

**COMBO - ଓଡ଼ିଶା**  
**32,000- PYQ**  
**ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ**  
 ପୂର୍ବ 5 ବର୍ଷର OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, ପୋଲିସ, CT, B.ED, ଅନ୍ୟ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ  
**GK, ODIA, ENGLISH, , MATH, COMPUTER, Reasoning, Pedagogy**

**GK- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର**  
**ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ**  
**11,685- PYQ**  
**ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ରେ**  
**EXPLANATION**  
 OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, Police SI /Constable, PEO, RI, Battalion, Fireman, B.ED, JT, RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET & Other

**ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ**  
**ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ**  
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**75- TEST**  
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**କୋମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର**  
**ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ**  
**2,353- PYQ**  
**ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ରେ**  
**EXPLANATION**  
 OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, Police SI & Constable, Battalion, PEO, RI, AMIN, JT, RHT & Other Exams

**MATH- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର**  
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**4,000- PYQ**  
**ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ରେ**  
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**TEACHING APTITUDE**  
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**ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ରେ**  
**EXPLANATION**  
 B.ED, RHT, CT, JT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET & Other

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 ଓଡ଼ିଶା Junior Teacher ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର Mark କେତେ ରହିଲା ? (Full Mark-240)  
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Section-I

Answer the following Questions by selecting the correct options:

1. I am going home \_\_\_\_\_ five days. (choose the correct option)

- A. on
- B. at
- C. in
- D. no preposition

2. If Raman had more time, he \_\_\_\_\_ more. (choose the correct option)

- A. travelled
- B. would travel
- C. would have travelled
- D. would have been travelling

3. Please help me \_\_\_\_\_ the camp. (choose the correct option)

- A. setting
- B. set
- C. for setting
- D. none of the above

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you mind lending me your pen for a while? (choose the correct option)

- A. could
- B. should
- C. may
- D. would

5. The most important of all my goals \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English.(choose the correct option)

- A. is
- B. are
- C. be
- D. have been

6. Which of the following options has the similar meaning to the word 'forbid'?

- A. forbear
- B. foretell
- C. prohibit
- D. propose

7. Which of the following options has the opposite meaning of the word 'extravagant'?

- A. spendthrift
- B. lavish
- C. simple
- D. thrifty

8. A period of ten years is called a:

- A. century
- B. decade
- C. millennium
- D. none of the above

9. A person who studies human societies and cultures is called:

- A. a philologist
- B. a pathologist
- C. a humanist
- D. an anthropologist

10. The child resembles his grandfather. (Choose the correct phrasal verb from the options given below to replace the underlined word)

- A. looks after
- D. takes after
- C. falls after
- D. looks for

11. I never liked sea food, but changed my opinion after trying lobster. (Choose the correct phrasal verb from the options given below to replace the underlined word)

- A. came around
- B. came up
- C. came down
- D. came out

12. To 'see eye to eye' means:

- A. to look tenderly at someone.
- B. to agree with someone
- C. to argue with someone
- D. to have an eye contact with someone

13. To 'call it a day' means:

- A. to stop working on something
- B. to work better
- C. to start over
- D. to be late for something

14. I asked her what her problem was, but she \_\_\_\_\_ quiet.

(Choose the correct option.)

- A. Stayed
- B. put
- C. kept
- D. felt

15. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ athlete.

(Choose the correct option.)

- A. famous
- B. primary
- C. best
- D. winner

Read the following passages and answer the questions based on them by choosing the correct options.

Evolution has designated vultures to be the ultimate scavengers. Enormous wingspans allow them to circle in the air for hours. Their beaks, while rather horrifying, are weak by bird standards, made to scoop and eat flesh. However unappealing they may seem; vultures serve an important role in the ecological cycle: processing the dead bodies of animals.

Only 20 years ago, India had plenty of vultures—flocks so enormous that they darkened the skies. But by 1999, their numbers had dropped due to a mysterious kidney ailment. By 2008, 99.9 per cent of India's vultures were gone. It was finally discovered that they had been killed by a drug called diclofenac (a pain reliever along the lines of aspirin or ibuprofen). Indians revere their cows, and when a cow showed signs of pain, they treated it with diclofenac. After the animal died, the vultures would eat the corpse. And though they boast of, perhaps, the world's most efficient digestive system, the vultures cannot digest the drug. India banned the use of diclofenac for veterinary use in 2006, but it's still widely used. The near-extinction of vultures

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has caused disease in the country, as rats and dogs moved in to take their place—spreading pathogens that would have otherwise been destroyed by the vultures. Vultures need large ranges to scan for food and undisturbed areas in which to nest. They also need an abundance of prey species since they rely more on chance than their own hunting skills to eat. All of these things have been reduced by human activity. Meanwhile, there is a dramatic increase in secondary poisoning. Vultures feed on carcasses laced with poison, intended to kill jackals or other predatory carnivores or they are poisoned by the lead in animals left behind by hunters.

