

Instructions for Marking Answers

Full Mark - 100

Time - 2 Hrs.

1. This computerized OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in by BLACK INK / BLUE BALL - POINT PEN only.
এই কম্পিউটেড OMR উত্তর পত্রিকা পূরণ করিবাপাইঁ কলা / নীল কালি থুবা বলপঞ্চ পেন ব্যবহার করন্তু।
2. Since answers and other particulars are to be filled in with Black / Blue Ink Ball-Point Pen, there is no provision for change of answers by eraser / blade / white fluid etc. Therefore, all particulars including answers are to be filled in VERY CAREFULLY. Kindly note that the OMR Answer Sheet will not be replaced under any circumstances.
যেহেতু উত্তর এবং অন্য বিবরণ কলা/নীল কালি থুবা বলপঞ্চ পেন ব্যবহার করি পূরণ করায়িব, তেন্তু উত্তর / কেন্দ্ৰ / ধলাগজ সাহায্যে লিভাইবার ব্যবস্থা নাহিঁ। তেন্তু উত্তরকু ও সমস্ত বিবরণ অত্যন্ত ধান সহকারে পূরণ করন্তু। দয়াকরি ধান দিঅন্তু, যেকোণসৈ পরিস্থিতিতে OMR উত্তরপত্রিকা বদল করায়িব নাহিঁ।
3. Darken only one circle for Answer of each question as shown in the example given below. Marking should be dark and the circle is to be filled in completely as shown in the example.
নিম্ন উত্তরগুলোতে উত্তর পাই কেবল গোচি হৈ গোল কলা করন্তু।
উত্তরগুলোতে উত্তর পাই পূরা গোলের গাঢ় কলা / নীল রঞ্জ করি চিহ্ন করায়িবা উচিত।
4. There is only one correct response for each question. More than one response to a single question shall be treated as negative response. For each negative marking 0.25 marks shall be deducted from your total marks.
প্রত্যেক প্রশ্নপাই গোচি নির্দিষ্ট উত্তর অছি। যদি গোচি নির্দিষ্ট প্রশ্নের উত্তর পাই একাধিক গোলকু রঞ্জ করায়ালখাএ, তেবে তাহা ভুল উত্তর ভাবে বিবেচনা করায়িব। প্রত্যেক ভুল উত্তর পাই 0.25 মার্ক কঢ়ায়িব।
5. Mark your answer only in the space provided. Please do not mark any other thing on the OMR answer sheet.
কেবল দিআয়ালখবা স্থানে হৈ নিজৰ উত্তর চিহ্নিত করন্তু। এই পুষ্টিকার কৌশল স্থানে অনাবশ্যক চিহ্ন দিঅন্তু নাহিঁ।
6. Rough work should not be done on this OMR Answer sheet. Use rough sheets provided at the end of the question booklet, for rough work.
OMR উত্তর পত্রিকারে রঘ কাম করন্তু নাহিঁ। রঘ কাম পাই প্রশ্ন পুষ্টিকার পছপঠে থুবা রঘ স্থান / কাগজ ব্যবহার করন্তু।
7. Do not fold Answer Sheet. Carbon copy of OMR answer sheet can be taken away by the candidate.
OMR উত্তর পত্রিকাকু ভাঙ্গ করন্তু নাহিঁ। উত্তর পত্রিকার কাৰ্বন কপি প্ৰাৰ্থনা নেবা আবশ্যিক।

Please read the following instructions carefully

1. Write your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series on the OMR Answer Sheet carefully and sign at the appropriate place. Please note that in absence of the correct Roll Number, Question Booklet Number, Question Booklet Series and Signature on the OMR Answer Sheet, your Answer Sheet will be treated as invalid and will not be evaluated.
2. Strictly follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent / Centre Observer / Room Invigilator and Instructions given on the Question Booklet.



D.El.Ed. Entrance Test Questions & Answers - 2017

SECTION-I

- What comes next : 9, 15, 23, 33?
 (a) 44 (b) 36
 (c) 38 (d) 45
- 49, 36, 25, 16, 9 ____.
 (a) 28 (b) 2
 (c) 8 (d) 4
- Find the odd man out :
 (a) Father (b) Mother
 (c) Sister (d) Mother-in-law
- LIGHT is BRIGHT as SUN is :
 (a) Moon (b) Day
 (c) Earth (d) Shine
- When -7 is subtracted from -7, result is:
 (a) 7 (b) 14
 (c) 0 (d) 24
- If SPIDER is written as PSDIRE in a certain code. How would COMMON be written in that code?
 (a) OCMMON (b) OCMOMN
 (c) OCMMNO (d) OCOMMO
- The lady sitting in the sun is my brother's mother's daughter. I have one brother and one sister. What is that lady to me?
 (a) Mother (b) Sister-in-law
 (c) Sister (d) Daughter
- How many Q's are preceded by R and followed by P in the following series :
 ASRQPQRQNRQPRQPQR
 (a) 3 (b) 1
 (c) 2 (d) 6
- Raju's rank is 18th in a class of 50. What is his rank from the last?
 (a) 32nd (b) 33rd
 (c) 31st (d) 30th
- Seven years ago Pinku was three years older than Tinku. What is difference in their ages now?
 (a) 5 years (b) 7 years
 (c) 3 years (d) 1 year

