

APTET – May – 2018**ENGLISH LANGUAGE (ODIA)-PAPER – IIA**

1. Unfolding of the inborn, innate abilities of a person along with age is called

1. Growth
2. Development
3. Maturation
4. Readiness

ଜନ୍ମତଃ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଠାରେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି , ବୟସ ସହ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେବାକୁ ଏପରି କୁହାଯାଏ

1. ବୃଦ୍ଧି
2. ବିକାଶ
3. ପରିପକ୍ୱନ
4. ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତୀକରଣ

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2. The process that is continuous and cumulative is

1. Growth
2. Development
3. Heredity
4. Maturation

ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ଓ କ୍ରମ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଣୁ ହେବା ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନଟି

1. ବୃଦ୍ଧି
2. ବିକାଶ
3. ବଂଶାନୁକ୍ରମ
4. ପରିପକ୍ୱନ

3. Quantitative change is ...

1. Growth
2. Development
3. Maturation
4. Heredity

ପରିମାଣାତ୍ମକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନଟି

1. ବୃଦ୍ଧି
2. ବିକାଶ
3. ପରିପକ୍ୱନ
4. ବଂଶାନୁକ୍ରମ

4. Stanley Hall identified this stage as 'emotionally instable'

1. Babyhood
2. Childhood
3. Adolescence
4. Old age

ଏହାକୁ ' ଆବେଗିକ ଅସ୍ଥିର ' ଅବସ୍ଥା ବୋଲି ଷ୍ଟାନଲୀ ହାଲ୍ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରିଥିଲେ -

1. ଶୈଶବ ଅବସ୍ଥା
2. ବାଲ୍ୟାବସ୍ଥା
3. କୈଶୋରାବସ୍ଥା
4. ବାର୍ଦ୍ଧକ୍ୟ ଅବସ୍ଥା

5. The psychologist who explained about incorporation, accommodation and schemata

1. Vygotsky
2. Chomsky
3. Jean Piaget
4. Kohlberg

ସଂଶ୍ଳେଷଣ , ଅନୁଗୁଣନ , ସ୍ଥିମାତା ସଂପର୍କରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିଥିବା ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ

1. ଖାଇଗୋଟସ୍କି
2. ଚାମ୍ସ୍କି
3. ଜନ୍ ପିଆଜେ
4. କୋହଲ୍‌ବର୍ଗ୍

6. The level at which children judge morality on the basis of physical punishment

1. Pre-conventional
2. Conventional
3. Post-conventional
4. Democratic morality

ପିଲାମାନେ ଏହି ସ୍ତରରେ ନୈତିକତାକୁ ଶାରୀରିକ ଦଣ୍ଡ ବୋଲି ଭାବନ୍ତି

1. ପ୍ରାକ୍ ପ୍ରଥାସମ୍ମତ
2. ପ୍ରଥାସମ୍ମତ
3. ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଥାସମ୍ମତ
4. ଗଣତାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ନୈତିକତା

7. Name the psychologist who proposed that children by birth have the ability to grasp universal language principles

1. Piaget
2. Vygotsky
3. Chomsky
4. Skinner

ଶିଶୁମାନଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମରୁ ହିଁ ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ ଭାଷା ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଆହରଣ କରିବାର ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ରହିଥାଏ ବୋଲି ଏହି ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ ଜଣାଇଥିଲେ

1. ପିଆଜେ
2. ଝାଇଗୋଟସ୍କି
3. ଚୋମ୍ସ୍କି
4. ସ୍କିନର୍

8. The first stage in Erickson's eight Psycho-social developmental stages is

1. Trust Vs Mistrust
2. Initiative Vs Guilt
3. Industry Vs Inferiority
4. Autonomy Vs Shame

ଏରିକ୍ସନ୍‌ଙ୍କ ଆଠୋଟି ମନୋ-ସାମାଜିକ ବିକାଶ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ସର୍ବ ପ୍ରଥମଟି

1. ବିଶ୍ୱାସ Vs ଅବିଶ୍ୱାସ
2. ସ୍ୱତଃ ପ୍ରେରଣା Vs ଅପରାଧ ମନୋଭାବ
3. ଅଧ୍ୟବସାୟ Vs ନ୍ୟୁନତା
4. ସ୍ୱୟଂଚାଳିତ Vs ଲଜ୍ଜା

9. The concept of 'Emotional intelligence' was proposed by

1. Alfred Binet
2. Daniel Golman
3. Howard Gardner
4. Spearman

'ଆବେଗିକ ବୁଦ୍ଧି' ନାମକ ଧାରଣାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ

1. ଆଲଫ୍ରେଡ୍ ବିନେ
2. ଡାନିଏଲ୍ ଗୋଲ୍ମାନ୍
3. ହୱାର୍ଡ୍ ଗାର୍ଡନର୍
4. ସ୍ପିରମେନ୍

10. The concept of 'Intelligence Quotient' was first introduced by

1. Binet
2. Simon
3. William Stern
4. Terman

‘ବୁଦ୍ଧି ଲବ୍ଧ୍ୟାଙ୍କ’ ନାମକ ଧାରଣାର ସର୍ବପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ

1. ବିନେ
2. ସାଇମନ୍
3. ୱିଲିୟମ୍ ଷ୍ଟର୍ଣ୍ଣ
4. ଟର୍ମାନ

11. The ability of an individual to develop satisfactory relationship with the environment is

1. Personality
2. Adjustment
3. Intelligence
4. Attitude

ପରିବେଶ ସହ ଆଶାନ୍ୱରୁପେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରିବା କ୍ଷମତାକୁ ଏହା କୁହାଯାଏ

1. ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ
2. ଉପଯୋଜନ
3. ବୁଦ୍ଧି
4. ମନୋବୃତ୍ତି

12. Sociometry was first used by

1. J.L. Moreno
2. Sheldon
3. Kreshmer
4. Erickson

ସାମାଜିକମିତି (ସୋସିଓମେଟ୍ରି) କୁ ସର୍ବପ୍ରଥମେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

1. J.L ମୋରେନୋ
2. ସେଲ୍ଡନ୍
3. କ୍ରେସ୍ମେର୍
4. ଏରିକ୍ସନ୍

13. The change in behaviour in an organism due to experience and training is

1. Development
2. Maturation
3. Motivation
4. Learning

ଅନୁଭୂତି ଏବଂ ତାଲିମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆଚରଣରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା

1. ବିକାଶ
2. ପରିପକ୍ୱତା
3. ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣ
4. ଶିକ୍ଷଣ

14. The aim to reach higher level of goals is related to ...

1. Learning styles
2. Aspiration
3. Readiness
4. Achievement motivation

ଉଚ୍ଚତର ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟକୁ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ନାମକ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟଟି ଏଥିସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ

1. ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଶୈଳୀ
2. ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା
3. ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତିକରଣ
4. କୃତିତ୍ୱ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣା

15. Name the theorist who proposed when the number of Trials increases the number of errors decrease and thus learning happens -

1. Pavlov
2. Skinner
3. Thorndike
4. Kohler

ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବଢ଼ିବାଦ୍ୱାରା ତ୍ରୁଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ହ୍ରାସ ପାଇ ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଘଟିଥାଏ ବୋଲି କହିଥିବା ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ

1. ପାଭ୍ଲୋଭ୍
2. ସ୍କିନର୍
3. ଥର୍ଣ୍ଡାଇକ୍
4. କୋହଲର୍

16. In Pavlov's experiment, the dog's salivation after conditioning is called _____

1. Conditioned response
2. Natural response
3. Higher order conditioning
4. Unconditioned response

ପାଭଲୋଭଙ୍କ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧିତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟିହେବାପରେ କୁକୁରର ଲାଳ ଯୋଗୁଁ ହେବାକୁ ଏହା କୁହାଯାଏ

1. ଅନୁବନ୍ଧିତ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା
2. ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା
3. ଉଚ୍ଚତମାନ୍ତ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧନ
4. ଅନୁବନ୍ଧିତ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ରିୟା

17. 'Instrumental conditioning' is also called as

1. 'S' type conditioning
2. Classical conditioning
3. Higher order conditioning
4. Operant conditioning

'ଯାନ୍ତ୍ରିକ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧନ' ର ଅନ୍ୟ ଏକ ନାମ

1. 'S' ପ୍ରକାର ଅନୁବନ୍ଧନ
2. ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧନ
3. ଉଚ୍ଚତମାନ୍ତ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧନ
4. କରଣବାଦୀ ଅନୁବନ୍ଧନ

18. Name the Psychologist who spoke about “Zone of Proximal Development”

1. Hurlock
2. Bandura
3. Chomsky
4. Vygotsky

“Zone of Proximal Development” ର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବକ

1. ହର୍ଲକ୍
2. ବାନ୍ଦୁରା
3. ଚାମ୍ସ୍କି
4. ୱାଗ୍ନୋରସ୍କି

19. A student is drawing a picture to satisfy himself. This is an example of

1. Intrinsic motivation
2. Extrinsic motivation
3. Achievement motivation
4. Social motivation

ଜଣେ ଶିକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀ ଚିତ୍ର ଟାଣି ନିଜକୁ ସଂତୁଷ୍ଟ ଅନୁଭବ କରେ । ଏହା ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ଉଦାହରଣ

1. ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିବେଶୀ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣା
2. ବହିର୍ନିବେଶୀ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣା
3. କୃତିତ୍ୱ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣା
4. ସାମାଜିକ ଅଭିପ୍ରେରଣା

20. The ability of an individual to store his experiences in the brain and recall them into his consciousness whenever required is

1. Memory
2. Recognition
3. Retention
4. Learning

ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ନିଜର ଅଭିଜ୍ଞତାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ମସ୍ତିଷ୍କରେ ଗଚ୍ଛିତ କରି , ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ସ୍ଥଳେ ପୁଣି ଚେତନାରେ ଆଣିପାରିବା କ୍ଷମତା ହିଁ