**16. Vultures serve an important role in the ecological cycle as:**

- A. they eat less
- B. they process the dead bodies of animals
- C. they help maintain food webs
- D. they clear grounds with their wings

**17. The reason behind vultures dying is:**

- A. they feed on carcasses laced with poison, intended to kill jackals or other predatory carnivores.
- B. they process the dead bodies of animals
- C. they don't have enough open space to fly
- D. they clear grounds with their wings

**18. Why are the vultures' beaks considered weak?**

- A. they are of no use
- B. they are meant to scoop and eat flesh only
- C. they are used to kill their prey
- D. none of them

19. What is the most alarming fact given in the passage about the vultures?

- A. they cannot digest diclofenac
- B. they eat corpse
- C. they are enormous
- D. they have weak beaks

20. Which of the following things, necessary for vultures, reduced by human activities?

- A. large areas to scan for food
- B. undisturbed place for building nests
- C. large number of preys
- D. all of them

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Reco families in the Carpathian Mountains were at loggerheads, over a disputed forest land. Ulrich von Gradwitz, the local nobleman was the head of the Gradwitz family whereas George Znaeym represented the Znaeym clan. The bone of contention between the two families was the woodland. Each family held the view that the other claimed the woodland illegally. Though it began as a legal battle, it continued for generations as a hate-filled conflict between the two representatives of the families in the dispute. One night, both Ulrich and George, accompanied by their retainers and huntsmen, came out onto the land. Though each came to defend his claim over the land, the ulterior motive was to destroy his enemy by shooting him down. Each had a rifle in his hand, hate in his heart and murder in his mind. Leaving his retainers, Ulrich unexpectedly came all of a sudden face-to-face with George. Each one of them had a rifle in his hand and intended to use it because no interlopers would interfere. Before either of them could speak, a sharp blast of wind tore from the ground the giant beech tree under which they stood, pinning them underneath. The impact of the shock left them speechless. However, both of them were glad that they were still alive. But instead of continuing their conflict with gunshots, they had to continue their conflict in words. A little later, Ulrich freed an arm and reached into his

pocket for the wine flask that he had carried, greatly relishing the drink. As he looked across at his enemy, some change came over him. He offered George a drink from the flask, which the other was barely able to reach. Under the combined effects of the situation, the shock, and the wine, Ulrich saw the similarity between him and his fellow sufferer, and this brought a change of heart in him.

**21. Name the two clans who were in conflict with each other. the feud between the two families?**

- A. George von Gradwitz and Ulrich von Gradwitz
- B. George von Gradwitz and Georg Znaeym
- C. George Znaeym and Ulrich von Gradwitz
- D. Gradwitz and Znaeym

**22. What does 'loggerheads' mean in this passage?**

- A. a reddish-brown turtle with a very large head, found chiefly in warm seas.
- B. a state of quarrelsome disagreement
- C. a widespread North American bird
- D. a human head that looks like a piece of log

**23. What was the reason of dispute between both the families?**

- A. each family held the view that the other had more wood in their land
- B. each family held the view that the other claimed the woodland illegally
- C. both the families wanted to ruse the woodland
- D. none of the above

24. The meaning of 'ulterior motive' in the passage is -

- A. irrelevant motive
- B. hidden motive.
- C. baseless motive
- D. all of the above

25. Which incident was instrumental in bringing about a change of heart in Ulrich and George?

- A. the falling of the giant beech tree
- B. the realization that they were alive
- C. the shock and the wine
- D. all of the above

Section-II

ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛି -

26. 'ଭୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛୁକ' - ପଦଟି ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ?

- A. ବୁଭୁକ୍ଷା
- B. ବୁଭୁକ୍ଷୁ
- C. ବୀପ୍ସା
- D. ପିପାଶା

27. 'ଉଦ୍ଧତ' ଶବ୍ଦର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କର ?

- A. ଉତ୍ + ହତ
- B. ଉଦ୍ + ହତ
- C. ଉଧ + ହତ
- D. ଉତ୍ + ହାତ

28. ରେଳ ଇଞ୍ଜିନ ବାଷ୍ପଦ୍ୱାରା ଚାଲେ । ଏଠାରେ 'ବାଷ୍ପଦ୍ୱାରା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ କାରକ ?

