OPSC Junior Assistant 2019 Previous Year Papers

Paper — I
LANGUAGE TEST (ENGLISH & ODIA)

Section—A
(Grammar)

Q1. Fill in the blank with appropriate tenses.

She never visits any zoo because she is strong opponent of the idea of _____
(a) Setting the animals free
(b) Feeding the animals while others are watching
(c) Watching the animals in their natural abode
(d) Holding the animals in capacity of our joy

Q2. Choose the passive voice in the following sentence :

Who is creating this mess ?
(a) Who has been created this mess ?
(b) By whom has this mess been created ?
(c) By whom this mess is being created ?
(d) By whom is this mess being created ?

Q3. Choose the passive voice in the following sentence:

I remember them taking me to the zoo.
(a) I was being remembered them taking me to the zoo.
(b) I remember being taken to the zoo.
(c) I had remembered them taking me to the zoo.
(d) I am being remembered them taking me to the zoo.

Q4. Fill in the blank with appropriate modal verb in the following :

|__(swim) across the river when I was young.
(a) Could
(b) Should
(c) Shall
(d) Would

Q5. Choose the appropriate sentence in the following :

(a) The mayor, with his counselors, are to be present.
(b) Honor and glory is his reward.
(c) Knowledge and wisdom have no connection.
(d) The novelist and poet are dead.

Q6. Choose the correct infinite in the following sentence:

I saw him_____ it.
(a) Do
(b) Doing
(c) To
(d) Done

Q7. Choose the correct conjunction in the following sentence :

They cannot watch television _____ the rest are studying.
(a) So that
(b) Therefore
(c) While
(d) But

Q8. Arrange the correct phrase in the following:

I'll_____ their cat while they are away on holiday.
(a) Be looking into
(b) Be looking after
(c) Be looking at
(d) Be looking over

Q9. Choose the correct word or phrase :

Despite_____ hard, he failed in the exam.
(a) He studied
(b) Of studying
(c) Studying
(d) Study

Q10. Choose the appropriate structure in the following :

By the time she arrives, we _____ our homework.
(a) Finish
(b) Will finish
(c) Had finished
(d) Will have finished

Q11. 'Its freezing cold in here' means:
(a) It's very cold
(b) It's very hard
(c) It's middle of the winter
(d) None of these

Q12. Choose the correct infinite :

He made his children____ their home Work every aftemoon.
(a) Do
(b) To do
(c) Studied
(d) To study

Q13. Choose the correct reported speech:

She said, "I really wish I had bought that new car'.
(a) She told me that she really wished she bought that new car.
(b) She told me that she really had wished she had bought that new car.
(c) She told me that she really wished she had bought that new car.
(d) None of these

Q14. Choose appropriate superlative degree for the following sentence :

Some poets are at least as great as Tennyson.
(a) Tennyson Is the greatest poet.
(b) Tennyson is greatest poet.
(c) Tennyson is one of the greatest poets.
(d) Tennyson is not the greatest of all poets.

Q15. Supply appropriate determiner for the following sentence:

I had _____friends in Cracow. So I moved to Warsaw.
(a) None
(b) Few
(c) A few
(d) Little

Q16. Supply appropriate determiner for the following sentence :

The room was extremely tiny. There was _____ space to move.
(a) Little
(b) A little
(c) Some
(d) A few

Q17. Supply appropriate determiner for the following sentence:

Either the Manager or his assistants failed in _____duty.
(a) His
(b) Her
(c) Their
(d) Themselves

Q18. Supply appropriate determiner for the following sentence:

The army had to face terrible privations in _____March.
(a) Its
(b) Their
(c) Them
(d) His

Q19. Choose the appropriate preposition in the following sentence :

He persisted _____disobeying the orders.
(a) In
(b) On
(c) Of
(d) From

Q20. Choose the appropriate preposition in the following sentence :

We should be indefatigable _____doing good
(a) On
(b) At
(c) Of
(d) In

Section-B
(Comprehension)

Read the passage and answer the following questions :

Today's real borders are not between nations, but between powerful and powerless, free and fettered, privileged and humiliated. Today, no walls can separate humanitarian or human rights crises in one part of the world from national security crises in another. Scientists tell us that world of nature is so small and interdependent that a butterfly flapping its wings in the Amazon rain-forest can generate a violent storm on the other side of the earth. This principle is known as the 'Butterfly Effect'. Today, we realize, perhaps more than ever, that the world of human activity also has its own 'Butterfly Effect' — for better or for worse. Ladies and Gentlemen, we have entered the third millennium through a gate of fire. We realize that "humanity is indivisible. New threats make no distinction between races, nations, or regions. A new insecurity has entered every mind, regardless of wealth or status. A deeper awareness of the bonds that

bind us all — in pain as in prosperity — has gripped young and old, The 20th Century was perhaps the deadliest in human history, devastated by innumerable conflicts, untold suffering and unimaginable crimes. Time after time, a group or a nation inflicted extreme violence on another, often driven by irrational hatred and suspicion, or unbounded arrogance and thirst for power and resources. In response to these cataclysms, the leaders of the world came together at mid-century to unite the nations as never before.

Q21. What is the 'Butterfly Effect' ?

Q22. 'The 20th Century was perhaps the deadliest in human history.......... What evidence do you find in the extract to support this statement ?

Q23. Do as directed :

(a) A new insecurity has entered every mind.
               (Pick out the verb and identify the tense)
(b) New threats make no distinction between the races.
               (Add a question tag)

Q24. What message does the speaker wish to convey ?

Q25. Find word in the above passage which convey the similar meaning for :
(a) Make someone do something unpleasant
(b) Marked by humanistic values and devotion to human welfare.
(c) An event resulting in great loss and misfortune.
(d) Overbearing pride evidenced by a superior manner toward inferiors.

Section-C
(Writing)

Q26. Write a letter on the following topic (within 150 words) :

A letter to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (about a case of cruelty to a bullock giving details).

OR

A letter to the President of India, highlighting on Climate Change.

Q27. Write a short essay on the following topic (within 250 words) :
Abrogation of Article 370 and its political impact.

OR

Terrorism is the biggest threat to the World.

LANGUAGE TEST (Odia)

୧. ନିମ୍ନବାକ୍ୟଟିର ଅସ୍ତିସୂଚକ ପଦ କ'ଣ ହେବ ?

'ଭାରତୀୟ ଦର୍ଶନବିନା ଭାରତକୁ ଜାଣିହେବ ନାହିଁ' |

କିମ୍ବା

ନିମ୍ନପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟକୁ ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ କର :

'ହାତେ ମାପି ଚାଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚାଲ' |

୨. ନିମ୍ନ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦର ବିଶେଷଣରୂପ ପ୍ରଦାନ କର |
'ଆଶ୍ରୟ'

୩. 'ଦୁରବସ୍ଥା' - ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କର |

୪. ' ଉକୁଣୀମୁଣ୍ଡୀ ' - କି ପ୍ରକାର ସମାସ ପଦ?

୫. 'ପ୍ରସାଦ' ଓ 'ପ୍ରାସାଦ' - ଶବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ପୂର୍ବକ ଦୁଇଟି ବାକ୍ୟ ରଚନା କର |

୬. ନିମ୍ନସ୍ଥ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଭୁଲ ଥିଲେ ଠିକ କର :
ଅନିର୍ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଅନୁସୂୟା, ଭୁବନେସ୍ବର

୭. 'କାଠିକର ପାଠ' - ରୂଢ଼ିପଦର ବାସ୍ତବିକ ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

୮. 'ତଦ୍ଧିତ ଶବ୍ଦ' କାହାକୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

୯. ହଉ ଗୋଟିଏ ଥରତ ଖସିଗଲା ଯାଉ - ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ବିରାମ ଚିହ୍ନ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କର |

୧୦. ୨୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଷୟରେ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ରଚନା କର :

ତୁମର ଆଦର୍ଶ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ

କିମ୍ବା

ଆମ ସମାଜ ଜୀବନରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତି ବିଦ୍ୟାର ଭୂମିକା

୧୧. ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ପୌର ସଭାକୁ ତୁମ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ଲେଖ |

କିମ୍ବା

କଲେଜ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷଙ୍କୁ ତୁମପାଇଁ ଛୁଟି ମଂଜୁର କରିବାଲାଗି ୧୫୦ ଶବ୍ଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ଲେଖ |

୧୨. ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦର ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଅନୁବାଦ କର :

One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They are widely used in Industries and Universities, Now there is hardly any sphere of human life where computers have not been pressed into service of man. We are heading fast on the close of this present century towards a situation when a computer will be as much part of man's daily life as a telephone or a calculator. Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put thousands of unrelated facts in order. These machines can be put to varied uses.

୧୩. ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ତତ୍ ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ :

 ସିଦ୍ଧିଲାଗି କର୍ମରେ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା, ଅଭିନିବେଶ, ଶାନ୍ତିଯେପରି ଦରକାର, ସେହିପରି ଦରକାର ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ଚିତ୍ତ ସଂଯମ | ଯେଉଁଲୋକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅନୁଭୂତି ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଭିଭୂତ ହୋଇପଡ଼େ, ସେ ଜଗତର ଭାର ଲଘୁ କରିବ କିପରି ? ଗୋଟିଏ ବଡ଼ ଅନୁଭୂତି ପାଇଁ ଆମକୁ ଅନେକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରକ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଅନୁଭୂତିକୁ ବଳିଦେବାକୁ ହେବ | ଜଗତର କଲ୍ୟାଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ରାଜପୁତ୍ର ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ପତ୍ନୀ ଓ ନବଜାତ ପୁତ୍ରକୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରିଥିଲେ | ଜଗତରେ କବି, ଲେଖକ, ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ, ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ବା ନେତାଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ | ଏମାନେ ଉପର ସ୍ତରରେ ରହିଲେ | ଏମାନଙ୍କ କର୍ମପନ୍ଥା ଏମାନେ ନିଜେ ବାଛିବାରେ ଓ ତାକୁ ଚଲାଇବାରେ ଏମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ଅଛି; କିନ୍ତୁ ଜଗତର ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଲୋକ ଅଧସ୍ତନ ହୋଇ ହିଁ କାଳ କଟାନ୍ତି |

(କ) କର୍ମରେ ସିଦ୍ଧିପାଇଁ କ'ଣ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ?

(ଖ) ଗୋଟିଏ ବଡ଼ ଅନୁଭୂତି ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ ବଳିଦେବାକୁ ପଡେ ?

(ଗ) ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ କାହିଁକି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରିଥିଲେ ?

(ଘ) କିଏ କବି, ଲେଖକଙ୍କ ଆଦିଙ୍କ କର୍ମପନ୍ଥା ବାଛେ ?

(ଙ) ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ଚିତ୍ତ ସଂଯମ କେଉଁଥିପାଇଁ ଲୋଡ଼ା ?

Paper-II
General Knowledge

Q1. The constitution of India was drafted and enacted by :
(a) The president of India
(b) The parliament of India
(c) The supreme court of India
(d) The constituent assembly of India

Q2. The constitution of India has become effective form:
(a) 26th November,1949
(b) 15th August 1947
(c) 26th January 1950
(d) 1st January 1951

Q3. The constitution of India makes India
(a) A monarchical state
(b) A dictatorial state
(c) A totalitarian state
(d) A republican state

Q4. The Constitution of India proclaims that India is
(a) A Theocratic State
(b) A Secular state
(c) A Hindu State
(d) A Religious State.

Q5. A Directive Principles of State Policy provided by the Constitution of India are
(a) Justiceable
(b) Non-justiceable
(c) Beyond judicial scrutiny
(d) illegal

Q6. Article 32 of the constitution of India provides for :
(a) The right to freedom
(b) the right to equality
(c) The right to constitutional remedy
(d) The right to religion

Q7. Article 368 of the constitution of India provides the procedure for
(a) Protection of fundamental right
(b) Protection of the directive principles of state policy
(c) Election of the president of India
(d) Enactment of constitution amendments

Q8. The prime minister of India is appointed by
(a) The people of India
(b) The supreme court of india
(c) The president of india
(d) The election commission of India

Q9. The first president of India was
(a) C. Rajagopalachary
(b) Dr . S .Radhakrishna
(c) Dr. Rajendra prasad
(d) Dr .V.V.Giri

Q10. The President of India is elected by
(a)The People of India directly
(b) The Parliament of India
(c) The Supreme Court of india
(d)The elected members of the Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories of india

Q11. The Constitution of India empowers the President of india to proclaim National Emergency under:
(a) Article356
(b) Article360
(c) Article352
(d) Article 351

Q12. The total membership of the Lok Sabha prior to reorganisation of Jammu and Kashmir is:
(a) 582
(b) 545
(c) 550
(d) 549

Q13. The speaker of the present Lok Sabha is
(a) Smt. Meira Kumar
(b) PA. Sangma
(c) Smt Najma Heptulla
(d) Om Birla

Q14. The Panchayat Raj System has been Constitutionalised by :
(a) The 74th Amendment Act of 1992
(b) The 42th Amendment Act of 1976
(c) The 73th Amendment Act of 1992
(d) The 61th Amendment Act of 1989

Q15. The power of the Supreme Court of India to examine the constitutionality of Legislative enactments and executive orders is known as the power of
(a) Legislative Review
(b) Executive Review
(c) Judicial Review
(d) Administrative Review

Q16. Cases on Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court of india commenced during the tenure of : -
(a) Chief Justice M. H. Kania
(b) Chief Justice PN. Bhagawati
(c) Chief Justice S.M. Sikri .
(d) Chief Justice Ranganath os Mishra |

Q17. The Constitution of India had given special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by its :
(a) Article 360
(b) Article 370
(c) Article356
(d) Article 343

