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Test Booklet Series

T. B. Code : ASG – 3/18

B

TEST BOOKLET

RECRUITMENT OF A. S. O.

Sl. No.

(A) ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(B) ODIA LANGUAGE

526902

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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5. This Test Booklet contains 200 items (questions) i.e. Sl. No. 1 to 100 items (questions) for English Language & Sl. No. 101 to 200 items (questions) for Odia Language. Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. (i) All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. May you live happily and long !
In very formal English, what does this express ?
D (A) Desire
(B) Approval
(C) Happiness
(D) Wish
2. Which of the following is more polite as a request ?
(A) Will you lend me your scooter ?
B (B) Would you lend me your scooter, please ?
(C) Can you lend me your scooter, please ?
(D) Shall I take your scooter on loan ?
3. What does the following sentence really mean ?
He has been sleeping for five hours.
C (A) He is sleeping on for hours.
(B) He has lost sense of time.
(C) And he is still sleeping.
(D) And he will not wake up now.
4. _____ do you wish to see ?
_____ wishes to see you ?
(Fill in the blanks)
B (A) Whom, Who
(B) Who, Who
5. Only graduates are eligible _____ this post. You must apply _____ the Registrar for filing your application. The Registrar's office is adjacent _____ the Commissioner's,
(Fill in the blanks)
D (A) to, for, with
(B) in, to, along
(C) for, with, to
(D) for, to, to
6. In the sentence, *The girls sang songs while the boys played hockey,* **while** means :
B (A) At some other time
(B) At the same time
(C) At different venues
(D) At the same venue
7. Determine the part of speech of fast in the following sentences :
I kept the fast for a month, I cannot fast anymore. I ran fast. Still I could not catch the fast train to Bandra.
D (A) Verb, adverb, adjective, noun
(B) Noun, verb, adjective, adverb
(C) Verb, adjective, noun, adverb
(D) Noun, verb, adverb, adjective

8. (Active) Someone has picked my pocket. In passive voice, this will read :

- (A) My pocket was picked.
(B) Who has picked my pocket ?
(C) Someone's pocket has been picked.
(D) My pocket has been picked.

9. *I have not met my brother lately.*
A phrase closest to "lately" would be _____

- (A) in the recent years
(B) late in the year
(C) later than last month
(D) in the recent past

10. Spot the **incorrect** sentence below :

- (A) Don't talk so loud.
(B) I can bowl fast.
(C) She is naughtier.
(D) You can only guess.

11. What does **ought to** in the following sentence suggest ?

We ought to love our neighbours.

- (A) Compulsion and obligation
(B) Moral obligation or desirability
(C) Conscientious regard for the right
(D) Religious commitment to good life

12. Combine the following simple sentences into one complex sentence :
He will be late. That is certain.

- (A) That will be late for him certainly.
(B) Certainly he will be late.
(C) It will be certain that is late for him.
(D) It is certain that he will be late.

13. We derive nouns from some verbs. For example, from *grieve* we derive *grief*, from *speak* we derive *speech*, etc. Likewise, from *weave* we derive _____

- (A) weaving
(B) woven
(C) web
(D) warp

14. How long _____ for the bus ?
(Fill in the blank)

- (A) have you been waiting
(B) you wait and look
(C) you are waiting
(D) you have been waiting

15. I have been working in this office for two weeks. I _____ no trouble so far.

- (A) have had
(B) have
(C) had
(D) am having

16. I have had some trouble getting good stationery. I did shop at two places but I was disappointed. _____ was well-stocked.

- (A) Either
(B) Both
(C) Neither
(D) Each

17. Rewrite the following sentence beginning with "What!" :

She is a very clever officer.

- (A) What very clever officer she is.
(B) What a very clever officer she is.
(C) What cleverness she has as officer !
(D) What a very clever officer she is !

18. Spot the one correct sentence among the following :

- (A) Have I to come to office every day ?
(B) It is hard to make you to understand simple things.
(C) I have known him for a long time.
(D) I must reply letters promptly.

19. Rather than finding a _____ to a problem, some people delight in finding a problem to a _____.

(Fill in the blanks)

- (A) solution
(B) solving
(C) issue
(D) way out

20. Spot the **odd** word in the following group :

- (A) Modernity
(B) Moderate
(C) Modernism
(D) Modern

21. What do we understand from the following sentence ?

The areas of town near the river are liable to flooding.

- (A) These areas are often flooded.
(B) These areas are lying low.
(C) These areas need protection.
(D) The rivers flood in these areas.

22. In which of the following does *just* appear in the correct order ?

- (A) I just have returned from a wedding in Balasore.
(B) I have returned just from a wedding in Balasore.
(C) I have returned from just a wedding in Balasore.
(D) I have just returned from a wedding in Balasore.

23. *Their son went off and got married last week just like that.*

What does *just like that* mean in this context?

C

- (A) Just like his parents.
- (B) Just like we expected
- (C) Suddenly and unexpectedly
- (D) Predictably and wisely

24. What idiomatic expression conveys the sense of the general truth of a statement by disagreeing with it?

A

- (A) The exception proves the rule.
- (B) The rule proves the exception.
- (C) Where there is a will, there is a way.
- (D) Where there is a way, there is a will.

25. *Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take our breath _____.*

A

- (A) away
- (B) on
- (C) off
- (D) after

26. What does this sentence really mean?

A book we have not read is no more non-existent than a country we have not visited.

D

- (A) Both the book we have read and the country we have visited do not exist on earth.

