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SET - B

A - SECTION - I

ODIA (COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS)

1. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଠିକ୍ ?

- (A) ଆଶୀଷ
(B) ଅପବସ୍ତ
(C) ଅନାୟସ
(D) ଭୂମିଷ୍ଠ

2. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟ ଅଟେ ?

- (A) ପୂଜାସ୍ତବ ଆଜି ଗୋସ୍ତବ ପୁଷ୍କର।
(B) ଆଲୋ ମଉସା? ଜଡ଼ ପଇସା,
(C) ରାଜା ଶିବି ଗୋଟିଏ ଭୀତ କପୋତଟିକୁ ଅଭୟ ଦେଲେ।
(D) 'ଜଳନ୍ତା' ନିଆଁରେ କୁଟା ପକାଅ ନାହିଁ।

3. "କି କହିବ କିସ କରିବ କିଛି ହିଁ
ଭାବି ନ ପାରିଲା ମନେ

ବିସ୍ମୟ-ଜୀମୂତ ବ୍ୟାପିଗଲା ତାର
ସହସା ହୃଦ ଗଗନେ।"

ଏହି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ
(B) ଯମକ
(C) ରୂପକ
(D) ଶ୍ଳେଷ

4. "ପାଣି ଗ୍ରହଣରୁ ବୁଝିଅଛୁ କାଳି

ସ୍ୱଭାବେ ତୁମେ ଉଦାର,

ବାହୁଲ୍ୟ ମାତର କହୁଅଛୁ ଆମେ

ମୁନିକନ୍ୟା ହେଉ ଦାରା।"

ଏହି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ରହିଅଛି ?

- (A) ରୂପକ (B) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ
(C) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା (D) ଶ୍ଳେଷ

5. 'ଚିରସୁନ୍ଦର' ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ପଦ କେଉଁ ସମାସର
ନିର୍ମାଣରେ ଗଠିତ ?

- (A) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ (B) କର୍ମଧାରୟ
(C) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ (D) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ

6. "ମରାମତ ହୋଇନାହିଁ ଯାହା" ଏହି ବ୍ୟାସ ବାକ୍ୟର
ସମାସ ନିଷ୍କଳ ପଦ କଣ ହେବ ?

- (A) ଅସଜଡ଼ା
(B) ବେମରାମତ
(C) ନମରାମତ
(D) ଅମରାମତ

ପ୍ରବଚ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (7 ରୁ 11 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ)
ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

ଭାରତ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ହେଲେ ବି ଆମର ଆଧୁନିକ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଓ
ସଂସ୍କୃତି ପୂରାପୂରି ବିଦେଶୀ ଛାଞ୍ଚରେ ଗଡ଼ି ଉଠୁଛି। ଆମେ
ତଥାକଥୂତ ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଲୋକେ ଘରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ବାହାରେ
ଇଂରେଜୀ। ଏହି ପରମ୍ପରା ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଶାସନ ସମୟରୁ ଗଡ଼ି
ଗଡ଼ି ଆସିଛି। ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଇବା ପରେ ଆମେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ
ଭାରତ ମାତାର ଜିଭ କାଟି ଦେଇଛୁ। କେତେକ କହିଥାନ୍ତି
ଆମେ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷାକୁ ରାଣୀର ସ୍ଥାନ ଦେଇଛୁ ଆଉ



SET - B

ଆମର ଜାତୀୟ ଭାଷା, ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଭାଷା ହୋଇଛି ଚାକରାଣୀ। ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଆମ ରାଜ୍ୟର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନ ଚଳାଇଲେ ଆମର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବିକାଶୋନ୍ମୁଖୀ ଯୋଜନା ପଛରେ ପଡ଼ିଯିବ- ଜାତୀୟତା ବି ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବ। ଫଳରେ ଜାତି ହେବ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଓ ପଞ୍ଜୁ। ଇଉରୋପର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶରେ ଦେଖିବା ସେମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ ସବୁକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ସେମାନେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗବେଷଣା, ଲେଖାପଢ଼ା ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ ହିଁ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ବିଦେଶୀ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବିଶେଷ ଜାତୀୟ ଚେତନା ରହିଛି। ସେମାନେ କେବଳ ନିଜ ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ କରନ୍ତି- ଅନ୍ୟଭାଷାରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ। କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମେମାନେ ଠିକ୍ ତାର ଓଲଟା କରି ନିଜକୁ ଗର୍ବିତ ମନେ କରୁଛୁ। ଇଂରେଜୀ ଶାସନ ବେଳେ ଦେଶୀୟ ଲୋକେ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଶିଖି ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ହାକିମାତି କରିବା ସହିତ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନାନାଭାବରେ ପ୍ରତାରିତ କରୁଥିଲେ। ଆଜି ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମେ ଜନ ସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ଠକିବା ପାଇଁ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷାକୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛୁ।

7. ବିଦେଶୀ ଲୋକେ କେବଳ ନିଜ ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ କ'ଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ?