Q18. The present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is :
(a) Justice Dipak Mishra.
(b) Justices S. A. Bobde
(c) Justice J.S. Khehar
(d) Justice Ranganath Mishra

Q19. Section 497 of the IPC that defines 'Adultery' as a crime was struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India during the Chief Justiceship of :
(a) Justice Dipak Mishra
(b) Justice T.S. Thakur
(c) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
(d) Justice R.F.Nariman

Q20. The Council of Ministers. of the Government of india can be removed from office by a vote of No confidence passed by:
(a) Both the Houses of the Parliament.
(b) Only the Lok Sabha.
(c) Only the Rajya Sabha
(d) The Supreme Court of India

Q21. The present NITl Aayog has replaced
(a)The Finance Commission
(b)The Public Estimates a Committee
(c) The National Human Rights Commission .
(d) The Planning Commission

Q22. Under Article 356 of the Constitution of india, the President is empowered to proclaim, in a State, a type of emergency which is known as
(a) Governor's rule
(b) Prime minister 's rule
(c) President's rule
(d) Parliament's rule

Q23. The Chairman of Odisha Public Service Commission is
(a) Sri j. D . Sharma
(b) sir Chinmoy Basu
(c) Sri Vivek Patnaik
(d) Sri L. C. Patnaik

Q24. The present President of India is
(a) Mr. Pranab Mukherjee
(b) Mrs. Pratibha Patil
(c) Mr. Ram Nath Kovind
(d) Mr. AP J Abdul Kalam

Q25. The Director of the 'India Policy Foundation' nominated as Member of the Rajya Sabha by the President of India in July, 2018 is:
(a) Ram Shakal .
(b) Arun Jaitiey
(c) Rakesh Sinha
(d) M.S.Dhpni

Q26. The Present chairperson of the National green tribunal of india is
(a) Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel
(b)Justice Ranjan Gogoi
(c) mr . Dipak jain
(d) mr. Girish Chandar Charturved

Q27. In the India Federation the 29th State which was last formed in June 2014 is
(a) Uttarakhand
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Chhattisgarh
(d) Telangana

Q28. In India, the Gir Forest that houses the National Sanctuary for Lions is located in the State of:
(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Kerala
(c) Gujarat
(d) Madhya Pradesh :

Q29. In India, the desert 'Great Rann of Kutch' is situated in the State of :
(a) Rajasthan
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Gujarat
(d) Punjab

Q30. In India, the National Park which is the largest habitat of the endangered Estuarine Crocodiles is:
(a). Jim Corbett National Park ;
(b) Bhitar Kanika National Park
(c) Ranthambore National Park
(d) Nagarhole National Park

Q31. The International Airport in New Delhi is known as
(a) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport
(b) Indira Gandhi International airport.
(c) Netaji Subhas Chandra international Airport
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Inter| national Airport

Q32. The National Highway that runs from the Eastern Coast to the Western Coast of India is numbered as:
(a) NH-6
(b) NH-15
(c) NH-5
(d) NH-44

Q33. In India the city of Lucknow Is Situated on the bank of the River:
(a) Narmada .
(b) Tati
(c) Gomati
(d) Yamuna

Q34. The Sardar Sarovar Project on the River Narmada is situated in the Indian State of :
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Punjab
(c) Karnataka
(d) Gujarat

Q35. The Vrindaban Garden in the Indian State of Kamataka is situated on the bank of the River
(a) Godavari
(b) Krishna
(c) Kaveri
(d) Narmada

Q36. The mountain peak Kanchenjunga is situated in the Indian State of:.
(a) Uttarakhand
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Himachal Pradesh
(d) Sikkim

Q37. Mount Everest' is situated in the State of
(a) India .
(b) Nepal
(c) Bhutan
(d) Myanmar

Q38. The Indian state of Meghalaya touches the border of the state of
(a) Bhutan
(b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal
(d) China

Q39. The Indian island of Lakshadweep is situated in
(a) Indian Ocean
(b) Bay of Bengal
(c) Arabian Sea
(d) Bering Sea

Q40. The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station' is situated in the Indian State of: :
(a) Andhra Pradesh
(b) Karnataka
(c) Tamil Nadu .
(d) Kerala

Q41. The headquarters of the Indian Space Research Organisation is situated in the city of,
(a) Hyderabad
(b) Ahmedabad
(c) Pune
(d) Bengaluru

Q42. The Bhabha atomic research centre of india is situated in
(a) KolKata
(b) Kalpakkam
(c) Tormbay
(d) Nasik

Q43. Tre first Indian Sate lite launched into the space in April, 1975 was named as
(a) Bhaskar
(b) Rohini
(c) Varahmihir
(d) Aryabhatta

Q44. The Awardee of the prestigious Gyanpith Award for 2017 for excellence in Indian Literature was:
(a) Krishna Sobti
(b) Arundhati Roy
(c) Vinita Kampte
(d) Maithili Saran Gupt

Q45. The 'Dada Saheb Phalke Award' is awarded by the Government of India for life-time contribution to
(a) Indian Politics
(b) Indian Economy
(c) Indian cinema
(d) Indian philanthropy

Q46. The First Awardee of The Bharat Ratna Award' of India was:
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) . Madan Mohan Malaviya
(c) Or. S. Radhakrishnan
(d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Q47. The Dronacharya Award' is awarded by the Government of India' for excelence in
(a) Teaching in the University
(b) Scientific Research a
(c) Journalism
(d) Sports Coaching

Q48. The term 'Googly' is used in the game of
(a) Hockey
(b) Lawn Tennis
(c) Cricket
(d) Baseball

Q49. The venue of the Asian games 2018 was
(a) Manila
(b) Singapore
(c) Bangkok
(d) Jakarta

Q50. In The FIFA World Cup 2018 ,the winner was
(a) France
(b) Russia
(c) Germany
(d) Brazil

Q51. in the Asian Games of201 India won
(a) 21 Gold Medals, 24 Silver Medals and25 Bronze Medals
(b) 31, Gold Medals, 20 Silver Medals and 43 Bronze Medals
(c) 15 Gold Medals, 24 Silver Medals and 30 Bronze Medals
(d) 17 Gold Medals, 19 Silver Medals and 31 Bronze Medals

Q52. The National Sport of India is :
(a) Football
(b) Cricket
(c) Khokho
(d) Hockey

Q53. The Olympic games 2020 is scheduled to be held in
(a) Pyeongchang
(b) London
(c) Paris
(d) Tokyo

Q54. The Statue of liberty is situated in the city of
(a) Melbourne of australia
(b) London of UK
(c) New York of USA
(d) Mosco OF RUssia

Q55. The Eiffel Tower is Situated in the City of
(a) Berlin Of Germany
(b) Paris of France
(c) Geneva of Switzerland
(d) Mumbai of India

Q56. The longest dam in the world is
(a) Jinping dam of china
(b) Grand Coulee dam of Usa
(c) Hudson bya dam of Canada
(d) HIrakud Dam of india

Q57. The Capitan of The USE Is
(a) New York
(b) Washington D.C
(c) Los Angeles
(d) Philadelphia

Q58. The currency of Japan is
(a) Yuan
(b) Krone
(c) Yen
(d) Won

Q59. Bundestag is the name of the legislature of the state of
(a) Switzerland
(b) Denmark
(c) Germany
(d) Austria

Q60. The Pravada is a major newspaper of the state of
(a) Germany
(b) India
(c) republic of Russia
(d) USA

Q61. The doctor who treats the disease of cancer is called
(a) The OPthalmologist
(b) The Pathologist
(c) The cardiologist
(d) The oncologist

Q62. The largest planet in our solar system is
(a) Satum
(b) Jupiter
(c) Mars
(d) Uranus

Q63. The purity of milk is measured by the instrument know as
(a) Barometer
(b) Lactometer
(c) Hydrometer
(d) Hypsometer

Q64. The inventor of computer was
(a) T.A. Edison
(b) David hughes
(c) W. sturgeon
(d) Charles Babbage

Q65. Seismology is the science that studies
(a) volcanic eruptions
(b) Eco -Systems
(c) Cosmic Phenomena
(d) Earthquakes

Q66. The normal systolic and diastolic pressure of blood of an adult human being is
(a) 120/80mm Hg
(b)130 /90 mmHg
(c) 140 /80 mm Hg
(d) 150/90 mm Hg

Q67. Angioplasty is a method of treatment for diseases of
(a) Lungs
(b) Heart
(c) Liver
(d) Intestine

Q68. The skeletal System of an adult human being comprises of
(a) 311 pieces of bones
(b) 208 pieces of bones
(c) 251 pieces of bones
(d) 206 pieces of bones

Q69. Goutam Buddha The founder of buddhism , received enlightenment at
(a) Lumbini
(b) Samath
(c) Bodh gaya
(d) Kushinagar

Q70. The Muslim rule in the medieval india commenced with the establishment of the sultanate of delhi by
(a) Mahmud of Ghazni
(b) Qutbuddin aibak
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Muhammad ghori

Q71. in medieval India a new religion of humanism known as Din-e- elahi was proclaimed by the Moghul emperor
(a) Babur
(b) Humayun
(c) Akbar
(d) Shah Jahan

Q72. The last Moghul Emperor of india ; was
(a) Bahadur Shah
(b) Bahadur Shah jafar
(c) Shah Alam
(d) Akbar Shah

Q73. The founder of the British-rule in India - Was:
(a) Lord Warren Hastings
(b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) Lord Robert Clive
(d) Lord Wellesley

Q74. The last viceroy of the British India Was
(a) Lord Wavell
(b) Lord lrwin
(c) Lord Mountbatten
(d) Lord Curzon

Q75. The founder of the Indian National Congress was
(a) M.K Gandhi
(b) M.G Ranade
(c) A.O Hume
(d) Womesh Chandra Banerjee

Q76. The 'Quit India Movement against the . British-rule in India was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on
(a) 7th March, 1942 .
(b) 6th June, 1942
(c) 9th July 1942:
(d) 8th August, 1942

Q77. Unification of the independent India by the accession of the Princely States was caused by the efforts of
(a) Mahatma Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(d) B.R. Ambedkar

Q78. In India the National Emergency, on , ground of internal disturbances, was proclaimed on:
(a) 2nd February 1962
(b) 16th December 1971
(c) 25th June 1977
(d) 26th march 1977

Q79. The Book 'Arthashastra' by the Ancient Indian Scholar 'Kautilya' is a treatise on:
(a) The Economic System
(b) The Political System
(c) The Social System
(d) The Ethical System

Q80. The author of the book The Coalition Years ; 1996-2012
(a) Kuldip Nayar
(b) Pranab Mukherjee
(c) Amit Bharadwaj
(d) M.J. Akbar

Q81. The author of the book 'Wings of Fire is
(a) B.G Tilak
(b) Abul Kalam Azad
(c) B.R Ambedkar
(d) A P J Abdul kalam

82. International Women,s Day is celebrated on
(a) 14th February
(b) 8th March
(c) 7th April
(d) 1st May

Q83. The Speaker of the present Legislative Assembly of Odisha is :
(a) Surya Narayan Patro
(b) Pradip Kumar Amat
(c) Sananda Marndi
(d) Pratap jena

Q84. The present Governor of Odisha is
(a) Sri S. C. Jamir
(b) Prof. Ganesh Lal
(c) Sri Ramesh Thakur
(d) Sri Satya Pal Malik

Q85. In the post-independence period, the First Chief Minister of the state of Odisha was
(a) Nabakrushna Choudhury
(b) Biswanath Das
(c) Harekrushan Mahtab
(d) Krushna Chandra Gajapati Dev

Q86. The present chief justice of the high court of Odisha is
(a) Justice Dhirendra hiralal waghela
(b) Justice Kaipesh satyendra Jhaveri
(c) Justice Vineet sharma
(d) Justice Adarsh kumar goel

Q87. The present Chief Secretary of the Government of Odisha is:
(a) Jugal Kishore Mohapatra
(b) Gokul Chandra Pati
(c) Rajesh Verma
(d) Asit Kumar Tripathy

Q88. The founder of the Odia daily Newspaper The Samaj' is:
(a) Madhusudan Das
(b) Radhanath Rath
(c) Nilakantha Das
(d) Gopabandhu Das

Q89. In Odisha, the headquarters of the Mahanadi Coal Limited is situated at:
(a) Talcher
(b) Angul
(c) Burla
(d) Bhubaneswar

Q90. The headquarters of the internationally famous ' Sambalpuri Vastralaya Handioom Co-operative
(a) Sambalpur Town
(b) Bolangir Town
(c) Sonepur Town
(d) Bargarh Town

Q91. In Odisha, the mig engine factory of the Hindustan aeronautics limited is situated at :
(a) gunupur
(b) Vedabahal
(c) Sunadeba
(d) Rayagada

Q92. Inn Odisha an unit of the india ordinance factory is situated at
(a) Badmal
(b) Balimela
(c) Joda
(d) Dumduma

Q93. The headquarters of the east coast railway zone of india is situated in
(a) Kolkata
(b) Visakhapatnam
(c) Kharagpur
(d) Bhubaneswar

Q94. The author of the odia poetic creation tapaswini is
(a) Radhanath ray
(b) Nandkishore Bala
(c) Gangadhar Meher
(d) Upendra Bhanja

Q95. AT Present the total number of member states of the united nations are
(a) 189
(b) 191
(c) 193
(d) 195

Q96. The headquarters of the international court of justice is situated at
(a) New York
(b) Paris
(c) The Hague
(d) Geneva

Q97. The International yoga day is celebrated on
(a) 2nd October
(b) 31st December
(c) 8th March
(d) 21st June

Q98. The International Human rights day Is celebrated on
(a) 11th November
(b) 10th December
(c) 5th June
(d) 7th April

Q99. The first Indian Citizen awarded with the nobel prize was
(a) C.V.Raman
(b) J.C.Bose
(c) Rabinadra nath tagore
(d) Amartya Sen

