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(Classical Sanskrit)

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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 ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ପଦ କଣ ହେବ ?

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

ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ 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 ଗୋପଦାନ୍ତ 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
CLASSICAL SANSKRIT

41. Paragraph writing अन्तर्गत: किम् ?
 (A) अनुलेख: (B) प्रतिलेख:
 (C) श्रुतलेख: (D) स्वयंलेख:
42. इंग्रजीभाषायाम् 'Name' संस्कृतभाषायां किम् ?
 (A) नाम: (B) नामे
 (C) नाम (D) नाम्ना
43. दण्डान्वयः पद्धतिः _____ दृश्यते ।
 (A) संस्कृतभाषायाम्
 (B) ओडिआभाषायाम्
 (C) हिन्दीभाषायाम्
 (D) सर्वासु भाषासु
44. सूत्रानुसारं क्रियापदस्य निरूपणं किम् ?
 (A) खण्डान्वयः (B) दण्डान्वयः
 (C) परोक्षः (D) प्रत्यक्षः
45. परीक्षाणां कृते प्राथम्यं किं प्रदीयते ?
 (A) मौखिकपरीक्षा (B) वस्तुनिष्ठपरीक्षा
 (C) बुद्धिपरीक्षा (D) प्रश्नावली
46. कवीनां परिचयः कुत्र दीयते ?
 (A) सामान्य-उद्देश्यम् (B) विशेष्य-उद्देश्यम्
 (C) उपक्रमः (D) पूर्वज्ञानम्
47. 'अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्' नाटके कति अङ्काः ?
 (A) दश (B) त्रयः
 (C) नव (D) सप्त
48. 'शतकत्रयम्' कस्य कृतिः ?
 (A) भर्तृहरेः (B) भासस्य
 (C) श्रीहर्षस्य (D) माघस्य
49. आद्यो वयसि किम् ?
 (A) नार्जितं
 (B) नाधीतं
 (C) धनम्
 (D) तपः
50. मनोः भार्या - एकपदीकरणम् ।
 (A) मानवी (B) मन्वी
 (C) मानी (D) मनावी
51. त्रिविक्रमभट्टः कस्य प्रणेता ?
 (A) चम्पुकाव्यस्य
 (B) कथायाः
 (C) तन्त्रस्य
 (D) महाकाव्यस्य
52. भवभूतेः कृतिः किम् अस्ति ?
 (A) महावीरचरितम्
 (B) नैषधीयचरितम्
 (C) जानकीहरणम्
 (D) हर्षचरितम्



SET - B

53. 'विजयप्रशस्तिः' कः रचितवान् ?
 (A) दण्डिः (B) श्रीहर्षः
 (C) जयदेवः (D) भासः
54. बाणभट्टः किं रचितवान् ?
 (A) शृङ्गारशतकम्
 (B) चण्डिशतकम्
 (C) श्रीकण्ठचरितम्
 (D) दशकुमारचरितम्
55. 'मधु' सप्तम्येकवचने
 (A) मधुनी (B) मधुनोः
 (C) मधूनि (D) मधुनि
56. 'तद्' (स्त्री) चतुर्थैकवचने
 (A) तस्यै (B) तस्मै
 (C) तेन (D) तया
57. कुत्र आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा न किञ्चिदपि चिन्तयेत् ?
 (A) अनौपचारिकश्रवणम्
 (B) पर्याप्तश्रवणम्
 (C) एकाग्रश्रवणम्
 (D) सामान्यश्रवणम्
58. उद्देश्यकथनम् नाम किम् ?
 (A) उपक्रमः (B) प्रस्तावना
 (C) प्रस्तुतीकरणम् (D) उपस्थापना
59. केण्टम् वर्गे _____ शाखा नास्ति ।
 (A) ग्रीक् (B) जर्मानी
 (C) इटालिक् (D) ट्युटानिक्

60. ओडिशाप्रान्ते संस्कृतशिक्षा केन प्रदीयते

- (A) पुरातनप्रणाली
 (B) माध्यमिकः परिषदः
 (C) शिक्षाविभागः
 (D) पुरातन-शिक्षाविभागः

गद्यभागं पठित्वा शुद्धम् उत्तरं चिनुत ।

(Q.61 to 65) :

अस्ति उज्जयिन्यां माधवः नाम विप्रः । एकदा तस्य भार्या स्वबालापत्यस्य रक्षार्थं तम् अवस्थाप्य स्नातुं गता । अथ ब्राह्मणः राज्ञा निमन्त्रितः । ब्राह्मणः सहजदारिद्र्यात् अचिन्तयत् - यदि सत्वरं न गच्छामि तर्हि अन्यः कश्चित् श्राद्धार्थं वृतः भवेत् । यतः -