- A. କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ
- B. କର୍ମ କାରକ
- C. କରଣ କାରକ
- D. ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ

29. 'ମୁଖଚନ୍ଦ୍ର' ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସମାସ ନାମ କୁହ ?

- A. ମଧ୍ୟପଦଲୋପୀ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- B. ଉପନେୟ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- C. ଉପମାନ କର୍ମଧାରୟ
- D. ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ

30. ଯେଉଁ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଧାତୁ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବା ଧାତୁକ ଶବ୍ଦ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ନୂତନ ଶବ୍ଦ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିଥାନ୍ତି, ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ \_\_\_\_\_ ନାମରେ ନାମିତ ?

- A. କାରକ
- B. ବିଭକ୍ତି
- C. ସମାସ
- D. ଉପସର୍ଗ

31. 'କପଟ' ଶବ୍ଦର ସଠିକ ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ?

- A. ନିଷ୍ଠପଟ
- B. ଅଷ୍ଟପଟ
- C. ବିଷ୍ଠପଟ
- D. ଅବିଷ୍ଠପଟ

32. "ଅମୃତ ବିନୟ ବଚନ । କହି ତୋଷିବ ଜନମନ ॥" - ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦରେ ଲିଖିତ ?

- A. ଦାଣ୍ଡିବୃତ୍ତ
- B. ନଟବାଣୀ
- C. ବଙ୍ଗଳାଶ୍ରୀ
- D. ଗୁଞ୍ଜରୀ

33. 'ଉତ୍ତରାୟଣ ଆହା ସଲିଳ ଯେସନ, ବହି ଯାଉଅଛି ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା' । ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାରରେ ଲିଖିତ ?

- A. ରୂପକ ଅଳଙ୍କାର
- B. ଉପମା ଅଳଙ୍କାର
- C. ଉତପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା ଅଳଙ୍କାର
- D. ବ୍ୟତିରେକ ଅଳଙ୍କାର

34. କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି 'ସମୁଦ୍ର'ର ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ ?

- A. ସିନ୍ଧୁ
- B. ଅର୍ଣ୍ଣବ
- C. ଉଷସୀ
- D. ପାରାବାର

35. 'ଅଗଣା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଶବ୍ଦ ?

- A. ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମ ଶବ୍ଦ
- B. ତତ୍ତ୍ୱବ ଶବ୍ଦ
- C. ଦେଶଜ ଶବ୍ଦ
- D. ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ

36. ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଗୋଟିଏ ପଦ ଅନ୍ୟ ପଦ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କଲେ ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- A. ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା
- B. ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା
- C. ଆସତ୍ତି
- D. ବାକ୍ୟାଂଶ

37. ଉଦାତ୍ ସିଂହ ଦେଶପାଇଁ ପ୍ରାଣବଳି ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- A. ବିବରଣାତ୍ମକ ବାକ୍ୟ
- B. ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ
- C. ବିସ୍ମୟ ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ
- D. ଅନୁଜ୍ଞା ସୂଚକ ବାକ୍ୟ

38. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ -

- A. ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ତଦ
- B. ପୂଜ୍ୟସ୍ତଦ
- C. ପୂଜାସ୍ତଦ
- D. ପୁଯାସ୍ତଦ

39. 'ଅରଣ୍ୟରୋଦନ' ରୁଚିର ସଠିକ ଅର୍ଥ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ?

- A. ଅସମ୍ଭବ କଥା
- B. ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ବିଚାର
- C. ବୃଥା ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା
- D. ଅଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଅନୁରୋଧ

40. 'ମହାନଅଟେ ରକ୍ଷି'- ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ?

- A. ସପ୍ତର୍ଷି
- B. ମହର୍ଷି
- C. ରାଜର୍ଷି
- D. ଦୂରଦର୍ଶୀ

ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆ ଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଚାରିଗୋଟି ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

