

# ALL ODISHA 41,000 COMBO PYQ

## E- Book (PDF)

### All Odisha Exam Previous Year Chapter Wise Question

[Exam- OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, Police SI / Constable, Battalion, Fireman, Jail Warder, B.ED, RHT, CT, OSSTET, OAVS, OTET, OSSSC (PEO, RI, ARI, JA, LSI, OFDC, Group C)]

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### Features Of "All" Chapter Wise COMBO PYQ

Subjects	PYQ	PYQ TEST
English	5,532	
Math	5,565	
Odia	4,409	184
Computer	2,577	
Reasoning	4,181	
Pedagogy	3,391	
GK	15,667	
Grand Total	41,322	
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Contact / WhtsAp	8596976190	



All These Questions Have Been Updated To This E-Book

OSSSC Previous Year Questions (PYQ)		
Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OSSSC RI	2015, 2021
2	OSSSC PEO & JA	2023
3	OSSSC CRE (ARI, AMIN, SFS, FG, EXCISE CONSTABLE)	2022
4	OSSSC JUNIOR CLERK	2015, 2017, 2018
5	OSSSC LSI	2021
6	OSSSC ICDS Supervisor	2016
7	OSSSC Excise Constable	2014, 2019
8	OSSSC VAW	2016
9	OSSSC Jr. Stenographer	2015
10	OSSSC Laboratory Technician	2021
11	OSSSC MPHWH	2023
12	OSSSC Nursing	2020, 2023
13	OSSSC SFS	2016
14	OSSSC Pharmacist	2020
15	OSSSC Radiographer	2020



## OSSC Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OSSC Assistant Sub-Inspector	2022
2	OSSC Accountant	2022
3	OSSC AMIN	2023 Pre & Mains
4	OSSC BSSO	2022 (All 18 Shifts)
5	OSSC CGL	2022 (All 18 Shifts) , 2023
6	OSSC CHSL	2023
7	OSSC CPGL	2023
8	OSSC CTS	2023
9	OSSC ESI	2023
10	OSSC GPEO	2015
11	OSSC Investigator	2022 (All 3 Shifts)
12	OSSC WEO	2022
13	OSSC JEA	2022 (All 16 Shifts)
14	OSSC Junior Assistant	2022 (All 10 Shifts)
15	OSSC Junior Clerk	2022
16	OSSC SCEW	2022 (All 5 Shifts)
17	OSSC SFS	2016
18	OSSC Specialist	2023
19	OSSC Stenographer	2023, 2024
20	OSSC Supply Inspector	2017
21	OSSC WEO	2022 (All 21 Shifts)



**Odisha Police & Defence Previous Year Questions (PYQ)**

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	Odisha Battalion / OSAP	2017
2	Odisha Police Constable	2011, 2012, 2013, 2018, 2023
3	Odisha Fireman	2023
4	Odisha Jail Warder	2022 (All 18 Shifts)
5	OPRB SI Police	2016, 2017, 2019, 2022 (All 11 Shifts), 2023
6	OSSC Excise SI	2021 (All 9 Shifts), 2022
7	OSSC Traffic Constable	2022 (All 6 Shifts)
8	OSSC Traffic SI	2022 (All 4 Shifts)

**OPSC Previous Year Questions (PYQ)**

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OPSC ASO	2014, 2015, 2019, 2022
2	OPSC OMAS	2019, 2023
3	OPSC OAS	Only Odisha GK Taken From All Previous Year Preliminary Exams
4	OPSC Assistant Director Of Fatory & Boiler	2023 Pre (Only Odisha GK Taken)
5	OPSC Asst Director Handicraft	2023 Pre (Only Odisha GK Taken)

**Odisha High Court Previous Year Questions (PYQ)**

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OHC ASO	2021, 2023, 2023 (ST Special)

**Odisha Forest Development Corporation Previous Year Questions (PYQ)**

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	OFDC Field Assistant	2021

Odisha Teaching Exams Previous Year Questions (PYQ)		
Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year
1	CT	2018 (All 23 Shifts)
		2019 (All 24 Shifts)
		2020 (All 20 Shifts)
		2023 (All 11 Shifts)
2	OTET	2022
3	JT	2023 (All 14 Shifts)
4	<b>B.ED Entrance Exam</b>	
	ARTS & SCIENCE	2018 (All 11 Shifts)
		2019 (All 15 Shifts)
		2020 (All 13 Shifts)
		2021 (All 15 Shifts)
		2022
		2023
6	OSSTET (ARTS, CBZ & PCM)	2018, 2019, 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> ), 2021 (2 <sup>nd</sup> ), 2022, 2024
7	<b>RHT / High School Teacher</b>	
	➤ RHT ARTS	2019
		2021 (All 3 Shifts)
		2022 (All 6 Shifts)
		2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
		2023 Mains
	➤ RHT CBZ	2019
		2021
		2022 (All 3 Shifts)
		2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
		2023 Mains
	➤ RHT PCM	2019 (All 2 Shifts)
		2021 (All 2 Shifts)
		2022 (All 4 Shifts)
		2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
	2023 Mains	
8	<b>OAVS</b>	
	OAVS TGT ODIA	2018, 2019, 2021
	OAVS TGT ENGLISH	2019
	OAVS TGT SOCIAL STUDIES	2019, 2021, 2023
	OAVS TGT SCIENCE	2019, 2021
	OAVS TGT MATH	2019, 2023

# COMBO - ଓଡ଼ିଶା

ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

41,000- PYQ

184 - Odia TEST

ପୂର୍ବ 10 ବର୍ଷର OSSSC, OSSC,  
OPSC, ଯୋଲିସ, CT, B.ED

GK, ODIA, ENGLISH, MATH,  
COMPUTER, Reasoning, Pedagogy

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# ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ- ALL PYQ

## PYQ E- Book & TEST

All Odisha Exam Previous Year Chapter Wise Question

[Exam- OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, POLICE, B.ED, JT, RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET, OSSSC (PEO, RI, ARI & Other) & Other

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Features Of "Odia Grammar" Chapter Wise PYQ E-Book & PYQ TEST

Total PYQ	4.409
Total PYQ TEST	184
Total Topic	30
Best For	All Odisha Exam- OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, POLICE, B.ED, JT, RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET, OSSSC (PEO, RI, ARI & Other) & Other
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## ଓଡ଼ିଆ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ

ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

**4,409- PYQ**

**184 - TEST**

OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, POLICE, B.ED, JT, RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET, OSSSC (PEO, RI, ARI & Other) & Other

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## COMBO - ଓଡ଼ିଶା

**32,000- PYQ**

ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

ପୂର୍ବ 5 ବର୍ଷର OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, ପୋଲିସ୍, CT, B.ED, ଅନ୍ୟ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

GK, ODIA, ENGLISH, , MATH, COMPUTER, Reasoning, Pedagogy



Sl. No.	Topic	No. Of PYQ	No. Of PYQ TEST
1	ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ, ବିଶେଷଣ, ସର୍ବନାମ	318	17
2	ଶବ୍ଦ (ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦ, ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦ)	232	11
3	ପ୍ରତି ଶବ୍ଦ	269	15
4	ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ	203	11
5	ରୁଚି ଏବଂ ଲୋକବାଣୀ	220	12
6	ଶବ୍ଦ (ଦେଶଜ ,ବୈଦେଶିକ)	121	7
7	ଗଦ୍ୟ	698	
8	Translation	428	21
9	କ୍ରିୟା, କାଳ	151	8
10	କବିତା, ଗଳ୍ପ, ଉପନ୍ୟାସ, ରଚନା, କବି, ଲେଖକ ଏବଂ ରଚୟିତା	144	
11	ସମାସ	119	6
12	ପଦ୍ୟ	94	
13	ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ	132	7
14	ଅବ୍ୟୟ	62	3
15	ବିରାମ ଚିହ୍ନ	17	1
16	ଧାତୁ ଏବଂ ଉପସର୍ଗ	134	7
17	ବାକ୍ୟ ଓ ବାକ୍ୟ ର ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିନ୍ୟାସ	143	7
18	ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ	109	5
19	Miscellaneous	175	8
20	ବିଭକ୍ତି	129	10
21	ଧ୍ୱନି ଏବଂ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳା	161	9
22	ଶବ୍ଦ (Mix)	75	4
23	ଛନ୍ଦ ଏବଂ ଅଳଙ୍କାର	35	2
24	କାରକ	57	3
25	କର୍ତ୍ତା ଏବଂ କର୍ମ	13	1
26	ଲିଙ୍ଗ	30	2
27	ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ	65	3
28	ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର	47	2
29	ବଚନ	11	1
30	ଭିନ୍ନ ଶବ୍ଦ	17	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,409</b>	<b>184</b>



## Topic- ଶବ୍ଦ (ଶୁଦ୍ଧ & ଅଶୁଦ୍ଧ)

1- ଠିକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

[OPSC ASO 2022]

[OSSTET 2022]

[Odisha B.Ed Entrance 2015]

[OSSC JEA 2022]

[OSSTET 2021 2nd]

(A) ଓତଃପୋତ

(B) ଓତଃପ୍ରେତ

(C) ଓତର୍ପୋତ

(D) ଓତପ୍ରେତ

Ans- D



2- ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ(ଉତ୍ତର) ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

[ASO- OPSC 2019]

[OSSC CGL 2022]

[OPSC ASO 2022]

[OSSC JEA 2022]

[OSSSC RI 2015]

- (A) ଅନିର୍ବାଣ୍ୟ
- (B) ଅନୀର୍ବାଣ୍ୟ
- (C) ଅନିବାଣ୍ୟ
- (D) ଅନୀବାଣ୍ୟ

Ans- C

3- ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

[OPSC ASO 2022]

[Odisha B.Ed Entrance 2014]

[OSSC CGL 2022]

[OSSSC VAW 2016]

- (A) ଦୂରବସ୍ତା
- (B) ଦୂରାବସ୍ତା
- (C) ଦୂରବସ୍ଥା
- (D) ଦୂରାବସ୍ଥା

Ans- C



4- ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁଟି ବାଛି

[Odisha B.Ed Entrance 2017]

[OSSTET 2019]

[OPSC ASO 2022]

[Odisha Fireman 2023]

(a) ପୂଜ୍ୟସ୍ତବ

(b) ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ତବ

(c) ପୂଜୋତ୍ସବ

(d) ପୂଜାସ୍ତବ

Ans- D

5- କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ ?

[Odisha B.Ed Entrance 2015]

[OSSC SCEW 2022]

[OSSC Excise Police SI 2021]

[OSSC JEA 2022]

(a) ଯାନବାହାନ

(b) ଯାନବାହନ

(c) ଜାନବାହାନ

(d) ଜାନବାହନ

Ans- B



6- ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ - ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ?

[OSSC CGL 2022]

[OSSC Excise Police SI 2021]

[OSSC SCEW 2022]

- (A) ଶଷିଭୂଷଣ
- (B) ଶଶିଭୂଷଣ
- (C) ଶଶୀଭୂଷଣ
- (D) ଶଶିଭୂଷଣ

Ans- D

7- କେଉଁଟି ସଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ ନିରୂପଣ କର।

[Odisha CT Entrance 2018]

[OPSC ASO 2022]

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022]

- A) ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ
- B) ସର୍ବଜନୀନ
- C) ସାର୍ବଜନିନ
- D) ସର୍ବଜନିନ

Ans- A



8- ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦ ଦୁଇଟିକୁ ବାଛ ।

[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]

[Odisha B.Ed Entrance 2015]

[OSSTET 2019]

- (A) ଶିକାର, ଶିକ୍ଷୟତ୍ରୀ
- (B) ଶିକାର, ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀ
- (C) ଶୀକାର, ଶିକ୍ଷୟତ୍ରୀ
- (D) ଶୀକାର, ଶିକ୍ଷୟିତ୍ରୀ

Ans- B

9- ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଠିକ - ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ?

[Odisha Police ASI 2022]

[OPSC ASO 2022]

[Odisha District Police Constable 2013]

- (A) ଆଶ୍ରୀବାଦ
- (B) ଆଶିର୍ବାଦ
- (C) ଆଶ୍ରୀବାଦ
- (D) ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ

Ans- D



10- ଠିକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନାଇ ଦିଅ ।

[OSSC Excise Police SI 2021]

[OSSC JEA 2022]

(A) ଜାତ୍ୟଭୀମାନ

(B) ଜାତ୍ୟଭିମାନୀ

(C) ଜାତ୍ୟଭିମାନୀ

(D) ଯାତ୍ୟଭିମାନ

Ans- B

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# ALL ODISHA EXAM GK PYQ

## E- Book (PDF)

### All Odisha Exam Previous Year Chapter Wise GK Question & Answer With EXPLANATION

[Exam- OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, Police SI /Constable, Battalion, Jail  
Warder, B.ED, RHT, CT, OSSTET, OAVS, OTET (RI, ARI, JA, LSI,  
OFDC, Group C)]

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### Features Of "GK" Chapter Wise PYQ E-Book

Total PYQ	15,667+
Total Topic	95
Language	Odia & English
<b>Explanation</b>	Odia & English Language
Best For	<b>All Odisha Exam-</b> OSSSC , OSSC , OPSC, Police SI /Constable, Jail Warder, Battalion, Fireman, B.ED, JT, RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET & Other
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**GK- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର**  
ସମସ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ  
**15,667- 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

**COMBO - ଓଡ଼ିଶା**  
ପୂର୍ବ ବର୍ଷ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ  
**41,000- PYQ**  
**184 - Odia TEST**  
ପୂର୍ବ 10 ବର୍ଷର OSSSC, OSSC,  
OPSC, ପୋଲିସ୍, CT, B.ED  
GK, ODIA, ENGLISH, MATH,  
COMPUTER, Reasoning, Pedagogy

	<b>Geography</b>	<b>No. Of MCQ</b>
1	Census	31
2	Climate & Weather	72
3	Crops & Vegetation	77
4	Lake	79
5	Environment & Ecology	100
6	Forest	86
7	Longitude & Latitude	166
8	Miscellaneous	538
9	Mountains	199
10	National Park & Other Projects	140
11	Resource Of Energy	50
12	Rivers	372
13	Rock & Minerals	112
14	Sea, Ocean, Coastal Area	88
15	Soil	62
16	The Earth & the Universe	241
17	Time Zone	48
18	Dam & Port	19
19	MAP	23
20	Physiography	10
21	Producer & Production	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,525</b>



	<b>History</b>	<b>No. Of MCQ</b>
1	Ancient India	401
2	Medieval India	264
3	Modern History	1157
4	World History	130
5	National Congress	45
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,997</b>

	<b>Polity</b>	<b>No. Of MCQ</b>
1	Act & Amendments	71
2	Article	243
3	Fundamental Rights & Duties	144
4	Judiciary (Supreme & High Court )	161
5	Miscellaneous	193
6	Panchayat Raj System	51
7	Parliament, Lok , Rajya, Bidhana Sabha	404
8	Preamble, Parts and Schedules of Constitution	490
9	President & Governor	162
10	Election	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,957</b>

	<b>Statics GK</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	<b>Books</b>	<b>99</b>
2	<b>Culture, Festival, Dance &amp; Language</b>	<b>108</b>
3	<b>First, Last, Largest, Smallest, Longest, Shortest</b>	<b>208</b>
4	<b>Important Dates</b>	<b>91</b>
5	<b>Rank, Index, Report</b>	<b>62</b>
6	<b>Invention &amp; Discovery</b>	<b>23</b>
7	<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>452</b>
8	<b>Capital, Headquarter, Organizations &amp; Institutions</b>	<b>377</b>
9	<b>Prizes &amp; Awards</b>	<b>98</b>
10	<b>Sport</b>	<b>134</b>
11	<b>Fact Of Indian State</b>	<b>76</b>
12	<b>Full Form</b>	<b>33</b>
13	<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,771</b>

	<b>Odisha GK</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	<b>Odisha Geography &amp; Odisha Static GK</b>	<b>452</b>
2	<b>Odisha History</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>704</b>

	<b>Biology</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	Cell Division	40
2	Cell- Structure & Function	252
3	Diseases	144
4	Diversity In Living World	208
5	Ecology & Ecosystem	209
6	Genetics	60
7	Human Physiology	280
8	Micro Organism	95
9	Miscellaneous	60
10	Nutrition	28
11	Plant Morphology Physiology	424
12	Reproduction System	54
13	Tissue	21
14	Vitamin	33
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,968</b>

	<b>Chemistry</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	Acid Base & Salt	164
2	Atmosphere	47
3	Carbon & Its Compound	29
4	Chemical Bond	50
5	Chemical Reaction & Equation	265
6	Chemistry In Every Day Life	76
7	Electro Chemistry	29
8	Extraction Of Solid	23
9	Gaseous State	68
10	Hydro-Carbon Compound	135
11	Metal & Non-Metal	114
12	Miscellaneous	43
13	Periodic Table	85
14	Solution And Colloids	29
15	State Of Matter	135
16	Structure Of Atom	222
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,514</b>

	<b>Physics</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	Electricity, Current & Magnetic Field	162
2	Force, Work, Energy, Power	203
3	Heat & Temperature (Thermodynamics)	54
4	Light	110
5	Magnet	21
6	Miscellaneous	228
7	Motion (Distance, Velocity & Accelaration)	213
8	Physics New PYQ	65
9	Renewable Energy	6
10	Sound	64
11	Unit & Formula	89
12	Wave	50
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,265</b>

	<b>Other GK</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	Current Affairs	1413
2	Economics	553

	<b>All Subject</b>	<b>No. Of PYQ</b>
1	<b>Geography</b>	<b>2525</b>
2	<b>History</b>	<b>1997</b>
3	<b>Polity</b>	<b>1957</b>
4	<b>Statics GK</b>	<b>1771</b>
5	<b>Odisha GK</b>	<b>704</b>
6	<b>Biology</b>	<b>1968</b>
7	<b>Chemistry</b>	<b>1514</b>
8	<b>Physics</b>	<b>1265</b>
9	<b>Current Affairs</b>	<b>1413</b>
10	<b>Economics</b>	<b>553</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,667</b>

## Topic Name - Odisha Geography

1- Select the States through which the river Mahanadi flows.

ଯେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ମହାନଦୀ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେଉଛି ତାହା ଚୟନ କରନ୍ତୁ

- [A] Odisha and Jharkhand
- [B] Odisha and Chhattisgarh
- [C] Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- [D] Odisha, Telangana and Chhattisgarh

[Odisha District Police Constable 2023]

Ans- B

The Mahanadi is a major river in India that flows through the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha. It is one of the longest rivers in India, with a total length of approximately **858 kilometers**. The river originates in the **Dhamtari district of Chhattisgarh** and flows in a southeast direction before entering Odisha. In Odisha, the Mahanadi passes through several districts, including **Sambalpur, Cuttack, and Puri**, before finally emptying into the **Bay of Bengal near Paradip**.

ମହାନଦୀ ଭାରତର ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ନଦୀ ଯାହା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ଦେଇ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହା ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଲମ୍ବା ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନ୍ୟତମ, ଯାହାର ମୋଟ ଲମ୍ବା ପ୍ରାୟ ୮୫୮ କିଲୋମିଟର ଅଟେ । ଏହି ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ଧମତାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରୁ ବାହାରି ଦକ୍ଷିଣ-ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର, କଟକ ଓ ପୁରୀ ସମେତ ଅନେକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦେଇ ମହାନଦୀ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଶେଷରେ ପାରାଦୀପ ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ମିଶିଛି ।

**2- Which type of climate does Odisha enjoy?****- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଜଳବାୟୁ ରହିଛି?**

- (A) Tropical  
 (B) Temperate  
 (C) Equatorial  
 (D) Tundra

**[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]****Ans- A**

Odisha enjoys a **tropical climate**. The state experiences hot and humid weather for most of the year. Summers are typically hot with temperatures reaching high levels, while winters are mild and pleasant. The state also receives a significant amount of rainfall during the monsoon season, which extends from **June to September**. The tropical climate of Odisha supports the growth of diverse flora and fauna in the region.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମମଣ୍ଡଳୀୟ ଜଳବାୟୁ ରହିଛି । ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ବର୍ଷର ଅଧିକାଂଶ ସମୟରେ ଗରମ ଓ ଆର୍ଦ୍ର ପାଗ ଅନୁଭୂତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମଋତୁ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଗରମ ହେବା ସହ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ଉଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ତରରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ଶୀତ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ଆନନ୍ଦଦାୟକ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଜୁନ୍- ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲିଥିବା ମୌସୁମୀ ଋତୁରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପରିମାଣର ବର୍ଷା ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଗ୍ରୀଷ୍ମମଣ୍ଡଳୀୟ ଜଳବାୟୁ ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦ ଓ ଜୀବଜନ୍ତୁଙ୍କ ବିକାଶକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରିଥାଏ ।



### 3- Which state is to the West of Odisha?

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପଶ୍ଚିମରେ କେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଅଛି?

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. Goa
- D. None of these

[Odisha Jail Warder 2022]

Ans- B

1. **West Bengal:** Odisha shares its border with the state of West Bengal to the northeast.
2. **Jharkhand:** To the north and northwest of Odisha, it is bordered by the state of Jharkhand.
3. **Chhattisgarh:** Odisha shares its western border with the state of Chhattisgarh.
4. **Andhra Pradesh:** To the south of Odisha, it is bordered by the state of Andhra Pradesh.

1. ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗ: ଉତ୍ତର-ପୂର୍ବରେ ପଶ୍ଚିମବଙ୍ଗ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସହ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୀମା ରହିଛି।
2. ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଉତ୍ତର ଓ ଉତ୍ତର-ପଶ୍ଚିମ ଦିଗରେ ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡ ରାଜ୍ୟର ସୀମାନ୍ତରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ।
3. ଛତିଶଗଡ଼: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପଶ୍ଚିମ ସୀମା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସହ ରହିଛି।
4. ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶ: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଦକ୍ଷିଣଦିଗରେ ଆନ୍ଧ୍ରପ୍ରଦେଶ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୀମାନ୍ତରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ।

#### 4. Budhabalanga River flows through which districts of Odisha?

. ବୁଢ଼ାବଳଙ୍ଗା ନଦୀ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦେଇ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେଉଛି?

- A) Mayurbhanj and Balasore
- B) Koraput and Nabarangpur
- C) Nayagarh and Puri
- D) Bolangir and Bargarh

[Odisha Battalion 2017]

Ans- A

It originates from the **Similipal Hills** in the **Mayurbhanj district** of Odisha and flows in a northeast direction. It flows in Mayurbhanj district and **Balasore** district and finally empties into the Bay of Bengal near **Balaramgadi village of Balasore** district. The river travels a total length of 175 Km.

ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ପାହାଡ଼ରୁ ବାହାରି ଉତ୍ତର-ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହା ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଓ ବାଲେଶ୍ଵର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଶେଷରେ ବାଲେଶ୍ଵର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ବଳରାମଗଡ଼ି ଗାଁ ନିକଟରେ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ମିଶିଛି । ଏହି ନଦୀର ସମୁଦାୟ ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ୧୭୫ କିଲୋମିଟର ।

5- Which of the following is the most Urbanised district of Odisha as per the 2011 Census?

- 2011 ଜନଗଣନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ନଗରୀକୃତ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଅଟେ?

- (A) Khordha
- (B) Angul
- (C) Jharsuguda
- (D) Kandhamal

[OSSC BSSO 2022]

Ans- A

According to the 2011 Census, the most urbanized district in Odisha is Khordha.

1. **Population:** The total population of Odisha in 2011 was approximately **41.9 million**, making it the **11th most populous** state in India.
2. **Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate in Odisha was **72.87%** in 2011, reflecting the percentage of the population aged seven years and above who can read and write with understanding.
3. **Sex Ratio:** The sex ratio in Odisha was **978** females per 1000 males in 2011, indicating a slight imbalance in favor of males.
4. **Urbanization:** The urban population of Odisha was 16.59 million, accounting for about 16% of the total population of the state.
5. **Scheduled Tribes:** Odisha has a significant tribal population. In 2011, the state had a total of 62 recognized Scheduled Tribes.

୨୦୧୧ ଜନଗଣନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ନଗରୀକରଣ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ହେଉଛି ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ।

1. ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା: ୨୦୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୋଟ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ପ୍ରାୟ ୪୧.୯ ନିୟୁତ ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ଭାରତର ୧୧ତମ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଜନବହୁଳ ରାଜ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ।
2. ସାକ୍ଷରତା ହାର: ୨୦୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ସାକ୍ଷରତା ହାର ୭୨.୮୭% ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ସାତ ବର୍ଷ କିମ୍ବା ତା'ଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ବୟସର ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରତିଶତକୁ ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ କରେ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ବୁଝାମଣା ସହିତ ପଢ଼ିବା ଏବଂ ଲେଖିପାରିବେ ।
3. ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅନୁପାତ: ୨୦୧୧ରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅନୁପାତ ପ୍ରତି ୧୦୦୦ ପୁରୁଷରେ ୯୭୮ ମହିଳା ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ସପକ୍ଷରେ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଅସନ୍ତୁଳନକୁ ସୂଚାଉଛି ।
4. ସହରୀକରଣ: ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସହରାଞ୍ଚଳ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ୧୭.୫୯ ନିୟୁତ ଥିଲା, ଯାହା ରାଜ୍ୟର ମୋଟ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୭% ଅଟେ ।
5. ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି: ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ବହୁ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ୨୦୧୧ ମସିହାରେ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ମୋଟ ୨୨ଟି ସ୍ୱୀକୃତିପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜନଜାତି ଥିଲେ ।

**6- Which district of Odisha is the largest producer of rice?**

- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ଚାଉଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦନକାରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲା?

- (A) Koraput
- (B) Bolangir
- (C) Bargarh
- (D) Cuttack

**[OSSSC Livestock Inspector 2021]**

**Ans- C**

**Bargarh** district produced **2.2 million tonnes** of rice in **2020-21**, accounting for about **30%** of the total rice production in Odisha. The Attabira block in Bargarh district is known as the "**Rice Bowl Of Odisha**" due to its high productivity of rice.

୨୦୨୦-୨୧ରେ ବରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ୨୨ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟନ୍ ଚାଉଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦନ ହୋଇଥିଲା, ଯାହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୋଟ ଚାଉଳ ଉତ୍ପାଦନର ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୦ ପ୍ରତିଶତ। ବରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଅତାବିରା ବ୍ଲକରେ ଚାଉଳର ଉତ୍ପାଦକତା ଅଧିକ ଥିବାରୁ ଏହାକୁ "ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଚାଉଳ ବାଟି" ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ।

**7- Which of the following is the highest waterfall in Odisha?**

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ ?

- (A) Barehipani Waterfalls
- (B) Sanaghagara Waterfalls
- (C) Kalhatti Waterfalls
- (D) Hatipathar Waterfalls

**[OSSC WEO Exam 2022]**

**Ans- A**

The answer is (A). **Barehipani Waterfalls** is the highest waterfall in Odisha, with a height of **400 meters** (1,312 feet). It is located in the Simlipal National Park in Mayurbhanj district.

- **Sanaghagara** Waterfalls (300 meters / 984 feet) - Located in the Deogarh district.
- **Kalhatti** Waterfalls (250 meters / 820 feet) - Located in the Sundargarh district.
- **Hatipathar** Waterfalls (150 meters / 492 feet) - Located in the Rayagada district.

ଏହାର ଉତ୍ତର ହେଉଛି (ଏ)। ୪୦୦ ମିଟର (୧୩୧୨ ଫୁଟ) ଉଚ୍ଚତା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବରେହିପାଣି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ । ଏହା ମୟୂରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଶିମିଳିପାଳ ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟାନରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।

- ସାନଘାଗରା ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ (୩୦୦ ମିଟର/ ୯୮୪ ଫୁଟ) - ଦେବଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- କଲହଟି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ (୨୫୦ ମିଟର/ ୮୨୦ ଫୁଟ) - ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- ହାତୀପଥର ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ (୧୫୦ ମିଟର/ ୪୯୨ ଫୁଟ) - ରାୟଗଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।

**8- Originating from Chhotanagpur plateau, the Brahmani enters Odisha in which district '?**

- ଛୋଟନାଗପୁର ମାଳଭୂମିରୁ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଛି'?

- (A) Sundargarh  
(B) Bargarh  
(C) Keonjhar  
(D) Sambalpur

**[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]**

**Ans- A**

The **Brahmani River** originates from the **Chhotanagpur Plateau** in **Jharkhand** and enters Odisha in the **Sundargarh district**. It is the **second-longest river** in Odisha after the **Mahanadi River**. The Brahmani River flows through the districts of **Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Dhenkanal, Cuttack, Jajpur, and Kendrapara** before finally emptying into the **Bay of Bengal**.

Some of the important waterfalls on the Brahmani River:-

- Joranda Falls - Located in the Sundargarh district
- Rengali Falls - Located in the Angul district
- Dhauli Falls - Located in the Cuttack district
- Hussain Sagar Falls - Located in the Kendrapara district

ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀ ଝାଡ଼ଖଣ୍ଡର ଛୋଟନାଗପୁର ମାଳଭୂମିରୁ ବାହାରି ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଥାଏ। ମହାନଦୀ ପରେ ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଦୀର୍ଘତମ ନଦୀ । ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼, ଦେବଗଡ଼, ଅନୁଗୁଳ, ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ, କଟକ, ଯାଜପୁର ଓ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରାପଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦେଇ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ଶେଷରେ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ମିଶିଛି।

ବ୍ରାହ୍ମଣୀ ନଦୀର କେତେକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ:-

- ଯୋରନ୍ଦା ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ
- ରେଙ୍ଗାଲି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ
- ଧଉଳି ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ
- ହୁସେନ ସାଗର ଜଳପ୍ରପାତ - କେନ୍ଦ୍ରାପଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ

9- In which district of Odisha the Hot Spring Atri is located?

- ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ହଟ୍ ସ୍ପ୍ରିଂ ଅତ୍ରି ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

(A) Nayagarh

(B) Khurda

(C) Ganjam

(D) Cuttack

[OSSC Excise SI]

Ans- B

Hot Spring **Atri** is located in the **Khordha** district of Odisha, about 15 kilometers west of the district headquarters town of **Khurda**. The spring is a popular tourist destination and is known for its hot water, which is said to have medicinal properties. The water temperature of the spring is around 57 degrees Celsius (134 degrees Fahrenheit).

ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସଦର ମହକୁମା ଠାରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ କିଲୋମିଟର ପଶ୍ଚିମରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ହଟ୍ ସ୍ପ୍ରିଂ ଅତ୍ରି ଅବସ୍ଥିତ । ବସନ୍ତ ଏକ ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନସ୍ଥଳୀ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଗରମ ପାଣି ପାଇଁ ଜଣାଶୁଣା, ଯାହାର ଔଷଧୀୟ ଗୁଣ ଅଛି ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ । ବସନ୍ତ ରତ୍ନର ଜଳ ତାପମାତ୍ରା ପାଖାପାଖି ୫୭ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ସେଲସିୟସ (୧୩୪ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ଫାରେନହାଇଟ୍ ) ଅଟେ ।



10- Which of the following is the highest peak in the state of Odisha?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ?

- (A) Malayagiri
- (B) Mahendragiri
- (C) Deomali
- (D) Turia Konda

[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]

Ans- C

The highest peak in Odisha is **Deomali**, which has an elevation of **1,672** meters (5,485 feet). It is located in the Koraput district of Odisha, and is part of the Eastern Ghats mountain range. Here are some other high peaks in Odisha :-

- Mahendragiri - 1,501 meters (4,925 feet)
- Turia Konda - 1,562 meters (5,123 feet)
- Sinkaram - 1,620 meters (5,314 feet)
- Golikoda - 1,617 meters (5,307 feet)
- Yendrika - 1,582 meters (5,187 feet)

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ହେଉଛି ଦେଓମାଳି, ଯାହାର ଉଚ୍ଚତା ୧,୭୭୨ ମିଟର (୫,୮୧୫ ଫୁଟ) ଅଟେ । ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବ ଘାଟ ପର୍ବତମାଳାର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ଅଟେ ।

ନୀଚ୍ଚତା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଆଉ କେତେକ ଉଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ( )

- ମହେନ୍ଦ୍ରଗିରି - ୧୫୦୧ ମିଟର (୪୯୨୫ ଫୁଟ)
- ତୁରିଆ କୋଣ୍ଡା - ୧,୫୭୨ ମିଟର (୫,୧୨୩ ଫୁଟ)
- ସିଙ୍କରାମ - ୧,୨୨୦ ମିଟର (୫,୩୧୪ ଫୁଟ)
- ଗୋଲିକୋଡା - ୧,୨୧୭ ମିଟର (୫,୩୦୭ ଫୁଟ)
- ଯେନ୍ତାଇ - ୧,୫୮୨ ମିଟର (୫,୧୮୭ ଫୁଟ)

## 11- Why is Chilika Lake called a Lagoon?

- ଚିଲିକା ହ୍ରଦକୁ କାହିଁକି ଲାଗୁନ୍ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- (A) It is formed due to damming of sections of river channels.
- (B) It is formed due to flowing in of rain water into local depressions.
- (C) It is produced due to erosional and depositional action of waves in the coastal regions.
- (D) It is formed by remnants of ancient ocean and sea areas.

**[OPSC ASO Exam 2019]**

**Ans- C**

- **Chilika** Lake is the largest brackish water lagoon in India and the second largest in the world. It is located in the **Puri, Khurda, and Ganjam** districts of Odisha.
- Chilika Lake is a Ramsar wetland of international importance. It was declared a **National Park in 1981** and a **biosphere reserve in 1989**.
- The lake has a maximum length of **64.3 km** (40.0 mi), a maximum width of **25.6 km** (15.9 mi), and a maximum depth of **4.2 m** (13.8 ft).

- ଚିଲିକା ହ୍ରଦ ହେଉଛି ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ଲୁଣା ଜଳ ପ୍ରବାହ ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ବୃହତ୍ତମ ହ୍ରଦ । ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପୁରୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା ଓ ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- ଚିଲିକା ହ୍ରଦ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ସ୍ତରରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଏକ ରାମସାର ଆର୍ଦ୍ରଭୂମି । ୧୯୮୧ମସିହାରେ ଏହାକୁ ଜାତୀୟ ଉଦ୍ୟାନ ଓ ୧୯୮୯ମସିହାରେ ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଭାବେ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।
- ହ୍ରଦର ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଲମ୍ବ ୬୪.୩ କିଲୋମିଟର (୪୦.୦ ମାଇଲ), ସର୍ବାଧିକ ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ୨୫.୬ କିଲୋମିଟର (୧୫.୯ ମାଇଲ) ଏବଂ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଗଭୀରତା ୪.୨ ମିଟର (୧୩.୮ ଫୁଟ) ରହିଛି ।

## 12- Which of the following statement is/are TRUE?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିବୃତ୍ତି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସତ୍ୟ ଅଟେ/ ଅଟେ?

