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A-SECTION - I
ODIA (COMPULSORY)

OSSTET- P-I/16

ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (ନଂ 01 ରୁ 05 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ) ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛ :

ଯେ ନୂଆ ଆସେ, ସେ ପୁରୁଣାଠାରୁ ଅଲଗା ହେବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ । ସେ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅବିକଳ ପୁରୁଣା ପରି ହୋଇପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ତଥାପି ପୁରୁଣାକୁ ଅନୁକରଣ କରିବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ତାକୁ ବଞ୍ଚେଇ ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ କେତେ ଜଣ ରକ୍ଷଣଶୀଳ ପୁରୁଣା ପଛା ସବୁ ଯୁଗରେ ଥାଆନ୍ତି । ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଆପ୍ରାଣ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ ପୁରୁଣା ତା'ର ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ ରଖିପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ନୂତନର ସଂଘାତରେ ତା'ର ଚାରିଆଡ଼ କୋରିହୋଇ ଝଡ଼ିଯାଏ । ସେ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଖସିଯିବ । ତାକୁ ଜବରଦସ୍ତି ଧରି ରଖିଲେ ସେଥିରେ ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକତା ଆସିଯାଏ । ବିଂଶ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ଗୁରୁକୂଳାଶ୍ରମ ପରି, ପେଣ୍ଠ କୋର୍ ଭିତରେ ଚିତାପରି । ବାପ ବୁଢ଼ାହୋଇ ମରିଗଲା ପରେ ଯେମିତି ସେ ମୃତଦେହକୁ ରଖୁଥିବ ନାହିଁ, ରଖିବା ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ଏବଂ ରଖିବା ନିଷ୍ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ, ତାକୁ ଛାଡ଼ିବାକୁ ହେବ, ସେହିପରି ଯେକୌଣସି ସଂସ୍କାରର ନିଷ୍ପ୍ରାଣ ଜଡ଼ ପିଣ୍ଡକୁ ଜୀବୁଡ଼ି ଧରିବା ବିଶେଷ ବିଜ୍ଞତାର ପରିଚାୟକ ନୁହେଁ । ଯେ ଯାଉଛି ତାକୁ ସମ୍ମାନର ସହିତ ଯିବାକୁ ଦିଅ । ଶବାଧାର ଚାଲିଗଲେ ତାକୁ ଅନେକ ମୁଣ୍ଡରୁ ଟୋପି କାଢ଼ି ନୀରବ ସଂଭ୍ରମରେ ବାଟ ଛାଡ଼ି ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ଚାଲିଗଲା ବୋଲି ଦୁଃଖ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଅଛି । ତାଙ୍କ ହାତଲେଖା ପୋଥି, ତାଙ୍କ ଜୋତା, ଛତା, ଘଡ଼ି ହୁଏତ ସ୍ମୃତି-ସମ୍ବଳ କରି ରଖୁଛୁ ; କିନ୍ତୁ ତାକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଦେବୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ । ସେ ବଞ୍ଚିଥିଲେ ଆମେ ଖୁସି ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତୁ ନା ନାହିଁ, ବା କେତେଦିନ ଖୁସି ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତୁ ତା' କହିବା କଠିନ । କାରଣ ପୁରୁଣା ମଣିଷ ପୁରୁଣା ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ, ପୁରୁଣା ପୋଷାକ ପରି ଆସେ ବେଦରକାରୀ ହୋଇଯାଏ । ଜୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ନୂଆ ବଦଳ କରିନେବା ହେଲା, ଏକ ସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ଧର୍ମ ।

1.

କେଉଁମାନେ ରକ୍ଷଣଶୀଳ ?

- (A) ଯେଉଁମାନେ ନୂଆକୁ ଆସିବାକୁ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ।
 (B) ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଦେଶଭକ୍ତ ।
 (C) ଯେଉଁମାନେ ପୁରୁଣାକୁ ବଞ୍ଚାଇ ରଖିବାକୁ ଚାହାନ୍ତି ।
 (D) ଯେଉଁମାନେ ଯୁଗୀୟ ଆଦର୍ଶରେ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ।

2.

ନୂତନର ସଂଘାତରେ କ'ଣ ହୁଏ ?

- (A) ପୁରୁଣାର ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ ହୁଏ ।
 (B) ପୁରୁଣାର ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ବଢ଼େ ।
 (C) ସମାଜ ଜୀବନରେ ଅସ୍ଵାଭାବିକତା ଆସେ ।
 (D) ସମସ୍ତେ ନୂତନକୁ ଆଦରରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରନ୍ତି ।

SET-C

[2]

(Continued)

3. ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଅସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ କାହିଁକି ?
 (A) ଅତୀତର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ପରିବେଶ ନ ଥିବାରୁ
 (B) ଆଧୁନିକ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ନଥିବାରୁ
 (C) ଅତୀତକାଳର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ପରି ଗୁରୁ ନ ଥିବାରୁ
 • (D) ଯୁଗ ଅନୁକୂଳ ହୋଇ ନଥିବାରୁ (Ans)
4. ପୁରୁଣାକୁ କିପରି ତ୍ୟାଗ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ ?
 (A) ଘୃଣାର ସହିତ
 (B) ସମ୍ମାନର ସହିତ (Ans)
 (C) ଦୁଃଖର ସହିତ
 (D) ଆନନ୍ଦର ସହିତ
5. ମୃତବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ବ୍ୟବହାରୀୟ ସାମଗ୍ରୀକୁ ସାଇତି ରଖାଯାଏ କାହିଁକି ?
 (A) ଦରକାରୀ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ
 (B) ସ୍ମୃତି ପାଇଁ (Ans)
 (C) ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ
 (D) ଦୁଷ୍ଟାପ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ
6. 'ସୈନ୍ୟାବାସ' - କେଉଁ ସମାସର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ?
 (A) କର୍ମଧାରୟ
 (B) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ (Ans)
 (C) ଦ୍ୱିତ୍ୱ
 (D) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
7. କେଉଁଟି 'ତଦ୍ୱିତ' ପଦ ?
 • (A) ଦ୍ୱୈପାୟନ (Ans)
 (B) ଭକ୍ତର
 (C) ଛନ୍ଦଶି
 (D) ଜୀଅତା
8. "କୁମ୍ଭାର ବୋହୂ, ଝାଟିକି ନ ଗଲେ ମାଟିକି ଯାଉ ।" - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟିରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି ?
 (A) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟା
 (B) ପ୍ରଥମା
 • (C) ତତ୍ତ୍ୱର୍ଥୀ (Ans)
 (D) ସପ୍ତମୀ
9. "ଅରକୁ ଅର ପଡ଼ି ତଳେ । ତାଲଇ ଅଭ୍ୟାସର ବଳେ ।" - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଅବ୍ୟୟ ?
 (A) ଧ୍ୱନ୍ୟନୁକାରୀ
 (B) ସମ୍ଭାବନା ସୂଚକ
 • (C) ବାପସାର୍ଥକ (Ans)
 (D) ପଦବିକାର ମୂଳକ

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10. ଭାରତୀୟ ସୈନ୍ୟମାନେ ନାନାଦି ଆଧୁନିକ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶସ୍ତ୍ର ସହ ଖାଦ୍ୟପେୟ ଧରି ଯୁଦ୍ଧକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି । -
ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ?
- (A) ଅସମାପିକା (Ans) (B) ସମାପିକା
(C) ମିଶ୍ର (D) ଅମିଶ୍ର
11. ଯେତେବେଳେ ଭାରତସରକାରଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରୁ 'ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛଭାରତ ଗଠନ'ର ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦିଆଗଲା ସେତେବେଳେ ସାରା ଦେଶରେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଜାଗରଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଲା । ଏହା କି ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
- (A) ସରଳ (B) ଯୌଗିକ
• (C) ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚିତ (Ans) (D) ମିଶ୍ର
12. ନିମ୍ନପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି 'ଶ' ବ୍ଯ ବିଧି ନିୟମକୁ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରୁଅଛି ?
- (A) ଦାରୁଣ (B) ଦର୍ପଣ
• (C) ଯୋଜନା (Ans) (D) ଦର୍ପଣ
13. ନିମ୍ନ ବାକ୍ୟରୁ ଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟିରେ ଭୁଲ୍ ନାହିଁ ?
- (A) ସେ ଅତିଥିମାନଙ୍କୁ ସବାନ୍ଧରେ ଆସିବାକୁ ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରିତ କଲେ ।
(B) ଗଙ୍ଗା ଭାରତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବୃହତ୍ତମ ନଦୀ ।
(C) ତୁମେ କାଲି ସଞ୍ଜରେ ଆସିବ ।
• (D)
14. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାଛି :
- (A) ସନ୍ଧ୍ୟାସୀ
(C) ଗଣେଷ
15. 'ଅନ୍ଧିମାକୁ ଗଢ଼ିମା' ରୂପଟିର ଅର୍ଥ ନିମ୍ନରୁ ବାଛି :
- (A) ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଫଳ ଆଶାରେ କୌଣସି କାମ କରିବା
• (B) ଅବୁଜ୍ଜାୟ ବସ୍ତୁ ସହିତ ଦୁର୍ଜନା କରିବା (Ans)
(C) ଗୋଟାଏ ମନ୍ଦ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟଦ୍ୱାରା ସମସ୍ତ ସୂଚକ ନଷ୍ଟ ହେବା
(D) ଠିକ୍ ଠିକଣା ନଥିବା

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16. ଦେଖିଲା ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ ଅପୂର୍ବ

ସୁନ୍ଦର ସୁବଳ ବର,

ଅଙ୍ଗବନ୍ଧ କି ସେ ଅନଙ୍ଗ ଅଥବା

ନରରୂପୀ ସୁଧାକର !

ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟାଂଶୁରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ?

• (A) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା (Ans)

(B) ଉପମା

(C) ରୂପକ

(D) ଶ୍ଳେଷ

17. 'ସୁବତୀ ଜାୟା ଯାହାର' - ବିଗ୍ରହ ବାକ୍ୟଟିର ସମସ୍ତ ପଦଟି କ'ଣ ହେବ ?