ବିଶ୍ୱାସର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ନିକଟ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ହେଲା- ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ । ଆମେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାଉ- ଆମ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ । ଏହା କ'ଣ ? ଆଉ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଠାରୁ ଆମ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ କିପରି ଭିନ୍ନ ? ନିଜକୁ ଚିହ୍ନି, ନିଜ ଉପରେ ଆତ୍ମା ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବାହେଲା ଆମ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ । ଯାହାକି ଆତ୍ମଜ୍ଞାନର ଆଧାର ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ । ନିଜକୁ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଚିହ୍ନିବାକୁ ହୁଏ । ନିଜର ଶକ୍ତି ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ତଥା ଅବସ୍ଥା ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅବହତ ହେବାକୁ ହୁଏ । ତାହାପରେ ଆମ୍ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଗଢ଼ି ଉଠେ । ଆତ୍ମସ୍ଥିତି - ଆମ୍ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନୁହେଁ । କାରଣ ତାହା ଆମ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ନୁହେଁ । ମଣିଷ ନିଜକୁ ଯଥାଯଥ ଭାବରେ ଚିହ୍ନି ପାରିଲେ- ତାହା ମନରୁ ଅହଙ୍କାର ମୂଳତଃ ଅପସାରିତ ହୋଇଯିବ । ନିଜର କର୍ମ କ୍ଷମତା, ନିଜର ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତି, ନିଜର ସାମାଜିକ, ପାରିବାରିକ ସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅବହତ ରହି ପାରିଲେ ମନରୁ ଅଯଥା ଅହଙ୍କାର ଓ ଗ୍ଳାନିକୁ ଦୂରେଇ ହେବ । ସେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଆମ୍ ଜ୍ଞାନ ହିଁ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଜ୍ଞାନ । ନିଜକୁ ଜାଣିବା ହିଁ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

41. 'ବିଶ୍ୱାସ'ର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ନିକଟ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ କ'ଣ ?

- A. ଅବିଶ୍ୱାସ
- B. ସନ୍ଦେହ
- C. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ
- D. ଅପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ

42. ନିଜକୁ ଚିହ୍ନି ନିଜ ଉପରେ ଆତ୍ମା ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବା ହେଲା \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- A. ଆମ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ
- B. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ
- C. ଅଲୌକିକ ଶକ୍ତି
- D. ଦିବ୍ୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ

43. ମଣିଷ ନିଜକୁ ଠିକ୍ ଭାବରେ ଚିହ୍ନି ପାରିଲେ ତା'ମନରୁ କ'ଣ ଅପସାରିତ ହୋଇଯିବ ?

- A. ଈଶ୍ୱର ଭକ୍ତି
- B. କ୍ରୋଧ
- C. ଅହଙ୍କାର
- D. ଅବସୋସ

44. କ'ଣ ଆତ୍ମବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନୁହେଁ, କାରଣ ତାହା ଆମ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ନୁହେଁ ?

- A. ଆତ୍ମସ୍ଥିତି
- B. ଆର୍ଥିକ ସ୍ଥିତି
- C. କର୍ମ କ୍ଷମତା
- D. ପାରିବାରିକ ସ୍ଥିତି



45. କେଉଁ ଜ୍ଞାନକୁ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଜ୍ଞାନ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ?

- A. ଆତ୍ମଜ୍ଞାନ
- B. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଜ୍ଞାନ
- C. ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଜ୍ଞାନ
- D. ପାରିବାରିକ ଜ୍ଞାନ

ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆ ଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଚାରିଗୋଟି ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୩ ରେ କଳିଙ୍ଗକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ରୂପେ ଘୋଷଣା କରି ଏକ ଦୃଢ଼ ଶାସନର ମୂଳଦୁଆ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିଥିଲେ । ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୨୬୧ରେ ଅଶୋକଙ୍କ ବିଜୟ ପରେ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୩ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରାୟ ଦୁଇ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ କାଳ କଳିଙ୍ଗରେ ମଗଧର କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ ଥିଲା । ତେଣୁ କଳିଙ୍ଗର ସେହି ରାଜନୈତିକ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ତାହାର ଇତିହାସରେ ଏକ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଘଟଣା ରୂପେ ବିବେଚିତ ହୁଏ । ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ଆଧୁନିକ ଶିଶୁପାଳଗଡ଼ ଠାରେ ଯେଉଁ ନୂତନ ରାଜଧାନୀ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଥିଲେ, ତାହା କଳିଙ୍ଗନଗରୀ ରୂପେ ନାମିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସେଠାରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଦୁର୍ଗ ଓ ପ୍ରାସାଦମାନ ପ୍ରଧାନତଃ ମୃତ୍ତିକା ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ମିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ଅଭିଷେକର ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରବଳ ବାତ୍ୟା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଦୁର୍ଗ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଓ ଅଙ୍ଗାଳିକା ମାନ କେତେକାଂଶରେ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା । ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ନୂତନ ସଙ୍ଗଠିତ ରାଜ୍ୟର ଦୃଢ଼ୀକରଣରେ ମହାମେଘବାହନଙ୍କର ସମସ୍ତ ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ସମ୍ବଳ ବିନିଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ସେ ରାଜଧାନୀର ନିର୍ମାଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ବିଶେଷ ଧାନ ଦେଇ ପାରିନଥିଲେ । ଖାରବେଳ ନିଜକୁ କଳିଙ୍ଗ ରାଜବଂଶର ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ରୂପେ ହାତୀଗୁମ୍ଫା ଅଭିଲେଖରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ କଳିଙ୍ଗର ପ୍ରଥମ ଚେଦି ରାଜା ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ତାଙ୍କର ପିତାମହ । ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କ ପରେ ତାଙ୍କ ପୁତ୍ର କଳିଙ୍ଗର ରାଜା ହୋଇଥିଲେ ।