1. ସ୍ମୃତି
2. ଚିହ୍ନଟିକରଣ
3. ଧାରଣା
4. ଶିକ୍ଷଣ

21. When a learnt material 'A' interferes with present learning of material 'B', then the interference is called -

1. Retro active inhibition
2. Passive decay
3. Repression
4. Pro active inhibition

ପୂର୍ବ ଶିକ୍ଷଣୀୟ ଅଂଶଗୁଡ଼ିକ (A) , ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଶିକ୍ଷଣୀୟ ଅଂଶଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ (B) ପୁନଃ ସ୍ମରଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ବାଧା ସୃଷ୍ଟିକରିବାକୁ ଏପରି କୁହାଯାଏ

1. ପ୍ରତିଘାତ ଜନିତ ବାଧା
2. ସ୍ମୃତିକ୍ଷୟ
3. ଅବଦମନ
4. ଅନୁଘାତ ଜନିତ ବାଧା

22. An individual who has learnt cycling, easily learns to ride a motor cycle. It is

1. Positive transfer
2. Negative transfer
3. Bilateral transfer
4. Zero transfer

ସାଇକେଲ ଚାଳନ ଶିଖିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅତି ସହଜରେ ମୋଟର ସାଇକେଲ୍ ଚଳାଇବା ଶିଖିଥାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ

1. ସକାରାତ୍ମକ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରଣ
2. ନକାରାତ୍ମକ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରଣ
3. ଦ୍ୱି-ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱିକ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରଣ
4. ଶୂନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରଣ

23. The field of vision of blind persons is

1. below 20°
2. between 20° to 40°
3. between 40° to 60°
4. 60° to 90°

ଦୃଷ୍ଟିହୀନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣ

1. 20° ରୁ କମ୍
2. 20° ରୁ 40° ମଧ୍ୟରେ
3. 40° ରୁ 60° ମଧ୍ୟରେ
4. 60° ରୁ 90° ମଧ୍ୟରେ

24. Name of the Psychologist who opined that learning is 'Construction of Knowledge'

1. J.B. Watson
2. Bandura
3. Bruner
4. W.C. Bagley

‘ଶିକ୍ଷଣ ଏକ ଜ୍ଞାନ ନିର୍ମାଣ’ - ବୋଲି କହିଥିବା ମନୋବିଜ୍ଞାନୀ

1. J.B. ୱାଟସନ୍
2. ବାନ୍ଦୁରା
3. ବ୍ରୁନର୍
4. W.C. ବାଗ୍ଲେ

25. Name the programme / project that was intended to give quality education to children between the age group of 14-18 years.

14 ରୁ 18 ବର୍ଷ ବୟସ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ସମସ୍ତ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଯୋଗାଇବା ଏହି ଯୋଜନାର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ ଅଟେ

1. DPEP
2. SSA
3. RMSA
4. DIET

26. Name the State which is exempted from Right to Free and Compulsory Education

1. Jammu-Kashmir
2. Bihar
3. Uttaranchal
4. Kerala

ଏହି ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ମାଗଣା ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାର ଆଇନରୁ ବାଦ୍ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି

1. ଜାମ୍ମୁ ଓ କାଶ୍ମୀର
2. ବିହାର
3. ଉତ୍ତରାଞ୍ଚଳ
4. କେରଳ

27. The classes included in 'Elementary Education' are

1. classes 1 to 5
2. classes 1 to 8
3. classes 1 to 10
4. classes 1 to 12

'ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା' (Elementary Education) ଏହି ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ସହ ସଂପର୍କିତ

1. 1 ରୁ 5 ମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ
2. 1 ରୁ 8 ମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ
3. 1 ରୁ 10ମ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ
4. 1 ରୁ 12ଶ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ

28. Child Rights in India are applicable to the following age group of children

1. day of birth to 6 years
2. 6 years to 14 years
3. below 14 years of age
4. below 18 years of age

ଭାରତ ଦେଶରେ ଶିଶୁ ଅଧିକାର ଏହି ବୟସର ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ

1. ଜନ୍ମଠାରୁ 6 ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ
2. 6 ବର୍ଷ ଠାରୁ 14 ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ
3. 14 ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍
4. 18 ବର୍ଷରୁ କମ୍

29. The type of Education where teaching learning programme is imparted to children with special needs along with normal children in the same school is ..

1. Special Education
2. Integrated Education
3. Inclusive Education
4. Non-formal Education

ସାଧାରଣ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ସହ ଭିନ୍ନକ୍ଷମ ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏକାଠି ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ଦେବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମଟି ଆନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ କରୁଥିବା ଶିକ୍ଷା

1. ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଶିକ୍ଷା
2. ସମନ୍ୱିତ ଶିକ୍ଷା
3. ଆନ୍ତର୍ନିବେଶୀ ଶିକ୍ଷା
4. ଅଣ ଔପଚାରିକ ଶିକ୍ଷା

30. In CCE, if one is Summative evaluation, then the other evaluation is

1. Diagnostic evaluation
2. Qualitative evaluation
3. Quantitative evaluation
4. Formative evaluation

ନିରବଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ସଂବ୍ୟାପକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂଗ୍ରହଶାଳୀ ଆକଳନ ହେଲେ , ଅନ୍ୟଟି