(B) We have read the book but the country exists even if we did not visit it.

(C) We have neither read the book nor visited the country.

(D) Both the book we haven't read and the country we have not visited nevertheless exist.

27. *I don't know Mr. Patel's age but he seems quite old.* What does *quite* mean here?

C

- (A) Silently
- (B) Looking
- (C) Fairly
- (D) Not very

28. English is different _____ German in that the latter is a highly inflected language.

A

- (A) from
- (B) to
- (C) than
- (D) since

29. When you cannot see the picture clearly, you say:

D

- (A) I unable to see the picture clearly.
- (B) I cannot hardly see the picture clearly.
- (C) I cannot able to see the picture clearly.
- (D) I can hardly see the picture clearly.

30. *Inflation is like sin, every government denounces it and every government practises it.*

Which of the following readings of this statement is more or less correct?

- (A) Inflation is a sin, but a government hardly knows this.
- (B) Inflation is not a sin, but when a government practises it, it becomes sinful.
- (C) Inflation is sinful but every government finds it inescapable.
- (D) Inflation is least sinful when every government practises it.

31. Which of the following is the correct word-formation?

- (A) Detest + ible = detestible
- (B) Ditest + able = ditestable
- (C) Ditest + eable = ditesteable
- (D) Detest + able = detestable

32. *A swarm of insects, a flight of birds, a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a _____ of wolves.*

- (A) litter
- (B) covey
- (C) host
- (D) pack

33. *The report implies that there is severe scarcity of water and food.*
Pick out the word that suggests that the news is not quite explicit or direct.

- (A) Implies
- (B) Severe
- (C) Scarcity
- (D) Report

34. *The boys are tired.*

What would be the next logical and correct sentence?

- (A) They are playing for almost two hours.
- (B) They will have played for almost two hours.
- (C) They have been playing for almost two hours.
- (D) They will be playing for almost two hours.

35. *Democratic nations naturally stand more in need of forms than other nations, and they naturally respect them less.*

What do *they* and *them* refer to?

- (A) Forms, democratic nations
- (B) Forms, democracies
- (C) Democratic nations, forms
- (D) Democratic nations, other nations

36. I am very tired. I'd rather _____.

(A) work more

D (B) not to work more

(C) work anymore

(D) not work anymore

37. I think I'll wait _____ Saturday before I decide what to do.

(A) till

D (B) before

(C) unto

(D) until

38. There was _____ concern about frequent power failure in the city.

(A) lots of

B (B) a lot of

(C) a great deal of

(D) very much

39. _____ the enquiry, the official maintained that nothing illegal had been done.

(A) In

(B) Upon

(C) At

(D) Since

40. I shall look through your report when I have a spare _____.

(A) time

(B) moment

(C) minute

(D) occasion

41. What _____ does it make if you don't buy a car?

(A) difference

(B) change

(C) matter

(D) advantage

42. Spot the word below that has no plural form in English.

(A) Bird

(B) Sky

(C) Place

(D) Happiness

43. Put this in direct speech :

He asked me whether I would attend that day's meeting.

(A) "Will I attend that day's meeting?" He said to me.

(B) "Will you attend today's meeting?" He said to me.

(C) "Whether you are attending meeting," He said to me.

(D) "When will you attend the meeting?" He said to me.

44. Which of the following is an incorrect sentence ?

- (A) Hari is not used to the English weather.
(B) Hari is used to speaking Bangla all the time.
(C) Hari is getting used as living in Odisha.
(D) Hari is not used to cooking his own food.

45. Danny, you're late ! You are going to miss your train, you _____.

- (A) better hurry up.
(B) will get along quickly
(C) had better hurry
(D) will be delayed

46. *Are we going to the mall if we are wed better be prepared they dont take cash we need to pay by card or paytm in any case we are not making any big purchases are we.*

(Punctuate this utterance correctly)

- (A) "Are we going to the mall ?" "If we are we'd better be prepared they don't take cash." We to need to pay by card or Paytm in any case we are not making any big purchases. Are we ?"

(B) "Are we going to the mall if we are wed better be prepared they don't take cash." We to need to pay by card or Paytm in any case we are not making any big purchases." Are we ?"

(C) "Are we going to the mall ? If we are, we'd better be prepared. They don't take cash. We need to pay by card, or Paytm. In any case, we are not making any big purchases, are we ?"

(D) "Are we going to the mall ? If we are we'd better be prepared. They don't take cash. We need to pay by card or Paytm. In any case we are not making any big purchases, are we ?"

47. Which numerical code arranges the bits of this sentence coherently ?

- (i) To do anything
(ii) The Government
(iii) I do not expect
(iv) In this matter

- (A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
(B) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

48. Fill in the gaps appropriately with **after, with, in, among, for** :

_____ the 1960's Mohammed Rafi was a superstar _____ popular singers in South Asia. He was born _____ 1924 _____ Kotla Sultan Singh Village _____ Punjab. _____ almost twenty years, Rafi was the most sought _____ singer _____ the Hindi film industry, _____ his illustrious career, he received six Filmfare Awards and was honoured _____ the National Film Award once.

- (A) In, among, in, in, in, For, after, in, In, with
(B) Among, in, in, in, in, after, in, In, with, for
(C) For, in, in, In, with, for, after, with among
(D) In, with, for, In, after, in, among, with, for

49. To which question would this be an appropriate answer ?

"No, I won't be available on Mondays and Thursdays ?"