(A) ସୁବଜାୟା

(B) ସୁବଜାନା

• (C) ସୁବଜାନି (Ans)

(D) ସୁବାଜାୟା

18. 'ତନି ତେର କରିବା' - ଏହି ରୂପକଟିର ଅର୍ଥ କେଉଁଟି ?

(A) ସର୍ବନାଶ ଘଟିବା

(B) ମୂଲ୍ୟହୀନ କଥା

(C) ନିଜ କଥା କହି ବିବ୍ରତ କରିବା

• (D) ଠକିବା (Ans)

19. ପାଣିଗ୍ରହଣରୁ ବୁଝିଅଛୁ କାଲି

ସ୍ୱଭାବେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଉଦାର,

ବାହୁଲ୍ୟେ ମାତର କହୁ ଅଛୁ ଆମ୍ଭେ

ମୁନିକନ୍ୟା ହେ ଉଦାର ।

ଉତ୍କୃଷ୍ଟାଂଶୁରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ?

(A) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା

(B) ଉପମା

• (C) ଶ୍ଳେଷ (Ans)

(D) ରୂପକ

20. 'ବାଜଣା' ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗରେ ଗଠିତ ?

(A) ଣା

(B) ଜଣା

(C) ଆ

• (D) ଅଣା (Ans)

A-SECTION – II
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)

OSSTET– P-I/16

21. The stranger asked me _____ .
- (A) where is the post office (B) where the post office is
- (C) where was the post office (D) where the post office was
22. Which of the following is grammatically acceptable ?
- (A) Rekha says I'm tired. (B) Rekha says, "I'm tired."
- (C) Rekha says, I'm tired. (D) Rekha says "i'm tired."
23. The criminal was granted _____ by the appex court.
- (A) bell (B) bale
- (C) bail (D) beil
24. Odisha is rich _____ minerals.
- (A) in (B) with
- (C) at (D) for
25. The word 'packet' is pronounced as _____ .
- (A) |pæket| (B) |pekit|
- (C) |pækit| (D) |pæket|
26. Which is the correct pronunciation of 'is' :
- (A) |iz| (B) |eez|
- (C) |ij| (D) |ez|

SET-C

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(Continued)

OSSTET– P-I/16

27. Which letter in the word 'muscle' is silent in pronunciation ?

(A) l

(B) s

☒ (C) c

(D) m

28. The boy resembles his father.

The word underlined can be replaced by _____ .

(A) takes to

(B) takes in

☒ (C) takes after

(D) takes off

29. If he listened more carefully, he _____ so many mistakes.

(A) couldn't have made

☒ (B) wouldn't make

(C) won't have made

(D) can't make

30. He wants to know how many people _____ to dinner.

☒ (A) are coming

(B) would have come

(C) were coming

(D) had come

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions (from No. 31 to No. 35) that follow choosing the correct alternatives given:

Environmental scientists are worried about the green house effect, which has been noticed throughout the world. The green house effect is actually, a gradual warming up of the earth, which can disturb its natural environment. The main cause of this effect is the large scale industrialization, in almost all the countries of the world. The gases released by the factories and power-driven vehicles, have made the Earth's protective cover weak. Large scale felling of trees, has made the problem more acute.

31. What has made the Earth's protective cover weak ?
- (A) Deforestation
 - (B) Wars
 - (C) Cigarette smoking
 - ☒ (D) Gases discharged by vehicles and factories
32. Deforestation has resulted in :
- (A) making less land available for building
 - (B) supplying plenty of wood
 - ☒ (C) creating more problems in preserving the environment
 - (D) increasing rain fall
33. The green house effect could :
- (A) increase productivity on earth
 - (B) be useful to animal life
 - (C) be beneficial to rich nations
 - ☒ (D) upset the balance in nature
34. Who, as described in the passage are more worried about the green house effect ?
- (A) Politicians
 - (B) Physicians
 - (C) Chemists
 - ☒ (D) Environmentalists
35. The word 'felling' as used in the passage means :
- (A) planting
 - (B) burning
 - (C) caring
 - ☒ (D) cutting

OSSTET-P-I/16

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions (from No. 36 to No. 40) choosing the correct alternatives from the option given :

Let others cheer the winning man,
There's one I hold worthwhile ;
It is he who does the best he can,
Then loses with a smile.

Beaten he is, but not to stay,
Down with the rank and file;
That man will win some other day,
Who loses with a smile.