**A. The highest mountain peak in the state of Odisha is Deomali**

**B. Deomali is situated in Malkangiri district**

**A. ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ପର୍ବତ ଶିଖର ହେଉଛି ଦେଓମାଳି**

**B. ଦେଓମାଳି ମାଲକାନଗିରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।**

A) Statement A is False and B is True

B) Both the statements A and B are False

C) Both the statements A and B are True

D) Statement A is True and B is False

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 Exam]

Ans- D

The highest peak in Odisha is **Deomali**, It is located in the Koraput district of Odisha, and is part of the **Eastern Ghats** mountain range.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଶିଖର ହେଉଛି ଦେଓମାଳି, ଏହା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କୋରାପୁଟ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏବଂ ପୂର୍ବ ଘାଟ ପର୍ବତମାଳାର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ଅଟେ ।

13- Satkosia Gorge wildlife sanctuary is situated in which of the following districts of Odisha?

- ସାତକୋଶିଆ ବନ୍ୟପ୍ରାଣୀ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

(A) Angul

(B) Khordha

(C) Sambalpur

(D) Ganjam

[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2018]

Ans- A

- **Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary** is located in the **Angul and Nayagarh districts of Odisha, India.**
- It is a **988.30 km<sup>2</sup>** (381.5 sq mi) protected area that was designated as a **tiger reserve in 2007.**
- The sanctuary is home to a variety of wildlife, including tigers, elephants, leopards, sloth bears, crocodiles, and a number of bird species.
- The sanctuary is also home to the Satkosia Gorge, which is a 22 km (14 mi) long gorge carved by the Mahanadi River.

- ସାତକୋଶିଆ ବନ୍ୟପ୍ରାଣୀ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଅନୁଗୁଳ ଓ ନୟାଗଡ଼ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ।
- ଏହା ଏକ ୯୮୮.୩୦ ବର୍ଗ କିଲୋମିଟର (୩୮୧.୫ ବର୍ଗ ମାଇଲ) ସଂରକ୍ଷିତ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ଯାହାକୁ ୨୦୦୭ ରେ ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା ।
- ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟରେ ବାଘ, ହାତୀ, ଚିତାବାଘ, ଭାଲୁ, କୁମ୍ଭୀର ଓ ଅନେକ ପ୍ରଜାତିର ପକ୍ଷୀ ରହିଛନ୍ତି ।
- ଏହି ଅଭୟାରଣ୍ୟରେ ସାତକୋଶିଆ ଘାଟି ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିଛି, ଯାହା କି ମହାନଦୀ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖୋଦିତ ୨୨ କିଲୋମିଟର (୧୪ ମାଇଲ) ଲମ୍ବ ଘାଟି ଅଟେ ।

#### 14- Which river has its origin from Gonasika hill?

- ଗୋନାସିକା ପାହାଡ଼ରୁ କେଉଁ ନଦୀର ଉତ୍ପତ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି?

- A) Mahanadi
- B) Baitarni
- C) Devi
- D) Brahmani

**[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]**

**Ans- B**

The **Baitarni** River is one of the six major rivers of Odisha. It originates from the **Gonasika** hills in the Keonjhar district and flows for about **360** kilometers before draining into the Bay of Bengal. The river is a major source of water for irrigation and drinking water in the **Keonjhar**, **Sundargarh**, and **Jharsuguda** districts.

ବୈତରଣୀ ନଦୀ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଛଅଟି ପ୍ରମୁଖ ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନ୍ୟତମ । ଏହା କେନ୍ଦୁଝର ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଗୋନାସିକା ପାହାଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରାୟ ୩୬୦ କିଲୋମିଟର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇ ବଙ୍ଗୋପସାଗରରେ ପ୍ରବାହିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ। କେନ୍ଦୁଝର, ସୁନ୍ଦରଗଡ଼ ଓ ଝାରସୁଗୁଡ଼ା ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ଜଳସେଚନ ଓ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ନଦୀ ଜଳର ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଉତ୍ସ ।

**15- Which of the following options is NOT a tributary of the Mahanadi river?**

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ମହାନଦୀର ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ନୁହେଁ?

- A) Jonk
- B) Betwa
- C) Seonath
- D) Tel

**[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2021]**

**Ans- B**

Here are some of the notable tributaries of the Mahanadi River:

1. **Seonath River:** It is one of the major tributaries of the Mahanadi and originates in Chhattisgarh. The Seonath River joins the Mahanadi near Hariharpur in Chhattisgarh.
2. **Jonk River:** This tributary originates in Chhattisgarh and merges with the Mahanadi River near Sambalpur in Odisha.
3. **Hasdeo River:** The Hasdeo River also originates in Chhattisgarh and joins the Mahanadi River near Sarangarh in Chhattisgarh.
4. **Ib River:** It originates in the Bastar Plateau of Chhattisgarh and joins the Mahanadi River near Sonapur in Odisha.
5. **Ong River:** The Ong River originates in Chhattisgarh and merges with the Mahanadi River near Cuttack in Odisha.
6. **Tel River:** Another major tributary, the Tel River, originates in Chhattisgarh and joins the Mahanadi near Sonapur in Odisha.
7. **Hati River:** The Hati River is a tributary of the Mahanadi River that originates in Odisha and joins the main river near Naraj in Odisha.

ଏଠାରେ ମହାନଦୀର କେତେକ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ରହିଛି:

1. ସେଓନାଥ ନଦୀ: ଏହା ମହାନଦୀର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ଏବଂ ଏହା ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଛି । ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ହରିହରପୁର ନିକଟରେ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଛି ସେଓନାଥ ନଦୀ ।
2. ଜଙ୍କ ନଦୀ: ଏହି ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ମହାନଦୀ ସହିତ ମିଶିଯାଇଛି ।
3. ହାସଦେଓ ନଦୀ: ହାସଦେଓ ନଦୀ ମଧ୍ୟ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ସାରଙ୍ଗରହ ନିକଟରେ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଥାଏ ।
4. ଇବ୍ ନଦୀ: ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ର ବସ୍ତର ମାଲଭୁମିରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୋନପୁର ନିକଟ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଥାଏ ।
5. ଓଙ୍ଗ ନଦୀ: ଓଙ୍ଗ ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର କଟକ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଛି ।
6. ଡେଲ ନଦୀ: ଆଉ ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ଡେଲ ନଦୀ ଛତିଶଗଡ଼ରୁ ବାହାରି ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ସୋନପୁର ନିକଟରେ ମହାନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଛି ।
7. ହାଟୀ ନଦୀ: ହାଟୀ ନଦୀ ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ନରାଜ ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ନଦୀରେ ମିଶିଥିବା ମହାନଦୀର ଏକ ଶାଖା ନଦୀ ।

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## Topic Name- “ MS Word ”

### 1- What is MS Word?

ଏମଏସ୍ ୱାର୍ଡ୍ କ'ଣ?

[A] A big word

[B] A dictionary

[C] A word processor

[D] A computer name

[Odisha District Police Constable 2023]

Ans- C

**MS Word**, short for Microsoft Word, is a popular word processing software developed and published by **Microsoft Corporation**. It is a part of the **Microsoft Office suite**, which includes other popular software applications like **Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook**.

ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ୱାର୍ଡ୍ ପାଇଁ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଏମଏସ୍ ୱାର୍ଡ୍, ଏକ ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ଶବ୍ଦ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକରଣ ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର ଯାହା ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ କର୍ପୋରେସନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିକଶିତ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ । ଏହା ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ଅଫିସ୍ ସୁଇଟ୍ ର ଏକ ଅଂଶ, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର ଆପ୍ଲିକେସନ୍ ଯେପରିକି **Excel, PowerPoint** ଏବଂ **Outlook** ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ।

2- Word processing, Spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of

- ଖାତ ପ୍ରୋସେସିଂ, ସ୍ପ୍ରେଡସିଟ୍ ଏବଂ ଫଟୋ-ଏଡିଟିଂ \_\_\_\_\_ ର ଉଦାହରଣ

- A. application software
- B. system software
- C. operating system software
- D. platform software

[Odisha Jail Warder 2022]

Ans- A

**Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing** are examples of software applications

**Word processing** software like Microsoft Word, Google Docs, or LibreOffice Writer is used for creating, editing, and formatting text-based documents such as letters, reports, and resumes.

**Spreadsheet** software like Microsoft Excel, Google Sheets, or LibreOffice Calc is used for organizing, analyzing, and manipulating data in the form of rows and columns.

**Photo-editing** software like Adobe Photoshop, GIMP, or PaintShop Pro is used for editing and manipulating digital images, including resizing, cropping, adjusting color, and adding effects.



ୱାର୍ଡ ପ୍ରୋସେସିଂ, କ୍ଲେଡସିଟ୍ ଏବଂ ଫଟୋ-ଏଡିଟିଂ ହେଉଛି ସଫ୍ଟୱେର ଆପ୍ଲିକେସନ୍ ର ଉଦାହରଣ

ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ୱାର୍ଡ, ଗୁଗୁଲ ଡକ୍ସ, କିମ୍ବା ଲିବ୍ରେଅଫିସ ରାଇଟର ଭଳି ୱାର୍ଡ ପ୍ରୋସେସିଂ ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର ଅକ୍ସର, ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଏବଂ ରିଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେସନ୍ ଭଳି ଟେକ୍ସ୍ ଆଧାରିତ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ତିଆରି, ସମ୍ପାଦନା ଏବଂ ଫର୍ମାଟିଂ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।

ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ଏକ୍ସେଲ୍, ଗୁଗୁଲ୍ ସିଟ୍ ସ କିମ୍ବା ଲିବ୍ରେଅଫିସ କାଲ୍ ସି ଭଳି କ୍ଲେଡ ସିଟ୍ ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର ଧାଡ଼ି ଏବଂ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ଆକାରରେ ତାତା ସଂଗଠିତ, ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଏବଂ ପରିଚାଳନା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।

ଆଡୋବ୍ ଫଟୋସପ୍, ଜିଆଇଏମପି, କିମ୍ବା ପେଣ୍ଟସପ୍ ପ୍ରୋ ପରି ଫଟୋ-ଏଡିଟିଂ ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର ଡିଜିଟାଲ ଇମେଜ୍ ପ୍ରୋସେସିଂ ସମ୍ପାଦନା ଏବଂ ପରିଚାଳନା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର, ଫସଲ, ରଙ୍ଗ ଆଡଜଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଯୋଡିବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ।

### 3- What will Shift + F7 do in a Word application?

- ଏକ ୱାର୍ଡ ଆପ୍ଲିକେସନରେ ସିଫ୍ଟ + F7 କ'ଣ କରିବ?

- (A) Open the webpage
- (B) Open the hyperlink
- (C) Open the thesaurus
- (D) Open the image

**[OSSC BSSO 2022]**

**Ans- C**



In a Word application, pressing **Shift + F7** will bring up the **Thesaurus** pane. The Thesaurus is a tool in Microsoft Word that allows you to find synonyms (words with similar meanings) and antonyms (words with opposite meanings) for the selected word or phrase.

ଏକ ଖାର୍ଡ ଆପ୍ଲିକେସନରେ, ଶିଫ୍ଟ + F7 ଦବାଇଲେ ଥିସୋରସ୍ ପେନ୍ ଆସିବ । ଥିସୋରସ୍ ହେଉଛି ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ଖାର୍ଡର ଏକ ଉପକରଣ ଯାହା ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଚୟନିତ ଶବ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ବାକ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ସମାର୍ଥକ ଶବ୍ଦ (ସମାନ ଅର୍ଥ ଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ) ଏବଂ ବିଲୋମ (ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥ ଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ) ଖୋଜିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଏ ।

**4- To create a newspaper-like layout in your Word document, you need to choose \_\_\_\_\_ option from the Layout tab.**

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଖାର୍ଡ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟ (Word document) ରେ ଖବରକାଗଜ ଭଳି ଲେଆଉଟ (layout) ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ଲେଆଉଟ ଟ୍ୟାବ (Layout tab) ରୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ଅପସନ ଚୟନ କରିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

- (A) Border
- (B) Orientation
- (C) Column
- (D) Size

**[OSSC RHT High School Teacher 2023]**

**Ans- C**

The Columns option allows you to divide your document into multiple columns, just like a newspaper. You can choose the number of columns you want, the width of each column, and the spacing between columns.

ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ଖବରକାଗଜ ପରି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟକୁ ଏକାଧିକ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଏ। ଆପଣ ଚାହୁଁଥିବା ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ସଂଖ୍ୟା, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭର ପ୍ରସ୍ଥ ଏବଂ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ଚୟନ କରିପାରିବେ।

**5- How to go to Page number 345 in a MS-WORD document containing 465 pages?**

- 465 ପୃଷ୍ଠା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଏମଏସ୍-ୱାର୍ଡ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟରେ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନମ୍ବର 345କୁ କିପରି ଯିବେ?

- A) Press Ctrl + F, then enter 345 and press enter
- B) Press Ctrl+ R, then enter 345 and press enter
- C) Press Alt+G, then enter 345 and press enter
- D) Press Ctrl+G, then enter 345 and press enter

**[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]**

**Ans- D**

- Press the "Ctrl" + "G" keys on your keyboard to open the "Go To" dialog box.
  - In the "Go To" dialog box, type in "345" in the "Page" field and click on the "Go To" button.
  - MS Word will jump to page 345 in your document.
  -
- 
- "ଗୋ ତୁ" ଡାଏଲଗ ବକ୍ସ ଖୋଲିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ "Ctrl" + "G" କୀ ଦବାନ୍ତୁ ।
  - "ଗୋ ତୁ" ଡାଏଲଗ ବକ୍ସରେ, "ପୃଷ୍ଠା" କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ "345" ଟାଇପ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ "ଗୋ ତୁ" ବଟନରେ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ ।
  - MS ଶବ୍ଦ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟର ପୃଷ୍ଠା 345କୁ ଡେଇଁବ ।



6- \_\_\_\_\_ option enables you to add common text at the top of all the pages in a Word document.

- \_\_\_\_\_ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ଖାର୍ଡ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମେଣ୍ଟରେ ସମସ୍ତ ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ଶୀର୍ଷରେ ସାଧାରଣ ଟେକ୍ସ୍ଟ ଯୋଡ଼ିବାକୁ ସମ୍ମତ କରେ।

(A) Footer

(B) Header

(C) Dropcap

(D) Wordwrap

**[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]**

**Ans- B**

A header is a section of a document that appears at the top of each page and contains information such as page numbers, document title, author name, company logo, and other relevant details.

ଶୀର୍ଷକ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମେଣ୍ଟର ଏକ ବିଭାଗ ଯାହା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ଶୀର୍ଷରେ ଦେଖାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ଏଥିରେ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସଂଖ୍ୟା, ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମେଣ୍ଟ ଶୀର୍ଷକ, ଲେଖକ ନାମ, କମ୍ପାନୀ ଲୋଗୋ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାସଙ୍ଗିକ ବିବରଣୀ ପରି ସୂଚନା ରହିଥାଏ ।

**7- Which key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS-Word?**

- ଏମଏସ-ୱାର୍ଡରେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ପାରାଗ୍ରାଫ୍ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ **key** ଦବାଇବା ଉଚିତ୍?

- A) Down Cursor Key
- B) Enter Key
- C) Shift + Enter
- D) Ctrl + Enter

**[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]**

**Ans- B**

Pressing the "**Enter**" key creates a new line and moves the cursor to the beginning of the next line, effectively starting a new paragraph. This is the standard way to create paragraphs in most word processing software, including MS-Word.

"ଏଣ୍ଟର" କୀ ଦବାଇବା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଏକ ନୂତନ ରେଖା ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୁଏ ଏବଂ କର୍ସରକୁ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଧାଡ଼ିର ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭକୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ କରାଯାଏ, ପ୍ରଭାବଶାଳୀ ଭାବରେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ପାରାଗ୍ରାଫ୍ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୁଏ । ଏମଏସ-ୱାର୍ଡ ସମେତ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ୱାର୍ଡ ପ୍ରୋସେସିଂ ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାରରେ ପାରାଗ୍ରାଫ୍ ତିଆରି କରିବାର ଏହା ଏକ ମାନକ ଉପାୟ ଅଟେ ।





## 8- Which one of these does NOT belong to MS Office?

- ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଏମଏସ ଅଫିସର ନୁହେଁ?

A) PowerPoint

B) Excel

C) Word

D) Notepad

[OSSC Junior Assistant 2022 Exam]

Ans- D

**Notepad** is a basic text editor program that comes pre-installed on Windows operating systems. It is a simple tool for creating and editing plain text files, but it does not have the advanced formatting and layout options of the other programs in MS Office, such as **Word, Excel, and PowerPoint**.

ନୋଟପାଡ଼ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ମୌଳିକ ଟେକ୍ସଟ୍ ଏଡିଟର ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଯାହା ୱିଣ୍ଡୋଜ୍ ଅପରେଟିଂ ସିଷ୍ଟମ୍ ରେ ପ୍ରି-ଇନଷ୍ଟଲ୍ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଏହା ସାଦା ଟେକ୍ସଟ୍ ଫାଇଲ୍ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପାଦନା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସରଳ ଉପକରଣ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଥିରେ MS ଅଫିସ୍ ରେ ଥିବା ଅନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉନ୍ନତ ଫର୍ମାଟିଂ ଏବଂ ଲେଆଉଟ୍ ବିକଳ୍ପ ନାହିଁ, ଯେପରିକି ୱାର୍ଡ୍, ଏକ୍ସେଲ୍ ଏବଂ ପାୱରପଏଣ୍ଟ।



## 9- Which among the following is not a Video Conferencing Tool ?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଭିଡିଓ କନଫରେନ୍ସିଂ ଟୁଲ୍ ନୁହେଁ ?