Q100. The author of the book Hind swaraj is
(a) M.S.Golwalkar
(b) Mohan bhagawat
(c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

MATHEMATICS

Q1. 1/6, on dividing by 2/3, yields :
(a) 1/2
(b) 2
(c) 1/4
(d) 4

Q2. In a/3 – b/5 = 1/15, a and b are related as:
(a) 5a—3b = 1
(b) a = b
(c) 3a—5b = 1
(d) a-b = 1

Q3. The real number 0.0056 can be written in fractional form as :
(a) 7/1150
(b) 7/1175
(c) 7/1250
(d) 7/1225

Q4. Identify the correct ascending order :
(a) 5/8<7/12<3/4<13/16
(b) 5/8 <7/12 < 13/16 < 3/4
(c) 5/8 <3/4<13/16< 7/12
(d) 7/12 < 5/8 < 3/4 < 13/16

Q5. Evaluate 1234.5 + 123.45 + 12.345 + 1.2345 + 0.12345:
(a) 1371.65295
(b) 1371.64295
(c) 1370.64295
(d) 1360.64295

Q6. Square of 0.16 is:
(a) 0.04
(b) 0.0256
(c) 0.256
(d) 0.4

Q7. 15% of 2 hours is:
(a) 18 min
(b) 7.5 min
(c) 15 min
(d) 8 min

Q8. Half of 1 percent is written with decimal as :
(a) 0.5
(b) 0.01
(c) 0.005
(d) 0.05

Q9. Dividing 28% of 450 with 45% of 280, yields :
(a) 26
(b) 12.6
(c) 25.2
(d) 1

Q10. Average of integers from 11 to 20 is:
(a) 15
(b) 15.5
(c) 14.5
(d) 16

Q11. The average of first 10 positive multiples of 9 is :
(a) 45
(b) 47.5
(c) 48.5
(d) 49.5

Q12. The average of six numbers is x and the average of three of these is y. If the average of the remaining three is z, then:
(a) x = y + z
(b) 2x = y + z
(c) x = 2y + z
(d) x = y + 2y

Q13. Average of first 10 prime numbers is:
(a) 15.8
(b) 13.5
(c) 12.9
(d) 10

Q14. At annual rate of interest, for one year, compound interest is_____ the simple interest.
(a) Same as
(b) More than
(c) Less than
(d) Double of

Q15. At the annual rate of 15%, interest for two years is _____of the initial deposit.
(a) 30%
(b) 32.25%
(c) 22.5%
(d) 27.25%

Q16. At the annual rate of 19%, the. compound interest doubles the deposit in:
(a) 5 years
(b) 4.5 years
(c) 6 years
(d) 4 years

Q17. Minimum time to double the deposit, with simple interest at annual rate of 12%, is:
(a) 8 years
(b) 8.5 years
(c) 8 years 4 months
(d) 8 years 3 months

Q18. Square root of 25^{16} is :
(a) 5^{16}
(b) 25^4
(c) 5^4
(d) 5^8

Q19. For terminal decimal representation, factors in denominator must be :
(a) 2 only
(b) 10 only
(c) 5 only
(d) 2 or 5

Q20. For a real number x, the value of x+ 1/x:
(a) is equal to 2 only
(b) Cannot be between —2 and 2
(c) Can be any real number
(d) Is greater than 2 always

Q21. For a real number x, if x+1/x = a+b and x-1/x= a—b, then:
(a) ab = 1
(b) a = b
(c) a = 2/b
(d) $a^2 - b^2 = 0$

Q22. A family home has a replacement cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and it carries Rs. 8.1 lakhs worth of insurance. In the event of a Rs. 50 thousands loss due to fire, how much would the insurance company owe to family?
(a) Rs. 25,090
(b) Rs. 26,810
(c) Rs. 27,000
(d) Rs. 28,050

Q23. A bicycle is sold at a profit of 16%. If it had been sold for Rs. 20 more, profit would have been 20%. The cycle was purchased for:
(a) Rs. 400
(b) Rs. 450
(c) Rs. 460
(d) Rs. 500

Q24. On selling a book at 10% discount on the printed price, the shopkeeper earns 12% profit. The ratio of the cost price to the printed price of the book is:
(a) 47:60
(b) 45:61
(c) 45:56
(d) 42:56

Q25. A man purchases a coat forRs.630, after two successive discounts of 30% and 20%. The actual printed price of the coat is :
(a) Rs. 1,125
(b) Rs. 1,150
(c) Rs. 1,200
(d) Rs. 1,250

Q26. A man purchases an item at 90% of its marked price. What profit does he earn if he sells it at 17% more than this marked price ?
(a) 27%
(b) 28%
(c) 30%
(d) 27.5%

Q27. In a business, A and B invest in the ratio of 3:2. After the deduction of 10% income tax on profit earned, B gets Rs. 21,600. What is the total profit ?
(a) Rs.60,000
(b) Rs. 62,400
(c) Rs. 63,000
(d) Rs. 64,800

Q28. Two sweets worth Rs. 120 per kg and Rs. 150 per kg are mixed with a third sweet in the ratio of 1:3: 2. If the mixture costs Rs. 130 per kg, then the price (per kg) of third sweet is :
(a) Rs. 125
(b) Rs. 118
(c) Rs. 110
(d) Rs. 105

Q29. On the selling price of Rs. 400, the difference between a single discount of 40% and two successive discounts of 30% and 10%, is:
(a) Rs. 12
(b) Rs. 15
(c) Rs.0
(d) Rs.13.33

Q30. On selling an item at Rs. 315, the profit earned is Rs. 65. Percent profit is:
(a) 30%
(b) 27.5%
(c) 26%
(d) Nearly20.6%

Q31. A vehicle at A moves with speed 60 km/hr towards B. Another vehicle at B moves with speed 50 km/hr towards A. If A and B are separated by the distance of 165 kms, then they will meet at the distance of _____ kms from A.
(a) 60
(b) 75
(c) 85
(d) 90

Q32. The next element in the sequence 0, 2, 6, 12, 20, is:
(a) 30
(b) 32
(c) 34
(d) 36

Q33. A man rows downstream 30 km in3 hours but takes 5 hours to return back upstream. The velocity of the water current is :
(a) 2 km/hr
(b) 4 km/hr
(c) 5 km/hr
(d) 6 km/hr

Q34. A 150 meters long train takes 6 seconds to cross a man walking at the speed of 6 km/hr in the opposite direction. The speed of the train is :
(a) 75 km/hr
(b) 80 km/hr
(c) 84 km/hr
(d) 85 km/hr

Q35. If 30 men complete a work in 42 days then to complete the same work in 35 days, the men required are :
(a) 33
(b) 34
(c) 35
(d) 36

Q36. If A completes a work in 24 days but A and B together complete the same work in 15 days, then B alone will be able to complete the same work in:
(a) 40days
(b) 36 days
(c) 35 days
(d) 32days

Q37. A does a work in 10 days and B does the same work in 15 days. In how many days they together will do the same work ?
(a) 8 days
(b) 7 days
(c) 6 days
(d) 7.5 days

Q38. A tyre has two punctures. The first puncture alone can made the tyre flat in 9 minutes but the second alone can do it in 6 minutes. Then, both punctures together can flatten tyre in:
(a) 3min 30 sec
(b) 3 min 36 sec
(c) 3min 48 sec
(d) 3min 60 sec

Q39. How many minutes does a cycle take to cover a distance of 400 m, if it runs at a speed of 24 km/hr ?
(a) 2
(b) 1.6
(c) 1.2
(d) 1

Q40. What could be the speed of an athlete, who runs 1,600 meters in 3 minutes and 45 seconds?
(a) 25.6 km/hr
(b) 24 km/hr
(c) 22.8 km/hr
(d) 20km/hr

Q41. A train covers a distance in 56 minutes with the average speed of 65 km/hr. What should be the speed of this train to reduce the time of Journey by 4 minutes ?
(a) 68 km/hr
(b) 69 km/hr
(c) 70 km/hr
(d) 72 km/hr

Q42. A and B together have Rs. 1,240. If 4/15 of A's amount is equal to 2/5 of B's amount, how much amount dose B have ?
(a) Rs. 450
(b) Rs. 468
(c) Rs. 484
(d) Rs. 496

Q43. Ina mixture of 54 litres, the ratio of milk and water is 2 : 1. If this ratio is to be made 1:2, then the quantity of water to be further added is :
(a) 54
(b) 48
(c) 36
(0) 18

Q44. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of these two numbers is :
(a) 2:3
(b) 3:4
(c) 4:5
(d) 5:6

Q45. Seats for Science, Commerce and Arts in a degree college are in the ratio 5: 7: 8. These seats are to be increased by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats ?
(a) 2:3:4.
(b) 3:4:5
(c) 4:5:6
(d) 5:6:7

Q46. Mean of first 13 values is 18.34 and that of next 13 values is 17.66. What is the mean of all 26 values?
(a) 17.36
(b) 18.12
(c) 18
(d) 18.17

Q47. In the formula Mode=a x Median+ b x Mean, we have:
(a) a = 3 and b = —2
(b) a = b = 0.5
(c) a = 2 and b = -1
(d) a = 15 and b = -0.5

Q48. The mean weight of 60 students in a class is 42 kg. The mean weight of boys is 46 kg and that of girls is 38 kg. The number of boys in class is :
(a) 33
(b) 32
(c) 31
(d) 30

Q49. For the data set 29, 32, 48, 50, x, x + 2, 72, 78, 84, 95 in ascending order to have median 63, the value of x is:
(a) 60
(b) 61
(c) 62
(d) 63

Q50. Area of a triangle with sides of lengths 3m, 4m and 5 m is:
(a) 7.5 m^2
(b) 6 m^2
(c) 10 m^2
(d) 12 m^2

BASIC COMPUTER SKILLS

Q51. Which of the following is not an Operating System Developed by Microsoft ?
(a) Windows 7
(b) Windows 9
(c) Windows 8
(d) Windows 10

Q52. Which is not a Mobile Operating System?
(a) Android
(b) Palm OS
(c) BADA
(d) Windows Xp

Q53. In MS-DOS you can use small or capital letter or combination of both to enter a command, but internally MS-DOS works with :
(a) Small letter
(b) Capital letter
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

Q54. What is the code name for Windows 8.1 ?
(a) Blue
(b) Blue Server
(c) 8
(d) 8 Server

Q55. Which service is provided by Windows 8 but not by Windows 7 ?
(a) Windows Store
(b) PowerShell
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

Q56. Which of the following is not a file system?
(a) FAT32
(b) ISO 9006
(c) ISO 9660
(d) ext4

Q57. The File System not supported by Windows 8 is:
(a) HPFS
(b) REFS
(c) UDF
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Q58. While working with MS-DOS which key is used to get the previous command used?
(a) F2
(b) F3
(c) F4
(d) F9

Q59. Which is not an executable extension of Windows Operating System ?
(a) BIN
(b) MSI
(c) COM
(d) OSX

Q60. Which browser cannot be used in Linux Operating System ?
(a) Arora
(b) Intemet Explorer
(c) Konqueror
(d) Lynx

Q61. What is gutter margin ?
(a) Margin that is added to right margin when printing
(b) Margin that is added to the left margin when printing
(c) Margin that is added to the outside of the page when printing
(d) Margin that is added to the binding side of page when printing

Q62. Typeface option will come under which menu ?
(a) Edit
(b) View
(c) Format
(d) Tools

Q63. How many maximum number of columns can be inserted in the MS Word 2010 document?
(a) 45
(b) 65
(c) 63
(d) 64

Q64. How many maximum number of rows can be inserted in the MS Word 2010 document ?
(a) 32768
(b) 32767
(c) 65535
(d) 65536

Q65. Borders can be applied to :
(a) Cells
(b) Paragraph
(c) Text
(d) All of these

Q66. To view headers and footers, you must switch to:
(a) Normal view
(b) Print layout view
(c) Print preview mode
(d) Both (b) and (c)

Q67. What are the shortcut keys for Superscript and Subscript ?
(a) Ctrl + Shift + =, Ctrl + =
(b) Ctrl + Shift + =, Ctrl + Shift ++
(c) Ctrl + Shift ++, Ctrl + =
(d) None of these

Q68. Use of "Spike" Feature in Microsoft Word is : "
(a) Collect text on the clipboard from multiple locations and paste it all at once
(b) Allows you to edit auto text entries while using index
(c) Collect text, audio, video from multiple locations into the document
(d) All of these

Q69. How will MS Word respond, if you type the same word repeatedly in a sentence ?
(a) A Red wavy line under the repeated word
(b) A Green wavy line under the repeated word
(c) A Blue wavy line under the repeated word
(d) No response

Q70. How can you increase the font size of selected text by one point at a time in MS Word ?
(a) By pressing Ctrl + >
(b) By pressing Ctrl + [
(c) By pressing Ctrl + <
(d) By pressing Ctrl +]

Q71. How many maximum number of columns can be inserted in the MS PowerPoint 2010 document ?
(a) 45
(b) 65
(c) 75
(d) 70

Q72. The special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are called :
(a) Effects
(b) Custom animations
(c) Transitions
(d) Present animations

Q73. Which of the following is not a View option of PowerPoint 2013?
(a) Outlier View
(b) Slide Sorter
(c) Reading View
(d) Inline View

Q74. Shortcut Key to add Hyperlink into slide is:
(a) Ctrl + K
(b) Ctrl + l
(c) Ctrl + H
(d) Ctrl + shift + L

Q75. Which option allows you to select line, curve, freeform select or scribble tools ?
(a) Create effect
(b) Insert motion path
(c) Draw custom path
(d) All of these

