

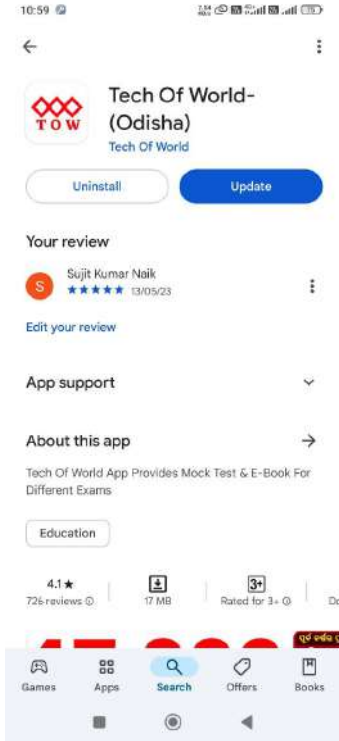


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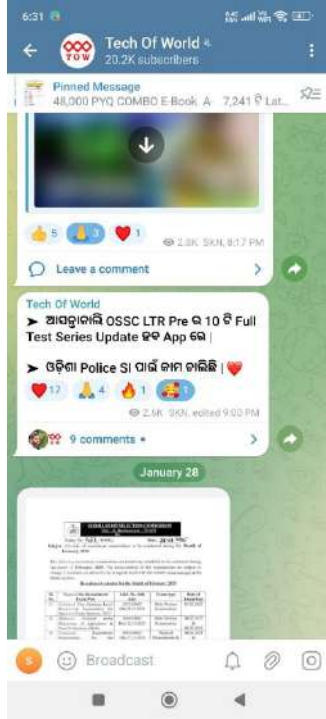


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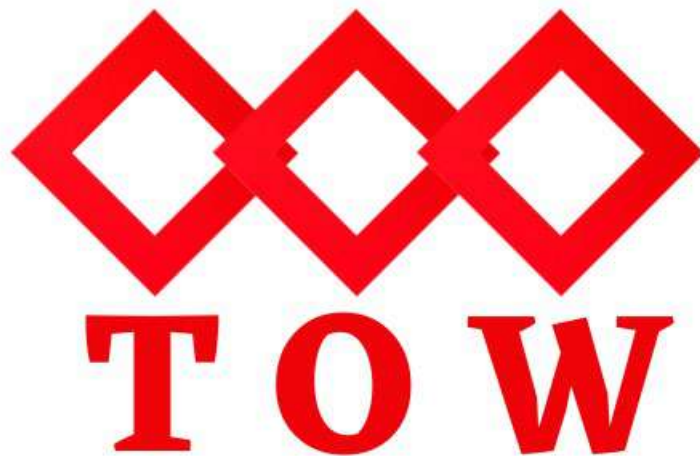


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ODISHA POLICE SI FULL TEST- 1
DETAIL EXPLANATION By “Tech Of World App”
Paper- I



ENGLISH**PASSAGE I**

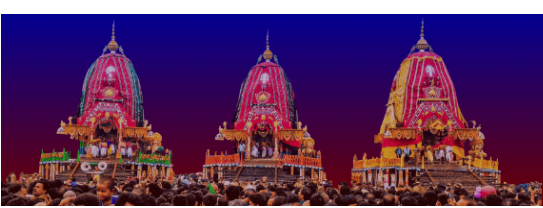
An ordinary evening in Bhubaneswar turns terrifying for Priya Mishra, a young teacher returning home from work. While passing through a crowded marketplace, her gold chain, a family heirloom, is suddenly snatched by a masked thief on a bike. The chaos leaves her shaken as the thief disappears before anyone can react. This incident sets off a series of chain-snatching crimes across the city, leading to panic among citizens.

The police are flooded with complaints of similar looting cases. Inspector Chinmay kumar, known for his sharp instincts, is assigned to the case. With a rising crime pattern, pressure mounts on the police force to catch the culprit. Priya's case is identified as the key to uncovering the gang's operations. Arjun interviews Priya, gathering crucial details about the thief's bike and escape route.

Arjun and his team analyze CCTV footage from nearby areas but find the thief had strategically avoided cameras. A breakthrough comes when Constable Kiran discovers a small clue—a bike with a partially broken tail light captured in a different part of the city. Arjun deduces the thief may be part of a local crime syndicate specializing in quick, high-risk thefts.

The police stake out locations where previous crimes occurred. Using decoy tactics, they simulate a scene with a policewoman posing as a vulnerable target. The strategy pays off when a thief on a similar bike attempts another snatch. A chase ensues, leading to the arrest of a man named Raju. However, Raju refuses to cooperate and denies being part of any gang.

Raju's phone reveals suspicious calls with a handler known as Manav, the mastermind behind the thefts. Arjun's team intensifies their search, uncovering a pawnshop where stolen gold is discreetly exchanged. Posing as buyers, officers visit the shop and trace transactions to



Manav. They learn he runs a network of young thieves, targeting crowded urban areas to quickly loot and disappear.

The police launch a city-wide operation. With Priya's help, they track down the pawnshop owner who sold her stolen chain. Arjun and his team locate Manav's hideout in an abandoned warehouse near Cuttack. A dramatic confrontation follows, with Arjun and Manav locked in a tense standoff. After a brief struggle, Manav is arrested and the stolen ornaments—including Priya's chain—are recovered.

The chain-snatching gang is dismantled, bringing relief to the city. Priya is reunited with her chain, and the police are commended for their swift action. Inspector Arjun reflects on the case, knowing that vigilance and teamwork saved countless others from falling victim to crime.

1: Who was the victim of the chain-snatching incident in the story?

- (A) Kiran
- (B) Priya Mishra
- (C) Inspector Chinmay kumar
- (D) Manav

ANS: (B)

Explanation:

→ The chain-snatching victim in the story was **Priya Mishra**, a young teacher returning home from work. She played a key role in helping the police investigation.

Other Options:

→ **Constable Kiran:** A police officer who discovered the clue about the bike.

→ **Inspector Chinmay kumar:** The lead investigator of the case.

→ **Manav:** The mastermind behind the chain-snatching gang.

2: What was the crucial clue that helped the police in tracking the thief?



- (A) The thief’s phone
- (B) Priya’s description of the thief
- (C) CCTV footage showing a bike with a broken tail light
- (D) Witnesses from the marketplace

ANS: (C)

Explanation:

→ The critical clue was **CCTV footage** that captured an image of a bike with a **broken tail light**, which led the police closer to the gang involved in the crimes.

Other Options:

→ **The thief’s phone:** Helped later when Raju was caught but was not the initial clue.

→ **Priya’s description:** Provided important but incomplete information.

→ **Witnesses:** They did not provide any significant leads in the investigation.

3: What strategy did the police use to capture one of the chain-snatchers?

- (A) Conducted raids on gold pawnshops
- (B) Used a decoy to simulate a chain-snatching incident
- (C) Increased police patrols
- (D) Announced a city-wide alert

ANS: (B)

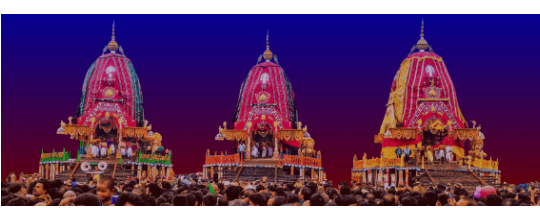
Explanation:

→ The police used a **decoy operation**, where a female officer posed as a vulnerable target to lure the thieves. This tactic led to the capture of a gang member named Raju.

Other Options:

→ **Raids on pawnshops:** This was part of the later investigation.

→ **Increased patrols:** Helped prevent future crimes but did not lead to the immediate arrest.



→ **City-wide alert:** Implemented later in the operation but not the key strategy for the arrest.

4: Who was identified as the mastermind behind the chain-snatching gang?

- (A) Raju
- (B) Manav
- (C) Inspector Chinmay kumar
- (D) Kiran

ANS: (B)

Explanation:

→ **Manav** was the mastermind who organized and managed the network of chain-snatching thieves. He was eventually tracked down and arrested by the police.

Other Options:

- **Raju:** One of the gang members arrested during the operation.
- **Inspector Chinmay kumar:** He led the investigation.
- **Kiran:** A constable who found crucial evidence in the case.

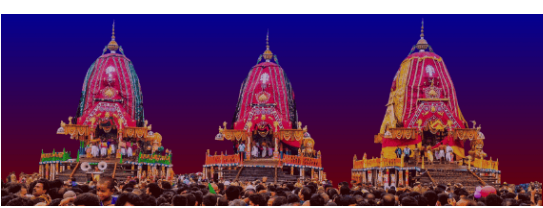
5: Where was the final confrontation between the police and the gang leader, Manav, located?

- (A) Priya's home
- (B) An abandoned warehouse near Cuttack
- (C) The police headquarters
- (D) The marketplace

ANS: (B)

Explanation:

→ The final confrontation took place in **an abandoned warehouse near Cuttack**, where the police confronted and arrested Manav, recovering the stolen ornaments.



Other Options:

- **Priya's home:** Priya was only a victim and provided information, but there was no confrontation at her residence.
- **Police headquarters:** Served as the investigation center but not the scene of the confrontation.
- **The marketplace:** The initial crime scene but not where the gang leader was caught.

PASSAGE II

In the quiet town of Rishikesh, a young woman named Ananya Sharma vanishes without a trace while returning from work. Her parents report her missing, but with no evidence of foul play, the police initially dismiss it as an runaway case. However, Inspector Aarav Mehta, known for his work on missing person cases, takes an interest when he learns that three other women have disappeared under similar circumstances.

A witness claims to have seen Ananya being forced into a black SUV near the town's outskirts, raising fears of human trafficking.