- A) Zoom Meetings
- B) MS Teams
- C) Google Meet
- D) MS Outlook

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2022]

Ans- D

**MS Outlook** is an email and calendar management software developed by **Microsoft**. It is used for sending and receiving emails, managing contacts and calendars, and scheduling meetings.

**MS Outlook** ହେଉଛି ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିକଶିତ ଏକ ଇମେଲ୍ ଏବଂ କ୍ୟାଲେଣ୍ଡର ପରିଚାଳନା ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର୍ । ଏହା ଇମେଲ୍ ପଠାଇବା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ କରିବା, ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଏବଂ କ୍ୟାଲେଣ୍ଡର ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବା ଏବଂ ବୈଠକର ସମୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।



**10- The quickest and easiest way in Word, to locate a particular word or phrase in a document is to use the command:**

- ଏକ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟରେ ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଶବ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ବାକ୍ୟ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଶବ୍ଦର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଦ୍ରୁତ ଏବଂ ସହଜ ଉପାୟ ହେଉଛି କମାଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା:

- (A) Replace
- (B) Find
- (C) Lookup
- (D) Search

**[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]**

**Ans- B**

To use the "**Find**" command in Word, you can follow these steps:

- Open the Word document that you want to search.
- Press "**Ctrl**" + "**F**" on your keyboard to open the "**Find and Replace**" dialog box.
- In the "**Find what**" field, type the word or phrase that you want to search for.
- Click on the "**Find Next**" button to search for the first occurrence of the word or phrase.

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ "ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ" କମାଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାକୁ , ଆପଣ ଏହି ପଦକ୍ଷେପଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନୁସରଣ କରିପାରିବେ:

- ଆପଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିବା ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟ ଖୋଲନ୍ତୁ।
- "ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଏବଂ ବଦଳାନ୍ତୁ" ଡାଏଲଗ ବକ୍ସ ଖୋଲିବାକୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ "Ctrl" + "F" ଦବାନ୍ତୁ।
- "କ'ଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରନ୍ତୁ" କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ, ଆପଣ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ବାକ୍ୟ ଚାଲପ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ।
- ଶବ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ବାକ୍ୟର ପ୍ରଥମ ଘଟଣା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କରିବାକୁ "ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ" ବଟନରେ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ।

11- Which among the following print commands should be selected to print first 5 pages of document:

- ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟର ପ୍ରଥମ 5 ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଛାପିବା ପାଇଁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ କମାଣ୍ଡମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଚୟନ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ୍:

(A) Print All

(B) From\_to\_

(C) Page Setup

(D) Page Control

**[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]**

**Ans- B**

The "**Print All**" command will print all pages of the document, while the "**Page Setup**" command is used to adjust the page settings such as margins, orientation, and size. The "**Page Control**" command is not a standard print command in Word.

"ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ଅଲ୍" କମାଣ୍ଡ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟର ସମସ୍ତ ପୃଷ୍ଠାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ କରିବ, ଯେତେବେଳେ କି "ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟଅପ୍" କମାଣ୍ଡ ମାର୍ଜିନ୍, ଓରିଏଣ୍ଟେସନ୍ ଏବଂ ଆକାର ପରି ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟିଂସ୍ କୁ ଆଡଜଷ୍ଟ କରିବାକୁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ। "ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ" କମାଣ୍ଡ ଖାର୍ଡରେ ଏକ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ କମାଣ୍ଡ ନୁହେଁ।

12- In print preview, which one of the below actions cannot be performed?

- ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ପ୍ରିଭ୍ୟୁରେ, ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କ୍ରିୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସମ୍ପାଦିତ ହୋଇପାରିବ ନାହିଁ?

- A) Changing Margins
- B) Change orientation of page
- C) Zoom in and zoom out
- D) Edit the document

**[OSSC Junior Clerk 2022]**

**Ans- D**

In print preview, you can perform the following actions:

- A) **Changing margins:** You can adjust the margins of the document to change the layout of the content on the page.
- B) **Change orientation of page:** You can switch the orientation of the page between portrait and landscape mode to change the page layout.
- C) **Zoom in and zoom out:** You can zoom in or out to see a larger or smaller preview of the page.

ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ପ୍ରିଭ୍ୟୁରେ, ଆପଣ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କ୍ରିୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମ୍ପାଦନ କରିପାରିବେ:

- A) ମାର୍ଜିନ୍ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବା: ଆପଣ ପୃଷ୍ଠାରେ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁର ଲେଆଉଟ୍ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ଡକ୍ଯୁମେଣ୍ଟର ମାର୍ଜିନ୍ ଆଡଜଷ୍ଟ କରିପାରିବେ।
- B) ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ଓରିଏଣ୍ଟେସନ୍ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରନ୍ତୁ: ଆପଣ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଲେଆଉଟ୍ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପୋର୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଏବଂ ଲ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡସ୍କେପ ମୋଡ୍ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ଓରିଏଣ୍ଟେସନ୍ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିପାରିବେ।
- C) ଜୁମ୍ ଇନ୍ ଏବଂ ଜୁମ୍ ଆଉଟ୍: ଆପଣ ପୃଷ୍ଠାର ଏକ ବଡ଼ କିମ୍ବା ଛୋଟ ପ୍ରିଭ୍ୟୁ ଦେଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଜୁମ୍ ଇନ୍ କିମ୍ବା ବାହାରକୁ ଯାଇପାରିବେ।

**13- How many ways you can save a document?**

- ଆପଣ ଏକ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟକୁ କେତେ ଉପାୟରେ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିପାରିବେ?

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

**[Odisha Police SI 2022 Exam]**

**Ans- A**

- By clicking File on the top left corner and then click save as after that browse the location where exactly you want to save on your computer.
  - By just pressing **Ctrl + S** and then browse the location where you want to save.
  - By pressing **F12** and then browse the location where you want to save.
- 
- ଉପର ବାମ କୋଣରେ ଫାଇଲ୍ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରି ଏବଂ ଡାଏରେ ସେଭ୍ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଏହା ପରେ ସେଭ୍ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ ଯାହା ପରେ ଆପଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ ପ୍ରକୃତରେ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ବ୍ରାଉଜ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ।
  - କେବଳ **Ctrl + S** ଦବା ହାରା ଏବଂ ଡାଏରେ ଆପଣ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ବ୍ରାଉଜ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ।
  - **F12** ଦବାଇ ଏବଂ ଡାଏରେ ଆପଣ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ବ୍ରାଉଜ୍ କରନ୍ତୁ।

**14- In MS Word, which of the following do you use to change margins?**

- ଏମଏସ୍ ୱାର୍ଡରେ, ଆପଣ ମାର୍ଜିନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି?

- A) formatting toolbar
- B) page setup dialog box
- C) standard toolbar

D) paragraph dialog box

[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]

Ans- B

In **MS Word**, you use the Page Setup dialog box to change margins. This dialog box provides options for setting margins, orientation, paper size, and other page layout settings. To access the Page Setup dialog box, you can either click on the Page Setup launcher in the Page Setup group on the **Page Layout** tab, or go to the **File menu**, select **Page Setup**, and then select the **Margins tab**.

**MS** ଖାର୍ଡରେ, ଆପଣ ମାର୍ଜିନ୍ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାକୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟଅପ୍ ଡାଏଲଗ୍ ବକ୍ସ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତି। ଏହି ଡାଏଲଗ୍ ବକ୍ସ ମାର୍ଜିନ୍, ଓରିଏଣ୍ଟେସନ୍, କାଗଜ ଆକାର ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଲେଆଉଟ୍ ସେଟିଂସ୍ ସେଟ୍ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବିକଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରେ। ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟଅପ୍ ଡାଏଲଗ୍ ବକ୍ସଆକସେସ୍ କରିବାକୁ, ଆପଣ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଲେଆଉଟ୍ ଟ୍ୟାବ୍ ରେ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟଅପ୍ ଗ୍ରୁପ୍ ରେ ଥିବା ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟଅପ୍ ଲଞ୍ଚର୍ ଉପରେ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରିପାରିବେ, କିମ୍ବା ଫାଇଲ୍ ମେନ୍ୟୁକୁ ଯାଇ, ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସେଟଅପ୍ ଚୟନ କରିପାରିବେ, ଏବଂ ତା'ପରେ ମାର୍ଜିନ୍ ଟ୍ୟାବ୍ ଚୟନ କରିପାରିବେ।

**15- What programme is used in MS Word to check the spellings?**

- ବନାନ ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏମଏସ୍ ଖାର୍ଡରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ?

- (A) Outlook Express
- (B) Spell-check
- (C) Speller
- (D) None of above

[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]

**Ans- B**

- In MS Word, the program used to check spelling is called "**Spelling and Grammar Checker**".
- To use the Spelling and Grammar Checker, you can either click on the "**Spelling and Grammar**" button in the Proofing group on the Review tab, or press "**F7**" on your keyboard.

- ଏମଏସ୍ ୱାର୍ଡରେ, ବନାନ ଯାଞ୍ଚ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମକୁ "**ସ୍ପେଲିଂ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଚେକର**" କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- ସ୍ପେଲିଂ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଚେକର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାକୁ, ଆପଣ ସମୀକ୍ଷା ଟ୍ୟାବ୍ ରେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରୁଫିଂ ଗ୍ରୁପ୍ ରେ ଥିବା "**ସ୍ପେଲିଂ ଏବଂ ବ୍ୟାକରଣ**" ବଟନରେ କ୍ଲିକ୍ କରିପାରିବେ, କିମ୍ବା ଆପଣଙ୍କ କିବୋର୍ଡରେ "**F7**" ଦବାନ୍ତୁ ।

**16- In MS Word, which shortcut key is used to print a document?**

- ଏମଏସ୍ ୱାର୍ଡରେ, ଏକ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟ ଛାପିବା ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ସର୍ଟକଟ୍ **key** ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ?

- (A) Shift + P
- (B) Alt + P
- (C) Tab + P
- (D) Ctrl + P

**[Odisha Police ASI 2022]**

**Ans- D**



- In MS Word, the shortcut key used to print a document is "**Ctrl + P**". This keyboard shortcut opens the Print dialog box, where you can choose the printer, set print options such as number of copies, page range, and paper size, and then print the document.
- This shortcut is often quicker than going to the File menu and selecting Print, or using the Print button on the Quick Access Toolbar.

• ଏମଏସ୍ ୱାର୍ଡରେ, ଏକ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟ୍ ଛାପିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ସର୍ଟକଟ କୀ ହେଉଛି "**Ctrl + P**"। ଏହି କୀବୋର୍ଡ୍ ସର୍ଟକଟ୍ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ଡାଇଲଗ୍ ବକ୍ସ ଖୋଲିଥାଏ, ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ଆପଣ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟର ଚୟନ କରିପାରିବେ, କପି ସଂଖ୍ୟା, ପୃଷ୍ଠା ସୀମା ଏବଂ କାଗଜ ଆକାର ଭଳି ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ବିକଳ୍ପ ସେଟ୍ କରିପାରିବେ ଏବଂ ତା'ପରେ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟ୍ କୁ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ କରିପାରିବେ।

• ପାଇଲ୍ ମେନ୍ୟୁକୁ ଯାଇ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ଚୟନ କରିବା କିମ୍ବା କ୍ଲିକ୍ ଆକ୍ସେସ୍ ବାରରେ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟ ବଟନ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଏହି ସର୍ଟକଟ୍ ଅଧିକାଂଶ ସମୟରେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ହୋଇଥାଏ।

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ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଭାଷା

**EXPLANATION**

OSSSC , OSSC , OPSC, Police SI /Constable, PEO, RI, Battalion, Fireman, B.ED, JT, RHT, CT, OAVS, OSSTET, OTET & Other Exam

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ପୂର୍ବ 10 ବର୍ଷର OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC, ଗୋଲିସ, CT, B.ED, ଅନ୍ୟ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

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Sl. No.	Topic	No. Of MCQ
1	Passage (B.Ed, CHT, CT & Other Teaching Exam )	810
2	Passage (OSSSC, OSSC, OPSC & Other Exam)	571
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## Topic Name- Preposition

1- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

[OSSC Traffic SI 2022]

[OSSC Excise SI 2021]

The book is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

- (A) across
- (B) about
- (C) through
- (D) on

**ANS- D**

Explanation: The correct preposition in this sentence is "on." We use "on" to indicate a position where something is in contact with a surface. Therefore, the book is on the table.

Additional examples:

1. The keys are on the shelf.
2. The laptop is on the desk.
3. The cat is sitting on the chair.

2- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

The squad found a bomb \_\_\_\_\_ the truck.

[OSSC SCEW 2022]

[Odisha Police ASI 2022]

(A) underneath

(B) against

(C) for

(D) to

**ANS- A**

The appropriate preposition to fill in the blank is (A) underneath. The sentence would be: "The squad found a bomb underneath the truck." The preposition "underneath" is used to indicate position or location below or beneath something.

**Example:**

- She discovered a hidden treasure chest underneath the old oak tree.
- The cat hid underneath the bed during the thunderstorm.
- The keys were found underneath a pile of papers on the desk.

3- The woman was suffering \_\_\_\_\_ cancer, but the doctor cured her \_\_\_\_\_ it.

[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]

- A) from, of
- (B) with, from
- (C) from, with
- (D) of, from

**ANS- A**

**Explanation:** "From" is used to indicate the source or cause of an ailment or condition, so "from" is used to show that the woman was suffering from cancer. "Of" is used to show possession or association, so "of" is used to indicate that the doctor cured her of the cancer.

**Examples:**

1. He is suffering from a severe headache.
2. She was cured of her fear of heights.
3. The patient is recovering from a case of pneumonia.



4- He could not comply \_\_\_\_\_ my demand.

[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]

- (A) upon
- (B) against
- (C) to
- (D) with

**ANS- D**

**Explanation:** "With" is used to indicate compliance or agreement. In this sentence, it is used to show that he could not comply with the speaker's demand.

**Examples:**

1. She complied with the teacher's instructions.
2. They refused to comply with the regulations.
3. He complied with his boss's request.



5- Fill in the blank using suitable words/phrase given below?

"Trees grow \_\_\_\_\_ the bank of the river".

[Odisha District Police Constable 2013]

- (A) behind
- (B) along
- (C) at
- (D) across

Ans- B

**Explanation:** The correct preposition in this sentence is "along." The phrase "along the bank of the river" indicates the direction or position of the tree's growth in relation to the river.

**Examples:**

1. Flowers bloom along the pathway in the garden.
2. The houses are built along the coastline, facing the ocean.
3. The fence runs along the boundary of the property.





6- I like to indulge \_\_\_\_\_ a hot water bath.

[Odisha Battalion 2017]

- A) on
- B) in
- C) for
- D) of

Ans- B

**Explanation:** The correct preposition in this sentence is "in." The phrase "indulge in" is used to express the enjoyment or indulgence in a particular activity.

**Examples:**

1. He likes to indulge in a good book on weekends.
2. They indulge in their favourite hobbies during their free time.
3. She indulges in delicious desserts occasionally.



7- Take this medicine and you will get rid ----- the bad cold

[Odisha Police SI 2022 Exam]

- A- of
- B- over
- C- at
- D- from

**ANS- A**

**Explanation:** "Of" is used to indicate removal or separation. In this sentence, it indicates getting rid of the bad cold. Therefore, the correct preposition is "of."

**Examples:**

1. She finally got rid of her old clothes.
2. We need to get rid of the clutter in the house.
3. He couldn't get rid of the bad smell in his car.



8- \_\_\_\_\_ veena, she also knows how to play violin and flutes.

[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]

- (A) However
- (B) Besides
- (C) Otherwise
- (D) Unless

**ANS- B**

**Explanation:** "Besides" is used to indicate an additional fact or element. In this sentence, it is used to show that besides playing the veena, she also knows how to play the violin and flutes.

**Examples:**

1. Besides being a doctor, he is also an excellent painter.
2. Besides studying, she enjoys playing sports.
3. Besides English, he speaks French fluently.



9- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

We have been living in this palace \_\_\_\_\_ 1956.

[OSSC Investigator 2023]

- (A) through
- (B) against
- (C) since
- (D) for

Ans- C

**Explanation:** "Since" is used to indicate a starting point or time. In this sentence, it is used to show that the speaker has been living in the palace from 1956.

**Examples:**

1. I have known him since childhood.
2. She has been working here since last year.
3. They have been friends since college.



10- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

Be nice \_\_\_\_\_ your parents.

[OSSC JEA 2022]

- (A) in
- (B) to
- (C) at
- (D) under

Ans- B

**Explanation:** The correct preposition in this sentence is "to." The phrase "nice to" is used to indicate the recipient of the niceness or kindness.

**Examples:**

1. He is always kind to his younger siblings.
2. She is respectful and polite to her elders.
3. They are considerate and supportive to their friends.



11- They agreed \_\_\_\_\_ his proposal in the meeting, but I did not agree \_\_\_\_\_ them.

[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]

- (A) to, with
- (B) with, to
- (C) into, with
- (D) upon, to

**ANS- A**

The appropriate prepositions to fill in the blanks are (A) to, with. The sentence would be: "They agreed to his proposal in the meeting, but I did not agree with them." The preposition "to" is used to indicate consent or acceptance, and the preposition "with" is used to indicate agreement or alignment.