Q76. The video file formats not supported by PowerPoint 2013 is:
(a) MOV
(b) ASF
(c) M4v
(d) MKV

Q77. The audio file formats not supported by PowerPoint 2013 is:
(a) MIDI
(b) RAM
(c) AIFF
(d) M4A

Q78. How to add a logo in the same position on every side automatically ?
(a) Using Handout master
(b) Using Notes master
(c) Using Slide master
(d) All of these

Q79. The File formats not supported in PowerPoint 2010 is :
(a) XPS
(b) POF
(c) POTX
(d) PS

Q80. The Objects on the slide that hold text are called:
(a) Placeholders
(b) Object holders
(c) Object container
(d) Text holders

Q81. Slicer feature is introduced in which Excel Version ?
(a) 2007
(b) 2010
(c) 2013
(d) Office 385

Q82. What is the shortcut key to pop-up the ribbon keytips using Keyboard ?
(a) Ctrl
(b) Alt
(c) Shift + Alt
(d) Ctrl + Shift + Alt

Q83. What does the VLOOKUP function ?
(a) Vertically search the given string
(b) Checks whether text is the same in one cell as in the next
(c) Finds related records by Vertically Lookup the given information
(d) All of these

Q84. What is the size of Worksheet in Excel 2013 ?
(a) 1,048,565 rows by 16,384 columns
(b) 1,048,576 rows by 16,365 columns
(c) 65,635 rows by 16,365 columns
(d) 1,048,576 rows by 16,384 columns

Q85. What is the Zoom range of Worksheet in Excel 2013 ?
(a) 10% to 400%
(b) 20% to 400%
(c) 1% to 16%
(d) As per our requirement we can zoom in and zoom out

Q86. Which function is introduced in Excel 2013 ?
(a) GAMMA
(b) XOR
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

Q87. You can activate a cell by pressing:
(a) The Tab key
(b) Clicking the cell
(c) An arrow key
(d) All of these

Q88. Paper Spreadsheets can have all the same advantages as an Electronic Spreadsheet, except which of the following ?
(a) Rows and columns
(b) Headings
(c) Speed
(d) None of these

Q89. To calculate 5^4 which of the following formula is correct in MS Excel ?
(a) Power (5∧ 4)
(b) Power (5, 4)
(c) Power (4∧ 5)
(d) Power (5 * 4)

Q90. To calculate Sum of B1 to B10 cell, the formula is :
(a) SUM(B1 : B10)
(b) SUM(B1-B10)
(c) SUM(B1, B10)
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Q91. Which of the following is not a database object?
(a) Tables
(b) Queries
(c) Relationships
(d) Reports

Q92. The length of the password 2013 is:
(a) 20
(b) 14
(c) 16
(d) 24

Q93. What is the total number of objects in the dataset and number of characters in an object name ?
(a) 32,768 and 64
(b) 32,768 and 32
(c) 32,568 and 52
(d) 32,568 and 64

Q94. Custom web app feature introduces in which version of aceees ?
(a) 2007
(b) 2010
(c) 2013
(d) None of these

Q95. Which of the following queries can create a table ?
(a) Append
(b) Delete
(c) Make-Table
(d) Update

Q96. Which of the following is not a data base application ?
(a) Access
(b) dBase
(c) MongoDB
(d) PostPreSQL

Q97. Which is not a data type of MS Access 2013 ?
(a) MEMO
(b) COUNTER
(c) OLE
(d) INTEGER

Q98. The width of DATE/TIME Field is:
(a) 16 Bytes
(b) 4 Bytes
(c) 8 Bytes
(d) 10 Bytes

Q99. In table design view, which key can be used to switch between the field names and properties panels?
(a) F3
(b) F4
(c) F5
(d) F6

Q100. Which data of MS Access stores multimedia files i.e. audio, video and image?
(a) Varchar2
(b) OLE
(c) MIME
(d) Variant

Solutions

Paper – I

S1. Ans.(d) Holding the animals in capacity of our joy
Sol. She never visits any zoo because she is strong opponent of the idea of <u>Holding the animals in capacity of our joy.</u>

S2. Ans.(d)
Sol. By whom is this mess being created ?

S3. Ans.(b)
Sol. I remember being taken to the zoo.

S4. Ans.(d) Would
Sol. I <u>would swim</u> across the river when I was young.

S5. Ans.(d)
Sol. The novelist and poet are dead.

S6. Ans.(a) Do
Sol. I saw him <u>do</u> it.

S7. Ans.(c) While
Sol. They cannot watch television <u>while</u> the rest are studying.

S8. Ans.(b) Be looking after
Sol. I'll <u>be looking after</u> their cat while they are away on holiday.

S9. Ans.(c) Studying
Sol. Despite <u>Studying</u> hard, he failed in the exam.

S10. Ans.(d) Will have finished
Sol. By the time she arrives, we <u>will have finished</u> our homework.

S11. Ans.(a) It's very cold
Sol. Its freezing cold in here' means: It's very cold

S12. Ans.(a) Do
Sol. He made his children <u>do</u> their home Work every afternoon.

S13. Ans.(c)
Sol. She told me that she really wished she had bought that new car.

S14. Ans.(c)
Sol. Tennyson is one of the greatest poets.

S15. Ans.(b) Few
Sol. I had <u>few</u> friends in Cracow. So I moved to Warsaw.

S16. Ans.(a) Little
Sol. The room was extremely tiny. There was <u>little</u> space to move.

S17. Ans.(c) Their
Sol. Either the Manager or his assistants failed in <u>their</u> duty.

S18. Ans.(a) Its
Sol. The army had to face terrible privations in <u>its</u> March.

S19. Ans.(a) In
Sol. He persisted <u>in</u> disobeying the orders.

S20. Ans.(d) In
Sol. We should be indefatigable <u>in</u> doing good

S21. Ans. The 'Butterfly Effect' is the principle that states how small actions or events in one part of the world can have significant and far-reaching consequences elsewhere, similar to a butterfly flapping its wings in the Amazon rainforest causing a storm on the other side of the earth.

S22. Ans. The evidence to support the statement that "The 20th Century was perhaps the deadliest in human history" is the mention of the century being devastated by innumerable conflicts, untold suffering, and unimaginable crimes. It states that extreme violence was inflicted on groups or nations repeatedly, leading to immense human suffering.

S23. Ans.
(a) A new insecurity has entered every mind.
Verb in the sentence: entered
Tence: Present Perfect
(b) New threats make no distinction between the races, do they?-

S24. Ans. The speaker wishes to convey the message that in the current world, borders are not merely defined by physical boundaries between nations, but by the division between those who hold power and those who do not, between those who enjoy freedom and those who are restricted, and between the privileged and the oppressed. He also emphasizes the interconnectedness of the world and the need for unity and understanding among all people to address the challenges facing humanity.

S25. Ans.

(a) Make someone do something unpleasant - Coerce

(b) Marked by humanistic values and devotion to human welfare - Humanistic

(c) An event resulting in great loss and misfortune - Cataclysm

(d) Overbearing pride evidenced by a superior manner toward inferiors – Arrogance

LANGUAGE TEST (ODIA)

୧. ଭାରତୀୟ ଦର୍ଶନବିନା ଭାରତକୁ ଜାଣିହେବ ନାହିଁ |

ଅସ୍ତିସୂଚକ ପଦ - ଭାରତୀୟ ଦର୍ଶନ ଜାଣିଲେ ଭାରତକୁ ଜାଣିହେବ |

କିମ୍ବା|

ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟ - ହାତେ ମାପି ଚାଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚାଲ

ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟ - ହାତେ ମାପିବା ଓ ଚାଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚାଲିବା |

୨. ଆଶ୍ରୟ - ଆଶ୍ରିତ

୩. ଦୁରବସ୍ଥା - ଦୁଃ + ଅବସ୍ଥା (ବିସର୍ଗ ସନ୍ଧି)

୪. ଉକୁଣୀମୁଣ୍ଡୀ = ଉକୁଣି ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଯାହାର ସେ - ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି ସମାସ

୫. ପ୍ରସାଦ (ଭୋଗ) - ମନ୍ଦିରକୁ ଆସିଥିବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରସାଦ ବଣ୍ଟନ କରାଗଲା |

ପ୍ରାସାଦ (ଅଟ୍ଟାଳିକା) - ପୂର୍ବେ ରାଜାମାନେ ବିଶାଳ ପ୍ରାସାଦରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିଲେ |

୬. ଅନିର୍ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ - ଅନିବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

ଅନୁସୂୟା - ଅନସୂୟା

ଭୁବନେସ୍ୱର - ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର

୭. କାଠିକର ପାଠ - କଷ୍ଟସାଧ

୮. ଶବ୍ଦ ସହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇ ଯେଉଁ ନୂତନ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ, ତାହାକୁ ତଦ୍ଧିତ ଶବ୍ଦ କୁହାଯାଏ |

୯. ହଉ, ଗୋଟିଏ ଥରତ ଖସିଗଲା, ଯାଉ |

୧୨.

ଆଧୁନିକ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତି ବିଦ୍ୟାର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ ଅଗ୍ରଗତି ହେଉଛି କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରର ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ | ସେଗୁଡିକ ଇଣ୍ଡଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଜ୍ ଏବଂ ୟୁନିଭରସିଟିରେ ବହୁଳ ଭାବରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମାନବ ଜୀବନର କୌଣସି କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ଯେଉଁଠାରେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ମାନବ ସେବାରେ ଚାପିତ ହୋଇନାହିଁ | ଏହି ଶତାଧୀର ଶେଷ ଭାଗରେ ଆମେ ଦ୍ରୁତ ଗତିରେ ଯାଉଛୁ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏକ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ଟେଲିଫୋନ୍ କିମ୍ବା କାଲକୁଲେଟର ପରି ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ଦୈନନ୍ଦିନ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ଅଂଶ ହେବ | କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାର ସମସ୍ତ ଶାଖାରେ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଜଟିଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ସକ୍ଷମ | ସେମାନେ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଜଟିଳ ଗାଣିତିକ ସମସ୍ୟାର ସମାଧାନ କରିପାରିବେ କିମ୍ବା ହଜାର ହଜାର ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ତଥ୍ୟକୁ କ୍ରମରେ ରଖିପାରିବେ | ଏହି ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଗୁଡିକୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ରଖାଯାଇପାରିବ |

୧୩.

(କ) କର୍ମରେ ସିଦ୍ଧିପାଇଁ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା, ଅଭିନିବେଶ, ଶାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ଚିତ୍ତ ସଂଯମ |

(ଖ) ଗୋଟିଏ ବଡ଼ ଅନୁଭୁତି ପାଇଁ ଆମକୁ ଅନେକ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରକ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଅନୁଭୁତିକୁ ବଲିଦେବାକୁ ହେବ |

(ଗ) ଜଗତର କଳ୍ୟାଣ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ରାଜପୁତ୍ର ସିଦ୍ଧାର୍ଥ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଏବଂ ପୁତ୍ରଙ୍କୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରିଥିଲେ |

(ଘ) କବି, ଲେଖକ ଆଦିଙ୍କ କର୍ମପନ୍ଥା ସେମାନେ ନିଜେ ବାଛନ୍ତି |

(ଙ) ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ଚିତ୍ତ ସଂଯମ କର୍ମରେ ସିଦ୍ଧିଲାଗି ଲୋଡ଼ା |

S1. Ans.(d) The constituent assembly of India.
Sol. The constitution of India was drafted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly of India. The Constituent Assembly was a body of elected representatives that worked towards formulating the Constitution of India. It was established to provide India with a Constitution that would guide the country's governance after independence from British rule. The drafting process took place over several years, and the final version of the Constitution was adopted on January 26, 1950.

S2. Ans.(c) 26th January 1950
Sol. The Constitution of India became effective from January 26, 1950. This date is celebrated as Republic Day in India, as it marks the day when India formally adopted the Constitution and became a republic, replacing the Government of India Act 1935. On this day, India's transformation from a dominion to a sovereign democratic republic was complete, and the Constitution came into effect, governing the country's political and administrative affairs.

S3. Ans.(d) A republican state
Sol. The Constitution of India makes India a republican state. In a republican state, the country's head of state is an elected official, typically a president, rather than a hereditary monarch. India follows a parliamentary system of government, where the President of India is the ceremonial head of state, and the Prime Minister is the head of government.

The President is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both houses of parliament and state legislative assemblies. This democratic process ensures that the head of state is chosen through representative means, making India a republic.

S4. Ans.(b) A Secular state
Sol. The Constitution of India proclaims India as a secular state. Secularism in the Indian context means that the state is neutral concerning religious matters and does not favor or discriminate against any particular religion. It ensures that there is no official state religion and that all citizens have the right to practice and profess any religion of their choice without any interference from the government.

The concept of secularism is enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, which declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. The framers of the Constitution believed in maintaining a harmonious and inclusive society that respects the diversity of religious beliefs and promotes religious tolerance and coexistence.

S5. Ans.(b) Non-justiciable
Sol. The Directive Principles of State Policy provided by the Constitution of India are non-justiciable. It means that these principles are not enforceable by courts and cannot be the basis for legal action. Unlike fundamental rights, which are justiciable and can be enforced through the courts, the Directive Principles are more in the nature of guidelines and recommendations for the government to follow while making policies and laws.

The Directive Principles aim to establish social and economic justice, promote the welfare of the people, secure a fair distribution of resources, protect the environment, and foster a just and equitable society. Though they are not legally enforceable, they play a crucial role in shaping public policy and guiding the government's decision-making process to achieve the broader goals of a welfare state.

S6. Ans.(c) The right to constitutional remedy
Sol. Article 32 of the Constitution of India provides for the "Right to Constitutional Remedies." It is one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens of India. This article empowers individuals to approach the Supreme Court of India directly for the enforcement of their fundamental rights.