(A) ବାର୍ତ୍ତାଳାପ

(B) ପତ୍ର ବିନିମୟ

(C) ଦସ୍ତଖତ

(D) ଆବେଦନ

8. ସାଧାରଣତା ପାଇବା ପରେ ଆମେ ଭାରତ ମାତାର କ'ଣ କରିଛୁ ?

(A) ପଦ ବନ୍ଦନା କରିଛୁ

(B) ଜିଭ କାଟି ଦେଇଛୁ

(C) କାନ୍ଦା ବିସ୍ତାର କରିଛୁ

(D) ପାଦ ବାନ୍ଧି ଦେଇଛୁ

9. ଆଜି ଆମେ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷାକୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛୁ କାହିଁକି ?

(A) ଠକିବା ପାଇଁ

(B) ହାକିମାତି କରିବା ପାଇଁ

(C) ଗର୍ବ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବା ପାଇଁ

(D) ନିଜକୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ

10. ଆମର ଜାତୀୟତା କିପରି ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବ ?

(A) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଲେଖାପଢ଼ା ନକଲେ

(B) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ନକଲେ

(C) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ ନକଲେ

(D) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନକଲେ

11. କେତେକଙ୍କ ମତରେ କିଏ ରାଣୀ, କିଏ ଚାକରାଣୀ ?

(A) ସଭ୍ୟତା, ସଂସ୍କୃତି

(B) ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷା, ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଭାଷା

(C) ଇଉରୋପ, ଭାରତ

(D) ଇଂରେଜ ଲୋକ, ଦେଶୀୟ ଲୋକ



SET - B

12. “ଯେ ସତ କହେ, ସେ ନିର୍ଭୀକ ଅଟେ”। ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

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

13. ‘ଶ୍ରୀମାନ୍’ ଏହି ପଦରେ ଥିବା ‘ନ୍’ ର ‘ଶ୍’ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ କାହିଁକି ?

- (A) ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ‘ର୍’ ନଥିବାରୁ
- (B) ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ‘ଷ୍’ ନଥିବାରୁ
- (C) ‘ନ୍’ ପଦାନ୍ତରେ ଥିବାରୁ
- (D) ‘ଆ’ ପରେ ଥିବାରୁ

14. ତୋ’ ଲାଗି ଗୋପଦାଣ୍ଡ ମନା। (ତୋ) ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର ବିଭକ୍ତି ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

- (A) ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ
- (B) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା
- (C) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
- (D) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ

15. ‘ଖେଳୁଥାଳ’ ଏହାର ଗଠନ କିପରି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (A) ଖେଳ+ଉଥାଳ
- (B) ଖେଳ+ଉଥାଳ
- (C) ଖେଳୁ+ଥାଳ
- (D) ଖେଳ+ଥାଳ

16. ‘ହତାଏ’ ଏଥିରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଲାଗିଅଛି ?

- (A) ଆଏ
- (B) ଅଏ
- (C) ଡାଏ
- (D) ଏ

17. ‘ଖୁଅ କାଢ଼ିବା’। ଏହି ରୂଢ଼ି କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛି ?

- (A) ସୂତା ବାହାର କରିବା
- (B) ଦୋଷ ବାଛିବା
- (C) ସୂତ୍ର ଧରିବା
- (D) ଅତୁଥା ସୂତାକୁ ସଜାଡ଼ିବା

18. “ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ବନ୍ୟାପାଡ଼ିତଙ୍କ ସେବା କରି ସାରା ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ସୁନାମ ଅର୍ଜନ କରିଥିଲେ”। ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ ‘ରୂଢ଼ି’ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ?

- (A) ନାଁ ପକେଇବା
- (B) ନାଁ ଧରିବା
- (C) ନାଁ କରିବା
- (D) ନାଁ ବୁଝେଇବା

19. ନିଆଁ ହୁତୁହୁତୁ ଜଳୁଛି। ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

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

20. ଆପଣ କାହାକୁ ଡରୁଛନ୍ତି? ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

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



SET - B

A - SECTION - II

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS)

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow (from 21 to 25), choosing the correct alternatives given.

This is my prayer to you my lord
Give me the strength
Lightly to bear my joys and sorrows
Give me the strength
to make my love fruitful in service
Give me the strength
never to disown the poor
or bend my knees before insolent might
Give me the strength
to raise my mind
high above daily trifles
And give me the strength
to surrender my strength
to your will with love.

