

Section 1 - Paper1-English Language

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

### Pearl

A pearl is a hard-glistening object produced within the soft tissue (specifically the mantle) of a living shelled mollusk or another animal, such as a conulariid. Just like the shell of a mollusk, a pearl is composed of calcium carbonate (mainly aragonite or a mixture of aragonite and calcite) in minute crystalline form, which has been deposited in concentric layers. The ideal pearl is perfectly round and smooth, but many other shapes, known as baroque pearls, can occur. The finest quality natural pearls have been highly valued as gemstones and objects of beauty for many centuries. Because of this, pearl has become a metaphor for something rare, fine, admirable and valuable. The most valuable pearls occur spontaneously in the wild, but are extremely rare. These wild pearls are referred to as natural pearls. Cultured or farmed pearls from pearl oysters and freshwater mussels make up the majority of those currently sold. Imitation pearls are also widely sold in inexpensive jewellery, but the quality of their iridescence is usually very poor and is easily distinguished from that of genuine pearls. Pearls have been harvested and cultivated primarily for use in jewellery, but in the past were also used to adorn clothing. They have also been crushed and used in cosmetics, medicines and paint formulations. Whether wild or cultured, gem-quality pearls are almost always nacreous and iridescent, like the interior of the shell that produces them. However, almost all species of shelled mollusks are capable of producing pearls (technically "calcareous concretions") of lesser shine or less spherical shape. Although these may also be legitimately referred to as "pearls" by gemological labs and also under U.S. Federal Trade Commission rules, and are formed in the same way, most of them have no value except as curiosities. The unique luster of pearls depends upon the reflection, refraction, and diffraction of light from the translucent layers. The thinner and more numerous the layers in the pearl, the finer the luster. The iridescence that pearls display is caused by the overlapping of successive layers, which breaks up light falling on the surface. In addition, pearls (especially cultured freshwater pearls) can be dyed yellow, green, blue, brown, pink, purple, or black. The very best pearls have a metallic mirror-like luster.

1) As per the passage, Pearls have also been used in

- A) irons
- B) rituals
- C) medicines
- D) architecture

2) The finesse of the Pearl's lustre depends on

- A) the layers being transparent
- B) the mollusks being wild
- C) it being produced by rare shelled mollusks
- D) the thinness and the many layers

3) According to the passage, what unique luster among the following is considered as the very best pearl

- A) Yellow luster
- B) Natural pearl luster
- C) Metallic mirror-like luster
- D) Cultured freshwater luster

4) Pearls can otherwise be termed as

- A) Calcareous concretions
- B) Baroque pearls
- C) Calcium bicarbonate
- D) Conulariid

5) Pearl is the metaphor for something

- A) Rare
- B) Round
- C) Ductile
- D) White

6) Select the correct plural form from the given options \_\_\_\_\_ can bite when they are angry.

- A) Goose's
- B) Geese
- C) Geeses
- D) Gooses

7) Select the right form of verb from the given options.  
Please be quiet! The baby \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) sleeping
  - B) is sleeping
  - C) slept
  - D) sleeps
- 

8) Select the correct option.  
You are \_\_\_\_\_ one selected for this job.

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

9) Find out the most appropriate similar meaning word:  
STRINGENT

- A) Dry
  - B) Shrill
  - C) Rigorous
  - D) Strained
- 

10) Choose the most appropriate similar meaning word:  
STERILE

- A) Desolate
- B) Fruitful
- C) Potent
- D) Profitable

---

**Section 2 - Paper I - Education and General Awareness**

---

11) In order to minimize the prevailing distinction between men and women, New Education Policy recommended that women should be accorded due place in

- A) Technical and vocational education
  - B) Adult Education
  - C) Secondary schools
  - D) Primary education
- 

12) Thalassaemia is an inherited disease of

- A) Heart
  - B) Lungs
  - C) Blood
  - D) Kidney
- 

13) In 1984, State Institute of Education (SIE) secured constitutional status like NCERT and has been renamed as

- A) Gujarat State Council of Education Research
  - B) Uttar Pradesh State Council of Education Research
  - C) Bihar State Council of Education Research
  - D) Maharashtra State Council of Education Research
- 

14) Which of the following committees was primarily concerned with primary education but it made far-reaching recommendations for teacher training as well?

- A) The Acharya Ramamurti Committee
  - B) The Abbott - Wood Report
  - C) The Hartog Committee
  - D) Pires Committee
- 

15) Which of the following options denote the time immediately following the Question Hour in both the Houses of Parliament of India?

- A) Eleventh Hour
- B) Zero Hour
- C) Short Discussion Hour
- D) Emergency Hour

Section 3 - PaperI-Reasoning

16) Instruction: In the following questions mark:  
1, if the question can be answered with the help of statement I alone.

2, if the question can be answered with the help of statement II alone.

3, if the question can be answered with the help of both I and II.

4, if the question can't be answered at all.

At what time did the flight depart from the airport today?

I. Today, the flight departed late by 10 minutes.

II. The scheduled departure of the flight was at 1:20 A.M

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

17) Instruction: Below mentioned are statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

All notebooks are laptops.  
No laptop is desktop.

Conclusions:

- I) No notebook is desktop.
- II) All laptops are notebooks.

- A) Only I follows
- B) None of the conclusions follow
- C) Only II follows
- D) Both I and II follow

18) When 30% of a number is added to a number, the sum will be 650. What is 50% of that number?

- A) 300
  - B) 145
  - C) 120
  - D) 250
- 

19) In a certain code language FACIAL is written as KZHBZE. How is PRAWNS written in that code language?

- A) TOXBSQ
  - B) RMVZQO
  - C) SNWARP
  - D) NPYULR
- 

20) Instruction: Below mentioned are statements followed by some conclusions. You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from the commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the given statements disregarding commonly known facts.

Statements:

Some textbooks are papers.  
All the notebooks are papers.  
All the slips are textbooks.

Conclusions:

- I) No slip is paper.
- II) All the textbooks are slips.
- III) All the papers are notebooks.

- A) Only III follows
- B) Only II follows
- C) Only I follows
- D) None of the Conclusions follow

Section 4 - Paper I-Teaching Aptitude

21) Which of the following options is INCORRECT with reference to the advantages of grades for a healthy teacher-student relationship?

- A) It stimulates and encourages good work by students
  - B) It informs the teacher about what the students have or have not learnt
  - C) It improves students' capacity to reflect and evaluate their learning
  - D) It helps set rules and discipline students in a classroom
- 

22) 'We live in a world of guided missiles and misguided men'. Who among the following activists said this statement?

- A) Nelson Mandela
  - B) Martin Luther King Jr.
  - C) Coretta Scott King
  - D) Rosa Parks
- 

23) Rohit is the class monitor who was very popular as well. In spite of all the affection he got from all his friends he saw that Sunil was becoming more popular than him. Becoming unhappy at this he started hating Sunil and started spoiling all the assignments that Sunil would submit. When confronted by the class teacher Mr Ram Singh, he simply refused having done any of the mischief. What kind of defence mechanism is adopted by Rohit?

- A) Regression
  - B) Aggression
  - C) Acting Out
  - D) Denial
- 

24) Which of the following methods is relatively less suitable to the students?

- A) Co operative learning
  - B) Lecture method
  - C) Project method
  - D) Inquiry based learning
- 

25) Mr Sharma found that the students in Class 5 did not perform as well as the students of Class 4. When he investigated the matter he realized that this was due to the noise that came from the adjoining market which was on the side of Class 5. This barrier in communication may be called as

- A) Mental barrier
  - B) Physical barrier
  - C) Emotional barrier
  - D) Semantic barrier
- 

26) In context to classroom management, read the following statements and choose the CORRECT option.

(i) All corrective intervention programs need to include a healthy balance between negative and positive consequences for student behaviour.

(ii) Praising desired behaviour is usually much more effective than reactive discipline and punishment.

- A) (i) is TRUE and (ii) is TRUE
  - B) (i) is TRUE and (ii) is FALSE
  - C) (i) is FALSE and (ii) is FALSE
  - D) (i) is FALSE and (ii) is TRUE
- 

27) Given a scenario, where a class is being conducted on Law of supply and demand in economics, how can the teacher mould it for linguistic learners?

- A) By examining a graph which illustrates the principle
  - B) By reading about it to express the concept
  - C) By using mathematical formulas to express the concept
  - D) By observing the law in the natural world
- 

28) Which of the following is an example of passive agencies of education that potentially influence the individual (educand) but are never influenced by the individual?

- A) Family
- B) School
- C) Sports Club
- D) Radio

29) When Raju fell down in the basketball field and hurt his leg, his coach took him to a doctor. The doctor said that there was no serious injury and that he needed some exercise of his bones and muscle. Therefore, he was sent to a

- A) psychiatrist
  - B) physiotherapist
  - C) ophthalmologist
  - D) psychologist
- 

30) Read the following statements and choose the CORRECT option.

(i) NTSE (National Talent Search Examination) 2019 is a National Level Examination conducted by NCERT (National Council of Education Research and Training) to provide scholarship to the deserving candidates.

(ii) NCERT publishes textbooks for different school subjects for Classes I to XII.

- A) (i) is TRUE and (ii) is TRUE
- B) (i) is TRUE and (ii) is FALSE
- C) (i) is FALSE and (ii) is FALSE
- D) (i) is FALSE and (ii) is TRUE

Section 5 - PaperII-Hindi

31) इनमें से निर्गुण धारा के कवि कौन थे?

- A) सूरदास
- B) कबीरदास
- C) तुलसीदास
- D) कुम्भनदास

32) निम्न में से प्रमुख व्यंग्यकार हैं-

- A) हरिशंकर परसाई
- B) नेमीचंद्र जैन
- C) जयशंकर प्रसाद
- D) यशपाल

33) निम्न में से सही शब्द है-

- A) मुँह
- B) मुँहं
- C) महँ
- D) मुँहन

34) इनमें से आदि काल के एक कवि का नाम है-

- A) कबीरदास
- B) बिहारीलाल
- C) चंदबरदाई
- D) तुलसीदास

35) इनमें से 'हर्ष' का विलोम शब्द क्या होगा?

- A) फ़साद
- B) तकलीफ़
- C) विषाद
- D) निष्कर्ष

36) पद्मावत किसकी रचना है?

- A) जायसी
- B) मीराबाई
- C) कबीरदास
- D) तुलसीदास

37) 'संस्कृति के चार अध्याय' पुस्तक के लेखक हैं-

- A) रामचंद्र शुक्ल
- B) हज़ारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
- C) नंद दुलारे वाजपेयी
- D) रामधारी सिंह दिनकर

38) इनमें से हिंदी की स्वर ध्वनि कौन सी है?

- A) ग
- B) ज
- C) ख
- D) ए

39) सूरदास की कविता में इनमें से किसका ज़िक्र नहीं है?

- A) राधा
- B) पद्मावती
- C) उधव
- D) कृष्ण

40) 'पित्रादेश' किस संधि का उदाहरण है?

- A) गुण स्वर संधि
- B) यण स्वर संधि
- C) अयादि स्वर संधि
- D) वृद्धि स्वर संधि

41) 'ठेठ हिन्दी का ठाठ' उपन्यास के लेखक का नाम बताएँ।

- A) अयोध्यासिंह उपध्याय 'हरिऔध'
- B) लाला श्रीनिवास दास
- C) भगवतीचरण वर्मा
- D) राजा लक्ष्मण सिंह

42) प्रत्यय से बने शब्द का उदाहरण कौन सा है?

- A) उपाय
- B) अनुग्रह
- C) अनुयायी
- D) अनु

43) 'लुटेरा' शब्द में प्रत्यय की पहचान करें-

- A) एरा
- B) लूट
- C) रा
- D) टेर

44) 'अक्षरों का महत्व' निबन्ध के लेखक कौन हैं?

- A) बालमुकुन्द गुप्त
- B) विद्यानिवास मिश्र
- C) गुणाकर मुले
- D) श्यामसुन्दर दास

45) 'अक्ल मारी जाना'- इस मुहावरे का सटीक अर्थ क्या होगा?

- A) बुद्धि भ्रष्ट होना
- B) विचार खत्म होना
- C) अक्ल का न होना
- D) दिमाग कमजोर होना

46) रीतिकाल की कविताओं में मुख्य रूप से किसका वर्णन किया गया है?

- A) सौंदर्य और प्रेम
- B) ईश्वर का स्वरूप
- C) भक्ति
- D) समाज सुधार

47) आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल के अनुसार हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास को मुख्य रूप से कितने कालों में बाँटा गया है?

- A) तीन
- B) दस
- C) दो
- D) चार

48) इनमें से सही वर्तनी वाला शब्द है-

- A) ईर्ष्य
- B) इरस्या
- C) ईर्ष्या
- D) एरिश्य

49) महादेवी वर्मा इनमें से किस काल की कवियित्री हैं?

- A) छायावाद
- B) समकालीन
- C) भक्तिकाल
- D) प्रयोगवाद

50) निम्न में से आनंद का पर्यायवाची क्या होगा?

- A) खुशी
- B) हँसी
- C) सहज
- D) वियोग



51) रीति काल के मशहूर कवि हैं -

- A) नागार्जुन
- B) बिहारी लाल
- C) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त
- D) पुष्पदंत

52) कवि 'पंत' का पूरा नाम क्या है?

- A) सौमित्र पंत
- B) चित्रानंदन पंत
- C) सोमनाथ पंत
- D) सुमित्रानंदन पंत

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए तथा गद्यांश में वर्णित तथ्यों के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।

हमारे देश, भारत की संस्कृति एवं सभ्यता वनों में ही पल्लवित तथा विकसित हुई है यह एक तरह से मानव का जीवन सहचर है। वृक्षारोपण से प्रकृति का संतुलन बना रहता है। वृक्षारोपण मानव समाज का सांस्कृतिक दायित्व भी है क्योंकि वृक्षारोपण हमारे जीवन को सुखी और संतुलित बनाए रखता है। वृक्षारोपण हमारे जीवन में राहत और सुख-चैन प्रदान करता है। भारत की सभ्यता वनों की गोद में ही विकासमान हुई है। वृक्षारोपण हमारी संस्कृति में समाहित है। हमारे भारत देश में जहाँ वृक्षारोपण का कार्य होता है, वहीं इन्हें पूजा भी जाता है। कई ऐसे वृक्ष हैं, जिन्हें हमारे हिंदू धर्म में ईश्वर का निवास स्थान माना जाता है जैसे नीम, पीपल, आँवला, बरगद आदि। आदिकाल में वृक्ष से ही मनुष्य के भोजन की पूर्ति होती थी, वृक्ष के आसपास रहने से जीवन में मानसिक संतुलन और संतुष्टि मिलती है। वनों से हमें भवन निर्माण की सामग्री मिलती है। औषधीय, जड़ी बूटियाँ, गोंद, घास, तथा जानवरों का चारा भी वनों से ही प्राप्त होता है। वन तापमान को सामान्य बनाने में सहायक एवं भूमि को बंजर होने से रोकता है। वनों से लकड़ी, कागज, फर्नीचर, दवाइयाँ, सभी के लिए हम वनों पर ही निर्भर हैं। वन हमें दूषित वायु को ग्रहण करके शुद्ध एवं जीवन दायक वायु प्रदान करता है। जितनी वायु और जल जरूरी है उतना ही आवश्यक वृक्ष होते हैं, इसलिए वनों के साथ ही वृक्षारोपण सभी जगह करना जरूरी है।

53) वृक्ष के आसपास रहने से हमें क्या मिलती है?