If a person's fundamental rights are violated or infringed upon, they can file a writ petition in the Supreme Court under Article 32 seeking appropriate remedies. The Supreme Court, through its writ jurisdiction, can issue orders, directions, or writs like habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, and quo warranto to protect and enforce the fundamental rights of the citizens.

The right to constitutional remedies is considered a cornerstone of the Indian Constitution, as it ensures that fundamental rights are not just theoretical guarantees but can be practically enforced by individuals through the judiciary.

S7. Ans.(d) Enactment of constitution amendments
Sol. Article 368 of the Constitution of India provides the procedure for the enactment of constitutional amendments. It outlines the process by which the Constitution can be amended to accommodate changing circumstances and needs of the country.

The procedure for amending the Constitution is detailed and requires special majority in both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) to pass the amendment bill. In some cases, certain amendments may also require the ratification of at least half of the state legislatures before they can come into effect.

The Constitution of India has been amended several times since its adoption in 1950, with amendments addressing various social, political, and economic issues faced by the country.

S8. Ans.(c) The president of India
Sol. The prime minister of India is appointed by the president of India. After a general election, the political party or coalition with the majority in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) selects its leader, who is then appointed by the president as the prime minister. The president plays a constitutional role in appointing the prime minister and other ministers based on the political party or coalition's strength in the lower house of the Indian Parliament.

S9. Ans.(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Sol. The first president of India was Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He served as the President of India from January 26, 1950, to May 13, 1962. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was a freedom fighter and one of the prominent leaders of the Indian independence movement. He played a significant role in the Constituent Assembly of India and was elected as the first President after India became a republic on January 26, 1950.

S10. Ans.(d) The elected members of the Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories of India
Sol. The President of India is not elected by the people of India directly. Instead, the President is elected by an Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and Union Territories of India. The value of each vote cast by the members of the Electoral College is determined based on a formula, and the candidate who secures the required number of votes becomes the President of India.

S11. Ans.(c) Article 352

Sol. The Constitution of India empowers the President of India to proclaim National Emergency under Article 352. This article deals with the emergency provisions in the Constitution. In case the President is satisfied that a grave situation has arisen where the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, the President can declare a National Emergency. It allows the central government to take extraordinary measures to deal with the crisis effectively.

S12. Ans.(b) 545

Sol. The total membership of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) prior to the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir was 545. The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament of India, and the number of members is fixed by the Constitution. Out of the 545 members, 543 members represent the states and union territories of India, and the remaining two members are nominated by the President to represent the Anglo-Indian community. However, after the reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir into two separate union territories (Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh) in 2019, the total membership remained the same, but the representation of Jammu and Kashmir was adjusted accordingly.

As of my last update in September 2021, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha was:

S13. Ans.(d) Om Birla

Sol. Om Birla is an Indian politician and a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He has been serving as the Speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha since June 19, 2019. However, please note that the position of the Speaker may change due to elections or other developments, and it is essential to verify the current officeholder through a reliable and up-to-date source.

S14. Ans.(a) The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992

Sol. The Panchayat Raj System in India was constitutionalized by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992. This amendment introduced several provisions related to the Panchayati Raj institutions in Part IX of the Indian Constitution. It provided a constitutional framework for establishing Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, intermediate (block), and district levels to ensure decentralization of power and greater participation of local communities in the decision-making process. The amendment aimed to promote grassroots democracy and empower local governments to address local issues effectively.

S15. Ans.(c) Judicial Review

Sol. The power of the Supreme Court of India to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders is known as the power of Judicial Review. Judicial Review is an essential aspect of the Indian Constitution, and it allows the judiciary to review and strike down any law or executive action that is found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. Through Judicial Review, the Supreme Court ensures that the actions of the government, including laws passed by the legislature and decisions made by the executive, adhere to the constitutional principles and do not violate the fundamental rights of citizens. This power is crucial in upholding the rule of law and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution in India.

S16. Ans.(b) Chief Justice PN. Bhagawati

Sol. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Supreme Court of India commenced during the tenure of Chief Justice PN. Bhagawati. He is widely regarded as the pioneer of the concept of PIL in India. Under his tenure from 1985 to 1986, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of locus standi (the right to bring a legal action) and allowed public interest groups and individuals to file cases directly in the court for the protection of fundamental rights and public interest. This groundbreaking development opened up new avenues for citizens to seek justice and ensure accountability in governance.

S17. Ans.(b) Article 370
Sol. The Constitution of India provided special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir through Article 370. This article granted significant autonomy to the state in various matters, such as its own constitution, flag, and autonomy over internal affairs, except defense, communications, and foreign affairs, which remained under the jurisdiction of the Indian government. However, in August 2019, the Indian government abrogated Article 370, effectively revoking the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, and reorganizing the state into two separate union territories - Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

S18. Ans.(b)
Sol. Justices S. A. Bobde

S19. Ans.(c) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
Sol. Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), which defined 'Adultery' as a crime, was struck down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India during the Chief Justiceship of Justice D.Y. Chandrachud. The landmark judgment was delivered by the Supreme Court on September 27, 2018. The court held that the provision violated the right to equality guaranteed under the Indian Constitution as it treated women as the property of their husbands and discriminated against them. The court's decision decriminalized adultery and upheld the right to individual autonomy and personal choices in intimate relationships

S20. Ans.(a) Both the Houses of the Parliament.
Sol. The Council of Ministers of the Government of India can be removed from office by a vote of No confidence passed by both the Houses of Parliament. In the parliamentary system, the Council of Ministers (also known as the Cabinet) is collectively responsible to the Parliament, especially to the Lok Sabha (House of the People). If a motion of No confidence is passed against the government in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), it signifies the loss of confidence in the government's ability to govern effectively. However, for the government to be removed from office, the motion of No confidence must be passed by a majority of the total membership of the House in which it is introduced.

S21. Ans.(d) The Planning Commission
Sol. The present NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) has replaced the Planning Commission of India. The Planning Commission was a government agency responsible for formulating five-year plans and coordinating development programs in the country. It was established in 1950 and functioned as a top-down planning body.

However, in 2014, the government decided to replace the Planning Commission with a new institution that would have a different approach to development and governance. NITI Aayog was formed on January 1, 2015, to serve as a think tank and policy advisory body. It aims to foster cooperative federalism, promote innovation, and provide strategic direction to various sectors of the economy. Unlike the Planning Commission, NITI Aayog does not have the authority to allocate funds or implement schemes directly but plays a critical role in policy formulation and coordination between the central and state governments.

S22. Ans.(c) President's rule
Sol. Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, the President is empowered to proclaim President's rule in a State. President's rule is a type of emergency where the President takes over the administration of a State if the constitutional machinery in that State has failed. It is also referred to as State Emergency or Constitutional Emergency. In such a situation, the State government is temporarily dissolved, and the Governor, as the President's representative, assumes the powers and functions of the State government. The President's rule can be imposed when there is a breakdown of governance, failure of the constitutional

machinery, or in case of a situation where the State government cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The imposition of President's rule is a significant step and is subject to parliamentary approval.

S23. Ans.(d)
Sol. Sri L. C. Patnaik

S24. Ans.(c) Mr. Ram Nath Kovind
Sol. Ram Nath Kovind has been serving as the President of India since July 25, 2017. However, please note that the position of the President is subject to change due to the completion of the term, retirements, and new appointments. To get the most current information, I recommend checking a reliable and up-to-date news source or the official website of the President of India.

S25. Ans.(c) Rakesh Sinha
Sol. Rakesh Sinha, the Director of the India Policy Foundation, was nominated as a Member of the Rajya Sabha by the President of India in July 2018. The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament of India, and some of its members are nominated by the President for their distinguished contribution in various fields, including arts, literature, science, and social services. Rakesh Sinha is known for his work in the field of policy research and social activism.

S26. Ans.(a) Justice Adarsh Kumar Goe
Sol. Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel served as the Chairperson of the NGT. He is a former judge of the Supreme Court of India and was appointed as the Chairperson of the NGT in July 2018. However, please note that the position of the Chairperson is subject to change due to retirements and new appointments. To get the most current information, I recommend checking a reliable and up-to-date news source or the official website of the National Green Tribunal of India.

S27. Ans.(d) Telangana
Sol. Telangana is the 29th state of the Indian Federation and was last formed on June 2, 2014. It was carved out from the state of Andhra Pradesh to become an independent state. Hyderabad is the common capital of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh for a period of time, and later, Amaravati was designated as the capital of Andhra Pradesh, while Hyderabad remained the capital of Telangana.

S28. Ans.(c) Gujarat
Sol. The Gir Forest National Park, also known as Sasan Gir, is located in the state of Gujarat, India. It is a famous wildlife sanctuary and the last abode of the Asiatic lions in the wild. The park is renowned for its successful conservation efforts to protect the endangered Asiatic lions and is a popular destination for wildlife enthusiasts and tourists.

S29. Ans.(c) Gujarat
Sol. The Great Rann of Kutch, a large salt marsh desert, is situated in the state of Gujarat, India. It is a seasonal salt marsh located in the Thar Desert region and is known for its white salt crust that forms after the monsoon season. The Rann of Kutch is a unique and mesmerizing landscape and attracts many tourists, especially during the Rann Utsav, a cultural festival held in the region.

S30. Ans.(b) Bhitar Kanika National Park

Sol. Bhitar Kanika National Park, located in the state of Odisha, India, is the largest habitat of the endangered Estuarine Crocodiles. This national park is known for its mangrove forests and rich biodiversity, including the estuarine crocodile population. The park's unique ecosystem provides a conducive habitat for these crocodiles to thrive and breed, making it a crucial conservation area for their survival.

S31. Ans.(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport

Sol. The international airport in New Delhi, India, is known as the Indira Gandhi International Airport. It is named after the former Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The airport is one of the busiest and most significant aviation hubs in the country and serves as the primary gateway to the capital city of New Delhi.

S32. Ans.(c) NH-5

Sol. The National Highway that runs from the Eastern Coast to the Western Coast of India is numbered as NH-5. It is one of the longest national highways in India, stretching from Chennai in Tamil Nadu (Eastern Coast) to Kolkata in West Bengal and further up to the India-Bangladesh border at Petrapole. From there, it continues into Bangladesh as Asian Highway .

S33. Ans.(c) Gomati

Sol. The city of Lucknow is situated on the bank of the River Gomati. Gomati is a tributary of the Ganges (Ganga) river and flows through the city of Lucknow in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The Gomati River adds to the beauty and historical significance of the city.

S34. Ans.(d) Gujarat

Sol. The Sardar Sarovar Project on the River Narmada is situated in the Indian state of Gujarat. It is a significant multipurpose project that includes a large dam and a reservoir named Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River. The project is designed to provide irrigation water, drinking water, and hydroelectric power to the region and is one of the largest river development schemes in India.

S35. Ans.(b) Krishna

Sol. The Vrindavan Garden, also known as the Brindavan Gardens, is situated on the bank of the River Krishna. It is a famous garden located near the Krishnarajasagara Dam in the Mandya district of Karnataka, India. The garden is a popular tourist attraction and is known for its musical fountain show, beautiful terraces, and well-maintained flowerbeds. It attracts visitors from all over the country who come to enjoy the scenic beauty and the musical fountain display during the evening hours.

S36. Ans.(d) Sikkim

Sol. The mountain peak Kanchenjunga is situated in the Indian state of Sikkim. It is the third-highest mountain in the world, with an elevation of 8,586 meters (28,169 feet). Kanchenjunga is a part of the Eastern Himalayas and lies on the border between Nepal and Sikkim. It is a prominent and revered peak in the region, attracting mountaineers and trekkers from around the world.

S37. Ans.(b) Nepal

Sol. Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, is situated in the country of Nepal. It is a part of the Himalayas and lies on the border between Nepal and China (Tibet Autonomous Region). The mountain is known as "Sagarmatha" in Nepal and "Chomolungma" in Tibet. Climbers and trekkers from around the world visit Nepal to attempt to summit this iconic peak and to explore the surrounding Himalayan region.

S38. Ans.(b) Bangladesh

Sol. The Indian state of Meghalaya touches the border of Bangladesh. Meghalaya is a northeastern state of India and shares a border with Bangladesh to its south and southeast. The international border between Meghalaya and Bangladesh spans approximately 443 kilometers (275 miles) and is defined by the natural boundary formed by various rivers, including the Dawki and the Khasi Hills.

S39. Ans.(c) Arabian Sea

Sol. The Indian union territory of Lakshadweep is situated in the Arabian Sea. It is a group of islands located off the southwestern coast of India, near the state of Kerala. Lakshadweep is known for its pristine beaches, coral reefs, and rich marine biodiversity. The islands are a popular tourist destination, attracting travelers with their natural beauty and opportunities for water sports and eco-tourism.

S40. Ans.(c) Tamil Nadu

Sol. The Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station is situated in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is a nuclear power plant located on the southeastern coast of India, near the town of Kalpakkam in the Chengalpattu district of Tamil Nadu. The plant is operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) and plays a significant role in providing nuclear-generated electricity to the southern region of India.

S41. Ans.(d) Bengaluru

Sol. The headquarters of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is situated in the city of Bengaluru, Karnataka, India. Bengaluru is often referred to as the "Space City of India" due to its significant role in the country's space research and satellite launching missions. ISRO is India's national space agency and is responsible for planning and executing space missions, satellite launches, and other space-related activities.

S42. Ans.(c) Trombay

Sol. The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) of India is situated in Trombay, Mumbai, Maharashtra. It is one of India's premier nuclear research facilities and is dedicated to various aspects of nuclear science and technology, including nuclear research, reactor design, and development of nuclear weapons. The center is named after Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, the renowned Indian nuclear physicist and one of the key figures in India's nuclear program.