21. The word, 'trifles' means

- (A) Useful things
- (B) Useless things
- (C) Meaningful things
- (D) Important things

22. The poet wants to be helpful to the

- (A) Needy
- (B) Poor
- (C) Mighty
- (D) Honest

23. The poet won't like to surrender

- (A) Before his enemies
- (B) Before the insolent
- (C) Before the powerful
- (D) Before the insolent and powerful

24. The poet prays to God to give him strength to bear his joys and sorrows. It means

- (A) Life is a mixture of joys and sorrows
- (B) Life is full of sorrows with less pleasure
- (C) Life is full of pleasure with less sorrows
- (D) Man cannot bear his sorrows

25. 'Love' for the poet means

- (A) A thing that bears fruit
- (B) A thing that brings success
- (C) A thing that progresses in serving others
- (D) A thing that serves others

26. The word, 'isle' is pronounced as

- (A) /ail/
- (B) /asil/
- (C) /isl/
- (D) /isal/

SET - B



27. Which letter is silent in the word 'formal' ?
- (A) o
(B) r
(C) a
(D) l
28. Look, the road _____ now. (Fill in the blanks)
- (A) is repaired
(B) is repairing
(C) is being repaired
(D) has been repairing
29. Andrew died last week. He _____ from cancer for some years. (Fill in the blanks)
- (A) suffered
(B) is suffering
(C) has been suffering
(D) had been suffering
30. I would say that about 50 per cent of the houses _____ major repairs.
- (A) need
(B) needs
(C) is needing
(D) are needing
31. If Arun had asked for money, I _____.
- (A) could help him
(B) would help him
(C) could have helped him
(D) can have helped him

Read the passage below and answer the questions (from 32 to 36) that follow, choosing the correct alternatives given :

It may surprise many people that a thing like worry can be a killer. This has been proved by all medical researches that worry is a major cause of heart ailments, blood pressure, rheumatism, ulcers, skin problems, asthma and many other psychosomatic diseases. Dr. Alexis Carrel, a Nobel Prize winner in medicine, said, "Businessmen who do not know how to fight worry die young". But so do a lot of home-makers, lawyers and ordinary clerks who do not control this evil.

There are several causes of worries. The fast-paced and complicated life style that most people are leading today contributes largely to our anxieties. Shortages, fears, competitions, dissatisfaction – everything adds to the burden on our minds. Some of these factors may be uncontrolled but most of them are within our control.

According to Plato, the Greek Philosopher, "The greatest mistake physicians make is that they attempt to cure the body without attempting to cure the mind. Mind and body are one and should not be treated separately".



SET – B

Emotions like futility, frustration, anxiety, worry, fear, despair, defeat, etc. are negative emotions. These affect much our mental as well as physical health. Worry specially creates a high degree of tension. Many a time we find ourselves unable to concentrate due to worries. Only a cool and worriless mind functions normally and to its capacity.

32. The word 'futility' means
 (A) Usefulness
 (B) Uselessness
 (C) Carefulness
 (D) Carelessness
33. Man can function and live properly if
 (A) he is free from worries
 (B) he doesn't worry
 (C) he is tension free and worriless
 (D) he cares nothing about anything
34. The main hurdles coming in the way of man's trying to work properly are
 (A) Work and anxiety
 (B) Tension and worry
 (C) Tension and high blood pressure
 (D) Fear and effects of disease
35. This passage is about
 (A) A thing like worry can be a killer
 (B) The causes and effects of worry
 (C) The cool and worriless mind
 (D) The fast paced life style

36. According to the conclusion and findings of the medical researches, worry is the major cause of
 (A) Defeat and despair
 (B) Modern psychosomatic diseases
 (C) Serious ailments
 (D) Worry and anxiety
37. Lots of people _____ cricket these days. (Fill in the blanks)
 (A) go into
 (B) go in at
 (C) go in for
 (D) go on for
38. 'There was no news; nevertheless, she went on hoping'.
 The sentence above is a
 (A) Simple sentence
 (B) Compound sentence
 (C) Complex sentence
 (D) Compound and complex sentence
39. Priya felt very angry _____ the injustice of the situation. (Fill in the blanks)
 (A) with (B) for
 (C) about (D) at
40. Which of the following is a grammatically acceptable sentence ?
 (A) I'm going to Bhubaneswar tomorrow. Amn't I ?
 (B) I'm going to Bhubaneswar tomorrow, amn't I ?
 (C) I'm going to Bhubaneswar tomorrow, aren't I ?
 (D) I'm going to Bhubaneswar. Aren't I ?



SET - B

B - SECTION - III
ARTS GROUP - ODIA (OPTIONAL)

41. ପାଳରୁ ଛତୁ ପୁଟୋ (ପାଳରୁ) ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର କାରକ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

- (A) କର୍ମ
(B) କରଣ
(C) ଅପାଦାନ
(D) ଅଧିକରଣ

42. “ପିତା ଆକାଶକୁ ବଡ଼ ଅଟନ୍ତି।” (ଆକାଶକୁ) ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
(B) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ
(C) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ
(D) ତୃତୀୟା

43. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ?