Aarav begins an investigation and uncovers a human trafficking ring operating across northern India. The gang lures victims with fake job offers and promises of opportunities abroad. He reaches out to social worker Maya Roy, who has been helping survivors of trafficking.

Maya introduces Aarav to a former victim, Rita, who escaped from the ring. Rita provides crucial details about the traffickers' methods and hidden operations. Aarav realizes that time is running out as the traffickers plan to move their victims across the border into Nepal.

The investigation reveals that the trafficking syndicate is led by Vikram Singh, a wealthy businessman who uses his legitimate enterprises to cover illegal activities. Aarav and his team face challenges as Vikram's influence reaches deep into law enforcement and politics. Several officers warn Aarav to back off, but he refuses.

Using surveillance and informants, Aarav locates a warehouse outside the city where victims are being held temporarily. However, a raid on the



warehouse leads to only a partial success—some victims are rescued, but Ananya is still missing, and several traffickers escape.

Aarav receives intel that the traffickers are using truck convoys to transport victims across state borders. He launches a coordinated operation with police teams in Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh to intercept the convoy. During a high-speed chase on the highway, Aarav captures one of Vikram’s lieutenants, who reveals that Ananya is being held at a hidden farmhouse near the border.

Meanwhile, Maya works with the rescued victims, providing psychological support and gathering more information about the trafficking network.

In a tense climax, Aarav and his team storm the hidden farmhouse, engaging in a deadly shootout with armed guards. Vikram attempts to flee but is cornered by Aarav in a standoff. Aarav convinces Vikram’s second-in-command to surrender, preventing further bloodshed. The remaining victims, including Ananya, are rescued.

Vikram is arrested, and evidence of his trafficking operations is exposed to the media, leading to a national scandal.

With the trafficking ring dismantled, survivors begin their journey of recovery. Ananya reunites with her family, while Aarav and Maya reflect on the challenges of combating such a deeply entrenched criminal enterprise. Aarav vows to continue his fight against human trafficking, knowing that many more victims still need saving.

6: Who was the leader of the human trafficking ring in the story?

- (A) Aarav Mehta
- (B) Vikram Singh
- (C) Maya Roy
- (D) Rita

ANS: (B)



Explanation:

→ **Vikram Singh**, a wealthy businessman, was the leader of the trafficking ring, using his enterprises to hide illegal operations.

Other Options:

- **Aarav Mehta**: He was the police inspector investigating the case.
- **Maya Roy**: She was a social worker helping victims.
- **Rita**: She was a former victim who provided crucial information.

7: How did Aarav first become involved in the case?

- (A) He was assigned by his superior
- (B) He was contacted by Ananya's family
- (C) He noticed a pattern of multiple women disappearing
- (D) He witnessed the kidnapping himself

ANS: (C)

Explanation:

→ Aarav became involved after noticing a **pattern of multiple women disappearing** under similar circumstances.

Other Options:

- **Assigned by his superior**: He took interest in the case voluntarily.
- **Contacted by Ananya's family**: The family reported her missing but did not directly involve Aarav initially.
- **Witnessed the kidnapping**: Aarav did not witness the kidnapping.

8: Where were the victims being temporarily held by the traffickers?

- (A) An abandoned school
- (B) A warehouse outside the city
- (C) A hidden bunker
- (D) A hotel in Rishikesh

ANS: (B)



Explanation:

→ The victims were being temporarily held at a **warehouse** outside the city before being transported across state borders.

Other Options:

- **Abandoned school:** This location was not mentioned.
- **Hidden bunker:** No bunker was found.
- **Hotel:** The traffickers did not use a hotel.

9: What role did Maya Roy play in the investigation?

- (A) She provided financial support to the victims
- (B) She coordinated the police raids
- (C) She helped Aarav by working with survivors and gathering information
- (D) She went undercover as a victim

ANS: (C)

Explanation:

→ **Maya Roy** helped by providing **psychological support** to survivors and gathering important details about the traffickers' operations.

Other Options:

- **Financial support:** This was not her role.
- **Coordinated raids:** Aarav led the police operations.
- **Undercover:** Maya did not go undercover.

10: How did Aarav capture Vikram Singh?

- (A) He set a trap at the airport
- (B) He arrested him at a business meeting
- (C) He cornered him during a raid on a hidden farmhouse
- (D) He tracked him through his phone

ANS: (C)



Explanation:

→ Aarav captured Vikram Singh by **cornering him** during a **raid on a hidden farmhouse** near the border.

Other Options:

- **Trap at the airport:** No trap was set at the airport.
- **Business meeting:** Vikram was not arrested at a meeting.
- **Phone tracking:** Phone tracking was not used.

11- In the following question, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the option corresponding to it. (Avoid punctuation errors)

(A) Bijesh wastes not / (B) only money / (C) and also his life / (D) NO ERROR

- (A) D
- (B) C
- (C) B
- (D) A

Ans- B

Error Part- (C) "and also his life"

Reason- The correct conjunction is "not only... but also". The phrase should be "not only money but also his life."

Correct Sentence- Bijesh wastes not only money but also his life.

12- Which of the segment(s) has/have errors:



[a] Nerves a side, [b] most jobseekers who have [c] botched several interview [d] can perform decent in next job interview.

- A) c & d
- B) a, c & d
- C) a & c
- D) a, b & c

Ans- B

Error Part- (a) "Nerves a side", (c) "several interview", (d) "perform decent"

Reason- The correct phrase is "Nerves aside." "Interview" should be plural, and "perform decently" should use an adverb.

Correct Sentence- **Nerves aside**, most jobseekers who have botched several **interviews** can perform **decently** in the next job interview.

13- In the following question, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the option corresponding to it. (Avoid punctuation errors)

(A) The festival are celebrated / (B) with great enthusiasm and observation / (C) of full fledged ritual. / (D) No Error

- (A) B
- (B) C
- (C) A
- (D) D



Ans- C

Error Part- (C) "of full fledged ritual"

Reason- The article "a" is missing before "full-fledged ritual" and "ritual" should be plural to match the context.

Correct Sentence- The festival **is celebrated with great enthusiasm and observation of full-fledged rituals.**

14- Choose the correct Preposition:

The children skated _____ the hill.

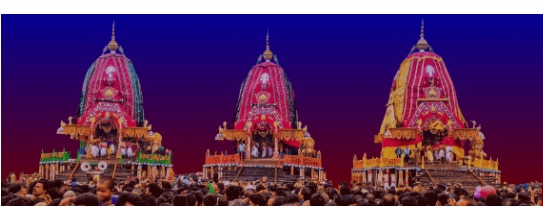
- A) with
- B) in
- C) down
- D) above

ANS- C

Explanation: The correct preposition 'down' is used to describe the direction of motion from a higher place to a lower one, such as skating down a hill.

Example:

- ▶ The cyclist raced **down** the mountain at high speed.
- ▶ The water flowed **down** the slope into the valley.



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

We need to walk _____ this forest.

- (A) on
- (B) to
- (C) since
- (D) through

Ans- D

Explanation: 'Through' is the correct preposition to indicate movement across or within a space, like walking **through** a forest.

Example:

- ▶ We drove **through** the tunnel.
- ▶ She walked **through** the crowded market.

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

India won't back down _____ its plan for mandatory data localisation.

- (A) under
- (B) near
- (C) on
- (D) since



ANS- C

Explanation: 'On' is used to describe maintaining a position or stance, such as sticking to a plan or decision.

Example:

- ▶ They will not back down **on** their promise.
- ▶ The company refused to compromise **on** its policies.

17- Select the correct option.

His father is _____ experienced Math teacher.

- A) a
- B) the
- C) an
- D) no article

Ans- C

Explanation: The correct article in this sentence is "an." When a word begins with a vowel sound, we use the indefinite article "an." In this case, "experienced" starts with a vowel sound ("ek-spi-ri-uhnst"), so "an" is used.

Examples:

1. She is an accomplished musician.
2. He is an honourable man.



3. They hired an excellent chef for the restaurant.

18- Choose the correct article to complete the following sentence.

Russian policies are thought by many to be among _____ best in the world.

- (A) the
- (B) No article
- (C) a
- (D) an

Ans- A

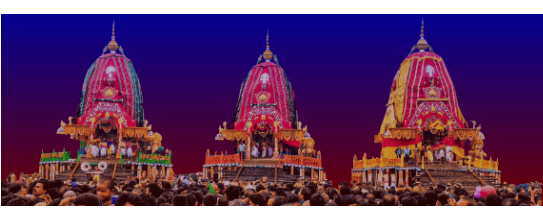
Explanation: The correct option is A) the. The sentence is referring to a specific group of policies known as "best in the world." When we talk about a specific group of things, we use the definite article "the" before it.

Examples:

1. The Eiffel Tower is one of the most famous landmarks in the world.
2. He is known for his skills as the best chef in the city.
3. They won the award for the best performance of the year.

19- Fill in the blanks with suitable Article from the given alternatives.

Our college has set up _____ counseling centre and a student welfare group that helps students to cope up with the stress.



- (A) a
- (B) an
- (C) the
- (D) No article

Ans- A

Explanation: The indefinite article "a" is used here because it refers to a singular noun, "counseling center," which is not a specific or particular center. "A" is used when we mention a non-specific countable noun for the first time.

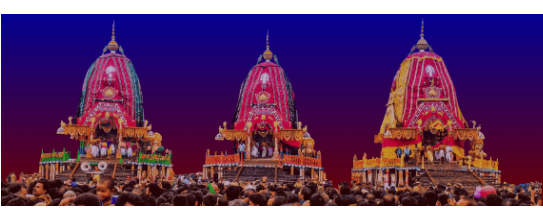
Examples:

- We need to establish a better healthcare system.
- They opened a new branch of the library.
- She joined a local sports club.