**Example:**

- We agreed to their terms and signed the contract.
- She disagreed with him on the issue and presented her own argument.
- They all reached an agreement on the project plan.



12- He is indebted .....his friend ..... a large sum.  
(Choose appropriate prepositions)

[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]

- A) to, for
- B) for, to
- C) by, for
- D) to to

**ANS- A**

The appropriate prepositions to fill in the blanks are (A) to, for. The sentence would be: "He is indebted to his friend for a large sum." The preposition "to" is used to indicate obligation or indebtedness, and the preposition "for" is used to indicate the reason or cause of indebtedness.

**Example:**

- I am deeply indebted to my parents for their support and guidance.
- She is indebted to her mentor for helping her achieve her goals.
- They feel indebted to the community for their continuous support.



13- They organized a party \_\_\_\_\_ his honour. That Ajita was not invited \_\_\_\_\_ it, was a shame. She admired him most and it seems unlikely that she would forgive the organizers \_\_\_\_\_ their omission.

[OPSC ASO Exam 2022]

- (A) at, for, towards
- (B) about, at, against
- (C) in, to, for
- (D) after, on, with

Ans- C

**Explanation:** The correct prepositions in this sentence are "in," "to," and "for."

- "In his honour" indicates the purpose or reason for organizing the party.
- "To it" refers to the party mentioned earlier in the sentence.
- "For their omission" indicates the cause or reason for which Ajita might not forgive the organizers.

**Examples:**

1. They organized a surprise celebration in her honour on her birthday.
2. The company arranged a farewell party for the retiring employee.
3. The community planned a grand event in the mayor's honour.





14- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

The pen is \_\_\_\_\_ the paper.

[OSSC IPO 2021]

- (A) beneath
- (B) since
- (C) about
- (D) till

**ANS- A**

The appropriate preposition to fill in the blank is (A) beneath. The sentence would be: "The pen is beneath the paper." The preposition "beneath" is used to indicate position or location below or underneath something.

**Example:**

- The key was hidden beneath the doormat.
- The cat found a cozy spot beneath the blanket.
- He discovered a secret compartment beneath the floorboards.



15- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

A gauge of oil-market volatility \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday rose to the highest level since March of last year.

[Odisha Police ASI 2022]

- (A) at
- (B) through
- (C) in
- (D) on

**ANS- D**

The appropriate preposition to fill in the blank is (D) on. The sentence would be: "A gauge of oil-market volatility on Thursday rose to the highest level since March of last year." The preposition "on" is used to indicate the specific day or time when something occurred.

**Example:**

- The concert will take place on Saturday evening.
- The meeting is scheduled for Tuesday morning.
- The report was released on June 1st.



16- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

The key chain is \_\_\_\_\_ the paper.

[OSSC Traffic SI 2022 Exam]

- (A) beneath
- (B) since
- (C) till
- (D) about

**ANS- A**

The correct preposition to fill in the blank is "beneath." The sentence should be "The key chain is beneath the paper." This preposition is used to indicate that something is below or under another object.

**Additional examples:**

1. The cat hid beneath the bed.
2. I found my lost keys beneath a pile of clothes.
3. The treasure was buried beneath the old oak tree.

17- Fill in the blanks with correct option:

Deepa worked \_\_\_\_\_ great sincerity.

**[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2021]**

- A) for
- B) in
- C) with
- D) by

**ANS- C**

The correct option to fill in the blank is "with." The sentence should be "Deepa worked with great sincerity." This preposition is used to indicate collaboration, association, or the manner in which an action is performed.

**Additional examples:**

1. He painted the picture with a brush.
2. They worked together with dedication.
3. She spoke with confidence during the presentation.



18- Put the correct Preposition in the blank:

I am eager \_\_\_\_\_ see you.

[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2017]

- (a) to
- (b) for
- (c) with
- (d) at

**ANS- A**

Explanation: The correct preposition in this sentence is "to." When we are eager, we have a strong desire or anticipation to do something. Therefore, I am eager to see you.

**Additional examples:**

- He was eager to learn new skills and enrolled in a training program.
- The children were eager to open their presents on Christmas morning.



19- Choose the correct option to join the two sentences:

There will be a test today, \_\_\_\_\_it was not announced yesterday.

[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 Exam]

- A) even if
- B) but also
- C) as though
- D) so that

**ANS- A**

The correct option to join the two sentences is "even if." The sentence should be "There will be a test today, even if it was not announced yesterday." "Even if" is used to express a hypothetical or uncertain condition.

**Additional examples:**

1. I will go to the party even if I'm feeling tired.
2. She will take the job even if the salary is not very high.
3. We will continue the project even if we face challenges along the way.



20- Choose the right option to fill the blank:

The school was situated on the opposite bank of the river and the students had to swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river to get to the school.

[Odisha CT Exam 2018]

- A) through
- B) across
- C) by
- D) along

**ANS- B**

The correct answer is B) across. The sentence should be "The school was situated on the opposite bank of the river and the students had to swim across the river to get to the school." The word "across" indicates the direction of movement from one side of the river to the other.

**Additional examples:**

1. We walked across the bridge to reach the other side.
2. They drove across the country to visit their relatives.
3. She ran across the field to catch the ball.



21- I think I'll wait \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday before I decide what to do.

[OPSC ASO Exam 2019]

- (A) till
- (B) before
- (C) unto
- (D) until

**ANS- D**

The correct answer is D) until. The sentence should be "I think I'll wait until Saturday before I decide what to do." The word "until" indicates the point in time up to which the action of waiting will continue.

**Additional examples:**

1. We will keep the secret until she returns.
2. Please wait until the traffic clears before crossing the street.
3. He couldn't wait until Christmas to open his presents.





22- Choose the correct Preposition:

The children skated \_\_\_\_\_ the hill.

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2022]

- A) with
- B) in
- C) down
- D) above

**ANS- C**

Explanation: The correct preposition in this sentence is "down." When we skate, we typically move in a downward direction, especially when going down a slope or hill. Therefore, the children skated down the hill.

**Additional examples:**

- The kids slid down the slide at the playground.
- The skiers raced down the mountain slope.



23- Fill in the blanks with suitable Preposition from the given alternatives.

We have been living in this palace \_\_\_\_\_ 1956.

[OSSC Excise SI]

- (A) against
- (B) since
- (C) for
- (D) through

ANS- B

Explanation: The correct preposition in this sentence is "since." We use "since" to indicate the starting point of an action or event that continues until the present. Therefore, we have been living in this palace since 1956.

Additional examples:

1. He has been working at the company since last year.
2. They have been friends since childhood.
3. She has been studying English since she was a teenager.



24- He couldn't keep himself from falling \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

[Odisha Jail Warder 2022]

- A. to
- B. in
- C. off
- D. against

Ans- C

**Explanation:** The correct preposition in this sentence is "off." The phrase "falling off the wall" indicates the movement or action of falling away or down from the wall.

**Examples:**

1. The ball rolled off the table and onto the floor.
2. She accidentally dropped her phone off the balcony.
3. They climbed over the fence and jumped off the wall.



## Topic Name- **Speech**

1- Rama said to me, "You will be rewarded".

[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]

- (A) Rama told me that you will be rewarded.
- (B) Rama told me that I would be rewarded.
- (C) Rama told me that I will be rewarded.
- (D) Rama told me that he will be rewarded.

**Ans- B**

The direct speech is "Rama said to me, 'You will be rewarded'". The reporting verb is "said". The indirect speech is "Rama told me that I would be rewarded".

### Explanation:

- The reporting verb is "said" in the past simple tense. So, the tense of the direct speech must be changed to the past simple.
- The word "will" in the direct speech is changed to "would" in the indirect speech because the reporting verb is in the past simple tense.
- The word "you" is changed to "me" because the speaker is the one being rewarded.

### Other options:

- Option (A) is incorrect because the word "you" is not changed to "me".
- Option (C) is incorrect because the word "will" is not changed to "would".
- Option (D) is incorrect because the word "he" is used instead of "I".

2- He said, "I saw her the day before yesterday".

(Choose the correct one in indirect speech.)

[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]

- A) He said that he saw her the day before yesterday.
- B) He said that he had seen her two days before.
- C) He said that he had seen her one day before yesterday.
- D) He said that he has seen her two days before yesterday.

**Ans- B**

The reporting verb in the direct speech is "said". This is in the past tense, so the tense of the reported speech must be changed to the past perfect tense in the indirect speech. Therefore, the correct indirect speech is "He said that he had seen her two days before."

• **Other Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the reported speech is in the simple past tense.
- Option C is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the reported speech is in the past perfect continuous tense.
- Option D is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the reported speech is in the present perfect tense.



3- He said, "I saw her the day before yesterday".

(Choose the correct one in indirect speech.)

[OSSSC Junior Clerk 2018]

- A) He said that he saw her the day before yesterday.
- B) He said that he had seen her two days before.
- C) He said that he had seen her one day before yesterday.
- D) He said that he has seen her two days before yesterday.

**Ans- B**

The reporting verb in the direct speech is "said". This is in the past tense, so the tense of the reported speech must be changed to the past perfect tense in the indirect speech. Therefore, the correct indirect speech is "He said that he had seen her two days before."

• **Other Options:**

- Option A is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the reported speech is in the simple past tense.
- Option C is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the reported speech is in the past perfect continuous tense.
- Option D is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the reported speech is in the present perfect tense.



4- Convert the given direct/ indirect speech to indirect/ direct speech with the help of the given options.

He said to her, "Why don't you go today?"

[OSSC Traffic SI 2022 Exam]

- (A) He asked her why she did not go that day.
- (B) He told her why she does not go that day.
- (C) He asked her why she does not go that day.
- (D) He told her why she did not go that day.

**Ans- A**

The correct option is A. The sentence in direct speech is "He said to her, "Why don't you go today?"". The indirect speech of this sentence is "He asked her why she did not go that day."

- **Explanation:** In indirect speech, the reporting verb is "asked". The word "do" is changed to "did" because the reported speech is in the past tense. The sentence is not enclosed in quotation marks.
- **Details of other options:**
  - Option B is incorrect because the word "tell" is used instead of "ask".
  - Option C is incorrect because the word "does" is used instead of "did".
  - Option D is incorrect because the sentence is not in indirect speech.

5- You will find a sentence using indirect speech (words actually spoken that have been reported) followed by four options. You are required to choose the one that is the correct form of the sentence indirect speech (words actually spoken).

Donna greeted her professor in the morning.

[OSSC Junior Assistant 2022 Exam]

- A) Donna is saying Good morning Professor
- B) Donna said, "Good morning, Professor!"
- C) Donna said that "Good morning, Professor!"
- D) Donna had said that, "Good morning, Professor"

**Ans- B**

The sentence "Donna greeted her professor in the morning" is in indirect speech. This means that the words are not being spoken directly, but are being reported by someone else. In indirect speech, we do not use quotation marks. We also do not use the reporting verb "said" in the present tense. Therefore, the correct option is "Donna said, 'Good morning, Professor!'"

**Other Options:**

- Option (A): "Donna is saying Good morning Professor" This option is incorrect because the words are not being spoken directly.
- Option (C): "Donna said that "Good morning, Professor!"" This option is incorrect because we do not use quotation marks in indirect speech.
- Option (D): "Donna had said that, "Good morning, Professor"" This option is incorrect because the reporting verb "said" is in the past tense, but the words in the direct speech are in the present tense.



6- Convert the given direct/ indirect speech to indirect/ direct speech with the help of the given options.

Karan said, "We are playing a game today."

[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]

- (A) Karan said to that they were playing a game that day.
- (B) Karan said that they were playing a game today.
- (C) Karan said that they are playing a game that day.
- (D) Karan said that they were playing a game that day.

Ans- D

• **Explanation:**

The reporting verb in the indirect speech is "said", which is in the past tense. Therefore, the verb in the reported speech must also be in the past tense. The original sentence is in the present tense, so we must change it to the past tense. The word "we" is changed to "they" to agree with the subject of the reporting verb.

**Other options:**

- (A) Karan said to that they were playing a game that day. Incorrect. The word "to" is not used correctly in the reported speech.
- (B) Karan said that they are playing a game that day. Incorrect. The verb in the reported speech is in the present tense, even though the reporting verb is in the past tense.
- (C) Karan said that they were playing a game today. Incorrect. The word "today" is not changed to "that day" to agree with the tense of the reporting verb.

## Topic Name- **Synonym**

1- Choose the most appropriate similar meaning word:

**IRONIC**

[Odisha CT Exam 2019]

- A) Inflexible
- B) Good-natured
- C) Disguisedly sarcastic
- D) Bitter sweet

**Ans- C**

The most appropriate similar meaning word for "IRONIC" is (C) Disguisedly sarcastic. Both words describe something that is contrary to what is expected or has a hidden or mocking meaning.

A) Inflexible: Not easily bent, changed, or adapted; rigid or stubborn in opinions or behavior.

B) Good-natured: Having a friendly, pleasant, or amiable disposition.

C) Disguisedly sarcastic: Concealing or hiding sarcasm behind a different tone or expression.

D) Bittersweet: Evoking both positive and negative emotions or feelings; having a mixture of happiness and sadness.

A) Inflexible: ସହଜରେ ମୁଣ୍ଡ ନୁଆଁଇବା, ବଦଳିବା କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁକୂଳ ନ ହେବା; ମତାମତ କିମ୍ବା ଆଚରଣରେ କଠୋର କିମ୍ବା ଜିଦି ।

B) Good-natured: ବନ୍ଧୁଢ଼ପୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ, ଆନନ୍ଦଦାୟକ କିମ୍ବା ମିତ୍ର ସ୍ୱଭାବ ରଖନ୍ତୁ ।

C) Disguisedly sarcastic: ଏକ ଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ୱର ବା ଅଭିବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପଛରେ କଟାକ୍ଷ ଲୁଚାଇବା ବା ଲୁଚାଇବା ।

D) Bittersweet: ଉତ୍ତମ ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ଏବଂ ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ଭାବନା ବା ଭାବନାକୁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା; ସୁଖ ଓ ଦୁଃଖର ମିଶ୍ରଣ ରହିଛି ।

2- Choose the word which best expresses the similar meaning of the given word " SUBSTANTIAL ".

[OSSC Traffic SI 2022 Exam]

- (A) Miniature
- (B) Selfish
- (C) Insignificant
- (D) Important

Ans- D

The word that best expresses the similar meaning of "SUBSTANTIAL" is "D) Important." "Substantial" and "Important" both refer to something significant or of great importance.

(A) Miniature: A small-scale or reduced-size version of something; very small in size or scale.

(B) Selfish: Concerned primarily with one's own interests, needs, or welfare; lacking consideration for others.

(C) Insignificant: Of little importance or impact; not significant or noteworthy.

(D) Important: Significant or of great value; having a significant impact or influence.

(A) Miniature: କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷର ଏକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ସ୍କେଲ ବା କମ୍ ଆକାରର ସଂସ୍କରଣ; ଆକାର କିମ୍ବା ସ୍କେଲରେ ବହୁତ ଛୋଟ ।

(B) Selfish: ମୁଖ୍ୟତଃ ନିଜ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ, ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା କିମ୍ବା କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବିଷୟରେ ଚିନ୍ତିତ; ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବିଚାରର ଅଭାବ ।

(C) Insignificant: ଅଳ୍ପ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ବା ପ୍ରଭାବ; ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କିମ୍ବା ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ନୁହେଁ ।

(D) Important: ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କିମ୍ବା ବହୁତ ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ; ଏହାର ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବା ପ୍ରଭାବ ରହିଛି ।

3- Choose the word which best expresses the similar meaning of the given word " STAGGER ".

[Odisha Police ASI 2022]

- (A) Shake
- (B) Steady
- (C) Peak
- (D) Continue

Ans- A

The word that best expresses the similar meaning of "STAGGER" is "A) Shake." "Stagger" means to walk or move unsteadily or in a shaky manner.

(A) Shake: To tremble or vibrate rapidly; to cause to move or sway with quick, short movements.

(B) Steady: Stable, constant, or unchanging; not easily disturbed or disrupted.

(C) Peak: The highest point or level of something; the apex or culmination.

(D) Continue: To persist or carry on without interruption; to proceed or extend in time or space.

(A) Shake: ଦ୍ରୁତ ଗତିରେ କମ୍ପନ ବା କମ୍ପନ କରିବା; ଦ୍ରୁତ, କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଗତିବିଧି ସହିତ ଗତି କରିବା କିମ୍ବା ଗତି କରିବା ।

(B) Steady: ସ୍ଥିର, ସ୍ଥିର କିମ୍ବା ଅପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ; ସହଜରେ ବିଚଳିତ କିମ୍ବା ବାଧାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ।

(C) Peak: କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ବା ସ୍ତର; ଶୀର୍ଷ କିମ୍ବା ଶେଷ ।

(D) Continue: ବିନା ବାଧାରେ ଚାଲିବା ବା ଜାରି ରଖିବା; ସମୟ କିମ୍ବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆଗକୁ ବଢ଼ିବା କିମ୍ବା ବିସ୍ତାର କରିବା ।

#### 4- What is the synonym of "veracity"?

[OPSC ASO Exam 2022]

- (A) Inaccuracy
- (B) Reality
- (C) Redundancy
- (D) Falsehood

**Ans- B**

The synonym of "veracity" is "B) Reality." "Veracity" refers to the quality of being truthful or honest, and "reality" carries a similar meaning.

- (A) Inaccuracy: Lack of accuracy or precision; the state of being incorrect or erroneous.
- (B) Reality: The state or quality of being real or existing in fact; the truth or actuality of something.
- (C) Redundancy: The inclusion of unnecessary or repetitive elements; the state of being excessive or superfluous.
- (D) Falsehood: A statement or assertion that is not true; a lie or untruth.

