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**Topic Wise**

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**2,200- MCQ**

**Topic Wise**

OPSC, OSSC CGL, OSSSC, Police/Constable,  
B.ED, CHT, OTET, OSSTET CT, OSSSC (RI, JC,  
LSI, OFDC, Group C)

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Assessment Name : OPRB CBRE Warder- 24th Dec 2022-SL-2(A)

#

## QUESTION

Subject: General English   Chapter: Set-2	
Q (1)	Mina : Would you like to come to watch a movie this weekend ? Nina : I'd like to but I'm afraid _____.
Options	<p>A. I don't have time</p> <p>B. I shall not have time</p> <p>✓ C. I won't have time</p> <p>D. I haven't time</p>
Q (2)	I hope everything _____ well for you.
Options	<p>A. go</p> <p>B. shall go</p> <p>✓ C. will go</p> <p>D. going</p>
Q (3)	It's I who _____ your help.
Options	<p>✓ A. need</p> <p>B. needs</p> <p>C. is needing</p> <p>D. needed</p>
Q (4)	He was deeply grieved and said to his wife, "What can I do for you ?" (Change into Indirect Speech)
Options	<p>A. He was deeply grieved and asked his wife what he can do for her.</p> <p>B. He was deeply grieved and said that what can he do for her.</p> <p>✓ C. He was deeply grieved and asked his wife what he could do for her.</p> <p>D. He grieved deeply and told his wife what could he do to her.</p>
Q (5)	It is not my favourite job but I like _____ kitchen as often as possible.
Options	<p>A. cleaning</p> <p>B. clean</p> <p>✓ C. to clean</p> <p>D. that I clean</p>
Q (6)	<u>A plague</u> of locusts would have left more than this. The underlined word means _____
Options	<p>A. a very grave infections disease</p> <p>✓ B. a serious nuisance</p> <p>C. a large number of insects that come to an area at one time</p> <p>D. an infections disease spread up rats.</p>

Q (7)	Choose the correct antonym of vital : _____
Options	<p>A. previous</p> <p>B. pride</p> <p>C. affluence</p> <p>✓D. unimportant</p>
Q (8)	Not dependent on another is _____
Options	<p>A. undependent</p> <p>B. imdependent</p> <p>✓C. independent</p> <p>D. misindependent</p>
Q (9)	It is _____ to send cards at the New Year in our country.
Options	<p>A. custom</p> <p>✓B. customary</p> <p>C. customer</p> <p>D. customerily</p>
Q (10)	I believe that I _____ got no right.
Options	<p>✓A. have</p> <p>B. has</p> <p>C. did</p> <p>D. am</p>
Q (11)	<p>Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate.</p> <p>It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.</p> <p><b>The writer uses the term 'culture' to refer to</b></p>
Options	<p>A. the cultivation of a plant or garden by a community</p> <p>B. tapping and encouraging the inherent values in man</p> <p>✓C. the substitution of old traditions with new ones</p> <p>D. the development of moral standards</p>



Q (12)	<p>Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate.</p> <p>It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.</p> <p><b>The culture of a community is transmitted</b></p>
Options	<p>A. more by school than the family</p> <p>✓ B. more by family than school</p> <p>C. equally by both</p> <p>D. by the peer group</p>
Q (13)	<p>Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate.</p> <p>It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.</p> <p><b>The passage suggests that universal education</b></p>
Options	<p>✓ A. is, in fact, aggravating the existing problems of the modern world</p> <p>B. is the solution to the problems in the modern world</p> <p>C. would prevent us from transmitting culture to the future generation</p> <p>D. would help retain the cultural values</p>
Q (14)	<p>Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate.</p>



	<p>It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.</p> <p><b>According to the passage, education is</b></p>
Options	<p>A. the sharpening of wits</p> <p>B. tapping and encouraging the inherent values in man</p> <p>C. the substitution of old traditions with new ones</p> <p>✓D. the development of moral standards</p>
Q (15)	<p>Culture is the cultivation of a plant or garden, not the eradication of its roots, it is an understanding of the roots and seeds, their patient care and instructed nourishment. Culture is not knowledge, nor is it art, still less is its acquaintance with literature and art. By culture I mean first of all what the anthropologists mean; the way of life of a particular people living together in one place. That culture is made visible in their arts, in their social system, in their habits and customs, in their religion. It is an aggregate of customs, institutions, manners, standards, tastes, morals and beliefs. Now these are transmitted rather by the family than by the school, hence when family life fails to play its part, we must expect our culture to deteriorate.</p> <p>It is a delusion to think that the maladies of the modern world can be put right by a system of instruction. On the contrary, universal education, by lowering standards, morals and tastes to a common denominator, and by sharpening the wits rather than disciplining character, tends to break down existing checks and balances. Education should be the drawing forth of potential values, it should not be the destruction of the safeguards that tradition places around young egos naturally inclined to willful and precarious flights.</p> <p><b>The culture of a community is said to deteriorate when</b></p>
Options	<p>A. there is a fall in its educational standards</p> <p>✓B. the family life fails to play its part</p> <p>C. there is universal education</p> <p>D. it adopts the modern system of instruction</p>
Q (16)	<p>Translate in to English:-</p> <p>ଏହା ଗୋଟିଏ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କର ସଭା ହେବ କି ?</p>
Options	<p>A. Will it be a worker meeting ?</p> <p>✓B. Will it be a workers' meeting ?</p> <p>C. Is it be a workers meeting ?</p> <p>D. Will meeting it be a workers' ?</p>
Q (17)	<p>Translate in to English:-</p> <p>ମୁଁ ଗୋଟାଏ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଥିଲି ଏବଂ ଅଳ୍ପକେ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇଯାଇଛି ।</p>
Options	<p>A. I met with a accident and I was only hair's breadth escape.</p> <p>✓B. I met with an accident and I had only a hair's breadth escape.</p> <p>C. I meet with an accident and I am only a hair's breadth escape.</p> <p>D. I meet with a accident and I have only a hair's breadth escape.</p>

