ପ୍ରଧାନଶିକ୍ଷକ / ପ୍ରିନ୍ସିପାଲଙ୍କୁ ରିପୋର୍ଟ କରିବ ।
- (C) ଛାତ୍ରର ପିତାମାତାଙ୍କୁ ରିପୋର୍ଟ କରିବ ।
- (D) ଛାତ୍ରର ନିକଟକୁ ଯାଇ ତାର ଅନ୍ୟମନସ୍କତାର କାରଣ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରିବ ।

38. ଯଦି ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଷୟକୁ ଛାଡ଼ି ଅନ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତ ବିଷୟରେ ପାସ୍ କରିଥାଏ ତେବେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ?

- (A) ନିଦାନ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରିବ ।
- (B) ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ବେଞ୍ଚ ଉପରେ ଛିଡ଼ା ହେବାକୁ କହିବ ।
- (C) ସମସ୍ୟା କ'ଣ ବୁଝିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ପିତାମାତା/ ଅଭିଭାବକଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କରିବ ।
- (D) ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ବିଷୟକୁ ଅଧିକ ସମୟ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେବ ।

39. ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ସର୍ବୋତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟ ସମୟ କେଉଁଟି ?

- (A) ଯେତେବେଳେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଥିବେ ।
- (B) ଯେତେବେଳେ ଛାତ୍ର ଶିକ୍ଷାଗ୍ରହଣ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଥିବ ।
- (C) ଯେତେବେଳେ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ବିଷୟପାଇଁ ପିରିୟଡ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଥିବ ।
- (D) ଯେତେବେଳେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଛାତ୍ର ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିବେ ।

40. ଯେତେବେଳେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ କୌଣସି ଛାତ୍ର ପଚାରିଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଇପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ, ସେ କ'ଣ କହିବା ଉଚିତ ?

- (A) 'ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଜାଣି ନାହିଁ, ଆସ ତୁହେଁ ମିଶି ଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଖୋଜିବା' ।
- (B) 'ବେଶୀ ଦେଖେଇ ହୁଅ ନାହିଁ, ବସି ପଢ଼' ।
- (C) 'ଏହା ପାଠ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ନୁହେଁ' ।
- (D) 'ତୁମେ ନିଜେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଖୋଜି ଆଣ' ।

SECTION – II (Odia Language)

41. ଦେଶଜ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ।

- (A) ନଗର (B) ଜନ୍ମାଳ
- (C) ପପାୟା (D) ଲଗନ

42. କ, ଖ, ଗ, ଘ, ଙ - ଏହି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (A) ଓଷ୍ଠ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ (B) ଦନ୍ତ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ
- (C) ତାଳବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ (D) କଣ୍ଠ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ

43. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ 'ମୂଢ଼ିକା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ଭାଷାରୁ ଗୃହୀତ ?

- (A) ପାଲି (B) ସଂସ୍କୃତ
- (C) ପ୍ରାକୃତ (D) ଅପଭ୍ରଂଶ

44. ଘଣ୍ଟଶିଳା ଶିଖେ ଚାହିଁ ସେ କହନ୍ତା ଦିଅରେ ମେଲାଣି ମୋତେ । ଏଠାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ 'ମେଲାଣି' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ (B) ବିଶେଷଣ
- (C) କ୍ରିୟା (D) ସର୍ବନାମ

45. ଗୋପାଳ ଆପେ ଆସି ପହଞ୍ଚିଲା । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ (B) ବିଶେଷଣ
- (C) କ୍ରିୟା (D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