(A) Inaccuracy: ସଠିକତା କିମ୍ବା ସଠିକତାର ଅଭାବ; ଭୁଲ୍ ବା ଭୁଲ୍ ହେବାର ଅବସ୍ଥା ।

(B) Reality: ବାସ୍ତବରେ ବାସ୍ତବ ବା ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ହେବାର ଅବସ୍ଥା ବା ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା; କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷର ସତ୍ୟତା ବା ବାସ୍ତବତା ।

(C) Redundancy: ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ କିମ୍ବା ପୁନରାବୃତ୍ତି ଉପାଦାନର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତି; ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ କିମ୍ବା ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ହେବାର ଅବସ୍ଥା ।

(D) Falsehood: ଏକ ବିବୃତ୍ତି ବା ଦାବି ଯାହା ସତ ନୁହେଁ; ମିଛ ନା ଅସତ୍ୟ ।

## 5- What is the synonym of urge

[Odisha Police SI 2022 Exam]

- A- disgust
- B- deterrent
- C- hindrance
- D- Yearning

**Ans- D**

The synonym of "urge" is "D) Yearning." "Urge" refers to a strong desire or impulse, and "yearning" conveys a similar meaning.

A- disgust: A strong feeling of revulsion, intense dislike, or repugnance towards something.

B- deterrent: Something that discourages or prevents someone from taking a particular action; a deterrent.

C- hindrance: An obstacle or impediment that hinders or obstructs progress, movement, or achievement.

D- yearning: A strong desire or longing for something; a deep yearning or craving.

A- disgust: କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷ ପ୍ରତି ତୀବ୍ର ଆକ୍ରୋଶ, ତୀବ୍ର ନାପସନ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ନିନ୍ଦାର ତୀବ୍ର ଅନୁଭବ ।

B- deterrent: ଏପରି କିଛି ଯାହା କାହାକୁ ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ନିରୁତ୍ସାହିତ କରେ କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ କରେ; ଏକ ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ ।

C- hindrance: ଏକ ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ ବା ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ ଯାହା ପ୍ରଗତି, ଗତିବିଧି କିମ୍ବା ସଫଳତାରେ ବାଧା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ କିମ୍ବା ବାଧା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ ।

D- yearning: କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷ ପାଇଁ ଦୃଢ଼ ଇଚ୍ଛା ବା ଇଚ୍ଛା; ଏକ ଗଭୀର ଇଚ୍ଛା ବା ଲୋଭ ।

**6- Select the synonym for the word given below. Tendentiousness****[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 Exam]**

- A) Objectivity
- B) Neutrality
- C) Propensity
- D) Liberalism

**Ans- C**

The synonym for "Tendentiousness" is "C) Propensity." "Tendentiousness" refers to having a tendency or bias, and "Propensity" conveys a similar meaning.

A) Objectivity: The quality of being objective or unbiased; based on facts, evidence, or external reality rather than personal feelings or opinions.

B) Neutrality: The state of being neutral or impartial; not favoring any particular side or position.

C) Propensity: An inherent inclination or tendency towards a particular behavior or characteristic; a natural disposition or proclivity.

D) Liberalism: A political ideology or philosophy that emphasizes individual rights, freedom, and social progress; supporting social and political reforms.

A) Objectivity: ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ବା ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ହେବାର ଗୁଣ; ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଭାବନା କିମ୍ବା ମତାମତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ତଥ୍ୟ, ପ୍ରମାଣ କିମ୍ବା ବାହ୍ୟ ବାସ୍ତବତା ଉପରେ ଆଧାରିତ ।

B) Neutrality: ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ବା ନିରପେକ୍ଷ ହେବାର ଅବସ୍ଥା; କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ କିମ୍ବା ପଦବୀକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରୁନାହାଁନ୍ତି ।

C) Propensity: ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆଚରଣ କିମ୍ବା ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତି ଏକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି ବା ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି; ଏକ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସ୍ୱଭାବ ବା ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି ।

D) Liberalism: ଏକ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଆଦର୍ଶ ବା ଦର୍ଶନ ଯାହା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଅଧିକାର, ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଏବଂ ସାମାଜିକ ପ୍ରଗତି ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିଏ; ସାମାଜିକ ଏବଂ ରାଜନୈତିକ ସଂସ୍କାରକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରିବା ।

**7- Identify the synonym of the italicised word:**

Mohan is proud of his brother who is an agile and athletic person.

**[OSSC Junior Assistant 2022 Exam]**

- A) Awkward
- B) Inspiring
- C) Active
- D) Adaptive

**Ans- C**

The synonym of the word "agile" is C) Active. The sentence describes Mohan's brother as an agile and athletic person, indicating that he is quick, nimble, and physically active.

A) Awkward: Uncomfortable or clumsy in manner, movement, or behavior; lacking ease or grace.

B) Inspiring: Arousing or stimulating positive feelings, enthusiasm, or creativity; motivating or encouraging.

C) Active: Engaged in physical or mental activity; energetic or lively.

D) Adaptive: Able to adjust or change behavior, strategies, or attitudes to suit new conditions or circumstances; flexible or responsive.

A) Awkward: ଆଚରଣ, ଗତିବିଧି କିମ୍ବା ଆଚରଣରେ ଅସହଜ ବା ଅତୁଆ; ସହଜତା କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁଗ୍ରହର ଅଭାବ ।

B) Inspiring: ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ଭାବନା, ଉତ୍ସାହ କିମ୍ବା ସୃଜନଶୀଳତାକୁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା କିମ୍ବା ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା; ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କିମ୍ବା ଉତ୍ସାହଜନକ ।

C) Active: ଶାରୀରିକ କିମ୍ବା ମାନସିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନିୟୋଜିତ; ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ କିମ୍ବା ଜୀବନ୍ତ ।

D) Adaptive: ନୂତନ ପରିସ୍ଥିତି କିମ୍ବା ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଆଚରଣ, ରଣନୀତି କିମ୍ବା ମନୋଭାବକୁ ଆଡ଼ଜଷ୍ଟ କିମ୍ବା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାରେ ସକ୍ଷମ; ନମନୀୟ କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ ।



**8- Choose the most appropriate similar meaning word:**

IMPROVEMENT

**[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2019]**

- A) Preference
- B) Hindrance
- C) Enhancement
- D) Deterioration

**Ans- C**

The most appropriate similar meaning word for "IMPROVEMENT" is (C) Enhancement. Both words describe the act of making something better or the state of being improved.

A) Preference: A greater liking or inclination for one option over others; a choice based on personal preference or liking.

B) Hindrance: An obstacle, barrier, or impediment that hampers or delays progress or success.

C) Enhancement: The act of improving or augmenting something; making it better, stronger, or more valuable.

D) Deterioration: The process of becoming worse, less valuable, or of lower quality; the decline or degradation of something.

A) Preference: ଗୋଟିଏ ବିକଳକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକ ପସନ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ଆଗ୍ରହ; ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପସନ୍ଦ କିମ୍ବା ପସନ୍ଦ ଆଧାରରେ ଏକ ଚୟନ ।

B) Hindrance: ଏକ ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ, ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ ଯାହା ପ୍ରଗତି କିମ୍ବା ସଫଳତାରେ ବାଧା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ କିମ୍ବା ବିଳମ୍ବ କରେ ।

C) Enhancement: କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ବା ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ; ଏହାକୁ ଉତ୍ତମ, ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ କରିଥାଏ ।

D) Deterioration: ଖରାପ ହେବାର ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଖରାପ, କମ୍ ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ କିମ୍ବା ନିମ୍ନ ମାନର; କୌଣସି ଜିନିଷର ଅବନତି ବା ଅବନତି ।

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21	Geometry	118
22	Mensuration- Volume and Surface Area	303
23	Logarithm	24
24	Probability	193
25	Statistic	184
26	Algebra , Polynomial & Quadratic	276
27	Relations & Functions	38
28	Square & Square Root	97
29	Number System	180
30	Miscellaneous	68
31	Permutation & Combination	12
32	Sets & Union	78
33	Trigonometry	65
34	Hight & Distance	11
35	HCF & LCM	135
36	Analytical Geometry	32
37	Arithmetic Problem PYQ	18
38	Calcuclus	13

39	Coordinate Geometry	35
40	Determinant & Matrix	12
41	Differentiation & Integration	12
42	Limits & Continuity	9
43	Sequences and Series	15
44	Math Pedagogy	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,565</b>



## Topic Name- Percentage

1- What percent of 1692 is 423?

1692 ର କେତେ ଶତକଡ଼ା 423 ଅଟେ?

(A) 35

(B) 20

(C) 30

(D) 25

[OSSC RHT High School Teacher 2023]

Ans- D

2- My income is Rs 1200 per month. If I save 20% of it every month, how much I shall save in a year?

- ମୋର ରୋଜଗାର ମାସିକ ୧୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା । ଯଦି ମୁଁ ପ୍ରତି ମାସରେ ଏହାର ୨୦% ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରେ, ତେବେ ମୁଁ ବର୍ଷକୁ କେତେ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବି?

A. Rs 240

B. Rs 2880

C. Rs 1440

D. Rs 120

[Odisha Jail Warder 2022]

Ans- B

3- If the given two numbers are respectively 6% and 24% of a third number, then what percentage is the first number of the second number

- ଯଦି ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ତୃତୀୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 6% ଏବଂ 24% ଅଟେ, ତେବେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରଥମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଅଟେ

- (A) 15%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 25%
- (D) None of these

[OSSSC Livestock Inspector 2021]

Ans- C

4- If a number is increased by 25% and then decreased by 25%, find out the percentage of increase/decrease of final value of the number.

- ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସଂଖ୍ୟା 25% ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରାଯାଏ ଏବଂ ପରେ 25% ହ୍ରାସ କରାଯାଏ, ତେବେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଚୂଡ଼ାନ୍ତ ମୂଲ୍ୟର ବୃଦ୍ଧି/ହ୍ରାସର ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଜାଣନ୍ତୁ।

- (A) Increase by 6.25 %
- (B) Decrease by 6.25%
- (C) Increase by 9.25 %
- (D) Decrease by 9.25 %

[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]

Ans- B

5- In an examination, there were 600 boys and 400 girls. 60% of boys and 50% of girls passed. The percentage of candidates that failed is:

- ଗୋଟିଏ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ୬୦୦ ବାଳକ ଓ ୪୦୦ ଝିଅ ଥିଲେ। ୬୦% ପୁଅ ଓ ୫୦% ଝିଅ ପାସ୍ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ଫେଲ୍ ହୋଇଥିବା ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ହେଉଛି:

(A) 50%

(B) 55%

(C) 40%

(D) 44%

**[OSSSC Combined Recruitment 2022]**

**Ans- D**

6- 2600 candidates appeared for an examination, of which 2184 passed. Find the pass percentage.

୨୬୦୦ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଦେଇଥିବା ବେଳେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ୨୧୮୪ ଜଣ ପାସ୍ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ପାସ୍ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ।

(A) 92%

(B) 80%

(C) 84%

(D) 88%

**[Odisha Police ASI 2022]**

**Ans- C**



7- What percent of 11.4 kg is 3078 gms?

- 11.4 କିଲୋଗ୍ରାମର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ 3078 ଗ୍ରାମ?

(A) 29

(B) 23

(C) 27

(D) 25

[OSSC Traffic SI 2022 Exam]

Ans- C

8- The salary of X, Y and Z are in the ratio 5:3: 1. The salary of X and Y together is Rs 7200. By what percent is salary of X more than that of Z?

- X, Y ଏବଂ Z ର ଦରମା 5: 3: 1 ଅନୁପାତରେ ଅଛି । X ଏବଂ Y ମିଳିତ ଦରମା ହେଉଛି ୭୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା । Z ତୁଳନାରେ X ର ଦରମା କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଅଧିକ?

(A) 100%

(B) 200%

(C) 300%

(D) 400%

[OSSSC RI Exam 2021]

Ans- D

9- Rakesh spends 15% of his monthly income on his household expenditure, 20% on books, 30% on clothes and saves the rest. On counting, he comes to know that he has finally saved Rs.12565. Find his monthly income. (In Rs.)

- ରାକେଶ ତାଙ୍କ ମାସିକ ଆୟର ୧୫% ଘର ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ, ୨୦% ବହି, ୩୦% ପୋଷାକ ପାଇଁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ବାକି ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରନ୍ତି । ଗଣନା କରିବା ପରେ, ସେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ପାଇଲେ ଯେ ସେ ଶେଷରେ 12565 ଟଙ୍କା ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ତାଙ୍କର ମାସିକ ଆୟ ସନ୍ଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ। (ଟଙ୍କାରେ)

(A) 35900

(B) 36900

(C) 37900

(D) 34900

[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]

Ans- A

10- After 5060 liters of petrol were poured into the tank, it was still 12% empty. What is the total capacity of the tank? (In liters)

- ଟାଙ୍କିରେ ୫୦୬୦ ଲିଟର ପେଟ୍ରୋଲ ଢାଳିବା ପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାହା ୧୨ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଖାଲି ରହିଥିଲା। ଟାଙ୍କିର ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କ୍ଷମତା କେତେ? (ଲିଟରରେ)

(A) 5750

(B) 5550

(C) 5450

(D) 5650

[OSSC Excise SI 2021]

Ans- A

11- If 25% of a certain number is 1875, then what is 80% of that number?

ଯଦି ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ୨୫% ୧୮୭୫, ତେବେ ସେହି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ୮୦% କେତେ?

(A) 6000

(B) 6200

(C) 6100

(D) 6300

[OSSC SCEW 2022]

Ans- A

12. Ram secures 50% and Shyam secures 30% of the total marks in an examination. If the difference between the marks secured by both of them is 40, what is the total marks ?

ରାମ ଏକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ମୋଟ ମାର୍କର ୫୦% ଏବଂ ଶ୍ୟାମ ୩୦% ମାର୍କ ହାସଲ କରନ୍ତି । ଯଦି ଦୁହେଁ ହାସଲ କରିଥିବା ମାର୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ୪୦, ତେବେ ସମୁଦାୟ ମାର୍କ କେତେ ?

(A) 100

(B) 500

(C) 300

(D) 200

[Odisha District Police Constable 2013]

Ans- D

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# ALL ODISHA PEDAGOGY PYQ

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3,391- PYQ

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ଇଂରାଜୀ ରେ

EXPLANATION

B.ED, RHT, CT, JT, OAVS,  
OSSTET, OTET & Other



### 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



## Odisha Teaching Exams Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

Sl. No.	Exam Name	Year	
1	CT	2018 (All 23 Shifts)	
		2019 (All 24 Shifts)	
		2020 (All 20 Shifts)	
		2023 (All 11 Shifts)	
2	OTET	2022	
3	JT	2023 (All 14 Shifts)	
4	<b>B.ED Entrance Exam</b> ARTS & SCIENCE	2018 (All 11 Shifts)	
		2019 (All 15 Shifts)	
		2020 (All 13 Shifts)	
		2021 (All 15 Shifts)	
		2022	
		2023	
6	OSSTET (ARTS, CBZ & PCM)	2018, 2019, 2021 (1 <sup>st</sup> ), 2021 (2 <sup>nd</sup> ), 2022, 2024	
7	<b>RHT / High School Teacher</b>		
		➤ RHT ARTS	2019
			2021 (All 3 Shifts)
			2022 (All 6 Shifts)
			2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
			2023 Mains
		➤ RHT CBZ	2019
			2021
			2022 (All 3 Shifts)
			2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
			2023 Mains
		➤ RHT PCM	2019 (All 2 Shifts)
			2021 (All 2 Shifts)
			2022 (All 4 Shifts)
			2023 Pre (All 3 Shifts)
	2023 Mains		
8	<b>OAVS</b>		
		OAVS TGT ODIA	2018, 2019, 2021
		OAVS TGT ENGLISH	2019
		OAVS TGT SOCIAL STUDIES	2019, 2021, 2023
		OAVS TGT SCIENCE	2019, 2021
		OAVS TGT MATH	2019, 2023

1- Clarifying relationships with diagrams or graphs or clarifying processes with flow charts is done in which method of teaching?

ଡାଏଗ୍ରାମ କିମ୍ବା ଗ୍ରାଫ୍ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କରିବା କିମ୍ବା ଫ୍ଲୋ ଚାର୍ଟ ସହିତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନର କେଉଁ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ କରାଯାଏ?