- এহাপরে ক'শি আসিব : 9, 15, 23, 33?
 (a) 44 (b) 36
 (c) 38 (d) 45 ✓
- 49, 36, 25, 16, 9 ____.
 (a) 28 (b) 2
 (c) 8 (d) 4 ✓
- অসমৰ্ক্কত ব্যক্তিকু খোজি বাহার কৰ :
 (a) বাপা (b) মাআ
 (c) ভৱণা (d) শাশু
- আলোক হেଉছি উজ্জল যেহেতু সূর্য হেଉছি :
 (a) চন্দ্ৰ (b) দিবস
 (c) পৃথিবী (d) জলন্ড ✓
- 7 কু 7 রু বিয়োগ কলে, পলাপল হেব :
 (a) 7 (b) 14
 (c) 0 (d) 24
- কৌশলি নির্দলি ষক্তেরে SPIDER কু যদি PSDIRE ভাবে লেখাযা� তেবে ষেহি ষক্তেরে COMMON কু কেমিতি লেখাযািব ?
 (a) OCMMON (b) OCMOMN
 (c) OCMMNO (d) OCOMMO
- শৰারে বস্থিতা ঝিঅটি মো ভাইক মাআক ঝিঅ। মোৱ গোচিৰ ভাই এবং গোচিৰ ভৱণা। ষেহি ঝিঅ ষহিত মোৱ ষপক ক'শি ?
 (a) মাআ (b) ভাইক
 (c) ভৱণা (d) ঝিঅ
- দিআয়ালথিবা ধারারে R পৰে এবং P পূৰ্বৰু কেতেটি Q রহিছি :
 ASRQPQRQNRQPRQPQR
 (a) 3 (b) 1
 (c) 2 (d) 6
- 50 জন ছাত্ৰছাত্ৰী থিবা এক শ্ৰেণীৱে রাঙুৱ স্থান হেଉছি 18 তম। শেষ আভু গণতি কলে তা'ৰ স্থান কেতে হেব ?
 (a) 32তম (b) 33তম
 (c) 31তম (d) 30তম
- ষাত বৰ্ষ পূৰ্বৰু পিলু চিকুতাৰু তিনি বৰ্ষ বড় থলা। বৰ্ষমান ষেমানক বয়স মধ্যে তাৰতম্য কেতে ?
 (a) 5 বৰ্ষ (b) 7 বৰ্ষ
 (c) 3 বৰ্ষ (d) 1 বৰ্ষ

Directions from 11 to 15 questions : Read the following passage and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives :

Mahatma Gandhi believed that industrialization was no answer to the problems that plague the mass of India's poor and that villagers should be taught to be self-sufficient in food, weave their own cloth from cotton and eschew the glittering prizes that the twentieth century so temptingly offers. Such an idyllic and rural paradise did not appear to those who inherited the reins of political power.

11. Which one of the following best illustrates the relationship between the phrases :
(i) 'eschew the glittering prizes' and
(ii) 'idyllic and rural paradise'?
(a) unless you do (i), you cannot have (ii)
(b) (i) and (ii) are identical in meaning
(c) first of all you must have (ii) in order to do (i)
(d) the meaning of (i) is directly opposite to (ii)
12. Mahatma Gandhi's views opposed industrialization of villages because :
(a) it would help the poor and not the rich
(b) it would take away the skill of the villagers.
(c) it would affect the culture of the Indians
(d) it would undermine self-sufficiency and destroy the beauty of life of the villagers
13. The meaning of 'the glittering prizes that the twentieth century so temptingly offers' is :
(a) pursuit of a commercialized material culture
(b) replacement of rural by urban interests

- (c) complete removal of poverty
(d) absence of violence and corruption
14. Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' was not shared by :
(a) those who did not believe in the industrialization of the country.
(b) those who called him the Father of the Nation.
(c) those who inherited political power after independence
(d) those who believed that villages should be self-sufficient in food and cloth.
15. The basis of 'an idyllic and rural paradise' is :
(a) rapid industrialization of villages
(b) self-sufficiency in food and clothes simplicity of the life style
(c) bringing to the villages the glittering prizes of the twentieth century.
(d) supporting those holding powerful political positions.

CHOOSE THE CORRECT SPELLINGS FROM THE FOLLOWING :

16. (a) maintenance (b) maintainance
(c) maintainence (d) maintanence
17. (a) commisioner (b) comissioner
(c) commissioner (d) commissionor

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING PROVERBS:

18. Blood is thicker than —
(a) wine (b) glass
(c) paper (d) water
19. No news —
(a) makes no newspaper
(b) is good news
(c) nothing new
(d) no danger
20. It is making — longer than I expected.
(a) more (b) quite
(c) rather (d) some

