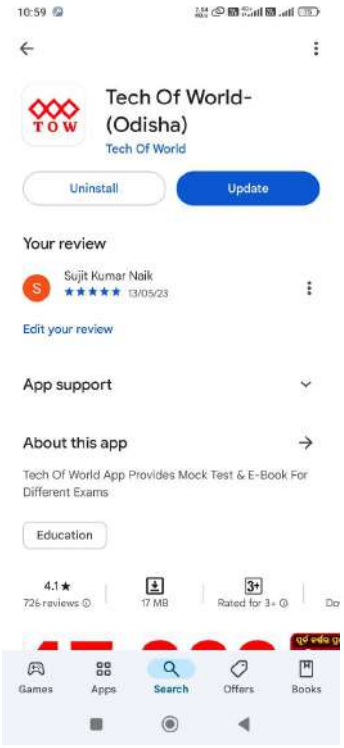
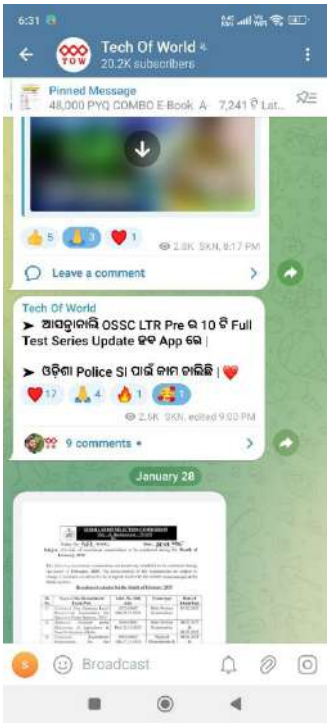
OSSC LTR Pre ର 10 ଟି Full Mock Test ପାଇଁ Download "Tech Of World" App





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OSSC LTR FULL TEST- 1

DETAIL SOLUTION By "Tech Of World App"

TOW

1- Two varieties of sugar B1 and B2 cost Rs.60 and Rs.70 per kg respectively. In what ratio must B1 and B2 be mixed such that the cost price of the resultant sugar is Rs.63 per kg?

- ଦୁଇ ପ୍ରକାରର ଚିନି ବି-୧ ଓ ବି-୨ କିଲୋ ଗ୍ରାମ ପିଛା ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ ୬୦ ଟଙ୍କା ଓ ୭୦ ଟଙ୍କା ରହିଛି। ବି୧ ଓ ବି୨କୁ କେଉଁ ଅନୁପାତରେ ମିଶାଇ ଖାଇବା ଉଚିତ, ଯାହାଫଳରେ ଚିନିର ମୂଲ୍ୟ କିଲୋ ପିଛା ୬୩ ଟଙ୍କା ହେବ?

(A) 7:5

(B) 7:3

(C) 3:7

(D) 5:7

Ans- B

Given:

➔ Cost of B1 (C1) = Rs.60 per kg
➔ Cost of B2 (C2) = Rs.70 per kg
➔ Required cost of the mixture = Rs.63 per kg

Formula:

➔ Use the rule of alligation to find the ratio:
➔ Ratio B1:B2 $= \frac{\text{C2}-\text{Mixture Cost}}{\text{Mixture Cost}-\text{C1}}$

Solution:

➔ B1:B2 $= \frac{70-63}{63-60} = \frac{7}{3}$

2- Two numbers are in the ratio 22:23. If 13 is added to both the numbers, then the ratio becomes 23:24. Find the smallest number before adding 13.

ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଅନୁପାତ **22:23** ଅଟେ । ଯଦି ଉଭୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ **13** ଯୋଡାଯାଏ ତେବେ ଅନୁପାତ **23:24** ହୁଏ । **13** ଯୋଡିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟିର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

(A) 276

(B) 296

(C) 306

(D) 286

Ans- D

Given:

➔ Ratio of two numbers: $22:23$

➔ After adding 13, ratio becomes $23:24$.

Solution:

➔ Let the numbers be $22x$ and $23x$.

➔ After adding 13,

$\frac{22x+13}{23x+13} = \frac{23}{24}$.

➔ Cross-multiply:

$24(22x + 13) = 23(23x + 13)$.

➔ Expand:

$528x + 312 = 529x + 299$.

➔ Rearrange:

$528x - 529x = 299 - 312$

$-x = -13$

$x = 13$.

➔ The smallest number: $22x = 22 \times 13 = 286$.

3- Which of the following is a perfect square number ?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଏକ ସଠିକ୍ ବର୍ଗ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅଟେ ?

A- 1067
B- 7828
C- 4333
D- 625

Ans- D

Given:
➔ 1067, 7828, 4333, and 625

Formula:
➔ A perfect square is a number that can be expressed as the product of an integer by itself.

Solution:
➔ 625 is a perfect square, as $25^2 = 625$.

Final Conclusion:
➔ 625 is a perfect square.

4- Four angles of a quadrilateral are in arithmetic progression with a common difference of 20 degrees. What is the smallest angle of that quadrilateral?

- ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର ଚାରିଟି କୋଣ ଗଣିତ ପ୍ରଗତିରେ ୨୦ ଡିଗ୍ରୀର ସାଧାରଣ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ସହିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସେହି ଚତୁର୍ଭୁଜର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ କୋଣ କ'ଣ?

(A) 40 degrees
(B) 60 degrees
(C) 80 degrees
(D) 100 degrees

Ans- B

Given:

➔ The angles of the quadrilateral are in arithmetic progression (AP).

➔ Common difference (d) = 20°

➔ The sum of the interior angles of a quadrilateral = 360°

Formula:

➔ Sum of angles of a quadrilateral in AP = 4a + 6d = 360°
(where 'a' is the first angle, and 'd' is the common difference)

Solution:

➔ 4a + 6 × 20 = 360

➔ 4a + 120 = 360

➔ 4a = 240

➔ a = 240 ÷ 4

➔ a = 60°

Final Conclusion:

➔ The smallest angle of the quadrilateral is 60 degrees

5- Find the total surface area of a cone whose radius is 5 cm and slant height is 9 cm. (Use π = 22/7 and in cm^2)

ଏକ କୋନ ର ସମଗ୍ର ପୃଷ୍ଠତଳର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରଫଳ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର, ଯାହାର ବ୍ୟାସାର୍ଦ୍ଧ 5 cm ଏବଂ ବକ୍ର ଉଚ୍ଚତା 9 cm ଅଟେ । (π = 22/7 ବ୍ୟବହାର କର ଏବଂ cm^2 ରେ)

(A) 230

(B) 220

(C) 250

(D) 240

Ans- B

Given:

➔ Radius = 5 cm

➔ Slant height = 9 cm

➔ $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$

Formula:

➔ Total surface area of cone = $\pi r(r + l)$, where r is the radius and l is the slant height.

Solution:

➔ Total surface area = $\frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times (5 + 9)$

➔ Total surface area = $\frac{22}{7} \times 5 \times 14$

➔ Total surface area = $\frac{22}{7} \times 70 = 220\,\text{cm}^2$

Final Conclusion:

➔ The total surface area of the cone is 220 cm².

6- The HCF and LCM of two numbers are 4 and 9696 respectively. When the first number is completely divided by 2 the quotient is 48. The other number is

- ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଏଚସିଏଫ ଓ ଏଲସିଏମ୍ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ ୪ ଓ ୯୬୯୬। ଯେତେବେଳେ ପ୍ରଥମ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ 2 ରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଏ ସେତେବେଳେ ଭାଗଭାଗ 48 ଅଟେ । ଅନ୍ୟ ନମ୍ବର ଟି ହେଉଛି

A) 306

B) 360

C) 404

D) 120

Ans- C

Given:

➔ The HCF of two numbers is 4 and the LCM is 9696.

➔ When the first number is divided by 2, the quotient is 48.

➔ We need to find the second number.

Formula:

➔ Product of two numbers = HCF × LCM.

Solution:

➔ Let the first number be $2 \times 48 = 96$.

➔ Product of two numbers = HCF × LCM.

➔ $96 \times$ Second Number $= 4 \times 9696$.

➔ $96 \times$ Second Number $= 38784$.

➔ Second Number $= \frac{38784}{96}$.

➔ Second Number $= 404$.

7. Six sirens_commence tolling together and toll at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 seconds respectively. In 40 minutes how many times do they toll together simultaneously?

ଛଅଟି ସାଇରନ୍ ଏକତ୍ର ବାଜିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ **2, 4, 6, 8, 10** ଏବଂ **12** ସେକେଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ୟବଧାନରେ ବାଜନ୍ତି । **40** ମିନିଟ ସମୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେମାନେ କେତେଥର ଏକସମୟରେ ବାଜିବେ ?

A) 21 times

B) 22 times

C) 23 times

D) 20 times

Ans- A

Given:

➔ Six sirens toll together at intervals of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 seconds.

➔ We need to find how many times they toll together in 40 minutes.

Solution:

➔ LCM of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 is 120 seconds (2 minutes).

➔ In 40 minutes, they toll together $\frac{40}{2} + 1 = 21$ times.

8- Ganesh donates 24% of his savings to an old age home, 25% of the savings to an orphanage and 27% of his savings to foundations for medical help. The remaining amount Rs.9600 of savings is deposited in bank. Find the salary of Ganesh, if 80% of the salary is his savings amount. (In Rs.)

- ଗଣେଶ ନିଜ ସଞ୍ଚୟର ୨୪ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ବୃଦ୍ଧାଶ୍ରମକୁ, ୨୫ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଅର୍ଥ ଅନାଥ ଆଶ୍ରମକୁ ଏବଂ ୨୭ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଅର୍ଥ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପାଇଁ ଫାଉଣ୍ଡେସନକୁ ଦାନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ୯୬୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ସଞ୍ଚୟ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କରେ ଜମା ହୋଇଛି। ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ଦରମାର ୮୦% ଯଦି ତାଙ୍କ ସଞ୍ଚୟ ରାଶି ଅଟେ ତେବେ ଜାଣନ୍ତୁ **salary** । (ଟଙ୍କାରେ)

(A) 55000

(B) 20000

(C) 40000

(D) 50000

Ans- D

Given:

➔ Ganesh donates 24% of his savings to an old age home, 25% to an orphanage, and 27% for medical help.

➔ Remaining amount in the bank = ₹9,600.

➔ 80% of his salary is his savings.

Formula:

➔ Remaining savings = Total savings - (24% + 25% + 27%) of savings.

➔ Salary = $\frac{\text{Savings}}{80\%}$.