20. The government intend to bring in a new _____ regarding the sale of alcohol.

- A. legislate
- B. legislative
- C. legislature
- D. legislation

Ans- D



Full Explanation: The government intends to bring in a new **legislation** regarding the sale of alcohol. "Legislation" refers to laws that are proposed or enacted.

Other Options:

- ▶ **A) legislate** is a verb and does not fit the noun requirement.
- ▶ **B) legislative** is an adjective and cannot stand alone in this context.
- ▶ **C) legislature** refers to a governing body, not the laws themselves.

21. Mahabaleshwar is cooler than Mysore. (Select its appropriate positive degree keeping the meaning unchanged)

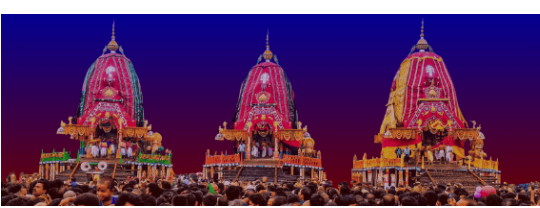
- A) Mysore is as cool as Mahabaleswar.
- B) Mysore is not so cool as Mahabaleswar.
- C) Mahabaleswar is more cool than Mysore.
- D) Mahabaleswar is more cooler than Mysore.

Ans- B

Full Explanation: Mysore is not so cool as Mahabaleshwar. This rephrasing maintains the comparative meaning.

Other Options:

- ▶ **A) Mysore is as cool as Mahabaleswar** contradicts the original statement.
- ▶ **C) Mahabaleshwar is more cool than Mysore** is grammatically incorrect.
- ▶ **D) Mahabaleshwar is more cooler than Mysore** is also incorrect due to redundancy.



22. Since I had _____ things to buy I had withdrawn _____ money from the ATM.

(Fill in blanks with right words)

- (A) a few, a little
- (B) a few, some
- (C) some, a few
- (D) few, some

Ans- B

Full Explanation: Since I had **a few** things to buy I had withdrawn **some** money from the ATM.

Other Options:

- ▶ **A) a few, a little** — Inappropriate because "a little" is for uncountable nouns.
- ▶ **C) some, a few** — Inappropriate order; does not fit the context.
- ▶ **D) few, some** — Incorrect use of "few" implies not enough.

23. ___ I am dead, my dearest, sing no sad songs for me. (Select the appropriate connector fill the blank)

- A) As soon as
- B) Where
- C) If
- D) When

Ans- D



Full Explanation: ____ I am dead, my dearest, sing no sad songs for me.

Reason: "When" fits best to indicate a condition related to the speaker's death.

Other Options:

- ▶ **A) As soon as** — Incorrect; implies immediacy, not a condition.
- ▶ **B) Where** — Incorrect; does not fit the context.
- ▶ **C) If** — Incorrect; suggests a hypothetical situation, but "when" is more suitable.

24- Choose the correct form of the tense to complete the sentence.

I _____(sleep) before you arrive from the party.

- A) will have slept
- B) will have sleep
- C) sleeps
- D) will be sleeping

Ans- A

Explanation: The correct form is "will have slept," which is **future perfect tense**, used to describe an action that will be completed before another future event.

Other Options:

- **B) Will have sleep:** Incorrect structure for future perfect tense.
- **C) Sleeps:** Present simple tense, inappropriate for future events.
- **D) Will be sleeping:** Future continuous tense, which indicates ongoing action in the future but not completion before another event.

25- Fill in the blank with suitable tense.

I have been studying for the past 2 hours. I _____ rest.



- (A) need
- (B) have needed
- (C) will be needing
- (D) needed

Ans- A

Explanation: The correct form is "need," which is **simple present tense**, used to describe an immediate requirement after an ongoing action.

Other Options:

- **B) have needed:** Present perfect, unnecessary here because "need" refers to a current state.
- **C) will be needing:** Future continuous, inappropriate for the current context.
- **D) needed:** Past tense, not suitable for present requirements.

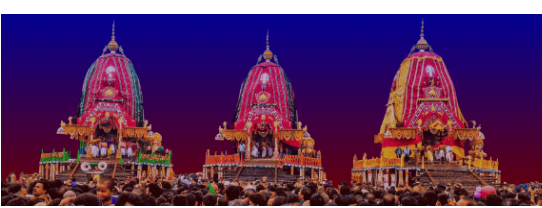
26- He _____ on describing his operation in graphic detail while we _____ lunch.

- A) insisted, were eating
- B) insists, are eating
- C) insisted, eat
- D) has insisted, ate

Ans- A

Key Points:

→ The verb "**insisted**" is past tense and "**were eating**" is past continuous, indicating an ongoing action in the past while another event occurred.



Other Options:

- **B) insists, are eating:** **Present tense** is incorrect here since the action occurred in the past.
- **C) insisted, eat:** The second verb should be in **past continuous** to match the past context.
- **D) has insisted, ate:** The **present perfect** tense "has insisted" doesn't fit the **past continuous** structure.

27- Choose any one of the correct sentence to make passive voice of the given sentence.

The report was prepared by her.

- A) She prepared the report.
- B) She prepares the report.
- C) She preparing the reports.
- D) She did preparing of report.

Ans- A

Explanation: "She prepared the report" is the correct conversion to the active voice from "The report was prepared by her" because the original sentence is in the past tense, and the active voice maintains this tense accurately.

Other Options:

- **B) She prepares the report:** **Incorrect** because it changes the tense to present, whereas the original sentence is in the past tense.
- **C) She preparing the reports:** **Incorrect** due to improper grammatical structure—it lacks the correct verb form.
- **D) She did preparing of report:** **Incorrect** because it is an awkward and non-standard phrasing, and the verb form is not appropriate for the sentence.

28- Choose the direct speech of the given sentence:

He told me that he had told me not to play with fire.



- A) He said to me, "I have you not to play with fire"
- B) He said to me, "I had often said to you not to play with fire."
- C) He said to me, "I have told you not to play with fire."
- D) He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."

Ans- C

Explanation:

The sentence in direct speech would be: "I have told you not to play with fire." This keeps the meaning and tense consistent with the original sentence.

Other Options:

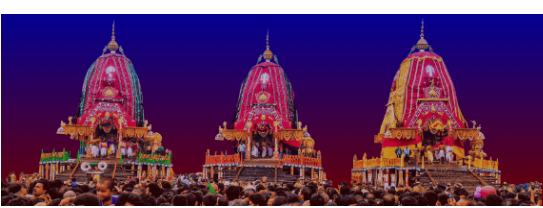
- ▶ **A)** Incorrect because of the wrong subject-verb agreement: "I have you" is incorrect.
- ▶ **B)** Incorrect because "had often said" implies a past perfect tense not present in the original.
- ▶ **D)** Incorrect because "I have often told" adds unnecessary frequency, which is not implied.

29- Choose one word for the following:

Very slow and inactive

- A) disfigured
- B) extracted
- C) sluggish
- D) exhausted

Ans- C



Explanation: *Sluggish* means very slow and inactive. It describes someone or something moving or functioning slowly.

Other Options:

- **A) Disfigured** — Damaged in appearance.
- **B) Extracted** — Removed or taken out.
- **D) Exhausted** — Extremely tired.

30- Choose one word for the following:

To be sick with worry

- A) Distraught
- B) Alarmed
- C) Astonished
- D) Disappointed

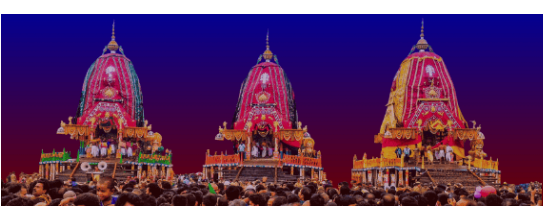
Ans- A

Explanation: *Distraught* means deeply upset and agitated, often caused by worry.

Other Options:

- **B) Alarmed** — Worried or frightened.
- **C) Astonished** — Extremely surprised.
- **D) Disappointed** — Sad or displeased due to unmet expectations.

31- Choose the best option from the given alternatives which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.



A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words

- (A) Antonym
- (B) Acronym
- (C) Glossary
- (D) Synonym

Ans- C

Explanation: *Glossary* is a list of explanations of rare, technical, or obsolete words, typically found at the end of a book.

Other Options:

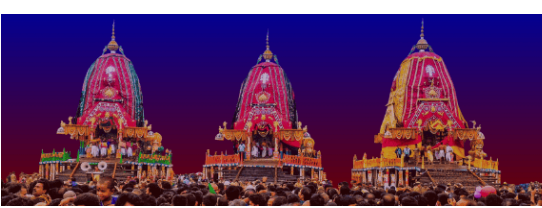
- **A) Antonym** — A word with the opposite meaning.
- **B) Acronym** — A word formed from the initials of other words.
- **D) Synonym** — A word with the same or similar meaning.

32. Which is the most appropriate one word substitution of the following?

Speaking without preparation :

- (A) Deliberate
- (B) Fluent
- (C) Loquacious
- (D) Extempore

Ans- D



Explanation: **Extempore** means **speaking without any preparation.**

Other Options:

- **A) Deliberate** — Refers to something done intentionally.
- **B) Fluent** — Refers to speaking smoothly.
- **C) Loquacious** — Refers to being talkative.

33. Which is the most appropriate one word substitution of the following?

One who helps people by giving them money or other aid :

- (A) Benefactor
- (B) Beneficiary
- (C) Tycoon
- (D) Patriot

Ans- A

Explanation: **Benefactor** refers to **someone who helps others by giving them money or aid.**

Other Options:

- **B) Beneficiary** — Refers to the person receiving help.
- **C) Tycoon** — Refers to a wealthy businessperson.
- **D) Patriot** — Refers to someone who loves their country.