- (A) Are you coming to office on Mondays and Thursdays ?

- (B) Will you be available on Mondays and Thursdays ?
(C) Can you be available on Mondays and Thursdays ?
(D) How available you are on Mondays and Thursdays ?

50. Rewrite this sentence beginning with the phrase, **The young man...**

The mob lynched the young man who accompanied the young child to school.

- (A) The young man who accompanied the young child to school the mob was lynched.
(B) The young man who accompanied the young child was lynched by the school.
(C) The young man who accompanied the young child to school was lynched by the mob.
(D) The young man lynched by the mob when accompanied young child to school.

51. It takes _____ cars than ten boats to ferry them to the destination.
(Fill in the blank)

- (A) few
(B) fewer
(C) a few
(D) fewest

52. Alit and Anil have failed the Examinations. Neither _____ a good student at school.

- (A) was
(B) were
(C) been
(D) nor

53. Rewrite this sentence using **let**.

Most schools do not allow their students to leave before 4 P. M.

- (A) Most schools do not let their students leave before 4 P. M.
(B) Most schools let students stay longer than 4 P. M.
(C) Most students do not let their schools leave before 4 P. M.
(D) Most schools do not let stay longer than 4 P. M.

54. Complete the sentence using the right form of the verb within brackets :
Mahesh wishes he (live) with his parents in his own flat.

- (A) Mahesh wishes that his parents lived with him in his own flat.
(B) Mahesh wishes that his own flat for his parents' life.

(C) Mahesh wishes he lived his own parents in his flat.

(D) Mahesh wishes that he lived with his parents in his own flat.

55. Identify the sentence that carries the **incorrect phrase** :

- (A) Harish's two sons take after him.
(B) Harish cannot take on more work.
(C) Harish has taken off in a good job.
(D) Harish is taken ill and won't come.

56. *I beg your pardon.* When someone says so, what is meant is that _____.

- (A) the speaker hasn't quite heard what you said
(B) the speaker hasn't quite understood what you said
(C) the speaker is apologizing for some wrong he has done
(D) the speaker has neither heard nor quite understood you

57. "I have very little time," said my boss. "Please come to the point." My boss wants me _____.

- A**
- (A) to be brief and start talking about the matter right away
 - (B) to beat about the bush rather than be direct
 - (C) to wait a little and come to him later
 - (D) to be less formal and up front in discussing the matter

58. Satya has been behaving in such a way that someday he will get into trouble. He is, in other words, _____.

- B**
- (A) asking trouble to come
 - (B) asking for trouble
 - (C) ask after trouble
 - (D) asking about the trouble

59. The sign VALET PARKING in front of a building suggests that _____.

- B**
- (A) you could expect an attendant to show you a parking lot
 - (B) you could expect an attendant to park your vehicle for you
 - (C) you could seek a valet's help in negotiating a car deal
 - (D) you could seek a valet's help at the parking lot

60. No, I have never been to Sambalpur. (What appropriate question would give you this answer?)

- (A) Have you ever been to Sambalpur?
- A** (B) Had you gone ever to Sambalpur?
- (C) Are you ever going to Sambalpur?
- (D) Have you gone ever to Sambalpur?

61. I haven't seen you in a long time. Where _____?

- D**
- (A) are you
 - (B) were you
 - (C) have you gone
 - (D) have you been

62. We were not alone in the room. He sat _____ me; _____ us, there were two others there.

- A**
- (A) beside, besides
 - (B) besides, beside
 - (C) next, between
 - (D) by, besides,

63. *I am not aware of anyone applying for leave today. If I get to know, I will inform you at once. (Write this in the simple past tense.)*

(A) I was not aware of anyone applying for leave yesterday. If I got to know, I would inform you at once.

(B) I did not know of anyone applying for leave yesterday. If I would get to know, I informed you at once.

(C) I was not aware of anyone that applied for leave yesterday. If I knew, I informed you at once yesterday.

(D) I did not know of anyone's applied for leave at once. If I got knowledge, I had informed you yesterday.

64. One rolls up one's sleeve _____.

(Fill in the blank)

(A) to sleep

(B) to eat

(C) to beg

(D) to fight

65. What is the correct meaning of **irrefutable** in the following sentence?

The car was parked on the right side of the road. The bus hit the man on

the road who was walking on the left side. The driver of the car had nothing to do with this accident That is irrefutable.

(A) That which cannot be reversed

(B) That which is impossible to disprove

(C) That which is impossible to disapprove

(D) That which is cannot be faulted

66. Which of the following is *not* a meaning of the word **bar**?

(A) A barrier or restriction to action or advance.

(B) A counter in a pub where alcoholic drinks are served.

(C) A fleshy filament growing from the mouth of a fish.

(D) A metal strip below the clasp of a medal.

Direction (Q. Nos. 67-70) : Read the following passage and answer the given questions based on this passage :

Koshish (meaning "making an effort") started as a student initiative, a project on homelessness and destitution. It was trying hard to decriminalize begging. It is shameful that we have a law that

punishes the poor for being poor, with detention up to 10 years. It is the best evidence of apathy that we, as a society, have towards the poor. Huge numbers of people with mental illness or disability, victims of violence or displacement, denotified tribes, abandoned elders, daily-wage workers, lepers and others are punished every day. Recently, Delhi struck down the anti-begging law. After Delhi, it is now the legal responsibility of all states to repeal their anti-beggary law. People should not be punished for the state's failure. That is injustice.