Solution:

➔ Total donation = $24\% + 25\% + 27\% = 76\%$.

➔ Remaining savings = 24% of his total savings.

➔ Let total savings be x.

➔ $24\% \times x = 9600$.

➔ $x = \frac{9600}{0.24} = 40000$.

➔ Ganesh's salary = $\frac{40000}{0.8} = 50000$.

Final Conclusion:

➔ Ganesh's salary is **₹50,000**.

9- If 72% of a number is added to 336, then the result is the number itself. Find the number.

- ଯଦି କୌଣସି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ୭୨% କୁ ୩୩୬ରେ ମିଶାଯାଏ, ତେବେ ଫଳାଫଳ ହେଉଛି ସଂଖ୍ୟା । ନମ୍ବରଟି ଖୋଜନ୍ତୁ।

(A) 1200

(B) 1100

(C) 1400

(D) 1300

Ans- A

Given:

➔ 72% of a number is added to 336, and the result is the number itself.

➔ Find the number.

Formula:

➔ Let the number be x.

➔ $0.72x + 336 = x$.

Solution:

➔ Rearranging the equation:

$x - 0.72x = 336$

➔ Simplifying:

$0.28x = 336$

➔ Solving for x:

$$x = \frac{336}{0.28} = 1200$$

Final Conclusion:

➔ The number is **₹1200**.

10- The average of 10 data is 59.5. In this the average of first 3 data is 56 and the next 4 data is 66. If the 8th data is 12 less than the 9th data and also 7 less than the 10th data, then find the eighth data.

- ହାରାହାରି ୧୦ ଟି ଡାଟା ହେଉଛି ୫୯.୫ । ଏଥିରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ୩ ଟି ଡାଟାର ହାରାହାରି ୫୬ ଏବଂ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ୪ ଟି ଡାଟା ହେଉଛି ୬୬ । ଯଦି ଅଷ୍ଟମ ଡାଟା ନବମ ଡାଟା ଠାରୁ ୧୨ ଟି କମ ଏବଂ ୭ ଟି ଦଶମ ଡାଟା ଠାରୁ କମ ଅଟେ, ତେବେ ଅଷ୍ଟମ ଡାଟା ସନ୍ଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

(A) 48

(B) 46

(C) 52

(D) 50

Ans- A

Given:

➔ The average of 10 data is 59.5.

➔ The average of the first 3 data is 56.

➔ The average of the next 4 data is 66.

➔ The 8th data is 12 less than the 9th data and 7 less than the 10th data.

Formula:

➔ Total of all data = Average × Number of data

➔ Given average condition: $x_8 = x_9 - 12 = x_{10} - 7$

Solution:

➔ **Calculate the sum of the first 3 data:**

➔ Sum of first 3 data = $56 \times 3 = 168$

➔ **Calculate the sum of the next 4 data:**

➔ Sum of next 4 data = $66 \times 4 = 264$

➔ **Calculate the total sum of 10 data:**

➔ Total sum of 10 data = $59.5 \times 10 = 595$

➔ **Express the sum of the 8th, 9th, and 10th data:**

➔ Let $x_9 = y$

➔ Then, $x_8 = y - 12$

➔ And, $x_{10} = y - 7$

➔ Sum of $x_8 + x_9 + x_{10}$ = $(y - 12) + y + (y - 7) = 3y - 19$

➔ **Calculate the sum of the remaining data:**

➔ Sum of the remaining 7 data (excluding x_8, x_9, x_{10}) = $168 + 264 = 432$

➔ **Determine the sum of the 8th, 9th, and 10th data:**

➔ $432 + 3y - 19 = 595$

➔ $3y = 595 - 432 + 19 = 182$

➔ $y = \frac{182}{3} = 60.67$

➔ **Calculate the 8th data:**

➔ $x_8 = y - 12 = 60.67 - 12 = 48.67$

Final Conclusion:

➔ The eighth data is approximately 48.

11- By selling a table for Rs.2380, a shopkeeper loses 30%. At what price should he sell it to gain 30%? (In Rs.)

- ଗୋଟିଏ ଟେବୁଲକୁ ୨୩୮୦ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ଜଣେ ଦୋକାନୀ ୩୦% କ୍ଷତି ସହିଥାନ୍ତି। ୩୦% ଲାଭ ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ସେ ଏହାକୁ କେଉଁ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ବିକ୍ରି କରିବେ? (ଟଙ୍କାରେ)

(A) 4620

(B) 4520

(C) 4720

(D) 4420

Ans- D

Given:

➔ Selling price (SP) = ₹2380

➔ Loss percentage = 30%

➔ Required gain percentage = 30%

Formula:

➔ Cost Price (CP) = $\frac{\text{Selling Price}}{1-\frac{\text{Loss \%}}{100}}$

➔ New Selling Price (SP) = Cost Price $\times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Gain \%}}{100}\right)$

Solution:

➔ Cost Price (CP) = $\frac{2380}{1-\frac{30}{100}} = \frac{2380}{0.7} = 3400$

➔ New Selling Price = $3400 \times \left(1 + \frac{30}{100}\right) = 3400 \times 1.3 = 4420$

12- Asim purchased rice of Rs. 800. He sold ¾ the out of purchased rice at a profit of 10% and rest part at a loss of 10%. Then find out the percentage of profit or loss in selling of total rice?

- ଅସୀମ ୮୦୦ ଟଙ୍କାର ଚାଉଳ କିଣିଥିଲେ। ସେ କିଣିଥିବା ଚାଉଳମଧ୍ୟରୁ ୩/୪ ଭାଗକୁ ୧୦% ଓ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ଅଂଶକୁ ୧୦% କ୍ଷତିରେ ବିକ୍ରି କରିଥିଲେ। ତେବେ ଜାଣନ୍ତୁ ମୋଟ ଚାଉଳ ବିକ୍ରିରେ ଲାଭ କି କ୍ଷତିର ପ୍ରତିଶତ ?

(A) 2.5% Loss

(B) 5% profit

(C) 7.5% profit

(D) 10% Loss

Ans- B

Given:

➔ Total cost of rice = ₹800

➔ ¾ part sold at 10% profit

➔ Remaining part sold at 10% loss

Formula:

➔ Weighted average profit or loss = $\frac{\text{Profit/Lossonfirstpart+Profit/Lossonsecondpart}}{\text{TotalCost}} \times 100$

Solution:

➔ Overall Profit = 5%

13- A man driving his bike at 36 kmph reaches his office 20 minutes early. Had he driven the bike at 24 kmph he would have reached 40 minutes late. How far is his office?

- ଘଣ୍ଟା ପ୍ରତି ୩୬ କିଲୋମିଟର ବେଗରେ ବାଇକ୍ ଚଳାଉଥିବା ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ୨୦ ମିନିଟ୍ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ନିଜ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଯାଆନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ସେ ୨୪ କିଲୋମିଟର ବେଗରେ ବାଇକ୍ ଚଳାଇଥାନ୍ତେ ତେବେ ସେ ୪୦ ମିନିଟ୍ ବିଳମ୍ବରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଥାନ୍ତେ। ତାଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ କେତେ ଦୂରରେ ଅଛି?

A) 48 Kms

B) 60 Kms

C) 72 Kms

D) 80 Kms

Ans-

Given:

- Speed when early: 36 kmph
- Speed when late: 24 kmph
- Early by 20 minutes
- Late by 40 minutes

Formula:

- Time when driving at 36 kmph ➔ $t - \frac{20}{60}$
- Time when driving at 24 kmph ➔ $t + \frac{40}{60}$
- Distance = Speed × Time ➔ d = Speed × Time

Solution:

- Distance at 36 kmph ➔ $d = 36 \times \left(t - \frac{20}{60}\right)$
- Distance at 24 kmph ➔ $d = 24 \times \left(t + \frac{40}{60}\right)$

Setting them equal:
➔ $36 \times \left(t - \frac{20}{60}\right) = 24 \times \left(t + \frac{40}{60}\right)$

Solving for t:
➔ $12t = 28$
➔ $t = \frac{28}{12} = 2\frac{1}{3}$ hours

Finally, calculating the distance:
➔ $d = 36 \times 2 = 72$ km

Thus, the distance to his office is **72 km**.

14- A can finish a work in 309 days and B can do the same work in 618 days. Working together, they will complete the same work in how many days?

- A 309 ଦିନରେ ଗୋଟିଏ କାମ ଶେଷ କରିପାରେ ଏବଂ B 618 ଦିନରେ ସମାନ କାମ କରିପାରିବ । ଏକାଠି କାମ କଲେ ସେମାନେ କେତେ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମାନ କାମ ଶେଷ କରିବେ?

(A) 206

(B) 208

(C) 204

(D) 202

Ans- A

Given:

➔ A can finish a work in 309 days.

➔ B can finish the same work in 618 days.

Formula:

➔ Work done per day by A = $\frac{1}{A}$, by B = $\frac{1}{B}$.

➔ Time taken to complete the work together = $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{A}+\frac{1}{B}}$.

Solution:

➔ Work done per day by A = $\frac{1}{309}$.

➔ Work done per day by B = $\frac{1}{618}$.

➔ Combined work done per day = $\frac{1}{309} + \frac{1}{618} = \frac{2}{618} + \frac{1}{618} = \frac{3}{618} = \frac{1}{206}$.

➔ Time taken to complete the work together = 206 days.

15- Arjun rows 40.5 kmph in still water. If the river is running at 13.5 kmph, it takes him 90 minutes to row to a place and back. How far is the place? (In km)

- ଅର୍ଜୁନ ୪୦.୫ କିଲୋମିଟର ବେଗରେ ପବନ ବହିଛନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ନଦୀ ଘଣ୍ଟା ପ୍ରତି ୧୩.୫ କିଲୋମିଟର ବେଗରେ ଗତି କରୁଛି, ତେବେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଯିବା କୁ ଏବଂ ଫେରିବାକୁ ୯୦ ମିନିଟ୍ ସମୟ ଲାଗିଥାଏ । ଜାଗା ଟି କେତେ ଦୂରରେ ଅଛି? (କିଲୋମିଟରରେ)

(A) 21

(B) 27

(C) 25

(D) 23

Ans- B

Given:

➔ Arjun rows in still water at 40.5 kmph.

➔ The river runs at 13.5 kmph.

➔ The time taken for the round trip is 90 minutes (or 1.5 hours).

Formula:

➔ Downstream speed $S_d = S_b + S_r = 40.5 + 13.5$ kmph.

➔ Upstream speed $S_u = S_b - S_r = 40.5 - 13.5$ kmph.