34- Choose the option that best describes the idiom "By a canvas".

- A) By a big margin



- B) By a small margin
- C) By no margin
- D) By the picture of

Ans- B

Means- The idiom "By a canvas" means by a small margin.

Examples-

- The runner won the race **by a canvas**, barely edging out his competitor.
- She passed the exam **by a canvas**, just meeting the required score.

35- Choose the option that best describes the idiom "In cahoots".

- A) Working or conspiring together
- B) Working or conspiring alone
- C) Not working or conspiring
- D) Working on loyalty and integrity

Ans- A

Means- The idiom "In cahoots" means working or conspiring together.

Examples-

- The two companies were **in cahoots** to raise prices and reduce competition.
- It was revealed that the criminals were **in cahoots** with local officials.



36- The idiom "See the elephant" means

- A) gaining true and valuable life experience of the world
- B) gaining true and valuable life experience from stories
- C) seeing the obvious in valuable life experience of the world
- D) seeing what is shown to one in the life experience of the world

Ans- A

Means- The idiom "See the elephant" means gaining true and valuable life experience of the world.

Examples-

- After traveling for years, he can truly say he has **seen the elephant**.
- The soldiers in the war got to **see the elephant** and learned life lessons that can't be taught in books.

37- The idiom "Famous for being famous" means

- A) having no recognizable reason for your fame other than high media exposure
- B) having recognizable reason for your fame other than high media exposure
- C) having the real qualities of a famous celebrity
- D) having the dislike for being famous

Ans- A



Means- The idiom "Famous for being famous" means having no recognizable reason for your fame other than high media exposure.

Examples-

- The socialite was **famous for being famous**, with no real talents or achievements to her name.
- Some celebrities are simply **famous for being famous**, constantly in the media spotlight without contributing much.

38- Find out the option that best describes the idiom "Go Ballistic".

- A) Use missiles
- B) Get frustrated
- C) Being calm and quiet
- D) Fly into a rage

Ans- D

Means- The idiom "Go ballistic" means to fly into a rage.

Examples-

- When he found out about the mistake, he **went ballistic** and started yelling.
- She **went ballistic** when her computer crashed right before submitting the assignment.

39. The fake God man is helping poor people because he has his own axe to grind and not because he cares about their welfare.

- A) troubles to deal with



- B) have an ulterior motive
- C) to think deeply
- D) to act selflessly

Ans- B

Means- The idiom "Have an axe to grind" means to have an ulterior motive.

Examples-

→ She offered to help, but I'm sure she **has an axe to grind**.

→ His criticism of the project seemed to suggest he **had an axe to grind**.

40- Choose the **antonym** of the underlined word in the given sentence.

The committee couldn't take the decision to punish the culprit.

- A) Group
- B) Person
- C) Administrator
- D) Individual

Ans- D

The antonym of the word "committee" in the given sentence is: D)



Individual

A) Group: A collection of individuals or entities with a shared purpose or common characteristics, working together towards a common goal.

B) Person: An individual human being with their own unique identity, thoughts, feelings, and experiences.

C) Administrator: Someone who holds a position of authority or responsibility in managing and overseeing the operations, decisions, and coordination of an organization or system.

D) Individual: A single human entity with their own distinct traits, preferences, and agency, separate from any group or collective.

A) Group: ଏକ ଅଂଶୀଦାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବା ସାଧାରଣ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା ସଂସ୍ଥାର ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ, ଏକ ସାଧାରଣ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଦିଗରେ ଏକାଠି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ।

B) Person: ନିଜର ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ପରିଚୟ, ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା, ଭାବନା ଓ ଅନୁଭୂତି ଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ।

C) Administrator: କୌଣସି ସଂସ୍ଥା କିମ୍ବା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାର ପରିଚାଳନା, ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସମନ୍ୱୟ ପରିଚାଳନା ଏବଂ ତଦାରଖ କରିବାର କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷ କିମ୍ବା ଦାୟିତ୍ୱସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ।

D) Individual: ଏକକ ମାନବ ଏକତା ଯାହାର ନିଜର ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଗୁଣ, ପସନ୍ଦ ଏବଂ ଏଜେନ୍ସି ଅଛି, ଯାହା କୌଣସି ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ କିମ୍ବା ସାମୂହିକଠାରୁ ଅଲଗା ଅଟେ ।

41- Identify the correct Antonym: Soar

A) Plummet

B) Rise

C) Sleep

D) Fail



Ans- A

The correct antonym for "soar" is A) Plummet. "Soar" means to rise or fly high in the air, while "plummet" means to fall or drop rapidly.

A) Plummet: To rapidly and steeply fall or decrease in value, quantity, or quality. It implies a significant and often sudden decline or drop.

B) Rise: To increase or move upward in value, quantity, or quality. It suggests a positive upward movement or growth.

C) Sleep: A natural state of rest in which consciousness is temporarily suspended, usually accompanied by a decrease in physical activity and mental awareness.

D) Fail: To be unsuccessful or not meet expectations or objectives. It indicates a lack of success or achievement in a particular endeavour or task.

A) Plummet: ମୂଲ୍ୟ, ପରିମାଣ କିମ୍ବା ଗୁଣବତ୍ତାରେ ଦ୍ରୁତ ଏବଂ ଦ୍ରୁତ ହ୍ରାସ କିମ୍ବା ହ୍ରାସ। ଏହାର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ହଠାତ୍ ହ୍ରାସ କିମ୍ବା ହ୍ରାସ।

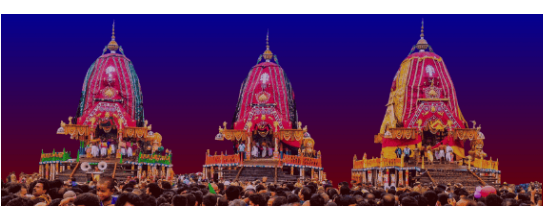
B) Rise: ମୂଲ୍ୟ, ପରିମାଣ କିମ୍ବା ଗୁଣବତ୍ତା ରେ ବୃଦ୍ଧି କିମ୍ବା ଉପରକୁ ଯିବା । ଏହା ଏକ ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ଉନ୍ନତି ବା ଅଭିବୃଦ୍ଧି ସୂଚାଇଥାଏ ।

C) Sleep: ବିଶ୍ରାମର ଏକ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଚେତନା ସାମୟିକ ଭାବରେ ସ୍ଥଗିତ ରହିଥାଏ, ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଶାରୀରିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଏବଂ ମାନସିକ ସଚେତନତା ହ୍ରାସ ପାଇଥାଏ ।

D) Fail: ଅସଫଳ ହେବା କିମ୍ବା ଆଶା କିମ୍ବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ପୂରଣ ନ କରିବା । ଏହା ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରୟାସ କିମ୍ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସଫଳତା କିମ୍ବା ସଫଳତାର ଅଭାବକୁ ସୂଚିତ କରେ ।

42- Choose the correct antonym: Futile

(a) waste



- (b) funny
- (c) effective
- (d) functional

Ans- C

The correct antonym for "futile" is c) effective. "Futile" means pointless or without any useful outcome, while "effective" means producing the desired result or being successful.

(a) Waste: Refers to something that is unused, discarded, or not fully utilized, often implying a loss of resources or potential.

(b) Funny: Describes something that elicits amusement, laughter, or a sense of humor.

(c) Effective: Producing the desired results or outcomes, having a positive impact or influence.

(d) Functional: Serving its intended purpose or designed to work efficiently, typically referring to something practical and usable.

(a) Waste: ଅବ୍ୟବହୃତ, ପରିତ୍ୟକ୍ତ କିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇନଥିବା ଜିନିଷକୁ ବୁଝାଏ, ଯାହା ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ସମ୍ବଳ କିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ଭାବନାର କ୍ଷତିକୁ ସୂଚିତ କରେ ।

(b) Funny: ଏପରି କିଛି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରେ ଯାହା ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ, ହସ କିମ୍ବା ହାସ୍ୟର ଭାବନା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ ।

(c) Effective: ଆଶାକରୁଥିବା ଫଳାଫଳ ବା ଫଳାଫଳ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବା, ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ବା ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଇବା ।

(d) Functional: ଏହାର ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ପୂରଣ କରିବା କିମ୍ବା ଦକ୍ଷତାର ସହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଡିଜାଇନ୍ କରାଯାଇଛି, ସାଧାରଣତଃ କିଛି ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ ଏବଂ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ବିଷୟକୁ ସୂଚିତ କରେ ।

43- Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.



Very often employees feel that their colleagues have been silently spirited out of the company in a surreptitious manner.

- (A) disdainful
- (B) comradely
- (C) clandestine
- (D) rational

Ans- C

The correct synonym for "surreptitious" is (C) clandestine. Surreptitious means secret or stealthy, and "clandestine" is a synonym that conveys a similar meaning.

- (A) Disdainful: Showing contempt or lack of respect; scornful.
- (B) Comradely: Marked by goodwill and camaraderie; friendly and supportive.
- (C) Clandestine: Done in secrecy or concealment, often for illicit or deceptive purposes.
- (D) Rational: Based on reason or logical thinking; sensible and coherent.