- A) नई सोच
- B) मानसिक संतुष्टि
- C) दीर्घ आयु
- D) सुंदर काया

54) बढ़ते तापमान को सामान्य रखने का कारगर उपाय है-

- A) तेल की खपत बढ़ाना
- B) बाँध बनाना
- C) वृक्षारोपण करना
- D) अधिक भवनों का निर्माण

55) भूमि को बंजर होने से क्या रोकता है?

- A) ओस
- B) सूर्य
- C) वन
- D) आकाश

56) आदिकाल में वनों से लोग क्या प्राप्त करते थे-

- A) तकनीकी चीज़ें
- B) भोजन
- C) मछलियाँ
- D) मोबाइल

57) किस वृक्ष की पूजा नहीं होती है?

- A) जामुन
- B) आँवला
- C) पीपल
- D) नीम

58) 'वृक्षारोपण' से क्या लाभ होता है?

- A) प्रदूषण बढ़ता है
- B) लकड़ी की कीमत बढ़ती है
- C) प्रकृति में संतुलन बना रहता है
- D) रोजगार घटता है

59) प्रदूषण को कैसे रोका जा सकता है-

- A) जंगल काटकर
- B) पेड़ बचाकर
- C) पर्वत पूजकर
- D) बाँध बनाकर

60) हमारे देश की संस्कृति कहाँ विकसित हुई है?

- A) बर्फ के करीब
- B) पर्वतों के पास
- C) समुन्दर के पास
- D) वनों के आसपास

61) इस अनुच्छेद का सही शीर्षक हो सकता है-

- A) काल की महिमा
- B) वृक्ष और संस्कृति
- C) नदी की महिमा
- D) राजनैतिक और सामाजिक परिचय

62) पेड़ कहाँ लगाना चाहिए?

- A) नदी किनारे
- B) अपने आसपास
- C) मंदिरों के पास
- D) सभी जगह

63) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त की कविता में इनमें से कौन सी भावना प्रमुख रूप से व्यक्त हुई है?

- A) राष्ट्रीय भावना
- B) ईश्वर प्रेम
- C) मशीनों का विरोध
- D) किसान जीवन की पीड़ा

64) 'दानवीर' में समास की पहचान करें।

- A) संप्रदान तत्पुरुष
- B) अधिकरण तत्पुरुष
- C) कर्म तत्पुरुष
- D) संबंध तत्पुरुष

65) छायावाद के प्रमुख कवियों में किसने अज्ञात प्रियतम के प्रति प्रणय-निवेदन किया है?

- A) जयशंकर प्रसाद
- B) निराला
- C) महादेवी वर्मा
- D) पन्त

66) सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान की कविताओं में इनमें से कौन सा रस है?

- A) वीररस
- B) शृंगार
- C) शांत
- D) वीभत्स

67) ओंठों से उच्चारित होने वाला व्यंजन ध्वनि कौन सा है?

- A) न
- B) प
- C) स
- D) क

68) भाववाचक संज्ञा का उदाहरण है-

- A) कश्मीर
  - B) सुन्दर
  - C) मूर्खता
  - D) दस
- 

69) तुलसीदास की कविता में प्रमुख रूप से क्या व्यक्त हुआ है?

- A) बाह्य आडंबर का विरोध
  - B) वियोग
  - C) सामन्तवाद विरोध
  - D) लोकमंगल की भावना
- 

70) 'रामचरितमानस' किस भाषा में लिखा गया है?

- A) संस्कृत
- B) भोजपुरी
- C) अवधी
- D) हिन्दी

Section 6 - PaperII-Odia

71) ସୀତା ରାମଙ୍କର ପ୍ରିୟ ପତ୍ନୀ ଥିଲେ। ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ସମାସ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ?

- A) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
- B) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ
- C) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
- D) କର୍ମଧାରୟ

ଅନୁଛେଦ କୁ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେଇ ପଢ଼ନ୍ତୁ ଓ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ

ସେବା ଅତି ମହନୀୟ ଗୁଣ । ଏହା ମନକୁ ନିର୍ମଳ ଓ ହୃଦୟକୁ ପ୍ରଶସ୍ତ କରେ । ମଣିଷକୁ ନମ୍ର , ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟବାନ୍ ଓ ସହିଷ୍ଣୁ କରେ । ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥପରତା ସେବାର ଶତ୍ରୁ । ସେବା ମାନବିକତାକୁ ବିକଶିତ କରେ । ଶିବ ଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଜୀବ ସେବା କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍ । ଦଳିତ , ପୀଡିତ ମାନବ ର ସେବା କରିଲେ ମାଧବ ସବୁଷ୍ଟି ସୁଅନ୍ତି । ଭୋକୀ କୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ , ଶୋଷୀ କୁ ଜଳ ଓ ରୋଗୀ କୁ ଔଷଧ ଦେଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ମନ ଆନନ୍ଦିତ ହୁଏ । ମନ ପ୍ରାଣ ଦେଇ ମାନବ ର ସେବା କରିଲେ ତାହା ମାଧବ ସେବା ସହ ସମତୁଲ ହୁଏ । ଚରିତ୍ରର ଉନ୍ନତି ଓ ମାନବିକତା ର ବିକାଶ ଦିଗରେ ଏହି ସୂକ୍ତିଟି ବିଶେଷ ସହାୟକ ହୁଏ ।

72) 'ରୋଗୀ'ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ ହେବ?

- A) ରୋଗଶୂନ୍ୟ
- B) ନିରୋଗ
- C) ଆରୋଗ୍ୟ
- D) ନିରୋଗୀ

73) 'ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ' - ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରକୃତି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର।

- A) ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ
- B) ଧୀର+ୟ
- C) ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ+ୟ
- D) ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ+ର

74) ଭୋକୀ କୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଦେଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମନ ଆନନ୍ଦିତ ହେବ। ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କେଉଁ ସମାସ ଅଟେ?

- A) ୨ୟା ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
- B) କର୍ମ ଧାରୟ
- C) ନଷ୍ଟ ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ
- D) ଉପପଦ ତତ୍ ପୁରୁଷ

75) ଶିବ ଜ୍ଞାନରେ ଜୀବ ସେବା କରିବା ଉଚିତ୍। ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟିର ବିଭକ୍ତି ଦର୍ଶାଅ।

- A) ସପ୍ତମୀ
- B) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
- C) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
- D) ତୃତୀୟା

76) 'ସହିଷ୍ଣୁ' - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଯୁକ୍ତାକ୍ଷର ଟି କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣକୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ?

- A) ସ୍ଵ+ଋ+ଉ
- B) ସ୍ଵ+ଶ୍ଵ+ ଋ+ଉ
- C) ସ୍ଵ+ଶ୍ଵ+ଉ
- D) ସ୍ଵ+ଋ+ନ୍+ଉ

77) 'ସୂକ୍ତି' - ଉକ୍ତ ପଦଟିର ସନ୍ଧି ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କର।

- A) ସୁ+ଉକ୍ତି
- B) ସୁ+ଉକ୍ତି
- C) ସୁ+କ୍ତି
- D) ସୁକ୍+ ଟି

78) ଶୋଷୀ - ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର।

- A) 'ଇଷ୍' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
- B) 'ଇ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
- C) 'ଇନ୍' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
- D) 'ଇକ୍' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

79) ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦରୁ କୌଣସି ଉପାୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ହେଲେବି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ କାଟି ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ , ତାକୁ କି ଶବ୍ଦ କୁହା ଯାଏ?

- A) ମୌଳିକ
- B) ବ୍ୟୁତ୍ପନ୍ନ
- C) ତତ୍ ଭବ
- D) ଦେଶଜ

80) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବର୍ଗ ର ୫ ମ ବର୍ଷକୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- A) ଅନୁନାସିକା
- B) ଉଷ୍ମ
- C) ଆୟୋଗବାହ
- D) ଅନ୍ତଃସ୍ଥ

81) ଯାହା ହାରା କର୍ତ୍ତା କୌଣସି କ୍ରିୟା ସାଧନ କରେ , ତାହାକୁ କି କାରକ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- A) କର୍ମ କାରକ
- B) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ
- C) କରଣ କାରକ
- D) ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ

82) ଗଙ୍ଗାନଦୀ ହିମାଳୟରୁ ବାହାରି ଅଛି? ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ କାରକ ଅଟେ?

- A) ଅଧିକରଣ
- B) କରଣ କାରକ
- C) ଅପାଦାନ
- D) ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ

83) 'ତଦଭବ' ର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅର୍ଥ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍?

- A) ତାହା ସହିତ ସମାନ
- B) ଦେଶରୁ ଜାତ
- C) ଯାହା ଭାବନାରୁ ଜାତ
- D) ତହିଁରୁ ଜାତ

84) ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଧାନ ବାକ୍ୟ ଠାରୁ ଅପ୍ରାଧାନ ବାକ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପୃଥକ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେଉଁ ବିରାମ ଚିହ୍ନ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ?

- A) କମା ,
- B) କୋଲନ୍ :
- C) ସେମିକୋଲନ୍ ;
- D) ହାଇଫେନ-

85) 'କଲିଙ୍ଗ' - ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ। ବଳୀରୁ ଆସିଛି?

- A) ଆରବୀ
- B) ଫରାସୀ
- C) ତୁର୍କୀ
- D) ପାର୍ସୀ

86) 'ମୁଖ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର'- ଉକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ କର୍ମଧାରୟ ସମାସ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କର।

- A) ରୂପକ
- B) ଉପମିତ
- C) ମଧ୍ୟ ପଦ ଲୋପୀ
- D) ଉପମାନ

87) 'ବସ୍ତ୍ର' - ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ର ବନାନ କିପରି ହେବ ଦର୍ଶାଅ।

- A) ବ+ସ୍ତ୍ର
- B) ବ୍+ସ୍+ସ୍+ର
- C) ବ୍+ଅ + ସ୍+ସ୍+ର
- D) ବ୍ + ସ୍+ସ୍+ସ୍+ଅ

88) ସେ ବୟସରେ ମୋ 'ଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟିର ବିଭକ୍ତି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର।

- A) ତୃତୀୟା
- B) ସପ୍ତମୀ
- C) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
- D) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ

89) ମୋତେ ଖେଳି ଆସେ ନାହିଁ। ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟିର ବିଭକ୍ତି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର।

- A) ପ୍ରଥମୀ
- B) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
- C) ତୃତୀୟା
- D) ସପ୍ତମୀ

90) ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ - ଉକ୍ତ ପଦର ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଯୁକ୍ତାକ୍ଷର ଚିହ୍ନ ବନାନ କର।

- A) ଦ+ଧ+ର
- B) ର+ଦ+ଧ+ଧି
- C) ର+ଦ+ଧ+ଓ
- D) ର+ଦ+ଧ

Question Paper No:	53578_4
Answer Key	

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 31. B | 61. B |
| 2. D  | 32. A | 62. D |
| 3. C  | 33. A | 63. A |
| 4. A  | 34. C | 64. B |
| 5. A  | 35. C | 65. C |
| 6. B  | 36. A | 66. A |
| 7. B  | 37. D | 67. B |
| 8. D  | 38. D | 68. C |
| 9. C  | 39. B | 69. D |
| 10. A | 40. B | 70. C |
| 11. A | 41. A | 71. D |
| 12. C | 42. C | 72. B |
| 13. D | 43. A | 73. B |
| 14. C | 44. C | 74. D |
| 15. B | 45. A | 75. D |
| 16. B | 46. A | 76. C |
| 17. A | 47. D | 77. A |
| 18. D | 48. C | 78. C |
| 19. B | 49. A | 79. A |
| 20. D | 50. A | 80. A |
| 21. D | 51. B | 81. C |
| 22. B | 52. D | 82. C |
| 23. D | 53. B | 83. D |
| 24. B | 54. C | 84. A |
| 25. B | 55. C | 85. A |
| 26. A | 56. B | 86. B |
| 27. B | 57. A | 87. C |
| 28. D | 58. C | 88. A |
| 29. B | 59. B | 89. C |
| 30. A | 60. D | 90. C |

Section 1 - Paper I-General English

1) Choose the CORRECT antonym of the underlined word in the given sentence.

It was a great coincidence that the programme was conducted on time.

- A) Scheme
  - B) Chance
  - C) Timing
  - D) Policy
- 

2) Chose the CORRECT spelling of the word to be filled in the blank.

By mistake the teacher gave them the wrong \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Calendaar
  - B) Calender
  - C) Calendar
  - D) Calander
- 

3) Pick the CORRECT sentence from the following.

- A) The boy burn out in the heat of the sun.
  - B) The teacher was burned out by the end of the session.
  - C) The building burn out by short circuit.
  - D) The food in the oven burn out.
- 

4) Choose the CORRECT statement from the given sentences.

- A) The manager blew at the employees.
  - B) The issue was blown in by the members of the committee.
  - C) The dog barked so loud the he blew up.
  - D) The boy came in and blew his gum.
- 

5) Choose the CORRECT form of the tense to complete the sentence.

Today, I \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time on my computer.

- A) have play
- B) played
- C) have been play
- D) was play

Read the below passage and answer the questions that follows:

The mobile phone is more of a status symbol than an object of utility, especially for the youngsters. One can now talk, send messages, and even play games on the mobile. So, the virus is spreading fast. In today's fast-moving world, the ruling mantra is keep moving and yet be in touch. With innovations in technology, the latest models have introduced many extra features, and therefore are a source of greater amusement and delight.

This is indeed a misuse of technology. First of all, a mobile phone is a necessity and not a plaything. In becoming addicted to the convenience, we are ignoring the ethics of cell phone use. We used to maintain our social relationships even before the mobile phones came to be.

---

6) What is currently the favourite method of maintaining social relationships?

- A) Writing letters
  - B) Visiting friends
  - C) Social media
  - D) Watching movies
- 

7) According to the writer, what is a mobile phone?

- A) A status symbol
  - B) An object of utility
  - C) A plaything
  - D) A gaming device
- 

8) As per the above passage, which of these is a useful function of mobile phones?

- A) Sending messages
- B) Make payment transactions
- C) Watching videos
- D) Listening to music



9) As per the above passage, what has led to many extra features in the latest models?

- A) Sources of amusement
  - B) Newer designs
  - C) Higher prices
  - D) Innovations in technology
- 

10) Which of the following is the mantra that rule today's world?