67. What evidence do we have for the country's apathy towards the poor?

- (A) Huge numbers of people are still poor.
- (B) Our laws punish rather than help the poor.
- (C) We have no project for rehabilitation.
- (D) We still have anti-begging law.

68. How are the ill and the poor punished every day?

- (A) By criminalizing begging and detaining them in shelters.
- (B) By decriminalized begging and enforced anti-begging.

- (C) By detaining the poor upto 10 years.
- (D) By uneven state laws punishing us.

69. What has Delhi done recently?

- (A) It has decided that the anti-begging law will no longer be forced.
- (B) It has pleaded for the repeal of law relating to begging in public.
- (C) It was pleaded for the restitution of law relating to begging in public.
- (D) It has decried the repeal of anti-begging law in all the states of India.

70. What is the state's failure according to the author?

- (A) The neglect of laws to punish those who ill-treat the poor.
- (B) The neglect of the destitute and the homeless in the country.
- (C) The slowness in repealing anti-beggary law.
- (D) The uneven standards of social justice in the country.

71. What distinguishes *the largest room* in the first sentence from its use in the second ?

The largest room in this building can take ten dining tables and some forty-odd chairs. Of course the largest room in the world is the room for improvement.

- (A) The first refers to physical space while the second refers to the metaphorical
(B) Neither room is tangible or real in a specific sense.
(C) Both rooms are large, the second larger than the first.
(D) The first refers to metaphorical space while the second refers to the physical.

72. Let's go for a walk, _____:
(Add the right question tag)

- (A) Shall we ?
(B) Can we ?
(C) May we ?
(D) Will we ?

73. John and Jane were two neighbours who know each other very well. They live in the same town.

(Put this in the past tense)

- (A) John and Jane were two neighbours who have known each other very well. They lived in the same town.

- (B) John and Jane were two neighbours who had known each other very well. They were living in the same town.

- (C) John and Jane were two neighbours who knew each other very well. They lived in the same town.

- (D) John and Jane have been two neighbours who knew each other very well. They were living in the same town.

74. It's raining heavily. I wish I _____ an umbrella with me.
(Fill in the blank)

- (A) take away

- (B) took

- (C) had taken

- (D) have taken

75. "Is it too early to call up someone on the phone ? It's already eight O'clock in the morning," said my brother. (In indirect speech, what would be the most appropriate reporting verb ?)

- (A) Called

- (B) Said

- (C) Asked

- (D) Wondered

76. To the question, *Why are your clothes wet?* What would be the most appropriate answer from among the following?
- (A) My sister has watered the garden.
(B) I have been watering the garden.
(C) I watered the garden until my sister came.
(D) My sister has been watering till now.
77. **A Canteen for Students** can also be written as :
- (A) Student's Canteen
(B) A Students Canteen
(C) Students Canteen
(D) Students' Canteen
78. They organized a party _____ his honour. That Ajita was not invited _____ it was a shame. She admired him most and it seems unlikely that she would forgive the organizers _____ their omission. (Fill in the blanks)
- (A) at, for, towards
(B) about, at, against
(C) in, to, for
(D) after, on, with
79. I'm done for the day. I'd now _____ . (Fill in the blank.)
- (A) go home
(B) come home
(C) arrive home
(D) back to home
80. While *He hit the dog* is a sentence that makes perfect sense, *The dog he hit* makes incomplete sense, unless we add :
- (A) Today
(B) Yelped
(C) When
(D) Helped
81. *During the summer of 2010 I was in Kolkata.* What would this sentence be if you changed the year to 2019?
- (A) During the summer of 2019 I will be in Kolkata.
(B) During the summer of 2019 will I be in Kolkata.
(C) During the summer of 2019 I go to Kolkata.
(D) During the summer of 2019 I will go to Kolkata.

82. *Fat, fatter, fattest ; fastidious, more fastidious, most fastidious ; fast,*
_____, _____

- (A) farther, farthest
(B) more fast, most fast
(C) faster, fastest
(D) further, furthest

83. The District Collector did not _____ the office bearers of the Union his approval for holding their meeting during office hours.

(Fill in the blank)

- (A) allow
(B) grant
(C) grand
(D) deliver

84. What is a *headline* ?

- (A) The top line of a page in a printed book.
(B) The first line of a paragraph in a book.
(C) The title of a news programme on T. V.
(D) The title of an item in a newspaper

85. *The benefits of demonitization are moot.* What does this statement mean ?

- (A) We do not understand what its benefits are.
(B) We do not understand what demonitization is.

(C) We see the benefits of demonitization

(D) The benefits of demonitization are debatable.

86. Local authorities should submit schemes _____ the Minister concerned _____ approval _____ no circumstance will

direct application regarding schemes be entertained. (Fill in the blanks)

- (A) to, for, under
(B) for, in, upon
(C) about, for, with
(D) over, without, for

87. Choosing matching prepositions to complete the following phrases :

- (I) According _____ the source (i) of
(II) Different _____ the first draft (ii) to
(III) Based _____ this information (iii) by
(IV) Bored _____ the turn of events..... (iv) from
(V) Consisting _____ cards and letters (v) on

According to the code, the correctly matched pairs would be :

- (A) I - ii ; II - iv ; III - v ; IV - iii ; V - i
(B) I - i ; II - ii ; III - iii ; IV - v ; V - iv
(C) I - v ; II - iii ; III - i ; IV - ii ; V - iv
(D) I - ii ; II - v ; III - i ; IV - iii ; V - iv

88. By this time in 2019, Susan _____ finished her first degree in Medicine.

- (A) will be
(B) will have
(C) might have
(D) may be

B

89. *We are in awe of this leader. We cannot approach him easily.* Use the adjectival form of "approach" and rewrite the second sentence.