- (A) ଦାଶରଥୀ
(B) ଏକତ୍ରିତ
(C) ଆହ୍ନିକ
(D) ଆତ୍ମିୟ

44. ‘ଭାବୁକ’ ଏହିପଦର ସନ୍ଧିବିଚ୍ଛେଦ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

- (A) ଭୋ + ଉକ
(B) ଭୌ + ଉକ
(C) ଭାବ + ଉକ
(D) ଭା + ଉକ

45. ଅଗ୍ରେ ସେହି ନଦୀ ବହୁଅଛି ରଙ୍ଗେ
ଏ ରଙ୍ଗ ନିରେଖୁ ତରଙ୍ଗ ଭୁଲଙ୍ଗେ।
ଏହି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ
(B) ରୂପକ
(C) ବ୍ୟତିରେକ
(D) ଉପମା

46. “ପରକୁ ତାପ ଦିଏ ଯେ” ଏହାକୁ ଏକପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ କ’ଣ ହେବ ?

- (A) ପ୍ରତାପୀ
(B) ପରିତପ୍ତ
(C) ପରତାପ
(D) ପରତପ

47. ଜଗନ୍ନାଥଙ୍କ ଜଗାଣ ଭକ୍ତିରସ ଉଦ୍ରେକ କରିଥାଏ।
(ଜଗାଣ) ଏହି ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?

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

48. ‘ପରସ୍ପରି’ ଏହି ପଦଟି କିପରି ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଛି ?

- (A) ପରସ୍ + ସ୍ପରି
(B) ପର + ସ୍ପରି
(C) ପର + ପରସ୍ପରି
(D) ପରସ୍ + ସ୍ପରି



SET - B

49. 'କଞ୍ଚାମିଛ' ଏହା କେଉଁ ସମାସ ନିଷ୍କଳ ପଦ ?

- (A) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି
(B) ଦ୍ବନ୍ଦ୍ବ
(C) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ
(D) କର୍ମ ଧାରୟ

50. "ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ପଶିବା" ଏହି ରୂଢ଼ିର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ ?

- (A) ଭାବିବା
(B) ବୁଝିପାରିବା
(C) ଚିନ୍ତା କରିବା
(D) ମନଦେବା

51. ଭୂଭଙ୍ଗ'ରେ ଯାକ' କମ୍ପିଲା' ଭୂତଳ'
ମକ୍ଷିତ'ଡ଼ିବାକୁ' ଏବେ ନା'ହୁଁ ବଳ'।
ଏହି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦ ରହିଛି ?

- (A) ବଙ୍ଗଳାଗ୍ରୀ (B) ନଟବାଣୀ
(C) ଚୋଖି (D) ଦାଣ୍ଡିବୃତ୍ତ

52. 'ଶୈଶବ' ଏହି ପଦରେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟଟି କଣ ?

- (A) ଅ (B) ଅବ
(C) ଯ (D) ଯ

53. "ବୁଦ୍ଧିଆ ଲୋକ କାଦୁଅକୁ ପଶେନି କି ଗୋଡ଼
ଧୁଏନି।"

ଏହା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

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

ପ୍ରବଚ ଅନୁଛେଦ ପଠନ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ। (ନଂ-୫୪)

କର୍ମରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅଭିନିବେଶ ଓ ଶୃଙ୍ଖଳା ପାଇଁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ
ନିରୋଳା ଶାନ୍ତି ଦରକାର। ଏଥିପାଇଁ ବହୁକାଳରୁ ଆମ
ଦେଶରେ ଯୋଗଧ୍ୟାନ ପାଇଁ ଲୋକେ ଲୋକାଳୟ ଦୂରକୁ
ଯାଇ ବଣରେ ରହୁଥିଲେ। ଏବେ ତାହା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ;
କିନ୍ତୁ ଘରେ ଓ ସହରରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟଭାବେ ଶାନ୍ତ
ବାୟୁମଣ୍ଡଳ ମିଳିପାରେ ବା ମିଳିବାର ବ୍ୟୋବସ୍ଥ
କରାଯାଇପାରେ। ଆମ ଭାରତ ବର୍ଷର ଲୋକେ କଥା
ଭାଷାରେ ବଡ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ କରୁ। ପାଞ୍ଚ ଜଣ ଇଂରେଜ ଖାଇ
ବସିଥିଲେ ଡ଼ ରୁଁ ଶବ୍ଦ ଶୁଭିବ ନାହିଁ। କିନ୍ତୁ ପାଞ୍ଚଜଣ
ଭାରତୀୟ ଏକାଠି ହେଲେ ହାଟ ବସିଲା ଜାଣ।

54. ଲୋକେ ବଣରେ ରହିବାର ପ୍ରମୁଖ କାରଣ
କ'ଣ ?

- (A) ବୈରାଗ୍ୟ
(B) ଶାନ୍ତି

- (C) ବିରକ୍ତି
(D) ତପସ୍ୟା

55. 'ଅର୍ଥ କୋଇଲି' ପୁସ୍ତକର ରଚୟିତା କିଏ ?