S43. Ans.(d) Aryabhatta

Sol. The first Indian satellite launched into space in April 1975 was named Aryabhatta. It was an experimental satellite built by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and was launched from the Soviet Union using a Kosmos-3M launch vehicle. Aryabhatta was India's first step in space research and technology and was named after the ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer, Aryabhata. The successful launch of Aryabhatta marked India's entry into the field of space exploration.

S44. Ans.(a) Krishna Sobti

Sol. The prestigious Jnanpith Award for excellence in Indian Literature for the year 2017 was awarded to Krishna Sobti. She was a renowned Hindi-language writer and novelist known for her significant contributions to Indian literature. Krishna Sobti's works often explored themes related to gender, sexuality, and social issues. She was one of the leading figures in contemporary Hindi literature and received several other literary awards for her exceptional writings.

S45. Ans.(c) Indian cinema

Sol. The 'Dadasaheb Phalke Award' is awarded by the Government of India for lifetime contribution to Indian cinema. It is the highest honor given in the field of Indian cinema and is named after Dadasaheb Phalke, who is considered the father of Indian cinema. The award recognizes individuals who have made outstanding contributions to the growth and development of Indian cinema through their work as actors, directors, producers, technicians, and other significant roles in the industry.

S46. Ans.(b) Madan Mohan Malaviya

Sol. The first awardee of the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, was Madan Mohan Malaviya. He received the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 2015. Madan Mohan Malaviya was a prominent Indian educationist, lawyer, and politician who played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement and contributed significantly to the field of education in the country. He was one of the founding members of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) and served as its Vice-Chancellor. The Government of India conferred the Bharat Ratna on him in recognition of his immense contributions to the nation.

S47. Ans.(d) Sports Coaching

Sol. The Dronacharya Award is awarded by the Government of India for excellence in sports coaching. It is named after Dronacharya, the legendary teacher of archery in the Indian epic, Mahabharata. The award recognizes outstanding contributions and achievements of coaches in various sports disciplines and their role in producing successful athletes. It is one of the highest honors for sports coaches in India and is presented annually by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

S48. Ans.(c) Cricket

Sol. The term 'Googly' is used in the game of cricket. It is a type of delivery bowled by a spin bowler, particularly a leg-spinner. A googly is also known as a wrong'un or a leg-break googly. When a leg-spinner bowls a googly, the ball spins in the opposite direction of a regular leg-break, confusing the batsman. It is a deceptive delivery designed to surprise the batsman and make it challenging to judge the direction of the ball.

S49. Ans.(d) Jakarta

Sol. The venue of the Asian Games 2018 was Jakarta, Indonesia. The 18th Asian Games, also known as Jakarta-Palembang 2018, were held from August 18 to September 2, 2018. In addition to Jakarta, some events of the games also took place in Palembang, which is another city in Indonesia. The Asian Games is a multi-sport event held every four years, with athletes from various Asian countries participating in different sports competitions.

S50. Ans.(a) France

Sol. The winner of the FIFA World Cup 2018 was France. The tournament took place in Russia from June 14 to July 15, 2018. France defeated Croatia 4-2 in the final match held at Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow to win their second FIFA World Cup title. Their first World Cup victory came in 1998 when they hosted the tournament.

S51. Ans.(c) 15 Gold Medals, 24 Silver Medals, and 30 Bronze Medals

Sol. In the 2018 Asian Games held in Jakarta and Palembang, Indonesia, India won a total of 15 Gold Medals, 24 Silver Medals, and 30 Bronze Medals. The Indian athletes performed admirably in various sports disciplines and achieved their best-ever medal tally in Asian Games history, finishing in the eighth position in the overall medal table.

S52. Ans.(d) Hockey

Sol. The National Sport of India is Hockey. Hockey has a special place in the history and culture of India. The Indian men's hockey team has a remarkable legacy, having won multiple Olympic gold medals in the past, including the historic gold at the 1948 London Olympics, which marked India's first Olympic gold medal as an independent nation. Hockey continues to be popular and widely played in India, and the sport has produced many legendary players who have made significant contributions to the game's growth and popularity in the country.

S53. Ans.(d) Tokyo

Sol. The Olympic Games 2020, also known as the 2020 Summer Olympics, are scheduled to be held in Tokyo, Japan. The games were originally planned to take place from July 24 to August 9, 2020, but were postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The revised dates for the Tokyo Olympics are July 23 to August 8, 2021. The event will see athletes from around the world competing in various sports and disciplines.

S54. Ans.(c) New York of USA

Sol. The Statue of Liberty is situated in the city of New York, United States. It is one of the most iconic landmarks in the world and a symbol of freedom and democracy. The statue was a gift from France to the United States and was dedicated on October 28, 1886. It stands on Liberty Island in New York Harbor and is a popular tourist attraction, drawing millions of visitors from around the globe each year.

S55. Ans.(b) Paris of France

Sol. The Eiffel Tower is situated in the city of Paris, France. It is one of the most famous landmarks in the world and an iconic symbol of France. The tower was designed by Gustave Eiffel and was completed in 1889. It stands at a height of 324 meters (1,063 feet) and was the tallest man-made structure in the world until the completion of the Chrysler Building in New York in 1930. The Eiffel Tower attracts millions of visitors each year and is a popular tourist destination in Paris.

S56. Ans.(b) Grand Coulee dam of USA

Sol. The longest dam in the world is the Grand Coulee Dam, located in the state of Washington, USA. It is a concrete gravity dam on the Columbia River and stretches approximately 1.6 kilometers (1 mile) in length. The Grand Coulee Dam is a major hydroelectric power producer and irrigation system, providing water for agricultural purposes in the region. It is also a significant tourist attraction and a testament to engineering marvels in the United States.

S57. Ans.(b) Washington D.C

Sol. The capital of the United States of America is Washington D.C (District of Columbia). It is a federal district and not part of any state. Washington D.C serves as the political and administrative center of the United States, housing the White House (residence of the President), the U.S. Capitol (where the U.S. Congress convenes), and many government agencies and institutions.

S58. Ans.(c) Yen

Sol. The currency of Japan is Yen. The symbol for the Japanese Yen is "¥" and the currency code is "JPY". Yen is the official currency of Japan and is widely used for all transactions within the country. It is also one of the most traded currencies in the foreign exchange market.

S59. Ans.(c) Germany

Sol. Bundestag is the name of the legislature of Germany. It is the lower house of the German parliament (Bundestag means "Federal Diet" or "Federal Assembly"). The Bundestag is responsible for passing laws, representing the people of Germany, and overseeing the work of the government. It is one of the two chambers of the German parliament, with the other being the Bundesrat (Federal Council), which represents the states (Bundesländer) of Germany.

S60. Ans.(c) Republic of Russia

Sol. Pravda (also spelled Pravda) is a major newspaper of the Republic of Russia. It was historically the official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and served as one of the leading publications during the Soviet era. Pravda continues to be a prominent newspaper in Russia and covers a wide range of topics, including politics, economy, culture, and international news.

S61. Ans.(d) The oncologist

Sol. The doctor who treats the disease of cancer is called an oncologist. Oncology is the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of cancer. Oncologists are specialized medical professionals who focus on the management of cancer and work closely with other healthcare providers to provide comprehensive care to cancer patients.

S62. Ans.(b) Jupiter

Sol. The largest planet in our solar system is Jupiter. It is a gas giant and has a diameter of approximately 139,822 kilometers (86,881 miles), making it the largest planet in terms of both size and mass. Jupiter is composed mostly of hydrogen and helium and has a strong magnetic field. It is known for its prominent and colorful bands of clouds, as well as its Great Red Spot, a massive storm that has been raging for centuries.

S63. Ans.(b) Lactometer

Sol. The purity of milk is measured by the instrument known as a lactometer. A lactometer is a device used to determine the density or specific gravity of milk, which is an indicator of its purity. It helps in identifying the presence of added water or other adulterants in milk, as these substances can affect the density of the milk. By measuring the density, the lactometer can provide an estimate of the milk's quality and purity.

S64. Ans.(d) Charles Babbage

Sol. The inventor of the computer was Charles Babbage. He was an English mathematician, philosopher, and mechanical engineer who is often credited with originating the concept of a programmable digital computer. Babbage designed and conceptualized several mechanical computing devices, including the Analytical Engine, which is considered to be the first general-purpose computer. Although Babbage's machines were not built during his lifetime, his work laid the foundation for modern computing and his ideas greatly influenced the development of computers in the later years.

S65. Ans.(d) Earthquakes

Sol. Seismology is the science that studies earthquakes and seismic waves. It is a branch of geophysics that deals with the behavior and characteristics of earthquakes, their causes, and their effects on the Earth's crust. Seismologists use instruments called seismometers to detect and record seismic waves generated by earthquakes, helping them understand the distribution of earthquakes, tectonic movements, and the structure of the Earth's interior.

S66. Ans.(a) 120/80 mm Hg

Sol. The normal systolic and diastolic blood pressure of an adult human being is typically around 120/80 mm Hg. "mm Hg" stands for millimeters of mercury, which is the unit used to measure blood pressure. The first number (120) represents the systolic pressure, which is the pressure in the arteries when the heart contracts and pumps blood. The second number (80) represents the diastolic pressure, which is the pressure in the arteries when the heart is at rest between beats. These values can vary slightly depending on the individual and other factors, but a blood pressure reading of 120/80 mm Hg is considered within the normal range for most healthy adults.

S67. Ans.(b) Heart

Sol. Angioplasty is a method of treatment for diseases of the heart, specifically for coronary artery disease. In coronary artery disease, the blood vessels that supply oxygen-rich blood to the heart muscle become narrowed or blocked due to the buildup of fatty deposits (plaque) on the artery walls. Angioplasty is a medical procedure used to open up narrowed or blocked coronary arteries.

During the angioplasty procedure, a thin tube with a balloon at its tip (catheter) is inserted into the blocked artery. Once the catheter is in place, the balloon is inflated to widen the artery, restoring blood flow to the heart muscle. In some cases, a stent (a small mesh tube) may be placed in the artery to keep it open.

Angioplasty is a common and effective treatment for improving blood flow to the heart and relieving symptoms of chest pain (angina) in patients with coronary artery disease.

S68. Ans.(d) 206 pieces of bones

Sol. The skeletal system of an adult human being comprises 206 pieces of bones. These bones form the framework of the human body, providing structure, support, and protection to various organs and tissues. The adult human skeleton consists of two main divisions: the axial skeleton, which includes the bones of the skull, spine (vertebral column), ribs, and sternum; and the appendicular skeleton, which includes the bones of the limbs (arms and legs) and the girdles (shoulder and hip). The number of bones in the human body can vary slightly from person to person due to the presence of some additional small accessory bones or variations in certain bones among individuals.

S69. Ans.(c) Bodh Gaya

Sol. Gautama Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, received enlightenment (nirvana) under the Bodhi Tree at Bodh Gaya, located in present-day Bihar, India. This event is known as the "Bodhi Enlightenment" or "Bodhi Awakening." It is a significant moment in Buddhist history and is celebrated as Bodhi Day or Buddha Purnima by Buddhists around the world. Bodh Gaya remains an important pilgrimage site for Buddhists, attracting followers and visitors seeking spiritual enlightenment and inspiration.

S70. Ans.(d) Muhammad Ghori

Sol. The Muslim rule in medieval India commenced with the establishment of the Sultanate of Delhi by Muhammad Ghori. He was a Turkish ruler from the Ghurid dynasty who invaded and conquered parts of northern India. In 1192, Muhammad Ghori defeated the Chauhan king Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain, which marked the beginning of Muslim rule in Delhi and established the Delhi Sultanate. After his victory, Muhammad Ghori appointed Qutbuddin Aibak as his viceroy, who later became the first Sultan of Delhi after Ghori's death. The Delhi Sultanate ruled over much of northern India for several centuries, until the rise of the Mughal Empire.

S71. Ans.(c) Akbar

Sol. The new religion of humanism known as Din-e-Ilahi was proclaimed by the Mughal Emperor Akbar. Akbar was the third emperor of the Mughal dynasty, and he ruled over a large part of the Indian subcontinent from 1556 to 1605. Din-e-Ilahi was a syncretic religion that attempted to blend elements of various faiths, including Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism, into a single faith. Akbar sought to promote religious tolerance and understanding among his diverse subjects, and Din-e-Ilahi was one of his attempts to create a sense of unity and harmony in his empire. However, the religion did not gain widespread acceptance and did not survive after Akbar's reign.

S72. Ans.(b) Bahadur Shah Jafar

Sol. Bahadur Shah Jafar, also known as Bahadur Shah II, was the last Mughal Emperor of India. He reigned from 1837 to 1857. His reign came to an end during the Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the Sepoy Mutiny or the First War of Indian Independence. After the rebellion was suppressed, Bahadur Shah Jafar was deposed and exiled to Rangoon (modern-day Yangon) in Burma (now Myanmar), where he died in 1862.

S73. Ans.(c) Lord Robert Clive

Sol. Lord Robert Clive, also known as Clive of India, is considered one of the key figures in establishing British rule in India. He was a British East India Company officer and military leader who played a significant role in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. This battle marked a turning point in the history of British India and laid the foundation for British dominance in the Indian subcontinent. As a result of the victory at Plassey, the British East India Company gained control over large parts of India, leading to the eventual establishment of British rule in the region.

S74. Ans.(c) Lord Mountbatten

Sol. Lord Louis Mountbatten, also known as Lord Mountbatten of Burma, was the last Viceroy of British India. He held the office from 1947 until India gained independence on August 15, 1947. After India's independence, he continued as the first Governor-General of independent India until June 1948, when the country became a republic. Lord Mountbatten played a crucial role in the partition of India and the creation of two independent nations - India and Pakistan.