36. People often praise those who _____.
 (A) win (B) lose
 (C) smile (D) stay down
37. The poet says a person is worth the praise who _____.
 (A) wins (B) loses
 (C) smiles (D) does his best
38. The poet highlights a person's _____.
 (A) optimistic spirit (B) pleasure of winning
 (C) pain of losing (D) praise by the people
39. If the beaten man loses with a smile, he will _____.
 (A) rank high (B) never win
 (C) lose every time (D) win some other day
40. 'I' in the first stanza refers to _____.
 (A) the poet (B) the losing man
 (C) the winning man (D) the smiling man

OSSTET-P-I/16

B-SECTION - III
Arts Group
ODIA (OPTIONAL)

ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ପଢ଼ି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ନଂ ୪୧ର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ :

ଆଧୁନିକ ଯୁଗରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦେଶରେ ବିଚାରଶକ୍ତି ପରିଚାଳିତ ବିଜ୍ଞାନପ୍ରସୂତ ଫଳାଫଳ ସହିତ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ଖାପ ଖାଇ ନାହିଁ । ଏଥିଲାଗି ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟର୍ଥତା ଓ ମାନସିକ ଦୃଢ଼ ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି ତାହା ବହୁ କ୍ଷତି କରୁଛି । ଆମ ଦେଶରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ପଡ଼ିଛି, ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରକୃତରେ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ମନୁଷ୍ୟର ବିଚାରଶକ୍ତିର ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରୁଥିଲା ବେଳେ ଘରକୁ ଫେରିଲା ପରେ ହଜାର ହଜାର ବର୍ଷଧରି ଗଢ଼ି ଆସୁଥିବା ନାନାପ୍ରକାର ସଂକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ କୁସଂସ୍କାରରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ରଖି କାମ କରନ୍ତି । ତେଣୁ ଯୋଥୁ ବାଇଗଣ ଓ ବାଡ଼ି ବାଇଗଣ ଭିତରେ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରଭେଦ, ତାହା ପ୍ରତିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଆମେମାନେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଉ ।

41. ଆମେମାନେ ଯୋଥୁ ବାଇଗଣ ଓ ବାଡ଼ି ବାଇଗଣ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରଭେଦ ପ୍ରତିକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଦେଖିବାର କାରଣ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) ଅଜ୍ଞତା (B) ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ପ୍ରଭାବ
(C) ମାନସିକ ଦୃଢ଼ (D) ଧର୍ମବିଶ୍ୱାସ
42. “ଚିରଦିନ ଦୁଃଖ - ପ୍ରହାରେ ଜର୍ଜର,
ପକ୍ଷିକ୍ଷୀ ମୁହିଁ ଦୁଃଖ - ଗୁରୁକର” - ଏହା କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦରେ ରଚିତ ?
- (A) ବଙ୍ଗଳାଶ୍ରୀ (B) ଚୋଖି
(C) ନଟବାଣୀ (D) ଗୁଞ୍ଜରୀ
43. ମହତ ଜନର ଦୟା ସବୁଠାରେ
ସମେ ହୁଏ ବିଚରିତ,
କର୍ତ୍ତକ ମସ୍ତକୁ ନ କରଇ ତରୁ
ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛାୟା ଅପସାରିତ ।
ପଦଟିରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଂକାର ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ?
- (A) ଉପମା (B) ରୂପକ
(C) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ (D) ଅର୍ଥାନ୍ତରନ୍ୟାସ

SET-C

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(Continued)

OSSTET-P-I/16

44. 'ଜିହ୍ଵାକ୍ଷୀ' ଏହାକୁ ବହୁପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ କ'ଣ ହେବ ?
- (A) ବଞ୍ଚି ରହିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା (B) ହରଣ କରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା
(C) କହିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା (D) ବଧ କରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା
45. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଭୀମଭୋଇଙ୍କ ରଚନା ?
- (A) ଚଣ୍ଡୀପୁରାଣ (B) ଦୀକ୍ଷା ସମ୍ପାଦ
(C) ଶ୍ରୁତିନିଷେଧ ଗୀତା (D) ଚିତ୍ରକାବ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଧୋଦୟ
46. କହିବା ସହଜ, ଅଥଚ କରିବା କଷ୍ଟ । - ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?
- (A) ସଂଯୋଜକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ (B) ବିଯୋଜକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ
(C) ବୀପ୍ସାର୍ଥକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ (D) ନିଷେଧାର୍ଥକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ
47. 'କ୍ଷୋଭ' ଶବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରକୃତି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) କ୍ଷୁଭ + ଅ (B) କ୍ଷୋଭ + ଅ
(C) କ୍ଷୋ + ଭ (D) କ୍ଷ + ଓଭ
48. 'ଆର୍ଜବ' ଶବ୍ଦରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ ?
- (A) ଅବ (B) ଜବ
(C) ବ (D) ଅ
49. “ଆମ ଦେଶବାସୀଙ୍କ ଦୀର୍ଘଦିନର ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଶେଷ ହେଲା, ଦେଶ ଇଂରେଜ ଶାସନରୁ ମୁକ୍ତ ହେଲା କିନ୍ତୁ ଦାରିଦ୍ର୍ୟ ଦୂର ହେଲା ନାହିଁ” - ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
- (A) ସରଳ (B) ଯୌଗିକ
(C) ଜଟିଳ (D) ମିଶ୍ର