- A) Keep moving and yet be in touch
- B) Keep different ringtones
- C) Keep playing games
- D) Keep the cell phone ringing

Section 2 - Paper I - Education and General Awareness

11) In the field of education, which of the following is the CORRECT expanded form of the acronym NIOS?

- A) National Industrial Open School
  - B) National Information for Open School
  - C) National Institute of Open Schooling
  - D) National Institute of Objective Schooling
- 

12) In April 2018, who among the following was sworn in as first woman lawyer in Supreme Court judge?

- A) Indu Malhotra
  - B) Pratibha Devisingh Patil
  - C) Sarla Thakral
  - D) Homai Vyrawalla
- 

13) Which of the following statements is TRUE to consider Education as a product?

- A) The learner acquires knowledge, skills and values as outcomes of learning
  - B) The act of developing the intellect, critical thinking abilities is involved in the process of learning
  - C) The learning takes place throughout life which is an active and a dynamic process
  - D) The learning involves social and cultural understanding, and understanding of one's own self
- 

14) We feel water colder than air at the same temperature. Which of the following is the CORRECT reason for this?

- A) The specific heat capacity of water is more than air
  - B) The latent heat of air is more than water
  - C) The density of air is more than water
  - D) The specific heat capacity of air is more than water
- 

15) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution envisages free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years?

- A) Article 23A
- B) Article 21A
- C) Article 26B
- D) Article 23B

Section 3 - PaperI-Reasoning

16) If GOA is coded as HIJQRBCD, then TRUE will be coded as

- A) UVWSTUVWXGFH
  - B) UVWSTUVXWFGH
  - C) UVWSTUWVXGFH
  - D) UVWSTUVWXFGH
- 

17) Naira's brother in law is Shivangi's son. Mihika's brother in law is Naira's husband, who is Prajwal Kumar's son. Naira and Mihika are Prajwal Kumar's

- A) Sisters in law
  - B) Sisters
  - C) Daughters in law
  - D) Cousins
- 

18) Disha's mother's only brother's daughter is Jay's wife. How is Jay's father-in-law related to Disha?

- A) Uncle
  - B) Uncle's son
  - C) Sister's son
  - D) Brother's son
- 

19) Pointing to a person, Suraj said, "She is the maternal grandmother of my sister's daughter." How is Suraj's father is related to that person?

- A) Son in law
  - B) Wife
  - C) Mother
  - D) Husband
- 

20) What is the next term in the given series?

1101, 1090, 1080, 1071, ?

- A) 1064
- B) 1063
- C) 1065
- D) 1062

Section 4 - PaperI-Teaching Aptitude

21) Who among the following is a representative of 'Absolute idealism'?

- A) Gandhi
  - B) Rousseau
  - C) Maria Montessori
  - D) Fichte
- 

22) The teachers who teach Classes 9 and above in Bal Bharti School tell students about careers which students can enter into after they complete their school education. This means that they are providing them

- A) vocational education
  - B) psychological education
  - C) social education
  - D) simple education
- 

23) The last stage of development according to Erikson speaks about

- A) Love versus hate
  - B) Intimacy versus isolation
  - C) Hope versus loss
  - D) Ego-integrity versus despair
- 

24) National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities ( Divyangjan) is the new name for

- A) National Institute for the Slow Learners
  - B) National Institute for Emotionally Disturbed
  - C) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped
  - D) National Institute for the Mentally Retarded
- 

25) A child who is prone to negative behaviour just to overcome the ill treatment he gets at home at the hands of his foster parents can be said to be indulging in

- A) Suppression
- B) Displacement
- C) Sublimation
- D) Denial

26) According to Freud the situation where children become very possessive of the opposite gender parent especially in the case of boys is called as

- A) Oedipus complex
  - B) Superiority complex
  - C) Electra complex
  - D) Inferiority complex
- 

27) The UGC was founded in the year

- A) 1958
  - B) 1957
  - C) 1956
  - D) 1959
- 

28) Ms Romi the class teacher realized that Richa had a problem in writing properly after meeting with an accident. Richa was probably suffering from a learning disability called

- A) dysgraphia
  - B) dyslexia
  - C) dyspepsia
  - D) dyscalculia
- 

29) When Ms Reena saw that many students in her class were not able to do well in Hindi in spite of all her efforts she decided to form groups so that students learnt from each other. What form of teaching is this

- A) Helpful learning
  - B) Passive learning
  - C) Peer tutoring
  - D) Active learning
- 

30) We would associate Ananda Yoga with which of the following philosophers?

- A) Vivekananda
- B) Tagore
- C) Raja Ramohan Roy
- D) Gandhi

Section 5 - PaperII-Hindi Language

31) 'दसरथ सुत तिहुं लोक बखाना।

राम नाम का मरम है आना।।'

-इस पंक्ति के लेखक कौन हैं?

- A) कबीरदास
- B) तुलसीदास
- C) सूरदास
- D) रहीम

नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

पिछले कुछ सालों में पर्यावरणीय चेतना बढ़ी है। विकल्पों पर गम्भीर चिन्तन हुआ है तथा कहा जाने लगा है कि पर्यावरण को बिना हानि पहुँचाए या न्यूनतम हानि पहुँचाए टिकाऊ विकास सम्भव है। यही बात प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के सन्दर्भ में कही जाने लगी है। कुछ लोग उदाहरण देकर बताते हैं कि लगभग 5000 साल तक खेती करने, युद्ध सामग्री निर्माण, धातु शोधन, नगर बसाने तथा जंगलों को काट कर बेवर खेती करने के बावजूद अर्थात् विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के बीच तालमेल बिठाकर उपयोग करने के कारण प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का हास नहीं हुआ था। तो कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि परिस्थितियाँ तथा आवश्यकताओं के बदलने के कारण भारतीय उदाहरण बहुत अधिक प्रासंगिक नहीं है। फासिल ऊर्जा के विकल्प के तौर स्वच्छ ऊर्जा जैसे अनेक उदाहरण अच्छे भविष्य की उम्मीद जगाते हैं। सम्भवतः इसी कारण विश्वव्यापी चिन्ता इतिहास से सबक लेती प्रतीत होती है। पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचाने में औद्योगीकरण तथा जीवनशैली को जिम्मेदार माना जाता है। यह पूरी तरह सच नहीं है। हकीकत में समाज तथा व्यवस्था की अनदेखी और पर्यावरण के प्रति असम्मान की भावना ने ही संसाधनों तथा पर्यावरण को सर्वाधिक हानि पहुँचाई है। उसके पीछे पर्यावरण लागत तथा सामाजिक पक्ष की चेतना के अभाव की भी भूमिका है।

32) विश्वव्यापी चिन्ता किससे सबक ले रहा?

- A) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से
- B) इतिहास से
- C) पर्यावरण से
- D) प्रदूषण से

33) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के हास को कैसे रोका जा सकता है?

- A) जंगलों को काटकर बेवर खेती करने से
- B) प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगाकर
- C) विकास और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के बीच ताल-मेल बिठाकर
- D) विऔद्योगीकरण से

34) क्या अच्छे भविष्य की उम्मीद जगाते हैं?

- A) फासिल ऊर्जा के विकल्प
- B) गम्भीर चिन्तन
- C) टिकाऊ विकास
- D) औद्योगीकरण

35) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में किस पर गम्भीर चिन्तन हुआ है?

- A) प्राकृतिक संसाधन
- B) टिकाऊ विकास
- C) जीवन शैली
- D) औद्योगीकरण

36) पर्यावरण को हानि पहुँचाने वाले कारक हैं?

- A) फासिल ऊर्जा का अंधाधुंध प्रयोग
- B) पर्यावरण के प्रति असम्मान की भावना
- C) औद्योगीकरण
- D) जीवन शैली

37) 'घड़ो पानी पड़ जाना' मुहावरे का सही अर्थ है-

- A) मूर्ख होना
- B) मर जाना
- C) बहुत अधिक शर्मिदा होना
- D) बहुत अधिक कष्ट झेलना

38) उत्कर्ष' शब्द में कौन सा उपसर्ग जुड़ा है?

- A) उ
- B) ष
- C) अर्ष
- D) उत्

39) जिदगीनामा' उपन्यास की लेखिका कौन हैं?

- A) उषा प्रियंवदा
- B) अलका सरावगी
- C) मन्नू भंडारी
- D) कृष्णा सोबती

40) इनमें से 'तवर्ग' वर्ण कौन सा है-

- A) दंत्य
- B) तालव्य
- C) दंतोष्ठ्य
- D) ओष्ठ्य

41) प्लाट का मोर्चा' किसका रिपोर्टाज है?

- A) उपेन्द्रनाथ अशक
- B) फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु
- C) शमशेरबहादुर सिंह
- D) धर्मवीर भारती

42) आत्मनेपद' निबंध संग्रह किसका है?

- A) अज्ञेय
- B) रामचन्द्र शुक्ल
- C) मुक्तिबोध
- D) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी

43) जूठन' आत्मकथा के रचनाकार कौन हैं?

- A) कौशल्या बैसंती
- B) सूरज पाल चौहान
- C) ओमप्रकाश वाल्मीकि
- D) मोहनदास नैमिशराय

44) इनमें से एकवचन का उदहारण है-

- A) गुड़िया
- B) नारिवृंद
- C) स्त्रीजन
- D) पाठकगण

45) निम्नलिखित मुहावरों में से जो सही सुमेलित नहीं है, उसकी पहचान करें।

- A) दाल में काला होना - मतलब न निकलना
- B) नौ-दो ग्यारह होना - भाग जाना
- C) छक्के छूटना - हिम्मत हारना
- D) तीन तेरह होना - तितर बितर होना

46) पृथ्वीराज रासो' किसकी रचना है?

- A) रामचन्द्र शुक्ल
- B) चंदबरदाई
- C) श्यामसुन्दर दास
- D) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी

47) प्रेमचन्द्र के किस उपन्यास का पात्र होरी है?

- A) सेवा सदन
- B) गोदान
- C) गबन
- D) रंगभूमि

48) राम धीरे-धीरे टहलता है।' वाक्य में क्रिया विशेषण क्या है-

- A) धीरे
- B) टहलता
- C) धीरे-धीरे
- D) राम धीरे

नीचे दिए गए अनुच्छेद के आधार पर प्रश्न का उत्तर दें।

'देवदार भी सब एक से नहीं होते। मेरे बिलकुल पास में जो है, वह जरूर भी है, खूसट भी। जरा उसके नीचे की ओर जो है, वह सनकी-सा लगता है। एक मोटे राम खड्ड के एक प्रांत पर उगे हैं, आधे जमीन में, आधे अधर में, आधा हिस्सा ठूँठ, आधा जगर-मगर, सारे कुनबे के पाधा जान पड़ते हैं। एक अल्हड़ किशोर है, सदा हँसता-सा, कवि जैसा लगता है। जी करता है इसे प्यार किया जाए। हर देवदार का अपना व्यक्तित्व होता है। एक इतना कमनीय था कि बैल की ध्वजा वाले महादेव ने उसे अपना बेटा बना लिया था। कालिदास खुद कह गये हैं। मगर कुछ लोग ऐसे होते हैं कि उन्हें 'सबै धान बाईस पसेरी' दिखते हैं। वे लोग सबको एक ही जैसा देखते हैं। पर मेरे सामने जो अल्हड़ कवि है, इसका क्या होगा? वह तो कहिए कि इधर हाथी आते ही नहीं। फिर भी डर तो लगता ही है। हाथी न सही गधों और खच्चरों से तो शहर भरा पड़ा है। लेकिन मैं जिधर हूँ उधर वे भी कम ही आते हैं। गाहे-बगाहे आ भी जाते हैं पर उन्हें देवदार की तरफ देखने की फुरसत नहीं होती। उन्हें देखने को और बहुत-सी चीजें मिल जाती हैं। इस देश के लोग पीढ़ियों से सिर्फ जाति देखते आ रहे हैं, व्यक्तित्व देखने की उन्हें न आदत है न परवाह है। संत लोग चिल्लाकर थक गये कि 'मोल करो तलवार को, पड़ा रहन दो म्यान' के मोल भाव से बाजार गर्म। व्यक्तित्व को यहाँ पूछता ही कौन है। अर्थमात्र जाति है, छंदमात्र व्यक्ति है। अर्थ आसानी से पहचाना जा सकता है क्योंकि वह धरती पर चलता है, छंद आसानी से पकड़ में नहीं आता, वह आसमान में उड़ा करता है।'

49) अल्हड़ किशोर कौन है?

- A) गधा
- B) कवि
- C) हाथी
- D) देवदार

50) 'सबै धान बाईस पसेरी' का अर्थ है?

- A) पढ़े-लिखों में बेकारी
- B) दूसरों में दोष निकालना
- C) सभी के साथ एक-सा बर्ताव
- D) सस्ती चीजें खराब होती हैं

51) अल्हड़ कवि को किससे डर है?

- A) कवि से
- B) गधों से
- C) हाथियों से
- D) सिंह से

52) आसमान में कौन उड़ता है?

- A) व्यक्ति
- B) देवदार
- C) हाथी
- D) जाति

53) देवदार क्या है?

- A) पशु
- B) खूसट
- C) उष्णकटिबंधीय बन
- D) सदाबहार बन

54) सरहपा की रचना कौन सी है?

- A) कुमार पाल चरित
- B) पउम चरित
- C) गोरख बानी
- D) दोहाकोश

55) झगड़ा लूँ में प्रयुक्त प्रत्यय पहचानें-

- A) झ
- B) आलू
- C) लूँ
- D) ऊ

56) अन्याय जिधर है उधर शक्ति' पंक्ति किसकी है?

- A) जयशंकर प्रसाद
- B) माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी
- C) सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला
- D) श्यामनारायण पाण्डेय

57) लक्ष्मण की पत्नी उर्मिला को नायिका बनाकर किस कृति की रचना की गई है?

- A) भारत-भारती
- B) साकेत
- C) यशोधरा
- D) जयिनी

58) हिंदी साहित्य के आरंभिक काल को 'सिद्ध सामंतकाल' नाम किसने दिया?

- A) राहुल सांकृत्यायन
- B) ग्रियर्सन
- C) हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी
- D) रामचंद्र शुक्ल

59) निम्न में से 'लोभ और प्रीति' निबंध के लेखक कौन हैं?

- A) प्रतापनारायण मिश्र
- B) भारतेन्दु
- C) रामचंद्र शुक्ल
- D) बालकृष्ण भट्ट

60) स्मृति की रेखाएँ की लेखिका कौन हैं?

- A) महादेवी वर्मा
- B) मन्नू भंडारी
- C) सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान
- D) मैत्रिणी पुष्पा

61) निम्नलिखित में ह्रस्व स्वर कौन सा है?

- A) उ
- B) ऐ
- C) ई
- D) ए

62) "अमिय, हलाहल, मदभरे, सेत, श्याम रतनार।  
जियत, मरत, झुकि-झुकि परत, जेहि चितवत इक बार॥  
उपरोक्त पंक्ति किसकी है-

- A) भूषण
- B) देव
- C) रसलीन
- D) बिहारी

63) निशा-निमंत्रण' गीत संग्रह किसकी है?