- (A) ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ
(B) ଭୀମ ଭୋଇ
(C) ସାରଳା ଦାସ
(D) ଉପେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଭଞ୍ଜ



SET - B

B - SECTION - III

ARTS GROUP - ENGLISH (OPTIONAL)

56. Grammar is taught to help learners
- Know grammar rules
 - Acquire language skills
 - Write correct English
 - Identify the mistakes
57. Which is the correct pronunciation of the word 'bicycle' ?
- /baisaɪkl/
 - /biesaɪkl/
 - /baisɪkl/
 - /beisɪkl/
58. Smita persisted _____ her search for the truth.
- in
 - on
 - at
 - for

This seemed the most unwise yet.
 "Describe your family"... Tom wrote it,
 So well, I just had to stop it,
 Being handed in; – so did my wife.
 The details of our family life
 Are not such a kind, alas,
 That I should want them read in class :
 We did not wish the high school staff
 To read them for a-lunch-hour-laugh.
 We tore it out. I realize
 You may think what we did unwise
 But give it your consideration
 And please accept my explanation.
 I trust you will not blame my son,
 For after all, the work was done.

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions (from Q. No. 59 to Q. No. 61) that follow choosing the correct alternatives given :

Dear Sir, I feel I ought to write
 About Tom's essay-work last night.
 Of all the subjects you have set

59. Who tore the letter in anger ?
- Tom's parents
 - Tom's friends
 - Tom's teacher
 - The high school staff



SET – B

60. Tom should be pardoned because
- (A) he has submitted the essay in time
 - (B) he couldn't complete it due to his father's anger
 - (C) he completed the homework but it was destroyed by his parents
 - (D) he could not complete the essay last night
61. The letter is written to
- (A) Tom
 - (B) Tom's father
 - (C) Tom's mother
 - (D) Tom's teacher
62. Parents are always anxious for their children to
- (A) get at
 - (B) get on
 - (C) get in
 - (D) get with
63. You _____ for any loss or damage caused by our company.
- (A) reimburse
 - (B) will reimburse
 - (C) will be reimbursed
 - (D) reimbursed

Read the passage below and answer the questions (from Q. No. 64 to Q. No. 66) that follow choosing the correct alternatives given :

Despite their ability to ravage crops in swarms, desert locusts spend most of their five-month lifetime as shy, solitary creatures who are incredibly fussy eaters. They know better than most humans how to regulate their food intake to ensure that they eat a balance diet. As swarms of desert locusts move around, they are held together largely by what smells to humans like sour beer. This strong odour is produced by bacteria living in the locust's gut. These and other strange facts about desert locusts have recently been discovered by scientists working in the universities of Bath, Southampton and Oxford in the United Kingdom.

Swarms of desert locusts periodically devastate crops in 60 countries around the tropical world. They are capable of consuming their own body weight (two grams) of food each day. The larger swarms are composed of billion of locusts, covering several hundred square kilometers and travelling upto 130 kms a day. Locust's sense organs are quite unlike our own and they experience



SET - B

the world in a very different way from us. They smell and taste the world around them through microscopic hairs, which cover their legs as well as their mouth-parts and are sensitive to touch as well as chemicals. Chemicals enter the hair through holes on their ends and stimulate sensory taste cells inside each hair.

64. Desert locusts are very dangerous for the crops because
- (A) they kill them
 - (B) they eat them
 - (C) they destroy them
 - (D) they destroy their taste
65. What help them smell and taste anything around them ?
- (A) Their legs
 - (B) Their mouth-parts
 - (C) Their microscopic hairs
 - (D) Their body organs
66. This passage is about
- (A) The food of desert locusts
 - (B) The sense organs of locusts
 - (C) The smell of the desert locusts
 - (D) The strange facts of desert locusts
67. She asked me if I _____ a drink.
- (A) want
 - (B) wanted
 - (C) have wanted
 - (D) had wanted

68. My teacher always gives me _____ advice.
- (A) a
 - (B) an
 - (C) some
 - (D) any
69. Language is mostly learnt through 'Exposure' and 'Use' in
- (A) Grammar
 - (B) Literature
 - (C) Writings
 - (D) Contexts
70. The objective of pre-reading stage of a lesson is
- (A) To help learners understand the new words
 - (B) To help learners interact with the writer
 - (C) To activate experiences and background knowledge of the learners
 - (D) To activate their mind to use language

SET - B

B - SECTION - III

ARTS GROUP - HISTORY & POLITICAL SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