Q (18)	Translate in to English:- ଏହି ପିଲାମାନେ ପ୍ରତି ଛୁଟିଦିନ ସ୍କୁଲକୁ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି କି ?
Options	<p>A. Is these boys coming to school every holiday?</p> <p>✓B. Are these boys coming to school every holiday?</p> <p>C. Were these boys coming to school every holiday?</p> <p>D. Was these boys coming to school every holiday?</p>
Q (19)	Translate in to English:- ସବୁ କଥା ମନ୍ଦ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଗତି କରୁଛି ।
Options	<p>✓A. Things are going from bad to worse.</p> <p>B. Things were going from bad to worse.</p> <p>C. Things are goes from bad to worse.</p> <p>D. Things were goes from bad to worse.</p>
Q (20)	Translate in to English:- ସେ ଏଠାରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ପାଞ୍ଚଦିନ ଯାଏ କାମ କଲେ ଏବଂ ତା' ପରେ ଘରକୁ ଚାଲିଗଲେ ।
Options	<p>A. He worked here about five day and then go home.</p> <p>✓B. He worked here for about five days and then went home.</p> <p>C. He works here for about five days and then gone home.</p> <p>D. He work here for five days and then go home.</p>
<b>Subject: Odia Language   Chapter: Set-2</b>	
Q (1)	ଏକାପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର । ବଜ୍ରାଘାତ-
Options	<p>A. ବଜ୍ରରେ ଆଘାତ</p> <p>B. ବଜ୍ରରୁ ଆଘାତ</p> <p>✓C. ବଜ୍ରଦ୍ୱାରା ଆଘାତ</p> <p>D. ବଜ୍ରଠାରୁ ଆଘାତ</p>
Q (2)	ପଦ୍ୟରୂପ ବାଛି । ମର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟ -
Options	<p>A. ମରତ୍ୟ</p> <p>✓B. ମରତ</p> <p>C. ମରଅତ</p> <p>D. ମରତ୍ତ</p>
Q (3)	ନିମ୍ନ ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ କ'ଣ ହେବ ? ପ୍ରାଚୀନ
Options	<p>✓A. ନବୀନ</p>



	<p>B. ଅପ୍ରାଚୀନ</p> <p>C. ନବିନ</p> <p>D. ଅପ୍ରାଚିନ</p>
Q (4)	ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦବାଚି ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର । _____ ମାନେ ବଞ୍ଚିବା ଧୂକ୍ ।
Options	<p>✓ A. ଅକର୍ମା</p> <p>B. ଅକ୍ରମା</p> <p>C. ଅକମା</p> <p>D. ଅକପ୍ତା</p>
Q (5)	ଆଜ୍ଞା ! ଆପଣ ମୋତେ ଚିକିଏ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତୁ । - ଏହା ଏକ କି ପ୍ରକାରର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
Options	<p>A. ଅବଜ୍ଞାସୂଚକ</p> <p>B. ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ</p> <p>✓ C. ଅନୁରୋଧସୂଚକ</p> <p>D. ବିବୃତିସୂଚକ</p>
Q (6)	'ହରିବାରୁଣ ବିନା ସେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଟି ହେବା ସହଜ ନୁହେଁ' - ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ବିନା' ଏକ କେଉଁ ପଦ ?
Options	<p>✓ A. ଅବ୍ୟୟ</p> <p>B. ସର୍ବନାମ</p> <p>C. ବିଶେଷଣ</p> <p>D. କର୍ମ</p>
Q (7)	ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ଦରିଦ୍ରମାନଙ୍କର ସେବା କରେ । - ଏହା ଏକ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
Options	<p>✓ A. ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟ</p> <p>B. ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟ</p> <p>C. ମିଶ୍ର ବାକ୍ୟ</p> <p>D. ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟ</p>
Q (8)	ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଲେ କ'ଣ ହେବ ? ବଜ୍ରାଘାତ
Options	<p>A. ବ୍ରଜି + ଆଘାତ</p> <p>✓ B. ବଜ୍ର + ଆଘାତ</p> <p>C. ବଜ୍ର + ଘାତ</p> <p>D. ବ୍ରଜା + ଘାତ</p>
Q (9)	ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରେ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ । (A) ଭାସ୍ବର (B) ଭାସ୍ବର (C) ଭାସ୍ବର (D) ଭାସ୍ବର