- (A) Disdainful: ଅବମାନନା କିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ମାନର ଅଭାବ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ କରିବା; ନିନ୍ଦନୀୟ।
- (B) Comradely: ସହ ଭାବନା ଏବଂ ବନ୍ଧୁତ୍ୱ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଚିହ୍ନିତ; ବନ୍ଧୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଏବଂ ସମର୍ଥକ।
- (C) Clandestine: ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ବେଆଇନ କିମ୍ବା ଭ୍ରମାତ୍ମକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଗୋପନୀୟତା କିମ୍ବା ଲୁଚାଇ ରଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ।



(D) Rational: ଯୁକ୍ତି ବା ଯୁକ୍ତିଯୁକ୍ତ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ଉପରେ ଆଧାରିତ; ବୁଦ୍ଧିମାନ ଏବଂ ସୁସଙ୍ଗତ ।

44- Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

Several pristine habitats are now under the threat of the axe.

- (A) stained
- (B) unspoilt
- (C) appropriate
- (D) decaying

Ans- B

The correct synonym for "pristine" is (B) unspoilt. Pristine means clean, pure, or untouched, and "unspoilt" is a synonym that captures the same idea.

(A) Stained: Marked or discolored, often due to a specific substance or event.

(B) Unspoilt: Remaining in a natural or original state, without being damaged or altered.

(C) Appropriate: Suitable or fitting for a particular purpose or situation.

(D) Decaying: Showing signs of decomposition or deterioration, often associated with organic matter or objects.

(A) Stained: ଚିହ୍ନିତ କିମ୍ବା ବିକୃତ, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପଦାର୍ଥ କିମ୍ବା ଘଟଣା କାରଣରୁ।



- (B) Unspoilt: କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ କିମ୍ବା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ନକରି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କିମ୍ବା ମୂଳ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ରହିବା।
- (C) Appropriate: ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବା ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ପାଇଁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ବା ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ।
- (D) Decaying: ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଜୈବିକ ପଦାର୍ଥ ବା ବସ୍ତୁ ସହିତ ଜଡ଼ିତ ପତନ ବା ଅବନତିର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଦେଖାଯାଏ ।

45- Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

"The world," said the old man, "requires a synergistic effort on the part of all countries for its continued survival".

- (A) coordinated
- (B) divergent
- (C) upended
- (D) stupendous

Ans- A

The correct synonym for "synergistic" is (A) coordinated. Synergistic refers to the combined or cooperative action of different elements producing a greater effect, and "coordinated" aligns with this meaning.

- (A) Coordinated: Organized or arranged in a harmonious and efficient manner.
- (B) Divergent: Moving or extending in different directions; deviating from a common point or path.



(C) Upended: Turned or flipped upside down or in an inverted position.

(D) Stupendous: Extraordinarily impressive, remarkable, or awe-inspiring in size, extent, or degree.

46- Choose the option that is most appropriate synonym to the given word

Trivial

- (a) Significant
- (b) Momentous
- (c) Unimportant
- (d) Critical

Ans- C

The most appropriate synonym for "trivial" is (C) unimportant. Trivial means of little importance or significance, and "unimportant" is a synonym that captures the same meaning.

- (a) Significant: Having importance or meaning, noteworthy or consequential.
- (b) Momentous: Having great importance or significance, especially in terms of consequences.
- (c) Unimportant: Lacking significance or importance, not noteworthy



or consequential.

(d) Critical: Involving or expressing a crucial or decisive point, crucially important or essential.

(a) Significant: ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ବା ଅର୍ଥ, ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ ବା ଫଳପ୍ରଦ।

(b) Momentous: ବିଶେଷ କରି ପରିଣାମ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଏହାର ବହୁତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ବା ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ରହିଛି ।

(c) Unimportant: ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ କିମ୍ବା ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱର ଅଭାବ, ଉଲ୍ଲେଖନୀୟ କିମ୍ବା ଫଳପ୍ରଦ ନୁହେଁ ।

(d) Critical: ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କିମ୍ବା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ ବିନ୍ଦୁକୁ ସାମିଲ କରିବା କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା, ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କିମ୍ବା ଅତ୍ୟାବଶ୍ୟକ ।

47- Choose the word which best expresses the similar meaning of the given word "

DISGUISE "

- (A) Divulge
- (B) Disclose
- (C) Represent
- (D) Conceal

Ans- D

The word that best expresses the similar meaning of "DISGUISE" is "D) Conceal." "Disguise" and "Conceal" both involve hiding or concealing one's true identity or appearance.

(A) Divulge: To disclose or reveal information that was previously kept



secret or private.

(B) Disclose: To make known or reveal information that was previously hidden or confidential.

(C) Represent: To act as a symbol or embodiment of something; to depict or describe someone or something in a particular way.

(D) Conceal: To hide, cover, or keep something secret or out of sight.

48- Fill in the blank with the correct spelling from among the given options.

Tom was accused of _____ when it was found that he had copied the story from his contemporary's book.

- A) plegiarism
- B) Plagiarism
- C) plegerism
- D) plagarium

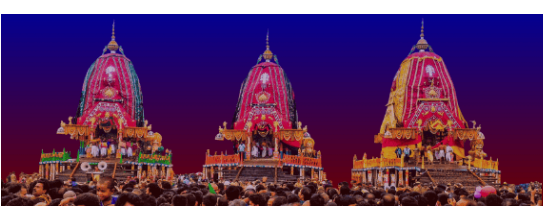
Ans- B

Explanation- The correct spelling is **Plagiarism**, meaning "the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own."

Other Options-

- Plegiarism – Incorrect spelling, no meaning.
- Plegerism – Incorrect spelling, no meaning.
- Plagarium – Incorrect spelling, no meaning.

49- Fill in the blank with the correct spelling from among the given options.



There is no _____ that can cure brain tumor immediately.

- A) pannacea
- B) panacea
- C) panecea
- D) penecea

Ans- B

Q No:- 49

Correct Option: B) panacea

Explanation:

→ The spelling **panacea** is the correct one, as used in both medical and general language to signify a complete solution to a problem.

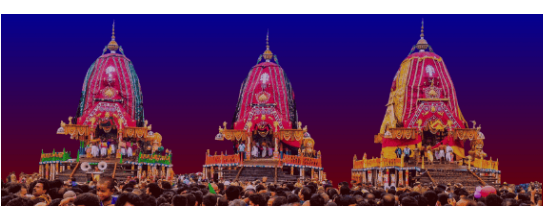
Other Options:

- **pannacea**: Incorrect spelling.
- **panecea**: Incorrect spelling.
- **penecea**: Incorrect spelling.

50- Choose the correct spelling of the missing word.

If you have measles you will be _____

- A) quarentined
- B) quarantined
- C) querantined



D) quarantined

Ans- B

Correct Option: B) quarantined

Explanation:

→ The word quarantine originates from the Italian word "quaranta," meaning forty, which referred to a 40-day isolation period during the time of plague outbreaks.

Other Options:

→ quarentined: Incorrect spelling.

→ querantined: Incorrect spelling.

→ qurantined: Incorrect spelling.

ODIA

ଅନୁକ୍ଳେବଟି ପାଠକରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛ :

ଫକୀର ମୋହନ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଜାତିର ପରମ ନମସ୍ୟ ଅଷ୍ଟାଦଶ ଓ ଉନବିଂଶ ଏହି ଦୁଇ ଶତକର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସମାଜ, ତା'ର ଅବହେଳିତ ଶୋଷିତ ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକ ଜୀବନର, ତା'ର ଆଶା ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା, ଅଭାବ ଦୈନ୍ୟ, ବ୍ୟର୍ଥତା ଓ ନୈରାଶ୍ୟର ସେ ଜଣେ ଅନ୍ତରଙ୍ଗ ରୂପକାର । ପୁଣି ସେ ରୂପ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଛି ଯେଉଁ ଭାଷାରେ, ତାହା ଖାଣ୍ଟି ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଲୋକ ଜୀବନର ଭାଷା, ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଘରର ଅତି ପରିଚିତ ତୁଣ୍ଡର ଭାଷା । ଜନ୍ମରୁ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଫକୀର ମୋହନଙ୍କର ଜୀବନ ଥିଲା ଝଡ଼ଝଞା ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଏକାଧିକବାର ଜୀବନ ସଙ୍କଟରୁ ଅପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶିତ ଭାବରେ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇ, ଆତ୍ମୀୟ ଓ ଇତରଙ୍ଗଠାରୁ ବହୁବାର ତାଙ୍କଲ୍ୟ, ଅବହେଳା, ଇର୍ଷା ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱାସଘାତକତାର ଧକ୍କା ଖାଇ ସେ ମଣିଷ ଚରିତ୍ର ଓ ତା'ର ସମାଜ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଚିତ୍ତରେ ସଞ୍ଚିତ କରିଥିଲେ ବହୁ ଚିତ୍ତ-ମଧୁର ଅନୁଭୂତି । ସେ ଅନୁଭୂତିର ତୀବ୍ର ଆଲୋଡ଼ନ ଫଳରେ ସେ ଜଗତକୁ ଏକ ଅନାସକ୍ତ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଦେଖିବାରେ ଅଭ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲେ । ସେ ସାଧାରଣ ସଂସାରୀ ଲୋକର ଛଳନା, ମିଥ୍ୟା ଦମ୍ଭ ଓ ଅହମିକା କଟାକ୍ଷପାତ କରି ହାସ୍ୟ, ବ୍ୟଙ୍ଗ ଓ ବିଦ୍ରୁପର ସ୍ରୋତ ଛୁଟାଇଛନ୍ତି । ନିଜେ ଜୀବନରେ ଅଜସ୍ର ଯତ୍ନଶୀଳ ସହିଥିବାରୁ ସମାଜର ଶୋଷିତ, ଲାଞ୍ଛିତ ଓ ଅବହେଳିତଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ତାଙ୍କ ଅନ୍ତରର ଦରଦ ଓ ସହାନୁଭୂତି ଥିଲା ଅସୀମ । ସାହିତ୍ୟ, ଜୀବନ, ସମାଜ ଓତପ୍ରୋତ ଭାବରେ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ମଣିଷର ଆଶା, ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା, ସମାଜର ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ପ୍ରାଣ ସ୍ୱୟନକୁ ବାଦ ଦେଇ ସାହିତ୍ୟ କେବେ ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ତ ଓ



ସମୃଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇନପାରେ । ଲେଖକର ସମାହିତ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପୀଡ଼ିତ ସମାଜର ସୁସ୍ଥତା ଓ ତା'ର ରୂପାନ୍ତର ଚାହିଁବା ସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଫକୀର ମୋହନ ଶୋଷିତ ଓ ଅବହେଳିତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଚାହିଁଛନ୍ତି ସାମାଜିକ ନ୍ୟାୟ । ଉଚ୍ଚ ହେଉ, ନୀଚ ହେଉ, ଧନୀ ହେଉ, ଗରିବ ହେଉ — ମଣିଷ ପ୍ରତି ତାଙ୍କର ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଅସୀମ ।

51- ଫକୀର ମୋହନ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଜାତିର ନମସ୍ୟ କାହିଁକି ?