S75. Ans.(c) A.O. Hume

Sol. The founder of the Indian National Congress (INC) was Allan Octavian Hume, commonly known as A.O. Hume. He was a British civil servant and ornithologist who played a significant role in the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. The INC was established with the aim of promoting political cooperation among Indians and seeking constitutional reforms from the British government. Although A.O. Hume was not an Indian himself, he worked closely with Indian leaders and played a crucial role in the early stages of the Indian independence movement.

S76. Ans.(d) 8th August, 1942

Sol. The 'Quit India Movement' against British rule in India was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on 8th August 1942. It was a significant civil disobedience movement that aimed to demand an immediate end to British colonial rule in India. The movement called for nonviolent resistance and mass protests, but it was met with severe repression and arrests by the British authorities. Despite the challenges, the Quit India Movement played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence and further intensified the demand for freedom from British rule.

S77. Ans.(c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Sol. The unification of independent India through the accession of princely states was mainly the result of the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who was India's first Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs. He played a crucial role in convincing the princely states to join the newly independent India after India gained independence in 1947.

During the partition of British India, more than 500 princely states had the option to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent. Sardar Patel, along with other leaders, worked to persuade these states to accede to India. His diplomacy, negotiations, and determination were instrumental in convincing most of the princely states to integrate into India, thus creating a united and independent nation. This process of integrating the princely states continued until 1949 when the last state, Hyderabad, was merged with India.

S78. Ans.(c) 25th June 1977

Sol. The National Emergency in India, on the ground of internal disturbances, was proclaimed on 25th June 1975. It was declared by then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who was in power at the time. The emergency lasted until 21st March 1977, making it one of the darkest periods in Indian democracy.

During the emergency, civil liberties were suspended, political opponents were arrested, and media censorship was imposed. It was a period of authoritarian rule and marked a significant challenge to India's democratic principles. The emergency was lifted after the 1977 general elections, and Indira Gandhi's party was defeated in a landslide, leading to the formation of a new government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

S79. Ans.(b) The Political System

Sol. The book "Arthashastra" was written by the ancient Indian scholar Chanakya, also known as Kautilya or Vishnugupta. It is a treatise on statecraft, politics, and governance. The book covers a wide range of topics related to the political system, including principles of governance, statecraft, economics, military strategy, and diplomacy. It is one of the most important and comprehensive works on politics and administration in ancient India.

S80. Ans.(b) Pranab Mukherjee

Sol. "The Coalition Years: 1996-2012" is a book authored by Pranab Mukherjee, who was a prominent Indian politician and served as the President of India from 2012 to 2017. The book provides insights into the political developments and coalition politics in India during the period 1996 to 2012 when Pranab Mukherjee was an active participant in Indian politics, holding various important positions in the government and the Indian National Congress party.

S81. Ans.(d) A P J Abdul Kalam

Sol. The author of the book "Wings of Fire" is A P J Abdul Kalam. It is an autobiography of Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, who was a renowned Indian scientist and served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. In "Wings of Fire," Dr. Kalam shares his life journey, from his early days and struggles in a small village to becoming one of India's most respected scientists and eventually becoming the President of the country. The book is an inspiring tale of determination, hard work, and dedication to serving the nation.

S82. Ans.(b) 8th March
Sol. International Women's Day is celebrated on the 8th of March each year. It is a global day that commemorates the social, economic, cultural, and political achievements of women and also highlights the ongoing efforts for gender equality and women's rights. The day is observed with various events, programs, and initiatives worldwide to raise awareness about the challenges faced by women and to celebrate their contributions to society.

S83. Ans.(a)
Sol. Surya Narayan Patro

S84. Ans.(b)
Sol. Prof. Ganesh Lal

S85. Ans.(b) Biswanath Das
Sol. In the post-independence period, Biswanath Das was the First Chief Minister of the state of Odisha. He served as the Chief Minister from 1948 to 1950. Biswanath Das was an important political leader and played a significant role in the early years of the state's formation and administration after India gained independence.

S86. Ans.(b)
Sol. Justice Kaipesh satyendra Jhaveri

S87. Ans.(a)
Sol. Jugal Kishore Mohapatra

S88. Ans.(d) Gopabandhu Das
Sol. The founder of the Odia daily newspaper "The Samaj" is Gopabandhu Das. He was a prominent freedom fighter, social reformer, and writer from Odisha, India. Gopabandhu Das played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement and worked tirelessly for social upliftment and education in the region. "The Samaj" newspaper, founded by him in 1919, became a significant platform for spreading awareness about social issues and promoting the idea of nationalism among the people of Odisha.

S89. Ans.(a) Talcher
Sol. The headquarters of Mahanadi Coal Limited (MCL) is situated in Talcher, Odisha. MCL is a subsidiary of Coal India Limited and is responsible for coal mining operations in the Mahanadi Coalfields area of Odisha. Talcher is a major coal mining region in the state, and MCL plays a crucial role in coal production and supply from this area.

S90. Ans.(a) Sambalpur Town
Sol. The headquarters of the internationally famous 'Sambalpuri Vastralaya Handloom Cooperative' is situated in Sambalpur Town, Odisha. Sambalpuri handloom textiles are renowned for their intricate designs and vibrant colors, and the cooperative plays a significant role in promoting and preserving this traditional art form. Sambalpuri sarees and fabrics are highly sought after and appreciated both within India and internationally for their unique craftsmanship.

S91. Ans.(b) Vedabahal
Sol. The MiG engine factory of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) is situated at Vedabahal in Odisha. HAL is a premier aerospace and defense company in India, and the Vedabahal facility is one of its key locations involved in the manufacturing and overhaul of aircraft engines, including engines for MiG fighter jets.

S92. Ans.(a) Badmal
Sol. In Odisha, a unit of the Indian Ordnance Factory is situated at Badmal. Indian Ordnance Factories (IOF) is a conglomerate of defense production units under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Badmal unit is involved in the production and supply of various defense-related equipment and components.

S93. Ans.(d) Bhubaneswar
Sol. The headquarters of the East Coast Railway Zone of India is situated in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of the state of Odisha. The East Coast Railway Zone is one of the 18 railway zones in India and is responsible for managing and operating the railway network in the eastern coastal region of the country.

S94. Ans.(c) Gangadhar Meher
Sol. The author of the Odia poetic creation "Tapaswini" is Gangadhar Meher. He was a renowned poet from Odisha and one of the most celebrated figures in Odia literature. "Tapaswini" is one of his most famous works and is considered a classic in Odia literature. The poem reflects deep philosophical and spiritual themes and is widely appreciated for its literary excellence.

S95. Ans.(c) 193
Sol. As of my last update in September 2021, the total number of member states of the United Nations is 193. Please note that the number of member states can change over time as new countries gain independence or join the United Nations. For the most current information, it is always best to verify with an up-to-date and reliable source.

S96. Ans.(c) The Hague
Sol. The headquarters of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is situated in The Hague, Netherlands. The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and is responsible for settling legal disputes between countries. It is one of the six main organs of the United Nations and is often referred to as the "World Court." The Hague is also home to several other international organizations and courts.

S97. Ans.(d) 21st June
Sol. The International Day of Yoga is celebrated on 21st June every year. This day was designated by the United Nations General Assembly in 2014 following a proposal by India's Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, to promote yoga and its many health benefits worldwide. The day aims to raise awareness about the physical, mental, and spiritual benefits of practicing yoga and to encourage people of all ages and backgrounds to incorporate yoga into their daily lives.

S98. Ans.(b) 10th December
Sol. The International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 10th December every year. It commemorates the day when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. The UDHR is a milestone document that proclaims the inalienable rights to which every human being is entitled, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, language, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. On this day, various events and activities are held around the world to promote and raise awareness about human rights and the need to protect and uphold them for everyone.

S99. Ans.(c) Rabindranath Tagore

Sol. Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian citizen to be awarded the Nobel Prize. He received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his collection of poems titled "Gitanjali." Tagore's poetry, which was originally written in Bengali, gained international recognition and admiration for its profound and lyrical expressions. He was a prominent poet, writer, philosopher, and social reformer, and his contributions to literature and the arts continue to be celebrated globally.

S100. Ans.(c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Sol. The author of the book "Hind Swaraj" is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as Mahatma Gandhi. "Hind Swaraj" is a book written in 1909, where Gandhi outlines his views on self-rule, non-violence, and his critique of modern civilization. The book presents Gandhi's philosophy of Swaraj (self-rule) and his vision for a decentralized and self-sufficient India. It remains an important work that reflects Gandhi's ideology and his approach to social, political, and economic issues.

Paper – III (Mathematics)

S1. Ans.(c) $\frac{1}{4}$

Sol. $\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

S2. Ans.(a) $5a - 3b = 1$

Sol. $\frac{a}{b} - \frac{b}{5} = \frac{1}{15}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{5a - 3b}{15} = \frac{1}{15}$

$\Rightarrow 5a - 3b = \frac{1}{15} \times 15 = 1$

$\Rightarrow 5a - 3b = 1$

S3. Ans.(c) 7/1250

Sol. $0.0056 = \frac{56}{10000} = \frac{7}{1250}$

S4. Ans.(d) $\frac{7}{12} < \frac{5}{8} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{13}{16}$

Sol. A/Q L.C.M of(8, 12,4,16) = 48

$\frac{5\times6}{8\times6} = \frac{30}{48}$ $\frac{7\times4}{12\times4} = \frac{28}{48}$ $\frac{3\times12}{4\times12} = \frac{36}{48}$ / $\frac{13\times3}{16\times3} = \frac{39}{48}$

In ascending order $\frac{28}{48} < \frac{30}{48} < \frac{36}{48} < \frac{39}{48}$

So the required answer $\frac{7}{12} < \frac{5}{8} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{13}{16}$

S5. Ans.(a) 1371.65295

Sol. $1234.5 + 123.45 + 12.345 + 1.2345 + 0.12345 = 1371.65295$

S6. Ans.(b) 0.0256

Sol. $(0.16)^2 = 0.0256$

S7. Ans.(a) 18min

Sol. $15\% \ of \ 2 \ hour \ is = 120 \times \frac{15}{100} = 18min$

S8. Ans.(c) 0.005
Sol. Half of 1% is written as 0.005%

S9. Ans.(d) 1
Sol. $\frac{28\% \ of \ 450}{45\% \ 0f \ 280} = \frac{126}{126} = 1$

S10. Ans.(b) 15.5
Sol. Avg. 11 to 20 = $\frac{11+12+13+14+15+16+17+18+19+20}{10} = \frac{155}{10} = 15.5$

S11. Ans.(d) 49.5
Sol. Avg. of 1ˢᵗ 10 +ve integer = $\frac{1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10}{10} = 5.5$
 Then Avg . of 1ˢᵗ 10 +ve integer $\times 9$
$= 5.5 \ \times 9 = 49.5$

S12. Ans.(b) 2x = y + z
Sol. The avg. of 6 number is X
Their sum = 6x
Avg. of three of these is y .
Sum = 3y
Avg. of remaining three is Z.
Sum = 3z
A/Q $6x = 3y + 3z$
$\Rightarrow 2x = y + z$

S13. Ans.(c) 12.9
Sol. Avg. of 10 prime number = $\frac{2+3+5+7+11=13+17+19+23+29}{10} = \frac{129}{10} = 12.9$

S14. Ans.(a) Same as
Sol. At annual rate of interest, for one year, compound interest is Same as the simple interest.

S15. Ans.(b) 32.25%
Sol. At the annual rate of 15%, interest for two years is 32.25% of the initial deposit.

S16. Ans.(d) 4 years
Sol. A/Q r = 19% P =P A= 2p
$p \times \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$
$\Rightarrow p \times \left(1 + \frac{11.9}{100}\right)^t$
$\Rightarrow \frac{2p}{p} = (1.19)^t$
$(1.19)^t > 2$ t = 4 yr

S17. Ans.(c) $8\ years\ 4\ months$
Sol. Let p = x A = 2x S.I = x
$$S.I = \frac{ptr}{100} = \frac{x \times t \times 12}{100}$$
$$t = \frac{25}{3} yr = 8\ years\ 4\ months$$

S18. Ans.(a) 5^{16}
Sol. $\sqrt{25^{16}} = ((5^2)^{16})^{1/2} = (5^2)^8 = 5^{16}$

S19. Ans.(d) 2 or 5
Sol. if the denominator of rational number contains no prime number contains no prime factors Other than 2 or 5 or both
Then this rational number can be expressed as terminating decimal .

S20. Ans.(c) can be any real number.
Sol. $\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{2} \geq \sqrt{x + \frac{1}{x}} = 1$
$$x + \frac{1}{x} > 2$$
So, can be any real number .