Options	<p>✓ A. ଭାସ୍କର</p> <p>B. ଭାସ୍ବର</p> <p>C. ଭାଶ୍ବର</p> <p>D. ଭାଷ୍ବର</p>
Q (10)	'ମୂର୍ଖଙ୍କ ଆଗରେ ଡଢ଼ୁକଥା କହିବା' - ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁ ଲୋକବାଣୀଟିରେ ଏହି ଅର୍ଥଟି ବୁଝାପଡ଼େ ?
Options	<p>✓ A. ଅନ୍ଧଦେଶେ ଗଲି ଦର୍ପଣ ବିକି</p> <p>B. ଝିମିଟି ଖେଳରୁ ମହାଭାରତ</p> <p>C. ବୋଝ ଉପରେ ନଳିତା ବିଡ଼ା</p> <p>D. ରାଣ୍ଡିପୁଅ ଅନନ୍ତା</p>
Q (11)	<p><b>ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ତା' ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର, ଅନୁଛେଦ ଆଧାରରେ ଦିଅ ।</b></p> <p>ଜନଜୀବନରେ ନିତିପ୍ରତି ଘଟୁଥିବା ଘଟଣା ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୁଏ । ଯେଉଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲୋକିକ ବଚନ ଆକାରରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ମୁହଁକୁ ଯାଇ ବଂଚି ରହେ, ତାହା ହିଁ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁ ଦେଶରେ ଉଣା ଅଧିକେ ଏ ଧରଣର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । କେଉଁ ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ ଏହାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କହିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ ମଣିଷର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସହିତ ଏଭଳି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭାବରେ ଗଢ଼ି କରି ଆସିଛି । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲେଖକମାନେ ଅଜ୍ଞାତନାମା । ଅର୍ଥାତ ଏହାକୁ କିଏ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି କେହି ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କୌଣସି ସମ୍ମାନ ବା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ ଏହାକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଲିଖିତ ରୂପରେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଖୁବ ଅଳ୍ପ ଦିନର କଥା । ଏଇ ମାତ୍ର ଉନବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ ଏହାର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି । ମଣିଷର ସୁଖ- ଦୁଃଖ, ଅଶ୍ରୁ, ବେଦନା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାହର ଚିତ୍ର ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସାବଲୀଳ ଭାବରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷଟିଏ ତା' ମନର କଥାକୁ କୌଣସି ବିଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସ୍ବତଃସ୍ବର୍ଗ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥାଏ । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ବାନମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଅଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଆଦରଣୀୟ । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଚିରନ୍ତନତା ଥାଏ, ତାହା ଅବଲୀଳା କ୍ରମେ ଆଧୁନିକ ମାନବ ନିକଟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଚରିଯାଏ । ସବୁବର୍ଗର ପାଠକ ପାଠିକାମାନେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ି ଆନନ୍ଦ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରୁ ମିଥ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ସେସବୁର ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ଆଜିର କବି ଓ ଲେଖକମାନେ ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।</p> <p><b>ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ କାହାକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ?</b></p>
Options	<p>✓ A. ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ମୁହଁକୁ ଯାଇ ଯେଉଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବଂଚିରହେ</p> <p>B. ଲୋକଙ୍କ ମନକୁ ଛୁଇଁ ଯାଉଥିବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ</p> <p>C. ଲୋକ ବୁଝି ପାରୁଥିବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ</p> <p>D. ଲୋକ ଲେଖୁଥିବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ</p>
Q (12)	<p><b>ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ତା' ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର, ଅନୁଛେଦ ଆଧାରରେ ଦିଅ ।</b></p> <p>ଜନଜୀବନରେ ନିତିପ୍ରତି ଘଟୁଥିବା ଘଟଣା ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୁଏ । ଯେଉଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲୋକିକ ବଚନ ଆକାରରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ମୁହଁକୁ ଯାଇ ବଂଚି ରହେ, ତାହା ହିଁ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁ ଦେଶରେ ଉଣା ଅଧିକେ ଏ ଧରଣର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । କେଉଁ ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ ଏହାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କହିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ ମଣିଷର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସହିତ ଏଭଳି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭାବରେ ଗଢ଼ି କରି ଆସିଛି । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲେଖକମାନେ ଅଜ୍ଞାତନାମା । ଅର୍ଥାତ ଏହାକୁ କିଏ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି କେହି ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କୌଣସି ସମ୍ମାନ ବା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ ଏହାକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଲିଖିତ ରୂପରେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଖୁବ ଅଳ୍ପ ଦିନର କଥା । ଏଇ ମାତ୍ର ଉନବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ ଏହାର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି । ମଣିଷର ସୁଖ- ଦୁଃଖ, ଅଶ୍ରୁ, ବେଦନା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାହର ଚିତ୍ର ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସାବଲୀଳ ଭାବରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷଟିଏ ତା' ମନର କଥାକୁ କୌଣସି ବିଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସ୍ବତଃସ୍ବର୍ଗ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥାଏ । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ବାନମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଅଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଆଦରଣୀୟ । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଚିରନ୍ତନତା ଥାଏ, ତାହା ଅବଲୀଳା କ୍ରମେ ଆଧୁନିକ ମାନବ ନିକଟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଚରିଯାଏ । ସବୁବର୍ଗର</p>