46. ବୁଢ଼ା ଲୋକଟି ଶୀତରେ ଥରୁଛି । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ କେଉଁଟି ?
 (A) ବୁଢ଼ା (B) ଲୋକଟି
 (C) ଶୀତରେ (D) ଥରୁଛି
47. ଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ।
 (A) ଆକାଶ (B) ରାସ୍ତା
 (C) ବହି (D) ଦେଖିଲା
48. କେଉଁଟିରେ ଶବ୍ଦ ସହିତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି ?
 (A) ବର୍ଷାଶୁମ୍ଭ (B) ସହାୟକ
 (C) ବିଶେଷଣ (D) ଧୂରନ୍ଧର
49. 'ପ୍ରଭାବ' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କିପରି ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଛି ?
 (A) ପ୍ରଭା + ବ (B) ପ୍ର + ଭାବ
 (C) ପ୍ରଭ + ଆବ (D) ପ୍ର + ଅଭାବ
50. ମାଧବ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କିପରି ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଛି ?
 (A) ମା+ଧବ (B) ମାଧ+ବ
 (C) ମଧୁ+ଅ (D) ମାଧ+ଅବ
51. କେଉଁଟିରେ ପରପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ?
 (A) ମହାଜନ (B) ଅପକର୍ଷ
 (C) ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା (D) ଜଗୁଆଳ
52. 'ଉପାୟ'ର ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କ'ଣ ?
 (A) ନିରୁପାୟ (B) ଅପାୟ
 (C) ନିପାୟ (D) ବିପାୟ
53. 'ସରମା'ର ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ଦିଅ ।
 (A) ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ (B) ପୁଷ୍ପରିଣୀ
 (C) କୁକକୁରୀ (D) ସ୍ୱର୍ଗୀୟ
54. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।
 (A) ମନସ୍କାମନା (B) ମନୋସ୍କାମନା
 (C) ମନସ୍ତାମନା (D) ମନୋସ୍ତାମନା
55. 'କାଳିକାଳ ମାମ'ର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
 (A) ଅତି କଷ୍ଟସାଧ୍ୟ ବିଷୟ
 (B) କାଠିରେ ପଢ଼ାଯାଉଥିବା ପାଠ
 (C) ଅତି ସହଜ ବିଷୟ
 (D) କାଠିକୁ ପାଠ ବୋଲି ଭାବିବା ।

SECTION – II (Mathematics)

56. If $A = \{ x | x \in N \text{ \& } 1 < x \leq 8 \}$, $B = \{ x | x \in N \text{ \& } 5 < x \leq 10 \}$, then what is $B-A$ equal to ?
 (A) $\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ (B) $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10\}$
 (C) $\{9, 10\}$ (D) $\{8, 9, 10\}$
57. 15% of which of the following numbers is equal to 3 ?
 (A) 20 (B) 45
 (C) 30 (D) 200
58. If 3 chairs and 1 table together cost Rs. 900.00 and 5 chairs and 3 tables together cost Rs. 2100.00, then how many rupees is the total cost of 4 chairs and 1 table ?
 (A) 1005 (B) 1150
 (C) 1500 (D) 1050
59. The measure of an angle is 24° more than its complement. What is measure of the angle ?
 (A) 66° (B) 57°
 (C) 47° (D) 102°
60. The measures of the angles of a triangle are $3x^\circ$, $(2x-7)^\circ$ and $(4x-11)^\circ$, What is the value of x ?
 (A) 18 (B) 20
 (C) 22 (D) 24
56. ଯଦି $A = \{ x | x \in N \text{ \& } 1 < x \leq 8 \}$, $B = \{ x | x \in N \text{ \& } 5 < x \leq 10 \}$ ହୁଏ, ତେବେ $B-A$ କେତେ ହେବ ?
 (A) $\{2, 3, 4, 5\}$ (B) $\{2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10\}$
 (C) $\{9, 10\}$ (D) $\{8, 9, 10\}$
57. ନିମ୍ନସ୍ଥ କେଉଁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର 15%, 3 ସହ ସମାନ ?
 (A) 20 (B) 45
 (C) 30 (D) 200
58. ଯଦି 3 ଟି ଚୌକି ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ଟେବୁଲର ମୋଟ ଦାମ 900 ଟଙ୍କା ହୁଏ ଏବଂ 5 ଟି ଚୌକି ଓ 3 ଟି ଟେବୁଲର ମୋଟ ଦାମ 2100 ଟଙ୍କା ହୁଏ, ତେବେ 4 ଟି ଚୌକି ଗୋଟିଏ ଟେବୁଲର ମୋଟ ଦାମ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ?
 (A) 1005 (B) 1150
 (C) 1500 (D) 1050
59. ଗୋଟିଏ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ ତା'ର ଅନୁପୂରକ କୋଣର ପରିମାଣ ଠାରୁ 24° ଅଧିକ । ତେବେ କୋଣଟିର ପରିମାଣ କେତେ ?
 (A) 66° (B) 57°
 (C) 47° (D) 102°
60. ଗୋଟିଏ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର କୋଣଗୁଡ଼ିକର ପରିମାଣ $3x^\circ$, $(2x-7)^\circ$ ଓ $(4x-11)^\circ$, ହେଲେ, x ର ମାନ କେତେ ?
 (A) 18 (B) 20
 (C) 22 (D) 24