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50. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଶବ୍ଦ ?
- (A) ଦୁର୍ବିସହ (B) ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶ
(C) ତଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଧ (D) ତ୍ୟାଜ୍ୟପୁତ୍ର
51. 'ପବନ' ଶବ୍ଦର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ କଲେ କ'ଣ ହେବ ?
- (A) ପବ୍ + ଅନ (B) ପବ + ନ
(C) ପୋ + ଅନ (D) ପ + ଅନ
52. ବିପଦେ ନ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ଦେଖା । ରେଖାକିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ କାରକ ?
- (A) ଅଧିକରଣ (B) କରଣ
(C) କର୍ମ (D) କର୍ତ୍ତା
53. ସେ ବୟସରେ ମୋ'ଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ । ରେଖାକିତ ପଦଟିରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଛି ?
- (A) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା (B) ତୃତୀୟା
(C) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ (D) ସପ୍ତମୀ
54. 'ଅକ୍ଷିର ପକ୍ଷୀ' ସମସ୍ତ ପଦଟି କ'ଣ ହେବ ?
- (A) ପ୍ରତିପକ୍ଷ (B) ବିପକ୍ଷ
(C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ (D) ଅବକ୍ଷ
55. 'ଅଇଘରାକୁ ବାଇଗଣ ଫିଙ୍ଗିବା' - ଭୂତ୍ତିଟିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) ବାରମ୍ବାର କହିବା
(B) ଅନୁମାନ କରି କହିବା
(C) ଆଳ ବାହାର କରିବା
(D) ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ପଳ ଆଶାରେ କୌଣସି କାମ କରିବା

SET-C

[12]

(Continued)

B-SECTION - III
Arts Group
ENGLISH (OPTIONAL)

OSSTET-P-I/16

56. Does the headmaster live _____ the school campus ?

(A) on

(B) at

(C) in

(D) with

57. Don't disturb, please.

The poultry _____ fed.

(A) is

(B) are

(C) is being

(D) are being

58. Which letter is silent in the word : 'paradigm' ?

(A) p

(B) r

(C) d

(D) g

59. Which is not a feature of learner-centred classroom ?

(A) Learners play active role

(B) There is a lot of interaction among learners

(C) Learners learn on their own and from peers

(D) Everything is taught through teacher-talk or lecture

60. Grammar should be taught _____ .

(A) in special classes

(B) through rules

(C) in isolation

(D) in context

OSSTET-P-I/16

61. When a test is conducted to find out some deficiency, it is called _____.

(A) achievement test

(B) diagnostic test

(C) performance test

(D) prognostic test

62. She _____ since 4 O'clock.

(A) had slept

(B) is sleeping

(C) slept

(D) has been sleeping

63. Make sure your words are clearly _____ in your speech.

(A) pronounced

(B) pronounced

(C) pronuoced

(D) prunounced

Read the passage below and answer the questions (from No. 64 to No. 67) that follow choosing the correct alternatives given :

Books are by far, the most lasting product of human effort. Temples crumble into ruin, pictures and statues decay, but books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts which are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's mind. These thoughts speak to us through the printed page. The only effect of time has been to throw out of currency the bad products. Nothing in literature which is not good can live for long. Good books have always helped man in various spheres of life. No wonder that the world keeps its books with great care.

OSSTET-P-I/16

64. Of the products of human effort, books are the most _____.
 (A) permanent (B) important
 (C) enjoyable (D) useful
65. Time does not destroy books because they contain _____.
 (A) useful materials (B) subject-matter of education
 (C) high life style (D) great ideas
66. "To throw out of currency" means _____.
 (A) destroy (B) put out of use
 (C) extinguish (D) forget
67. The world keeps its books with great care because _____.
 (A) they bring high social status
 (B) they elevate our political life
 (C) they grow our economy
 (D) they help us in various spheres of life

Read the poem carefully and answer the following questions (from No. 68 to No. 70) choosing the correct alternatives given :

Our world is always changing,
 Constantly rearranging.
 From ocean depths to mountain peaks,
 Mother nature moves and speaks.
 While telling stories of our past,

OSSTET- P-I/16

She tries to teach us how to last.
Mankind, so smart, sometimes blind
Leaves common sense far behind.
We're moving fast and living large,
Forgetting she's the one in charge.
Amazed when she rings our bell,
Sending us to living hell.
She can twist our steel, shake any city,
If her wrath you feel, we shall pity,
Treat her with distinction,
Or surely face extinction !

68. 'If her wrath you feel'. Here 'wrath' means :
- (A) pleasure (B) tolerance
(C) anger (D) suffering
69. When she 'rings our bell', it is nature's way of _____.
- (A) expressing her discontentment
(B) warning mankind against his action
(C) showing her generosity
(D) seeking compensation from humans
70. The poetic device used in the line
'Mother nature moves and speaks', is :
- (A) personification (B) hyperbole
(C) metaphor (D) analogy

B-SECTION – III
Arts Group
HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE

OSSTET– P-I/16

71. Who does transfer a judge from one High Court to another ?
 (A) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 (B) President
 (C) Prime Minister
 (D) Law Minister
72. Which agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1972 ?
 (A) Simla Agreement
 (B) Tashkent Agreement
 (C) Lahore Declaration
 (D) Delhi Declaration
73. Which organ of the United Nations did adopt the Declaration of Human Rights on December 10, 1948 ?
 (A) General Assembly
 (B) Security Council
 (C) International Court of Justice
 (D) Economic and Social Council
74. Who was in charge of Public welfare activities in Asoka's administration ?
 (A) Prativedaka
 (B) Brajabhumika
 (C) Yukta
 (D) Karanaka
75. Whom did Kharavela defeat in Magadha and brought back the image of Kalinga Jina ?
 (A) Vidyadhara
 (B) Brihaspati Mitra
 (C) Demetrius
 (D) Satakarni
76. Where is the Dasavatara Temple situated ?
 (A) Tigwa
 (B) Bhumra
 (C) Sanchi
 (D) Deogarh
77. Which was a religious tax collected only from Muslims during the period of Delhi Sultanate ?
 (A) Zakat
 (B) Kharaz
 (C) Ushr
 (D) Kham
78. Which fort does contain "Panch Mahal" ?
 (A) Agra Fort
 (B) Fatepur Sikri Fort
 (C) Red fort at Delhi
 (D) Lahore Fort

OSSTET-P-I/16

79. Who was the first ruler to accept the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley ?
 (A) Nawab of Oudh
 (B) Nizam of Hyderabad
 (C) King of Mysore
 (D) Raja of Tanjore
80. Who did shout 'Hail Deliver' on the sea-shore of Dandi on 6th April, 1930 ?
 (A) Guljarilal Nanda
 (B) Sarojini Naidu
 (C) Rabindranath Tagore
 (D) Acharya Kripalini
81. Where did Rash Behari Bose declare Subhas Chandra Bose as the President of Indian Independent League ?
 (A) Bangkok
 (B) Tokyo
 (C) Singapore
 (D) Berlin
82. Who was the Czar of Russia at the time of October Revolution of 1917 ?
 (A) Nicholas I
 (B) Nicholas II
 (C) Alexandar I
 (D) Alexandar II
83. Who did warn the Japanese "If they do not now accept our terms, they may expect a rain of ruin from the air, the like of which has never been seen on this earth" ?
 (A) Churchill
 (B) Truman
 (C) Stalin
 (D) Atlee
84. Which words were added to the preamble of the Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act ?
 (A) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
 (B) Sovereign, Secular, Integrity
 (C) Republic, Unity, Integrity
 (D) Democratic, Socialist, Secular
85. Who do constitute the Parliament of India ?
 (A) President, Vice-President, Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha
 (B) Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha
 (C) President, Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha
 (D) Vice-President, Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha

B-SECTION – III
Arts Group
GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

OSSTET– P-I/16

86. Which of the following indicators are considered by the United Nations Development Programme to measure the 'Human Development Index' ?
 (a) Life Expectancy
 (b) Literacy Rate
 (c) National Income
 (d) Per-Capita Income
 (A) (a), (b) & (c)
 (B) (a), (b) & (d)
 (C) (a), (c) & (d)
 (D) (b), (c) & (d)
87. Which bank of India does squeeze the money circulation at the time of price rise ?
 (A) State Bank of India
 (B) Reserve Bank of India
 (C) Indian Overseas Bank
 (D) Union Bank of India
88. What happens when there is development along with economic growth ?
 (A) Inflation
 (B) Deflation
 (C) Price stability
 (D) Social welfare
89. Which of the following orders of mountain ranges are correctly arranged sequentially from north to south ?
 (A) The Aravallis, The Vindhya, The Satpura, The Mahadeo
 (B) The Vindhya, The Aravallis, The Satpura, The Mahadeo
 (C) The Satpura, The Vindhya, The Mahadeo, The Aravallis
 (D) The Vindhya, The Mahadeo, The Aravallis, The Satpura
90. Three of the following are tributary streams, while the other one is a main stream. Identify the main stream –
 (A) The Indravati
 (B) The Tungabhadra
 (C) The Saravati
 (D) The Wainganga
91. During which period does an Easterly Jet Stream blow over the Peninsular India ?
 (A) The Winter Monsoon
 (B) The South-West Monsoon
 (C) The Pre-Monsoon
 (D) The Retreating Monsoon
92. Which is the most dominant forest type of India in terms of its spatial coverage ?
 (A) Subtropical Moist Pine
 (B) Tropical Moist Deciduous
 (C) Tropical Dry Deciduous
 (D) Tropical Wet Evergreen
93. In which of the following river valleys in India is the deposit of coal the largest ?
 (A) The Damodar
 (B) The Mahanadi
 (C) The Godavari
 (D) The Son