- A) सियाराम शरण गुप्त
- B) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त
- C) हरिवंशराय बच्चन
- D) दिनकर

64) बरवै नायिका भेद' के रचयिता कौन हैं?

- A) रसखान
- B) तुलसीदास
- C) रहीम
- D) नंददास



65) इनमें से कौन सी रचना नागार्जुन की है?

- A) बादल को घिरते देखा है
  - B) रामदास की हत्या
  - C) कुआनों नदी
  - D) प्रवासी के गीत
- 

70) इंस्पेक्टर मातादीन चाँद पर' किसकी रचना है?

- A) कमलेश्वर
- B) ममता कालिया
- C) हरिशंकर परसाई
- D) मनोहर श्याम जोशी

66) निम्न विकल्पों में से पुल्लिंग शब्द कौन सा है?

- A) गोदावरी
  - B) नीलगिरी
  - C) महासागर
  - D) गंगा
- 

67) महाप्राण ध्वनि की पहचान करें-

- A) ल
  - B) ट
  - C) ग
  - D) भ
- 

68) हिंदी के वर्ण किस लिपि में लिखे जाते हैं?

- A) ब्राम्ही
  - B) देवनागरी
  - C) कैथी
  - D) फारसी
- 

69) इनमें से कौन सा 'गदहा' का पर्यायवाची शब्द नहीं है?

- A) तुरंग
- B) धूसर
- C) वैशाखनंदन
- D) खर

## Section 6 - PaperII-Odia Language

71) ଏକଜାତୀୟ କ୍ରିୟାରେ ପରସ୍ପର ବ୍ୟାପୃତ ଥିବା ବୁଝାଇଲେ ଏହି ସମାସକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- A) ନିଷେଧାର୍ଥକ ବହୁରୂପି
  - B) ପ୍ରତିହାର ବହୁରୂପି
  - C) ମଧ୍ୟପଦ ଲୋପୀ ବହୁରୂପି
  - D) ବ୍ୟତିହାର ବହୁରୂପି
- 

72) 'ଚିଚିକ୍ଷା' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- A) ସହିଷ୍ଣୁତା
  - B) ନିର୍ମିତ
  - C) ପ୍ରସର
  - D) କାଳ
- 

73) “ନଥିରେ ହୋଇ ବାସିବା” ରଚିତ ଅର୍ଥ ନିରୂପଣ କର ।

- A) ମଜବୁତା ବନ୍ଦ କରିବା
  - B) ପାଠପଢ଼ା ବନ୍ଦ କରିବା
  - C) ବହିଷ୍କୃତ ବନ୍ଦ କରିବା
  - D) କାରଜପତ୍ର ବାସି ଫିଲିବା
- 

74) 'ମାତ୍ରା' କାହାକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- A) ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂକେତ
- B) ସ୍ଵର ଓ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନର ମିଳନରେ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନର ଚିହ୍ନକୁ
- C) ସ୍ଵର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚିହ୍ନ
- D) ସ୍ଵର ଓ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ମିଶ୍ରଣରେ ସ୍ଵରବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ଚିହ୍ନକୁ

75) 'ଖେବ' ଶବ୍ଦର ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥ ବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ କେଉଁଟି ?

- A) ପାରତ୍ରିକ
  - B) ଲକ୍ଷିମା
  - C) ହର୍ଷ
  - D) ରୁକ୍ଷ
- 

76) ଦୁଇଟି ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୋଗ କରୁଥିବା ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନର ନାମ କ'ଣ ?

- A) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନ
  - B) ସମ୍ବୃତ୍ତ ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନ
  - C) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନବାଚକ ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନ
  - D) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ ସର୍ବଜ୍ଞାନ
- 

77) “ପରଦିବୁ ତଳେ ଥୋଇବା” ଉକ୍ତିଟି କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ?

- A) ବିଶେଷ ପ୍ରଭାବଶାଳୀ
  - B) ଶରଣ ପଶିବା
  - C) ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଉପେକ୍ଷା କରିବା
  - D) ନିର୍ଭୀକ ହେବା
- 

78) ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଥାଏ ?

- A) ବୃତୀୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
  - B) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
  - C) ପ୍ରଥମା ବିଭକ୍ତି
  - D) ପଂଚମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
- 

79) ଯ, ର, ଲ, ବ୍ ଏହି ଚାରୋଟି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- A) ଯୋଗବାହୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- B) ଉଷ୍ଣ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- C) ଅନ୍ତସ୍ଥ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- D) ଅଯୋଗବାହୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ

80) 'ସର୍ବସହରଣ କରିନେବା' ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଥିବା ରଚିତ କ'ଣ ?

- A) କେରାଣ୍ଡିଗୁରୁ ବାଳିଆ ଧରିବା
  - B) ଅଂଧ ବାଡ଼ି ହଜାଇବା
  - C) କୁହୁଡ଼ି ପହଞ୍ଚିବା
  - D) ଜଳାକନା ବୁଲାଇବା
- 

81) ମାଲିକ ଚାକରଦ୍ୱାରା କାମ କରାଉଛନ୍ତି। ଏହା କେଉଁ କର୍ତ୍ତା?

- A) ପ୍ରୟୋଜକ କର୍ତ୍ତା
  - B) ଅପ୍ରଧାନ କର୍ତ୍ତା
  - C) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ
  - D) ପ୍ରଧାନ କର୍ତ୍ତା
- 

82) 'କୁଳନ୍ଦ୍ର' ଶବ୍ଦର ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ କେଉଁଟି ?

- A) ଅକାରଣ
  - B) ପତନ
  - C) ନିର୍ବାସିତ
  - D) ଅଚଳ
- 

83) ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମିଳିତ ହୋଇ ଗୋଟିଏ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଲେ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- A) ଯୁକ୍ତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
  - B) କଣ୍ଠ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
  - C) ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
  - D) ତାଲବ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ
- 

84) କେଉଁଟି ଭୂଲମାନୁକ ରଚିତ।

- A) ଫଟେଇ ହେବା
- B) ବାଟ କାଟିବା

- C) ବାଟ ଲାଗିବା  
D) ସିଂହପରି ଯୁଦ୍ଧିବା
- 

85) 'ବିଭାବରୀ' ଶବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

- A) ମେଘ  
B) ରାତ୍ରି  
C) ସଂସାର  
D) ଫୁଲ
- 

86) 'ରାମଭୂଳସୀ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- A) କଳା ଭୂଳସୀ  
B) ଧଳା ଭୂଳସୀ  
C) ବରଗଛ  
D) କୌଣସିଟି ଲୁହେଁ
- 

87) କର୍ତ୍ତୃବାଚ୍ୟରେ କର୍ମକାରକରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଥାଏ ?

- A) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ  
B) ପ୍ରଥମା  
C) ତୃତୀୟା  
D) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା
- 

88) 'ବ୍ୟାସବାକ୍ୟ' କାହାକୁ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ?

- A) ସମସ୍ୟମାନ ପଦକୁ  
B) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଥିବା ଏକାଧିକ ପଦକୁ  
C) ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପଦକୁ  
D) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ନଥିବା ପଦକୁ

89) କେଉଁ ସମାପ୍ତରେ ସମସ୍ତ ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କାହାରିକୁ ନବୁଝାଇ ତଦର୍ଥ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ବହୁକୁ ବୁଝାଏ, ତାକୁ କ'ଣ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ?

- A) ନିତ୍ୟ
  - B) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
  - C) କର୍ମଧାରୟ
  - D) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ
- 

90) ଅବର୍ଗ୍ୟ 'ବ'କୁ କେଉଁ ଆକାରରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଥାଏ ?

- A) ବ୍
- B) ଷ୍
- C) ବ୍
- D) ବ

Question Paper No:	47118_11

**Answer Key**

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 31. A | 61. A |
| 2. C  | 32. B | 62. C |
| 3. B  | 33. C | 63. C |
| 4. D  | 34. A | 64. C |
| 5. B  | 35. A | 65. A |
| 6. C  | 36. B | 66. C |
| 7. A  | 37. C | 67. D |
| 8. A  | 38. D | 68. B |
| 9. D  | 39. D | 69. A |
| 10. A | 40. B | 70. C |
| 11. C | 41. C | 71. D |
| 12. A | 42. A | 72. A |
| 13. A | 43. C | 73. A |
| 14. A | 44. A | 74. D |
| 15. B | 45. A | 75. C |
| 16. D | 46. B | 76. B |
| 17. C | 47. B | 77. B |
| 18. A | 48. C | 78. B |
| 19. D | 49. B | 79. C |
| 20. B | 50. C | 80. D |
| 21. D | 51. C | 81. A |
| 22. A | 52. A | 82. C |
| 23. D | 53. B | 83. A |
| 24. D | 54. D | 84. D |
| 25. B | 55. B | 85. B |
| 26. A | 56. C | 86. B |
| 27. C | 57. B | 87. D |
| 28. A | 58. A | 88. B |
| 29. C | 59. C | 89. B |
| 30. B | 60. A | 90. B |



84 C

## QUESTION BOOKLET

Entrance test for B.H.Ed. Admission 2016

## General Instructions

Question Booklet No:

580084

Roll Number:

2141170771

QP Code: 84 C

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS

1. This Computerized OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in by BLACK INK / BLUE BALL - POINT PEN Only.  
ଏହି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରୀକୃତ OMR ର ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକା ପୂରଣ କରିବାପାଇଁ କଳା / ନୀଳ କାଳି ଥିବା ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ ପେନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ।
2. Since answers and other particulars are to be filled in with Black / Blue Ink Ball-Point Pen, there is no provision for change of answers by eraser / blade / white fluid etc. Therefore, all particulars including answers are to be filled in VERY CAREFULLY. Kindly note that the OMR Answer Sheet will not be replaced under any circumstances.  
ଯେହେତୁ ଉତ୍ତର ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟ ବିବରଣୀ କଳା / ନୀଳ କାଳି ଥିବା ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ ପେନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ପୂରଣ କରାଯିବ, ତେଣୁ ରବର / ବ୍ଲେଡ / ଧଳାଫ୍ଲୁଇଡ୍ ଆଦିର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଲିଭାଇବାକୁ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ନାହିଁ। ତେଣୁ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଓ ସମସ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଧ୍ୟାନ ସହକାରେ ପୂରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ। ଦୟାକରି ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ, ଯେକୌଣସି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ OMR ଉତ୍ତରପତ୍ରିକା ବଦଳ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ।
3. Darken only one circle for Answer of each question as shown in the example given below. Marking should be dark and the circle is to be filled in completely as shown in the example.  
ନିମ୍ନ ଉଦାହରଣରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା ଭଳି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ କେବଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ହିଁ ଗୋଲ କଳା କରନ୍ତୁ। ଉଦାହରଣରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା ଭଳି ପୂରା ଗୋଲରେ ଗାଢ଼ କଳା / ନୀଳ ରଙ୍ଗ କରି ଚିହ୍ନ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ।
4. There is only one correct response for each question. More than one response to a single question shall be treated as a negative response. For each negative marking, 0.25 marks shall be deducted from your total marks.  
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଛି। ଯଦି ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଏକାଧିକ ଗୋଲକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ, ତେବେ ତାହା ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ଭାବେ ବିବେଚନା କରାଯିବ। ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ୦.୨୫ ମାର୍କ କଟାଯିବ।
5. Mark your answer only in the space provided. Please do not mark any other thing on the OMR answer sheet.  
କେବଳ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ହିଁ ନିଜର ଉତ୍ତର ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରନ୍ତୁ। ଏହି ପତ୍ରିକାର କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ।
6. Rough work should not be done on this OMR Answer sheet. Use rough sheets provided at the end of the question booklet, for rough work.  
OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ରଫ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ। ରଫ କାମ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପତ୍ରିକାର ପଛପଟରେ ଥିବା ରଫ ସ୍ଥାନ / କାଗଜ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ।
7. Do not fold OMR Answer Sheet. Carbon copy of OMR answer sheet can be taken away by the candidate.  
OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ। ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାର କାର୍ବନ କପି ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ନେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ।

Please read the following instructions carefully:

1. Write your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series on the OMR Answer Sheet carefully and sign at the appropriate place. Please note that in absence of the correct Roll number, Question Booklet Number, Question Booklet Series and Signature on the OMR Answer Sheet, your OMR Answer Sheet will be treated as invalid and will not be evaluated.

2. Strictly follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent / Centre Observer/ Room Invigilator and instructions given on the Question Booklet.

Please see the last page for complete instructions.



## Section - I

1. Select the correct synonym for the underlined word. ~~2~~ 5.

Of late, there has been a rise in the insurrections against the establishments the world over.

(A) Revolts

(B) Rotations

(C) Infractions

(D) Submissions

2. Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

One possible solution for patent infringement may be ensuring the payment of a portion of earned royalties.

(A) Obedience

(B) Transgression

(C) Compliance

(D) Preponderance

Select the correct synonym for the underlined word.

The great Shane Warne's estrangement from the cricket field was not for long.

(A) Juncture

(B) Union

(C) Separation

(D) Commute

Select the INCORRECT sentence.

(A) I might drop over for tea sometime this week.

(B) I have to drop my sister off at work before I come over.

(C) James dropped out to third place when she fell off her bike and broke her leg.

(D) Sheena dropped out of Science because it was too difficult.

Select the correct sentence.

(A) The cow belongs to Mr. Gerald that you saw

(B) The battery has run over

(C) She immediately set about organizing the department

(D) He set forth Agra last night.

Direction for questions 6 to 10:

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

We must build a world of peace and we cannot do so unless we secure for it a truly moral foundation. We may hold different metaphysical views, adopt different modes of worship and there are millions today who do not desire to place their faith in any God at all. But every one of us will feel highly offended if he is pronounced destitute of any moral sense, if he is said to be untruthful or unloving. All religions and systems of morality agree that respect for life, respect for intangible possessions, and good name and honour constitute morality and justice. 'Do not do to others what you would not like to be done to you.' Even primitive savages accept this principle. Only for them its appreciation is limited to their own tribe and race and those outside are not regarded as human beings. As our horizon expands, as our moral sense deepens, we feel that these moral precepts are valid for all human beings. Today the world is like a ship with no captain heading for the rocks. It is swept by passion and folly. We do not know whether it is passing through birth pangs or death throes. If we adopt the path of greed, hatred and self-interest, we will become



something less than human. If we take the other path of fortitude, un-selfish service and sacrifice we will reach height of splendour in body, mind and spirit of which we can hardly dream. Non-religion is our malady and religion as an adventure of spirit and as a tool radical transformation of human nature is the cure for it.

What is the main idea of the passage?

- ☒ (A) Moral foundation is essential for peace in the world
- (B) Religion is a cure for social malady
- (C) Human society is heading towards chaos and anarchy
- (D) Courage and sacrifice bring about spectacular changes in human beings

We can infer which of the following statements from the passage?