- (A) He is hard to be approachable.
(B) He is not easily approachable.
(C) For him to approach is not easy.
(D) He is hardly approachable.

B

90. *The politician made false claims and called his honest colleagues corrupt, but when the facts became public, he had to eat his words.* What does the last phrase here mean?

- (A) To say sorry for his mistake
(B) To confess the truth
(C) To take back what he said
(D) To swear a false oath

C

91. None of us _____ to change the schedule unless some of you _____ it inconvenient for some reason. (Fill in the blanks)

- (A) wants, find

A

- (B) want, finds
(C) wanted, find
(D) want, found

92. Identify the one word here that you cannot use before LITTLE to indicate that there is only a very small amount of something:

- (A) So
(B) Too
(C) Precious
(D) Hardly

D

93. If I do not leave now, _____. (Complete the sentence in the most sensible way)

- (A) my last bus will not go
(B) I shall miss my last bus
(C) my last bus will miss me
(D) I cannot miss my last bus

B

94. Only _____ cynic would argue with _____ statement that most people learn their native language with _____ fair degree of success.

D

- (Supply articles where necessary)
(A) the, the, a
(B) a, the, the
(C) the, a, a
(D) a, the, a

95. The clerical staff in banks and finance departments are supposed to have considerable skill with numbers. In one word, their ability is _____.
- D (A) numerous
(B) numerological
(C) numerational
(D) numerical
96. What is the meaning of *hoard* ?
- A (A) To store secretly
(B) To consume secretly
(C) To fasten by hooking
(D) To pull upwards
97. There are reports of arson and looting in the city. We'd better be careful. The news is quite _____.
- B (A) distrusting
(B) disturbing
(C) disturbed
(D) distasteful
98. Identify the correct sentence from the following :
- A (A) They considered him a fool.
(B) They regarded him a fool.
(C) They considered him as a fool.
(D) They regarded him as fool.
99. When I reached the cathedral, the wedding ceremony _____ already begun. (Fill in the blank)
- C (A) has
(B) was
(C) had
(D) is
100. In reported speech, how will this read ?
- "I do not want to be forced into believing that God exists," said the girl. "If God indeed exists as you assert, show me, at least once, where I shall see Him like I see you now!"
- (A) The girl told me that she wanted not to be forced into believing God existed, and if indeed He did not, as I asserted, she asked to be shown God, at least once, where she saw Him like she was seeing me now.
- (B) The girl explained that she be forced not into believing that God exists, and if indeed He does, as I asserted, she demands to be shown at least once, where she would see Him like she saw me then.
- (C) The girl told me that she did not want to be forced into believing, and that if indeed God exists, as I assert, she demanded to be shown Him, at least once, where she would see Him like she sees me now.
- (D) The girl explained that she did not want to be forced into believing that God existed, and if indeed He did, as I asserted, she demanded to be shown Him, at least once, where she might see Him like she saw me then.

ODIA LANGUAGE

101. କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ବଚନ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ

ହୁଏ :

- (A) ଠିକ୍
(B) ଭୁଲ୍
(C) ବିଭକ୍ତିର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ
(D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ

105. _____ ବାକ୍ୟର କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦ ହୋଇପାରେ ।

- (A) ସର୍ବନାମ
(B) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
(C) ବିଶେଷଣ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

102. _____ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ ।

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
(B) ବିଶେଷଣର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
(C) ସର୍ବନାମର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

106. କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦ ଓ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ପୁରୁଷ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ :

- (A) ଠିକ୍
(B) ଭୁଲ୍
(C) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ
(D) ସର୍ବନାମ ନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ

103. କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
(B) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
(C) ସର୍ବନାମ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

107. କର୍ତ୍ତାପଦ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଯାହା କୁହାଯାଇଥାଏ ତାହା

- (A) ବିଧେୟ
(B) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
(C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
(D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

104. ବାକ୍ୟର କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦ ଓ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ଅନୁବିଧି ନ ଥାଏ :

- (A) ଠିକ୍
(B) ଭୁଲ୍
(C) କୃତ୍ରିମ ସଂପର୍କ ଘଟେ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

108. _____ , ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟର ଏକ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

- (A) ଗୋଟିଏ କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦ
(B) ଗୋଟିଏ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ
(C) ଗୋଟିଏ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ
(D) ଗୋଟିଏ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ

109. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ କର୍ତ୍ତାର ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ _____ ।

(A) ଘଟେ

(B) ଘଟେ ନାହିଁ

(C) ଘଟିପାରେ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

113. କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟ ବାଚକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____ ।

(A) ଯୁକ୍ତ ଥାଏ

(B) ଯୁକ୍ତ ନ ଥାଏ

(C) ଉତ୍ତ୍ୟ ରହେ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

110. ପିଲାଟି ଘରକୁ ଯାଉଛି । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଯା' ଧାତୁର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର କାରଣ :

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ଲିଙ୍ଗ

(B) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ବଚନ

(C) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ପୁରୁଷ

(D) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

114. ସାଧାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳ ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକ ବଚନର କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____ ।

(A) ଖେଳେ

(B) ଖେଳୁଛି

(C) ଖେଳିଛି

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

111. କାଳ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ କର୍ମର _____ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ।