OSSTET-P-I/16

94. By which erosional agent is the "Cirque" land form created ?
 (A) River
 (B) Wind
 (C) Glacier
 (D) Wave
95. Which type of cloud is generally formed due to rising parcel of air ?
 (A) Cirrus
 (B) Cumulus
 (C) Nimbus
 (D) Stratus
96. Which current of the South Atlantic ocean is similar to the Peruvian current of the South Pacific Ocean ?
 (A) Falkland
 (B) Canaries
 (C) California
 (D) Benguela
97. When a convex slope is shown with the help of contours how will the contours be drawn ?
 (A) Wide apart at the top and closer at the bottom
 (B) Closely spaced at the top and wide apart at the bottom
 (C) Wide apart at both the top and the bottom
 (D) Closely spaced both at the top and the bottom
98. Select the correct set of answers by matching the places (with meridians within brackets) in Column-A with the standard time corresponding to the Indian Standard Time of 9.00 P.M given in Column-B.
- | Column-A | Column-B |
|----------------------|----------------|
| (a) Honolulu (150°W) | (i) 00.30AM |
| (b) Moscow (45°E) | (ii) 03.30 AM |
| (c) New York (75°W) | (iii) 05.30 AM |
| (d) Tokyo (135°E) | (iv) 10.30 AM |
| | (v) 06.30 PM |
| (a) | (b) (c) (d) |
| (A) (ii) | (v) (iv) (i) |
| (B) (iii) | (v) (iv) (ii) |
| (C) (iii) | (ii) (v) (i) |
| (D) (iii) | (v) (iv) (i) |
99. Which of the following years is called 'Great Dividing Year' of India's population ?
 (A) 1901
 (B) 1911
 (C) 1921
 (D) 1941
100. If the price consecutively increases each year by 10 percent over the previous year, after the base year, then what will be the price index in the third year ?
 (A) 110
 (B) 120
 (C) 121
 (D) 125

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(Continued)

C-SECTION - IV

OSSTET- P-I/16

CHILD DEVELOPMENT, PEDAGOGY,
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT & EVALUATION

101. In which of the following the mental operation is the least ?
 (A) Imitation
 (B) Imagination
 (C) Inquiry
 (D) Intuition
102. What is the best way to handle with the undesirable emotions of the adolescents ?
 (A) Punishing the adolescents
 (B) Advising them not to behave in that way
 (C) Process of sublimation
 (D) Bringing it to the notice of the parents
103. Who propounded the group factor theory of intelligence ?
 (A) Guilford
 (B) Terman
 (C) Spearman
 (D) Thurstone
104. Language development of the child is not associated with :
 (A) Cognitive domain
 (B) Conative domain
 (C) Affective domain
 (D) Intellectual domain
105. The doing aspect of behaviour is associated with :
 (A) Cognitive domain
 (B) Intellectual domain
 (C) Affective domain
 (D) Conative domain
106. A creative learner one who is good at :
 (A) Mathematics
 (B) Literature
 (C) Central thinking
 (D) Lateral thinking
107. Which of the following affects the development of self-concept of the adolescents ?
 (A) Success
 (B) Failure
 (C) Acceptance
 (D) Achievement
108. According to Guilford any intellectual activity of the human being can be described in terms of three component such as :
 (A) Operation, content, product
 (B) Operation, content, analysis
 (C) Operation, product, analysis
 (D) Content, product, analysis
109. Who propounded the 'Two-factor Theory' of intelligence ?
 (A) Spearman
 (B) Guilford
 (C) Thurstone
 (D) Watson
110. The self concept means :
 (A) What one judges of his achievement
 (B) What one thinks of himself
 (C) What one discriminates between right and wrong
 (D) What one learns during teaching
111. Which of the following can not be considered as a characteristic of learning ?
 (A) It takes place only in formal institutions
 (B) It is goal directed
 (C) It is a comprehensive process
 (D) It is the result of practice and experience

OSSTET-P-I/16

112. A candidate is working hard to qualify the OSSTET. The candidate is said to have been motivated :
 (A) Intrinsically
 (B) Extrinsically
 (C) Individually
 (D) Experientially
113. When previous learning makes no difference at all to the performance of the learner, it is called :
 (A) Zero transfer of learning
 (B) Absolute transfer of learning
 (C) Positive transfer of learning
 (D) Negative transfer of learning
114. Which of the following pair is **not** correct ?
 (A) Watson – Operant conditioning
 (B) Kohler – Insight theory
 (C) Thorndike – Trial and Error Theory
 (D) Pavlov – Classical conditioning
115. The critical Pedagogy aims at :
 (A) to rationalize the banking system of education
 (B) to do away with the banking system of education
 (C) to strengthen the banking system of education
 (D) to monitor to banking system of education
116. Repetition strengthens the connection between S & R. What law of learning is its based upon ?
 (A) Readiness
 (B) Practice
 (C) Effect
 (D) Use
117. Who is more active in critical pedagogy ?
 (A) Teacher
 (B) Learner
 (C) Educational planner
 (D) Parents
118. Who is a critical pedagogic educator ?
 (A) Martin Luther King
 (B) Thomas Jefferson
 (C) Dalton
 (D) Ira Shor
119. The uses of TLM is not associated with :
 (A) to make teaching-learning pleasurable
 (B) to cover the course content in time
 (C) to create motivation for learning
 (D) to teach concrete concepts
120. A learner with special needs is :
 (A) different form others in cognitive behaviour
 (B) different form others in affective behaviour
 (C) different form others in teaching-learning behaviour
 (D) All of these
121. Which of the following is **not** a component of educational management ?
 (A) Educational guidance
 (B) Educational planning
 (C) Educational administration
 (D) Educational supervision