- (A) Horizon and moral values are directly proportional
- ☒ (B) Avariciousness is likely to convert a man into a beast
- (C) Atheists are still found abound in the world
- (D) Savages accept the norm 'love your neighbour as you love thyself'

To build a world of peace it is essential to

- (A) respect all religions
- (B) serve society
- (C) have faith in God
- ☒ (D) cultivate moral values in human beings

9. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ☒ (A) Religion is a fix for certain disorders in human society
- (B) Religion acts as a dividing force in society
- (C) Religion is an agent of change of human nature
- (D) The main function of religion is the glorification of God

10. According to the passage the word, 'precepts' means

- (A) Laws
- (B) Statements
- ☒ (C) Principles
- (D) Explanations

11. In which of the following areas 'National Literacy Mission Authority' works?

- (A) Elementary Education
- ☒ (B) Adult Education and Skill Development
- (C) Vocational Education
- (D) Technical Education

12. Which of the following is the main objective of 'Saakshar Bharat Mission'?

- (A) Increase enrolment in Elementary Education
- ☒ (B) Promote Adult Education
- (C) Incentives to girls for Secondary Education
- (D) Increase facilities for Higher Education

13. Which of the following committees was set up to review National Policy on Education 1986?

- (A) Kothari Commission
- ☒ (B) Ramamurti Committee Report
- (C) Sarkar Committee
- (D) Yugandhar Committee



14. Which of the following is one of the objectives of STI Policy 2013?
- (A) Free and compulsory education between the age group of 6 to 14 years
- (B) To promote Business Schools
- (C) To provide funds for basic education
- ✓ AMY (D) To attract talented and bright minds towards careers in science, research and innovation
- ✓ 15. Mudaliar Commission Report is related to which of the following areas?
- (A) Primary Education
- ✓ AMY (B) Secondary Education
- (C) Higher Education
- (D) Research and Development
16. What does a melanogenic clock do?
- (A) Regulates ability of digestion with age
- (B) Regulates heart rate
- (C) Regulates skin texture with age
- ✓ AMY (D) Regulates hair pigmentation with age
17. What are those committees called which are appointed for a specific purpose and they cease to exist when they finish the task?
- (A) Joint parliamentary committee
- (B) Standing committee
- ✓ AMY (C) Adhoc committee
- (D) Committee of privileges
- ✓ 18. Deficiency of which of the following causes Pellagra disease?
- ✓ AMY (A) Vitamin B3
- (B) Vitamin B12
- (C) Vitamin A
- (D) Vitamin C
19. Which vaccine is categorized as Toxoid vaccine?
- ✓ AMY (A) Tetanus and diphtheria
- (B) Typhoid
- (C) Yellow fever
- (D) Measles
20. Who among the following is NOT appointed by the Governor of a state?
- (A) The Chief Minister
- (B) The Advocate General
- (C) The Chairman, State Public Service Commission
- ✓ AMY (D) The Judges of the High Courts
21. In a certain language, FEAD is coded as 6514. How would DEAF be coded in this language?
- (A) 5146
- ✓ AMY (B) 4516
- (C) 2346
- (D) 6145
- ✓ 22. Harish is the brother of Yasmine. Yasmine has two sons, Shiva and Nakul. Kailash is the father of Shiva's brother. What is the relation of Kailash with Harish?
- (A) Brother
- (B) Father
- (C) Uncle
- ✓ AMY (D) Brother-in-law

F E A D  
6 5 1 4

D E A F  
4 5 1 6



23. Some friends are standing on the vertices of a regular polygon. In which of the cases each of them will be adjacent to everyone else?

AM (A) Three friends are standing along vertices of equilateral triangle  
 (B) Four friends are standing along vertices of square  
 (C) Five friends are standing along vertices of pentagon  
 (D) Six friends are standing along vertices of hexagon

24. Some friends are sitting around a round table. Mahesh is one of them. 9 persons are sitting to the right of Mahesh. How many persons are sitting in total?

(A) 9  
 (B) 0  
 AM (C) 10  
 (D) 16

25. Sudhakar has 13 flowers with him. He puts three flowers in the temple every morning and then plucks two flowers from garden. On which day he will NOT have three flowers to put in temple?

(A) 9<sup>th</sup>  
 (B) 10<sup>th</sup>  
 (C) 11<sup>th</sup>  
 AM (D) 12<sup>th</sup>

26

- Aditi is running around a circular track. She starts running when she is facing North-West direction. Which direction would she be facing when she has run three and a half rounds?

(A) North-East  
 (B) North  
 (C) South-West  
 AM (D) South-East

27

- The question given below has a problem and two statements numbered I and II given below it. You have to decide, which of the information given in the statements is sufficient for answering the problem.

Is A the father of B?

I. A is the husband of C  
 II. B is the daughter of C

(A) Statement I alone is sufficient  
 (B) Statement II alone is sufficient  
 AM (C) Both the statements I and II together are sufficient  
 (D) Problem cannot be solved even by using both the statements

28

- In a certain language, MATERIAL is coded as NBUFSJBM. How would DEMOLISH be coded in this language?

(A) EFNPJMIT  
 (B) NPJMITEF  
 AM (C) EFNPMJTI  
 (D) EFPNMJTI



29. Dinesh is the brother of the wife of Sumesh. What will be the relation of Sumesh with Dinesh?  
 (A) Father  
 (B) Father-in-law  
~~Ans~~ (C) Brother-in-law  
 (D) Brother
30. Rahul is attempting a model paper. There are 11 questions in the model paper, out of which he has to attempt exactly 10. In how many different ways can he do so?  
~~Ans~~ (A) 11  
 (B) 21  
 (C) 30  
 (D) 35
31. A person goes to the garden for yoga and there he comes across someone who tells him very good ways of utilizing leisure time. What form of education is he imparting?  
 (A) Formal education  
 (B) Active education  
~~Ans~~ (C) Informal education  
 (D) Non formal education
32. Which of the following resolutions were passed at Wardha Education conference 1937?  
~~Ans~~ (A) Free and Compulsory Education  
 (B) English medium in selected schools  
 (C) Develop only social skills  
 (D) Increase funds to all rural schools
33. Which of the following is an organized practice teaching, where the goal is to give instructors, confidence, feedback and support by letting them try out among teachers and classmates a short slice of what they plan to do with their students?  
 (A) Team Teaching  
 (B) Supportive teaching  
~~Ans~~ (C) Micro teaching  
 (D) Parallel teaching
34. Which of the following is the main difficulty in providing secular educational system?  
 (A) Encouragement to physical work  
 (B) Development of traditional outlook  
~~Ans~~ (C) Emphasis on theoretical learning  
 (D) Encouragement of group activities
35. According to Bruner which type of learning plays a crucial role in enhancing creativity of an individual?  
 (A) Active learning  
 (B) Child learning  
~~Ans~~ (C) Discovery learning  
 (D) Service learning
36. Which of the following is the guideline for effective use of praise in the class room management?  
 (A) The teacher delivers indiscriminately without specific attention to real accomplishment  
~~Ans~~ (B) The teacher provides information to students about the value of their accomplishments  
 (C) The teacher provides no meaningful information to the students about their accomplishments  
 (D) The teacher familiarizes students to compare themselves with others



37. Which of the following reasons prompted the formation of National Literacy Mission?
- (A) To serve the educational needs of the uneducated women in the rural areas
- Ans* (B) To impart a new sense of urgency and seriousness to the adult education
- (C) To provide support and technical assistance to universalization of elementary education
- (D) To fulfil the needs of the students of distance education
38. Which of the following is a source of physical discomfort which acts as a major deterrent in the secondary education, especially for girls?
- (A) Corporal Punishment
- (B) Poor communication skills
- Ans* (C) Absence of toilets and sanitary requirements
- (D) Long school hours
39. Which method of teaching is suggested by the school of 'Idealism'?
- (A) Problem solving method *(W)*
- (B) Project method
- (C) Scientific method
- Ans* (D) Lecture method
40. Which of the following is an associative learning?
- (A) Montessori method
- Ans* (B) Operant conditioning theory
- (C) Social learning theory
- (D) Multiple intelligence theory
41. What does SCERT stand for?
- (A) State Committee of Evaluation Review and Transit
- (B) State Council of Evaluation Research and Trade
- (C) State Committee of Environmental Research and Test
- Ans* (D) State Council of Educational Research and Training
42. Which of the following can shift the emphasis from teaching to learning?
- (A) Distance learning
- Ans* (B) Child-centred teaching
- (C) Rote learning
- (D) Frontal learning
43. The minimum goal of education is
- Ans* (A) Training for earning a livelihood *(W)*
- (B) Socialization
- (C) Acquiring good communication skills
- (D) Learning the three R's of education
44. Which of the following qualities is attributed to the unsuitable curriculum of secondary education?
- (A) Practical
- Ans* (B) Mercenary
- (C) Multi track
- (D) Flexible
45. Which of the following is one of the alternatives to Rote learning?
- (A) Shallow learning
- (B) Repetitive learning
- (C) Passive learning
- Ans* (D) Associative learning



46. Majority of the philosophers have accepted that the general aim of education as

- (A) Attaining good values
- (B) Procurement of money

ANS (C) All-round development  
(D) Successful communication

47. Which among the following is one of the qualities of a good teacher?

- ANS (A) Being competent
- (B) Being hysterical
  - (C) Making preconceived assumptions
  - (D) Being obdurate

48. Which of the following agencies do the press, the radio, the television, the public library and the cinema belong to?

- (A) Active agencies of education
- (B) Formal agencies of Education
- (C) Informal agencies of education

ANS (D) Passive agencies of education

49. The concept of 'Emotional intelligence' was developed by

- (A) Gagne

ANS (B) Daniel Golman

- (C) Jerome Bruner
- (D) Vygotsky

50. Team teaching is also called as

- (A) Macro teaching

ANS (B) Co-teaching

- (C) Parallel teaching
- (D) Micro teaching



94. "अग्रदास" किसके समकालीन थे?  
 (A) गोस्वामी  
 (B) कबीर  
 (C) रहीम  
 (D) बिहारी
95. अग्रदास के गुरुजी कौन थे?  
 (A) रामानंद  
 (B) अनंतानंद  
 (C) आत्मानंद  
 (D) कृष्णदास पयहारी
96. कृष्णदास ने कहाँ अपना आश्रम स्थापित किया?  
 (A) अजमेर  
 (B) जम्मू  
 (C) गलता  
 (D) अमृतसर
97. कृपा निवास ने किस संप्रदाय की स्थापन की?  
 (A) रसिक  
 (B) मर्यादावाद  
 (C) रामायत सखी  
 (D) रामसेही
98. अग्रदास की साहित्यिक भाषा कौन सी थी?  
 (A) अवधी  
 (B) हिन्दी  
 (C) ब्रज  
 (D) मराठी
99. अग्रदास ने अपने किस ग्रंथ में जानकी को सखी मानकर लिखा है?  
 (A) ध्यानमंजरी  
 (B) अष्टयाम  
 (C) भारतविलाप  
 (D) सत्यवती कथा
100. अग्रदास ने रामभक्ति काव्य में किस संप्रदाय का प्रवर्तन किया?  
 (A) मर्यादा  
 (B) रसिक  
 (C) माता-पिता  
 (D) राजा-प्रजा
101. घु+ऊर+थन+था  
 (A) घ्राण  
 (B) घोरण  
 (C) घोरित  
 (D) घोरण
102. 'थारूर' शब्द के कौन से प्रकार शब्द?  
 (A) द्वैशब्द  
 (B) घुंशब्द  
 (C) घांशब्द  
 (D) द्वाविशब्द
103. 'घातघनू' के कौन से प्रकार घनाघ?  
 (A) बहुव्रीहि घनाघ  
 (B) द्विगु घनाघ  
 (C) द्वन्द्व घनाघ  
 (D) रूपक कर्माधारण घनाघ
104. 'घातामर' के कौन से प्रकार घनाघ?  
 (A) तत्पुरुष  
 (B) बहुव्रीहि  
 (C) कर्माधारण  
 (D) द्विगु

83



105. ତୁମେ ଚାଟି ଖାଅ କିମ୍ବା ଭାଟ ଖାଅ - ଏହା କେଉଁ ଧରଣର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଜଟିଳ

(B) ମିଶ୍ର

Ans (C) ଯୋଗିକ

(D) ସରଳ

106. ତୁମେ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଦେଖୁଛ ? - ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ବିବୃତି ସୂଚକ

Ans (B) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସୂଚକ

(C) ଆଦେଶ ସୂଚକ

(D) ବିସ୍ମୟ ସୂଚକ

107. ହରି ବହି ପଢୁଅଛି । (ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ହରି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର କାରକ ?)

(A) କର୍ମ କାରକ

Ans (B) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ

(C) କରଣ କାରକ

(D) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ

108. 'ପ' ବର୍ଗର ଧ୍ବନି ସମୂହ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଧ୍ବନି ?

(A) ଦନ୍ତ୍ୟ ଧ୍ବନି

Ans (B) ଓଷ୍ଠ୍ୟ ଧ୍ବନି

(C) କାକଲ୍ୟ ଧ୍ବନି

(D) କଣ୍ଠ୍ୟ ଧ୍ବନି

109. କେଉଁ ଧ୍ବନିଟି ଅବ୍ୟୟ ଧ୍ବନି ?

Ans (A) ଜ

(B) ଘ

(C) ଢ

(D) ଧ

110. ମାନବର ସେବାହିଁ ମାଧବସେବା

(A) !

(B) ;

(C) -

(D) ।

111. କାଳ-ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣମୀରେ ବୋଇତ ବନ୍ଦାଣ ଉତ୍ସବ ପାଳିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର କାରକ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ।)

(A) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ

(B) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ

(C) କର୍ମ କାରକ

Ans (D) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ

112. 'ସତ୍ୟ ନିମି' ସମାସ ବାକ୍ୟର ସମାସ ପଦଟି କ'ଣ ହେବ ?

(A) ସତ୍ୟସନ୍ଧ

(B) ସତ୍ୟାଶ୍ରୟୀ

Ans (C) ସତ୍ୟତା

(D) ସତ୍ୟାର୍ଥ

113. 'ଉପକଣ୍ଠ' କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ସମାସ ?

(A) ଅଲୁକ୍

Ans (B) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀ ଭାବ

(C) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି

(D) ନିତ୍ୟ ସମାସ

114. ପିଲାଟି କୋଳି କିଣୁଛି । (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର କାରକ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ।)

Ans (A) କର୍ମ କାରକ

(B) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ

(C) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ

(D) ଅପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ



115. 'ହିତାହିତ' କେଉଁ ସମାସର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ?

- (A) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ  
(B) ରୂପକ କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
ANS (C) ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ୱ  
(D) ଅଲୁକ୍

116. ଏ ପୃଥ୍ବୀ କେତେ ସୁନ୍ଦର

- ANS (A) !  
(B) ;  
(C) :-  
(D) ?