71. Which of the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution ?
- (A) It vests sovereignty in the executive
- (B) It declares India, a secular state
- (C) It has introduced the principle of universal male suffrage
- (D) It affirms our belief in peaceful co-existence
72. Under what circumstances some of the Fundamental Rights be suspended ?
- (A) On the order of a court
- (B) When President's rule is imposed
- (C) When a proclamation of National emergency is in operation
- (D) During financial emergency
73. The Indian National Army was chiefly consisted of
- (A) Indian civilians residing in Malaya, Singapore, Burma, etc.
- (B) Indian soldiers who deserted the British Government
- (C) The Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese in Malaya, Singapore, Burma, etc.
- (D) None of the above
74. Gandhiji suspended his first Non-cooperation Movement because
- (A) It turned violent suddenly
- (B) Most of the leaders had been arrested and were in prison
- (C) His experiment on all India strike had succeeded
- (D) He saw no chances of success for the movement
75. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from
- (A) Home Ministry grants
- (B) Consolidated Fund of India
- (C) Parliamentary grants
- (D) Provision made by Law Ministry
76. The Chief Election Commissioner is
- (A) Elected by the Parliament
- (B) Appointed by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
- (C) Appointed by the President of India
- (D) Nominated by the Prime Minister of India
77. Name the Indian mathematician who discovered the 'Pythagoras Theorem' around 800 B.C.
- (A) Boudhayana (B) Aryabhatta
- (C) Nagarjuna (D) Brahmagupta



SET – B

78. The Revolt of 1857 started from
(A) Delhi (B) Jhansi
(C) Meerut (D) Kanpur
79. The main difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle is
(A) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are not
(B) Fundamental Rights are positive while Directive Principles are negative
(C) Directive Principles are given precedence over Fundamental Rights by court in all cases
(D) None of these
80. The election to the office of the President is conducted by
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) The Election Commission of India
81. Money Bill in a State can be moved
(A) In the State Secretariat
(B) Only in the Legislative Assembly
(C) By the Chief Minister and his Cabinet Colleagues
(D) By the Governor of the State concerned
82. The Swadeshi Movement was started because
(A) The British massacred innocent people at Jallianwalla Bagh
(B) The British Government did not grant responsible Government to India
(C) Lord Curzon divided Bengal
(D) Of de-industrialisation in India
83. Who called the Revolt of 1857, as a 'national revolt' and not a 'military mutiny' ?
(A) Benjamin Disraeli
(B) Rani Baiza Bai
(C) Dr. S. N. Sen
(D) Dr. S. B. Raychaudhuri
84. Which of the following is false with regard to art and architecture during the Mauryan period ?
(A) Mauryan art was influenced by Persian and Greek art
(B) The most striking feature with regard to the pillars was its lustrous/polish
(C) It was influenced by Buddhism to a great extent
(D) On the whole, Mauryan art was primitive in nature
85. Which of the following Gupta rulers is said to have embraced Buddhism towards the end of his reign and also founded the Nalanda University ?
(A) Skandagupta
(B) Buddhagupta
(C) Purugupta
(D) Kumaragupta – I

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SET - B

B - SECTION - III
ARTS GROUP - GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS (OPTIONAL)

86. Which of the following monsoons account for most of the rainfall in India ?
 (A) South West monsoon
 (B) South East monsoon
 (C) North East monsoon
 (D) East Asia monsoon
87. Which one of the following states has the maximum area under teak forest of India ?
 (A) Karnataka
 (B) Madhya Pradesh
 (C) Uttar Pradesh
 (D) Bihar
88. Conrad discontinuity is found between
 (A) SiMa and NiFe
 (B) Sial and SiMa
 (C) Outer and Inner Core
 (D) Upper Mantle and Lower Mantle
89. The lines joining the points of equal temperature is known as
 (A) Isobars
 (B) Isotherms
 (C) Isohyets
 (D) Isohalines
90. As per the 2011 Census data, in which of the following union territories, the female population outnumbers the male population ?
 (A) Chandigarh
 (B) Lakshadweep
 (C) Andaman and Nicobar
 (D) Puducherry
91. What type of unemployment exists in the rural area ?
 I. Seasonal unemployment
 II. Educated unemployment
 (A) Neither I nor II
 (B) Only I
 (C) Both I and II
 (D) Only II
92. Which of the following organisation calculates Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India ?
 (A) National Statistical Office
 (B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 (C) Indian Statistical Institute
 (D) Reserve Bank of India



SET – **B**

93. Which type of map depicts different countries and national boundaries ?
 (A) City Map
 (B) Topographical Map
 (C) Political Map
 (D) Cadastral Map
94. Which latitude passes through India ?
 (A) Tropic of Cancer
 (B) Tropic of Capricorn
 (C) Equator
 (D) None of the above
95. As per Budget 2023-24, how much comes from corporation tax for every 1 Re. receipt of the Govt. of India ?
 (A) 4 paisa
 (B) 15 paisa
 (C) 17 paisa
 (D) None of the above
96. 'Economic Reform' measures in India were formally introduced in
 (A) July, 1991
 (B) August, 1947
 (C) January, 1980
 (D) March, 1990
97. Where is the largest solar plant of India located ?
 (A) Odisha
 (B) Rajasthan
 (C) Tamil Nadu
 (D) Gujarat
98. Which region of India is known as the 'Rice Bowl' ?
 (A) Krishna-Godavari Delta region
 (B) North Eastern region
 (C) Indo-Gangetic plain
 (D) Madhya Pradesh – Chhattisgarh region
99. Which River is known as sorrow of Bihar ?
 (A) Son
 (B) Gandak
 (C) Kosi
 (D) Damodar
100. Which of the following passes connects Arunachal Pradesh with Tibet ?
 (A) Changla
 (B) Banihal
 (C) Aghil
 (D) Bom-di La