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122. The school administration should be :
 (A) Democratic
 (B) Bureaucratic
 (C) Autocratic
 (D) Idealistic
123. Which is not a factor of democratic management ?
 (A) Co-operation
 (B) Co-ordination
 (C) Integration
 (D) Imposition
124. Which one is **not** associated with the role of a teacher ?
 (A) facilitator
 (B) philosopher
 (C) friend
 (D) administrator
125. Which one is considered as the core of schooling for holistic development ?
 (A) Curriculum
 (B) Syllabi
 (C) Courses of studies
 (D) Text-Books
126. Difficulty value and discriminating power of the test items are determined at the stage of :
 (A) Planning
 (B) Preparation
 (C) Try out
 (D) Administration
127. Continuous and comprehensive evaluation mainly aims at :
 (A) Holistic development
 (B) Scholastic development
 (C) Cognitive development
 (D) Conative development
128. What type of grading system has been introduced by the B.S.E, Odisha for HSC Examination ?
 (A) Absolute
 (B) Relative
 (C) Direct
 (D) Indirect
129. What is **not** there in a Blue-print ?
 (A) Relative weightage to the content
 (B) Relative weightage to the difficulty level
 (C) Relative weightage to the type of questions
 (D) Relative weightage to the instructional objectives
130. What type of evaluation is the OSSTET ?
 (A) Formative
 (B) Summative
 (C) Placement
 (D) Diagnostic
131. At what stage of development a child usually appears at the H.S.C. examination ?
 (A) Childhood
 (B) Late childhood
 (C) Adolescence
 (D) Adulthood

OSSTET-P-I/16

132. Four distinct stages of child's intellectual development are identified by :
 (A) Guilford
 • (B) Piaget
 (C) Skinner
 (D) Kohlberg
133. Which of the following indicates the development of a child ?
 (A) Increase in height
 (B) Increase in weight
 (C) Increase in size of limbs
 • (D) Increase in function of limbs
134. At what stage of development the child is egocentric ?
 (A) Sensory motor
 • (B) Pre-operational
 (C) Concrete operational
 (D) Formal operational
135. Which of the following is a negative emotion ?
 • (A) Jealousy
 (B) Curiosity
 (C) Pleasure
 (D) Affection
136. Which statement is **not** correct ?
 (A) Development is both quantitative and qualitative
 • (B) Development takes place at a uniform rate
 (C) Development is a continuous process
 (D) Development proceeds from general to specific
137. Which of the following is the best for growth of infants ?
 (A) Normal diet
 (B) Milk diet
 (C) Food juice
 • (D) Milk and other nutritive diet
138. Development starts from the stage of :
 • (A) Pre-natal
 (B) Post natal
 • (C) Infancy
 (D) Early childhood
139. What is the first social group with which a child comes in contact with ?
 • (A) Family
 (B) Neighbourhood
 (C) School
 (D) Community
140. Which one is not a social need of the adolescents ?
 (A) Status
 (B) Independence
 • (C) Achievement
 (D) Affection
141. Pedagogy is the science of :
 • (A) Teaching
 (B) Learning
 (C) Planning
 (D) Testing
142. Who propounded the instrumental conditioning theory of learning ?
 (A) Pavlov
 • (B) Skinner
 (C) Erikson
 (D) Kohlberg

SET-C

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(Continued)

143. According to humanistic approach to learning, the human needs are arranged in a hierarchial order. What need is placed at the top ?

- (A) Self esteem
- (B) Self status
- (C) Self safety
- (D) Self actualization

144. The experimental learning propounded by roger refers to :

- (A) Content centred
- (B) Teacher centred
- (C) Learner centred
- (D) Programme centred

145.'When any conduction unit is ready to conduct ,for it to do so is satisfying' – This statement refers to which law of learning ?

- (A) Readiness
- (B) Effect
- (C) Use
- (D) Disuse

146. Which of the following is not teacher-centred learning ?

- (A) Learning by doing
- (B) Explaining
- (C) Discussing
- (D) Demonstrating

147. What is the function of motivation in teaching learning process ?

- (A) It identifies the objectives of learning
- (B) It identifies the methods of teaching
- (C) It re-inforces the learner's behaviour
- (D) It identifies the learner's weakness

148. The inductive approach to formation of concepts according to Bruner comprises four steps such as :

- (I) Analysis
- (II) Presentation of examples
- (III) Testing
- (IV) Generalization

What is the correct order of the steps ?

- (A) I, II, III, IV
- (B) II, I, IV, III
- (C) II, I, II, IV
- (D) III, I, II, IV

149. Constructivism as a theory of learning focuses on :

- (A) the role of the learner in imitation
- (B) the role of the learner in memorisation
- (C) the role of the learner in imagination
- (D) the role of the learner in creating new knowledge out of own experience

150. Social constructivism according to Vygotsky is :

- (A) acquiring new knowledge basing on the learner's experience and co-operation with others
- (B) acquiring new knowledge during class-room transaction
- (C) acquiring new knowledge basing on the learner's previous knowledge
- (D) acquiring new knowledge reading supplementary books