61. The radius of a circle is 5 cm and a chord of it is at a distance of 4 cm from the centre. What is the length of the chord in cm ?
 (A) 1 (B) 3
 (C) 6 (D) 8
62. The L.C.M. and the H.C.F. of two numbers are 252 and 6 respectively. If one of the numbers is 42, what is the other one ?
 (A) 84 (B) 72
 (C) 48 (D) 36
63. What least number, when divided by 26, 36 and 56, leaves the remainders 6, 16, 36 respectively?
 (A) 6588 (B) 6552
 (C) 6532 (D) 6536
64. What is the value of $\sqrt{12.96} + \sqrt{0.1296} + \sqrt{0.001296} + \sqrt{0.00001296}$
 (A) 0.39996 (B) 3.9996
 (C) 39.996 (D) 399.96
65. If, in a parallelogram PQRS, $m\angle P = x - 30^\circ$ and $m\angle Q = y + 20^\circ$, then what is $x + y$ equal to ?
 (A) 180° (B) 190°
 (C) 200° (D) 210°
66. A man sold two pens at Rs.12 each. On one he gained 20% and on the other he lost 20%. What was his profit or loss on the whole ?
 (A) neither gain nor loss (B) gained 1 rupee
 (C) lost 1 rupee (D) gained 2 rupees
67. A sum of money amounts to Rs. 5200 in 5 years and Rs. 5680 in 7 years at simple interest. What was the rate of simple interest charged per annum ?
 (A) 3% (B) 4%
 (C) 5% (D) 6%
68. How many rupees will be the compound interest on Rs. 16000 for 9 months at 20% per annum compounded quarterly ?
 (A) 2522 (B) 2518
 (C) 2524 (D) 2520
61. 5 ସେ.ମି. ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଏକ ବୃତ୍ତର କେନ୍ଦ୍ରଠାରୁ 4 ସେ.ମି. ଦୂରରେ ଥିବା ଏକ ଜ୍ୟାର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ କେତେ ସେ.ମି. ?
 (A) 1 (B) 3
 (C) 6 (D) 8
62. ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଲଃଘାଃଗୁ ଓ ଗଃଘାଃଗୁ: ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 252 ଓ 6। ଉକ୍ତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଦୁଇ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 42 ହେଲେ, ଅନ୍ୟଟି କେତେ ?
 (A) 84 (B) 72
 (C) 48 (D) 36
63. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ 26, 36 ଓ 56 ଦ୍ୱାରା ଭାଗକଲେ, ଭାଗଶେଷ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 6, 16, 36 ରହିବ ?
 (A) 6588 (B) 6552
 (C) 6532 ✓ (D) 6536
64. $\sqrt{12.96} + \sqrt{0.1296} + \sqrt{0.001296} + \sqrt{0.00001296}$ ର ମାନ କେତେ ?
 (A) 0.39996 (B) 3.9996
 (C) 39.996 (D) 399.96
65. PQRS ସାମନ୍ତରିକ ଚିତ୍ରର $m\angle P = x - 30^\circ$ ଓ $m\angle Q = y + 20^\circ$ ହେଲେ, $x + y$ ର ମାନ କେତେ ?
 (A) 180° (B) 190°
 (C) 200° (D) 210°
66. ଜଣେ ଦୋକାନୀ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କଲମକୁ 12ଟଙ୍କା ହିସାବରେ 2ଟି କଲମ ବିକିଲେ। ଗୋଟିଏ କଲମରେ ତାଙ୍କର 20% ଲାଭ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟଟିରେ ତାଙ୍କର 20% କ୍ଷତି ହେଲା। କଲମ ଦୁଇଟି ବିକିବାରେ, ତାଙ୍କର ମୋଟ ଉପରେ କେତେ ଲାଭ ହେଲା ?
 (A) ଲାଭ ବା କ୍ଷତି ନାହିଁ (B) ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା ଲାଭ ହେଲା
 (C) ଏକ ଟଙ୍କା କ୍ଷତି ହେଲା (D) ଦୁଇ ଟଙ୍କା ଲାଭ ହେଲା
67. ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ମୂଲ୍ୟଧନ, ସରଳ ସୁଧ ହିସାବରେ 5 ବର୍ଷରେ 5200ଟଙ୍କା ଓ 7 ବର୍ଷରେ 5680ଟଙ୍କାରେ ପରିଣତ ହୁଏ। ତେବେ, ବାର୍ଷିକ ସରଳ ସୁଧର ହାର କେତେ ?
 (A) 3% (B) 4%
 (C) 5% (D) 6%
68. ତ୍ରି-ମାସିକ ଚକ୍ରବୃଦ୍ଧି ସୁଧ ହାରରେ, 16000ଟଙ୍କାର ବାର୍ଷିକ 20% ସୁଧହାରରେ 9 ମାସର ଚକ୍ରବୃଦ୍ଧି ସୁଧ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା ହେବ ?
 (A) 2522 (B) 2518
 (C) 2524 (D) 2520