- (A) ସେ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଛ' ମାଣ ଆଠଗୁଣ୍ଠ ଉପନ୍ୟାସର ଲେଖକ ।
- (B) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଜୀବନର ସେ ପ୍ରଥମ ସଫଳ ରୂପକାର ।
- (C) ବିଗତ ଦୁଇ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ଚିତ୍ର ସେ ତାଙ୍କ ଲେଖାରେ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।
- (D) ସେ ଦେଶ ବିଦେଶର ସାହିତ୍ୟିକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରଶଂସିତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ।

Ans- B

52- ଲେଖାରେ ସମାଜର ବାସ୍ତବ ଚିତ୍ର ଦେବାକୁ ଲେଖକଙ୍କର କେଉଁ ଗୁଣଥିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ?

- (A) ସେ ସମାଜର ଦୁଃଖୀ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଯଥାର୍ଥ ସେବକ ହୋଇଥିବେ ।
- (B) ସେ ସମାଜର ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ଲୋକ ଚରିତ୍ରର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଆସିଥିବେ ।
- (C) ସେ ବ୍ୟଙ୍ଗ ବିଦ୍ରୁପ ଶୈଳୀରେ ଗଳ୍ପ ଉପନ୍ୟାସ ଲେଖିଥିବେ ।
- (D) ସେ ସମାଜ-ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଭଲଭାବରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କରିଥିବେ ।

Ans- B

53- କେଉଁ ଲେଖକ ହାସ୍ୟ ରସିକ ?

- (A) ଯେଉଁ ଲେଖକ ହସିବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରନ୍ତି ।



(B) ଯେଉଁ ଲେଖକ ରସିକ ।

(C) ବୀର, କରୁଣ ଆଦି ରସମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଯେଉଁ ଲେଖକ ହାସ୍ୟରସକୁ ଭଲପାଆନ୍ତି ।

(D) ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଚରିତ୍ର ଓ ଘଟଣା ଚିତ୍ରଣରେ ଯେଉଁ ଲେଖକ ହାସ୍ୟରସ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରନ୍ତି ।

Ans- D

54- ଫକୀର ମୋହନଙ୍କୁ କେଉଁମାନେ ଇର୍ଷା କରୁଥିଲେ ?

(A) ଆତ୍ମୀୟ ଓ ଇତରଲୋକ

(B) ସାଧାରଣ ସଂସାରୀ ଲୋକ

(C) ବଙ୍ଗୀୟ ଔପନ୍ୟାସିକଗଣ

(D) ସରକାରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀ

Ans- A

55- ସମାଜର କେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ଫକୀର ମୋହନଙ୍କର ବିଶେଷ ସହାନୁଭୂତି ଥିଲା ?

(A) ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶିକ୍ଷାପ୍ରତି ବିମୁଖ ହେଉଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

(B) ସାହିତ୍ୟଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା କରୁଥିବା ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ।

(C) ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର ବିରୋଧରେ ପ୍ରତିବାଦ କରୁଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ।

(D) ଶୋଷିତ ଓ ଅବହେଳିତ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ।

Ans- D



‘ଶିକାର’ ଗଳ୍ପ ଭଗବତୀ ଚରଣ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀଙ୍କ ଶୋଷକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀମାନଙ୍କ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଏକ ଚରମ ସ୍ଵର ଉତ୍ତୋଳନ । ଘିନୁଆ ଶୋଷକ, ଦଳିତ ଅବହେଳିତ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ସାର୍ଥକ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି । ତା’ ବାହୁରେ ଅଛି ଅମାପ ବଳ ଓ ହୃଦୟରେ ଅସୀମ ସାହସ । ଯେଉଁ ହିଂସ୍ରଜନ୍ତୁମାନେ ମଣିଷର ଯତି କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେ ଶିକାର କରେ । ଗାଳ୍ପିକ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାରଙ୍କୁ ସାମନ୍ତବାଦୀ ଶୋଷକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ପ୍ରତିନିଧି ରୂପେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର ଚରିତ୍ରକୁ ପାଠକମାନଙ୍କ ସାମ୍ନାରେ ପରିଚିତ କରିବାକୁ ଗାଳ୍ପିକ କହିଛନ୍ତି । “ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର ସବୁବେଳେ ମଟରରେ ଯିବା ଆସିବା କରେ । ସେ ତାର ଧନସମ୍ପତ୍ତି କମାଇଛି ଅନ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଲୁଚିକରି, କେତେ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସେ ମାରିଛି, କେତେ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଉଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ଭୟାନକ ଓ ମାରାତ୍ମକ । ଗରିବ ଆଦିବାସୀ ମଣିଷର ଲୁହ ଦାନରେ ଅର୍ଜିଛି ଅନେକ ଧନସମ୍ପତ୍ତି, ଅବହେଳିତ ସର୍ବହରାର ପ୍ରତୀକ ଘିନୁଆ ତାର ଜମିବାଡ଼ି ଯିବା ଦୁଃଖକୁ ନିଜ ହୃଦୟ ଭିତରେ ଚାପି ରଖୁଥିଲା, ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାରର ଗୁଣ୍ଡାପଣ ଭୟରେ । ନିଜ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରତି ଲୋଲୁପ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ରଖୁ ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରୁଥିବାର ଦୃଶ୍ୟକୁ ଘିନୁଆ ହଜମ କରିପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଘିନୁଆର ଟାଙ୍ଗିଆ ଗୋଟରେ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର ଚଳିପଡ଼େ । ତାକୁ ହତ୍ୟା କରି ଘିନୁଆ ଆତ୍ମସନ୍ତୋଷ ଲାଭ କରିଛି ।

56- ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର କାହା ଠାରୁ ବେଶୀ ଭୟାନକ?

- (A) କୁକୁର
- (B) ସାପ
- (C) ପାଗଳ
- (D) ମହାବଳ ବାଘ

Ans- D

57- ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାରର କେଉଁ ଭୁଲ୍ ପାଇଁ ତାକୁ ହତ୍ୟା କରାଯାଇଛି?

- (A) ଘିନୁଆ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଇଚ୍ଛୁତ ନେଇଥିବାରୁ
- (B) ଠକିଛି
- (C) ଗୋରି କରିଛି



(D) ଲୁଣନ କରିଛି

Ans- A

58- ଶିକାର ଗଳ୍ପରେ ସାମନ୍ତବାଦୀ ଶୋଷକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ପ୍ରତିନିଧି କିଏ?

- (A) ମହାବଳ
- (B) ଘିନୁଆ
- (C) ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର
- (D) ଆଦିବାସୀ

Ans- C

59- ଭଗବତୀ ଚରଣ ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀଙ୍କ କେଉଁ ଗଳ୍ପରେ ଶୋଷକ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଚରମ ସ୍ଵର ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ?

- (A) ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର
- (B) ଘିନୁଆ
- (C) ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ
- (D) ଶିକାର

Ans- D

60- ଶିକାର ଗଳ୍ପର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଚରିତ୍ର କିଏ ?



- (a) ମହାବଳ
- (B) ସର୍ଦ୍ଦାର
- (C) ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ
- (D) ଘିନୁଆ

Ans- D

61- ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁକ୍ରେମର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର ।

Not being allowed to enter the class, the boy went back

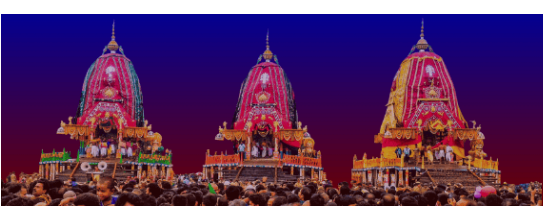
- A. କ୍ଲାସରେ ପଶିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ନ ପାଇ ପିଲାଟି ଘରକୁ ଫେରିଯିବ ।
- B. କ୍ଲାସରେ ପଶିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ପାଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ପିଲାଟି ଘରକୁ ଫେରିଯିବ ।
- C. କ୍ଲାସରେ ପଶିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ନ ପାଇ ପିଲାଟି ଘରକୁ ଫେରିଗଲା ।
- D. କ୍ଲାସରେ ପଶିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ପାଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ପିଲାଟି ଘରକୁ ଫେରିଗଲା ।

Ans- C

62- ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁକ୍ରେମର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର

His leg was broken for he had been running along a mossy path.

