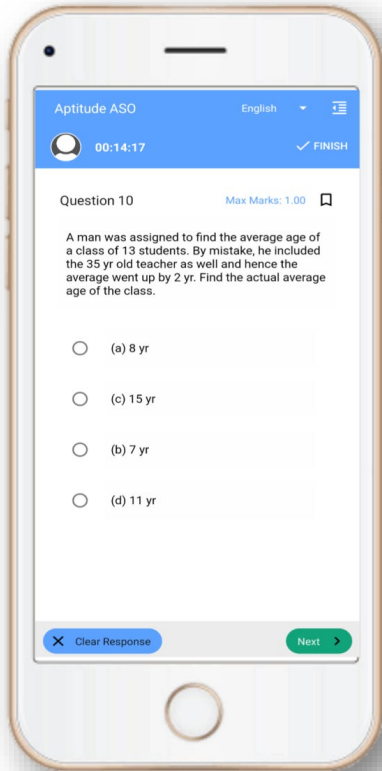


OSSSC Exam- Mock Test, PYQS , Note,
E-Books Get Now On [App](#)



Tech Of World
Download App



[Click Here](#)

 **YouTube- [Click Here](#)**

 **Telegram- [Click Here](#)**

 **Facebook- [Click Here](#)**



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SECTION – A : 20 Marks

Instructions : Each question under this section carries two marks. Please read the instructions in italic given against each question carefully and answer the questions by selecting the right one out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.

Techofworld.In

1. Keeping in mind the.....to develop the sector, the government have..... solicited foreign investment. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of words to complete the sentence)*

A) importance, never	B) need, actively
C) objective, wanted	D) view, discretely
2. In his speech he vowed to.....the four billion unbanked individuals across the world into the..... of financial inclusion. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of words to complete the sentence)*

A) bring, realm	B) target, area
C) represent, sphere	D) engage, achievement
3. I was greatly impressed..... her perseverance in studies, but was very much disappointed the result of her final examination. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of prepositions to complete the sentence)*

A) at, with	B) with, at	C) on, about	D) upon, with
-------------	-------------	--------------	---------------
4. She was delighted the present he had sent her and complimented him.....his deep concern for her. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of prepositions to complete the sentence)*

A) on, with	B) with, about	C) at, on	D) in, for
-------------	----------------	-----------	------------
5. Neither Rosalin nor her sister present, but their father along with their two younger brothers.....available for discussion in the meeting yesterday. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of auxiliaries to complete the sentence)*

A) is, are	B) are, were	C) was, were	D) was, was
------------	--------------	--------------	-------------
6. A committee has beento..... the city into an international trade center. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of verbs to complete the sentence)*

A) converged, evaluate	B) appointed, oversee
C) constituted, transform	D) inducted, change
7. They have been.....on incentives to.....these practices are implemented at grass root level. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of words to complete the sentence)*

A) relying, ensure	B) improving, secure
C) advocating, confirm	D) debating, necessitate
8. Usually Nirmala white shirts, but today shea green one. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of verbs to complete the sentence)*

A) wear, is wearing	B) wears, is wearing
C) wore, has worn	D) is wearing, wears
9. Her purse was at the bus stop, so she a compliant at the nearest police station. *(Choose the most appropriate pairs of verbs to complete the sentence)*

A) pilfered, filed	B) taken, field
C) stolen, gave	D) robbed, registered
10. It is (cold) today than it was yesterday. We must not venture (early) as usual. *(Change the words in brackets into appropriate degree of comparison)*

A) colder, earlier	B) colder, early
C) coldest, earliest	D) more cold, earlier than

20. No other story-book is as popular as The Arabian Nights. (Pick out its most appropriate alternative that best expresses it in a positive form)
- The Arabian Nights is the most popular story book.
 - The Arabian Nights are more popular than some other story books.
 - The Arabian Nights is one of the most popular story books.
 - The Arabian Nights are the most popular story books.