21. The term Dyslexia covers a wide range of :
(a) reading disabilities
(b) hearing disabilities
(c) mental disorders
(d) emotional disorders
22. The scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched in the year :
(a) 2001 (b) 2005
(c) 2007 (d) 2003
23. Headquarters of NAAC are located in :
(a) New Delhi (b) Bangalore
(c) Varanasi (d) Bhubaneswar
24. A teacher is said to be a :
(a) friend (b) philosopher
(c) guide (d) all of the above
25. How can students be encouraged to do homework?
(a) by giving them more homework
(b) by urging them to do homework
(c) by telling them the importance of doing homework.
(d) by giving homework according to their ability
26. Teaching does not help in :
(a) making social relations
(b) developing international relations
(c) gaining knowledge
(d) inculcating values
27. If a child is not interested in learning he should be :
(a) turned out
(b) totally ignored
(c) punished
(d) given individual attention
28. Education as per Constitution of India finds the entry in :
(a) Concurrent list
(b) State list
(c) Centre list
(d) None of these
21. Dyslexia ଶିଳ୍ପ — ର ଏକ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଅର୍ଥ ବହନ କରେ।
(a) ପଠନଗତ ଅକ୍ଷମତା
(b) ଶ୍ରୀବଣ୍ଟନଗତ ଅକ୍ଷମତା
(c) ମାନସିକ ବିଶୁଙ୍ଖଳା
(d) ଭାବପ୍ରବଣତାଗତ ବିଶୁଙ୍ଖଳା
22. ସର୍ବ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଭିଯାନ ଯୋଜନା କେବେ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ?
(a) 2001 (b) 2005
(c) 2007 (d) 2003
23. NAAC ର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ କେଉଁଠାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?
(a) ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ (b) ବାଙ୍ଗାଲୋର
(c) ବାରଣାସୀ (d) ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
24. କୁହାୟାଏ ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ — ହେବା ଉଚିତ ?
(a) ବନ୍ଦୁ (b) ଦାର୍ଶନିକ
(c) ଦିଗଦର୍ଶକ (d) ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ସମସ୍ତ
25. ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପାଠ ଘରେ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କୁ କିପରି ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ?
(a) ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅଧିକ ପାଠ ଘରେ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଦିଆଯିବ
(b) ଘରେ ପାଠ ଲେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିବ
(c) ଘରେ ପାଠ ଲେଖିବାର ମହତ୍ଵ ବୁଝାଇବାକୁ ହେବ
(d) ସେମାନଙ୍କର କ୍ଷମତାକୁ ଦେଖି ପାଠ ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ
26. ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କେଉଁଥାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେନାହିଁ ?
(a) ସାମାଜିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ତିଆରି କରିବାରେ
(b) ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତିକ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରିବାରେ
(c) ଜ୍ଞାନ ଆହରଣ କରିବାରେ
(d) ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରିବାରେ
27. ଯଦି ଜଣେ ଶିଶୁ ପାଠ ପଡ଼ିବାକୁ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ନୁହେଁ ତେବେ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ?
(a) ବାହାର କରିଦେବା ଉଚିତ
(b) ସମୂର୍ଖ ଉପୋକ୍ଷା କରିବା ଉଚିତ
(c) ଦଣ୍ଡଦେବା ଉଚିତ
(d) ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେବା ଉଚିତ
28. ଭାରତର ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶିକ୍ଷା କେଉଁଠାରେ ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ :
(a) ଏକସମୟରେ ପ୍ରତଳିତ ତାଲିକା
(b) ପ୍ରଦେଶ ତାଲିକା
(c) କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ତାଲିକା
(d) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

29. Which one of the following is not an Audio-Visual Aid?
 (a) Motion picture
 (b) Model of the Taj
 (c) Television
 (d) Educational films
30. A good teacher will gear his teaching :
 (a) to the psychological needs of children
 (b) to the examination needs of children
 (c) to the needs of the toppers
 (d) to the needs of average children
31. Which is the world's smallest country?
 (a) Indonesia (b) Srilanka
 (c) Trinidad (d) Vatican City
32. The ratio of the width of the national flag of India to its length is :
 (a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 3
 (c) 1 : 4 (d) 2 : 5
33. Bharatiya Jnanpith award is given for :
 (a) contribution to scientific research
 (b) research in Ayurvedic medicine
 (c) contribution to the cause on Indian cinema
 (d) contribution to creative literature
34. R.K.Laxman of India is a well known :
 (a) Cartoonist
 (b) Novelist
 (c) Painter
 (d) Bird watcher and specialist of bird life
35. The Human Rights Day is observed on :
 (a) 14th Oct. (b) 2nd Nov.
 (c) 10th Dec. (d) 20th Dec.
36. 'Titan' is a name of moon related to planet :
 (a) Neptune (b) Mars
 (c) Pluto (d) Saturn
37. Who is political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi?
 (a) Dada Bhai Naroji
 (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 (c) A.O.Hume
 (d) G.K.Gokhale
29. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଠି ଶ୍ରୀବଣ-ଦର୍ଶନ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଉପକରଣ ନୁହେଁ ?
 (a) ଚଳନ୍ତି ଛବି
 (b) ତାଙ୍କମହଲର ପ୍ରତିକୃତି
 (c) ଦୂରଦର୍ଶନ
 (d) ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଷୟକ ଚଳନ୍ତି
30. ଜଣେ ଭଲ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ତାର ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନକୁ ତୀର୍ତ୍ତ କରିବ :
 (a) ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ମାନସିକ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ଚାହିଁ
 (b) ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ଚାହିଁ
 (c) ଶୀର୍ଷସ୍ଥାନ ଅଧିକାର କରୁଥିବା ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ଚାହିଁ
 (d) ମଧ୍ୟମ ବର୍ଗର ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ଚାହିଁ
31. ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଶ୍ଵରୁତମ ଦେଶର ନାମ କ'ଣ ?
 (a) ଇଣ୍ଡୋନେସିଆ (b) ଶ୍ରୀଲକ୍ଷ
 (c) ଭ୍ରନ୍ଦିଦାଦ (d) ଭାରତୀଯ ସିଟି
32. ଭାରତୀୟ ଜାତୀୟ ପତାକାର ଓସାର ଓ ଲମ୍ବର ଅନୁପାତ କେତେ ?
 (a) 2 : 3 (b) 1 : 3
 (c) 1 : 4 (d) 2 : 5
33. ଭାରତୀୟ ଜ୍ଞାନପୀଠ ପୁରସ୍କାର କେଉଁଥିପାଇଁ ଦିଆଯାଏ ?
 (a) ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଗବେଷଣାରେ ଅବଦାନ ପାଇଁ
 (b) ଆୟୁର୍ବେଦ ଔଷଧରେ ଗବେଷଣା ପାଇଁ
 (c) ଭାରତୀୟ ସିନେମା ଜଗତକୁ ଅବଦାନ ପାଇଁ
 (d) ସୃଜନଶୀଳ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଜଗତକୁ ଅବଦାନ ପାଇଁ
34. ଆର.କେ.ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ଭାରତରେ କେଉଁଥିପାଇଁ ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ?
 (a) କାର୍ତ୍ତୁନ ଚିତ୍ରକର
 (b) ଅପନ୍ୟାସିକ
 (c) ଚିତ୍ରକର
 (d) ପକ୍ଷୀ ଜୀବନ ବିଶେଷଜ୍ଞ
35. ମାନବାଧ୍ୟକାର ଦିବସଟି କେବେ ପାଇତି ହୋଇଥାଏ ?
 (a) 14 ଅକ୍ଟୋବର (b) 2 ନଭେମ୍ବର
 (c) 10 ଡିସେମ୍ବର (d) 20 ଡିସେମ୍ବର
36. ଟାଇଟନ ହେଉଥି ଗୋଟିଏ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର (ଉପଗ୍ରହ)ର ନାମ ଯିଏକି — ଗ୍ରହ ସହିତ ସଂପର୍କିତ :
 (a) ନେପରୁନ (b) ମଙ୍ଗଳ
 (c) ପୁଣ୍ୟତୋ (d) ଶନି
37. ମହାମା ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଗୁରୁ କିଏ ?
 (a) ଦାଦା ଭାଇ ନାରୋଜୀ
 (b) ରବିନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ଠାକୁର
 (c) ଏ.ଓ.ହୁୟମ
 (d) ଗୋପାଳକୃଷ୍ଣ ଗୋଖଳେ