- A. ତାର ଗୋଡ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଯାଇଥିଲା କାରଣ ସେ ଏକ ଶିଉଳି ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଦୌଡ଼ୁଥିଲା ।
- B. ଶିଉଳି ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଚାଲୁ ଥିବାରୁ ତାର ଗୋଡ ଭାଙ୍ଗି ଯାଇଛି ।
- C. ହୁଏତ ଶିଉଳି ପଡ଼ିଥିବା ରାସ୍ତାଯୋଗୁଁ ତାର ଗୋଡ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଗଲା ।
- D. ସେ ଦୌଡ଼ୁ ଥିବାରୁ ତାର ଗୋଡ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଯାଇଛି ବୋଧେ ।



Ans- A

63- ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର

Tomorrow is Sunday. I am taking my children to Nandankanan.

- A. କାଲି ରବିବାର । ମୁଁ ମୋର ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନନ୍ଦନକାନନରୁ ଆଣିବି ।
B. କାଲି ରବିବାର ଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ମୋର ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନନ୍ଦନକାନନ ନେଇଥାନ୍ତି ।
C. କାଲି ରବିବାର ଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ମୋର ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନନ୍ଦନକାନନ ନେଇଥିଲି ।
D. କାଲି ରବିବାର । ମୁଁ ମୋର ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ନନ୍ଦନକାନନ ନେବି ।

Ans- D

64- ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଛେଦର ସଠିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ ଚୟନ କର

You couldn't have passed the examination without my help.

- A. ମୋ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ବିନା ତୁମେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପାସ କରିପାରିବ ?
B. ତୁମେ କଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପାସ କରିପାରିବ ମୋ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ବିନା ?
C. ମୋ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ବିନା ତୁମେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପାସ କରିପାରିନଥାନ୍ତୁ ।
D. ମୋ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ବିନା ତୁମେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ କଦାପି ପାସ କରିପାରିବନାହିଁ ।

Ans- C



65. The Sub-Inspector of Excise is vested with power of entry, search, seizure and arrest under the NDPS Act.

- A) ଏଣ୍ଟ୍ରିଏଣ୍ଡ ଆଇନ ଅଧୀନରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ, ଡନଖୁ ଓ ଆରେଷ୍ଟ କରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା ଅବକାରୀ ଇନସପେକ୍ଟରଙ୍କୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ ।
- B) ଏଣ୍ଟ୍ରିଏଣ୍ଡ ଆଇନ ଅଧୀନରେ ରିପୋର୍ଟ, ବ୍ୟାଜ୍ୟାପ୍ଟି ଏବଂ ଆରେଷ୍ଟ କରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା ଅବକାରୀ ସବ ଇନସପେକ୍ଟରଙ୍କୁ ନ୍ୟସ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଛି ।
- C) ଏଣ୍ଟ୍ରିଏଣ୍ଡ ଆଇନ ବଳରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ, ଡନଖୁ, ବ୍ୟାଜ୍ୟାପ୍ଟି, ଏବଂ ଆରେଷ୍ଟ କରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା ଅବକାରୀ ସବ ଇନସପେକ୍ଟରଙ୍କଠାରେ ନ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଅଛି ।
- D) ଏଣ୍ଟ୍ରିଏଣ୍ଡ ଆଇନ ଅଧୀନରେ ପ୍ରବେଶ, ଡନଖୁ, ବ୍ୟାଜ୍ୟାପ୍ଟି ଓ ଆରେଷ୍ଟ କରିବାର କ୍ଷମତା ଅବକାରୀ ଇନସପେକ୍ଟରଙ୍କୁ ଅର୍ପଣ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

Ans- D

66. Assam has one of the largest tea gardens in the world.

- A) ଆସାମରେ ଦୁନିଆର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଚା ବଗିଚା ଅଛି ।
- B) ଆସାମ ଦେଶର ସର୍ବବୃହତ ଚା ବଗିଚା ଅଟେ ।
- C) ଆସାମରେ ପୃଥିବୀର ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଚା ବଗିଚାମାନ ଅଛି ।
- D) ଆସାମ ଚା ବଗିଚା ପୃଥିବୀର ସର୍ବବୃହତ ଚା ବଗିଚାମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନ୍ୟତମ ।

Ans- A

67. Prohibition is a boon for human and social health but bane for the state resources.



- A) ନିଶାନିବାରଣ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସମାଜିକ ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷୟପାଇଁ ଏକ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ କିନ୍ତୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସମ୍ବଳ ପାଇଁ ଅଭିଶାପ ।
- B) ନିଶାକରଣ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସମାଜର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷୟପାଇଁ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ କିନ୍ତୁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ବିକାଶ ପାଇଁ ବାଧକ ।
- C) ନିଶାନିତି ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ସମାଜର ସ୍ୱାକ୍ଷୟପାଇଁ ନିତାନ୍ତ ଜରୁରୀ ଏବଂ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସମୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ଅପରିହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।

Ans- A

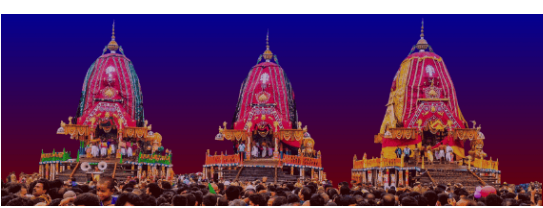
68. He always stood by his friends through thick and thin.

- A) ତାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧୁମାନଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ସେ ସର୍ବଦା ଠିଆ ହୁଅନ୍ତି ।
- B) ବନ୍ଧୁମାନଙ୍କ ସୁଖ ଦୁଃଖରେ ସେ ସର୍ବଦା ଠିଆ ହେଉଥିଲେ ।
- C) ତାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧୁମାନଙ୍କ ଦୁଃଖ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିନରେ ସେ ସର୍ବଦା ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିଲେ ।
- D) ବନ୍ଧୁମାନଙ୍କ ଦୁଃଖ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିନରେ ସେ ସର୍ବଦା ଠିଆ ହେଉଥିଲେ ?

Ans- B

69. Are they leaving for the USA by the next flight?

- A) ସେମାନେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଉଡ଼ାଣରେ ଆମେରିକା ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି ।
- B) ସେମାନେ ଆସନ୍ତାକାଲି ଉଡ଼ାଣରେ ଆମେରିକା ଯିବାର ଅଛି?
- C) ସେମାନେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ବିମାନଯାତ୍ରାରେ ଆମେରିକା ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି କି?
- D) ସେମାନେ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଉଡ଼ାଣରେ ଆମେରିକାରୁ ଫେରୁଛନ୍ତି କି?



Ans- C

70. Export of 'Mohua liquor' shall be temporarily banned to avoid shortage.

- A) ଅଭାବ ଦୂର କରିବାକୁ ମହୁ ମଦ ଆମଦାନୀ କିଛି ସମୟପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ।
- B) ଅଭାବୀ ଦୂର କରିବାକୁ ମହୁଲ ମଦ ଆମଦାନୀ କିଛି ସମୟପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯାଉଛି ।
- C) ଅଭାବୀ ଦୂର କରିବାକୁ ମହୁଲି ମଦ ରପ୍ତାନି ସାମୟିକ ଭାବେ ନିଷେଧ କରାଯିବ ।
- D) ଅଭାବ ଦୂର କରିବାକୁ ମହୁ ମଦ ରପ୍ତାନି ସବୁଦିନପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ ।

Ans- C

71. Cultivation of hemp plant causes health hazard for man.

- A) ହେମ୍ପ ପ୍ଲାଣ୍ଟ ଚାଷ ମଣିଷସମାଜର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟପ୍ରତି ବିପଦ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକରେ ।
- B) ଅଫିମ ଚାଷ ମଣିଷର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର ବିପତ୍ତି ଘଟାଇବ ।
- C) ଗଞ୍ଜେଇ ଚାଷ ମଣିଷ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟପ୍ରତି ବିପଦ ଘଟାଇଥାଏ ।
- D) ଭାଙ୍ଗ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ମଣିଷର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟର ବିପତ୍ତି କାରକ ଅଟେ ।

Ans- C

72. Peace hath her victory no less renowned than war.

- A) ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଜୟଠାରୁ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଜୟ କୌଣସି ଗୁଣରେ କମ ନୁହେଁ ।
- B) ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଜୟ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଜୟଠାରୁ କମ ସୁଖ୍ୟାତ ଅଟେ?



- C) ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଜୟଠାରୁ ଶାନ୍ତିର ଜୟ କମ ସୁଖ୍ୟାତ ନୁହେଁ ।
D) ଶାନ୍ତିର ଜୟଠାରୁ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ଜୟ ଅଧିକ ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ଅଟେ ।

Ans- C

73. They while away their evenings with games and gossips.

- A) ସେମାନେ ତାଙ୍କ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ସମୟସବୁ ଖେଳ ଏବଂ ଗପସପରେ ସାରିଦିଅନ୍ତି ।
B) ତାଙ୍କ ସମସ୍ତ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଖେଳ ଏବଂ ଗପସପରେ ସେମାନେ କାଟୁଛନ୍ତି ।
C) ସେମାନେ ତାଙ୍କ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ସମୟସବୁ ଖେଳକୁଦରେ କାଟିଦେଲେ ।
D) ସେମାନେ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟା ସମୟରେ ଖେଳ ଏବଂ କସରତରେ ମାତିଥାନ୍ତି ।

Ans- B

74. Monks and nuns live in separate monasteries.

- A) ତପସ୍ଵୀ ତପସ୍ଵିନୀ ମାନେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ରହନ୍ତି ।
B) ତପସ୍ଵୀ ଏବଂ ତପସ୍ଵିନୀ ମାନେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ମନ୍ଦିରରେ ରହୁଛନ୍ତି ।
C) ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ ଓ ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସିନୀମାନେ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ମଠମାନଙ୍କରେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ।
D) ତପସ୍ଵୀ ତପସ୍ଵିନୀ ମାନେ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭାବେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ।

Ans- C

75. Here comes the bus scheduled to leave for Kolkata at 6.30AM.



- A) ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ଘ ୭.୩୦ ମିନିଟରେ କଲିକତା ଛାଡ଼ିବାକୁ ଥିବା ବସଟି ଏଇଟି ଆସୁଛି କି?
B) ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ଘ ୭.୩୦ ମିନିଟରେ କଲିକତା ଯାତ୍ରା କରିବାପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ବସଟି ଏଇ ଆସୁଅଛି ।
C) ଏଇ ବସଟି ଆସେ ଏବଂ ଅପରାହ୍ନ ଘ ୭.୩୦ ମିନିଟରେ କଲିକତା ଯାଏ ।
D) ବସଟି ଆସିଯାଇଅଛି ଯାହାକି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ପୂର୍ବାହ୍ନ ଘ ୭.୩୦ ମିନିଟରେ କଲିକତା ପହଞ୍ଚିବ ।

Ans- B

76- 'ଶୋଇଲା ପୁଅର ଭାଗନାହିଁ । ଏଠାରେ ଶୋଇଲା କି ପ୍ରକାର ପଦ?