ENGLISH : SECTION – C : 20 Marks

Instructions : Each question under this section carries two marks. Please read the following piece of news carefully and answer the questions out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.

Abe in Ahmedabad

The symbolism of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe holding parleys with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Ahmedabad from today cannot be missed. The last Asian leader who was similarly hosted in Ahmedabad was Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2014. Back then Modi had gone out of his way to fete Xi, but considerable water has flown down the Yangtze Kiang since then. India-China ties haven't proceeded along the expected trajectory, as exemplified by the recent Dhoklam standoff.

Japanese exports to India rose from Rs. 22,900 crore in 2005 to Rs. 57,800 crore in 2015 and as of today about 1305 Japanese companies have branches in India. Japanese investments—both made and proposed—in projects such as the Delhi Metro and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor have been or can be transformational. Abe along with Modi will lay the foundation stone for the marquee Rs.1.1 lakh crore Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project which Japan is financing. Understandably, an Indian bullet train has raised eyebrows given the shabby state and unsatisfactory safety record of Indian railways in general. However, it needs to be noted that the bullet train project will have a separate financing stream. Plus, the project can be used as a model to upgrade technology, standards and protocols across the railways.

Additionally, India and Japan will sign 10 MoUs – including those for Japanese industrial parks – during Abe's trip. But what is really grabbing eyeballs is the expected launch of the Asia Africa Growth Corridor. The corridor is meant to build capacity and boost human resource development in Africa, create quality infrastructure, and facilitate people-to-people partnerships. Juxtaposed to China's top-down investments comprising its 'One Belt One Road' initiative, India-Japan's outreach to the continent seeks to connect different growth poles through local ownership of projects, skill development and transfer of technology.

The strategic dimension of the corridor is clear. With China using its huge foreign exchange reserve to acquire economic depth overseas while trying to muscle aside other Asian powers, India and Japan can work together to buttress a multipolar Asia, as well as to provide an alternative model of development for Asia and Africa that respects sovereignty and democratic principles. In that sense, the India-Japan partnership can be a force that transforms the development paradigm in this part of the world. And Modi and Abe have the personal connect to actualise this.

- How many Complex sentences have been used in the second Paragraph of the passage ?
A) one B) two C) three D) four
- Name the type of Clause used in the underlined part of the following sentence.
However, it needs to be noted that the bullet train project will have a separate financing stream.
A) Independent Clause B) Adjective Clause
C) Adverb Clause D) Noun Clause
- Which of the following verbs has not been used in the passage as Infinitive Verb ?
A) holding B) to connect C) transforms D) juxtaposed
- One of the following words does not match with the others in terms of their usage in the passage. Find out the word that mismatches with the others.
A) expected B) shabby C) outreach D) multipolar