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

46. ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟପୂର୍ବ ୭୩ରେ କଳିଙ୍ଗକୁ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରବୋଲି କିଏ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଥିଲେ ?

- A. ଖାରବେଳ
- B. ମହାମେଘବାହାନ
- C. ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କ ପୁତ୍ର
- D. ଅଶୋକ

47. ମହାମେଘବାହାନ ନିର୍ମାଣ କରିଥିବା ନୂତନ ରାଜଧାନୀର ନାମ କ'ଣ ଥିଲା ?

- A. ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
- B. ଶିଶୁପାଳଗଡ଼
- C. କଳିଙ୍ଗନଗରୀ
- D. ମଗଧ

48. ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ଅଭିଷେକ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ଦୁର୍ଗ ପ୍ରାଚୀର ଓ ଅଙ୍ଗାଳିକା କିପରି ଭାଙ୍ଗି ପଡ଼ିଥିଲା ?

- A. ଶତ୍ରୁ ସୈନ୍ୟର ଆକ୍ରମଣରୁ
- B. ଅବହେଳାରୁ
- C. ମାଟିରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ
- D. ପ୍ରବଳ ବାତ୍ୟା ଯୋଗୁଁ

49. ମହାମେଘବାହାନ, ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କ'ଣ ହେବେ ?

- A. ପିତା
- B. ପିତାମହ
- C. ପ୍ରପିତାମହ
- D. ପୁତ୍ର

50. ମହାମେଘବାହାନଙ୍କ ପରେ କିଏ କଳିଙ୍ଗର ରାଜା ହୋଇଥିଲେ ?

- A. ଖାରବେଳ
- B. କଳିଙ୍ଗସେନା
- C. ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ପିତା
- D. ଖାରବେଳଙ୍କ ପୁତ୍ର

### Section-III

51. Kuchipudi is a dance form of which state.

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. Tamilnadu
- C. Karnataka
- D. Kerala

52. Which bird cannot fly.

- A. Parrot
- B. Ostrich
- C. Sparrow
- D. Hen

53. Which place is known as Tea Garden of India.

- A. Manipur
- B. Nagaland
- C. Sikkim
- D. Assam

54. What does UPS stand for.

- A. Unusual Power Supply
- B. Usual Power Supply
- C. Uninterrupted Power Supply
- D. Unhindered Power Supply

55. Teacher's day is.

- A. November 14
- B. September 5
- C. October 2
- D. August 15

56. Name the first female Indian Astronaut.

- A. P.T.Usha
- B. Kalpana Chawla
- C. Bichendri Pal
- D. Sarojini Naidu

57. How many states India have.

- A. 29
- B. 28
- C. 27
- D. 26

58. Who was the inventor of Light Bulb

- A. Albert Einstein
- B. Thomas Alva Edison
- C. Wright Brothers
- D. Graham Bell

59. Name the lightest gas.

- A. Oxygen
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Butane

60. Where is Ajanta Caves Situated

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharastra
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Odisha

61. **Who is the Father of our Nation.**
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - C. Mahatma Gandhi
  - D. B.R.Ambedkar
62. **Who invented Computer.**
- A. Albert Einstein
  - B. Charles Babbage
  - C. Steve Jobs
  - D. Mark Zuckerberg
63. **What city Statue of Liberty is in.**
- A. New Delhi
  - B. New york
  - C. Sydney
  - D. San Francisco
64. **Which is the longest river on Earth.**
- A. Amazon
  - B. Ganga
  - C. Nile
  - D. Missisipi
65. **Smallest state of India is.**
- A. Mizoram
  - B. Tripura
  - C. Nagaland
  - D. Goa
66. **Which plant grows in Deserts.**
- A. Cactus
  - B. Mango
  - C. Apple
  - D. Banana