(A) ମନୋଭାବ

(B) କ୍ରିୟା

(C) ସ୍ଥାନ

(D) ସମୟ

115. ସାଧାରଣ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ କାଳ ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନର କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____ ।

(A) ଖେଳିବୁ

(B) ଖେଳିବି

(C) ଖେଳିବ

(D) ଖେଳିବେ

112. ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ଓ ସଂପନ୍ନ ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ _____ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ରହିଛି ।

(A) ଗୋଟିଏ

(B) ଦୁଇଟି

(C) ତିନୋଟି

(D) ଚାରୋଟି

116. ସଂପନ୍ନ ଅତୀତ କାଳ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନର କ୍ରିୟାପଦ _____ ।

(A) ପଢୁଥିଲ

(B) ପଢିଥିଲ

(C) ପଢିଲ

(D) ପଢିଲୁ

117. 'ଶୁଣିଲି' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।

121. ଅବ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗେ _____ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ବିଶେଷଣ
(B) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
(C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ
(D) ଭାବବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ

118. ଯେଉଁ ପଦ କ୍ରିୟାର _____ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ, ତାହାକୁ କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

122. 'ଖେଳୁଥିବ' କେଉଁ କାଳ ସୂଚକ ?

- (A) ଅତୀତ
(B) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
(C) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

119. 'ପଢୁଥିଲି' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରୁ _____ ର ଧାରଣା ମିଳୁଛି ।

123. 'ଉ'ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ଦ୍ଵିତ୍ଵ ପ୍ରୟୋଗରେ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ସମାପିକା
(B) ଅସମାପିକା
(C) ମୌଳିକ
(D) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

120. 'ପିଚୁଥିଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ପିଚୁ' _____ ରୂପରେ ଅଛି ।

124. 'ଦେଖୁଥିଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଆ' _____ ସୂଚକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ।

- (A) ପୁରୁଷ
(B) ବଚନ
(C) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ
(D) ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

125. ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପ୍ରଥମ କ୍ରିୟାଟି ସର୍ବଦା
_____ ରୂପ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ।

- (A) ଅସମାପିକା
(B) ସମାପିକା
(C) ସଙ୍କର୍ମକ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

126. ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ
କର ।

- (A) ଝୁଲି ଝୁଲି ଚାଲେ
(B) କାନ୍ଦୁ କାନ୍ଦୁ ଗଲା
(C) ସତ ସତକା ଘଟଣା
(D) ଚିକି-ମିକିଆ ବାସନ

127. 'ଶି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ _____ ଯୁକ୍ତ
ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ଆରମ୍ଭରେ
(B) ଶେଷରେ
(C) ମଝିରେ
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

128. 'କାଳ' ର ସୂଚନା _____ ପଦରୁ
ମିଳିଥାଏ ।

- (A) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
(B) ବିଧେୟ
(C) କର୍ତ୍ତାପଦ
(D) କ୍ରିୟାପଦ

129. କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ନ' ଏକ ନାସ୍ତିବାଚକ _____ ।

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା
(B) ଅବ୍ୟୟ
(C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
(D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ

130. ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- (A) 'ଆ' ଓ 'ଏ'
(B) 'ଆ' ଓ 'ଇ'
(C) 'ଇ' ଓ 'ଉ'
(D) 'ଏ' ଓ 'ଇ'

131. ସବିକରଣ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ _____ ବିକରଣ
ଥାଏ ।

- (A) ଗୋଟିଏ
(B) ଦୁଇଟି
(C) ତିନୋଟି
(D) ପାଞ୍ଚୋଟି

132. 'ଯାଉଥିବ' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଆ' ଏକ _____
କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
(B) କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
(C) ସହାୟକ କ୍ରିୟା
(D) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

133. _____ ଏକ ଅକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ପଢ଼ିବା
- (B) ଦଳିବା
- (C) ମାରିବା
- (D) କାଶିବା

137. 'ମରାମରି' ଏକ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ।

- (A) ଯୌଗିକ
- (B) ଏକକ
- (C) ଅସମାପିକା
- (D) ସକର୍ମକ

134. ସେ ଦାନ୍ତ କଡ଼ମଡ଼ କଲେ, ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ।

- (A) ଅନିଶ୍ଚ କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ଧ୍ବନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ପ୍ରଯୋଜକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

138. _____ ଏକ ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପ ଧାତୁ ।

- (A) ଯା
- (B) ଶୋ
- (C) ପଢ଼
- (D) କର

135. _____ ଏକ ସଂପର୍କିତ ସୂଚକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ବସୁବସୁ
- (B) ବସି ବସି
- (C) ବସିଲା
- (D) ବସିଥିଲା

139. ସେ କହନ୍ତେ ପିଲାଟି ଦୌଡ଼ିଲା । ବାକ୍ୟରେ _____ ଏକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ଇଲା
- (B) ଅନ୍ତେ
- (C) ଦୌଡ଼ିଲା
- (D) କହନ୍ତେ

136. ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟାର ଦ୍ବିରୁଚି ଦ୍ବାରା _____ ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ସଂପର୍କସୂଚକ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ
- (B) ଧ୍ବନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଶବ୍ଦ
- (C) ଯୁଗ୍ମ ଶବ୍ଦ
- (D) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ

140. ସେ ଆମ ଘରେ ଖାଇଲେ । ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଖାଇଲେ' ଏକ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ନାମଧାତୁ
- (B) ଅନିଶ୍ଚ
- (C) ମିଶ୍ର
- (D) ପ୍ରଯୋଜକ