➔ Distance to the place $d = \frac{t \times S_d \times S_u}{S_d + S_u}$.

Solution:

➔ Downstream speed $S_d = 40.5 + 13.5 = 54$ kmph.

➔ Upstream speed $S_u = 40.5 - 13.5 = 27$ kmph.

➔ Distance to the place $d = \frac{1.5 \times 54 \times 27}{54+27} = \frac{2187}{81} = 27$ km.

Final Conclusion:

➔ The distance to the place is 27 km.

16- Simple interest on a sum at 20% per annum for 2 years is Rs.1040. Find the amount under compound interest on the same sum for the same period and same rate of interest.(in Rs)

- 2 ବର୍ଷ ପାଇଁ ବାର୍ଷିକ 20% ହିସାବରେ ଏକ ରାଶି ଉପରେ ସରଳ ସୁଧ ହେଉଛି 1040 ଟଙ୍କା। ସମାନ ଅବଧି ପାଇଁ ସମାନ ରାଶି ଏବଂ ସମାନ ସୁଧ ହାର ଉପରେ ଚକ୍ରବୃଦ୍ଧି ସୁଧ ଅଧୀନରେ ରାଶି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ। (ଟଙ୍କାରେ)

(A) 3644

(B) 3544

(C) 3844

(D) 3744

Ans- D

Given:

➔ Simple interest on a sum at 20% per annum for 2 years is ₹1040.

➔ The task is to find the amount under compound interest on the same sum for the same period and same rate of interest.

Formula:

➔ Simple Interest (SI) = $\frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$

➔ Compound Interest (CI) = $P \times \left(1 + \frac{R}{100}\right)^T - P$

➔ Amount (A) = $P + CI$

Solution:

➔ First, find the Principal (P) using the Simple Interest formula:

➔ $P = \frac{SI \times 100}{R \times T} = \frac{1040 \times 100}{20 \times 2} = ₹2600$

➔ Now, calculate the Compound Interest (CI):

➔ $CI = 2600 \times \left(1 + \frac{20}{100}\right)^2 - 2600$

➔ $CI = 2600 \times \left(\frac{120}{100}\right)^2 - 2600$

➔ $CI = 2600 \times \frac{144}{100} - 2600 = ₹3744 - ₹2600 = ₹1144$

➔ Total Amount = Principal + Compound Interest
➔ Amount = ₹2600 + ₹1144 = ₹3744

Final Conclusion:
➔ The amount under compound interest for 2 years is ₹3744.

17- The sum of the present age of a father and his son is 60 years. Six years ago, father's age was five times the age of the son. After 6 years, son's age will be :

- ପିତା ଓ ପୁଅର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ବୟସ ର ପରିମାଣ ହେଉଛି ୬୦ ବର୍ଷ । ୬ ବର୍ଷ ତଳେ ବାପାଙ୍କ ବୟସ ପୁଅର ବୟସଠାରୁ ୫ ଗୁଣ ଅଧିକ ଥିଲା। ୬ ବର୍ଷ ପରେ ପୁଅର ବୟସ ହେବ :

A- 12 years
B- 14 years
C- 18 years
D- 20 years

Ans- D

Given:
➔ The sum of the present age of a father and his son is 60 years.
➔ Six years ago, the father's age was five times the age of the son.

Solution:
➔ Let the father's current age be x and the son's current age be y.
➔ According to the problem: $x + y = 60$ and $x - 6 = 5(y - 6)$.
➔ Substituting $x = 60 - y$ into the second equation:
➔ $(60 - y) - 6 = 5(y - 6)$.
➔ Simplifying: $54 - y = 5y - 30$.
➔ $84 = 6y$.
➔ $y = 14$.

➔ Therefore, after 6 years, the son's age will be $14 + 6 = 20$ years.

Final Conclusion:

➔ The son's age after 6 years will be 20 years.

Q.18- The value of $\sqrt{\frac{1.21\times0.9}{1.1\times0.11}}$ = ?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 9

D. 11

Ans- B

Solution: $\sqrt{\frac{1.21\times0.9}{1.1\times0.11}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.089}{0.121}} = \sqrt{9} = 3$

19- If p and q are natural numbers such that

If $p^q = 144$**, then the value of** $(p-2)^{q+2}$ **is:**

A) 1728

B) 10000

C) 14400

D) 12000

Ans- B

Solution:

- $p^q = 144$
- $12^2 = 144$
  ➔ $p = 12, q = 2$
- Substitute values:
  ➔ $(p - 2)^{q+2} = (12 - 2)^{2+2}$
  ➔ $10^4 = 10000$

Thus, the value of $(p - 2)^{q+2}$ is **10000**.

20. 3 women and 18 children together take 2 days to complete a piece of work. How many days will 9 children take to complete the piece of work if 6 women can complete the piece of work in 3 days ?

(A) 9 days

(B) 7 days

(C) 5 days

(D) 6 days

Ans- D

Given:

➔ 3 women and 18 children together take 2 days to complete a piece of work.

➔ 6 women can complete the work in 3 days.

Solution:

➔ Let the work done by 1 woman in 1 day be W, and the work done by 1 child in 1 day be C.

➔ From the second condition:

$6W = \frac{1}{3}$ (since 6 women complete the work in 3 days)

➔ Work done by 1 woman in 1 day:

$W = \frac{1}{18}$

➔ From the first condition:

$3W + 18C$
$= \frac{1}{2}$ (since 3 women and 18 children complete the work in 2 days)

➔ Substituting $W = \frac{1}{18}$ into the equation:

$3 \times \frac{1}{18} + 18C = \frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{6} + 18C = \frac{1}{2}$

➔ Subtract $\frac{1}{6}$ from both sides:

$18C = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$

➔ Work done by 1 child in 1 day:

$C = \frac{1}{54}$

➔ Now, to find how many days 9 children will take to complete the work:

➔ Work done by 9 children in 1 day:

$9C = 9 \times \frac{1}{54} = \frac{9}{54} = \frac{1}{6}$

➔ Therefore, 9 children will take 6 days to complete the work.

Reasoning

Directions: Read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

8 friends Rashmi, Kani, Naveen, Banu, Meena, Jeni, Pintu and Rani went together for a movie and sat in a row containing eight seats(not necessarily in the same order) facing South.

i) Jeni sat sixth to the right of Pintu.

ii) Naveen and Rashmi sat close to each other but they are not the neighbours of either Pintu or Jeni.

iii) Kani sits third to the right of Naveen.

iv) Rani sits close to Banu and second to the left of Rashmi.

1) ଜେନି ପିଣ୍ଟୁଙ୍କ ଡାହାଣ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ଷଷ୍ଠ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବସିଥିଲେ ।

2) ନବୀନ ଓ ରଶ୍ମି ପରସ୍ପରର ନିକଟତର ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେମାନେ ପିଣ୍ଟୁ କିମ୍ବା ଜେନିଙ୍କ ପଡ଼ୋଶୀ ନୁହଁନ୍ତି।

3) ନବୀନଙ୍କ ଡାହାଣ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ କାନି ତୃତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିଛନ୍ତି।

4) ରାଣୀ ବାନୁଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ଏବଂ ରଶ୍ମିଙ୍କ ବାମ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବସିଛନ୍ତି।

21- Who sits between Kani and Meena?

- କାନି ଓ ମୀନାଙ୍କ ମଝିରେ କିଏ ବସିଥାଏ?

(A) Naveen

(B) Rashmi

(C) Pintu

(D) Jeni

Ans- D

22- If Meena interchanges her place with Banu, Rani interchanges her place with Kani and Pintu interchanges her place with Jeni, who sits second to the right of Banu?

- ମୀନା ଯଦି ବାନୁଙ୍କ ସହ ନିଜ ସ୍ଥାନ ବଦଳାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ରାଣୀ କାନିଙ୍କ ସହ ନିଜର ସ୍ଥାନ ବଦଳାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ପିଣ୍ଟୁ ବାନୁଙ୍କ ଡାହାଣ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବସିଥିବା ଜେନିଙ୍କ ସହ ନିଜ ସ୍ଥାନ ବଦଳାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତି କି?

(A) Jeni

(B) Rashmi

(C) Naveen

(D) Rani

Ans- D

23- Who sits fourth to the right of the one who sits second to the left of Rashmi?

- ରଶ୍ମିଙ୍କ ବାମ ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱରେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ବସିଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଡାହାଣ ପଟେ କିଏ ବସିଥାଏ?

(A) Pintu

(B) Banu

(C) Naveen

(D) Meena

Ans- D

24- All the persons in a row are facing North, A is 8th from right and B is 15th from the right.

If A and B exchange the positions, what is the position of A from left if 25 persons are there in the row?

- କ୍ରମାଗତ ସମସ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଉତ୍ତର, A ଡାହାଣରୁ ଅଷ୍ଟମ ଏବଂ B ଡାହାଣରୁ 15 ତମ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଯଦି A ଏବଂ B ସ୍ଥିତି ବିନିମୟ କରନ୍ତି, ଯଦି ଧାଡ଼ିରେ 25 ଜଣ ଅଛନ୍ତି ତେବେ ବାମରୁ A ର ସ୍ଥିତି କ'ଣ?

(A) 11

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 13

Ans- A

25- Amit is facing North. He first turns left, then again turns left, then he turns right and again turns right. In which direction is Amit facing now?

- ଅମିତ ଉତ୍ତର ମୁହାଁ। ସେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ବାମ ଆଡ଼କୁ ମୁହାଁଇଲା, ତା'ପରେ ପୁଣି ବାମ ମୁହାଁଇଲା, ତା'ପରେ ସେ ଡାହାଣ ଓ ପୁଣି ଥରେ ଡାହାଣ ମୁହାଁଇଲା । ଅମିତ ଏବେ କେଉଁ ଦିଗକୁ ଗତି କରୁଛନ୍ତି?

A) East

B) North-east

C) North

D) South-east

Ans- C

26- In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement. This statement is followed by two conclusions:

Statements:

N > A ≥ T > U = R < E

Conclusion:

i) N > U

ii) A > R

Choose the appropriate one from the following options

(A) Only conclusion i follows

(B) Only conclusion ii follows

(C) Either i or ii follows

(D) Neither i nor ii follows

(E) Both i and ii follow.

(A) B

(B) E

(C) A

(D) C

Ans- B

27- In this question, relationship between different elements is shown in the statement.