1. ନିଦାନାତ୍ମକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ
2. ଗୁଣାତ୍ମକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ
3. ପରିମାଣାତ୍ମକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ
4. ଗଠନାତ୍ମକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ



31. “ ଭକ୍ତକବି ” -

1. ମଧୁସୂଦନ ଦାସ
2. ମଧୁସୂଦନ ରାଓ
3. ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ଦାସ
4. ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ପାଣି

32. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଜାତିପାଇଁ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ଅବଦାନ -

1. ମୃଗୁଣି ସ୍ମୃତି
2. ତୁଳାଭିଶା
3. ଅର୍ଥକୋଇଲି
4. ଭାଗବତ

33. ଏହି ମହାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପୁରୀ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସୁଆଣ୍ଡୋ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ

1. ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହରିହର
2. ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ଦାସ
3. ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଦାସ
4. ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବ୍

34. 'ନିଆଁଖୁଣ୍ଟା' ପତ୍ରିକାର ସମ୍ପାଦକ
1. ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ର
 2. ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମହାପାତ୍ର
 3. ଗୌରୀଶଙ୍କର ରାୟ
 4. ପ୍ୟାରୀମୋହନ ଆଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
35. ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଭାଷାତତ୍ତ୍ୱବିତ୍ ଓ ଭ୍ରମଣକାହାଣୀ ଲେଖକ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି-
1. ଗୋଲୋକ ବିହାରୀ ଧଳ
 2. ଗୋପାଳା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରହରାଜ
 3. କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ
 4. ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ବେହେରା
36. ଅରକ୍ଷିତ ଦାସଙ୍କ "ଜଳ" କବିତାଟି ଏହି ପୁସ୍ତକରୁ ଗୃହୀତ -
1. ଭକ୍ତିଚୀକା
 2. ମୋକ୍ଷ ଉପାଧି
 3. ମହୀମଣ୍ଡଳ ଗୀତା
 4. ଦାରୁବ୍ରହ୍ମ ଗୀତା
37. ଏହି କବିତାଟିରେ ଗାଆଁର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଓ କର୍ମମୟ ସରଳ ଗାଉଁଲୀ ଜୀବନର ନିଖୁଣ ଚିତ୍ର ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ -
1. କହିବି କଥାଟି
 2. ଛୋଟ ମୋର ଗାଆଁଟି
 3. ଛୋଟରୁ ବଡ଼
 4. ଦେଖିନାହିଁ କେତେଦିନୁ ଖଣ୍ଡଗିରି

38. ଅଳସୁଆ ହୋଇ ପରିଶ୍ରମ ନକରି ଯେତେ ପୋଷିବାକୁ ଚାହଁଲେ କିପରି ଦଣ୍ଡ ଭୋଗିବାକୁ ପଡ଼େ , ଏହି ଗନ୍ଧରେ ତାହା କୁହାଯାଇଛି -
1. ନନାଙ୍କ ବସ୍ତାନି
 2. ବାଇମହାନ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପାଞ୍ଜି
 3. ବାଇନାନୀଙ୍କ ବିଜୁଳି
 4. ମାଡ଼ହାଣ୍ଡି କଥା
39. “ଭୃତ୍ୟ” ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ଅର୍ଥ -
1. ଭକ୍ତ
 2. ଚାକର
 3. ବଣିକ
 4. ଭୟାଳୁ
40. ‘ ଗଗନ ’ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ -
1. ମେଘ
 2. ବିଜୁଳି
 3. ଆକାଶ
 4. ପବନ
41. ‘ ଘନ ’ ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ଦୁଇଟି ଭିନ୍ନାର୍ଥ -
1. ବହଳ , ମେଘ
 2. ଆକାଶ , ଧନ
 3. ବ୍ରହ୍ମା , ଅଭିଳାଷ
 4. କଳଙ୍କ , କଢ଼ି

42. ବର୍ଷା , ବିଭୁଳି , ଗିରିଶିଖ , ପବନ – ଏଥିରୁ ଭିନ୍ନ ଜାତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର -
1. ପବନ
 2. ବର୍ଷା
 3. ଗିରିଶିଖ
 4. ବିଭୁଳି
43. ‘ ବିପତ୍ତି ’ ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ବିପରୀତାର୍ଥ ବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ -
1. ଆପତ୍ତି
 2. ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି
 3. ଦମ୍ପତି
 4. ନୃପତି
44. ନାଆଁ , ନାଆ – ଏହି ସମୋଚ୍ଚାରିତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଦୁଇଟିର ଅର୍ଥ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁନେ -
1. ଡଙ୍ଗା , ନାମ
 2. ତରଣୀ , ନୌକା
 3. ବୋଇତ , ପରିଚୟ
 4. ନାମ , ଡଙ୍ଗା
45. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟି -
1. ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସୀ
 2. ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସି
 3. ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସୀ
 4. ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାଶୀ

46. “ ତାଙ୍କୁ “ ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ବହୁବଚନ ଏହା ହେବ -