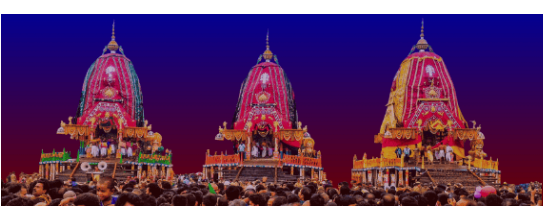
- A) ବିଶେଷଣ
B) ବିଶେଷ
C) କ୍ରିୟା
D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

Ans- A

77- ଅର୍ଥକୁ ଅତିକ୍ରମ ନ କରି- ଏକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ।

- (A) ଯାଆର୍ଥ୍ୟ
(B) ଯଥାର୍ଥ
(C) ଅଯଥାର୍ଥ
(D) ଯ୍ୟାର୍ଥତା

Ans- B



78- ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ସବୁଜାଣେ । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କିପ୍ରକାର ସର୍ବନାମ ?

- (A) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ
- (B) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ
- (C) ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ ସର୍ବନାମ
- (D) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନବାଚକ ସର୍ବନାମ

Ans- C

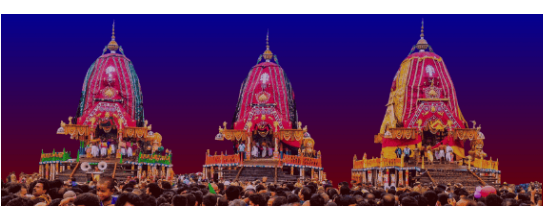
79- ଖାଇବାର ପୁତ୍ରଗଲା ମଥୁରାପୁରକୁ – ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ?

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସର୍ବନାମ
- (C) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (D) ବିଶେଷଣ

Ans- D

80- ପରମ ଦୟାଳୁ ବନ୍ଧୁ-ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କି ପଦ?

- A) ବିଧେୟ ବିଶେଷଣ
- B) ପରିମାଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ
- C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ
- D) ବିଶେଷଣର ବିଶେଷଣ



Ans- D

81- ନିଜେ ନିଜକୁ, ଆପେ ଆପଣାକୁ, ସ୍ୱୟଂ ନିଜର, ନିଜେ ସ୍ୱପରିଚୟ, ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ କି ପ୍ରକାର ସର୍ବନାମ?

- (A) ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ
- (B) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାତ୍ମକ
- (C) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନବାଚକ
- (D) ଆତ୍ମବାଚକ

Ans- D

82- ତୁମେ ବାରମ୍ବାର ସେ ଭୁଲ କରୁଛ । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ?

- (A) ବୀପ୍ ସାର୍ଥକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ
- (B) ସମ୍ମତି ସୂଚକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ
- (C) ସାଦୃଶ୍ୟ ବୋଧକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ
- (D) ବିକଳ୍ପାର୍ଥକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ

Ans- A

83- 'ପାନିଆଁ'- କେଉଁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ର ଶବ୍ଦ ଅଟେ?

- A) ଦେଶଜ



- B) ଡ଼ ସମ
- C) ଡଭବ
- D) ବୈଦେଶିକ

Ans- A

84- ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଭଗବାନ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତି । ବାକ୍ୟଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

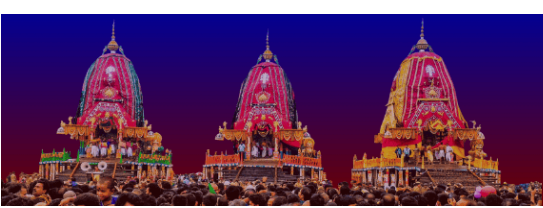
- A) ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟ
- B) ମିଶ୍ର ବାକ୍ୟ
- C) ଯୌଗିକବାକ୍ୟ
- D) ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟ

Ans- D

85. 'କିଏ ଏ ବହିଟି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି?'- ଏହାର ବାଚ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କଲେ କଣ ହେବ?

- A. କବିସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏ ବହିଟି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ।
- B. କାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଏ ବହିଟି ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି ।
- C. କିଏ ଏ ବହିଟି ଲେଖିଲେଛନ୍ତି?
- D. ଏ ବହିଟି କିଏ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି?

ANS- B



86. ଗୋପାଳ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଯାଇ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାକଲା - ଏହାକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ କର

- A. ଗୋପାଳ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାକଲା
- B. ଗୋପାଳ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଗଲା ଓ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାକଲା
- C. ଯେହେତୁ ଗୋପାଳ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଗଲା ତେଣୁ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାକଲା
- D. ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଯାଇଥିବା ଗୋପାଳ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାକଲା

ANS- B

87- 'ତୋ ବିନା ନାହିଁ ଅନ୍ୟ ଗତି' - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ?

- (A) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ
- (B) ପ୍ରଥମା
- (C) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା
- (D) ସପ୍ତମୀ

Ans- A

88- 'ନିଘଞ୍ଚ' - ଏହା କେଉଁ ସମାସ ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ପଦ ?

- (A) ଡ଼୍ଠପୁରୁଷ
- (B) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ
- (C) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
- (D) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ



Ans- B

89- 'ଖାଇଦେଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଦେଲା' ଏକ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ସହାୟକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସାହାଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

Ans- B

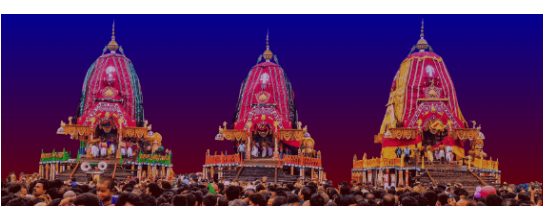
90- ସେ କ୍ରିକେଟ୍ ଦେଖୁ ଫେରୁଛି । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି _____ ।

- (A) ସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

Ans- A

91- 'ଗାୟକ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଗଠନ କିପରି ହୋଇଥାଏ?

- A) ଗାବ + ଇକ
- B) ଗା + ଇକ
- C) ଗୌ + ଅକ



D) ଗାୟ+କ+କ

Ans- C

92- 'ମୟୂର' ର ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କ'ଣ ?

- (A) କଳାପୀ
- (B) ମାରୁତ
- (C) କୁଧର
- (D) ବିଭ

Ans- A

93- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଯୋଡ଼ା ଶବ୍ଦ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟବାଚୀ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ ?

- A) ଭାସ୍କର-ମିହିର
- B) ବାରିଧି-ବାରିଦ
- C) ଦନ୍ତୀ-ଦ୍ଵିରଦ
- D) ଚଞ୍ଚଳ-ଚପଳ

Ans- B

94- 'ଜାହ୍ନବୀ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦ





- (B) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦା
- (C) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦା
- (D) ବିଷ୍ଣୁ

Ans- B

95- 'ସାମ୍ୟ'ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ସୁସାମ୍ୟ
- (B) ବୈଷମ୍ୟ
- (C) ଅସାମ୍ୟ
- (D) ବିଷମ

Ans- B

Q: 96 'ସତୁଷ୍ଟ'ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କ'ଣ?

- A. ଜାଗୃତି
- B. ବିତୁଷ୍ଟ
- C. ତୋଷ
- D. ନିଷ୍ଠାମ

ANS- B



97- 'ଅକସ କରିବା' - ରୁଢ଼ିଚିର କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥ ଠିକ ?

- (A) ଅକଲ ଶିଖେଇବା
- (B) ପ୍ରତିହିଂସା ମନୋଭାବ ପୋଷଣ
- (C) ବିଚାର କରିବା
- (D) ବୁଦ୍ଧିହୀନ ହେବା

Ans- B

98- 'ହାତ ଶଙ୍ଖା ଦର୍ପଣ' -ରୁଢ଼ିଚିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ସୁଖମୟ ଦାମ୍ପତ୍ୟ ଜୀବନ
- (B) ପରିଷ୍କାର ପରିଚ୍ଛନ୍ନତା
- (C) ବିଭା ହେବା
- (D) ମେଳ ଖାଇବା

Ans- A

99- 'କୁକୁର ପରି ଧାଇଁବା' କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ରଢ଼ି ?

- A)କ୍ରିୟାହୀନ
- B)ସାଧାରଣରୁଢ଼ି
- C)କ୍ରିୟାଯୁକ୍ତ
- D)ଉପମାଯୁକ୍ତ





Ans- D

100- କେଉଁଟି ସଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

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

Ans- A

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