141. 'ଖାଇଦେଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଦେଲା' ଏକ
_____ କ୍ରିୟା ।

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

145. ସେ କ୍ରିକେଟ୍ ଦେଖି ପେରୁଛି । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି
_____ ।

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

142. ଆଭିମୁଖ୍ୟଯୁକ୍ତ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସର୍ବଦା _____
ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- (A) ସରଳ କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସହାୟକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

146. 'ଶି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____ କାଳରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ
ନାହିଁ ।

- (A) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ
- (B) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (C) ଅନୁଜ୍ଞା
- (D) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

143. 'ସେ ଖାଇବଣି' । ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଶି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____
_____ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ।

- (A) ସମାପ୍ତି
- (B) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ
- (C) ଅନୁଜ୍ଞା
- (D) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ସମାପ୍ତି

147. 'ନ', ପୂର୍ବପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଭାବେ _____ କ୍ରିୟା
ସହିତ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରେ ।

- (A) ସମାପିକା
- (B) ଅକର୍ମକ
- (C) ସକର୍ମକ
- (D) ଅସମାପିକା

144. କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ସହିତ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ, ତାହାକୁ
_____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
- (B) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (C) କୃଦନ୍ତ ପଦ
- (D) ତଦ୍ଭିତ ପଦ

148. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାରେ କର୍ମ ନ ଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ
_____ କ୍ରିୟା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- (A) ନିଷର୍ମକ
- (B) ସକର୍ମକ
- (C) ଅକର୍ମକ
- (D) କର୍ମହୀନ

149. 'ଖାଉନଥିବି', କ୍ରିୟାପଦରେ 'ନ' ଏକ _____ ।

- (A) ଅସ୍ବର୍ଥକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
- (B) ନାସ୍ବର୍ଥକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
- (C) ଅସ୍ବର୍ଥକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ନାସ୍ବର୍ଥକ କ୍ରିୟା

150. ନାମ ଧାତୁ କ୍ରିୟା _____ ରୁ ବିଶେଷଣ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ଓ ବିଶେଷଣ
- (B) ଅବ୍ୟୟ ଓ ବଚନ
- (C) ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଓ ବଚନ
- (D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ଓ ଅବ୍ୟୟ

151. 'ଥା' ଦୁଇଟି କାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇ ପାରେ :

- (A) ଅତୀତ ଓ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (B) ଅତୀତ ଓ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (C) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଓ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

152. ଗଙ୍ଗା ନଦୀର ପାଣି ପବିତ୍ର ଅଟେ । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରୁ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର :

- (A) ନଦୀ
- (B) ପାଣି
- (C) ପବିତ୍ର
- (D) ଅଟେ

153. ପବନ ବହେ । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟର କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର କାଳ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର :

- (A) ସାଧାରଣ ଅତୀତ
- (B) ସାଧାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (C) ସାଧାରଣ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (D) ସଂପନ୍ନ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

154. 'ଅଟକିବା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____ ରୁ ଗଠିତ ।

- (A) 'ଅଟକ' ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (B) 'ଅଟକ' ବିଶେଷଣ
- (C) ଅଟକାଇବା କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

155. ଗୋଟିଏ ଧାତୁ ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଭକ୍ତିକୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ।

- (A) ଯୌଗିକ
- (B) ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (C) ଏକକ
- (D) ସମାପିକା

156. 'ଇଲ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____ କାଳ ସୂଚକ ।

- (A) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (B) ଅତୀତ
- (C) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (D) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ

157. 'ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦଟି _____ ରୂପ

ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ।

(A) ସଂପର୍କ ଅତୀତ

(B) ସଂପର୍କ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(C) ସଂପର୍କ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

(D) ସାଧାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

158. 'ଖା' ଧାତୁରୁ 'ଖୁଆ' _____ ଧାତୁ

ରଚିତ ।

(A) ନାମ

(B) ଏକକ

(C) ଯୌଗିକ

(D) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ

159. 'ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ନଭସ୍ଥାନ

(B) ନିଶାନ୍ତ

(C) ମୃଗାଙ୍କ

(D) କୁରଙ୍ଗ

160. 'ଦୟାଳୁ'ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ବାଛି :

(A) ନିଷ୍ଠୁର

(B) କଠୋର

(C) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦୟ

(D) ନିର୍ମମ

161. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ରୂପଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ଜନବିଂଶ

(B) ଜନବିଂଶ

(C) ଜନବିଂଷ

(D) ଜନବିଂଷ

162. କ୍ରିୟାପଦରେ 'ନ' ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟଭାବେ

_____ କାଳରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ।

(A) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

(B) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(C) ଅତୀତ

(D) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଓ ଅତୀତ

163. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟା ଦ୍ଵାରା କିଛି କରାଇବା ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ

ହୁଏ, ତାହା _____ ।

(A) ମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

(B) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

(C) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ କ୍ରିୟା

(D) ନାମ ଧାତୁ କ୍ରିୟା

164. 'ଭ' ଯୋଗ କରି ଦ୍ଵିତ୍ଵ କରିବା ଦ୍ଵାରା

_____ ର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

(A) ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

(B) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

(C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

165. ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ସହିତ _____ ପର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ନାହିଁ
- (B) ନୁହେଁ
- (C) ନ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