1. ସେମାନଙ୍କର
2. ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ
3. ତାଙ୍କର
4. ଏହାଙ୍କୁ

47. ‘ ବୃଦ୍ଧ ’ର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଲିଙ୍ଗ ବାଚକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି -

1. ବୃଦ୍ଧି
2. ବୁଦ୍ଧି
3. ବୃଦ୍ଧଣୀ
4. ବୃଦ୍ଧା

48. ଏହା ଏକ ‘ତତ୍ସମ’ ଶବ୍ଦ -

1. ଶିଖାଳ
2. ନଅର
3. ସୁନ୍ଦର
4. ମାଟି

49. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦଟି

1. ବଞ୍ଚନୀୟ
2. କ୍ରୋଧ
3. ଭୟାଳୁ
4. ଚାଳିତ

50. ଏହା ଏକ ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ
1. ପ୍ରେରିତ
 2. ସେବା
 3. ଜୀବନ
 4. ସମୂହ
51. 'ସ୍ଵେଚ୍ଛା' ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଲେ ଏହା ହେବ -
1. ସ + ଇଚ୍ଛା
 2. ସେ + ଇଚ୍ଛା
 3. ସ୍ଵ + ଇଚ୍ଛା
 4. ସ୍ଵୁ + ଇଚ୍ଛା
52. 'ଗୃହାଗତ' ପଦଟିର ଠିକ୍ ବିଗ୍ରହ ବାକ୍ୟ -
1. ଗୃହର ଆଗତ
 2. ଗୃହକୁ ଆଗତ
 3. ଗୃହକୁ ଆଗତ ଯେ
 4. ଗୃହ ଓ ଆଗତ
53. 'ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ' - ଏହି ସମ୍ପାଦର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ -
1. ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ
 2. ଦ୍ଵିଗୁ
 3. ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ
 4. ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି

54. ଏହି ଛନ୍ଦର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପାଦର ଅନ୍ତର ସଂଖ୍ୟା କୋଡ଼ିଏ -

1. ଦାଣ୍ଡିବୃତ୍ତ
2. ନଟବାଣୀ
3. ବଙ୍ଗଳାଶ୍ରୀ
4. ଶଙ୍କରା ଭରଣୀ

55. ଭିନ୍ନାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର ଶବ୍ଦର ବାରମ୍ବାର ଆବୃତ୍ତିକୁ ଏହି ଅଳଙ୍କାର କୁହାଯାଏ -

1. ଯମକ
2. ଶ୍ଳେଷ
3. ଉପମା
4. ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ

56. ଅଳସୁଆ ଲୋକ କଷ୍ଟ ପାଏ । ଏହା ଏକ -

1. ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟ
2. ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟ
3. ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟ
4. ମିଶ୍ର ବାକ୍ୟ

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଅନୁଛେଦଟିକୁ ପଢ଼ି ନଂ 57 ଓ ନଂ 58 ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

ପ୍ୟାରୀମୋହନଙ୍କ ଜୀବନଥିଲା ଏକ ତପସ୍ବୀର ଜୀବନ । ସେହି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଜୀବନରେ ସିଦ୍ଧି ଲାଭ କରେ , ଯିଏ କର୍ମକୁ ତପସ୍ୟା ଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରି ନେଇଥାଏ । ପ୍ୟାରୀମୋହନ ସେହିପରି ଥିଲେ ଜଣେ କର୍ମସିଦ୍ଧ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି । ସେତେବେଳେ କଟକର ‘ ଉତ୍କଳ ଦୀପିକା ’ ଓ ବାଲେଶ୍ବରରୁ ‘ ସମ୍ବାଦ ବାହିନୀ ’ ନାମରେ କେବଳ ଦୁଇଟି ମାତ୍ର ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଉଥିଲା । ସେ ଅନୁଭବ କଲେ ଯେ ଏହା ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ନୁହେଁ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ସେ ନିଜ ଚେଷ୍ଟାରେ 1871 ମସିହାରେ ‘ ଉତ୍କଳ – ପୁତ୍ର ’ ନାମରେ କଟକରୁ ଏକ ପତ୍ରିକା ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ ।

57. ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ଅନୁଛେଦରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଥିବା ମହାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ହେଉଛନ୍ତି -
1. ମୋହନ ଦାସ
 2. ପ୍ୟାରୀମୋହନ
 3. ଈଶ୍ବର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବିଦ୍ୟାସାଗର
 4. ଦୟାନନ୍ଦ ସରସ୍ବତୀ
58. 1871 ମସିହାରେ ଏହି ପତ୍ରିକା ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଥିଲା -
1. ଉତ୍କଳ ଦୀପିକା
 2. ସମ୍ବାଦ ବାହିନୀ
 3. ଉତ୍କଳ ଦର୍ପଣ
 4. ଉତ୍କଳ – ପୁତ୍ର

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପଦ୍ୟାଂଶଟି ପଢ଼ି ନଂ 59 ଓ ନଂ 60 ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