This statement is followed by two conclusions:

Statements: O < R ≤ A = N < G > E

Conclusion:

i) R < G

ii) O < N

Choose the appropriate one from the following options

(A) Only conclusion i follows

(B) Only conclusion ii follows

(C) Either i or ii follows

(D) Neither i nor ii follows

(E) Both i and ii follow.

(A) A

(B) E

(C) B

(D) C

Ans- B

28- In a certain code language MOUSE is written as HVXRP. How is EAGLE written in that code language?

- ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କୋଡ୍ ଭାଷାରେ ମାଉସ୍ ଏଚ୍ଭିଏକ୍ସଆରପି ନାମରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ। ସେହି କୋଡ୍ ଭାଷାରେ ଇଜିଏଲ୍ କିପରି ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି?

A) HOJDH

B) FMHBF

C) ELGAE

D) GNICG

Ans- A

29- In a certain code language, A is written as B, B is written as C, and so on. How will ART be written in that code language?

A) BSU

B) BTU

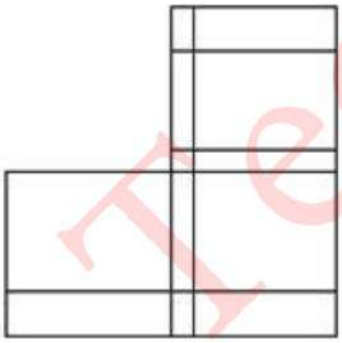
C) BSV

D) BTV

Ans- A

30- Choose one of the four options to complete the top left corner of this box.

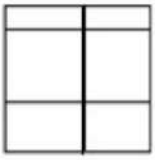
- ଏହି ବକ୍ସର ଉପର ବାମ କୋଣ ପୂରଣ କରିବାକୁ ୪ଟି ବିକଳ୍ପ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚୟନ କରନ୍ତୁ।



A)


B)


C)


D)


A)

B)

C)

D)

Ans- A

31- Find the next term in the following series: 14, 23, 18, 21, 22, 19, 26, ……..

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳାରେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଶବ୍ଦ ସନ୍ଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ: 14, 23, 18, 21, 22, 19, 26, ...

A) 24

B) 29

C) 18

D) 17

Ans- D

32- What is the next term in the following series?

A1D, G4J, M9P, ___.

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳାର ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳ କ'ଣ? A1D, G4J, M9P, _____

A) R25V

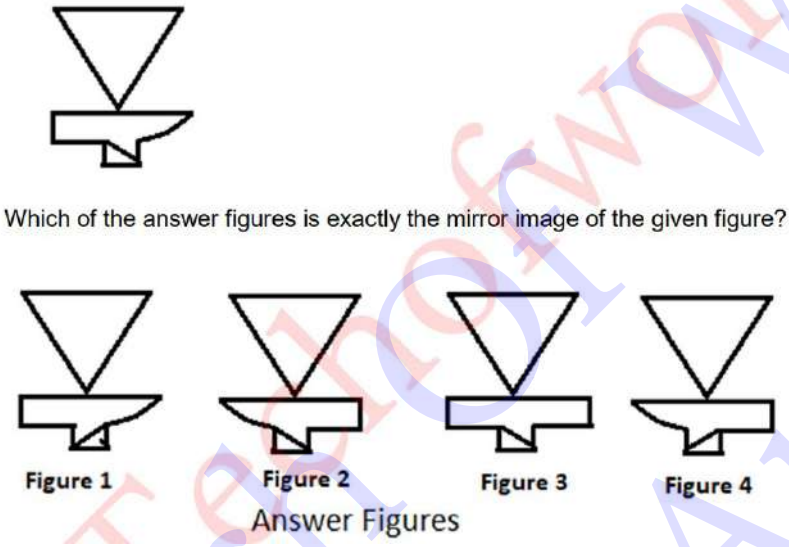
B) S16V

C) T4U

D) S10V

Ans- B

33- Which of the answer figures is exactly the mirror image of the given figure?



A) Figure 1

B) Figure 2

C) Figure 3

D) Figure 4

Ans- D

34- In a certain language "Houses are small" is coded as "Mig Fig Wig". "Small kitchen" is coded as "Mig Lig". "They are tall" is coded as "Wig Chig Mug". What is the code word for "Houses"?

- ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଭାଷାରେ "ଘର ଛୋଟ" କୁ "ମିଗ୍ ଫିଗ୍ ୱିଗ୍" ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ । "ଛୋଟ ରୋଷେଇ ଘର"କୁ "ମିଗ୍ ଲିଗ୍" ନାମରେ କୋଡ୍ କରାଯାଇଛି। "ସେମାନେ ଲମ୍ବା ଅଟନ୍ତି" କୁ "ୱିଗ୍ ଚିଗ୍ ମୁଗ" ନାମରେ କୋଡ୍ କରାଯାଇଛି। "ଗୃହ" ପାଇଁ କୋଡ୍ ୱାର୍ଡ କ'ଣ?

A) Fig

B) Lig

C) Chig

D) Mug

Ans- A

35- In a certain coding language, 'internet is essential' is coded as 'en fa li', 'intranet is private network' is coded as 'li vi romo', and 'essential network access' is coded as 'fa mosu'. What could be the sentence corresponding to the code 'vi rosu'?

ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କୋଡିଂ ଭାଷାରେ 'ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ' କୁ 'ଏନ୍ ଫା ଲି', 'ଇଣ୍ଟ୍ରାନେଟ୍ ହେଉଛି ପ୍ରାଇଭେଟ୍ ନେଟୱାର୍କ', 'ଲି ଭି ରୋମୋ' ଏବଂ 'ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ ନେଟୱାର୍କ ଆକ୍ସେସ୍'କୁ 'ଫା ମୋସୁ' ଭାବେ କୋଡ୍ କରାଯାଇଛି। 'ଭି ରୋସୁ' କୋଡ୍ ସହ ସମ୍ପୃକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ?

A) private internet access

B) private intranet access

C) essential network is

D) essential private is

Ans- B

36- Directions : If the first and last letters of the word are vowels, then their codes must be interchanged. In a certain code language EUPHORIA is written as13786995. How is AUDIENCE written in that code?

A) 53495531

B) 53559431

C) 13495535

D) 13559435

Ans- A

37- A boy is standing in a lawn facing North-East direction. If the boy turns 65 degrees in clockwise direction and 155 degrees in anti-clockwise direction, which direction will he face now?

- ଉତ୍ତର-ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗକୁ ମୁହାଁଇ ଥିବା ଏକ ଲନ୍ ରେ ଜଣେ ବାଳକ ଛିଡ଼ା ହୋଇଛି। ଯଦି ବାଳକ ଘଡ଼ିଆଳ ଦିଗରେ ୬୫ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ଏବଂ ଆଣ୍ଟି କ୍ଲକ୍ ୱାଇଜ୍ ଦିଗରେ ୧୫୫ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ ହୋଇଯାଏ, ତେବେ ସେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେଉଁ ଦିଗକୁ ମୁହାଁଇବ?

(A) North-West

(B) North-East

(C) South-West

(D) South-East

Ans- A

Q.38 Sunil starts from his house towards East walking a distance of 25 meters, then he turned towards left and walked 15 meters. He then turned left and moving a distance of 12 meters he turns to his left again and walks 30 meters. He now turns to the left and walks 5 meters. Finally, he turns to his left and continues walking, in which direction is he walking now?

1. West

3. South

4. North

5. East

Ans-

39- Select one of the following four options that will make the 2nd pair analogous to the 1st pair given

3 : 81 :: 5 : ?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଚାରିଟି ବିକଳ୍ପ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚୟନ କରନ୍ତୁ ଯାହା ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଯୋଡ଼ିକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଥମ ଯୋଡ଼ି ସହିତ ସମାନ କରିବ

3 : 81 :: 5 : ?

A) 136

B) 425

C) 625

D) 3125

Ans- C

40- Select one of the following four options that will make the 2nd pair analogous to the 1st pair given

Flower : Flower Pot :: Player : ?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଚାରିଟି ବିକଳ୍ପ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଚୟନ କରନ୍ତୁ ଯାହା ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଯୋଡ଼ିକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଥମ ଯୋଡ଼ି ସହିତ ସମାନ କରିବ ।

ଫୁଲ : ଫୁଲ ପାତ୍ର :: ଖେଳାଳି : ?

A) Captain

B) Ground

C) Coach

D) Game

Ans- B

COMPUTER

41- The allocation and deallocation of Memory is managed by _____.

- ମେମୋରୀର ଆବଣ୍ଟନ ଏବଂ ବିତରଣ ___ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପରିଚାଳିତ ହୁଏ।

(A) ALU

(B) MMU

(C) GPR

(D) GPL

Ans-

Key Points

➔ **MMU** (Memory Management Unit) is responsible for managing memory allocation and deallocation in a system.

Short Details of Other Options
➔ **A) ALU:** as **ALU** (**Arithmetic Logic Unit**) performs **arithmetic** and **logical** operations.
➔ **C) GPR:** as **GPR** refers to **General Purpose Registers**, which are used in the **processor** for operations.
➔ **D) GPL:** as **GPL** (**General Public License**) is a **software license**, unrelated to memory management.

42- What is RAM?

- ରାମ୍ କ'ଣ?

(A) Random Access Memory

(B) Read Analog Memory

(C) Random Aided Memory

(D) Read Access Memory

Ans-

Key Points
➔ **RAM** stands for **Random Access Memory**, which allows data to be **read or written** in any order.

Short Details of Other Options
➔ **B) Read Analog Memory:** as no such memory exists in this context.
➔ **C) Random Aided Memory:** as this term does not represent any known **memory type**.
➔ **D) Read Access Memory: RAM** is **Random Access Memory**, not "Read Access".

43- Which input device scans text character by character, converts them into a machine-readable code and stores the text in memory?

- କେଉଁ ଇନପୁଟ୍ ଡିଭାଇସ୍ ଚରିତ୍ର ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଟେକ୍ସଟ୍ ଅକ୍ଷର ସ୍କାନ୍ କରେ, ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ମେସିନ୍-ପଠନଯୋଗ୍ୟ କୋଡ୍ ରେ ପରିଣତ କରେ ଏବଂ ଟେକ୍ସଟକୁ ମେମୋରୀରେ ଷ୍ଟୋର୍ କରେ?

A) OCR

B) MICR

C) BCR

D) OMR

Ans-

Key Points
→ **OCR** (**Optical Character Recognition**) scans **text**, converts it into **machine-readable code**, and stores it in memory.