117. କୃଷକ ଦାଆରେ ଧାନ କାଟୁଛି । (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦର କାରକ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ।)

- (A) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ  
(B) କର୍ମ କାରକ  
ANS (C) କରଣ କାରକ  
(D) ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ

118. ତୁମେ କେତେବେଳେ କଟକ ଯିବ

- (A) ।  
(B) !  
ANS (C) ?  
(D) -

119. ମଧୁବାରୁ ଭିକାରିକୁ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଦେଲେ । (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟିର କାରକ ନିରୂପଣ କର ।)

- (A) କର୍ମ କାରକ  
ANS (B) ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ  
(C) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ  
(D) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ

120. ମେଘ ହେବାରୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ଖୁସି ହେଲେ - ଏହା କି ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- ANS (A) ସରଳ  
(B) ଜଟିଳ  
(C) ଯୌଗିକ  
(D) ମିଶ୍ର

121. ଏଠାକୁ ଆସ - ଏହା କେଉଁ ଧରଣର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- ANS (A) ଆଦେଶ ସୂଚକ  
(B) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସୂଚକ  
(C) ବିସ୍ମୟ ସୂଚକ  
(D) ବିବରଣାତ୍ମକ

122. 'ସ୍ତ୍ରୀରତ୍ନ' ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସମାସ ବାକ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ଯିଏ ରତ୍ନ ସିଏ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ  
(B) ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ରତ୍ନ ପରି  
(C) ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରତ୍ନ  
ANS (D) ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ରୂପକ ରତ୍ନ

123. ଛାତରୁ ପାଣି ଗଳୁଛି । (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ କାରକ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ?)

- (A) କର୍ତ୍ତା କାରକ  
(B) ସଂପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ  
(C) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ  
ANS (D) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ

124. ଶିକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପାଠପଢ଼ା ହେଲା । (ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବିଭକ୍ତି ?)

- (A) ପ୍ରଥମା  
ANS (B) ତୃତୀୟା  
(C) ପ୍ରଥମ  
(D) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ



X 125. କୃ+ମାନ

(A) କୃମାନ

(B) କୃମାଣ

AM (C) କୃୟମାଣ

(D) କୃୟାମାଣ

126. ପାକିସ୍ତାନ ଭାରତଠାରୁ ପରାଜିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା । (ବିଭକ୍ତି ନିରୂପଣ କର)

AM (A) ପ ମୀ

(B) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ

(C) ସଷ୍ଠୀ

(D) ତୃତୀୟା

X 127. ଯାହାର ଦୃଢ଼ ଲଜ୍ଜା ଶକ୍ତି ଥାଏ, ସେ ସବୁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବିଜୟୀ ହୁଏ ।

(A) ମିଶ୍ର

(B) ଯୌଗିକ

(C) ସରଳ

AM (D) ଜଟିଳ

X 128. 'ଡ' କି ପ୍ରକାର ଧ୍ବନି ?

(A) ଲୋଢ଼ିତ ଧ୍ବନି

AM (B) ଡାଢ଼ିତ ଧ୍ବନି

(C) ପାର୍ଶ୍ବିକ ଧ୍ବନି

(D) ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧସର ଧ୍ବନି

X 129. କେଉଁଟି ନାସିକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଧ୍ବନି ?

(A) ଟ

(B) କ

(C) ଚ

AM (D) ମ

130. 'ଟାକୁଆ' କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଶବ୍ଦ ?

(A) ଚତୁର୍ଭବ

(B) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣାଙ୍ଗ

AM (C) ଦେଶଜ

(D) ହିନ୍ଦୀ

X 131. ଯେଉଁ ସମାସରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସମସ୍ୟମାନ ପଦର ଅର୍ଥର ପ୍ରାଧାନ୍ୟ ଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ କି ସମାସ କହନ୍ତି ?

(A) ବହୁବ୍ରହ୍ମ

AM (B) ଦ୍ବନ୍ଦ୍ବ

(C) ଦ୍ବିଗୁ

(D) କର୍ମଧାରୟ

132. 'ବିପଦାପନ୍ନ' କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ତତ୍ପରୁଷ ସମାସ ?

(A) ପ ମୀ ତତ୍ପରୁଷ

(B) ତୃତୀୟା ତତ୍ପରୁଷ

AM (C) ଦ୍ବିତୀୟା ତତ୍ପରୁଷ

(D) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ ତତ୍ପରୁଷ

X 133. 'ଅଜୁର' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ?

(A) ଚତ୍ସମ

(B) ଆରବୀ

AM (C) ପାର୍ସୀ

(D) ଇଂରାଜୀ

X 134. ବାଟୋଇଟି ପାଣି ପିଇଛି । (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବିଭକ୍ତି ?)

(A) ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି ଅର୍ଥରେ

(B) ଅକ୍ ବାଚ୍ୟରେ

(C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣରେ

AM (D) କର୍ମ କାରକରେ



135. ଯେସାକୁ ତେସା (ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦର ବିଭକ୍ତି ଚିହ୍ନଟା।)

(A) ଦାନାର୍ଥେ ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ

(B) ନିବାରଣାର୍ଥେ ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ  $\rightarrow$  ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିବାରଣ କରିବା

ANS (C) ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଅର୍ଥରେ ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ  $\rightarrow$  ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଯା ପରିଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ

(D) ସମ୍ମାନାର୍ଥେ ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ  $\rightarrow$  ସମ୍ମାନ ଦେବା

136. ପ୍ରଭୁ! ମୋର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଶୁଣନ୍ତୁ। (ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରଥମା?)

ANS (A) ସମୋଧନରେ

(B) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରକରେ

(C) ଅବ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗେ

(D) କର୍ମବାଚ୍ୟରେ

137. ଦିନକୁ ଦିନ ପରିବେଶ ଖରାପ ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି।

(ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବିଭକ୍ତି?)

(A) ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି ଅର୍ଥରେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା

(B) ମୂଲ୍ୟାର୍ଥେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା

ANS (C) ବାପ୍ତ୍ୟ ଅର୍ଥରେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା  $\rightarrow$  ଦାୟିତ୍ଵ ବା ଦୃଷ୍ଟି

(D) ଅକର୍ମବାଚ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା

138. ଲଲଣ୍ଡରେ ଅନେକ ଭାରତୀୟ ବାସ କରୁଛନ୍ତି।

(ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର ବିଭକ୍ତି ନିରୂପଣ କର।)

(A) ଭାବେ ସପ୍ତମୀ  $\rightarrow$  ତା ପାଇଁ

ANS (B) ଅଧିକରଣେ ସପ୍ତମୀ

(C) ବାପ୍ତ୍ୟ ଅର୍ଥେ ସପ୍ତମୀ  $\rightarrow$  ଦାୟିତ୍ଵ ବା ଦୃଷ୍ଟି

(D) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣେ ସପ୍ତମୀ  $\rightarrow$  ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ଅର୍ଥରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିବା

139. 'ସ' କି ପ୍ରକାର ଧ୍ଵନି?

(A) ମୂର୍ଦ୍ଧନ୍ୟ ଧ୍ଵନି

(B) ତାଳବ୍ୟ ଧ୍ଵନି

ANS (C) ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ୍ୟ ଧ୍ଵନି

(D) ଓଷ୍ଠ୍ୟ ଧ୍ଵନି

140. 'ତୋଟା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ଭାଷାରୁ ଆସିଛି?

ANS (A) ଦ୍ରାବିଡ଼

(B) ତତ୍ତ୍ଵବ

(C) ଆରବିକ

(D) ସଂସ୍କୃତ

Direction for questions 141 to 150:

ଜରବୟ ଶ୍ରଷ୍ଟର ଚବସ୍ତବଶର ମବକ୍ଷରଲକ୍ଷଣକ ବଭୟ

ବଭସ୍ତବଶର ଶ୍ରଷ୍ଟର ଲକ୍ଷଣକ୍ଷଣକସଭଣ

ଭକ୍ଷରସ୍ତବସ୍ତବଶ:

ଜଡ଼ପଦାର୍ଥ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ନିୟମର ବଶବର୍ତ୍ତୀ। ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଜଡ଼ପଦାର୍ଥ ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ ନିୟମକୁ ଅନୁସରଣ କରେ। ଏକ ଦିଗରେ ଗତି କରିବା, ଏକ ମାର୍ଗ ଅନୁସରଣ କରିବା, ଜଡ଼ର ଜଡ଼ତ୍ଵ ନିଦର୍ଶନ। କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରାଣୀର କ୍ରିୟା ଅନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାର। ତାହା ପାଇଁ ଏକାଧିକ ମାର୍ଗର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେଇ ନିଜ ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ ସାଧୁବାରେ ଅକ୍ଷମ ହେଲେ, ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଅନ୍ୟ ମାର୍ଗର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେଇଥାନ୍ତି। ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମାର୍ଗ ଛଡ଼ା ଅନ୍ୟ ମାର୍ଗର ସ୍ଥାନ ନାହିଁ, ସେଠାରେ ଭଲମନ୍ଦର ସ୍ଥାନ ନାହିଁ। ନଦୀର ଗତି ସାଗର ଦିଗରେ। ନଦୀ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଗତ୍ୟନ୍ତର ନାହିଁ; ଏଣୁ ନଦୀର କ୍ରିୟା ପ୍ରତି ଭଲ-ମନ୍ଦ ଶବ୍ଦ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରୁନାହିଁ। ମାନବଜୀବନ ଏକମାତ୍ର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ, ପଦ୍ମା ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ। ମାନବର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଓ ପଦ୍ମା ଉଭୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଜଟିଳତା ସଂଶ୍ଳିଷ୍ଟ। ଅତିମ ସୁଖ ପାଇବା ନିମିତ୍ତ ଆପାତ-ସୁଖରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଜଳାଞ୍ଜଳି ଦେଉଁ; ସମାଜରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କାମନା କରି ସାର୍ଥ ପୂଜାର ଦୂରରେ ରହୁ। ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟର, ପଦ୍ମା ପଦ୍ମାର ଦୃଢ଼ରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ବୁଝୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଭଲ, ଅନ୍ୟଟି ମନ୍ଦ। କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସାଧୁବା ପାଇଁ ଉପାୟ ଓ ଉପେୟ ଉଭୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ। ଉପାୟ ସମାନ ଥାଇ ଉପେୟ ଅସମାନ ହେଲେ, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଜାତି ପୃଥକତ୍ଵ ଘଟେ। ରାସାୟନିକ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଔଷଧ ଆବିଷ୍କାରରେ, ପୁଣି ବିଷ ପ୍ରୟୋଗରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ



**QUESTION BOOKLET**  
**Entrance test B.H.Ed. Admission 2017**  
**General Instructions**

Question B

3000394  
8

N = 83

Roll Number : 

3	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

QP Code : B

1. This Computerized OMR Answer Sheet is to be filled in by BLACK INK / BLUE BALL - PONT only.  
ଏହି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରୀକୃତ OMR ର ଉତ୍ତର ପୂରଣ କରିବାପାଇଁ କଳା/ନୀଳ କାଳି ଥିବା ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ ପେନ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
2. Since answers and other particulars are to be filled in with Black / Blue ink Ball-Point Pen, there is no provision for change of answers by eraser / blade / white fluid etc. Therefore, all particulars including answers are to be filled in VERY CAREFULLY. Kindly note that the OMR Answer Sheet will not be replaced under any circumstances.  
ଯେହେତୁ ଲିଭାଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଉତ୍ତରକୁ ଓ ସମସ୍ତ ବିବରଣୀ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଧ୍ୟାନ ସହକାରେ ପୂରଣ କରନ୍ତୁ । ଦୟାକରି ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ, ଯେ କୌଣସି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକା ବଦଳ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ ।
3. Darken only one circle for Answer of each question as shown in the example given below. Marking should be dark and the circle is to be filled in completely as shown in the example.  
ନିମ୍ନ ଉଦାହରଣରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା ଭଳି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ କେବଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ହିଁ ଗୋଲ କଳା କରନ୍ତୁ । ଉଦାହରଣରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା ଭଳି ପୁରା ଗୋଲରେ ଗାଢ଼ କଳା/ନୀଳ ରଙ୍ଗ ଚିହ୍ନ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ୍ ।
4. There is only one correct response for each question. More than one response to a single question shall be treated as negative response. For each negative marking, 0.25 marks shall be deducted from your total marks.  
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉତ୍ତର ଅଛି । ଯଦି ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଏକାଧିକ ଗୋଲକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ, ତେବେ ତାହା ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ଭାବେ ବିବେଚନା କରାଯିବ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଏକାଧିକ ଗୋଲକୁ ରଙ୍ଗ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ, ତେବେ ତାହା ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ଭାବେ ବିବେଚନା କରାଯିବ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଭୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ୦.୨୫ ମାର୍କ କରାଯିବ ।
5. Mark your answer only in the space provided. Please do not mark any other thing on the OMR answer sheet.  
କେବଳ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ହିଁ ନିଜର ଉତ୍ତର ଚିହ୍ନିତ କରନ୍ତୁ । ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତିକାର କୌଣସି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ ଚିହ୍ନ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ ।
6. Rough work should not be done on this OMR Answer sheet. Use rough sheets provided at the end of the question booklet, for rough work.  
OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ରଫ୍ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ରଫ୍ କାମ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପୁସ୍ତିକାର ପଛପଟରେ ଥିବା ରଫ୍ ସ୍ଥାନ / କାଗଜ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରନ୍ତୁ ।
7. Do not fold OMR Answer Sheet, Carbon copy of OMR answer sheet can be taken away by the candidate.  
OMR ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ଉତ୍ତର ପତ୍ରିକାର କାର୍ବନ କପି ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ନେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

Please read the following instructions carefully :

1. Write your Roll Number, Question Booklet Number and Question Booklet Series on the OMR Answer Sheet carefully and sign at the appropriate place. Please note that in absence of the correct Roll number, Question Booklet Number, Question Booklet Series and Signature on the OMR Answer Sheet, your OMR Answer Sheet will be treated as invalid and will not be evaluated.

2. Strictly follow the instructions given by the Centre Superintendent / Centre Observer/Room Invigilator and instructions given on the Question Booklet.