- A) Lecture method
- B) Immersive environments
- C) Graphic organizing
- D) Interactive teaching

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2019]

Ans- C

- **Short Explanation:** Graphic organizers are visual representations of information that can help students to understand and remember complex concepts. They can be used to clarify relationships between different ideas, as well as to illustrate processes and procedures.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - A. Lecture method: This is a traditional teaching method in which the teacher delivers information to the students in a one-way format.
  - B. Immersive environments: These are learning environments that are designed to simulate real-world situations.
  - D. Interactive teaching: This is a teaching approach that encourages students to actively engage with the learning material.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ଗ୍ରାଫିକ୍ ଆୟୋଜକହେଉଛି ସୂଚନାର ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା ଯାହା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଜଟିଳ ଧାରଣାକୁ ବୁଝିବା ଏବଂ ମନେ ରଖିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିପାରେ । ସେମାନେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧାରଣା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କୁ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ସହିତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇପାରନ୍ତି ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - A. ବକ୍ତୃତା ପଦ୍ଧତି: ଏହା ଏକ ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଏକତରଫା ଫର୍ମାଟରେ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତି ।
  - B. ଇମର୍ସିଭ୍ ପରିବେଶ: ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପରିବେଶ ଯାହା ବାସ୍ତବ ଦୁନିଆର ପରିସ୍ଥିତିକୁ ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଡିଜାଇନ୍ କରାଯାଇଛି ।
  - D. ଇଣ୍ଟରଆକ୍ଟିଭ୍ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ: ଏହା ଏକ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଯାହା ଛାତ୍ରମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ସହିତ ସକ୍ରିୟ ଭାବରେ ଜଡ଼ିତ ହେବାକୁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରେ ।

## 2- The concept of micro teaching was developed in

ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଟିଚିଂର ଧାରଣା ବିକଶିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା

- A) Oxford University
- B) Cambridge University
- C) Princeton University
- D) Stanford University

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2019]

Ans- D

- **Short Explanation:** Microteaching was developed in the early 1960s at Stanford University by Allen Corwin and Ned Flanders. It is a teacher training technique that involves breaking down teaching tasks into smaller, more manageable units. This allows teachers to practice and receive feedback on their teaching skills in a controlled setting.
  - **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
    - **A. Oxford University:** This is a prestigious university in the United Kingdom.
    - **B. Cambridge University:** This is another prestigious university in the United Kingdom.
    - **C. Princeton University:** This is a prestigious university in the United States.
- 
- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ୧୯୬୦ ଦଶକର ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭରେ ଷ୍ଟାନଫୋର୍ଡ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଆଲେନ୍ କୋର୍ବିନ୍ ଏବଂ ନେଡ଼ ଫ୍ଲାନଡର୍ସଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ମାଇକ୍ରୋଟିଚିଂ ବିକଶିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । ଏହା ହେଉଛି ଏକ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ କୌଶଳ ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଛୋଟ, ଅଧିକ ପରିଚାଳନାଯୋଗ୍ୟ ୟୁନିଟ୍‌ରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରିବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ଏହା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶିକ୍ଷକମାନେ ଏକ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ ସେଟିଂରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଦକ୍ଷତା ଉପରେ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ଏବଂ ମତାମତ ପାଇପାରିବେ ।
  - **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
    - **ଅକ୍ସଫୋର୍ଡ ୟୁନିଭର୍ସିଟି:** ଏହା ବ୍ରିଟେନର ଏକ ସମ୍ମାନଜନକ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ।
    - **କେମ୍ବ୍ରିଜ୍ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ:** ଏହା ବ୍ରିଟେନର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ସମ୍ମାନଜନକ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ।
    - **ପ୍ରିନ୍ସଟନ୍ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ:** ଏହା ୟୁକ୍ତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଆମେରିକାର ଏକ ସମ୍ମାନଜନକ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ।

### 3- What are listening, reading, speaking and writing Skills referred to in the teaching of English?

ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିକ୍ଷାରେ କ'ଣ ଶୁଣିବା, ପଢ଼ିବା, କହିବା ଓ ଲେଖିବାର ଦକ୍ଷତା ରହିଛି?

- A) Objectives
- B) Duties
- C) Subjects
- D) Skills

**[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2019]**

**Ans- D**



- **Short Explanation:** Listening, reading, speaking, and writing are the four fundamental language skills. They are essential for communicating effectively in any language.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. Objectives:** These are statements that describe the desired outcomes of instruction.
  - **B. Duties:** These are the tasks and responsibilities that a teacher has.
  - **C. Subjects:** These are the different areas of study that are taught in schools.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ଶୁଣିବା, ପଢ଼ିବା, କହିବା ଏବଂ ଲେଖିବା ହେଉଛି ଚାରିଟି ମୌଳିକ ଭାଷା ଦକ୍ଷତା । ଯେକୌଣସି ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରଭାବଶାଳୀ ଭାବରେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସେଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଜରୁରୀ ଅଟେ ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - **A. ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ:** ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ହେଉଛି ବିବୃତି ଯାହା ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଇଚ୍ଛିତ ଫଳାଫଳକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରେ ।
  - **B. କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ:** ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କର ଏସବୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ରହିଛି ।
  - **C. ବିଷୟ:** ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ହେଉଛି ଅଧ୍ୟୟନର ବିଭିନ୍ନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଯାହା ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼ାଯାଏ ।

#### 4- Which of the following is a reason for the popularity of learning English in 21st Century?

ଏକବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀରେ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିଖିବାର ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟତାର କାରଣ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ?

- A) English is easier to learn than the other languages
- B) Growing information technology
- C) English is the only language taught in many schools
- D) All countries have made it compulsory to learn english

**[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2022]**

**Ans- B**

- **Short Explanation:** English is the dominant language of information technology, including programming languages, software, and the internet. As a result, learning English is essential for accessing and participating in the global information economy.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. English is easier to learn than the other languages:** This is a subjective statement and there is no consensus on whether English is easier or harder to learn than other languages.
  - **C. English is the only language taught in many schools:** While English is widely taught in schools around the world, it is not the only language taught.
  - **D. All countries have made it compulsory to learn English:** This is not true. Not all countries have made it compulsory to learn English.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମିଂ ଭାଷା, ସଫ୍ଟୱେୟାର ଏବଂ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ସମେତ ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତିବିଦ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଭାଷା ହେଉଛି ଇଂରାଜୀ । ଫଳସ୍ୱରୂପ, ବିଶ୍ୱ ସୂଚନା ଅର୍ଥନୀତିରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ ଏବଂ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିଖିବା ଜରୁରୀ ଅଟେ ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - **A. ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଷା ତୁଳନାରେ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିଖିବା ସହଜ:** ଏହା ଏକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ବିବୃତି ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଷା ତୁଳନାରେ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିଖିବା ସହଜ ନା କଷ୍ଟକର ସେ ବିଷୟରେ କୌଣସି ସହମତି ନାହିଁ ।
  - **B. ଇଂରାଜୀ ହେଉଛି ଏକମାତ୍ର ଭାଷା ଯାହା ଅନେକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପଢ଼ାଯାଏ:** ସାରା ବିଶ୍ୱର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବ୍ୟାପକ ଭାବରେ ପଢ଼ାଯାଏ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଏକମାତ୍ର ଭାଷା ନୁହେଁ ।
  - **D. ସବୁ ଦେଶ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିଖିବା ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ କରିଛନ୍ତି:** ଏହା ସତ ନୁହେଁ। ସବୁ ଦେଶ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିଖିବା ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ କରିନାହାନ୍ତି ।

5- In Odisha English is given which of the following status?

ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ଇଂରାଜୀକୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦିଆଯାଏ ?

- A) L1
- B) L3
- C) L4
- D) L2

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2022]

Ans- D

- **Short Explanation:** L1 refers to a person's first language, L2 refers to a person's second language, and so on. In Odisha, English is typically taught as a second language, so it is considered to be L2.

- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**

L1: This refers to a person's first language Odia.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** L1 ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଷାକୁ ବୁଝାଏ, L2 ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଷାକୁ ବୁଝାଏ, ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଇଂରାଜୀକୁ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଷା ଭାବେ ପଢ଼ାଯାଏ, ତେଣୁ ଏହାକୁ ଏଲ୍-୨ ବୋଲି ବିବେଚନା କରାଯାଏ ।
- ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:
- ଏଲ୍ ୧: ଏହା ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଷା ଓଡ଼ିଆକୁ ବୁଝାଏ ।

6- Teaching English language is considered as a challenging task because

1) conventional methods take maximum time

2) drilling, dealing with grammar and pronunciation take less time

ଇଂରାଜୀ ଭାଷା ଶିଖାଇବା ଏକ ଚ୍ୟାଲେଞ୍ଜିଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ବିବେଚନା କରାଯାଏ କାରଣ

୧) ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ସମୟ ଲାଗିଥାଏ

୨) ଖନନ, ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଓ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ସହ ମୁକାବିଲା କରିବାକୁ କମ୍ ସମୟ ଲାଗିଥାଏ

A) Only 2

B) Only 1

C) Both 1 & 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2022]

Ans- B

- **Short Explanation:** Conventional teaching methods of English can take a lot of time, especially when it comes to drilling, grammar, and pronunciation. Newer teaching methods, such as communicative language teaching (CLT), focus on creating opportunities for students to practice using English in real-world contexts. These methods can be more effective and less time-consuming.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ଇଂରାଜୀର ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ରେ ବହୁତ ସମୟ ଲାଗିପାରେ, ବିଶେଷକରି ଯେତେବେଳେ ଡ୍ରଲିଂ, ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଏବଂ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ବିଷୟରେ ଆସେ । ନୂତନ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି, ଯେପରିକି ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ଭାଷା ଶିକ୍ଷା (ସିଏଲଟି), ବାସ୍ତବ ବିଶ୍ୱ ପରିପ୍ରେକ୍ଷୀରେ ଇଂରାଜୀ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାକୁ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା ଉପରେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ଏହି ପଦ୍ଧତି ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରଭାବଶାଳୀ ଏବଂ କମ୍ ସମୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ହୋଇପାରେ ।

7- Which of the following options is FALSE with reference to the aims of education in India as formulated by Secondary Education Commission in 1952-53?

୧୯୫୨-୫୩ ମସିହାରେ ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଆୟୋଗ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଣୟନ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଭାରତରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଭୁଲ୍ ଅଟେ?

- A) Development of Democratic Citizenship
- B) Improvement in Adult Female Literacy Rate
- C) Improvement of Vocational Efficiency
- D) Development of Education for Leadership

[Odisha CT Exam 2019]

Ans- B

- **Short Explanation:** The Secondary Education Commission of 1952-53 did not specifically mention the improvement in adult female literacy rate as one of its aims. However, the commission did recommend that the government take steps to promote universal education for all children, regardless of gender.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. Development of Democratic Citizenship:** This was one of the key aims of the Secondary Education Commission. The commission believed that education should help students to develop the values and skills necessary to be responsible citizens in a democracy.
  - **C. Improvement of Vocational Efficiency:** The commission also recommended that secondary education should provide students with the opportunity to develop vocational skills. This would help them to prepare for employment and contribute to the economic development of the country.
  - **D. Development of Education for Leadership:** The commission believed that education should help students to develop the leadership qualities necessary to guide the country into the future.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ୧୯୫୨-୫୩ ର ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳ ଏହାର ଅନ୍ୟତମ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ବୟସ୍କ ମହିଳା ସାକ୍ଷରତା ହାରରେ ଉନ୍ନତିକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଭାବରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିନଥିଲେ । ତେବେ ଲିଙ୍ଗ ନିର୍ବିଶେଷରେ ସମସ୍ତ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ନେବାକୁ କମିଶନ ସୁପାରିସ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - **A. ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ନାଗରିକତା ବିକାଶ:** ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳର ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଥିଲା । ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ଦାୟିତ୍ୱବାନ ନାଗରିକ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ମୂଲ୍ୟବୋଧ ଓ ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ବୋଲି କମିଶନ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିଥିଲେ ।
  - **C. ଧନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଦକ୍ଷତାର ଉନ୍ନତି:** ମାଧ୍ୟମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ଧନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିକାଶ ର ସୁଯୋଗ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ବୋଲି କମିଶନ ସୁପାରିସ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଏହା ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ରୋଜଗାର ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବାରେ ସହାୟକ ହେବ ଏବଂ ଦେଶର ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ବିକାଶରେ ଯୋଗଦାନ କରିବ ।
  - **D. ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ପାଇଁ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ବିକାଶ:** ଦେଶକୁ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନେତୃତ୍ୱ ଗୁଣବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ଉଚିତ ବୋଲି କମିଶନ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିଥିଲେ ।

**8- The concept of self image and self worth was given by**

**ଆତ୍ମ ପ୍ରତିମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଓ ଆତ୍ମମୂଲ୍ୟର ଧାରଣା ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା**

- A) Edward Thorndike
- B) Abraham Maslow
- C) Howard Gardner
- D) Carl Rogers

**[Odisha CT Exam 2019]**

**Ans- D**

- **Short Explanation:** Carl Rogers was a humanistic psychologist who developed the theory of self-concept. He believed that the self-concept is the individual's perception of themselves and that it is essential for healthy psychological development.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. Edward Thorndike:** Thorndike was a psychologist who developed the connectionist theory of learning.
  - **B. Abraham Maslow:** Maslow was a psychologist who developed the theory of the hierarchy of needs.
  - **C. Howard Gardner:** Gardner is a psychologist who developed the theory of multiple intelligences.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** କାର୍ଲ ରୋଜର୍ସ ଜଣେ ମାନବବାଦୀ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଥିଲେ ଯିଏ ଆତ୍ମ-ଧାରଣାର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ବିକଶିତ କରିଥିଲେ । ସେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରୁଥିଲେ ଯେ ଆତ୍ମ-ଧାରଣା ହେଉଛି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ନିଜ ବିଷୟରେ ଧାରଣା ଏବଂ ସୁସ୍ଥ ମାନସିକ ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଏହା ଜରୁରୀ ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - **A. ଏଡ଼ୱାର୍ଡ ଥର୍ନଡିକ୍:** ଥର୍ନଡିକ୍ ଜଣେ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଥିଲେ ଯିଏ କି ଶିକ୍ଷାର ସଂଯୋଗବାଦୀ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ବିକଶିତ କରିଥିଲେ ।
  - **B. ଆବ୍ରାହମ ମାସ୍ଲୋ:** ମାସ୍ଲୋ ଜଣେ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଥିଲେ ଯିଏ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାର ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳାର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ବିକଶିତ କରିଥିଲେ ।
  - **C. ହାୱାର୍ଡ ଗାର୍ଡନର:** ଗାର୍ଡନର ଜଣେ ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଯିଏ ଏକାଧିକ ବୁଦ୍ଧିର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ବିକଶିତ କରିଥିଲେ ।

9- Which of the following options is TRUE with reference to the tool/technique called 'Force field analysis' applied in a school environment?

ସ୍କୁଲ ପରିବେଶରେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଉଥିବା 'ଫୋର୍ସ ଫିଲ୍ଡ ଆନାଲିସିସ୍' ନାମକ ଟୁଲ୍ /ଟେକ୍ନିକ୍ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସତ୍ୟ?

- A) It is a budget management tool that the schools can use to manage their infrastructure requirements
- B) It is a change management tool used to motivate people towards change and understand resistance
- C) It is a useful time management tool which helps in the analysis of the school time periods

D) It is an analysis tool that helps in analysing a student's calibre and provides feedback for improvement

[Odisha CT Exam 2019]

Ans- B

- **Short Explanation:** Force field analysis is a change management tool that can be used in a variety of settings, including schools. It is used to identify the forces that are driving and resisting change, and to develop strategies for overcoming the resistance.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. It is a budget management tool that the schools can use to manage their infrastructure requirements:** This is incorrect. Force field analysis is not a budget management tool.
  - **C. It is a useful time management tool which helps in the analysis of the school time periods:** This is incorrect. Force field analysis is not a time management tool.
  - **D. It is an analysis tool that helps in analysing a student's calibre and provides feedback for improvement:** This is incorrect. Force field analysis is not used to analyze student performance.



- ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ: ଫୋର୍ସ ଫିଲ୍ଡ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପରିଚାଳନା ଉପକରଣ ଯାହା ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ସମେତ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସେଟିଂରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇପାରେ । ଏହା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନକୁ ଚଳାଇଥିବା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ କରୁଥିବା ଶକ୍ତିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିବା ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧକୁ ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରଣନୀତି ବିକଶିତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
- ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:
  - A. ଏହା ଏକ ବଜେଟ୍ ପରିଚାଳନା ଉପକରଣ ଯାହାକୁ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଭିତ୍ତିଭୂମି ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିପାରିବେ: ଏହା ଭୁଲ୍ । ଫୋର୍ସ ଫିଲ୍ଡ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଏକ ବଜେଟ୍ ପରିଚାଳନା ଉପକରଣ ନୁହେଁ ।
  - C. ଏହା ଏକ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ସମୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ଉପକରଣ ଯାହା ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ସମୟ ଅବଧିର ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ: ଏହା ଭୁଲ୍ ଅଟେ । ଫୋର୍ସ ଫିଲ୍ଡ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଏକ ସମୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ଉପକରଣ ନୁହେଁ ।
  - D. ଏହା ଏକ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ଉପକରଣ ଯାହା ଜଣେ ଛାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ ଏବଂ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ମତାମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରେ: ଏହା ଭୁଲ୍ ଅଟେ । ଛାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଫୋର୍ସ ଫିଲ୍ଡ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ।

10- Which among the following options is a demerit of 'Demonstration method of learning'?

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି 'ଶିକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ଧତି'ର ଅପମାନ?