Short Details of Other Options
→ **B) MICR: MICR** (**Magnetic Ink Character Recognition**) is used for **banking**, not text scanning.
→ **C) BCR: BCR** (**Barcode Reader**) scans **barcodes**, not text.
→ **D) OMR: OMR** (**Optical Mark Recognition**) is used for **reading marked answers**, not text scanning.

44- Which port transfers large amount of data at very fast speed?

(A) Fire wire port
(B) Serial port
(C) Game port
(D) VGA port

ANS- A

Key Points:

➔ A **Firewire port** is known for transferring large amounts of data at high speed, typically used in **video editing** and **external storage devices**.

Short Details of Other Options:

➔ **B) Serial port**: it is slower and transfers data one bit at a time.

➔ **C) Game port**: used for joysticks and not designed for fast data transfer.

➔ **D) VGA port**: used for video output, not data transfer.

45- Which data system provides a way of connecting directly to computer systems on the Internet?

- କେଉଁ ଡାଟା ସିଷ୍ଟମ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟରେ ସିଧାସଳଖ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ସିଷ୍ଟମ ସହ ସଂଯୋଗ କରିବାର ଏକ ଉପାୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରେ?

A) CU-SeeMe

B) TELNET

C) Gopher

D) USENET newsgroups

Ans- Key Points

➔ **TELNET** was developed in **1969** and allows remote access to computers over a network using a **text-based command-line interface**.

➔ It operates over the **TCP/IP protocol**, typically using **port 23**, making it one of the first internet standards for **remote logins**.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) CU-SeeMe**: it was early **video conferencing software** created in **1992**, primarily used for **visual communication**, not direct computer connections.

➔ **C) Gopher**: **Gopher** is a file retrieval protocol used in the early **1990s** for **hierarchical document organization**.

➔ **D) USENET newsgroups**: **USENET** is a distributed messaging system created in **1980**, focused on **newsgroup discussions** rather than direct system access.

46- The number of packets passing through the network in a unit of time is called _____.

- ସମୟର ଏକ ୟୁନିଟରେ ନେଟୱାର୍କ ଦେଇ ଯାଉଥିବା ପ୍ୟାକେଟ୍ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ___ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) Throughput

(B) Latency

(C) Load

(D) Delay

Ans-

Key Points

➔ **Throughput** refers to the number of packets passing through the network in a unit of time.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **B) Latency: latency** is the time delay in a network.

➔ **C) Load: load** refers to the amount of data being processed by the network.

➔ **D) Delay: delay** refers to the time taken for data to travel from source to destination.

47- What is the full form of 'MAN' in networking?

- ନେଟୱାର୍କିଂରେ 'ମ୍ୟାନ୍'ର ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପ କ'ଣ?

(A) Mini Area Network

(B) Main Area Network

(C) Metropolitan Area Network

(D) Multimedia Area Network

Ans-

Key Points

➔ **MAN** stands for **Metropolitan Area Network**, which covers a city or a large campus.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Mini Area Network:** this is not a valid network type.

➔ **B) Main Area Network: Main Area Network** is not the full form of **MAN**.

➔ **D) Multimedia Area Network:** this is not related to **MAN**.

48- An organization is having various departments. The manager of the organization wants to implement a network architecture that is capable of communicating each system with all the other systems. Which type of architecture would be a better solution to accomplish this requirement?

- ଏକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବିଭାଗ ରହିଛି। ସଂସ୍ଥାର ପରିଚାଳକ ଏକ ନେଟୱାର୍କ୍ ଆର୍କିଟେକ୍ଚର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହାଁନ୍ତି ଯାହା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସିଷ୍ଟମକୁ ଅନ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତ ସିଷ୍ଟମ ସହିତ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ସକ୍ଷମ | ଏହି ଆବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ପୂରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ସ୍ଥାପତ୍ୟ ଏକ ଉତ୍ତମ ସମାଧାନ ହେବ?

A) Ring

B) Bus

C) Star

D) Mesh

Ans-

Key Points

➔ A **Mesh** network allows each system to communicate with every

other system, making it a suitable architecture for the given requirement.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Ring:** a **ring** topology allows communication in a circular manner, not simultaneously with all systems.

➔ **B) Bus:** a **bus** topology connects devices to a single communication line, which limits simultaneous communication.

➔ **C) Star:** a **star** topology connects devices through a central hub, limiting direct communication between systems.

Q-49 Name the mode of transmission in which the communication takes place in two ways or bi-directional simultaneously:

(A) Half-Duplex
(B) Double-Duplex
(C) Full-Duplex
(D) Simplex

ANS- C

Key Points

➔ **Full-Duplex** allows communication to take place in **both directions simultaneously**.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Half-Duplex**: half-duplex allows communication in both directions, but **only one direction at a time**.

➔ **B) Double-Duplex**: this is not a recognized mode of transmission.

➔ **D) Simplex**: simplex allows communication in **only one direction**.

50- _____ option in Microsoft Word will display the document on-screen, to get an understanding of how the hard copy would look like when printed.

- ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ ୱାର୍ଡରେ ___ ବିକଳ୍ପ ଡକ୍ୟୁମେଣ୍ଟକୁ ଅନ୍-ସ୍କ୍ରିନ୍ ରେ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରିବ, ଯାହା ଛପାଗଲେ ହାର୍ଡ କପି କିପରି ଦେଖାଯିବ ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ବୁଝିପାରିବ।

(A) Redo

(B) Freeze pane

(C) Lookup

(D) Print preview

Ans- D

Key Points:

➔ The **Print preview** option in Microsoft Word allows you to view the document **on-screen** before printing, showing how the document will look when printed.

➔ This feature helps ensure correct formatting and layout for printing.

Short Details of Other Options:

➔ **Redo:** it repeats the last undone action.

➔ **Freeze pane:** it is used in Excel to lock certain rows or columns, not Word.

➔ **Lookup:** it is used for finding meanings or translations of words.

51- How to Add a new word into Dictionary of MS Word?

- ଏମଏସ ୱାର୍ଡର ଅଭିଧାନରେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଶବ୍ଦ କିପରି ଯୋଡିବେ?

A) In Spelling & Grammar > New word > enter the word> save

B) Insert>select word >Add to Dictionary

C) In Spelling & Grammar > find the new word >Add

D) Word provides no such option to add more words to its Dictionary

Ans- C

Key Points:
➔ To add a new word to the **Dictionary** in MS Word, go to **Spelling & Grammar**, find the new word, and select **Add**.
➔ This feature allows you to expand the dictionary to include specialized terms.

Short Details of Other Options:
➔ **New word:** there is no separate option for adding new words in this manner.
➔ **Insert:** this tab is used for adding objects like tables or images, not words to the dictionary.
➔ **No such option:** Word does allow users to add words to the dictionary.

52- In programming syntax, every statement in a program should end with a _____.

- ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମିଂ ସିନଟେକ୍ସରେ, ଏକ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବିବୃତି ___ ସହିତ ଶେଷ ହେବା ଉଚିତ୍ ।

(A) " $ "

(B) " % "

(C) " ; "

(D) " @ "

Ans- C

Key Points:

➔ Most programming **languages** require statements to end with a semicolon (`;`).

➔ The semicolon is used to **terminate** statements and separate instructions.

Short Details of Other Options:

➔ **"$":** used for variable references in some scripting languages.

➔ **"%":** used for **modulus operations**, not for terminating statements.

➔ **"@":** commonly used for decorators in Python, not for terminating statements.

53- In Google Chrome, what is the functionality of the shortcut key given below? Ctrl+ N

- ଗୁଗୁଲ୍ କ୍ରୋମ୍ ରେ, ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସର୍ଟକଟ୍ କି'ର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରିତା କ'ଣ? Ctrl+ N

A) Opens a new window

B) Opens a new file

C) Opens a new folder

D) Opens a new tab

Ans- A

Key Points:

➔ **Ctrl + N** opens a new window in Google Chrome. This allows users to begin a new browsing session in a separate window, facilitating multitasking across multiple windows.

➔ It is commonly used when users want to keep their tabs organized across different windows.

Other Options:

➔ **Opens a new file (B):** This is incorrect. **Ctrl + N** does not open a new file in Chrome; it is typically used in applications like Microsoft Word or Excel.

➔ **Opens a new folder (C):** This is not applicable in Google Chrome. It does not perform any folder-related operations.

➔ **Opens a new tab (D):** The shortcut to open a new tab in Chrome is **Ctrl + T**, not **Ctrl + N**.

54- Which menu in Windows is the main gateway to the computer's programs, folders, and settings?

- ୱିଣ୍ଡୋଜରେ କେଉଁ ମେନୁ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରର ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ, ଫୋଲ୍ଡର ଏବଂ ସେଟିଂସର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବେଶ ଦ୍ୱାର ଅଟେ?

A) Search menu

B) File menu

C) Start menu

D) View menu

Ans- C

Explanation:

➔ **Start menu** is the **main gateway** to a computer's programs, folders, and settings in Windows. It provides easy access to everything on your system, including installed applications and power options.

➔ It is the **central hub** for navigating your computer.

Other Options:

➔ **A) Search menu** — Helps locate **specific files and programs** but does not serve as the main gateway.

➔ **B) File menu** — Found in **individual applications**, it provides commands specific to file management within that app.

➔ **D) View menu** — Customizes how content is **displayed** in certain applications, but doesn't provide access to the system's programs and settings.

55- In Microsoft Excel, when you copy formula by dragging the fill handle the cell address keep changing automatically this is called _____.

- ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ Excelରେ, ଯେତେବେଳେ ଆପଣ ଫିଲ୍ ହ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡେଲକୁ ଟାଣି ଫର୍ମୁଲା କପି କରନ୍ତି ସେତେବେଳେ ସେଲ୍ ଠିକଣା ସ୍ୱତଃସ୍ଫୂର୍ତ ଭାବରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏହାକୁ ___ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) Absolute referencing

(B) Fixed referencing

(C) Abstract referencing

(D) Relative referencing

Ans- D

Key Points

➔ **Relative referencing** automatically adjusts the cell reference when copying formulas using the fill handle in **Excel**.

➔ It helps to apply the same formula to different cells dynamically.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Absolute referencing**: this refers to fixed cell references that don't change when copied.

➔ **B) Fixed referencing**: no such term is used in **Excel** for referencing.

➔ **C) Abstract referencing**: this is not a valid term in **Excel**.

56- In Microsoft Excel, you can record the mouse and keyboard actions and use them later using _____ option.