“ ଉତ୍କଳର ପ୍ରିୟପୁତ୍ର ହେ ମଧୁସୂଦନ ,
ମରତକୁ ତେଜିଗଲ ଅମର ଭୁବନ !
ରୋଗ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣାରେ ଲବେ ନହୋଇ କାତର ,
ସାଧୁଥିଲେ ଉତ୍କଳର ହିତ ନିରତର । ”

59. ଉକ୍ତ ପଦ୍ୟାଂଶରେ ଏହି ମହାନ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ବିରୋଗ କଥା କୁହାଯାଇଛି -

1. ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ
2. ମଧୁସୂଦନ
3. ଫକୀର ମୋହନ ସେନାପତି
4. ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ

60. ‘ ହିତ ’ ଶବ୍ଦଟିର ଅର୍ଥ -

1. ଅଭିଳାଷ
2. ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା
3. ମଙ୍ଗଳ
4. ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ

61. They ran through a secret passage to market.
Choose the meaning of the word, 'passage';

1. A lengthy text
2. A long narrow way
3. A paragraph with sentences
4. A journey

62. Choose the word that refers to 'a number of players'.

1. Play
2. Class
3. Team
4. Bench

63. Choose the word with a 'suffix'.

1. Child
2. Childhood
3. Discourage
4. Illegal

64. Choose the word with correct spelling.

1. Whispering
2. Scater
3. addresing
4. Gaint

65. Choose the word that can be used as a noun and a verb.

1. Truth
2. Great
3. Mind
4. Faith

66. His disability came as rare occurrence.

Choose the antonym of the word 'rare'.

1. Common
2. Special
3. Particular
4. Desired

67. I came across Ramu at the shop .
Identify the meaning of 'came across'.

1. Talked to someone.
2. Helped by chance.
3. Met by chance.
4. Met purposefully.

68. It may be true.
This sentence means;

1. It is possibly true.
2. It is certainly true.
3. It is undoubtedly true.
4. It is not true.

69. Yesterday I saw one eyed man.
Choose the article that fits the blank.

1. a
2. an
3. the
4. No article is needed.

70. The passengers started to shout the driver.
Choose the correct preposition that fits in the blank.

1. on
2. by
3. at
4. with

71. Mohan who is my English teacher always buys new books.
This sentence has;

1. A defining relative clause.
2. A non-defining relative clause.
3. A noun clause.
4. A conditional clause.

72. I did everything I could do.
In the above sentence 'could'

1. indicates politeness.
2. indicates submissiveness.
3. is the past tense of 'can'.
4. is the present tense.

73. They live in England.

Choose the correct question tag for this sentence.

1. didn't they ?
2. doesn't they ?
3. do they ?
4. don't they ?

74. It is quite near

This sentence ends with;

1. a full stop
2. a question mark
3. a comma
4. an exclamatory mark.

75. "What's your name, boy ?" said the gentleman.

Choose the reported speech of this sentence.

1. The boy said that he was a gentleman.
2. The boy asked the gentleman what was your name.
3. The gentleman said that what is your name.
4. The gentleman asked the boy what his name was.

76. Good news always welcome.
Choose the correct form of verb that fits the blank.

1. will
2. are
3. is
4. have

77. It was raining when we the station.
Choose the correct tense form that fits the blank.

1. reach
2. reached
3. reaches
4. had reached

78. Let me tell you the story.
The part of speech of the word 'me' is;

1. a noun
2. a pronoun
3. a preposition
4. a conjunction

79. Choose the linker that can indicate results.

1. Equally
2. To sum up
3. Therefore
4. Furthermore

80. Choose the subordinate conjunction from the following.

1. neither ... nor
2. since
3. yet
4. and

81. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. Neela has eaten the mango yesterday.
2. Neela ate the mango yesterday.
3. Neela has been eating the mango yesterday.
4. Neela had eaten the mango yesterday.

82. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence from the following.

1. she said I am hungry.
2. She said, I am hungry.
3. She said 'I am hungry'.
4. She said, "I am hungry."

83. Choose the sentence in passive voice.

1. Trespassers will be prosecuted.
2. What are you doing here ?
3. My own garden is my own garden.
4. We can play on the road.

84. Chitra is singers in Tollywood.

Choose the correct expression that fits grammatically.

1. one of the greater
2. one of the greatest
3. greater than
4. as great as

85. The expression used at the end of a letter addressed to a friend is;

1. Lovingly your
2. Yours lovingly
3. Your's lovingly
4. Your lovingly

86. Choose the list with correct alphabetical order.

1. tool, tooth, too, to
2. tooth, too, to, tool
3. to, too, tool, tooth
4. too, to, tool, tooth

87. He looked at me frantically.

Choose the synonym of the word, 'frantically'.

1. Skillfully
2. Anxiously
3. Steadily
4. Softly

88. This girl strongly believes God.
Choose the correct preposition that fits the blank.

1. on
2. in
3. into
4. over

89. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to the question.

One day a guru foresaw in a flash of vision what he would be in his next life, so he called his favourite disciple and asked him what he would do for his guru in return for all he had received. The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do.

The guru was able;

1. to create a disciple
2. to foresee his next life
3. to see his favourite disciple in a dream
4. to foresee what his disciple would be in his next life

90. Read the following passage and choose the correct answer to the question.

One day a guru foresaw in a flash of vision what he would be in his next life, so he called his favourite disciple and asked him what he would do for his guru in return for all he had received. The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do.