38. In which year man set foot on the moon?
 (a) 1961 (b) 1969
 (c) 1965 (d) 1971
39. 'Santosh Trophy' is related to :
 (a) National Billiards Championship
 (b) National Football Championship
 (c) Junior National Kabaddi Championship
 (d) National Women's Hockey Championship
40. In which country the 'Great wall' is located?
 (a) Russia (b) Korea
 (c) China (d) Argentina
38. କେଉଁ ବର୍ଷ ମଣିଷ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ପାଦ ଥାପିଲା ?
 (a) 1961 (b) 1969
 (c) 1965 (d) 1971
39. ସତୋଷ ଟ୍ରୂପି କେଉଁ ଖେଳ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ?
 (a) ଜାତୀୟ ବିଲିଆର୍ଡ ଚମ୍ପିୟନସିପ୍
 (b) ଜାତୀୟ ଫୁଟ୍‌ବଲ ଚମ୍ପିୟନସିପ୍
 (c) ଜାତୀୟ କନିଷ୍ଠ କବାଡ଼ି ଚମ୍ପିୟନସିପ୍
 (d) ଜାତୀୟ ମହିଳା ହକି ଚମ୍ପିୟନସିପ୍
40. କେଉଁ ଦେଶରେ ବିଶାଳ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?
 (a) ରୁଷିଆ (b) କୋରିଆ
 (c) ଚୀନ (d) ଆର୍ଜେଣ୍ଡିନା
- ### SECTION-II
41. Side of a square increased by 10%, find the increase in area.
 (a) 20% (b) 10%
 (c) 21% (d) 30%
42. Find the HCF of 10, 15, 20.
 (a) 10 (b) 60
 (c) 1 (d) 5
43. Find the value of x in equation :
 $2x + 5 = 0$.
 (a) 2.5 (b) 2
 (c) -2.5 (d) 0
41. ଗୋଟିଏ ବର୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ପାଖ 10% ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଘଟିଲା,
 ତା’ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳରେ କେତେ ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ଘଟିଲା ?
 (a) 20% (b) 10%
 (c) 21% (d) 30%
42. 10, 15, 20 ର HCF ବାହାର କର।
 (a) 10 (b) 60
 (c) 1 (d) 5
43. $2x + 5 = 0$ ସମୀକରଣରେ x ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ବାହାର କର।
 (a) 2.5 (b) 2
 (c) -2.5 (d) 0
44. 40% ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ ଗଣିତରେ ପାସ କଲେ, 30%
 ଇଂରାଜୀରେ ପାସ କଲେ, 10% ଉଭୟ ବିଷୟରେ
 ପାସ କଲେ, ଉଭୟ ବିଷୟରେ ଫେଲ ହୋଇଥିବା
 ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବାହାର କର।
 (a) 40% (b) 20%
 (c) 30% (d) 25%
45. $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 100$ ର ସମନ୍ତି କେତେ ବାହାର
 କର।
 (a) 5000 (b) 10000
 (c) 5050 (d) 6000
46. ସର୍ବନିମ୍ନ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ଥିବା ଦେଶ ହେଉଛି :
 (a) ଭାରତ (b) ଚୀନ
 (c) ଆମେରିକା (d) କାନାଡ଼ା
47. ନାଲନଦୀର ଦାନ କେଉଁ ?
 (a) ଇସ୍ରାଏଲ (b) ମିଶର
 (c) ଇରାକ (d) ଇରାନ