67. A figure with 8 side is called.
- A. Pentagon
  - B. Octagon
  - C. Hexagon
  - D. Quadragon
68. Agra is situated on the bank of river
- A. Ganga
  - B. Yamuna
  - C. Saraswati
  - D. Brahmaputra
69. National Animal of India
- A. Elephant
  - B. Lion
  - C. Tiger
  - D. Deer
70. Shape of Egg is
- A. Round
  - B. Oval
  - C. Square
  - D. Rectangle
71. Cataract is a disease of
- a) Eye
  - b) Ear
  - c) Nose
  - d) Throat
72. Who wrote our National anthem.
- A. Mahatma Gandhi
  - B. Rabindranath Tagore
  - C. Sarojini Niadu
  - D. S.Radhakrishnan

73. Capital of Uttarakhand is

- A. Haridwar
- B. Rishikesh
- C. Dehradun
- D. Chandigarh

74. We get Solar energy from

- A. Earth
- B. Sun
- C. Moon
- D. Mars

75. Where does dog Live

- A. Stable
- B. House\*
- C. Kennel
- D. Nest ~

76. Who wrote Romeo and Juliet.

- A. Charles Dickens
- B. George Bernard Shaw
- C. Margaret Thatcher
- D. William Shakespeare

77. Who was George Washington ?

- A. President of India
- B. President Of America
- C. President of England
- D. President of Australia

78. Olympic games are held in every

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 10

79. Who is founder of Microsoft.

- A. Steve Jobs
- B. Bill Gates
- C. Milinda Gates
- D. Donald Trump

80. Who was popularly known as Netaji.

- A. Sardar Ballavbhai Patel
- B. Lala Lajpat Rai
- C. Binoba Bhave
- D. Subash Chandra Bose

81. If perimeter of a square is 16 what will be the square of its sides.

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 16

82. What will be the square root of 121.

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 11
- D. 21

83. If two sides of a right triangle is 3 and 4 what is its Hypotaneous.

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

84. Result of addition and multiplication of a number is same. What is the number.

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

85. What will be the probability of getting an even number in throw of a dice.
- A. 1  
B. 2  
C. 3  
D. 4
86. If ABCD is 1234, what is EFGH
- A. 6789  
B. 3456  
C. 5678  
D. 4567
87. What is the next no of the series 1,2,4
- A. 6  
B. 10  
C. 8  
D. 5
88. Rama is 12 years old and 5 years younger to Shyam. What will be their age after 2 years.
- A. 14,15  
B. 13,17  
C. 14,19  
D. 16,17
89. If  $X = 3Y - 2$ , what is the value of Y when  $X = 1$
- A. 0  
B. 4  
C. 3  
D. 1
90. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.  
1) Nation 2) Village 3) State 4) District
- A. 2,3,4,1  
B. 2,4,3,1  
C. 1,2,3,4  
D. 4,3,2,1



- 91. Who is the founder of Sikh Religion**
- A. Guru Gobind
  - B. Guru Nanak
  - C. Guru Khalsa
  - D. Guru Sardar
- 92. Who is called the Indian Napoleon**
- A. Chandragupta
  - B. Chanakya
  - C. Akbar
  - D. Samudragupta
- 93. Full form of HTTP.**
- A. Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
  - B. High Transit Text Protocol
  - C. Hyper Text Transaction Protocol
  - D. Hydro Tower Text Protocol
- 94. What is the script of Hindi Language**
- A. Sanskrit
  - B. Devnagari
  - C. Bhojpuri
  - D. Magadhi
- 95. Which planet is known as Red planet.**
- A. Pluto
  - B. Mars
  - C. Earth
  - D. Uranus
- 96. Narendra Modi was Chief minister of which state ?**
- A. Gujarat
  - B. Rajasthan
  - C. Uttarakhand
  - D. Punjab

97. What does CPU stand for.

- A. Central Propulsion Unit
- B. Central Periphery Unit
- C. Central Processing Unit
- D. Central propagating Unit

98. Which is the largest bone of Human Body

- A. Femur
- B. Tibia
- C. Humerus
- D. Scapula

99. Name the biggest planet in Solar System

- A. Saturn
- B. Jupiter
- C. Earth
- D. Mercury

100. Who gave the slogan do or die.

- A. Subash Bose
- B. Sardar Patel
- C. Lajpat Rai
- D. Mahatma Gandhi