69. Which of the following ratios cannot be equal to the ratio between two natural numbers whose sum is 32 ?
 (A) 5 : 2 (B) 13 : 3
 (C) 5 : 3 (D) 7 : 1
70. What number must be subtracted from each one of 21, 38, 55 and 106, so that the remainders are proportional ?
 (A) 2 (B) 4
 (C) 6 (D) 8
71. Who did introduce permanent Settlement ?
 (A) Warren Hastings (B) William Bentinck
 (C) Lord Cornwallish (D) Lord Dalhousie
72. In which Session Congress resolved to start Non-Cooperation movement ?
 (A) Nagpur Session (B) Lahore Session
 (C) Calcutta Session (D) Bombay Session
73. Who became a martyr in the Quit India Movement in Odisha?
 (A) Gopabandhu Dash
 (B) Nabakrushna Chowdhury
 (C) Laxman Naik
 (D) Harekrishna Mahatab.
74. From which Harappan site the remains of port have been discovered ?
 (A) Kalibangan (B) Lothal
 (C) Ropar (D) Harappa
75. Who is said to be the first preacher of Sufism in India?
 (A) Sheikh Salim Chisti
 (B) Khawaja Aizamuddin Auliya
 (C) Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti
 (D) Nizamuddin Chirag
76. Which of the following cannot be a ground for declaration of National Emergency under Article 352 of Indian Constitution?
 (A) War
 (B) External Aggression
 (C) Internal Disturbance
 (D) Armed Rebellion
69. ଦୁଇଟି ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଯୋଗଫଳ 32 । ତେବେ ସେହି ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟାମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁପାତ ନିମ୍ନସ୍ଥ କେଉଁ ଅନୁପାତ ସହ ସମାନ ହୋଇପାରିବ ନାହିଁ ।
 (A) 5 : 2 (B) 13 : 3
 (C) 5 : 3 (D) 7 : 1
70. 21, 38, 55 ଓ 106 ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରୁ କେଉଁ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବିୟୋଗ କଲେ, ବିୟୋଗଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମାନୁପାତୀ ହେବେ ?
 (A) 2 (B) 4
 (C) 6 (D) 8
71. ଚିରସ୍ଥାୟୀ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କିଏ ପ୍ରଚଳନ କରିଥିଲେ ?
 (A) ୱାରେନ୍ ହେଷ୍ଟିଙ୍ଗସ୍ (B) ୱିଲିୟମ୍ ବେଣ୍ଟିଙ୍କ
 (C) ଲର୍ଡ କର୍ଣ୍ଣୱାଲିସ୍ (D) ଲର୍ଡ ଡେଲହାଉସୀ
72. କେଉଁ ଅଧିବେଶନରେ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଅସହଯୋଗ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବାପାଇଁ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲା ?
 (A) ନାଗପୁର ଅଧିବେଶନ (B) ଲାହୋର ଅଧିବେଶନ
 (C) କଲିକତା ଅଧିବେଶନ (D) ବମ୍ବେ ଅଧିବେଶନ
73. ଭାରତଛାଡ଼ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ ସହିତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ?
 (A) ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଦାଶ (B) ନବକୃଷ୍ଣ ଚୌଧୁରୀ
 (C) ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମଣ ନାୟକ (D) ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବ
74. ହରପ୍ପା ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କେଉଁ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ପୋତାଶ୍ରୟର ଭଗ୍ନାବଶେଷମାନ ମିଳିଅଛି ?
 (A) କାଲିବଙ୍ଗାନ (B) ଲୋଥାଲ୍
 (C) ରୋପାର୍ (D) ହରପ୍ପା
75. କିଏ ଭାରତର ସୁଫିବାଦର ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରଚାରକ ଭାବେ ବିଦିତ ?
 (A) ଶେଖ୍ ସଲିମ୍ ଚିଷ୍ଟି
 (B) ଖାଜା ଆଜାମୁଦ୍ଦିନ୍ ଆଉଲିଆ
 (C) ଖାଜା ମୌନୁଦ୍ଦିନ୍ ଚିଷ୍ଟି
 (D) ନିଜାମୁଦ୍ଦିନ୍ ଚିରାଗ
76. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୋଟିକ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ଧାରା 352 ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଜାତୀୟ ଜରୁରୀ କାଳୀନ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଘୋଷଣା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏକ କାରଣ ହୋଇ ନ ପାରେ ?
 (A) ଯୁଦ୍ଧ (B) ବାହ୍ୟ ଆକ୍ରମଣ
 (C) ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ଗଣ୍ଡଗୋଳ (D) ସଶସ୍ତ୍ର ବିଦ୍ରୋହ