S21. Ans.(a) $ab = 1$
Sol. $\frac{x+1}{x} = a + b$ -------(1) $\frac{x-1}{x} = a - b$ ------(2)
Adding equation (1) and (2) we get
$$x + \frac{1}{x} + x - \frac{1}{x} = a + ba - b$$
$$\Rightarrow 2x = 2a$$
$$\Rightarrow x = a$$
Putting x = a in (1) and (2) we get
$$a + \frac{1}{a} = a + b \text{ and } a - \frac{1}{a} = a - b$$
Multiply the two equation we get
$$\left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)\left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) = (a + b)(a - b)$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} = a^2 - b^2$$
$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{a^2} = -b^2$$
$$\Rightarrow a^2 b^2 = 1$$
$$\Rightarrow ab = 1$$

S22. Ans.(c) Rs.27,000
Sol. A/Q 15Lakh = 8.1 Lakh
$$1 \rightarrow \frac{8.1}{15} = \frac{81}{150}$$
$$50000 \rightarrow \frac{81}{150} \times 50000 = 27000$$

S23. Ans.(d) Rs.500
Sol. Let C.P = 100
S.P = 116
New S.P = 120
Difference S.P = 120 – 116 = 4
4 S.P = 20
1 S.P = 20/4
100 S.P = 500

S24. Ans.(c) 45 : 56
Sol. A/Q $\frac{C.P}{M.P} = \frac{100-10}{100+12} = \frac{90}{112} = \frac{45}{56} = 45 : 56$

S25. Ans.(a) Rs.1,125
Sol. Purchase a coat Rs.630
Two successive discount 30 % & 20%
Let actual price is x
A/Q $x \times \frac{70}{100} \times \frac{4}{5} = 630$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{630 \times 50}{28} = Rs.1125$

S26. Ans.(c) 30%
Sol. Let M.P = 100 Purchase = 90
S.P = 117 Profit = 27
% profit = $\frac{27}{90} \times 100 = 30\%$

S27. Ans.(a) Rs.60,000
Sol. Invest ratio A: B = 3 : 2
Deduction of 10% income tax
B gets Rs. 21600
A/Q 2 unit = 21600
1 unit = 21600/2 = 10800
5 unit = 54000
90% = 54000
1% = 54000/ 90
100% = $\frac{54000}{90} \times 900 = Rs.60000$

S28. Ans.(d) Rs.105
Sol. let 3rd sweets is Rs. X
A/Q $\frac{120 \times 1 + 150 \times 3 + x \times 2}{6} = 130$
$\Rightarrow \frac{120 + 450 + 2x}{6} = 130$
$\Rightarrow 2x = (130 \times 6) - 570$
$\Rightarrow x = \frac{780-570}{2} = \frac{210}{2} = 105$

S29. Ans.(a) Rs.12

Sol. S.P = 400 Discount = 40%

Two successive discount = 30 % and 10%

A/Q A+B+$\frac{AB}{100}$ = $-30 - 10 + \frac{300}{100}$ = -37

Difference = 40 – 37 = 3%

1% of 400 = Rs.4

3% ⟶ $4 \times 3 = Rs. 12$

S30. Ans.(c) 26%

Sol. S.P = 315 profit = 65

C.P = 315 – 65 = 250

% profit = $\frac{65}{250} \times 100$ = 26%

S31. Ans.(d) 90

Sol. $s = \frac{d}{t}$

Speed of A = 60 km/hr

Speed of B = 50 km/hr

A/Q $t = \frac{d}{s} = \frac{165}{110} = \frac{3}{2}$

$d = \frac{3}{2} \times 60 = 90km$

S32. Ans.(a) 30

Sol. 0 , 2 , 6 , 12 , 20 , next sequence is 30 .

S33. Ans.(a) 2 km/hr

Sol. Down speed = 10 km/h

Up speed = 30/5=6 km/h

V = $\frac{Down-Up}{2} = \frac{10-6}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{2km}{h}$

S34. Ans.(c) 84 km/hr

Sol. Speed of the train = x

A/Q $x + 6 = \frac{150}{1000} \times \frac{3600}{6}$

$\Rightarrow x + 6 = 90$

$\Rightarrow x = 84 \ km/h$

S35. Ans.(d) 36

Sol. A/Q $30 \times 42 = 35 \times x$

$\Rightarrow x = \frac{30 \times 42}{35} = 36$

S36. Ans.(a) 40 days

Sol. A/Q $\frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{24} = \frac{8-5}{120} = \frac{3}{120} = \frac{1}{40}$

1 day work of B = $\frac{1}{40}$

B complete the work 40 days

S37. Ans.(c) 6 days

Sol. A/Q $\frac{A \times B}{A+B} = \frac{10 \times 15}{25} = 6 \, days$

S38. Ans.(b) $3 \, min \, 36 \, sec$

Sol. A/Q $\frac{A \times B}{A+B} = \frac{9 \times 6}{15} = 3\frac{3}{5} = 3 \, min \, 36 \, sec$

S39. Ans.(d) 1

Sol. A/Q

$t = \frac{d}{s} = \frac{400}{\frac{20}{3}} = 400 \times \frac{3}{20} = 60 \, sec = 1 min$

S40. Ans.(a) 25.6 km/hr

Sol. A/Q

$s = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{1600}{225} \frac{m}{s} = \frac{1600}{225} \times \frac{18}{5} \frac{km}{h} = 25.6 \frac{km}{h}$

S41. Ans.(c) 70 km/hr

Sol. A/Q

$d = s \times t = 65 \times \frac{56}{60}$

$s = \frac{d}{t} = 65 \times \frac{56}{60} \times \frac{60}{52} = 70 \frac{km}{h}$

S42. Ans.(d) $Rs. \, 496$

Sol. A/Q

A + b = 1240

4a/15 = 2b/5

$= \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{2}$

$= a : b = 3 : 2$

$a + b = 1240$

$\Rightarrow 3 + 2 = 1240$

$\Rightarrow 5 unit = 1240$

$\Rightarrow 1 \, unit = \frac{1240}{5}$

$\Rightarrow 2 \, unit = 248 \times 2 = Rs. \, 496$

S43. Ans.(a) 54

Sol. In a mixture 54 liter

Ratio = 2 : 1

A/Q = 2 +1 = 3 unit = 54 liter

If the ratio is to be made 1 ; 2 than the 54 liter of water to be further added .

S44. Ans.(c) 4 : 5

Sol. A/Q Let 3 rd number = 100

1st number = 120

2nd number = 150

Ratio= 120 : 150 = 4 : 5

S45. Ans.(a) 2 : 3 : 4

Sol. Seats for Science , Commerce and Arts are ratio = 5 : 7 : 8

Seats increased 40% , 50% and 75% respectively .

A/Q $5 \times 140 : 7 \times 150 : 8 \times 175$

$= 2 : 3 : 4$

S46. Ans.(c) 18

Sol. Mean of 1st 13 values is 13. 34

$13 \times 18.34 = 238.42$

Mean of next 13 values is 17.66

$13 \times 17.66 = 229.58$

Sum = 238.42 + 229 .58 = 468

Mean of 26 values $= \frac{468}{26} = 18$

S47. Ans.(a) a = 3 and b = -2

Sol. $3md = mode + 2mean$

Mode = 3 median – 2 mean

A median + b mean

a = 3 , b = -2

S48. Ans.(d) 30

Sol. Mean weight of 60 students = 42 kg

$60 \times 42 = 2520$

The mean weight of boys is 46 kg and girls is 38 kg .

A/Q 46 b + (60 – b) 38 = 2520

$\Rightarrow 46b - 38\,b = 2520 - 2280$

$\Rightarrow 8b = 240$

$\Rightarrow b = \frac{240}{8} = 30$

S49. Ans.(c) 62

Sol. 29 , 32 , 48 , 50 , x , x+2 , 72 , 78 , 84 , 95

$\Rightarrow \frac{x+x+2}{2} = 63$

$\Rightarrow 2x = (63 \times 2) - 2$

$\Rightarrow 2x = 126 - 2 = 124$

$\Rightarrow x = 62$

S50. Ans.(b) $6m^2$

Sol. Area of triangle $= \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = 6m^2$

S51. Ans.(b) Windows 9

Sol. Windows 9 is not an Operating System Developed by Microsoft .

S52. Ans.(d) Windows Xp

Sol. Windows Xp is not a Mobile Operating System.

S53. Ans.(b) Capital letter
Sol. Internally, MS-DOS commands are case-insensitive, meaning it treats both lowercase and uppercase letters as equivalent. However, when you enter commands, you can use either lowercase or uppercase letters, or a combination of both. The system will convert your input to uppercase before processing it internally.

S54. Ans.(a) Blue
Sol. Blue is the code name for Windows 8.1 .

S55. Ans.(c) Both (A) and (B)
Sol. Windows Store and PowerShell service is provided by Windows 8 but not by Windows 7 .

S56. Ans.(b) ISO 9006
Sol. ISO 9006 is not a file system.

S57. Ans.(d) Both (A) and (B)
Sol. Windows 8 does not support the HPFS (High-Performance File System) and REFS (Resilient File System).

S58. Ans.(b) F3
Sol. While working with MS-DOS, F3 key is used to get the previous command used.

S59. Ans.(d) OSX
Sol. "OSX" is not an executable extension of the Windows Operating System. It appears to refer to the operating system used by Apple's Mac computers (macOS), which is not natively executable on Windows systems. The other options (BIN, MSI, and COM) are valid executable extensions in the context of Windows.

S60. Ans.(b) Intemet Explorer
Sol. Intemet Explorer browser cannot be used in Linux Operating System .

S61. Ans.(d)
Sol. Margin that is added to the binding side of page when printing

S62. Ans.(c) Format
Sol. Typeface option will come under format menu .

S63. Ans.(c) 63
Sol. 63 number of columns can be inserted in the MS Word 2010 document.

S64. Ans.(b) 32767
Sol. 32767 maximum number of rows can be inserted in the MS Word 2010 document ?

S65. Ans.(d) All of these
Sol. Borders can be applied to : Cells, Paragraph, Text

S66. Ans.(d) Both (B) and (C)
Sol. To view headers and footers, you must switch to Print layout view, Print preview mode

S67. Ans.(c) Ctrl + Shift ++, Ctrl + =
Sol. 67. Shortcut keys for Superscript - Ctrl + Shift ++
and Subscript - Ctrl + =

S68. Ans.(a) Collect text on the clipboard from multiple locations and paste it all at once
Sol. In Microsoft Word, the "Spike" feature allows you to collect and paste multiple selections of text from different locations into your document all at once. This is useful for gathering content from various sources and then pasting them together in a single location. The other options do not accurately describe the functionality of the "Spike" feature.

S69. Ans.(a) A Red wavy line under the repeated word
Sol. If you type the same word repeatedly in a sentence, A Red wavy line under the repeated word will MS Word respond.

S70. Ans.(d) By pressing Ctrl +]
Sol. By pressing Ctrl +] increase the font size of selected text by one point at a time in MS Word.

S71. Ans.(b) 65
Sol. In Microsoft PowerPoint 2010, the maximum number of columns that can be inserted in a document is 65.

S72. Ans.(c) Transitions
Sol. The special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are called Transitions.

S73. Ans.(a) Outlier View
Sol. "Outlier View" is not a standard view option in Microsoft PowerPoint 2013. The other options (Slide Sorter, Reading View, Inline View) are valid view options in PowerPoint.

S74. Ans.(a) Ctrl + K
Sol. Shortcut Key to add Hyperlink into slide is Ctrl + K

S75. Ans.(c) Draw custom path
Sol. Draw custom path allows you to select line, curve, freeform select or scribble tools.

S76. Ans.(d) MKV
Sol. The video file formats not supported by PowerPoint 2013 is MKV

S77. Ans.(b) RAM
Sol. The audio file formats not supported by PowerPoint 2013 is RAM

S78. Ans.(c) Using Slide master
Sol. Using Slide master to add a logo in the same position on every side automatically.

S79. Ans.(b) POF
Sol. In Microsoft PowerPoint 2010, the file format "POF" is not a supported file format. The other options (XPS, POTX, PS) are supported file formats in PowerPoint 2010.

S80. Ans.(a) Placeholders
Sol. The Objects on the slide that hold text are called Placeholders

S81. Ans.(b) 2010
Sol. Slicer feature is introduced in Excel Version 2010.

S82. Ans.(b) Alt
Sol. Alt is the shortcut key to pop-up the ribbon keytips using Keyboard .

S83. Ans.(c) Finds related records by Vertically Lookup the given information
Sol. The VLOOKUP function in Microsoft Excel is used to search for a value in the first column of a range (usually a table), and then returns a value in the same row from a specified column. It is commonly used to look up and retrieve information from a table based on a given value.

S84. Ans.(d) 1,048,576 rows by 16,384 columns
Sol. Size of Worksheet in Excel 2013 is 1,048,576 rows by 16,384 columns

S85. Ans.(a) 10% to 400%
Sol. Zoom range of Worksheet in Excel 2013 is 10% to 400%

S86. Ans.(d) None of these
Sol. Neither the GAMMA function nor the XOR function was introduced in Excel 2013. As of my knowledge cutoff date in September 2021, Excel 2013 did not introduce these functions. Please verify with more recent sources if there have been any updates since then.

S87. Ans.(d) All of these
Sol. You can activate a cell by pressing: The Tab key, Clicking the cell, An arrow key

S88. Ans.(c) Speed
Sol. Paper Spreadsheets can have all the same advantages as an Electronic Spreadsheet, except Speed.

S89. Ans.(b) Power (5, 4)
Sol. To calculate 5^4, Power (5, 4) formula is correct in MS Excel .

S90. Ans.(a) SUM(B1 : B10)
Sol. To calculate Sum of B1 to B10 cell, the formula is SUM(B1 : B10)

S91. Ans.(c) Relationships
Sol. Relationships is not a database object.

S92. Ans.(b) 14
Sol. The maximum password length for Microsoft Office 2013 documents is 14 characters.

S93. Ans.(b) 32,768 and 32
Sol. 32,768 and 32 is the total number of objects in the dataset and number of characters in an object name.

S94. Ans.(c) 2013
Sol. The custom web app feature was introduced in Microsoft Access 2013.

S95. Ans.(c) Make-Table

Sol. Make-Table queries can create a table .

S96. Ans.(c) MongoDB

Sol. MongoDB is not a data base application .

S97. Ans.(c) OLE

Sol. In Microsoft Access 2013, "OLE" is not a data type. The other options (MEMO, COUNTER, INTEGER) are valid data types in Access.

S98. Ans.(c) 8 Bytes

Sol. The width of a DATE/TIME field in Microsoft Access is 8 bytes.

S99. Ans.(d) F6

Sol. In table design view, F6 key can be used to switch between the field names and properties panels .

S100. Ans.(b) OLE

Sol. In Microsoft Access, multimedia files such as audio, video, and images are typically stored using the OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) data type.