	ପାଠକ ପାଠିକାମାନେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ି ଆନନ୍ଦ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରୁ ମିଥ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ସେସବୁର ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ଆଜିର କବି ଓ ଲେଖକମାନେ ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । <b>ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲିଖିତ ଭାବରେ କେବେଠୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରାଯାଇଛି ?</b>
Options	<p>A. ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ</p> <p>B. ବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ</p> <p>✓ C. ଉନବିଂଶଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ</p> <p>D. ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରୁ</p>
Q (13)	<p><b>ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ତା' ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର, ଅନୁଛେଦ ଆଧାରରେ ଦିଅ ।</b></p> <p>ଜନଜୀବନରେ ନିତିପ୍ରତି ଘଟୁଥିବା ଘଟଣା ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୁଏ । ଯେଉଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲୋକିକ ବଚନ ଆକାରରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ମୁହଁକୁ ଯାଇ ବଂଚି ରହେ, ତାହା ହିଁ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁ ଦେଶରେ ଉଣା ଅଧିକେ ଏ ଧରଣର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । କେଉଁ ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ ଏହାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କହିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ ମଣିଷର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସହିତ ଏଭଳି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭାବରେ ଗଠି କରି ଆସିଛି । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲେଖକମାନେ ଅଜ୍ଞାତନାମା । ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଏହାକୁ କିଏ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି କେହି ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କୌଣସି ସମ୍ମାନ ବା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ ଏହାକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଲିଖିତ ରୂପରେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଖୁବ୍ ଅଳ୍ପ ଦିନର କଥା । ଏଇ ମାତ୍ର ଉନବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ ଏହାର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି । ମଣିଷର ସୁଖ- ଦୁଃଖ, ଅଶ୍ରୁ, ବେଦନା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାହର ଚିତ୍ର ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସାବଲୀଳ ଭାବରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷଟିଏ ତା' ମନର କଥାକୁ କୌଣସି ବିଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସ୍ବତଃସ୍ବର୍ଗ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥାଏ । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ବାନମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଅଗଣିତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଆଦରଣୀୟ । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଚିରନ୍ତନତା ଥାଏ, ତାହା ଅବଲୀଳା କ୍ରମେ ଆଧୁନିକ ମାନବ ନିକଟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଚରିଯାଏ । ସବୁବର୍ଗର ପାଠକ ପାଠିକାମାନେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ି ଆନନ୍ଦ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରୁ ମିଥ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ସେସବୁର ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ଆଜିର କବି ଓ ଲେଖକମାନେ ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । <b>ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସବାଲିଳଭାବରେ କ'ଣ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଏ ?</b></p>
Options	<p>A. ଦେଶ ବିଦେଶର ଖବର</p> <p>B. ହସ କଥା</p> <p>C. ଜୀବନ ଗାଥା</p> <p>✓ D. ମଣିଷର ସୁଖ, ଦୁଃଖ, ଅଶ୍ରୁ, ବେଦନା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାହର ଚିତ୍ର</p>
Q (14)	<p><b>ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ତା' ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର, ଅନୁଛେଦ ଆଧାରରେ ଦିଅ ।</b></p> <p>ଜନଜୀବନରେ ନିତିପ୍ରତି ଘଟୁଥିବା ଘଟଣା ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୁଏ । ଯେଉଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲୋକିକ ବଚନ ଆକାରରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ମୁହଁକୁ ଯାଇ ବଂଚି ରହେ, ତାହା ହିଁ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁ ଦେଶରେ ଉଣା ଅଧିକେ ଏ ଧରଣର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । କେଉଁ ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ ଏହାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କହିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ ମଣିଷର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସହିତ ଏଭଳି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭାବରେ ଗଠି କରି ଆସିଛି । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲେଖକମାନେ ଅଜ୍ଞାତନାମା । ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ଏହାକୁ କିଏ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି କେହି ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କୌଣସି ସମ୍ମାନ ବା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ ଏହାକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଲିଖିତ ରୂପରେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଖୁବ୍ ଅଳ୍ପ ଦିନର କଥା । ଏଇ ମାତ୍ର ଉନବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ ଏହାର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି । ମଣିଷର ସୁଖ- ଦୁଃଖ, ଅଶ୍ରୁ, ବେଦନା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାହର ଚିତ୍ର ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସାବଲୀଳ ଭାବରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷଟିଏ ତା' ମନର କଥାକୁ କୌଣସି ବିଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସ୍ବତଃସ୍ବର୍ଗ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥାଏ । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ବାନମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଅଗଣିତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଆଦରଣୀୟ । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଚିରନ୍ତନତା ଥାଏ, ତାହା ଅବଲୀଳା କ୍ରମେ ଆଧୁନିକ ମାନବ ନିକଟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଚରିଯାଏ । ସବୁବର୍ଗର ପାଠକ ପାଠିକାମାନେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ି ଆନନ୍ଦ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରୁ ମିଥ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ସେସବୁର ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ଆଜିର କବି ଓ ଲେଖକମାନେ ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । <b>କେଉଁ ଦେଶରେ ଲୋକସାହିତ୍ୟ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳିଥାଏ ?</b></p>
Options	<p>A. ଏସିଆ ଓ ଇଉରୋପ</p>