77. Which of the following is not an essential qualification to be appointed as a Governor of a State?
- (A) The person must be a citizen of India.
 (B) The person must have completed 35 years of age.
 (C) The person must not be holding any office of profit.
 (D) The person must be a domiciled resident of the State concerned.
78. Who has the power to make laws regarding the organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of India ?
- (A) President of India
 (B) Chief Justice of India
 (C) Parliament of India
 (D) State Legislatures
79. Which of the following states in India has a constitution of its own?
- (A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Manipur
 (C) Sikkim (D) Goa
80. Which of the following is one of the reasons for branding India as a federal State ?
- (A) Nominal Head of the State
 (B) Bi-cameral legislature
 (C) Universal Adult Suffrage
 (D) Division of powers between the Centre and the States
81. Which one is the upper most layer of the atmosphere?
- (A) Troposphere (B) Exosphere
 (C) Mesosphere (D) Stratosphere
82. Which one is different from the other three on the basis of forms of condensation?
- A. Mist B. Cloud
 C. Dew D. Rainfall
83. Which one is a biotic resource?
- (A) Air (B) Plant
 (C) Water (D) Iron
84. Which one is an abiotic sedimentary rock ?
- (A) Lime stone (B) Coral rock
 (C) Sand stone (D) Chalk
77. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୋଟିକ ଗୋଟିଏ ରାଜ୍ୟର ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଭାବେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକୀୟ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ନୁହେଁ ?
- (A) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜଣକ ଭାରତୀୟ ନାଗରିକ ହୋଇଥିବେ
 (B) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜଣକ ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ ୩୫ ବର୍ଷ ବୟସର ହୋଇଥିବେ
 (C) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜଣକ କୌଣସି ଲାଭଜନକ ବ୍ୟବସାୟରେ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ନ ଥିବେ
 (D) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜଣକ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ରାଜ୍ୟର ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଅଧିବାସୀ ହୋଇଥିବେ ।
78. ଭାରତର ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟର ସଂଗଠନ, କ୍ଷେତ୍ରାଧିକାର ତଥା କ୍ଷମତା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଆଇନ ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରିପାରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା କାହାର ଅଛି ?
- (A) ଭାରତର ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି
 (B) ଭାରତର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବିଚାରପତି
 (C) ଭାରତର ସଂସଦ
 (D) ରାଜ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପିକା ସମୂହ
79. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁ ଭାରତୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟର ନିଜର ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ଅଛି ?
- (A) ଜାମ୍ମୁ ଓ କାଶ୍ମୀର (B) ସିକିମ୍
 (C) ମଣିପୁର (D) ଗୋଆ
80. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୋଟିକ ଭାରତକୁ ଏକ ସଂଘୀୟ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଭାବେ ଅଭିହିତ କରିବାର ଏକ କାରଣ ଅଟେ ?
- (A) ନାମକୁ ମାତ୍ର ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରମୁଖ୍ୟ
 (B) ଦ୍ୱି-ସଦନୀୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପିକା
 (C) ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ସାବାଳକ ଭୋଟପ୍ରଥା
 (D) କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ରାଜ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କ୍ଷମତାର ବିଭାଜନ
81. କେଉଁଟି ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ତର ?
- (A) ତ୍ରପୋସ୍ଫିୟର (B) ଏକ୍ସୋସ୍ଫିୟର
 (C) ମେସୋସ୍ଫିୟର (D) ଷ୍ଟ୍ରାଟୋସ୍ଫିୟର
82. କେଉଁଟି ଅନ୍ୟ ତିନୋଟି ଠାରୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ?
- (A) ମିଷ୍ଟ (B) ମେଘ
 (C) କାକର (D) ବୃଷ୍ଟିପାତ
83. କେଉଁଟି ଏକ ଜୈବିକ ସମ୍ବଳ ?
- (A) ବାୟୁ (B) ବୃକ୍ଷ
 (C) ଜଳ (D) ଲୌହ
84. କେଉଁଟି ଏକ ଅଜୈବିକ ସ୍ତରୀଭୂତ ଶିଳା ?
- (A) ଚୂନ ପଥର (B) ପ୍ରବାଳ ପଥର
 (C) ବାଲି ପଥର (D) ଚକ୍