SET – B

C – SECTION – IV

(COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS) CHILD DEVELOPMENT,
PEDAGOGY, SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>101. The process of taking new information into our already existing knowledge is known as</p> <p>(A) Accommodation</p> <p>(B) Assimilation</p> <p>(C) Adaptation</p> <p>(D) Equilibration</p> | <p>105. Stimuli that increases probability of desirable responses of the learner is known as _____</p> <p>(A) Reinforcement</p> <p>(B) Explanation</p> <p>(C) Illustrating with example</p> <p>(D) Stimulus variation</p> |
| <p>102. Who is known for his socio-cultural theory ?</p> <p>(A) Carl Rogers</p> <p>(B) Jean Piaget</p> <p>(C) Lev Vygotsky</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> | <p>106. Who formulated number of postulates which explained the intervening variables essential for learning ?</p> <p>(A) Kohler (B) Skinner</p> <p>(C) Hull (D) Tolman</p> |
| <p>103. Which concept was introduced in the progressive school of Britain ?</p> <p>(A) School Based Evaluation</p> <p>(B) Formative Evaluation</p> <p>(C) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation</p> <p>(D) Diagnostic Evaluation</p> | <p>107. Which of the following statement is correct about how were Piaget and Vygotsky similar ?</p> <p>(A) Both say cultural differences have effect on development</p> <p>(B) Both suggest development is universal</p> <p>(C) Both acknowledge the role of peer interaction in development</p> <p>(D) None of the above</p> |
| <p>104. Which statement is not correct about learning ?</p> <p>(A) It is modification of behaviour</p> <p>(B) Outcomes of it provide experiences</p> <p>(C) It is reflex</p> <p>(D) It affects general behavioural pattern</p> | <p>108. Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is associated with the theory of</p> <p>(A) Lev Vygotsky</p> <p>(B) Carl Rogers</p> <p>(C) Jean Piaget</p> <p>(D) B. F. Skinner</p> |

SET - **B**

109. Learning is an association between stimulus and
 (A) Animal
 (B) Past experience
 (C) Response
 (D) Behaviour
110. When infants think by means of their senses and motor acting is the stage of
 (A) Sensori motor period
 (B) Pre operational period
 (C) Concrete operational period
 (D) Formal operational period
111. Each institution have its own long-term and short-term plans is known as
 (A) Academic planning
 (B) Curricular planning
 (C) Strategic planning
 (D) Institutional planning
112. Which of the following is not a pillar of management principle of Fredrick Taylor ?
 (A) Success in the given work
 (B) Relationship between time and salary
 (C) Respectable behaviour
 (D) Difficulty level of the given work
113. Which type of evaluation is used at the end of the course to determine students mastery on the course ?
 (A) Placement
 (B) Diagnostic
 (C) Formative
 (D) Summative
114. What is the meaning of comprehensive evaluation ?
 (A) It refers to the scholastic aspect
 (B) It refers to co-scholastic aspect
 (C) It refers to both scholastic and co-scholastic aspect
 (D) It refers to continuous process
115. Which of the following theories is related to learning by consequences ?
 (A) Operant conditioning
 (B) Insight learning
 (C) Classical conditioning
 (D) Cognitive learning
116. The term schema describes
 (A) Mental and physical actions
 (B) Social actions
 (C) Emotional actions
 (D) None of the above
117. Law of readiness of learning refers to
 (A) Repetition of learning
 (B) Satisfaction of learning
 (C) Ready to learn
 (D) Reoccur when situation is repeated



SET – B

118. Learning of a child grows with the increase of age. Which condition of learning refers to it ?
 (A) Readiness
 (B) Maturation
 (C) Motivation
 (D) None of the above
119. Which Thorndike's Law is based on the laws of use and disuse ?
 (A) Law of effect
 (B) Law of readiness
 (C) Law of exercise
 (D) None of these
120. Which of the following is a factor which assist in the progress of learning ?
 (A) Significance
 (B) Problem attitude
 (C) Attentiveness
 (D) All of these
121. Which of the following statement is not correct for school development plan ?
 (A) It is made by the concerned government.
 (B) It is made by the school at local level.
 (C) It is made for the development of school infrastructure.
 (D) It is made with the consultation of local community.
122. "Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education and its contribution to national development, the quality competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant". Who said it ?
 (A) Secondary Education Commission
 (B) Education Commission, 1964-65
 (C) National Education Policy, 1986
 (D) National Education Policy, 2020
123. In which year the Ministry of Education was renamed as Ministry of Human Resource Development ?
 (A) 1982
 (B) 1983
 (C) 1985
 (D) 1989
124. Which of the following is a principal academic adviser to the Ministry of Education in matter relating to school education ?
 (A) Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE)
 (B) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)
 (C) University Grant Commission (UGC)
 (D) National University for Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)