	<p>✓B. ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁଦେଶ</p> <p>C. କେବଳ ଏସିଆ ମହାଦେଶ</p> <p>D. ଆରବ ଦେଶ</p>
Q (15)	<p>ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ତା' ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର, ଅନୁଛେଦ ଆଧାରରେ ଦିଅ ।</p> <p>ଜନଜୀବନରେ ନିତିପ୍ରତି ଘଟୁଥିବା ଘଟଣା ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ହୁଏ । ଯେଉଁ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଲୋକିକ ବଚନ ଆକାରରେ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ମୁହଁକୁ ଯାଇ ବଂଚି ରହେ, ତାହା ହିଁ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ । ପୃଥିବୀର ସବୁ ଦେଶରେ ଉଣା ଅଧିକ ଏ ଧରଣର ସାହିତ୍ୟ ରହିଛି । କେଉଁ ଆଦିମ କାଳରୁ ଏହାର ସୃଷ୍ଟି କହିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ ମଣିଷର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ସହିତ ଏଭଳି ସାହିତ୍ୟ ସମାନ୍ତରାଳ ଭାବରେ ଗଠି କରି ଆସିଛି । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲେଖକମାନେ ଅଜ୍ଞାତନାମ । ଅର୍ଥାତ ଏହାକୁ କିଏ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଛି କେହି ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । କୌଣସି ସମ୍ମାନ ବା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧି ଅର୍ଜନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବିଶେଷ ଏହାକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଲିଖିତ ରୂପରେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଖୁବ ଅଳ୍ପ ଦିନର କଥା । ଏଇ ମାତ୍ର ଉନବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରୁ ଏହାର ସଂଗ୍ରହ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି । ମଣିଷର ସୁଖ- ଦୁଃଖ, ଅଶ୍ରୁ, ବେଦନା ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧାର ଚିତ୍ର ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ସାବଲୀଳ ଭାବରେ ସାଧାରଣ ମଣିଷଟିଏ ତା' ମନର କଥାକୁ କୌଣସି ବିଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ ସ୍ବତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଥାଏ । ଏ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ବାନମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଅଣିକ୍ଷିତ ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଆଦରଣୀୟ । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଚିରନ୍ତନତା ଥାଏ, ତାହା ଅବଲୀଳା କ୍ରମେ ଆଧୁନିକ ମାନବ ନିକଟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସଂଚରିଯାଏ । ସବୁବର୍ଗର ପାଠକ ପାଠିକାମାନେ ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ି ଆନନ୍ଦ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି । ଲୋକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରୁ ମିଥ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ସେସବୁର ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ଆଜିର କବି ଓ ଲେଖକମାନେ ବିଶେଷ ଆଗ୍ରହ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।</p> <p>ଆଧୁନିକ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଲୋକସାହିତ୍ୟ କିପରି ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ?</p>
Options	<p>A. ଗନ୍ତ ଭାବରେ</p> <p>B. କବିତା ଭାବରେ</p> <p>C. ପ୍ରତୀକ ଭାବରେ</p> <p>✓D. ମିଥ ଭାବରେ</p>
Q (16)	<p>ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର</p> <p>Turn left at the next square.</p>
Options	<p>A. ସେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଛକ ରୁ ବାମକୁ ବୁଲିଥିଲା</p> <p>B. ସେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଛକ ରୁ ବାମକୁ ବୁଲିପାରେ</p> <p>✓C. ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଛକ ରୁ ବାମକୁ ବୁଲ ।</p> <p>D. ସେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଛକ ରୁ ବାମକୁ ବୁଲି ପାରନ୍ତି ।</p>
Q (17)	<p>ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର</p> <p>We had a good time at Dushera.</p>
Options	<p>✓A. ଦଶହରା ଏ ବର୍ଷ ଆମର ଭଲରେ କଟିଲା ।</p> <p>B. ଏ ବର୍ଷ ଆମର ଦଶହରା ଭଲରେ କାଟିବା ।</p> <p>C. ଏ ବର୍ଷ ଆମର ଦଶହରା ଭଲରେ କଟେଇବୁ ।</p> <p>D. ଦଶହରା ଏ ବର୍ଷ ଆମର ଭଲରେ କଟାଇବୁ ।</p>
Q (18)	<p>ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର ।</p> <p>It is easy to say but difficult to work.</p>
Options	<p>A. କାମ କରିବା ସହଜ କିନ୍ତୁ କଥା କହିବା ବହୁତ କଷ୍ଟ ।</p>



	<p>✓B. କଥା କହିବା ସହଜ, କିନ୍ତୁ କାମ କରିବା କଷ୍ଟ</p> <p>C. କଥା କହିବା ସହଜ, କିନ୍ତୁ କାମ କରିବା କଷ୍ଟ ନୁହେଁ ।</p> <p>D. କଥା କହିବା ସହଜ, କିନ୍ତୁ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ବହୁତ କଷ୍ଟ ହେଉଛି ।</p>
Q (19)	<p>ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର ।</p> <p>Seeing him thirsty, I gave him some water</p>
Options	<p>A. ତାକୁ ଚୂଷାର୍ଥ ଅବାର ଦେଖୁ ଯୁଁ କିଛି ପାଣି ଦେଲି ନାହିଁ</p> <p>✓B. ତାକୁ ଚୂଷାର୍ଥ ଅବାର ଦେଖୁ ଯୁଁ କିଛି ପାଣି ଦେଲି ।</p> <p>C. ତାକୁ ଚୂଷାର୍ଥ ଅବାର ଦେଖୁ ଯୁଁ କିଛି ପାଣି ଦେଇଛି ।</p> <p>D. ଚୂଷାର୍ଥ ଅବାର ଦେଖୁ ଯୁଁ ତାକୁ ପାଣି ଦେବି ।</p>
Q (20)	<p>ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର ।</p> <p>Not being willing to work under me ,he gave up his service .</p>
Options	<p>A. ମୋ ଅଧୀନ ରେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ମତ ନ ହୋଇ ସେ ଚାକିରୀ ଛାଡ଼ି ନିପାରେ ।</p> <p>B. ମୋ ଅଧୀନ ରେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ମତ ନ ହୋଇ ସେ ଚାକିରୀ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେବ ।</p> <p>C. ମୋ ଅଧୀନ ରେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ମତ ନ ହୋଇ ସେ ଚାକିରୀ ଛାଡ଼ିପାରେ ।</p> <p>✓D. ମୋ ଅଧୀନ ରେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ସମ୍ମତ ନ ହୋଇ ସେ ଚାକିରୀ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେଲା ।</p>
<b>Subject: General Studies and Computer   Chapter: Set-2</b>	
Q (1)	How many bits are in a byte?
Options	<p>A. 32</p> <p>B. 16</p> <p>✓C. 8</p> <p>D. 64</p>
Q (2)	Microsoft office is
Options	<p>A. shareware software</p> <p>B. public-domain software</p> <p>C. open-source</p> <p>✓D. an application suite</p>
Q (3)	Transformation of input into output is performed by
Options	<p>A. peripherals</p> <p>B. memory</p> <p>C. storage</p> <p>✓D. the CPU</p>
Q (4)	Heating of a substance results in
Options	<p>A. a physical change</p> <p>B. a chemical change</p>