Choose the true statement from the following.

1. The guru would become a disciple in his next life.
2. The disciple would become a guru in his next life.
3. The guru gave a great gift before dying.
4. The disciple was an obedient person.

91. The security staff ushered the minister into the building.

Choose the synonym of the word, 'ushered.'

1. Controlled
2. Escorted
3. Continued
4. Retorted

92. There are many delightful things in the park.

Choose the opposite word of 'delightful.'

1. Adequate
2. Meaningful
3. Unpleasant
4. Appropriate

93. Choose the word with correct spelling.

1. Simultaneous
2. Presense
3. Moustache
4. Persistance

94. Hemant is not sure about the existence of God. He is ;

1. a mercenary
2. an agnostic
3. an honorary
4. a theist

95. I can get along with all my classmates.

Choose the meaning of the phrasal verb, 'get along'.

1. Have competition
2. Have friendly relationship
3. Have rivalry
4. Have no competition

96. I will never set foot in your house.

Choose the meaning of the expression, 'set foot'.

1. Sit
2. Work
3. Spend
4. Enter

97. Choose the incorrect expression with respect to the collocation of words.

1. Thatched roof
2. Unsafe roof
3. Young roof
4. Slippery roof

98. Today, Madhu has a viva voce exam in his English subject.

Choose the meaning of 'viva voce' in the above sentence.

1. A meeting
2. A spoken exam
3. A talk with a classmate
4. A competition in essay writing

99. I like reading poetry.

Choose the article that fits the blank.

1. a
2. an
3. the
4. No article is needed

100. We should abstain evil and do good.

Choose the correct preposition that fits the blank

1. from
2. with
3. to
4. an

101. Servants are honest are trusted.

Choose the word that fits the blank.

1. whose
2. who
3. whom
4. which

102. 'You are bigger than animal in the forest,' said the fox to the elephant.

Choose the correct expression that fits the blank.

1. most other
2. many other
3. any other
4. one another

103. May I go out now?

This sentence indicates.

1. granting permission
2. giving permission
3. taking permission
4. sanctioning permission

104. She didn't leave this place.

Choose the correct question tag for this sentence.

1. didn't she ?
2. did she ?
3. doesn't she ?
4. isn't it ?

105. "I'll tell you the whole story," said the man.

The reported speech of this sentence is;

1. The man asked to tell him the whole story.
2. The man said that he would tell them the whole story.
3. The man will tell the whole story to the boy.
4. The man said if he would tell them the whole story.

106. Choose the sentence in passive voice.

1. I have to distribute food.
2. She had food to distribute.
3. Food was distributed free of charge.
4. He has fought as good fight.

107. Look ! The crow..... on the tree.

Choose the correct tense form of the verb that fits the blank.

1. sat
2. was sitting
3. is sitting
4. sitting

108. Sudha Murthy an interview in Pune several years ago.

The verb that fits the blank is;

1. attended
2. attends
3. will attend
4. does attend

109. The police caught the criminal.

Choose the correct verb that fits the blank.

1. have
2. has
3. are
4. is

110. Choose the expression with the correct order of adjectives.

1. Beautiful a red umbrella.
2. A red umbrella beautiful.
3. A beautiful red umbrella.
4. A umbrella beautiful red.

111. Seeing the snake, she fainted.

This is ;

1. a simple sentence
2. a compound sentence
3. a complex sentence
4. a compound complex sentence

112. Your love for her will save her.

Choose the part of speech of the word, 'love'.

1. An adverb of time
2. An adverb of manner
3. An abstract noun
4. A proper noun

113. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

1. When you saw the movie?
2. When did you saw the movie?
3. When do you saw the movie?
4. When did you see the movie?

114. Choose the sentence with correct capitalization and punctuation.

1. Who did Gopi marry, she said.
2. Who did Gopi marry, "She said."
3. "Who did Gopi marry," she said.
4. "Who did Gopi marry?" she said.

115. A news report begins with;

1. a heading
2. a signature
3. a date
4. an image

116. Choose the list of words with correct alphabetical order.

1. cannon, canopy, can, cot
2. cap, capital, canvas, canteen
3. block, bloat, ball, bull
4. bag, baggy, ball, bull

117. Choose the phonetic symbol of 'es' in the word 'roses'.

1. /ez/
2. /iz/
3. /s/
4. /is/

118. Choose the odd word with respect to pronunciation.

1. Change
2. Chance
3. Cheap
4. Character

119. Choose the word with two syllables.

1. quite
2. monsoon
3. remarkable
4. relative

120. Melic or lyric song was sung;

1. by a single voice
2. by collectively by many people
3. by only musicians
4. by a male voice and a female voice

121. 'The masque' is a dramatic entertainment in which plot, character, an even to a great extent dialogue, are subordinated on the one hand to spectacular illustration, and on the other to musical accompaniment.