Please see the last page for complete instructions



## SECTION-I

1. The red blood cells are formed in :  
(A) Bone marrow (B) Lymph nodes (C) Liver (D) Heart
2. Which bacteria is responsible for the formation of curd?  
(A) Bacillus radiclecola (B) Lactobacillus aureus  
(C) Lactobacillus acidophilus (D) Lactic acid bacteria
3. Which day is observed as National Technology Day?  
(A) May 11 (B) May 13 (C) June 11 (D) June 13
4. According to Swachh Bharat Survey which is India's cleanest city?  
(A) Surat (B) Indore (C) Patna (D) Gonda
5. Which of the following oceans has the shape of English alphabet 'S'?  
(A) Arctic ocean (B) Indian ocean (C) Atlantic ocean (D) Pacific ocean
6. Which article of our Constitution says, "No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mines or engaged in any other hazardous employment".  
(A) Article 47 (B) Article 24 (C) Article 45 (D) Article 330
7. The full form of NAAC is :  
(A) Nasa Aeronautics and Assessment Council  
(B) National Assignment and Assessment Council  
(C) National Assessment and Accreditation Council  
(D) None of these
8. National Education Day was celebrated on the birthday of national leader :  
(A) Sarojini Naidu (B) J.S. Kriplani (C) Rajiv Gandhi (D) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
9. When was the United Nations Organisation founded?  
(A) Dec. 10, 1945 (B) Oct. 24, 1945 (C) Oct. 24, 1944 (D) Dec. 9, 1945
10. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by :  
(A) Prime Minister (B) President  
(C) Members of both Houses of Parliament (D) Members of Lok Sabha
11. Choose the Synonym for the word 'Cause'.  
(A) Reason (B) Principle (C) Motive (D) Belief
12. Choose the right antonym for the word 'Hard'.  
(A) Harsh (B) Soft (C) Humble (D) Firm



✓ 13. Fill the right conjunctions in the blanks : ✓

Divya \_\_\_\_\_ Dimple studied hard \_\_\_\_\_ are not able to pass the examination.

- ~~(A) and, but~~ (B) or, but (C) but, or (D) with, but

✓ 14. Choose the correct sentence for the given one : ✓

Suman said, "What a pleasant weather!"

- ~~(A) Suman~~ exclaimed that the weather was very pleasant.  
(B) Suman declared that the weather was very pleasant.  
(C) Suman wished that the weather was very pleasant.  
(D) Suman disapproved that the weather was very pleasant.

✓ 15. Choose the correct modal and fill the blank : ✓

You \_\_\_\_\_ attend the class.

- (A) may (B) might ~~(C) must~~ (D) surely

✓ 16. Choose the correct adverb for the following sentence : ✓

She walks \_\_\_\_\_ due to old age.

- ~~(A) slowly~~ (B) fastly (C) very fast (D) slow

✓ 17. Choose the similar meaning for the given word : 'Progressive'

- (A) Technology ~~(B) Advancement~~ (C) Materialistic (D) Empowerment

Read the following passage and answer the questions from 18 to 20 :

For many years people believed that the cleverest animals after man were chimpanzees. Now, however, there is a proof that dolphins may be even cleverer than these big apes. Although a dolphin lives in a sea but it is not a fish. It is a mammal. It is in many ways, therefore, like a human being.

Dolphins have a simple language. They are able to talk to one another. It may be possible for man to learn how to talk to dolphins. But this will not be easy because dolphins cannot hear the kind of sounds man can make. If man wants to talk to dolphins, therefore, he will have to make a third language which both he and dolphins can understand.

Dolphins are also very friendly towards man. They often follow ships. There are many stories of dolphins guiding ships through difficult and dangerous waters.

✓ 18. Which animals do people think may be the cleverest after man for many years? ✓

- ~~(A) Chimpanzees~~ (B) Dolphins (C) Big apes (D) Mammals

✓ 19. What other beings are dolphins like in many ways? ✓

- (A) Fish (B) Animals (C) Reptiles ~~(D) Human~~

✓ 20. What have scientists discovered about dolphins? ✓

- (A) They understand simple language ~~(B) They can speak to one another~~  
(C) Men can now talk to them (D) They can teach men their language



21. The most effective method of character formation is :  
 (A) Teaching virtues through religious books (B) Teaching by high character teachers  
 (C) Organising specialists lectures on importance of values in life  
~~(D) Rewarding virtuous behaviours and presenting high character models in the schools~~
22. The intellectual skills are reflected by : ✓  
~~(A) Cognitive domain~~ (B) Psychomotor domain  
 (C) Affective domain (D) None of these
23. The real goal of the education should be : ✓  
 (A) Securing a certificate (B) Training to made a living  
 (C) Mastery of the subject matter ~~(D) Acquiring skills, habits and knowledge~~
24. "Life as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever". Whose quote is this?  
 (A) Mark Twain (B) Oscar Wilde (C) Nelson Mandela ~~(D) Mahatma Gandhi~~
25. The technique of measurement of the patterns of social behaviour in a group is known as :  
~~(A) Sociometry~~ (B) Sociogram  
 (C) Social distance scale (D) Interactional analysis
26. What is the use of text book in a class?  
~~(A) To achieve teaching learning objectives~~ (B) To delimit what is to be taught  
 (C) To ease the work of the teacher (D) To set new standards
27. John Locke's phrase of 'Tabula Rasa' means :  
 (A) Tal and Ras (B) Free education  
~~(C) Mind itself is a result of the process of evolution~~  
 (D) All of the above
28. Most important work of teacher is : ✓  
 (A) To maintain discipline ~~(B) To organise teaching work effectively~~  
 (C) To take care of students (D) To check the papers of the students
29. If majority of the students in your class are weak, you should : ✓  
 (A) Not care about bright students  
~~(B) Keep your teaching slow along with some extra guidance to the bright students~~  
 (C) Keep your teaching slow  
 (D) Keep your speed fast to increase the comprehensive of the students
30. The real aim of teaching is : ✓  
 (A) To give knowledge and information (B) To involve pupils in activities  
 (C) To impart knowledge ~~(D) Desirable change in behaviour~~



31. If 'P' denotes as '+', 'Q' denotes as '+', 'R' denotes as '-' and 'S' denotes as 'x', then :

$$60 R 15 P 3 S 6 Q 4 = ?$$

(A) 30

(B) 34

(C) 94

(D) 150

32. Of the following two statements, both of which cannot be true, but both can also be false. Which are these two statements?

I. All machines make noise.

II. Some machines are noisy.

III. No machine make noise.

IV. Some machines are not noisy.

(A) I & II

(B) III & IV

(C) I & III

(D) II & IV

33. Pointing to a woman, William said, "Her only sister is the mother of my daughter's mother". How is the woman related to William?

(A) Sister

(B) Mother

(C) Grandmother

(D) Aunt

34. Count the number of triangles in the given figure :



(A) 9

(B) 8

(C) 6

(D) 7

35. From the given alternatives select the word which can be formed using the letters of the given word : MATHEMATICS

(A) TEAM

(B) TEASE

(C) TAUGHT

(D) None of these

36. Motorcycle is related to Battery in the same way a life is related to :

(A) Earth

(B) Sun

(C) Moon

(D) Star

37. A person walks 5 miles to the west, turns left and walks 5 miles and turns left and walks 5 miles and again turns left and walks 5 miles. What is the direction he is facing now?

(A) north

(B) south

(C) north east

(D) west

38. In a certain language 'No more food' is written as 'ta ka da', 'more than that' is written as 'sa pa ka'. How is 'that' written in that language?

(A) sa

(B) ka

(C) ta

(D) data inadequate

39. In a certain code, LUTE is written as MUTE and FATE is written as GATE, then how will BLUE be written in that code?

(A) CLUE

(B) GLUE

(C) FLUE

(D) SLUE

40. If GO=32, SHE=49, then SOME will be equal to :

(A) 56

(B) 58

(C) 62

(D) 64

41. In order to join the teaching profession what is more important?

(A) Percentage of marks

(B) Teaching aptitude

(C) Your belonging to reserved category

(D) Belonging to a family of teachers



42. If you come to know that a student of yours has started taking drugs, what will you do? ✓  
 (A) Report to the principal (B) Turn him out of the class for a week  
 (C) Inform his parents (D) Will ignore his mistakes
43. Which of the following affects an individual's development at a given time?  
 (A) Their experiences (B) Interaction of nature and nurture  
 (C) Inherited potentialities (D) Social pressure on the individual
44. The best remedy of the student's problems related with learning is :  
 (A) Diagnostic teaching (B) Suggestion for private tutor  
 (C) Supervised study (D) Suggestion for hard work
45. Which quality of human being is necessary to lead a happy life? ✓  
 (A) Capability of evaluation (B) Capability of thought and logic  
 (C) Capability of thought (D) Capability of imagination
46. The ideal teacher :  
 (A) Teaches the whole curriculum (B) Helps the students in learning  
 (C) Maintain good discipline (D) Is a friend, philosopher & guide
47. 'Education' as per the Constitution of India finds the entry in :  
 (A) Concurrent list (B) State list (C) Centre list (D) None of these
48. Which commission was appointed as a result of agitations? ✓  
 (A) Charter (B) Lord Macaulay (C) Wood's (D) Hunter
49. Maximum classroom problems are due to :  
 (A) Faulty curriculum (B) Less intelligent students  
 (C) Ineffective teaching (D) Faulty examination system
50. Which ministry at the centre deals with education :  
 (A) Education Ministry (B) Finance Ministry  
 (C) Human Resources Development Ministry (D) All of the above

## SECTION-II

51. ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାଛି ଲେଖ : ✓  
 (A) ଧୂମ୍ର (B) ଭୌଗଳିକ (C) ଅମିତ (D) ଚୂଟି
52. କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ : ✓  
 (A) ସାହାଯ୍ୟ (B) କୃଷ୍ଣ (C) ବିଷୟ (D) ମୂର୍ତ୍ତୀ
53. ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ପଦ କୌଣସି ନାମକୁ ବୁଝାଉଥିଲେ ତାହାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ? ✓  
 (A) ବିଶେଷଣ (B) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ (C) ସର୍ବନାମ (D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ



54. 'ସେ ଖୁବ ଟାଣ କଥା କହୁଛି ।' ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଟାଣ' ହେଉଛି : ✓

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

55. 'ତାଲ ଆମେ ନଈରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ।' ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ପହଞ୍ଚିବା' ହେଉଛି : ✓

- (A) କ୍ରିୟାପଦ (B) କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ (C) ବିଶେଷଣ (D) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

56. କାରକ କେତେ ପ୍ରକାର ? ✓

- (A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8

57. 'ଲୋକଟି କୁଠାରରେ ବୃକ୍ଷ ଛେଦନ କରୁଛି ।' ଏଠାରେ କାରକ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର : ✓

- (A) କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ (B) କର୍ମ କାରକ (C) କରଣ କାରକ (D) ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ

58. 'ଗଜାନଦୀ ହିମାଳୟରୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ହୋଇଛି ।' ଏଠାରେ କାରକ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର : ✓

- (A) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ (B) ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ (C) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ (D) କରଣ କାରକ

59. କେଉଁଟି 'ଦ୍ଵିଗୁ ସମାସ'ର ଉଦାହରଣ ନୁହେଁ ? ✓

- (A) ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀ (B) ପଞ୍ଚବଟୀ (C) ଚତୁଷ୍ପଦ (D) ସପ୍ତାହ

60. କେଉଁଟି 'ନଷ୍ଟ ତତପୁରୁଷ' ସମାସର ଉଦାହରଣ : ✓

- (A) ନିଶାଚର (B) ମିଥ୍ୟାବାଦୀ (C) ଅନୁନୃତ (D) ଦେଶାତ୍ମର

61 ରୁ 65 ନମ୍ବର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ :- ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦଟିକୁ ଭଲଭାବେ ପଢ଼ି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଚାରେଟି ଲେଖାଏଁ ଥିବା ବିକଳ୍ପାତ୍ମକ ଉତ୍ତର ଗୁଡ଼ିକରୁ ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ଚୟନ କର ।

ଦେଶଛାଡ଼ି ଜଣେ ଯଦି ବିଦେଶରେ କୋଡ଼ିଏ ବର୍ଷ ରହିଯାଏ ତେବେ ସେଇ ବିଦେଶଟା ତାଙ୍କର ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଘର ହୋଇଯାଏ । ସବୁ ଅପ୍ରାପ୍ତିକର ସ୍ଵପ୍ନକୁ ଭୁଲିଯାଇ ମୋହନ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଆଫ୍ରିକାର ଗୋଟିଏ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଚିତ୍ର ହୃଦୟରେ ଧରି ଫେରିଛନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କର ବିଦାୟ କାଳୀନ ସଭାରେ ଭାରତୀୟଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଅନେକ ଇଂରେଜ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ । ବିଦାୟ ସମ୍ବର୍ଦ୍ଧନାର ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଇ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଜୀ କହିଥିଲେ, "ଯଦି ମାତୃଭୂମି ପରେ କେଉଁ ଦେଶ ମୋର ଅଧିକ ପ୍ରିୟ, ପବିତ୍ର ହୋଇଥାଏ ତେବେ ତାହା ହେଉଛି ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଆଫ୍ରିକା । ମୁଁ ଦୁଃଖର ସହିତ ଏ ଦେଶ ଛାଡ଼ୁଛି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଆଫ୍ରିକା ଓ ମୋ ଭିତରେ ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟବଧାନ ରହିବ ତାହା ବରଂ ମତେ ଏ ଦେଶ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଆକର୍ଷିତ କରିବ । ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଆଫ୍ରିକାର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମୁଁ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ହେଉଥିବି । ଏଠି ଫେରି ଦେଶବାସୀଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଯେଉଁ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ପାଇଛି ଏବଂ ଯୁରୋପୀୟମାନେ ମୋତେ ଉଦାରଭାବେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ଯେଉଁ ଲି ଆଗେଇ ଆସିଛନ୍ତି, ତାହା ମୋର ସବୁଦିନ ସ୍ମରଣ ରହିବ ।

ଜାହାଜରେ ପଶିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ମୋହନ ସ୍ଥିର ଓ ପୋଲାକଙ୍କ ହାତରେ ଷ୍ଟେସ୍‌ଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଉପହାର ପଠାଇଲେ । ତହା ହେଉଛି ହଳେ ଚପଲ । ଯାହାକୁ ଜେଲରେ ଥିବା ସମୟରେ ମୋହନ ଯତ୍ନର ସହିତ ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲେ । ଷ୍ଟେସ୍ ତାଙ୍କ କୃଷି ପାର୍ମରେ ଖରାଦିନେ ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାବେଳେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଏହି ଚପଲ ପିନ୍ଧି ବୁଲନ୍ତି । 1939 ରେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କର ସତୁରାତମ ଜନ୍ମୋତ୍ସବ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ମାରକୀ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଥାଏ । ସେଥିରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲେଖା ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଆୟୋଜକମାନେ ଷ୍ଟେସ୍‌ଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କଲେ ।

ଏହି ସ୍ମାରକୀରେ ଷ୍ଟେସ୍ ସମସ୍ତ ତିକ୍ତତା ଭୁଲି ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଓ ଆନ୍ତରିକତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କେତୋଟି ଧାଡ଼ି ଲେଖିଥିଲେ । ସେ ଆରମ୍ଭ କଲେ, "ଗୋଟିଏ ପୁରୁଷ ପୂର୍ବେ ମୁଁ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ଶତ୍ରୁପକ୍ଷ ଥିଲି ।" ଷ୍ଟେସ୍ ମୁକ୍ତ କଣ୍ଠରେ କହିଥିଲେ, "ମହାତ୍ମାଙ୍କ ପରି ମଣିଷ ଆମକୁ ଘଷରା, ତୁଚ୍ଛ ଓ ନିରର୍ଥକ ଜୀବନରୁ ଟାଣିଆଣନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେ ଅକ୍ଳାନ୍ତ ଭାବେ ଦାନଦୁଃଖୀଙ୍କ ସେବାରେ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ କରିବାକୁ ଆମକୁ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ କରନ୍ତି ।"

61. ବିଦେଶ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟଘର କେମିତି ପାଇଗେ ? ✓

- (A) ବର୍ଷଟିଏ ରହିଗଲେ (B) କୋଡ଼ିଏ ବର୍ଷ ରହିଗଲେ (C) ନଗରିକତ୍ଵ ଗ୍ରହଣ ନକଲେ (D) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

62. ମୋହନ ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଆଫ୍ରିକାରୁ କ'ଣ ନେଇ ଫେରିଲେ ?