आदानस्य प्रदानस्य कर्तव्यस्य च कर्मणः ।

क्षिप्रमक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिबति तद्रसम् ॥

किन्तु बालस्य अत्र रक्षकः नास्ति । तत् किं करोमि ? भवतु चिरकालपालितम् इमं पुत्रनिर्विशेषं नकुलं बालरक्षार्थं व्यवस्थाप्य गच्छामि । तथा कृत्वा गतः । ततस्तेन नकुलेन बालसमीपम् उपसर्पिन् कृष्णसर्पः दृष्टः । स तं व्यापाद्य खण्डशः कृतवान् । अत्रान्तरे ब्राह्मणोऽपि श्राद्धं गृहीत्वा गृहम् उपावृत्तः । ब्राह्मणं दृष्ट्वा नकुलः रक्त-विलिप्त-मुख-पादः तस्य चरणयोः अलुठत् । विप्रः तथाविधं तं दृष्ट्वा बालकोऽनेन खादितः इति अवधार्य कोपात् नकुलं व्यापादितवान् । अनन्तरं यावत् उपसृत्य अपत्यं पश्यति तावद् बालकः सुस्थः सर्पश्च व्यापादितः तिष्ठति । ततः तम् उपकारकं नकुलं मृतं निरीक्ष्य आत्मानं मुषितं मन्यमानः ब्राह्मणः परं विषादम् अगच्छत् ।

61. 'मूषितम्' शब्दस्य अर्थः

- (A) समीपम् (B) वञ्चितम्
 (C) आनन्दम् (D) क्षिप्रम्



SET - B

62. कृष्णसर्पः - समासनाम किम् ?

- (A) तत्पुरुषः (B) कर्मधारयः
(C) बहुव्रीहिः (D) द्वन्द्वः

63. सहजदारिद्र्यात् - सकारणविभक्तिनिरूपणम् ।

- (A) अपादाने पञ्चमी
(B) हेतौ पञ्चमी
(C) भूवप्रभवः
(D) विना योगे पञ्चमी

64. तद्रसम् - सन्धिविच्छेदरूपम् ।

- (A) तत् + अरसम् (B) तत् + रसम्
(C) तद् + रसम् (D) तद् + अरसम्

65. वृत - प्रकृतिप्रत्ययम् किम् ।

- (A) वृ + क्त (B) वृ + शतृ
(C) वृ + क्तवतु (D) वृ + क्त्वा

66. पाणिनि-कात्यायनः-पतञ्जलेः _____ कालः

- (A) प्राचीनः (B) अर्वाचीनः
(C) मध्यः (D) आधुनिकः

67. 'A Practical Sanskrit Dictionary'

पुस्तकस्य रचयिता

- (A) वोडेन् (B) विलियम्
(C) विलिसन् (D) म्याक्डोनेल्

68. 'गो' शब्दस्य द्वितीया बहुवचने

- (A) गाः (B) गवाः
(C) गावः (D) गान्

69. यशोदा (सन्धिः विच्छेदरूपम्)

- (A) यशो+दा
(B) यश+उदा
(C) यशः+दा
(D) य+उशदा

70. _____ फलानि सन्ति ।

- (A) पञ्चः (B) पञ्चानि
(C) पञ्च (D) पञ्चाः

71. किं शुद्धम् अस्ति ?