This is said by;

1. Henry- VIII
2. Kyd
3. Saintsbury
4. Charley

122. F. Marion Crawford described 'the Novel' as;

1. a pocket theatre
2. a feast of feelings
3. a narration with colour
4. a narration with entertainment

123. The following is a literary epic;

1. War and Peace
2. Paradise Lost
3. Beowulf
4. Divine Comedy

124. 'Point of view' signifies;

1. The number of characters in a novel.
2. The number of lines in a poem.
3. The way a story gets told.
4. The likes and dislikes of the audience

125. Read the following lines of poetry and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

OUR three red champak trees
had done it again,
meaning they have done it before.

The champak trees:

1. prevented people entering the house.
2. bloomed and released the fragrance of pollen.
3. stopped the fog entering the house.
4. spread their branches widely.

126. Read the following lines of poetry and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

Took the face-cloth from the face;
Yet she neither moved nor wept

These lines say that;

1. The woman refuses to grieve.
2. The women removed cloth from her face.
3. The women gave her face cloth to somebody.
4. The women took the face-cloth to wipe her tears.

127. Read the following and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

He said it expanded his lungs (How to Live to Be 200)

In the above line, the word, 'it' refers to;

1. taking a cold plunge every morning.
2. lying on stomach.
3. standing and breathing at an open window.
4. lifting iron bars.

128. Read the following and choose the correct answer to the question given after.

It is by no means uncommon to find men whose knowledge is wide but whose feelings are narrow. Such men lack what I call wisdom. (Knowledge and Wisdom)

This passage says that;

1. all people in the world have wisdom
2. only people with no knowledge have wisdom
3. people with narrow feelings have lack of wisdom
4. wisdom is not needed for anybody.

129. 'Ecology' is a poem which could be read as;

1. one single line
2. a poem of fourteen lines
3. one single sentence
4. only five sentences

130. In the poem, 'The Word from a Railway Carriage', the poet doesn't see this from the railway carriage.

1. the beauty of the area
2. the beauty of the train
3. a child climbing up steeply ground
4. a homeless person

131. In the essay, "How to Live to Be 200" the writer tries;

1. to highlight the importance of exercises
2. to correct the follies and thoughts of people having health mania
3. to say that he wants to live upto 200 years
4. to highlight the nature of disease.

132. According to Russell, 'wisdom';

1. can be taught as a goal of education
2. cannot be cultivated
3. develops our ego
4. stops us from thinking

133. The animal that voluntarily left the farm was; (Animal Farm)

1. Mollie
2. Boxer
3. Squealer
4. Napoleon

134. The title that Napoleon eventually assume for himself was;
(Animal Farm)

1. King of the animals
2. Lord of Manor Farm
3. President of the Republic
4. God of beasts

135. The person who lost the chance to marry Portia by choosing the silver casket was; (The Merchant of Venice)

1. The Jew of Malta
2. The Prince of Arragon
3. The Duke of Venice
4. Bassanio

136. After accepting the court's sentence, Shylock said; (The Merchant of Venice)

1. Antonio cheated me.
2. These are most unlawful laws.
3. Forgive my sins.
4. I am not well.

137. In 'Under the Banyan Tree', Nambi was;

1. a temple priest
2. a village farmer
3. a tailor in a village
4. a short story writer

138. Nambi would light a lamp under the tree; (Under the Banyan Tree)

1. to collect money from the villagers
2. to give a signal to villagers to assemble and hear his story
3. to give flowers to the villagers
4. to check the health of the villagers

139. Choose the correct statement regarding a language.

1. Language is systematic
2. Language cannot exhibit duality of structure
3. Language is static
4. Language is unextendible

140. Acquisition is not usually associated with.

1. first language
2. mother tongue
3. language at home
4. third language

141. Who remarked English as a 'window on the world':

1. G-B. Shaw
2. M.K. Gandhi
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Rabindranadh Tagore

142. Choose the wrong statement regarding the English language.

1. It is the major language of media and broad cost
2. Education from pre-primary to the highest level is available in English
3. It is a library language
4. It is the first language in India.

143. "Language Acquisition Device is an inborn trait." This is believed by:

1. Cognitivists
2. Psycho-linguists
3. Behaviourists
4. Realists

144. Things / objects have different names in different languages.
This feature of language is:

1. Systematicity
2. Arbitrariness
3. Extendibility
4. Creativity

145. The following is not the sub skill of speaking.

1. Articulation of sounds in isolation.
2. Articulation of sounds in connected speech.
3. Articulating stress patterns within words.
4. Decoding sounds.

146. Understanding the summary of a book by reading the preface involves:

1. extensive reading
2. intensive reading
3. skimming
4. scanning

147. The following establishes a relation between theory and practice of language teaching.

1. A method
2. A technique
3. An approach
4. A strategy

148. The method that can be used to teach classical languages in India is;

1. Direct method
2. Grammar Translation method
3. Dr. West's method
4. Bilingual method

149. Translation from one language to the other language is completely avoided in.

1. Bilingual method
2. Direct method
3. Situational method
4. Structural method

150. Learning can happen best when it is shared with others. This is the belief of;

1. Spiral Approach
2. Cyclic Approach
3. Collaborative Approach
4. Eclectic Approach