SET - **B**

125. As per the Right to Education Act which of the following Committee is very crucial in actualising the goals ?
(A) Village Level Committee
(B) School Management Committee
(C) Parent Teacher Association
(D) Mother Teacher Association
126. _____ percent of total members shall constitute quorum for the Parent Teacher Association meeting.
(A) 40 (B) 30
(C) 50 (D) 25
127. Which validity of a test is established by determining whether the test items adequately sample the skills and subject matter of the course ?
(A) Face validity
(B) Empirical validity
(C) Content validity
(D) Factorial validity
128. A pupil's composite or average educational achievement on a battery of achievement tests of school subjects is called as his _____.
(A) Mental age
(B) Educational age
(C) Chronological age
(D) Attainment age
129. Which type of educational management is more important than others in the following ?
(A) Authoritarian
(B) Internal educational management
(C) Centralised educational management
(D) External educational management
130. Which of the following is a "I" style of educational management ?
(A) Autocratic
(B) Democratic
(C) Decentralised
(D) Creative
131. Which one is an authoritarian level of teaching ?
(A) Teacher centred
(B) Child centred
(C) Experience based
(D) Learning centred
132. Which statement is not correct about TLMs ?
(A) It provides clarity of subject matter
(B) Helps in developing interest
(C) Develops understanding about content
(D) None of the above
133. Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of
(A) Maturation
(B) Learning
(C) Adjustment
(D) Increased sensory perception
134. Which of the following is not a factor for affecting retention ?
(A) Interference
(B) Reorganisation
(C) Elapsed time
(D) All of these



SET – B

135. Effective teaching by and large, is a function of
- Teacher's incentive
 - Teacher's honesty
 - Teaching makes students learn and understand
 - Teacher's liking for job of teaching
136. Absenteeism in the class can be minimised by
- Punishing students
 - Teaching the students effectively and sincerely
 - Ignoring the fact of absenteeism
 - None of the above
137. Educational management has not been drawn from which of the following discipline ?
- Economics
 - Sociology
 - Political science
 - Chemistry
138. Which of the following is the first aspect of educational management ?
- Organisation
 - Direction
 - Planning
 - Evaluation
139. In which animals was the principle of classical conditioning applied ?
- Cat
 - Rat
 - Dog
 - All of the above
140. According to Pavlov's classical conditioning theory, the unconditioned stimulus was
- The salivation of food
 - Food
 - Bell
 - Salivation to bell
141. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in Education for increasing the teaching effectiveness ?
- Ned A. Flander
 - Rayon
 - Amidon and Simon
 - Ogburn and Nimkoff
142. Black board is a which type of teaching aids ?
- Audio aids
 - Visual aids
 - Audio visual aids
 - None of the above
143. Section 21 of the Right to Education Act deals with which of the following ?
- Corporal punishment
 - Teachers qualification
 - School management committee
 - Infrastructure of the school
144. Which is the correct sequence of the evaluation ?
- Determine what is to be evaluated
 - Conclusion
 - Selection of Techniques
 - Collection of information
- 1, 3, 4, 2
 - 2, 3, 4, 1
 - 1, 4, 3, 2
 - 3, 2, 1, 4



SET – B

145. Which of the following is not a conditions of learning ?
 (A) Motivation
 (B) Psychological safety
 (C) Feedback
 (D) Abstention ✓
146. Who developed a learning theory connectionism ?
 (A) Edward Thorndike ✓
 (B) Ivan Pavlov
 (C) John Watson
 (D) Wolfgang Kohler
147. Caroll (1965) defined educational psychology as
 (A) It is the science that studies student behaviour in educational settings.
 (B) The study of school learning in all its aspects.
 (C) A scientific study of the life stages in the development of an individual.
 (D) An applied discipline which combines the two different fields of education and psychology.
148. On the study of child development, who wrote, "growth carries a more dynamic connotation; which organically ties the present with the past and directs it towards the future".
 (A) Arnold Gesell ✓
 (B) John Locke
 (C) George E. Coghill
 (D) Donald O. Hebb
149. One who has learnt to drive a Maruti car, drives Ambassador with little difficulty. The phenomenon illustrated is called
 (A) Relearning
 (B) Overlearning
 (C) Automatic learning
 (D) Transfer of learning
150. Positive transfer of training is most possible with
 (A) Similar tasks
 (B) Dissimilar tasks
 (C) Verbal and motor tasks
 (D) None of the above