	<p>✓C. a physical or a chemical change</p> <p>D. None of the above</p>
Q (5)	Usually light travels faster than sound. However, when we switch a television set on the picture comes later than the sound. The reason is that
Options	<p>A. in TV transmission sound is transmitted first and switched on</p> <p>B. there is always a delay in the picture tube getting switched on</p> <p>✓C. Emission of electrons from the picture tube takes time</p> <p>D. The wiring for picture tube is much longer compared to that for the speaker</p>
Q (6)	A person who lives exclusively on milk, egg and bread is likely to become a victim of
Options	<p>A. rickets</p> <p>✓B. scurvy</p> <p>C. xerophthalmia</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
Q (7)	Which of the following is not an animation effect?
Options	<p>A. Appear</p> <p>B. Fade</p> <p>✓C. Translate</p> <p>D. Wheel</p>
Q (8)	Some web application maintain the list of websites and a brief summary of their content in Large databases. These large databases are called _____ and these web applications are called _____.
Options	<p>A. Search Engines, Indexes</p> <p>✓B. Indexes, Search Engine</p> <p>C. Hyperlinks, Webpages</p> <p>D. Search Engines, Browsers</p>
Q (9)	Which one among the following rivers originates in Maharashtra and flows through Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to meet the Bay of Bengal in Andhra coast?
Options	<p>A. Mahanadi</p> <p>B. Caveri</p> <p>✓C. Krishna</p> <p>D. Godavari</p>
Q (10)	India imports good quality raw wool in a major way from which of the following countries?
Options	<p>A. England</p> <p>B. Sri Lanka</p> <p>✓C. Australia</p> <p>D. Germany</p>



Q (11)	Who wrote the book 'Indica'?
Options	<p>A. Seleucus Nicator</p> <p>✓B. Megasthenese</p> <p>C. Alberuni</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
Q (12)	Which of the following kingdoms is not mentioned in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata?
Options	<p>A. Panchala</p> <p>B. Kashi</p> <p>✓C. Kaushambi</p> <p>D. Magadha</p>
Q (13)	Which of the following soil is suitable for plantation crops?
Options	<p>A. Black soil</p> <p>✓B. Laterite soil</p> <p>C. Red soil</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
Q (14)	On the 21st June, the day light is seen at the North Pole for
Options	<p>A. 0 hrs</p> <p>B. 12 hrs</p> <p>C. 18 hrs</p> <p>✓D. 24 hrs</p>
Q (15)	Teesta forms a part of which major river system?
Options	<p>A. Ganga</p> <p>B. Krishna</p> <p>C. Cauvery</p> <p>✓D. Brahmaputra</p>
Q (16)	Water boils at a lower temperature on the hills because
Options	<p>A. it is cold on the hills</p> <p>B. there is less carbon dioxide on the hills</p> <p>✓C. there is a decrease in air pressure on the hills</p> <p>D. there is less oxygen</p>
Q (17)	Select the one which is not a mixture
Options	<p>A. Air</p> <p>B. Gasoline</p> <p>C. LPG</p> <p>✓D. Distilled water</p>

<b>Q (18)</b>	Anju Bobby George is associated with which game ?
Options	<p>A. Shooting</p> <p>✓B. Athletics</p> <p>C. Chess</p> <p>D. Cricket</p>
<b>Q (19)</b>	Who was the last independent ruler of the medieval Kingdom of Odisha
Options	<p>A. Govinda Vidyadhar</p> <p>✓B. Mukundadeva</p> <p>C. Prataprudradeva</p> <p>D. Kapilendradeva</p>
<b>Q (20)</b>	The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?
Options	<p>A. Karachi Congress</p> <p>B. Haripur Congress</p> <p>✓C. Lahore Congress</p> <p>D. Lucknow Congress</p>
<b>Q (21)</b>	Why did Manchester export to India decline after the First World War?
Options	<p>A. People were busy fighting the war.</p> <p>B. Factories closed down due to security problem.</p> <p>✓C. Factories and mills were busy producing goods to fulfill the need of army.</p> <p>D. Export trade was restricted by the government.</p>
<b>Q (22)</b>	In the 17 <sup>th</sup> century, merchants from towns in Europe moved to the countryside to:
Options	<p>✓A. supply money to peasants and artisans to persuade them to produce for international markets.</p> <p>B. persuade them to settle in towns.</p> <p>C. provide them with small workshops.</p> <p>D. stop them from working for other companies.</p>
<b>Q (23)</b>	Identify the incorrect option. Early entrepreneur of India:
Options	<p>A. Dwarkanath Tagore of Bengal</p> <p>B. Seth Hukumchand of Calcutta</p> <p>✓C. Bhai Bhosle of Bombay</p> <p>D. Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee . Nusserwanjee—Parsis of Bombay.</p>
<b>Q (24)</b>	Name the most dynamic industry in Britain.
Options	<p>A. Food processing</p>