- 48.** EQUINOX means :
- days are longer than nights
 - days and nights are equal
 - days are shorter than nights
 - none of these
- 49.** Spring tides occur twice a month at :
- new moon or full moon
 - first quarter and new moon
 - full moon and the last quarter
 - the first and the last quarters of the moon
- 50.** Of the total area of the earth's surface water occupies about — of it :
- 50%
 - 60%
 - 70%
 - 80%
- 51.** Present population is 10,000. It increases by 10% during the 1st year and decreases 10% during 2nd year. Find the population after 2 years?
- 2000
 - 12200
 - 12100
 - 9900
- 52.** A shopkeeper marks his goods 12% higher than its original price then allows 12% discount. Find its profit or loss percentage?
- 1.44% loss
 - 1.44% profit
 - no profit no loss
 - 1% loss
- 53.** Ram's salary is increased from Rs. 630 to Rs. 700. Find the percentage increase in his salary?
- 10%
 - 12%
 - 11.11%
 - 20%
- 54.** An amount of money double itself in 10 years. What is the rate of interest?
- 10% p.a
 - 20% p.a.
 - 5% p.a.
 - 15% p.a.
- 55.** An amount of Rs.800 becomes Rs. 920 in 3 years at simple interest. If rate of interest is increased by 3% then what will be the amount?
- 952
 - 992
 - 972
 - 900
- 48.** କ୍ରାତିପାତ (EQUINOX) ର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି ?
- ରାତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଦିନ ବଡ଼
 - ଦିନ ଓ ରାତି ସମାନ
 - ଦିନଗୁଡ଼ିକ ରାତିଠାରୁ ଛୋଟ
 - କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ
- 49.** ମାସରେ ଦୁଇଥର ଜୁଆର ଭଙ୍ଗା ହୁଏ ଯେତେବେଳେ :
- ଅମାବାସ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣମା ବେଳେ
 - ଶୁକ୍ଳପକ୍ଷର ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧକ ଏବଂ ଅମାବାସ୍ୟା ବେଳେ
 - ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣମା ଏବଂ କୃଷ୍ଣପକ୍ଷର ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧକ
 - ଶୁକ୍ଳପକ୍ଷ ଏବଂ କୃଷ୍ଣପକ୍ଷର ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧକ ସମୟରେ
- 50.** ପୃଥିବୀର ସମ୍ପ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠାଭାଗର ଅନୁମାନିକ କେତେ ଭାଗ ଜଳ ରହିଛି ?
- 50%
 - 60%
 - 70%
 - 80%
- 51.** ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ହେଉଛି 10,000 ଏହା ପ୍ରଥମ ବର୍ଷ 10% ବୃଦ୍ଧିପାଏ ଏବଂ ଦିତୀୟ ବର୍ଷ 10% ହ୍ରାସ ପାଏ । 2 ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ଏହାର ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ ହେବ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରା ।
- 2000
 - 12200
 - 12100
 - 9900
- 52.** ଜଣେ ଦୋକାନୀ ନିଜ ଜିନିଷ ଉପରେ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଦାମର 12% ଅଧିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରି 12% ରହାତି ପ୍ରଦାନ କରେ । ତାହାର ଲାଭ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷତି ଶତକତା ବାହାର କରା ।
- 1.44% କ୍ଷତି
 - 1.44% ଲାଭ
 - ନା ଲାଭ ନା କ୍ଷତି
 - 1% କ୍ଷତି
- 53.** ରାମବାବୁଙ୍କ ଦରମା 630 ଟଙ୍କାରୁ 700 ଟଙ୍କାକୁ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଲା । ଦରମାର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ଘଟିଲା ବାହାର କରା ।
- 10%
 - 12%
 - 11.11%
 - 20%
- 54.** ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧଷ୍ଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟକ ଟଙ୍କା 10 ବର୍ଷରେ ଆପେ ଆପେ ଦୁଇଗୁଣ ହୁଏ । ତାହାର ସୁଧର ହାର କ'ଣ ?
- 10% ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ
 - 20% ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ
 - 5% ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ
 - 15% ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ
- 55.** 800 ଟଙ୍କା 3 ବର୍ଷରେ ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ସୁଧରେ ପରିବର୍ଦ୍ଧତ ହୋଇ 920 ଟଙ୍କାରେ ପରିଣତ ହୁଏ । ଯଦି ତାହାର ସୁଧହାର 3% ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ଘଟେ, ତେବେ ଟଙ୍କାର ପରିମାଣ କେତେ ହେବ ?
- 952
 - 992
 - 972
 - 900