169. 'ନିଅଣ୍ଟ' ର ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

- (A) ଅଧିକ
- (B) ବହୁତ
- (C) ବଳକା
- (D) ବେଶୀ

166. _____ ଏକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ଖାଇଲା
- (B) ଖାଉଅଛି
- (C) ଖାଇଥିବ
- (D) ଖାଇ ସାରିଲା

170. 'ପୋଖରୀ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ବାଛି :

- (A) ନୀରବ
- (B) ସରସୀ
- (C) ଅମୃତ
- (D) ପାବକ

167. _____ ଏକ ଧ୍ବନ୍ୟମ୍ବକ / ଧ୍ବନ୍ୟନୁକାରୀ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ଯାଉଯାଉ
- (B) ଧରିଧରି
- (C) ସନ୍ତସନ୍ତ ହେବା
- (D) ଗଡ଼ାଗଡ଼ି ହେଲେ

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(ଉତ୍ତର) ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

171. (A) ପୁରୋହିତ୍ୟ

(B) ପୌରହିତ୍ୟ

C

(C) ପୌରୋହିତ୍ୟ

(D) ପୌରହିତ

168. ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

- (A) ପୁରସ୍କାର
- (B) ପୁରସ୍କାର
- (C) ପୁରସ୍କାର
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

172. (A) ବିଷଣ୍ଣ

(B) ବିଶଣ୍ଣ

D

(C) ବିସଣ୍ଣ

(D) ବିଷଣ୍ଣ

173. (A) ଉତ୍ତରାୟନ

(B) ଉତ୍ତରାୟନ

D (C) ଉତ୍ତରାୟନ

(D) ଉତ୍ତରାୟନ

174. (A) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

(B) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

C (C) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

(D) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ

175. (A) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(B) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

A (C) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(D) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

176. (A) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(B) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

C (C) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(D) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

177. (A) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(B) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

C (C) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(D) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

178. (A) ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ

(B) ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ

D (C) ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ

(D) ଅଧ୍ୟାୟ

179. (A) ଅନିର୍ବାଚ୍ୟ

(B) ଅନିର୍ବାଚ୍ୟ

C (C) ଅନିର୍ବାଚ୍ୟ

(D) ଅନିର୍ବାଚ୍ୟ

180. (A) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ

(B) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ

C (C) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ

(D) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ

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ବାଛି ।

181. 'ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(B) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

C (C) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

(D) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ

182. 'ଦୁର୍ଗ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଦୁର୍ଗ

(B) ଦୁର୍ଗ

(C) ଦେବତା

(D) କିନ୍ତୁ

183. 'ତନ୍ମୟ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

(B) ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର

(C) ଶକ୍ତି

(D) ତନ୍ମୟ

184. 'ଜାହ୍ନବୀ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦ
B (B) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦୀ
(C) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦା
(D) ବିଷ୍ଣୁ

185. 'ଗଣପତି' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ରାଜା
B (B) ବିନାୟକ
(C) ପରମାତ୍ମା
(D) ଭଗୀରଥ

186. 'ଅରଣ୍ୟ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ପାବକ
B (B) ବିପିନ
(C) ବାସବ
(D) କୋରକ

187. 'କାଉ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ପରଭୃତ
A (B) ପୁରନ୍ଦର
(C) ନଗ
(D) ଖଗ

188. 'ପବନ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ପୁଷ୍କରୀକ
C (B) ପାରାବାର
(C) ପବମାନ
(D) ଭରଗ

189. 'ସାପ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ମହୀ
C (B) ପବି
(C) ଅହି
(D) ଦନ୍ତୀ

190. 'ମେଘ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ମରୁତ
C (B) ମିଳିତ
(C) ଜୀମୁତ
(D) ସରିତ

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191. 'ହର୍ଷ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଦୁଃଖ
D (B) ବିହର୍ଷ
(C) ଶୋକ
(D) ବିଷାଦ

192. 'ଆତ୍ମ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଭଷ୍ଟ
D (B) ଶୁଖିଲା
(C) ସିତ
(D) ଶୁଷ୍କ

193. 'ଅର୍ପଣ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ନିଃର୍ପଣ

(B) ଗ୍ରହଣ

(C) ଚର୍ପଣ

(D) ଅନାର୍ପଣ

194. 'ଆକର୍ଷଣ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଅନାକର୍ଷଣ

(B) ନିଃକର୍ଷଣ

(C) ବିକର୍ଷଣ

(D) ନିଷ୍ପର୍ଷଣ

195. 'ଆବୃତ୍ତ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ନିବୃତ୍ତ

(B) ଅନାବୃତ୍ତ

(C) ଅନାବୃତ୍ତ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

196. 'ଖ୍ୟାତି' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଖ୍ୟାତି

(B) ଅନଖ୍ୟାତି

(C) ଅଖ୍ୟାତି

(D) ଅପଖ୍ୟାତି

197. 'ଦେଖା' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଛୋଟ

(B) ବାଜାର

(C) ଗୋଡ଼ା

(D) ବାଣ୍ଟ

198. 'ଜୀବନ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ମରଣ

(B) ମୃତ୍ୟୁ

(C) ଆଜୀବନ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

199. 'ଝଅଟ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ବିଳମ୍ବ

(B) ତେରି

(C) ମଠ

(D) ଧାର

200. 'ଗାଳୁଆ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ସତ୍ୟ

(B) ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ

(C) ସତ୍ତ୍ୱିଆ

(D) ସତ୍ତ୍ୱବିକା