- (A) सर्वाङ्गीणः (B) सर्वाङ्गिणः
(C) सर्वाङ्गिनः (D) सार्वङ्गिनः

72. व्याख्यानं _____ स्मृतम् ।

- (A) त्रिविधं (B) द्विविधं
(C) षड्विधम् (D) चतुर्विधम्

73. Textbook Method कीदृशम् ?

- (A) पारम्परिकी (B) गतानुगतिकी
(C) आधुनिकी (D) वैज्ञानिकी

74. 'भू' धातोः लोट् लकारे अस्ति

- (A) भवेत् (B) भवानि
(C) बभूव (D) भवामि

75. 'अस्' धातोः लङ् लकारे

- (A) असाम
(B) असानि
(C) आसम्
(D) अस्ति



SET – B

76. _____ पदलालित्यम् ।
 (A) कालिदासस्य
 (B) भारवेः
 (C) भासस्य
 (D) दण्डिनः
77. 'अभिमारकः' नाटकस्य कः नायकः भवति
 (A) कुन्तिभोजः
 (B) विष्णुसेनः
 (C) उदयनः
 (D) चारुदत्तः
78. ओडिशाप्रदेशे व्याकरणशिक्षणप्रणाली कीदृशी ?
 (A) अवरोहः (B) आरोहः
 (C) अवरोहारोहः (D) परियोजना
79. A Book of Sanskrit _____ पुस्तकम् अस्ति ।
 (A) धर्मस्य (B) साहित्यस्य
 (C) दर्शनस्य (D) अनुवादस्य
80. भाषणक्षमतायाः विकासः _____ लक्ष्यान्तर्गतः ।
 (A) भावात्मकः (B) मनोगत्यात्मकः
 (C) ज्ञानात्मकः (D) ग्रहणात्मकः
81. विद्याप्रमाणम् किम् ?
 (A) ज्ञानार्जनम् (B) धनार्जनम्
 (C) मुखभाषणम् (D) मनोरञ्जनम्
82. अज्ञातात् ज्ञातं प्रति का पद्धतिः ?
 (A) अवरोहः (B) आरोहः
 (C) हरवट् (D) अनुवादः
83. कक्षायाः परिवेशः संस्कृतमयः स्यात् ?
 (A) Inductive Method
 (B) Direct Method
 (C) Deductive Method
 (D) Oral Method
84. का कृतिः भासः विरचिता नास्ति ?
 (A) प्रतिमानाटकम् (B) कर्णभारः
 (C) अविमारकः (D) वीरचरितम्
85. 'विहरति हरिहः सरसवसन्ते' इति कुत्र विद्यते ?
 (A) मेघदूतम्
 (B) गीतगोविन्दः
 (C) ऋतुसंहारः
 (D) कुमारसम्भवम्
86. शास्त्रीयभाषायाः अध्ययनाध्यापनो विषयस्य महत्त्वं _____ आयोगेन निर्धारितः ?
 (A) राममूर्तिः
 (B) राधाकृष्णः
 (C) नीतिः
 (D) संस्कृत
87. भावनाभिव्यक्तिः कस्य रूपम् ?
 (A) लेखनस्य (B) श्रवणस्य
 (C) मौखिकस्य (D) पठनस्य
88. पाठ्यपुस्तकपद्धत्या _____ उद्देश्यम् अस्ति ।
 (A) संस्कृते अर्थावबोधः
 (B) अनुवादाभ्यासः
 (C) विषयावगाहनः
 (D) तुलनात्मकम्



SET - B

89. कस्यां विधौ आदौ सम्बद्धां कथां श्रावयेत् ?

- (A) प्रवचनविधिः (B) आधुनिकविधिः
(C) परम्पराविधिः (D) प्रश्नोत्तरविधिः

90. शिक्षणेन सह किं सततप्रक्रिया भवति ?

- (A) निरीक्षणम् (B) मूल्याङ्कनम्
(C) कक्षाकार्यम् (D) व्याख्यानम्

91. प्रत्यक्षपद्धतिः बहुलतया कुत्र दृश्यते ?

- (A) पद्यभागे (B) गद्यभागे
(C) व्याकरणभागे (D) नाटकभागे

पद्यभागं पठित्वा शुद्धम् उत्तरं चिनुत । (Q. 92 to 96) :

अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्सङ्गतं रहः ।

अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं वैरी भवति सौहृदम् ॥

92. 'सङ्गतम्' शब्दस्य अर्थः किम् ?

- (A) मित्रम् (B) एकान्तम्
(C) मेलनम् (D) सङ्गीतम्

93. परीक्ष्य - सन्धिविच्छेदरूपम् ?

- (A) परि + इक्ष्य (B) परी + इक्ष्य
(C) परि + ईक्ष्य (D) पर + ईक्ष्य

94. वैरी - सकारणविभक्तिनिरूपणम् ।

- (A) कर्तरि प्रथमा
(B) सम्बोधने प्रथमा
(C) उक्ते कर्मणि प्रथमा
(D) अव्यय योगे प्रथमा

95. कर्तव्यम् - प्रकृतिप्रत्ययं निरूपयत ।

- (A) कृ + क्त (B) कृ + यत्
(C) कृत् + ल्यप् (D) कृ + तव्यत्

96. अज्ञातम् - समासनाम किम् ?

- (A) अव्ययीभावः (B) कर्मधारयः
(C) तत्पुरुषः (D) बहुव्रीहिः

97. अवरोहः पद्धतिः _____ विधम् ।

- (A) षट् (B) पञ्च
(C) त्रि (D) द्वि

98. Indirect Prose Method कीदृशः ?

- (A) खण्डान्वयः
(B) दण्डान्वयः
(C) प्रत्यक्षपद्धतिः
(D) परोक्षपद्धतिः

99. अनुवादपद्धतौ सृजनशक्तेः विकासः कस्य भवति ?

- (A) छात्रस्य
(B) शिक्षकस्य
(C) शिक्षणस्य
(D) छात्रशिक्षकयोः

100. कया पद्धत्या पाठ्यक्रमः शीघ्रं समाप्तो न भवति ?

- (A) आरोहपद्धतेः
(B) अवरोहपद्धतेः
(C) परोक्षपद्धतेः
(D) प्रत्यक्षपद्धतेः



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