- ମାଇକ୍ରୋସଫ୍ଟ Excelରେ, ଆପଣ ମାଉସ୍ ଏବଂ କୀବୋର୍ଡ କ୍ରିୟାଗୁଡିକ ରେକର୍ଡ କରିପାରିବେ ଏବଂ ପରେ ___ ବିକଳ୍ପ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ସେଗୁଡିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିପାରିବେ ।

(A) Screenshot

(B) Micro

(C) Snapshot

(D) Macro

Ans- D

Key Points

➔ **Macros** in **Excel** allow you to record and automate repetitive tasks such as mouse and keyboard actions.

➔ They help in saving time and improving efficiency in large datasets.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) Screenshot**: it captures an image of the screen but doesn't record actions.

➔ **B) Micro**: this is not a valid option in **Excel**.

➔ **C) Snapshot**: this option is not related to automation in **Excel**.

57- **Encryption is processed on _____ layer of the OSI model.**

- ଓଏସଆଇ ମଡେଲର ____ ସ୍ତରରେ ଏନକ୍ରିପସନ୍ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକରଣ କରାଯାଏ।

(A) Presentation

(B) Session

(C) Application

(D) Physical

Ans- Key Points

➔ Encryption is processed on the **Presentation layer** of the OSI model, which is responsible for **data translation and encryption**.

➔ This layer ensures that data is properly formatted and secured before

transmission.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **B) Session**: the **Session layer** manages connections between devices, not encryption.

➔ **C) Application**: the **Application layer** provides services to the user but does not handle encryption directly.

➔ **D) Physical**: the **Physical layer** handles hardware and physical connections, not encryption.

58- Which file format is used for saving a PowerPoint Show ?

- ଏକ ପାୱାରପଏଣ୍ଟ ସୋ ସଞ୍ଚୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ଫାଇଲ୍ ଫର୍ମାଟ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ?

A) PPT

B) PPTX

C) PPSX

D) PDF

Ans- C

Key Points

➔ The file format used for saving a PowerPoint show is **.ppsx**.

➔ This format is specifically designed for presentations that will be **viewed**.

Short Details of Other Options

➔ **A) PPT**: this is an older format and doesn't indicate it's a show.

➔ **B) PPTX**: while this is a valid format, it's not specifically for **shows**.

➔ **D) PDF**: this format is for documents, not specifically for PowerPoint shows.

59. The example of non-impact Printer is-

ଅଣ-ପ୍ରଭାବ ପ୍ରିଣ୍ଟରର ଉଦାହରଣ ହେଉଛି-

A) Laser-Dot matrix

B) Inkjet Laser

C) Inkjet Dot matrix

D) Dot matrix

Ans- A

Key Points:
➔ **Inkjet and Laser** printers are examples of **non-impact printers**.

Short Details of Other Options:
➔ **A) Laser-Dot matrix**: **Dot matrix** is an **impact printer**.
➔ **C) Inkjet-Dot matrix**: **Dot matrix** is an **impact printer**.
➔ **D) Dot matrix**: it is an **impact printer**.

60. Which mouse technique is used for accessing properties of any objective?

କୌଣସି ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟର ଗୁଣ ହାସଲ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ମାଉସ୍ କୌଶଳ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ?

(a) Dragging

(b) Dropping

(c) Right clicking

(d) None of these

Ans- C

Key Points:

➔ **Right-clicking** is used to access the **properties** of an object.

Short Details of Other Options:

➔ **A) Dragging**: it is used to **move objects**.

➔ **B) Dropping**: it is used after dragging to **place an object**.

➔ **D) None of these**: **right-clicking** is the correct method.

G.K

61- The "Right to Property" was removed from the Part III of the Indian Constitution through which Constitutional Amendment Act?

କେଉଁ "ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ସଂଶୋଧନ ଅଧିନିୟମ" ବା Constitutional Amendment Act ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ଭାଗ III ରୁ "ସମ୍ପତ୍ତିଗତ ଅଧିକାର" (Right to Property) କୁ ହଟାଇ ଦିଆଗଲା ?

(A) 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951

(B) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971

(C) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978

(D) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976

Ans- C

Explanation:

➔ The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978** removed the **Right to Property** from **Part III** of the Indian Constitution, making it a **legal right** under **Article 300A**. The amendment was passed to prevent individuals from challenging land reforms, ensuring that the government's **agrarian reform policies** were effectively implemented.

Other Options:
➔ **A (1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951):** This amendment focused on **restrictions on freedom of speech** and property rights.
➔ **B (24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971):** This amendment allowed **Parliament** to amend any part of the Constitution.
➔ **D (42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976):** Known as the **Mini-Constitution**, it made extensive changes but did not remove the Right to Property.

62- Constitution of India provides for reservation of seats in Panchayats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes through

- ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଅନୁସୂଚିତ ଜାତି ଓ ଜନଜାତିଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ ଆସନ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ରହିଛି

A) Article 330 A

B) Article 253 T

C) Article 243 D

D) Article 332 C

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Article 243D** of the Constitution provides for **reservation of seats** in **Panchayats** for **Scheduled Castes (SC)** and **Scheduled Tribes (ST)**. This ensures that these communities are adequately represented in local self-governance bodies, promoting **social justice** and **inclusive governance**.

Other Options:
➔ **A (Article 330 A):** This deals with the reservation of **seats for SC/ST in the House of the People**.
➔ **B (Article 253 T):** There is no such article in the Constitution.
➔ **D (Article 332 C):** This deals with the **reservation of seats in Legislative Assemblies** for SC/ST.

63- Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution directs the state "to prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle"?

ଭାରତୀୟ ସମ୍ବିଧାନର ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଧାରାଗୁଡିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି, ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ "ଗାଈ, ବାଛୁରୀ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷୀର ପ୍ରଦାନକାରୀ ଏବଂ ଚାଷ ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଗାଈଗୋରୁ, ବଳଦଙ୍କୁ ମାରିବା ପାଇଁ ବାରଣ କରିବା" ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେଇଥାଏ?

(A) Article 48

(B) Article 50

(C) Article 41

(D) Article 44

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ **Article 48** of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to prohibit the slaughter of **cows**, **calves**, and other **milch and draught cattle**. This article reflects India's cultural sensitivity toward **cattle** and aims at **animal protection**.

Other Options:
➔ **B (Article 50):** Separates the **judiciary from the executive**.
➔ **C (Article 41):** Provides for the **right to work**, **education**, and public assistance in cases of unemployment.
➔ **D (Article 44):** Relates to the **Uniform Civil Code**.

64- Under which of the following conditions term of loksbha sabha can be extended by one year?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ସର୍ତ୍ତ ରେ ଲୋକସଭାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳ କୁ ଏକ ବର୍ଷ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ?

A) Proclamation of Emergency

B) Proclamation of the amendment of the constitution

C) Proclamation of President rule in the state

D) None of the above

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ The term of **Lok Sabha** can be extended by **one year** during a **Proclamation of Emergency** under **Article 352** of the Indian Constitution. The extension is allowed while the emergency is in force and can be renewed for another year if the emergency continues. The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** ensures that the term cannot be extended for more than one year at a time.

Other Options:
➔ **Proclamation of President's Rule** (Article 356) affects the state but not the extension of **Lok Sabha's** term.
➔ **Constitutional Amendments** are regular legislative actions that do not affect the duration of the **Lok Sabha** term.
➔ The **Governor's Rule** applies in some states, such as **Jammu and Kashmir**, but it does not affect the term of the **Lok Sabha**.

65- Who among the following has the authority to establish a common High Court for two or more States?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କାହାର ଦୁଇ କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକ ରାଜ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ଉଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବାର ଅଧିକାର ଅଛି?

(A) President of India

(B) Prime Minister of India

(C) Parliament of India

(D) Chief Justice of India

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ The **Parliament of India** has the power to establish a **common High Court** for two or more states as per **Article 231** of the Constitution. Currently, some High Courts, such as the Punjab and Haryana High Court, serve multiple states.

Other Options:
➔ **A (President of India):** The President can issue orders based on legislation passed by Parliament but does not have the authority to establish a common High Court independently.
➔ **B (Prime Minister of India):** The Prime Minister's role is to lead the executive branch and cannot establish courts.
➔ **D (Chief Justice of India):** The Chief Justice plays a consultative role but cannot establish a High Court.

66- Who among the following is a part of the political executive?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କିଏ ରାଜନୈତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରିଣୀର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ଅଟନ୍ତି?

A) Joint Secretaries

B) Home Minister

C) Additional Secretaries

D) District Collector

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ The **Home Minister** is a part of the **political executive**. The political executive includes elected representatives such as the **Prime Minister**, **Chief Ministers**, and other ministers who make key policy decisions. The **Home Minister** is responsible for internal security and law and order in the country.

Other Options:
➔ **Joint Secretaries**, **Additional Secretaries**, and **District Collectors** are part of the **bureaucracy**, not the political executive. They implement policies but do not make key political decisions.

67- When was the Utkal University founded?

ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ କେବେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

(A) 1936

(B) 1923

(C) 1943

(D) 1952

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Utkal University**, the first university in Odisha, was founded on **27th November 1943**, in **Bhubaneswar**, under the leadership of **Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab**.

Other Options:

➔ (A) **1936** – The year when Odisha became a separate province based on linguistic identity.
➔ (B) **1923** – Associated with early discussions for higher education reform in Odisha.
➔ (D) **1952** – Marks the establishment of many colleges under Utkal University but not its founding year.

68. Consider the following statements about Odisha :

1. Odisha was known under different names in different periods: Kalinga, Utkal or Odradesha.

2. The "Gobardhan Pitha" of Puri was one of the most significant monasteries in India

3. The coastal plain of Odisha s called the "Pentadeltaic region"

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

(A) 1 only

(B) 1 and 2 only

(C) 2 and 3 only

(D) All three

Ans-

Explanation:
➔ **Statement 1**: Odisha was historically referred to as **Kalinga, Utkal, or Odradesha** during different periods, signifying its rich heritage.
➔ **Statement 2**: The **Gobardhan Pitha** of Puri, associated with **Jagannath culture**, is a significant monastery in India.
➔ **Statement 3**: The coastal plain is known as the **Hexadeltaic region**, not the Pentadeltaic region.

Other Options:
➔ (C) and (D) – Include incorrect information about the coastal plain's

name.

69-Which kingdom of ancient India among the following options was famous for 'Pearls'?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିକଳ୍ପ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଭାରତର କେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ 'ପର୍ଲ' ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଥିଲା?