- A) It helps in arousing the spirit of discovery among students
- B) It accounts for the principles of reflective thinking
- C) It is a costly method as expensive materials are required
- D) It leads to permanent learning

[Odisha CT Exam 2019]

Ans- C

- **Short Explanation:** The demonstration method of learning can be costly, especially when it is used to teach complex concepts that require expensive materials, such as scientific equipment or art supplies.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. It helps in arousing the spirit of discovery among students:** The demonstration method can help to arouse the spirit of discovery among students by showing them new things and inspiring them to ask questions.
  - **B. It accounts for the principles of reflective thinking:** The demonstration method can help students to develop reflective thinking skills by encouraging them to think about what they are seeing and to ask questions about the process.
  - **D. It leads to permanent learning:** The demonstration method can lead to permanent learning, especially when it is used in conjunction with other teaching methods, such as discussion and hands-on activities.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ଶିକ୍ଷଣର ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ମହଙ୍ଗା ହୋଇପାରେ, ବିଶେଷକରି ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏହା ଜଟିଳ ଧାରଣା ଶିଖାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ଯେଉଁଥିପାଇଁ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଉପକରଣ କିମ୍ବା କଳା ଯୋଗାଣ ପରି ବ୍ୟୟବହୁଳ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହୁଏ ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - **A. ଏହା ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆବିଷ୍କାରର ଭାବନା ଜାଗ୍ରତ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାଏ:** ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ନୂତନ ଜିନିଷ ଦେଖାଇ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଦେଇ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆବିଷ୍କାରର ଭାବନା ଜାଗ୍ରତ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିପାରେ ।
  - **B. ଏହା ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରାର ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତକୁ ହିସାବ କରେ:** ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନେ ଯାହା ଦେଖୁଛନ୍ତି ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ଚିନ୍ତା କରିବାକୁ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ବିଷୟରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରି ପ୍ରତିଫଳିତ ଚିନ୍ତା କୌଶଳ ବିକଶିତ କରିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିପାରେ ।
  - **D. ଏହା ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ କୁ ଆଗେଇ ନେଇଥାଏ:** ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଶିକ୍ଷଣର କାରଣ ହୋଇପାରେ, ବିଶେଷକରି ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏହାକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି, ଯେପରିକି ଆଲୋଚନା ଏବଂ ହସ୍ତଗତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ସହିତ ମିଶାଇ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।

11- "Micro teaching is a scaled down teaching encountering class size and class time," said

"ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଟିଚିଂ ହେଉଛି ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ଆକାର ଏବଂ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ସମୟ କୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ରଖି ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଏକ ସ୍କେଲ ଡାଉନ ବୋଲି ସେ କହିଛନ୍ତି।

A) Griffiths

B) Shore

C) Allen

D) Jangira

[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2018]

Ans- C

• **Short Explanation:** Allen (1963) is credited with developing the micro teaching technique.

• **Short Explanation of Other Options:**

- **A. Griffiths:** Griffiths is a well-known educational researcher who has written extensively on the topic of teaching and learning.
- **B. Shore:** Shore is a professor of education who has developed a model of classroom management called the "responsive classroom."
- **D. Jangira:** Jangira is an Indian educationist who has written extensively on the topic of teacher education.

• **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ଆଲେନ୍ (୧୯୬୩)ଙ୍କୁ ମାଇକ୍ରୋ ଟିଚିଂ କୌଶଳ ବିକଶିତ କରିବାର ଶ୍ରେୟ ଦିଆଯାଏ ।

• **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**

- **A. ଗ୍ରିଫିଥ୍ସ:** ଗ୍ରିଫିଥ୍ସ ଜଣେ ଜଣାଶୁଣା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଗବେଷକ ଯିଏ କି ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଏବଂ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ବିଷୟରେ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଭାବରେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ।
- **B. ସୋର:** ସୋର ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ଯିଏ କି ଶ୍ରେଣୀଗୃହ ପରିଚାଳନାର ଏକ ମଡେଲ ବିକଶିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଯାହାକୁ "ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ ଶ୍ରେଣୀଗୃହ" କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- **D ଜାଙ୍ଗିରା:** ଜାଙ୍ଗିରା ଜଣେ ଭାରତୀୟ ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ୍ ଯିଏ କି ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଷୟରେ ବିସ୍ତୃତ ଭାବରେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ।

12- At the preschool level, which of the following is a very popular methodology of imparting education to children?

ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ, ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବାର ଏକ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ପଦ୍ଧତି?

- A) Demonstration
- B) Self learning method
- C) The play-way method
- D) The lecture method

[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2018]

Ans- C

- **Short Explanation:** The play-way method is a popular methodology of imparting education to children at the preschool level. It is based on the principle that children learn best through play. The play-way method involves using a variety of activities, such as games, songs, and stories, to teach children about the world around them.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - **A. Demonstration:** The demonstration method can be used to teach children at the preschool level, but it is not as widely used as the play-way method.
  - **B. Self learning method:** The self-learning method is not typically used at the preschool level, as children are still developing the skills needed to learn independently.
  - **D. The lecture method:** The lecture method is not typically used at the preschool level, as children have short attention spans and need to learn through activities.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ପ୍ଲେ-ଓ୍ଵେ ପଦ୍ଧତି ହେଉଛି ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବାର ଏକ ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ ପଦ୍ଧତି । ଏହା ଏହି ନୀତି ଉପରେ ଆଧାରିତ ଯେ ପିଲାମାନେ ଖେଳ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଶିଖନ୍ତି । ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଆଖପାଖ ଦୁନିଆ ବିଷୟରେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଖେଳ, ଗୀତ ଏବଂ କାହାଣୀ ପରି ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଏହି ପ୍ଲେ-ଓ୍ଵେ ପଦ୍ଧତିରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - **A. ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ:** ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇପାରେ, କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ପ୍ଲେ-ଓ୍ଵେ ପଦ୍ଧତି ପରି ବ୍ୟାପକ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ।
  - **B. ଆତ୍ମଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପଦ୍ଧତି:** ଆତ୍ମ-ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ପଦ୍ଧତି ସାଧାରଣତଃ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ, କାରଣ ପିଲାମାନେ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନ ଭାବରେ ଶିଖିବା ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଦକ୍ଷତା ବିକଶିତ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ।
  - **D. ବକ୍ତୃତା ପଦ୍ଧତି:** ବକ୍ତୃତା ପଦ୍ଧତି ସାଧାରଣତଃ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ, କାରଣ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କର ଧ୍ୟାନ ଅବଧି କମ୍ ଥାଏ ଏବଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଶିଖିବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଥାଏ ।

### 13- When education is acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period and place, it is known as

କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଅବଧି ଓ ସ୍ଥାନ ବିନା ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଏହାକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ

- A) Independent Education
- B) Informal education
- C) Formal education
- D) Direct education

**[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2018]**

**Ans- B**

- **Short Explanation:** Informal education is the type of education that is acquired without any specific purpose, fixed period, and place. It is the learning that takes place through everyday experiences, interactions, and observations. For example, a child learns about the world around them by watching their parents and siblings, playing with friends, and exploring their environment.
- **Short Explanation of Other Options:**
  - A. Independent education is a type of education in which students learn independently, without the guidance of a teacher.
  - C. Formal education is the type of education that is provided in a structured setting, such as a school or university.
  - D. Direct education is a type of education in which the teacher directly instructs the students.

- **ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:** ଅନୌପଚାରିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯାହା କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ, ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ଅବଧି ଏବଂ ସ୍ଥାନ ବିନା ଅଧିଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଏ । ଦୈନନ୍ଦିନ ଅନୁଭୂତି, ବାର୍ତ୍ତାଳାପ ଏବଂ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେକ୍ଷଣ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଏହି ଶିକ୍ଷା ହିଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ, ଜଣେ ପିଲା ନିଜ ପିତାମାତା ଏବଂ ଭାଇଭଉଣୀଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖି, ସାଙ୍ଗମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଖେଳିବା ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ପରିବେଶ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଆଖପାଖର ଦୁନିଆ ବିଷୟରେ ଶିଖିଥାଏ ।
- **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**
  - A. ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଶିକ୍ଷା ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରଶିକ୍ଷା ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ମାର୍ଗଦର୍ଶନ ବିନା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଭାବରେ ଶିଖନ୍ତି ।
  - C. ଆନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରଶିକ୍ଷା ଯାହା ଏକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କିମ୍ବା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ପରି ଏକ ଗଠନମୂଳକ ସେଟିଂରେ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଏ ।
  - D. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ସିଧାସଳଖ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ।

**14- In India, there are various bodies governing school education system such as Islamic Madrasah schools, whose boards are controlled by local state governments, or autonomous, or affiliated with**

ଭାରତରେ, ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରୁଥିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଯଥା ଇସ୍ଲାମିକ ମଦ୍ରାସା ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଅଛି, ଯାହାର ବୋର୍ଡଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରିତ କିମ୍ବା ସ୍ୱୟଂଶାସିତ କିମ୍ବା ଅନୁବନ୍ଧିତ ଅଟେ ।

A) Al-Maqar, Darul Aman

B) Al-Azhar

C) DarulUloom Deoband.

D) Jamia Nizamia

**[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2018]**

**Ans- C**

• **Short Explanation:** DarulUloom Deoband is an Islamic seminary located in Deoband, India. It is one of the largest and most influential Islamic seminaries in the world. DarulUloom Deoband is an autonomous institution and is not affiliated with any government.

• **Short Explanation of Other Options:**

- A. Al-Maqar and Darul Aman are institutions located in Saudi Arabia.
- B. Al-Azhar is a university located in Egypt.
- D. Jamia Nizamia is an institution located in Hyderabad, India.

• ଦାରୁଲୁଲୁମ୍ ଦେଓବନ୍ଦ ଭାରତର ଦେଓବନ୍ଦରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏକ ଇସଲାମିକ ମଦ୍ରାସା । ଏହା ବିଶ୍ୱର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଭାବଶାଳୀ ଇସଲାମିକ ମଦ୍ରାସା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନ୍ୟତମ । ଦାରୁଲୁମ୍ ଦେଓବନ୍ଦ ଏକ ସ୍ୱୟଂଶାସିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଏବଂ ଏହା କୌଣସି ସରକାରଙ୍କ ସହ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧିତ ନୁହେଁ ।

• **ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପଗୁଡ଼ିକର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ:**

- A. ଅଲ୍-ମକାର ଏବଂ ଦାରୁଲ୍ ଅମାନ ହେଉଛି ସାଉଦି ଆରବରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ।
- B. ଅଲ ଆଜ୍ଝାର ଇଜିପ୍ଟରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏକ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ।
- C. ଜାମିଆ ନିଜାମିଆ ଭାରତର ହାଇଦ୍ରାବାଦରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଏକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ।

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Sl. No.	Topic	No. Of MCQ
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## Topic Name- Blood Relation

1- How is my father's sister's son's sister related to me?

- ମୋ ବାପାଙ୍କ ଭଉଣୀର ପୁଅର ଭଉଣୀ ମୋ ସହିତ କିପରି ସମ୍ପର୍କ?

- A. Grandmother
- B. Cousin
- C. Data inadequate
- D. None of these

[Odisha Jail Warder 2022]

Ans- B

2- Pointing to a girl, a woman said, "She is my mother's only daughter's husband's son-in-law's daughter's only sister." How is the woman related to the girl?

- ଜଣେ ଝିଅକୁ ଦେଖାଇ ଜଣେ ମହିଳା କହିଲେ, ସେ ମୋ ମା'ର ଏକମାତ୍ର ଝିଅର ସ୍ୱାମୀଙ୍କ ବ୍ରାଉଁଙ୍କ ଝିଅର ଏକମାତ୍ର ଭଉଣୀ। ମହିଳା ଜଣକ କେମିତି ଝିଅ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କ?

- (A) Mother
- (B) Grandmother
- (C) Daughter
- (D) Aunt

[OSSC BSSO 2022]

Ans- B

**3- Pointing to a woman, a girl said, "She is the mother of niece of my sister's only maternal aunt who has no brother." How is the girl related to the woman?**

- ଜଣେ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଇଙ୍ଗିତ କରି ଜଣେ ଝିଅ କହିଲା, ସେ ମୋ ଭଉଣୀର ଏକମାତ୍ର ମାଉସୀଙ୍କ ଝିଆରୀର ମା' ଯାହାର କୌଣସି ଭାଇ ନାହିଁ। ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ସହ ଝିଅର ସମ୍ପର୍କ କେମିତି?

- (A) Sister
- (B) Granddaughter
- (C) Daughter
- (D) Niece

**[OSSC CGL Exam 2022]**

**Ans- C**

**4- Kapil is the brother of Nikhil and Sunil, Yamuna is the mother of Nikhil and Jawahar is the father of Kapil. Which one of the following relations is FALSE?**

କପିଳ ନିଖିଲ ଓ ସୁନୀଲଙ୍କ ଭାଇ, ଯମୁନା ନିଖିଲଙ୍କ ମା' ଏବଂ ଜବାହର କପିଳଙ୍କ ବାପା । ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଭୁଲ୍ ଅଟେ?

- A) Kapil is the son of Yamuna
- B) Yamuna is the wife of Jawahar
- C) Kapil is the son of Jawahar
- D) Kapil is the father of Sunil

**[OSSC Junior Assistant 2022 Exam]**

**Ans- D**



5- Looking at a portrait of a man, Harsh said, "His mother is the wife of my father's son. Brothers and sisters I have none." At whose portrait was Harsh looking?

- ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଫଟୋ ଦେଖି ହର୍ଷ କହିଲେ, 'ତାଙ୍କ ମା' ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ମୋ ବାପାଙ୍କ ପୁଅର ପତ୍ନୀ। ଭାଇ ଓ ଭଉଣୀମାନେ ମୋର କେହି ନାହାନ୍ତି। ହର୍ଷ କାହା ର ଫଟୋ ଦେଖୁଥିଲେ ?

- A- His son
- B- His cousin
- C- His uncle
- D- His nephew

[Odisha Police SI 2022 Exam]

Ans- A

6- Pointing to a lady in the photograph, Seema said, "Her daughter's son's grandmother is my mother." How may Seema be related to the lady's grandson?

- ଫଟୋରେ ଥିବା ଜଣେ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ଇଙ୍ଗିତ କରି ସୀମା କହିଥିଲେ, ତାଙ୍କ ଝିଅର ପୁଅର ଜେଜେମା' ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ମୋ ମା' । ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ନାତିଙ୍କ ସହ ସୀମାଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ କେମିତି ହୋଇପାରେ?

- A) Daughter
- B) Niece
- C) Grandmother
- D) Aunt

[Odisha High School Teacher Exam 2021]

Ans- A



**7- Pointing to a man in a photograph, woman says, "he is the father of my only daughter in law's father-in-law." How is the man related to the woman?**

- ଫଟୋରେ ଥିବା ଜଣେ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାଇ ମହିଳା ଜଣକ କହୁଛି, ସେ ମୋ ର ଏକମାତ୍ର ବୋହୂର ଶ୍ୱଶୁରଙ୍କ ବାପା। ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ସହ କେମିତି?

- (A) Brother
- (B) Husband
- (C) Father-in-law
- (D) Father

**[Odisha B.Ed Exam 2022]**

**Ans- C**

**8- Rakesh is the son-in-law of Jeevan's wife's father. How is Jeevan's wife related to Rakesh's wife?**

- ରାକେଶ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଜୀବନଙ୍କ ପତ୍ନୀଙ୍କ ବାପାଙ୍କ ଛାଉଣି। ଜୀବନଙ୍କ ପତ୍ନୀ ରାକେଶଙ୍କ ପତ୍ନୀଙ୍କ ସହ କେମିତି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ରଖୁଛନ୍ତି?

- A) Sister
- B) Daughter
- C) Niece
- D) Mother

**[OSSC Traffic Constable 2022 Exam]**

**Ans- A**



9- Pointing to a photograph of a girl, a man said "She is the paternal grandmother of daughter of brother of my sister". How is the girl related to the man?

- ଜଣେ ଝିଅର ଫଟୋ ଦେଖାଇ ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କହିଲେ "ସେ ମୋ ଭଉଣୀର ଭାଇଙ୍କ ଝିଅର ଜେଜେମା"।  
ଯୁବତୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ସହ କେମିତି?

- (A) Niece
- (B) Mother
- (C) Sister
- (D) Sister-in-law

[Odisha Police ASI 2022]

Ans- B

10- Pointing to a photograph, a man said, "I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's son".. Whose photograph was it?

- ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଏକ ଫଟୋ ଦେଖାଇ କହିଲେ, "ମୋର କୌଣସି ଭାଇ କିମ୍ବା ଭଉଣୀ ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ସେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପିତା ମୋ ବାପାଙ୍କ ପୁଅ". ଏହା କାହାର ଫଟୋ ଥିଲା?

- (A) His own
- (B) His nephew's
- (C) His father's
- (D) His son's

[Odisha OPSC OMAS Exam 2019]

Ans- D



**11- When Manoj saw Raju, he recalled, ଯେ He is the son of the father of the mother of my daughter. ଠHow is Manoj related to Raju?**

- ମନୋଜ ଯେତେବେଳେ ରାଜୁକୁ ଦେଖିଲେ, ସେ ମନେ ପକାଇଲେ, "ସେ ମୋ ଝିଅର ମା'ଙ୍କ ପିତାଙ୍କ ପୁଅ | ମନୋଜ ରାଜୁଙ୍କ ସହ କେମିତି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ?

- A) Brother-in-law
- B) Father-in-law
- C) Son-in-law
- D) Grandfather

**[OSSC Junior Assistant 2022 Exam]**

**Ans- A**

**12- John is the father of Madan. Madan's sister is Teena. How is John related to Teena?**

- ଯୋହନ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ମଦନଙ୍କ ପିତା । ମଦନଙ୍କ ଭଉଣୀ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ଟିନା । ଜନ୍ ଟିନାଙ୍କ ସହ କିପରି ସମ୍ପର୍କ ?

- A) Son
- B) Cousin
- C) Father
- D) Brother in law

**[Odisha CT Exam 2018]**

**Ans- C**



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