	<p>B. Leather goods production</p> <p>✓C. Cotton and metal industries</p> <p>D. Electronic goods production</p>
<b>Q (25)</b>	The 3rd World Kuchipudi Natyotsavam started in which state?
Options	<p>A. Karnataka</p> <p>B. Sikkim</p> <p>✓C. Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>D. Uttar Pradesh</p>
<b>Q (26)</b>	Which online mobile application has been launched by Jammu & Kashmir Police?
Options	<p>A. JK Dcop</p> <p>B. JK Kcop</p> <p>C. JK Scop</p> <p>✓D. JK Ecop</p>
<b>Q (27)</b>	Which state has signed an MoU with the US-based Parly for the Oceans regarding plastic waste management in the state?
Options	<p>A. Maharashtra</p> <p>B. Gujarat</p> <p>C. Odisha</p> <p>✓D. Andhra Pradesh</p>
<b>Q (28)</b>	Which state has launched the 'Rural Backyard Piggery Scheme' for the welfare of the farmers?
Options	<p>A. Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>✓B. Meghalaya</p> <p>C. Maharashtra</p> <p>D. Arunachal Pradesh</p>
<b>Q (29)</b>	When will National Nutrition Week is being celebrated?
Options	<p>✓A. 1st to 7th September</p> <p>B. 3rd to 9th September</p> <p>C. 4th to 10th September</p> <p>D. 2nd to 8th September</p>
<b>Q (30)</b>	Where is Mahatma Gandhi Prison Academy is located in Odisha ?
Options	<p>A. Sargipalli</p> <p>B. Dhanupalli</p> <p>C. Chhatrapur</p> <p>✓D. Chhatabar</p>
<b>Subject: Numerical Ability and Reasoning   Chapter: Set-2</b>	

Q (1)	Choose the odd numeral pair/group in each of the following question. (a) 12 : 7 (b) 20 : 12 (c) 36 : 19 (d) 28 : 15
Options	<p>A. 12 : 7</p> <p>✓B. 20 : 12</p> <p>C. 36 : 19</p> <p>D. 28 : 15</p>
Q (2)	In the following question, some groups of letters are given, all of which, except one, share a common feature while one is different. Choose the odd one out. (a) A0B (b) A1C (c) A3D (d) A3E
Options	<p>A. A0B</p> <p>B. A1C</p> <p>✓C. A3D</p> <p>D. A3E</p>
Q (3)	In the following question various term of a letter-numbered series are given with one term missing as shown by (?). Choose the missing term out of the given alternative. AZ, GT, MN, ?, YB
Options	<p>A. KF</p> <p>B. RX</p> <p>✓C. SH</p> <p>D. TS</p>
Q (4)	The value of $\sqrt{248 + \sqrt{52 + \sqrt{144}}}$ is
Options	<p>A. 14</p> <p>✓B. 16</p> <p>C. 16.6</p> <p>D. 18.2</p>
Q (5)	In a row ten boys, when Rohit was shifted by two places towards the left, he became seventh from the left end. What was his earlier position from the right end of the row?
Options	<p>A. First</p> <p>✓B. Second</p> <p>C. Fourth</p> <p>D. Sixth</p>
Q (6)	Find the greatest number which will divide 148,246 and 623 leaving remainders 4,6 and 11, respectively.
Options	<p>A. 10</p> <p>B. 20</p> <p>✓C. 12</p> <p>D. 9</p>



Q (7)	Find the least number which when divided by 12,15 and 20 leaves remainders 4,7 and 12,respectively.
Options	<p>A. 48</p> <p>B. 60</p> <p>✓C. 52</p> <p>D. 64</p>
Q (8)	The tax on a commodity is diminished by 15% and its consumption increased by 15%. Find the percentage decrease in the revenue collected from it.
Options	<p>A. 2%</p> <p>B. 2.5%</p> <p>✓C. 2.25%</p> <p>D. 2.75%</p>
Q (9)	Due to increase of 30% in the price of a colour Tv, the sale is reduced by 40%. What will be the percentage change in income?
Options	<p>A. 10% increase</p> <p>B. 10% decrease</p> <p>C. 35% decrease</p> <p>✓D. 22% decrease</p>
Q (10)	At present,Meena is eight times her daughter's age.Eight years from now,the ratio of the ages of meena and her daughter will be 10:3, respectively.What is Meena's present age ?
Options	<p>✓A. 32 yr</p> <p>B. 40 yr</p> <p>C. 36 yr</p> <p>D. cannot be determined</p>
Q (11)	A trader marked the selling price of an article at 20% above the cost price.At the time of selling he allows certain discount and suffer a loss of 4%. He allowed the discount of
Options	<p>✓A. 20%</p> <p>B. 25%</p> <p>C. 24%</p> <p>D. 22%</p>
Q (12)	The marked price of a radio set is Rs 480.The shopkeeper allows a discount of 10% and gains 8%.If no discount is allowed,his gain per cent would be
Options	<p>A. 18%</p> <p>B. 18.5%</p> <p>✓C. 20%</p> <p>D. 25 %</p>
Q (13)	The students in three classes are in the ratio 2:3:5.If 20 students are increased in each class,the ratio changes to 4 :5:7. The total number of students before the increase were