A) Chera Kingdom

B) Rashtrakuta Kingdom

C) Pandya Kingdom

D) Chola Kingdom

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ The **Pandya Kingdom** in **South India** was renowned for **pearl** production, especially around the **Gulf of Mannar** region. **Pandya** rulers traded pearls with **Roman** and **Arab** merchants, reaching its peak around the **3rd century BCE**.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) Chera Kingdom** – Known for its **spice** production, especially **pepper** and **cardamom**, the **Chera Kingdom** was a significant trade power in **Ancient South India**.
➔ **(B) Rashtrakuta Kingdom** – This kingdom, prominent in **South India** between the **8th and 10th centuries CE**, was noted for **rock-cut architecture** such as the **Kailasa temple** at **Ellora**.
➔ **(D) Chola Kingdom** – Famous for its **naval strength** and temple architecture, the **Chola Kingdom** reached its height under **Raja Raja Chola I** (reign **985–1014 CE**).

70-Who wrote 'Buddhacharita', the biography of Buddha?

-ବୁଦ୍ଧଙ୍କ ଜୀବନୀ 'ବୁଦ୍ଧଚାରିତା' କିଏ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ?

(A) Panini

(B) Ashvaghosha

(C) Megasthenes

(D) Kalidasa

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Ashvaghosha**, an ancient **Indian philosopher** and poet, wrote **Buddhacharita** in the **2nd century CE**. This biography of **Buddha** is among the earliest texts on **Buddhist literature**.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) Panini** – Noted for his **Sanskrit grammar work**, **Ashtadhyayi**.
➔ **(C) Megasthenes** – Greek ambassador and author of **Indica**.
➔ **(D) Kalidasa** – Renowned **Sanskrit poet** from the **Gupta period**.

71- Who among the following defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat?

- ପାନିପତର ତୃତୀୟ ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କିଏ ମରାଠାମାନଙ୍କୁ ପରାସ୍ତ କରିଥିଲେ?

(A) Muzam Khan

(B) Ahmad Shah Abdali

(C) Nadir shah

(D) AbdulahAbdulah

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Ahmad Shah Abdali** defeated the **Marathas** in the **Third Battle of Panipat** in **1761**, causing significant loss of life and marking a pivotal moment in Indian history.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Muzam Khan** – Military figure known for his campaigns.

➔ (C) **Nadir Shah** – Invaded India in **1739** and plundered **Delhi**.
➔ (D) **Abdulah Abdulah** – Incorrectly mentioned, no historical record in this context.

72- The Ghadar Party, initially named the Pacific Coast Hindustan Association was formed on 15 July 1913 in the United States under the leadership of

- ପ୍ରଥମେ ପ୍ୟାସିଫିକ୍ କୋଷ୍ଟ ହିନ୍ଦୁସ୍ତାନ ଆସୋସିଏସନ ନାମରେ ନାମିତ ଗଦର ପାର୍ଟି ୧୫ ଜୁଲାଇ ୧୯୧୩ରେ ଯୁକ୍ତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ଆମେରିକାରେ ତାଙ୍କ ନେତୃତ୍ୱରେ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

A) Tej Bahadur Sapru

B) Lala Har Dayal

C) Rabindranath Tagore

D) Bhulabhai Desai

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Lala Har Dayal** led the founding of the **Ghadar Party** in the **United States** in **1913**, primarily among Indian expatriates who aimed to secure India's independence from British rule. The **Ghadar Movement** gained momentum with **Ghadar Weekly** published in **San Francisco**.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Tej Bahadur Sapru** – Notable as an Indian lawyer and politician active in the **1920s** and **1930s**; he was associated with constitutional reforms.
➔ (C) **Rabindranath Tagore** – Renowned as the author of **Gitanjali** (1913), he became the first non-European to win the **Nobel Prize in Literature** in **1913**.
➔ (D) **Bhulabhai Desai** – Known for his defense of **Indian National Army (INA) officers** in the **Red Fort trials** in **1945**.

73. Who did establish Satyasodhak Samaj ?

(A) E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker

(B) Joti Govindrao Phule

(C) Sree Narayan Guru

(D) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans-

Explanation:
➔ **Jotirao Govindrao Phule** established the **Satyashodhak Samaj** in **1873** to promote social equality and oppose caste discrimination, focusing on the rights of lower-caste communities in Maharashtra.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker** – Founded the **Self-Respect Movement** in **1925** in Tamil Nadu.
➔ (C) **Sree Narayan Guru** – Advocate for social reform in Kerala and emphasized unity in the early **20th century**.
➔ (D) **B.R. Ambedkar** – Championed **Dalit rights** and led the **Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution** in **1947-1949**.

74- Which of the following countries was separated from India as result of the Government of India Act, 1935?

- ଭାରତ ସରକାର ଅଧିନିୟମ, 1935 ର ଫଳସ୍ୱରୂପ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଦେଶ ଭାରତରୁ ଅଲଗା ହୋଇଥିଲା?

A) Aden

B) Ceylon

C) Bhutan

D) Burma

Ans- D

Explanation:

➔ **Burma** (now **Myanmar**) was separated from **India** as a result of the **Government of India Act, 1935**. This act led to administrative separation, becoming effective in **1937**.

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Aden** – Became a separate British colony in **1937** but was not directly separated from India under the 1935 Act.
➔ (B) **Ceylon** (now **Sri Lanka**) – Became a Crown colony in **1802**, not affected by the 1935 Act.
➔ (C) **Bhutan** – Remained a separate Himalayan kingdom and maintained its independence from colonial India.

75- According to Koeppen's Climatic Classification which letter best represents dry climate?

- କୋପେନଙ୍କ ଜଳବାୟୁ ବର୍ଗୀକରଣ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କେଉଁ ଅକ୍ଷର ଶୁଖିଲା ଜଳବାୟୁକୁ ସର୍ବୋତ୍ତମ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରତିପାଦିତ କରେ?

A) C

B) A

C) D

D) B

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ **Koeppen's Climatic Classification** uses the letter **B** to represent **Dry Climates**, which are characterized by low rainfall and high temperatures.

Other Options:
➔ **A) C — Represents Temperate Climates**.
➔ **B) A — Represents Tropical Climates**.
➔ **C) D — Represents Continental Climates**.

76- Norman Borlaug was given Nobel Prize in which field?
- ନର୍ମାନ ବୋର୍ଲାଗଙ୍କୁ କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନୋବେଲ ପୁରସ୍କାର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଗଲା?

A- Economics
B- Agriculture
C- Medicine
D- Peace

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Norman Borlaug** was awarded the **Nobel Peace Prize** for his role in **agriculture**, specifically for his work in the **Green Revolution** which significantly increased food production and helped combat hunger.
➔ His research in wheat production helped improve crop yields and alleviate poverty.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Economics** — The Nobel Prize in Economics was not awarded to Borlaug.
➔ **C) Medicine** — Although Borlaug's work improved global health indirectly, his primary contribution was in agriculture.
➔ **D) Peace** — Borlaug's agricultural advancements led to him receiving the Nobel Peace Prize due to its impact on global food security.

Q.77 In which of the following forest types are trees like pine, deodar, silver fir and cedar, found?

A. Tropical deciduous forests

B. Mangrove forests

C. Montane temperate forests

D. Tropical evergreen forests

Ans-

Explanation:
➔ **Montane temperate forests** are home to trees like **pine**, **deodar**, **silver fir**, and **cedar**. These forests are found at higher altitudes and have a cold climate, making them suitable for these coniferous trees.

Other Options:
➔ A**) Tropical deciduous forests** contain trees that shed leaves in dry seasons, like teak and sal.
➔ B**) Mangrove forests** are found in coastal regions with saline water.
➔ D**) Tropical evergreen forests** are found in areas with heavy rainfall but don't contain these coniferous trees.

78- Pulicat Lake is located in the border of which of the following two states of India?

- ପୁଲିକାଟ୍ ହ୍ରଦ ଭାରତର ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଦୁଇଟି ରାଜ୍ୟର ସୀମାରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ?

(A) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

(B) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

(C) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

(D) Kerala and Karnataka

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Pulicat Lake** is located at the border of **Andhra Pradesh** and **Tamil Nadu**. It is a brackish water lake and the second-largest lagoon in India, after Chilika Lake.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana** share a border, but Pulicat Lake is not located there.
➔ **B) Tamil Nadu and Kerala** share a border, but Pulicat Lake is not located there.
➔ **D) Kerala and Karnataka** share a border, but Pulicat Lake is not located there.

79- Aurora Australia can be seen in

- ଅରୋରା ଅଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଲିଆ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳିଛି

A) 84°N latitude

B) 66°S latitude

C) 80°S latitude

D) 90°N latitude

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Aurora Australia** is visible in the **Southern Hemisphere**, particularly near the **66°S latitude**, near the Antarctic Circle.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) 84°N latitude** refers to the Northern Hemisphere, where **Aurora Borealis** occurs.
➔ **(C) 80°S latitude** is closer to the South Pole but not where auroras are typically seen.
➔ **(D) 90°N latitude** refers to the North Pole.

80- Which of the following rivers is called as "Sorrow of Bihar"?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ନଦୀକୁ "ବିହାରର ଦୁଃଖ" କୁହାଯାଏ?

(A) Damodar River

(B) Ganga River

(C) Kosi River

(D) Ghaghara River

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ The **Kosi River** is referred to as the "**Sorrow of Bihar**" due to its frequent and devastating floods in the northern parts of Bihar. It originates in **Nepal** and enters India in **Bihar**.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Damodar River**: Known as the "**Sorrow of Bengal**" due to its earlier flooding patterns.
➔ **B) Ganga River**: The holy river, central to northern India's ecosystem.
➔ **D) Ghaghara River**: A major tributary of the **Ganga** that also causes flooding in **Bihar** but is not referred to as its "sorrow."

81. Humus in the soil is basically:

A. Decomposed flora & fauna

B. Sand

C. Clay

D. Decomposed parent rock

Ans. A

Explanation:
➔ **Humus** is the decomposed organic matter from **plants** and **animals**. It is crucial for maintaining soil fertility as it provides essential nutrients and retains moisture.

Other Options:
➔ **Sand** and **clay** are soil components, not humus.
➔ **Decomposed parent rock** forms the mineral part of the soil but is not humus.

82- Who was the author of the book 'The Wealth of Nations'?

- 'ଦ ୱେଲ୍ଥ ଅଫ୍ ନେସନ୍ସ' ପୁସ୍ତକର ଲେଖକ କିଏ ଥିଲେ?