56. In what time will rupees 1000 becomes Rs. 1331 at 10% rate p.a. Compound interest.
 (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
 (c) 2 years (d) 10 years
57. The ratio of two numbers is 3:4 and their L.C.M is 180, the 1st number is?
 (a) 45 (b) 30
 (c) 60 (d) 15
58. The ratio of radius of two circles is 3 : 4 then what is ratio of their areas?
 (a) 16 : 9 (b) 9 : 16
 (c) 3 : 4 (d) 1 : 2
59. In an election one candidate got 40 percent votes and defeated by 1500 votes then votes of winner are?
 (a) 3000 (b) 5000
 (c) 4500 (d) 6000
60. What is the sum of three angles of a triangle?
 (a) 120° (b) 150°
 (c) 100° (d) 180°
61. Which gland of human body is called 'Adam's Apple'?
 (a) Pituitary (b) Adrenal
 (c) Thyroid (d) Endocrine
62. Digestion of food starts in the :
 (a) Mouth (b) Liver
 (c) Stomach (d) Intestines
63. EEG is related to :
 (a) Brain (b) Heart
 (c) Eyes (d) Kidneys
64. Catalyst :
 (a) Stops the reaction
 (b) Itself take part in a chemical reaction
 (c) Affects the rate of reaction
 (d) None of these
65. BCG is used to prevent :
 (a) Hydrophobia (b) Cancer
 (c) Neuralgia (d) Tuberculosis
56. ବାର୍ଷିକ 3% ଚକ୍ରବୃଦ୍ଧି ସୁଧ ହାରରେ କେତେ ସମୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ 1000 ଟଙ୍କା 1331 ଟଙ୍କାରେ ପରିଣତ ହେବ ?
 (a) 3 ବର୍ଷ (b) 4 ବର୍ଷ
 (c) 2 ବର୍ଷ (d) 10 ବର୍ଷ
57. ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁପାତ ହେଉଛି 3 : 4 ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କ L.C.M ହେଉଛି 180, ତେବେ ସ୍ଥିତ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି କେତେ ?
 (a) 45 (b) 30
 (c) 60 (d) 15
58. ଦୁଇଟି ବୃତ୍ତର ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଦର ଅନୁପାତ ହେଉଛି 3 : 4 ତେବେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଅନୁପାତ କ'ଣ ?
 (a) 16 : 9 (b) 9 : 16
 (c) 3 : 4 (d) 1 : 2
59. ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ 40% ଭୋଟ ପାଇଲା ଏବଂ 1500 ଗୋଟି ଭୋଟରେ ପରାଜିତ ହେଲା, ତେବେ ବିଜେତାର ଭୋଟସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ ?
 (a) 3000 (b) 5000
 (c) 4500 (d) 6000
60. ଗୋଟିଏ ତ୍ରିଭୁଜର ତିନି କୋଣର ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି କେତେ ?
 (a) 120° (b) 150°
 (c) 100° (d) 180°
61. ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଦେହର କେଉଁ ଗ୍ଲୁ�ଷ୍ଟକୁ "ଆତାମସ ଏପଳ" ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (a) ପିର୍ଯ୍ୟଳଗାରି (b) ଆଡ଼୍ରେନାଲ
 (c) ଆଇରେଡ୍ (d) ଏଷୋକ୍ରିନ
62. ଖାଦ୍ୟର ହଜମ ପ୍ରକିଯା କେଉଁଠାରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୁଏ ?
 (a) ପାତି (b) ଯକୃତ
 (c) ପାକସ୍ତଳୀ (d) ଅନ୍ତଃନଳୀ
63. EEG କାହା ସହିତ ସମୃଦ୍ଧ ?
 (a) ମସ୍ତିଷ୍କ (b) ହୃଦ୍ୟପିଣ୍ଡ
 (c) ଆଶ୍ରମ (d) ବୃକ୍ଷ
64. ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେରକ (catalyst) :
 (a) ରାସାୟନିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାକୁ ବନ୍ଦ କରେ
 (b) ନିଜେ ରାସାୟନିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରେ
 (c) ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାର ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରେ
 (d) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ
65. BCG ର ବ୍ୟବହାର କ'ଣ ପ୍ରତିକାର ପାଇଁ କରାଯାଏ ?
 (a) ଜଳାତଙ୍କ (b) କର୍କଟ
 (c) ସ୍ଵାୟମ୍ଭୁଗୁଳ (d) ପକ୍ଷା