Options	<p>A. 10</p> <p>B. 90</p> <p>✓C. 100</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
Q (14)	Raj and Roy start walking in opposite directions. Raj walked 3 km and Roy walked 4 km. Then, Raj turned right and walked 4 km and Roy turned left and walked 3 km. How far is each of them from the starting point?
Options	<p>A. 4.5 km</p> <p>B. 6 km</p> <p>✓C. 5 km</p> <p>D. 8 km</p>
Q (15)	Raghu and Babu are twins. Babu's sister is Reema. Reema's husband is Rajan. Raghu's mother is Lakshmi. Lakshmi's husband is Rajesh. How is Rajesh related to Rajan?
Options	<p>A. Uncle</p> <p>B. Son-in-law</p> <p>✓C. Father-in-law</p> <p>D. Cousin</p>
Q (16)	Ravi can row downstream at 9 km/h and upstream at 5 km/h. Find the speed of Ravi in still water and speed of current.
Options	<p>✓A. 7 km/h and 2 km/h</p> <p>B. 8 km/h and 6 km/h</p> <p>C. 7 km/h and 3 km/h</p> <p>D. 8 km/h and 2 km/h</p>
Q (17)	A train 100 m long moving at a speed of 50 km/h crosses a train 120 m long coming from opposite direction in 6 s. The speed of the second train is
Options	<p>A. 132 km/h</p> <p>✓B. 82 km/h</p> <p>C. 60 km/h</p> <p>D. 50 km/h</p>
Q (18)	Find the average of all the numbers between 6 and 34 which are divisible by 5.
Options	<p>A. 18</p> <p>✓B. 20</p> <p>C. 24</p> <p>D. 30</p>
Q (19)	What is the probability of choosing I at random from the word EXAMINATION?
Options	<p>✓A. 2/11</p> <p>B. 1/4</p>

	<p>C. <math>\frac{1}{8}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\frac{1}{11}</math></p>
Q (20)	What is the probability of choosing A or T at random from the word MATHEMATICS?
Options	<p>A. <math>\frac{1}{4}</math></p> <p>B. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p>✓ C. <math>\frac{4}{11}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\frac{2}{11}</math></p>
Q (21)	If the mode of 12, 14, 19, 16, x, 12, 16, 19, 12 is 16 then find the value of x .
Options	<p>A. 12</p> <p>✓ B. 16</p> <p>C. 19</p> <p>D. 18</p>
Q (22)	How much greater is the Mean of the first 6 even numbers than the Mean of the first 6 odd numbers?
Options	<p>A. 0</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>✓ C. 1</p> <p>D. 3</p>
Q (23)	For what value of k, the pairs of equations with $x + ky = 2$ and $4x + 12y = 8$ has infinite solutions ?
Options	<p>A. 4</p> <p>B. 2</p> <p>C. 1</p> <p>✓ D. 3</p>
Q (24)	If the two equations $ax + by + 5 = 0$ and $2x + y + 1 = 0$ are inconsistent, what is the value of a:b ?
Options	<p>A. 1:4</p> <p>✓ B. 2:1</p> <p>C. 1:2</p> <p>D. 4:1</p>
Q (25)	The sum of a number and its term is 3. If the number is x, what is the required quadratic equation ?
Options	<p>A. <math>x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0</math></p> <p>B. <math>x^2 - 3x - 5 = 0</math></p> <p>✓ C. <math>x^2 - 3x + 1 = 0</math></p> <p>D. <math>x^2 + 3x + 2 = 0</math></p>



<b>Q (26)</b>	Which of the following quadratic equations has sum of roots 4 and product $-5/2$ ?
Options	<p>A. <math>2x^2 - 8x + 5 = 0</math></p> <p>B. <math>2x^2 + 8x - 5 = 0</math></p> <p>✓C. <math>2x^2 - 8x - 5 = 0</math></p> <p>D. <math>2x^2 + 8x + 5 = 0</math></p>
<b>Q (27)</b>	Find the sum of the following arithmetic progression -26,-24,-22,..... to 36 terms
Options	<p>A. - 320</p> <p>B. - 322</p> <p>C. 0</p> <p>✓D. 324</p>
<b>Q (28)</b>	What should be subtracted from $3/5$ to get $6/11$ ?
Options	<p>A. <math>55/30</math></p> <p>B. <math>18/35</math></p> <p>✓C. <math>3/55</math></p> <p>D. <math>-55/3</math></p>
<b>Q (29)</b>	If 0.8% is converted into fraction, it will be ____
Options	<p>A. <math>8/10</math></p> <p>B. <math>10/800</math></p> <p>✓C. <math>8/1000</math></p> <p>D. <math>100/8000</math></p>
<b>Q (30)</b>	A two digit number is such that the product of its digits is 18. When 63 is subtracted from the number, the digits interchange their places. Find the number ?
Options	<p>✓A. 92</p> <p>B. 36</p> <p>C. 63</p> <p>D. 29</p>