(A) Karl Marx

(B) Nandan Nilekani

(C) Adam Smith

(D) Khushwant Singh

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ **Adam Smith** is the author of the influential book **"The Wealth of Nations,"** published in **1776**. This work laid the foundation of modern economics, discussing concepts like division of labor and the "invisible hand."

Other Options:
➔ (A) **Karl Marx** – Known for **"Das Kapital"** (1867), a critical work on political economy.
➔ (B) **Nandan Nilekani** – Co-founder of **Infosys** and author of **"Imagining India"** (2008).
➔ (D) **Khushwant Singh** – Known for his book **"Train to Pakistan"** (1956), depicting India's partition.

83. Which of the following should a government generally takes in order to reduce inflation?

(A) Cuts in government spending

(B) Increase in government expenditure

(C) Reduction in repo rate

(D) None of the above

Ans-

Explanation:
➔ To reduce **inflation**, governments typically cut **government spending** to reduce demand in the economy, helping to stabilize prices.

Other Options:
➔ (B) **Increase in government expenditure** – Would likely increase inflation by increasing demand.
➔ (C) **Reduction in repo rate** – Lowering the repo rate can stimulate spending, potentially increasing inflation.
➔ (D) **None of the above** – Incorrect as a policy to reduce inflation exists.

84- Consider the following statements regarding Indian Planning :

1. The Second Five Year Plan emphasised on the establishment of heavy industries.

2. The Third Five Year Plan introduced the concept of import substitution as a strategy for industrialisation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 1 only

B) 2 only

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans-

Explanation:
➔ The **Second Five-Year Plan** (1956–1961) focused on establishing **heavy industries** in India, while the concept of **import substitution** as an industrialization strategy was introduced in later plans.

Other Options:
➔ **(B) 2 only** – Import substitution emphasis was more prominent in later plans.
➔ **(C) Both 1 and 2** – Only statement 1 is correct.
➔ **(D) Neither 1 nor 2** – Statement 1 is correct.

Q-85 In which of the following years was the first Industrial Policy announced?

(A) 1952
(B) 1950
(C) 1948
(D) 1951

ANS- C

Explanation:
➔ The first **Industrial Policy of India** was announced in **1948**, laying the foundation for industrial development in the post-independence era.
➔ It emphasized a **mixed economy** model, delineating roles for the **public** and **private sectors**.

Other Options:
➔ **(A) 1952** – No significant industrial policy introduced this year.
➔ **(B) 1950** – Focus was on constitution and economic planning but not industrial

policy.
➔ **(D) 1951** – Second Industrial Policy focusing on private sector participation.

86- Which of the following is the study of the atmosphere and its phenomena?

- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳ ଏବଂ ଏହାର ଘଟଣାର ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଅଟେ?

A) Geomorphology

B) Paleontology

C) Geology

D) Meteorology

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ **Meteorology** is the study of the **atmosphere and its phenomena**, including **weather** and **climate**.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Geomorphology** — Geomorphology is the study of **landforms and their processes**.
➔ **B) Paleontology** — Paleontology is the study of **fossils and ancient life forms**.
➔ **C) Geology** — Geology is the study of the **Earth's solid material**, such as rocks and minerals.

87- The boundary between the troposphere and the stratosphere is called the

- ଟ୍ରୋପୋସ୍ଫିୟର ଏବଂ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରାଟୋସ୍ଫିୟର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସୀମାକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ

A) Stratopause

B) Mesopause

C) Tropopause

D) Exopause

Ans- C

Explanation:
➔ The **Tropopause** is the boundary between the **troposphere and the stratosphere**.

Other Options:
➔ **A) Stratopause** — The boundary between the stratosphere and the mesosphere.
➔ **B) Mesopause** — The boundary between the mesosphere and the thermosphere.
➔ **D) Exopause** — The boundary between the thermosphere and the exosphere.

88- A United Nations Agency, 'UNEP' Stands for:

ମିଳିତ ଜାତିସଂଘର ଏଜେନ୍ସି 'ୟୁଏନଇପି'ର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି:

(A) United Nations Environment Programme

(B) United Nations Ecological Programme

(C) United Nations Educational Programme

(D) United Nations Emergency Programme

Ans- A

Explanation:
➔ **UNEP** stands for the **United Nations Environment Programme**, which is responsible for coordinating the global response to environmental issues.

Other Options:
➔ **B) United Nations Ecological Programme** — Incorrect name.
➔ **C) United Nations Educational Programme** — This refers to **UNESCO**, not UNEP.
➔ **D) United Nations Emergency Programme** — Incorrect name.

89- Project Tiger was launched in India in 1973 with the help of which of the following organization?

- ପ୍ରୋଜେକ୍ଟ ଟାଇଗର 1973 ରେ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ସଂସ୍ଥା ସହାୟତାରେ ଭାରତରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରାଯାଇଥିଲା?

A) UNESCO

B) World Wide Fund for Nature

C) World Bank

D) World Organization for Animal Health

Ans- B

Explanation:
➔ **Project Tiger** was launched in India in 1973 with the help of the **World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)**. The project aims to conserve the population of tigers in India and protect their natural habitats.

Other Options:
➔ **UNESCO**: Known for its work on education, science, and cultural preservation.
➔ **World Bank**: Provides financial support to countries for various development projects.

➔ **World Organization for Animal Health**: Works on animal health standards worldwide.

90- When is the World Wetland Day observed?

ବିଶ୍ୱ ଆର୍ଦ୍ରଭୂମି ଦିବସ କେବେ ପାଳନ କରାଯାଏ?

(A) 9th May

(B) 2nd March

(C) 20th September

(D) 2nd February

Ans- D

Explanation:
➔ **World Wetland Day** is observed on **2nd February** every year to raise awareness about the importance of wetlands in biodiversity conservation and the well-being of ecosystems. It commemorates the signing of the **Ramsar Convention** on Wetlands in **1971**.
➔ Wetlands are crucial for water purification, flood control, and supporting wildlife.

Other Options:
➔ **9th May**: No major environmental day is observed on this date.
➔ **2nd March** and **20th September**: These dates are not related to wetlands.

91. On which date did the Lokpal of India commemorate its first Foundation Day in 2025?
A) January 14
B) January 15
C) January 17
D) January 16

Answer: Option D

Explanation:
The Lokpal of India, an anti-corruption statutory body established to investigate allegations of corruption against public officials and improve transparency, observed its first Foundation Day on

January 16, 2025. This day marks the beginning of its operations and serves as a reminder of its commitment to accountability and justice in governance.

92. Who has been appointed as the chief coach for India's women's U-20 and U-17 national football teams?

A) Joakim Alexandersson
B) Lars Johansson
C) Sven Karlsson
D) Erik Andersson

Answer: Option B

Explanation:
Lars Johansson, an experienced football coach with a proven track record in youth development, was appointed as the chief coach for India's women's U-20 and U-17 national football teams. His appointment aims to boost the performance and development of young players at the international level.

93. Who was the former oldest person, who died recently?

A) Tomiko Itooka
B) Maria Branyas
C) Jiroemon Kimura
D) Kane Tanaka

Answer: Option B

Explanation:
Maria Branyas, an American-born Spaniard who was the world's oldest known living person, passed away at age 117. Her family confirmed her death in a post on her X account, describing her peaceful passing. Branyas, who lived through two world wars, was born in San Francisco in 1907. She is remembered for her resilience and long, eventful life, leaving behind a legacy of wisdom and a remarkable story of human longevity.

94. Which Indian naval ship is participating in the 4th edition of Exercise La Perouse?

A) INS Vikramaditya
B) INS Kolkata
C) INS Mumbai
D) INS Chennai

Answer: Option C

Explanation:
INS Mumbai, an indigenously built destroyer, is participating in the 4th edition of Exercise La Perouse

alongside navies from eight countries. This multinational exercise focuses on maritime surveillance, air defence, and tactical interoperability. The exercise is designed to enhance coordination and collaboration among participating nations, aligning with India's vision of a secure Indo-Pacific region as part of its SAGAR (Security and Growth for All in the Region) initiative. The participation of INS Mumbai underscores India's commitment to maritime security and regional cooperation.

95. Which state police force has been honoured by the Ministry of Home Affairs for its outstanding performance in anti-terror and criminal operations?

A) Haryana
B) Assam
C) Punjab
D) Odisha

Answer: Option B

Explanation:
The Assam Police received recognition from the Ministry of Home Affairs for exceptional performance in anti-terror and criminal operations. Five personnel, including Inspector General of Police Partha Sarathi Mahanta, were awarded for their distinguished service. This acknowledgment highlights their dedication and bravery in maintaining law and order and combating terrorism **Q-**

96- Who was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, marking a significant political transition in the region?

(A) Manoj Sinha
(B) Omar Abdullah
(C) Mehbooba Mufti
(D) Ghulam Nabi Azad

ANS- (B)
Explanation:
➔ **Omar Abdullah**, a leader of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference (JKNC), has been sworn in as the Chief Minister of **Jammu and Kashmir**, continuing his family's legacy of political leadership in the region.

Q-97 Which company has been awarded the contract to design and manufacture India's first indigenous bullet trains?

(A) Rail Coach Factory
(B) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
(C) BEML
(D) Larsen & Toubro

ANS- (C)
Explanation:
➔ **BEML**, a state-owned company, has received a ₹866.87 crore contract from **Integral Coach Factory (ICF)** to design and manufacture India's first indigenous bullet trains, capable of running at

an operational speed of **250 km/h**, produced at BEML's Bengaluru facility to enhance rail infrastructure and promote self-reliance in railway technology.

Q-98 Which country is considering a law to restrict teenagers' use of social media platforms like Instagram and TikTok?
(A) New Zealand
(B) United Kingdom
(C) Australia
(D) Canada

ANS- (C)
Explanation:
➔ The **Australian government** proposed legislation to limit teenagers' access to social media platforms, citing concerns over mental health and privacy, requiring robust age verification measures.

Q-99 Who was appointed by US President Trump as the Director of National Intelligence?
(A) Marco Rubio
(B) Tulsi Gabbard
(C) Elon Musk
(D) Mike Pompeo

ANS- (B)
Explanation:
➔ **Tulsi Gabbard**, a veteran of the US Army National Guard, was appointed as **Director of National Intelligence** by **President Trump**, marking a significant milestone in her political career.

Q-100 Which state inaugurated its first silicon carbide facility, aiming to boost semiconductor production?
(A) Odisha
(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Karnataka

ANS- (A)
Explanation:
➔ **Odisha** inaugurated its first **silicon carbide facility**, established by **RIR Power Electronics**, aiming to support India's semiconductor manufacturing drive.