66. Who is regarded as the Architect/Father of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) B.R.Ambedkar
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Rajendra Prasad
 (d) C.Rajagopalachari
67. The Constitution of India is :
 (a) Unitary (b) Confederational
 (c) Federal with a strong centralizing tendency
 (d) None of these
68. Which of the following has a constitution of its own?
 (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Sikkim
 (c) Manipur
 (d) Jammu and Kashmir
69. The state of emergency can be proclaimed by :
 (a) The President
 (b) The Prime Minister
 (c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 (d) Ministry of Home Affairs
70. The President can promulgate ordinances only when the :
 (a) Prime Minister asks him to do so
 (b) Council of Ministers wants him to do so
 (c) Parliament is not in session
 (d) Parliament empowers him for it during a particular session
71. The ancient name of the city of Patna is:
 (a) Kausambi (b) Patliputra
 (c) Kanauj (d) Kapilavastu
72. The Battle of Plassey took place in the year :
 (a) 1757 (b) 1772
 (c) 1864 (d) 1870
73. The Nalanda University was in the present Indian state of :
 (a) Odisha (b) Bihar
 (c) West Bengal (d) Uttar Pradesh
74. Who was the first British Governor-General of India?
 (a) Lord Minto
 (b) Lord Cornwallis
 (c) William Bentinck
 (d) Warren Hastings
66. କାହାକୁ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମିଧାନର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ବିଷାଣୀ / ଜନକ ଭାବେ ସମ୍ବାନ୍ଧ ଦିଆଯାଏ ?
 (a) ବି.ଆର.ଆମେଦକର
 (b) ଜବାହରଲାଲ ନେହେରୁ
 (c) ରାଜେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରସାଦ
 (d) ସି.ରାଜାଗୋପାଳଚାରୀ
67. ଭାରତୀୟ ସମିଧାନ ହେଉଛି :
 (a) ଏକିକ (b) ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରସଂଘୀୟ
 (c) ମହାସଂଘୀୟ ଏବଂ ଦୃଢ଼ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି
 (d) କୌଣସିତି ନୁହେଁ
68. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁଠି ନିଜୟ ସମିଧାନ ରହିଛି ?
 (a) ତାମିଲନାଡୁ (b) ସିକିମ୍
 (c) ମଣିପୁର (d) କଞ୍ଚକାଶ୍ମୀ
69. ଜରୁରିକାଳୀନ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି କେବଳ କ୍ଷାତ୍ରାଦାରୀ ଜାରି କରାଯାଇପାରେ ?
 (a) ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି (b) ପ୍ରଧାନମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ
 (c) ଲୋକସଭାର ବାଚସ୍ପତି
 (d) ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧବ୍ୟାପାର ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ
70. ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଅଧ୍ୟାଦେଶ ଘୋଷଣା କେବଳ ସେତେବେଳେ କରିପାରିବେ ଯେତେବେଳେ :
 (a) ପ୍ରଧାନମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସେପରି କରିବାକୁ କହିବେ
 (b) ମନ୍ତ୍ରିପରିଷଦ ତାଙ୍କୁ ସେପରି କରିବାକୁ କହିବେ
 (c) ସଂସଦରେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଅଧ୍ୟବେଶନ ଚାଲୁନଥିବ
 (d) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅଧ୍ୟବେଶନ କାଳରେ ଏଥୁପାଇଁ ସଂସଦ ତାଙ୍କୁ କ୍ଷମତା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବ
71. ପାଟନା ସହରର ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ନାମ କ'ଣ ?
 (a) କୌଣସୀ (b) ପାଟଲିପୁତ୍ର
 (c) କନୌଜ (d) କପିଳବାଷ୍ପ
72. ପଲାସୀ ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କେଉଁ ମସିହାରେ ସଂଘଚିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?
 (a) 1757 (b) 1772
 (c) 1864 (d) 1870
73. ନାଲଦା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ସାମ୍ପ୍ରଦୟକ ଭାରତର କେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଥିଲା ?
 (a) ଓଡ଼ିଶା (b) ବିହାର
 (c) ପର୍ଣ୍ଣମରଙ୍ଗ (d) ଉତ୍ତରପ୍ରଦେଶ
74. ଭାରତର ପ୍ରଥମ ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଗଭର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଜେନେରାଲ କିଏ ଥିଲେ ?
 (a) ଲର୍ଡ ମିଣ୍ଡୋ (b) ଲର୍ଡ କର୍ଣ୍ଣଖୁଲିସ୍
 (c) ଓଲିୟମ ବେଣ୍ଟିକ (d) ଓରେନ ହେଲିଙ୍କ୍ସ

75. Who founded Indian National Congress?
 (a) Surendra Nath Banerjee
 (b) Dadabhai Naorojee
 (c) C.R.Das
 (d) A.O.Hume
76. Acid rain is caused by :
 (a) Excess production of coal gas
 (b) Excess release of CO_2 due to increasing combustion and respiration
 (c) Excess release of SO_2 and NO_2 from burning fossil fuels
 (d) Excess production of gaseous hydrocarbons
77. Which is not the unit of distance?
 (a) Kilometer (b) Centimeter
 (c) Kilometer/hour (d) Light year
78. Which of the non-metal is found in liquid state?
 (a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen
 (c) Helium (d) Bromine
79. The unit of intensity of noise is :
 (a) Decibel (b) Decimal
 (c) Debey (d) Dioptrre
80. Deficiency of Vitamin-A causes :
 (a) Rickets
 (b) Beri-Beri
 (c) Night-blindness
 (d) Polio
81. The deficiency of which constituent in our food causes goiter?
 (a) Iodine (b) Vitamin C
 (c) Vitamin A (d) Sodium
82. Which of the following is not a metal?
 (a) Ferrous (b) Copper
 (c) Steel (d) Mercury
83. Which is the universal donor blood group?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) O(-ve) (d) AB
84. Which of the following disease caused by virus?
 (a) Cancer (b) Cholera
 (c) TB (d) Smallpox
85. Which is the unit of weight?
 (a) Kilogram (b) Ampere
 (c) Gram (d) Newton
75. ભારતીય જાતીય કંગ્રેસ કિએ પ્રદિપ્તા કરિથલે ?
 (a) સુરેન્દ્રનાથ બાનર્જી
 (b) દાદાભાઈ નારોજી
 (c) એ.ઓ.હુમે (d) એ.ડૉ.હૂયમ
76. એષ્ટ બર્ષા કાહીંકી હૂએ ?
 (a) કોછલા ગાયાસર માત્રા અઠી બઢિગલે
 (b) દહન એવું શાસક્રિયા ફલરે CO_2 ર અધ્યક નિર્ગમ હેલે
 (c) લન્ધનર દહનદારા SO_2 એવું NO_2 ર અધ્યક નિર્ગમ હેલે
 (d) ગાયાસાય હાઇડ્રોકાર્બનર અધ્યક નિર્ગમ દારા
77. કેર્ચેટ દૂરતાર એકક નુહેં ?
 (a) કિલોમીટર (b) વેણ્ણીમીટર
 (c) કી.મી./ગણ (d) આલોકબર્ષ
78. નિમુલિષ્ણત કેરેં અણાત્રુ તરલ અબસ્થારે મિલે ?
 (a) અમૃજાન (b) યબસ્થારજાન
 (c) હિલિયમ (d) બ્રોમિન
79. શર તાત્રુતાર એકક હેઠળે ?
 (a) તેસ્વિબલ (b) તેસ્વિમાલ
 (c) તિબાય (d) ડાયપૂર
80. ભિટામિન એ અભાવ હેલે ક'ણ હૂએ ?
 (a) રિકેટ્સ (b) બેરિબેરિ
 (c) અન્ધારકણા (d) પોલિଓ
81. આમ ખાદ્યરે ક'ણ અભાવ હેલે ગલગણ રોગ હૂએ ?
 (a) આયોટિન (b) ભિટામિન C
 (c) ભિટામિન A (d) ઘોણિયમ
82. નિમુલિષ્ણત મધરુ કેર્ચેટ ધાતુ નુહેં ?
 (a) ફેરસ (b) તયા
 (c) લુહા (d) પારદ
83. કેર્ચેટ હેઠળે વાર્દજનાન રજીવાતાઙ્ક ગ્રૂપ ?
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) O(-ve) (d) AB
84. નિમુલિષ્ણત કેરેં રોગટી ભૂતાણુલનિદ્રિત ?
 (a) કેનસર (b) કલેરા
 (c) ટિ.બિ. (d) કાન્ફુકુણીઆ
85. કેર્ચેટ હેઠળે ઓકનર એકક ?
 (a) કિલોગ્રામ (b) એમાયાર
 (c) ગ્રામ (d) નિઝટન

86. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଧୂନି ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ ?
 (a) 49 (b) 31
 (c) 50 (d) 53
87. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଧୂନି ମଧ୍ୟ କେଉଁଠି ଓଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଧୂନି ନୁହେଁ ?
 (a) ଭ (b) ମ
 (c) ଫ (d) ର
88. କେଉଁକେଉଁ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଧୂନି ମିଶିଲେ ‘ଙ୍କ’ ଯୁକ୍ତଧୂନି
ହୁଏ ?
 (a) ତ୍ + ଙ୍କ (b) ଶ୍ + ଙ୍କ
 (c) କ୍ + ଙ୍କ (d) ଙ୍କ + କ୍
89. କେଉଁଠି ଏକ ଶୁଦ୍ଧସ୍ଵରଧୂନି ନୁହେଁ ?
 (a) ଏ (b) ଏ
 (c) ଓ (d) ଇ
90. କୋପତ ପକ୍ଷୀ ନିରାହତା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ
ନିରାହତା ହେଉଛି ଏକ :
 (a) ସର୍ବନାମ
 (b) ବିଶେଷଣ
 (c) ଅବ୍ୟୟ
 (d) ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
91. କୌଣସି ପଦ ବା ବାକ୍ୟ ବଦଳରେ ଯାହା ବ୍ୟବହୃତ
ହୁଏ ତାହାକୁ କ’ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?
 (a) ସର୍ବନାମ (b) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
 (c) ବିଶେଷଣ (d) ଅବ୍ୟୟ
92. ଅୟନ, ବର୍ମ, ସରଣି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି କେଉଁ ଶବର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ?
 (a) ପାହାଚ (b) ଶିତ
 (c) ବାର୍ଗ (d) ପୋଖରୀ
93. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଶବର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ କ’ଣ ?
 (a) ବିଶ
 (b) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦୋଷ
 (c) ସାହସ
 (d) ପ୍ରଦୋଷ
94. ‘ଅସହିଷ୍ଣ ହେବା’କୁ ରୂପିରେ କ’ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (a) ଗାଲରେ ହାତ ଦେବା
 (b) କଞ୍ଚାବାଡ଼ରେ ଲୁଗାପକାଇ କଳିକରିବା
 (c) ଛାଇ ନ ମାତିବା
 (d) ଛାଇ ପଡ଼ିଲେ ନାହିଁ ଡେଇଁବା
95. ‘ପର ଲାଗି ପୁଅ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଛୁଇଁବା’ ରୂପିର ଅର୍ଥ କ’ଣ ?
 (a) ବିସ୍ମୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା
 (b) ଖୋସାମତ କରିବା
 (c) ଆଦୋ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ନ ରଖିବା
 (d) ଅନ୍ୟପାଇଁ ଜୀବନ ମୂଳ୍ଲିବା
96. ‘ନୀରବ’ ଶବର ବ୍ୟୁପତ୍ତି କେଉଁଠି ଠିକ୍ ?
 (a) ନି + ରବ
 (b) ନେ + ରବ
 (c) ନିଃ + ରବ
 (d) ନୀ + ରବ
97. ଶରତକାଳ ଆସିଲା ଓ ଆକାଶରେ ନିର୍ମଳ ଜନ୍ମ ଶୋଭା
ପାଇଲା । ଏହା କେଉଁ ବାକ୍ୟ ?
 (a) ଜନ୍ମିଲ
 (b) ସର୍ବଲ
 (c) ଯୋଗିକ
 (d) ମିଶି
98. କେଉଁ ଶବରେ ‘ଅତି’ ଉପସର୍ଗ ଲାଗିନାହିଁ ?
 (a) ଅଧ୍ୟପତି
 (b) ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ
 (c) ଅତୀତ
 (d) ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର
99. ‘ମୁଁ ଅତି ସହଜରେ ଏହା କରିପାରିବି ।’ ଏହା ବାକ୍ୟରେ
‘ସହଜ’ ରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଲାଗିଛି ?
 (a) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
 (b) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
 (c) ତୃତୀୟା
 (d) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ
100. ‘ସେ ମୋ ସାଥରେ ବହୁତ ଖେଳ ଖେଳିଲା ।’ ଏହା
ଏକ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
 (a) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ
 (b) ଅର୍କର୍ମକ
 (c) ଦିକର୍ମକ
 (d) ସର୍ବର୍ମକ

ANSWERS

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

Note : Grace Marks will be awarded to the questions where answer keys are indicated as “*”

100. A B C ●