25. Why does the writer suggest that India and Japan can work together to buttress a multi-polar Asia ?
- A) China is investing huge capital overseas to boost the Asian economy and help grow the other Asian countries.
 - B) During Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's current trip, India and Japan are expected to launch the Asia Africa Growth Corridor.
 - C) Japan is investing huge capital overseas to dominate the Asian economy and dwarf the other Asian countries.
 - D) While China is trying to dominate the Asia, India and Japan can offer alternative model for mutual development of Asia and Africa respecting sovereignty and democratic principles.
26. What theoretical differences between the Japanese and Chinese models of continental development have been postulated by the author of the passage ?
- A) China adopts an inclusive investment policy, whereas Japan seeks to launch a monopolistic investment policy to secure its economic depth.
 - B) Japan follows an exclusive investment policy ignoring the other stake-holders, but the Chinese venture aims at mutual development with transfer of skill and technology.
 - C) China adopts a monopolistic investment policy side-lining the others, whereas the Japanese venture seeks to develop the other players by encouraging local ownership of projects, skill development and transfer of technology.
 - D) Japan launches a restrictive investment policy, whereas China attempts to develop the other players by skill development and transfer of technology.
27. Why are the Indian people critical of the multi-crore Mumbai-Ahmadabad bullet train project being financed by Japan ?
- A) The Indian Railway has been functioning most effectively as the World's fourth largest railway net-work.
 - B) The functioning of the Indian railway has been far from satisfactory due to serious unpunctuality in running of trains.
 - C) The Indian people are discontented with the disorderliness and lack of safety in the running of Indian trains.
 - D) The Indian railway has been highly acclaimed for keeping time and looking after security and comforts of passengers despite the vastness of its net-work.
28. How does the writer defend the Rs.1.1 lakh crore Mumbai-Ahmedabad bullet train project?
- A) The project will be very expensive, uneconomical and increase the loan burden of Indian Government.
 - B) The project though expensive will be financed on soft terms by Japan and act as a model for upgradation of technology, standards and functioning of the Indian railways.
 - C) If this project becomes successful, the project can be replicated in connecting the other metropolitan cities.
 - D) The Indian people dislike the project as the Indian railways have not been able to run the existing trains punctually and safely.
29. How is Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India's meeting with the Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzo Abe, in Ahmedabad symbolic ?
- A) The MoU for the first ever Indian Bullet Train between Ahmedabad and Mumbai will be signed on this day of historic meeting.
 - B) Delhi Metro Train has achieved spectacular success with collaboration of the same Japanese Government.
 - C) Japanese investments-both made and proposed – in projects such as the Delhi Metro and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor have been or can be highly transformational.
 - D) The last bilateral summit between the then Chinese President, Xi Jinping, and the Indian Prime Minister was held in Ahmedabad in 2004.

30. Match the vocabularies under List-1 with their meanings under List-2 as used in the passage using the codes given below.

List-1

- A. To fete
B. Marquee
C. Raise eyebrows
D. Grab eye-ball

List-2

1. Disapprove
2. Draw close attention
3. To welcome somebody publicly
4. Most important

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
A)	3	4	1	2
B)	1	3	2	4
C)	2	1	4	3
D)	4	2	3	1

ODIA LANGUAGE SECTION – A : 10 Marks

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ: ଏହି ଉପବିଭାଗର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଦୁଇ ମାର୍କ ରହିଛି । ନିମ୍ନ ଲିଖିତ ଅନୁଛେଦଟିକୁ ଯତ୍ନ ସହକାରେ ପଢନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ତା' ଡଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନଙ୍କର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