- (A) ଫଟୋ ଚିତ୍ର (B) ସୁନ୍ଦର ପୋଷାକ (C) ଦକ୍ଷିଣ ଆଫ୍ରିକାର କଳାକୃତି (D) ହୃଦୟରେ ସୁନ୍ଦର ସ୍ମୃତି

63. ବିଦାୟକାଳୀନ ସଭାରେ କେଉଁମାନେ ଥିଲେ ? ✓

- a) କେବଳ ଆଫ୍ରିକାର ଲୋକ (B) କେବଳ ଭାରତୀୟ (C) ଭାରତୀୟ ଓ ଯୁରୋପୀୟ (D) ଭାରତୀୟ ଓ ଇଂରେଜ

64. ମାତୃଭୂମି ପରେ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ କେଉଁ ସ୍ଥାନ ପ୍ରିୟ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି ? ✓

- (A) ଇଂଲଣ୍ଡ (B) ଦକ୍ଷିଣଆଫ୍ରିକା (C) ବାଂଲାଦେଶ (D) ନେପାଳ



65. ସେଠିକାର ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କର କ'ଣ ସବୁଦିନ ସ୍ମରଣ ରହିବ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି ? ✓

- (A) ସେଠିକାର ଖାଦ୍ୟ (B) ସେଠିକାର ଭାଷା ~~(C) ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଓ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ~~ (D) ଦର୍ଶନୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନ

66. ସ୍ବଚ୍ଛ ପାଖକୁ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ କ'ଣ ଉପହାର ପଠାଇଥିଲେ ? ✓

- ~~(A) ଚପଲ~~ (B) ଚିତ୍ରପଟ୍ଟ (C) ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ (D) ହାତବାଡ଼ି

67. ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ଚପଲ କେଉଁଠାରେ ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲେ ? ✓

- (A) ଆଶ୍ରମରେ ~~(B) କେଲରେ~~ (C) ଘରେ (D) କୌଣସି ନୁହେଁ

68. ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କର ସତୁରୀତମ ଜନ୍ମଦିବସ କେବେ ପାଳିତ ହୋଇଥିଲା ? ✓

- (A) 1938 ~~(B) 1939~~ (C) 1935 (D) 1934

69. କିଏ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କର ଶତ୍ରୁପକ୍ଷ ଥିଲେ ବୋଲି ସ୍ବାକାର କରିଛନ୍ତି ? ✓

- (A) ସ୍ବିସନ୍ (B) ପୋଲାକ ~~(C) ସ୍ବଚ୍ଛ~~ (D) ଆର୍ଥିକାର କଳା ଲୋକମାନେ

70. ସ୍ବଚ୍ଛ କେଉଁ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଓ ଆତ୍ମବିକାଶର କଥା ଲେଖିଥିଲେ ? ✓

- ~~(A) ସ୍ବାରକୀ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ~~ (B) ଆତ୍ମଜୀବନୀରେ (C) ନିଜ ଡାଏରୀରେ (D) ଖବରକାଗଜରେ

71. ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ ବର୍ଷ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ? ✓

- (A) 36 ~~(B) 49~~ (C) 39 (D) 46

72. ଯେଉଁ ଧୂନିର ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ସମୟରେ ପୁସ୍ତକରୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ବାୟୁ କୌଣସିଠାରେ ବାଧାପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ନହୋଇ ପାଟିବାଟେ ଚାଲିଯାଏ, ତାକୁ କେଉଁ ଧୂନି କହିନ୍ତି ? ✓

- (A) ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଧୂନି (B) ଅଯୋଷ ଧୂନି ~~(C) ସ୍ବର ଧୂନି~~ (D) ସଯୋଷ ଧୂନି

73. 'ଛ' ହେଉଛି ଏକ ✓

- (A) କଣ୍ଠ୍ୟ ଧୂନି ~~(B) ଡାଲବ୍ୟ ଧୂନି~~ (C) ମୂର୍ଦ୍ଧନ୍ୟ ଧୂନି (D) ଓଷ୍ଠ୍ୟ ଧୂନି

74. ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବର୍ଗର ପ୍ରଥମ, ଦ୍ବିତୀୟ ଓ ପଞ୍ଚମ ଧୂନିକୁ ଅଳ୍ପପ୍ରାଣ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ଧୂନି କୁହାଯାଏ, କାରଣ : ✓

- (A) ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ବେଳେ ପାଟି ଅଧିକ ଖୋଲେ ~~(B) ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ସମୟରେ ଅଳ୍ପ ବାୟୁ ବାହାରକୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ହୁଏ~~ (C) ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ବେଳେ ଅଳ୍ପ ଶବ୍ଦ ହୁଏ (D) କୌଣସି ନୁହେଁ

75. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ମୌଳିକ ସ୍ବରଧୂନି କେତୋଟି ?

- (A) 12 (B) 11 (C) 13 ~~(D) 6~~

76. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି କଣ୍ଠ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ନୁହେଁ ? ✓

- (A) ଡ୍ (B) କ୍ ~~(C) ଘ~~ (D) ଙ୍

77. 'ଆଚାର' ଶବ୍ଦ କେଉଁ ଭାଷାରୁ ଆସିଛି ? ✓

- (A) ପରାସୀ (B) ତୁର୍କୀ ~~(C) ପର୍ତ୍ତୁଗୀଜ~~ (D) ଆରବୀ

78. 'ଜନ୍ମା' ହେଉଛି ଏକ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦ ? ✓

- (A) ତତ୍ତ୍ବମ (B) ତତ୍ତ୍ବ (C) ଦେଶଜ (D) ବୈଦେଶିକ

79. ସବୁଠାରୁ ଅଧିକ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ବିରାମର ପ୍ରତୀକ ହେଉଛି : ✓

- (A) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚ୍ଛେଦ (B) କଲନ (C) ସେମିକଲନ ~~(D) କମା~~

80. ଆଇବୁଡ଼ାର କଥା ଶୁଣି ପିଲାମାନେ \_\_\_\_\_ ହସିଲେ ।

- (A) ଖୋଖୋ (B) ଭୋଭୋ ~~(C) ଗୋଗୋ~~ (D) ଡୋଡୋ



81. 'ତାକୁ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା କଷ୍ଟ ନାହିଁ ।' ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ପହଞ୍ଚିବା' ହେଉଛି :  
 (A) କ୍ରିୟାପଦ (B) କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ (C) ବିଶେଷଣ (D) ସର୍ବନାମ
82. କାରକ କାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତି ?  
 (A) ଶବ୍ଦ ସହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ସମ୍ପର୍କ (B) ବାକ୍ୟରେ କ୍ରିୟା ସହିତ ପଦର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ  
 (C) କ୍ରିୟା ସହିତ ବିରାମ ଚିହ୍ନର ସମ୍ପର୍କ (D) ଧାତୁ ସହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ
83. 'କଲମ୍ବସ ଆମେରିକା ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରିଥିଲେ ।' ଏଠାରେ 'ଆମେରିକା' କେଉଁ କାରକ ?  
 (A) କର୍ମକାରକ (B) କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ (C) କରଣ କାରକ (D) ଅପାଦାନ କାରକ
84. 'ରାମ ଶରଦ୍ଦାରା ରାବଣକୁ ବିନାଶ କଲେ ।' ଏଠାରେ 'ଶର' ଶବ୍ଦରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଲାଗିଛି ?  
 (A) ପ୍ରଥମା (B) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା (C) ତୃତୀୟା (D) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
85. କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଠିକ୍ ବାଛି ଲେଖ :  
 (A) ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ (B) ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ (C) ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ (D) ଉର୍ଦ୍ଧ୍ୱ
86. ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁଟି ବାଛି :  
 (A) ପୂଜ୍ୟସ୍ୱଦ (B) ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ୱଦ (C) ପୂଜୋସ୍ୱଦ (D) ପୂଜାସ୍ୱଦ
87. 'ସୌଦାଗର' ଶବ୍ଦର ସଠିକ୍ ବ୍ୟୁତ୍ପତ୍ତି କେମିତି ହେବ ?  
 (A) ସୌ + ଦାଗର (B) ସୌଦା + ଆଗର (C) ସୌଦା + ଅଗର (D) ସୌଦା + ଗର
88. 'ଜରାଜୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ' କେଉଁ ସମାସ ?  
 (A) ତୃତୀୟା ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ (B) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ (C) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ (D) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ
89. 'ଉଚ୍ଚମନା' ର ସମାସ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର :  
 (A) ଦ୍ୱୟ ସମାସ (B) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ ସମାସ (C) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି ସମାସ (D) କର୍ମଧାରୟ ସମାସ
90. ଯେଉଁ ସମାସରେ ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ ପଦ ମିଳି ଏକ ପଦ ହେଲେ ହେଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପଦର ଅର୍ଥର ପ୍ରଧାନ୍ୟ ରହେ, ତାହାର ନାମ :  
 (A) କର୍ମଧାରୟ ସମାସ (B) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି ସମାସ (C) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ ସମାସ (D) ଦ୍ୱୟ ସମାସ
91. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁଟି ନାସିକ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ନୁହେଁ ?  
 (A) ଡ (B) ଶ (C) ନ (D) ହ
92. କେଉଁଟି ଏକ ମହାପ୍ରାଣ ଧ୍ୱନି ?  
 (A) ପ (B) ଖ (C) ଦ (D) ଡ
93. 'ର' ଧ୍ୱନି ହେଉଛି ଏକ  
 (A) କଣ୍ଠ୍ୟ ବର୍ଗୀୟ (B) ତାଳବ୍ୟ ବର୍ଗୀୟ (C) ମୁର୍ଦ୍ଧନ୍ୟ ବର୍ଗୀୟ (D) ଦନ୍ତ୍ୟ ବର୍ଗୀୟ
94. କେଉଁ ରୂପର ଅର୍ଥ 'ଅତିଦୁଷ୍ଟ' ?  
 (A) କଣ ବିଛୁଆଡ଼ି (B) ବିରାଡ଼ି ବୈଷ୍ଣବ (C) ବକ ଧାର୍ମିକ (D) ଓଳିଆରୁ ଗଜା
95. 'ଅନ୍ଧାର ଘରକୁ ଟେକା ପକାଇବା' ଅର୍ଥ କଣ ?  
 (A) ଅନୁମାନ କରି କହିବା (B) ଶତ୍ରୁ ହେବା (C) ବିପଦରେ ପକାଇବା (D) ଚିତ୍ତିତ ହେବା
96. 'ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ ଶକ୍ତି ସମସ୍ତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟକୁ ପୃଥିବୀକୁ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରେ ।' ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କର୍ତ୍ତା କିଏ ?  
 (A) ପୃଥିବୀ (B) ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ (C) ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ ଶକ୍ତି (D) ଆକର୍ଷଣ
97. 'କର୍ମକୁ ଏହା ଫଳିଲା' । ଏଠାରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଲାଗିଛି ?  
 (A) ପ୍ରଥମା (B) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା (C) ତୃତୀୟା (D) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ



98. କେଉଁଟିରେ 'ନିର' ଉପସର୍ଗ ଲାଗିନାହିଁ : ✓

a) ନିରନ୍ତ

(B) ନିରସନ

~~(C) ନିପୁଣ~~

(D) ନିଃସନ୍ଦେହ

99. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦରେ 'ପ୍ର' ଉପସର୍ଗ ଲାଗିଛି ? ✓

(A) ପରାକ୍ରମ

(B) ପରାଜୟ

~~(C) ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ~~

(D) ପରାଭବ

100. କେଉଁଟି ଦେଶଜ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ : ✓

(A) ଅଗାଡ଼ି

(B) ଅଡୁଆ

(C) କୁକୁଡ଼ା

~~(D) ଶରାଶ~~

2018 101. 'ଗच्छन' में कौन सा प्रत्यय है?

(A) शानच्

(B) तुमुन्

~~(C) शतृ~~

(D) छत्र

102. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी संज्ञा व्यक्तिवाचक है? ✓

(A) बुद्धि

(B) फूल

(C) माला

~~(D) इलाहाबाद~~

103. 'आप अन्दर से आइए' वाक्य में सर्वनाम है : ✓

(A) गुणवाचक

~~(B) निजवाचक~~

(C) निश्चयवाचक

(D) सम्बन्धवाचक

104. 'गुणवान मनुष्य सफल होता है', में विशेषण है : ✓

~~(A) गुणवान~~

(B) मनुष्य

(C) सफल

(D) होता

105. 'ने' विभक्ति का प्रयोग किस कारक के साथ किया जाता है : ✓

(A) कर्म

~~(B) कर्ता~~

(C) करण

(D) सम्प्रदान

106. 'मिठाई' में मक्खी है, में कौन सा कारक है? ✓

~~(A) अधिकरण कारक~~

(B) सम्बोधन कारक

(C) कर्म कारक

(D) करण कारक

2018 107. क्रिया के पीछे लगने वाले प्रत्यय को कहते हैं :

(A) क्रिया प्रत्यय

~~(B) कृत प्रत्यय~~

(C) कर्मवाचक प्रत्यय

(D) कर्तृवाचक प्रत्यय

108. 'बहुत प्रिय होना' मुहावरे का अर्थ है : ✓

(A) ईद का चाँद होना

(B) आँख में बिठाना

~~(C) आँख की पुतली होना~~

(D) आईना होना

109. क्रिया विशेषण कितने प्रकार के होते हैं? ✓

(A) दो

(B) तीन

~~(C) चार~~

(D) पाँच

110. निम्न वाक्य में किस शब्द में अशुद्धि है? ✓

(A) इस समय

(B) आपकी

(C) आयु

~~(D) क्या है?~~

111. हिन्दी साहित्य के इतिहास लेखकों में कालक्रमानुसार कवियों का वर्गीकरण सर्वप्रथम किसने किया? ✓

~~(A) जार्ज गियर्सन~~

(B) मिश्रबन्धु

(C) शिवसिंह सेंगर

(D) गार्सा-द-तासी

112. इनमें से आदिकाल के अन्तिम चरण के सुप्रसिद्ध कवि कौन थे? ✓

(A) अब्दुरहमान

~~(B) अमीर खुसरो~~

(C) स्वयंभू

(D) पुष्पदन्त