85. The core of the Earth is made up of which materials ?
 (A) Silicate and Magnesium
 (B) Silicon and Aluminium.
 (C) Aluminium and Nickel
 (D) Nickel and Iron
86. The kinetic energy of a body of mass 1kg is 18 joule. What is its velocity?
 (A) 4 m/s (B) 6 m/s
 (C) 9 m/s (D) 18 m/s
87. A body moves half of its distance at a speed of 60 km/hr and other half at 90 km/hr. What is its average speed?
 (A) 65 km/hr (B) 70 km/hr
 (C) 72 km/hr (D) 75 km/hr
88. A body thrown vertically upwards from the ground comes back to the ground in 4 seconds. What is the maximum height attained by the body ?
 (A) 20 m (B) 9.8 m
 (C) 10 m (D) 19.6 m
89. Which relation is not correct ?
 (A) $1N = 10^5 \text{ dyne}$ (B) $1 \text{ Joule} = 10^7 \text{ erg}$
 (C) $1 \text{ H.P.} = 764 \text{ watt}$ (D) $1 \text{ km/hr} = \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/s}$
90. When the momentum of a body decreases by 10%, its kinetic energy decreases by
 (A) 10% (B) 19%
 (C) 20% (D) 100%
91. Which one of the following statement is correct ?
 (A) A gas has no shape
 (B) A gas has no volume.
 (C) A gas has neither shape nor volume.
 (D) All the above are correct.
92. Choose the redox reaction from the following.
 (A) $BaCl_2 + H_2SO_4 = BaSO_4 + 2HCl$
 (B) $H_2SO_4 + 2NaOH = Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$
 (C) $CH_3COOH + C_2H_5OH = CH_3COOC_2H_5 + H_2O$
 (D) $Br_2 + H_2S = 2HBr + S$
93. The reaction $H_2SO_4 + NaOH \rightarrow NaHSO_4 + H_2O$ is
 (A) Decomposition reaction
 (B) Displacement reaction
 (C) Complete neutralisation reaction
 (D) Partial neutralisation reaction
85. ଭୂଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତର କେଉଁ ପଦାର୍ଥଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ ଗଠିତ ?
 (A) ସିଲିକେଟ୍ ଏବଂ ମାଗ୍ନେସିୟମ୍
 (B) ସିଲିକନ୍ ଏବଂ ଆଲୁମିନିୟମ୍
 (C) ଆଲୁମିନିୟମ୍ ଏବଂ ନିକେଲ୍
 (D) ନିକେଲ୍ ଓ ଲୌହ
86. ଗୋଟିଏ 1 kg ବସ୍ତୁର ଥିବା ବସ୍ତୁର ଗତିଜ ଶକ୍ତି ହେଉଛି 18 Joule । ଏହାର ବେଗ କେତେ ?