Techofworld.In ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତା

ଭାରତରେ ପ୍ରତି ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ରକ୍ତରେ ଭରି ରହିଛି ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତା । ସୃଷ୍ଟିକର୍ତ୍ତା ଇଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କୋଟି କୋଟି ପ୍ରାଣୀମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମଣିଷ ହେଉଛି ସର୍ବୋତ୍ତମ ସୃଜନ । ତା' ଠାରେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହିତ ଅଛି ସମସ୍ତ ଇଶ୍ଵରୀୟ ଗୁଣ ଓ ପ୍ରତିଭା, ଯାହାକୁ ଉଜ୍ଜୀବିତ କରି ଇଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କ ନିକଟତର ହେବା ଅଥବା ତା'ଙ୍କ ଠାରେ ଏକାନ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ସେ ବହନକରେ । ଅତଏବ, ତା'ର ଚତୁଃପାର୍ଶ୍ଵରେ ଅନେକ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସଂଗଠିତ ହିଂସା, ବ୍ରେଷ ସତ୍ତ୍ଵେ ବି ସେ ତା' ହୃଦୟର କୌଣସି ଏକ କୋଣରେ ବେସ୍ ଦରଦୀ ଓ ସହାନୁଭୂତିଶୀଳ । ସେ କାହାର ଦୁଃଖ ଓ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ସହଜରେ ସମ୍ବରଣ କରିପାରେନା । ଅପରାଧରେ ନିଜ ଦୁଃଖ ପାଇଁ କାହାକୁ ଦାୟୀ ନ କରି ସେ ନିଜ ଭାଗ୍ୟକୁ ହିଁ ଦାୟୀକରି ଆତ୍ମସତୋଷ ପାଇବାକୁ ଶ୍ରେୟଂସର ମଣିଥାଏ । ତେଣୁ ବିକ୍ରତ କିମ୍ବା କ୍ରୋଧ ପରାୟଣ ହେବା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ସେ ସବୁକିଛି ସହି ନେଇଥାଏ । ଭାରତର ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ସ୍ଵାମିଜୀ କହନ୍ତି ଚେତନାର ମାଟିରେ ଯେଉଁ ଧରଣର ବାଜ ଗୁଣାଯାଏ, ଜୀବନ ବୃକ୍ଷରୁ ସେହି ଧରଣର ଫଳ ମିଳେ । ଚେତନାର ମାଟିରେ ପ୍ରାରୁର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମଞ୍ଜି ବୁଣୁଥିଲେ ଜୀବନ ବୃକ୍ଷରେ କଦାପି ଦରିଦ୍ରତାର ଫଳ ଫଳେ ନାହିଁ । ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ମନରେ ଯାହା ଉଠି ମାରେ ତାହା ହିଁ ସେ ଲକ୍ଷପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ପରନ୍ତୁ ଏହି ଭାରତ ଭୂମିରେ ଦୁର୍ବଳମନା, ଅପରିପକ୍ଵ ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ଅଲକ୍ଷରେ ନିଃସ୍ଵତାକୁ ବରଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରାରୁର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ଧାରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଯେଉଁ ନିଷ୍ଠା, ଯେଉଁ ଜଠୋର ପରିଶ୍ରମ ଏବଂ ଯେଉଁ ମାନସିକ ଦୃଢତା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସେଥିରୁ ସେମାନେ ନିଜକୁ ଦୂରେଇ ରଖନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ସମ୍ପ୍ରତି ଭାରତର କୋଣ ଅନୁକୋଣରେ ଦରିଦ୍ରତା ବହୁ ପରିମାଣରେ ଦେଖାଯାଉଅଛି । ଫଳତଃ, ମାନବୀୟ ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧର ଅବକ୍ଷୟ ହେବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ କାମ, କ୍ରୋଧ, ଅସହିଷ୍ଣୁତା, ବ୍ରେଷ ଓ ହିଂସାର ରାଜତ୍ଵ ସ୍ଥାନେ ସ୍ଥାନେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଉଅଛି । କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉଠେ, ମାନବ ଚେତନାର ଭୂମିରେ କିଏ ବୁଣିବ ପ୍ରାରୁର୍ଯ୍ୟର ମଞ୍ଜି ? ସମସ୍ତେ ତ ଚେତନାର ବଡ଼ଦାଣ୍ଡରେ ଜଣେ ଜଣେ ଭିକ୍ଷୁକ । ମାଗିବା ଆମର ଧର୍ମ ପାଲଟିଛି । ଯେଉଁଦିନ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ମାଗିବା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ଦେବାକୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବ, ସେହିଦିନଠାରୁ ସେ ଧନୀ ହେବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଉଚ୍ଚଚିନ୍ତା ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ସାଧୁ, ସତ୍ତ୍ଵ, ମହାତ୍ମାମାନେ ଆଗେ ଗାଁ ଗାଁ ବୁଲି ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ସ୍ନେହ, ବନ୍ଧୁତା ଓ ପ୍ରେମଆଦି ମାନବୀୟ ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧର ମଞ୍ଜି ବପନ କରୁଥିଲେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ସମାଜ ସେହିପରି ସର୍ବତ୍ୟାଗୀମାନଙ୍କର ଦିଗ୍-ଦର୍ଶନକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରି ରହିଛି ।