 (A) 4 m/s (B) 6 m/s
 (C) 9 m/s (D) 18 m/s
87. ଗୋଟିଏ ବସ୍ତୁ ଏହାର ଗତିପଥର ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧେକ ଦୂରକୁ 60 km/hr ବେଗରେ ଏବଂ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧେକ ଦୂରକୁ 90 km/hr ବେଗରେ ଗତି କଲେ, ଏହାର ହାରାହାରି ବେଗ କେତେ ?
 (A) 65 km/hr (B) 70 km/hr
 (C) 72 km/hr (D) 75 km/hr
88. ଗୋଟିଏ ବସ୍ତୁକୁ ଭୂପୃଷ୍ଠରୁ ସିଧା ଉପରକୁ ଫିଙ୍ଗିବାର 4 ସେକେଣ୍ଡ ପରେ ତାହା ଭୂପୃଷ୍ଠକୁ ଫେରିଆସେ । ତେବେ, ବସ୍ତୁର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଉଚ୍ଚତା କେତେ ?
 (A) 20 m (B) 9.8 m
 (C) 10 m (D) 19.6 m
89. କେଉଁ ସଂପର୍କଟି ସତ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ?
 (A) $1N = 10^5 \text{ dyne}$ (B) $1 \text{ Joule} = 10^7 \text{ erg}$
 (C) $1 \text{ H.P.} = 764 \text{ watt}$ (D) $1 \text{ km/hr} = \frac{5}{18} \text{ m/s}$
90. ଯେତେବେଳେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବସ୍ତୁର ସଂବେଗ 10% କମାଯାଏ, ଏହାର ଗତିଜ ଶକ୍ତି କେତେ କମିଥାଏ ?
 (A) 10% (B) 19%
 (C) 20% (D) 100%
91. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଉକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ?
 (A) ଗ୍ୟାସ୍‌ର ନିଜର ଆକାର ନାହିଁ ।
 (B) ଗ୍ୟାସ୍‌ର ଆୟତନ ନାହିଁ ।
 (C) ଗ୍ୟାସ୍ ଆକାର ଶୂନ୍ୟ ତଥା ଆୟତନ ବିହୀନ ।
 (D) ସମସ୍ତ ଉପର ତଥ୍ୟାବଳୀ ଠିକ୍
92. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ବିଜାରଣ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାଟିକୁ ବାଛି ।
 (A) $BaCl_2 + H_2SO_4 = BaSO_4 + 2HCl$
 (B) $H_2SO_4 + 2NaOH = Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$
 (C) $CH_3COOH + C_2H_5OH = CH_3COOC_2H_5 + H_2O$
 (D) $Br_2 + H_2S = 2HBr + S$
93. ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା $H_2SO_4 + NaOH \rightarrow NaHSO_4 + H_2O$ ଅଟେ
 (A) ବିଘଟନ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା
 (B) ବିସ୍ଥାପନ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା
 (C) ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଶମନୀକରଣ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା
 (D) ଆଂଶିକ ପ୍ରଶମନୀକରଣ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା

94. Which one of the following is amorphous solid?
 (A) Diamond (B) Graphite
 (C) Glass (D) Common salt
95. The most convenient way of expressing concentration of a solution is
 (A) Molarity (B) Normality
 (C) Motality (D) Mole fraction
96. Which is not an adaptation of xerophyte?
 (A) Multi-layered epidermis
 (B) Sunken Stomata
 (C) Well-developed vascular tissue
 (D) Presence of aerenchyma
97. What is the microbe used in curd making ?
 (A) Yeast (B) Penicillium
 (C) Lactobacillus (D) Aspergillus
98. Which one is a symbiotic nitrogen fixer with Azolla ?
 (A) Acetobacter
 (B) Clostridium
 (C) Rhizobium
 (D) Anabanena
99. Who did propose the fluid-mosaic model of cell membranes?
 (A) Davson & Danielli
 (B) Singer & Nicolson
 (C) Gorter & Grendel
 (D) Watson & Crick
100. In which one does the structure of mitochondria differ from chlorophyll?
 (A) Two layered membrane
 (B) Presence of ribosome
 (C) Presence of grana
 (D) DNA
94. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଆକୃତିବିହୀନ କଠିନ ପଦାର୍ଥ ?
 A. ହୀରା B. ଗ୍ରାଫାଇଟ୍
 C. କାଚ D. ସାଧାରଣ ଲବଣ
95. ଏକ ଦ୍ରବଣର ସାନ୍ଦ୍ରତା ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଁ ସବୁଠାରୁ ସୁବିଧାଜନକ ଉପାୟ ହେଉଛି :
 (A) Molarity (B) Normality
 (C) Motality (D) Mole fraction
96. କେଉଁଟି ମରୁ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦର ଉପଯୋଜନ ନୁହେଁ ?
 (A) ବହୁସ୍ତରୀୟ ଅଧିକର
 (B) ନିମଗ୍ନ ଷ୍ଟୋମା
 (C) ସମ୍ପାହୀ ପେଶୀ ବିକଶିତ
 (D) ଏରେନକାଇମାର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି
97. ଦହି ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିରେ କେଉଁ ଅଣୁଜୀବଟି ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ?
 (A) ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ (B) ପେନିସିଲିୟମ୍
 (C) ଲାକ୍ଟୋବାସିଲସ୍ (D) ଆସ୍ପେରିଜିଲସ୍
98. କେଉଁଟି ଆଜୋଲା ସହ ଏକ ସହଜୀବାୟ ଯବକ୍ଷାରଜୀବ ବିବକ୍ଷକ ?
 (A) ଆସିଟୋ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ଟେରିଆ (B) କ୍ଲୋଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଡିୟମ୍
 (C) ରାଇଜୋବିୟମ୍ (D) ଆନାବିନା
99. କୋଷଝିଲ୍ଲା ଗଠନର ଫ୍ଲୁଇଡ୍ - ମୋଜାଇକ୍ ମଡେଲ କିଏ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଥିଲେ ?
 (A) ଡାଭସନ୍ ଓ ଡାନିଏଲି
 (B) ସିଙ୍ଗର ଓ ନିକଲସନ୍
 (C) ଗର୍ଟର ଓ ଗ୍ରେଣ୍ଡେଲ
 (D) ୱାଟସନ୍ ଓ କ୍ରିକ୍
100. କେଉଁଟିରେ ମାଇଟୋକଣ୍ଡ୍ରିଆର ଗଠନ ହରିଡିଲବକଠାରୁ ପୃଥକ ?
 (A) ଝିଲ୍ଲା ଦୁଇ ପରସ୍ତ
 (B) ରାଇବୋଜୋମ୍ ଉପସ୍ଥିତି
 (C) ଗ୍ରାନର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି
 (D) ଡିଏନ୍ଏ

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 34. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 67. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 2. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 35. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 68. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 3. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 36. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 69. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 4. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 37. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 70. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 5. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 38. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 71. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 6. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 39. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 72. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 7. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 40. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 73. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 8. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 41. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 74. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 9. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 42. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 75. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 10. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 43. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 76. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 11. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 44. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 77. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 12. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 45. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 78. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 13. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 46. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 79. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| 14. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 47. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 80. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 15. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 48. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 81. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 16. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 49. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 82. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 17. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 50. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 83. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 18. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 51. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 84. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 19. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 52. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 85. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 20. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 53. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 86. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 21. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 54. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 87. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 22. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 55. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 88. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 23. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 56. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 89. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 24. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 57. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 90. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 25. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 58. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 91. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 26. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 59. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 92. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 27. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 60. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 93. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 28. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 61. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 94. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 29. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 62. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● | 95. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| 30. | ● | (B) | (C) | (D) | 63. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 96. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 31. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 64. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 97. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) |
| 32. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 65. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 98. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |
| 33. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) | 66. | (A) | (B) | ● | (D) | 99. | (A) | ● | (C) | (D) |
| | | | | | | | | | | 100. | (A) | (B) | (C) | ● |

