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SCEW(Main) – 2017 – Set – 1
GS & LA
PAPER – I

08386

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

THIS BOOKLET CONTAINS 100 QUESTIONS OF 1 MARK EACH IN 16 PAGES.

**PLEASE CHECK THE QUESTION-SET BEFORE USE. IF ANY DEFECTS ARE
NOTICED, PLEASE BRING IT TO THE NOTICE OF THE INVIGILATOR.**

1. Read the instructions carefully before using the OMR answer sheet provided.
2. Fill in Part – A of the OMR answer sheet first, mentioning the Roll No., Set Code and other data as applicable in the place(s) indicated therein and darken the appropriate circles in blue or black ball point pen only.
3. While darkening the circle in Part – B of the OMR answer sheet, use blue or black ball point pen only. Use of pencil is not allowed in the Test. Darkening of more than one circle/option shall not be taken for evaluation.
4. Do not write any name/surname or put any symbol, sign, slogan, prayer or any mark of identification in Part – B of the OMR answer sheet. Any such act is liable to render the answer sheet unfit for evaluation.
5. Do not use any other form except the OMR answer sheet provided along with the question-set.
6. Do not tamper with the bar code or any other portion of the OMR answer sheet.
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8. Do not attach any additional sheet or paper to the OMR answer sheet.
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10. Candidates may take with them the respective question-sets after the examination is over.
11. Mobile Phone or any Communication Devices is not allowed inside the Examination Hall. The candidates are strictly advised not to carry any Mobile Phone or Communication Devices with them into the Examination Hall. Any candidate who is in possession of Mobile Phone/Communication Devices inside the Examination Hall is liable to be debarred from the valuation of his/her answer paper.
12. Violation of these instructions shall entail disqualification of the candidate.

SEAL



KY-1A/13

(2)

Contd.

SCEW(Main) – 2017 – Set – 1
GS & LA

PAPER – I

Time : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours

Full Marks : 100

Each question carries 1 mark.

Answer all questions, choosing the correct one from the alternatives suggested and darken the appropriate circle using BLUE or BLACK BALL POINT PEN.

1. Which of the following Indus Valley Civilisation sites is not located in India ?

- (1) Alamgirpur
- (2) Amri
- (3) Dholavira
- (4) Lothal
- (5) Surkotada

2. Match the capitals in Column – A with the Mahajanapadas in Column – B and select the correct set of answers from the table below :

Column – A	Column – B
(a) Kampilya	(i) Assaka
(b) Kaushambi	(ii) Chedi
(c) Paudanya	(iii) Kosala
(d) Shravasti	(iv) Mathura
(e) Suktimati	(v) Panchal
	(vi) Vatsa

Answers	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(1)	(iv)	(vi)	(v)	(iii)	(ii)
(2)	(v)	(vi)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
(3)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(vi)	(ii)
(4)	(v)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(5)	(iii)	(vi)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

3. Which of the following is the largest of the Buddhist texts ?

- (1) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- (2) Deepvansh
- (3) Mahavansh
- (4) Sutta Pitaka
- (5) Vinaya Pitaka

4. Four of the following languages were used in the inscriptions of Ashoka. Identify the language that was not used :

- (1) Aramaic
- (2) Greek
- (3) Kharoshthi
- (4) Prakrit
- (5) Sanskrit

5. Which of the following battles was fought between Jaichandra and Muhammad Ghori ?

(1) Battle of Chhandwar
(2) First Battle of Tarain
(3) First Battle of Waihind
(4) Second Battle of Tarain
(5) Second Battle of Waihind

6. To which of the following dynasties did the famous King Krishnadeva Raya belong ?

(1) The Aravidu dynasty
(2) The Hoysala dynasty
(3) The Saluva dynasty
(4) The Sangama dynasty
(5) The Tuluva dynasty

7. Who is the founder of the 'Servants of India Society' ?

(1) Raja Rammohan Roy
(2) Gopal Hari Deshmukh
(3) Jyotiba Phule
(4) Gopal Krishna Gokhle
(5) Hridayanath Kunzru

8. In which year did the Chauri-Choura incident take place ?

(1) 1919 (2) 1920
(3) 1922 (4) 1923
(5) 1927

9. Which among the following towns in Odisha is located closest to the standard meridian of India, i. e., $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E ?

(1) Balangir

(2) Bhawanipatna
(3) Malkangiri
(4) Nabarangapur
(5) Rayagada

10. Which of the following hill stations is located in a different area than the other four ?

(1) Darjeeling (2) Lansdown
(3) Mussoorie (4) Nainital
(5) Ranikhet

11. Which among the following lakes in India is the largest in terms of its area ?

(1) The Chilika
(2) The Pangong Tso
(3) The Pulicat
(4) The Vembanad
(5) The Wular

12. Which is by far the largest of the soil groups found in India ?

(1) Alluvial soil (2) Arid soil
(3) Black soil (4) Laterite soil
(5) Red soil

13. Which of the following rivers in India is different from the other four in terms of the direction of flow ?

(1) The Mahi
(2) The Pennar
(3) The Periyar
(4) The Sabarmati
(5) The Saravati

14. In which season do the western disturbances from the Mediterranean Sea area enter into North-West India ?

- Early summer season
- Rainy season
- Retreating monsoon season
- Spring season
- Winter season

15. Which of the following crops is grown in India in a different agronomic season than the other four ?

- Cotton
- Jute
- Maize
- Mustard
- Rice

16. Which district is the largest producer of mica in India ?

- Bhilwara
- Gaya
- Hazaribagh
- Kodarma
- Nellore

17. Which among the following countries is the smallest in size in South Asia ?

- Bhutan
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Singapore
- Sri Lanka

18. Match the capitals in Column – A with the corresponding countries in Column – B and select the correct

set of answers from the following table.

Column – A	Column – B
(a) Kiev	(i) Albania
(b) Nicosia	(ii) Croatia
(c) Reykjavik	(iii) Cyprus
(d) Valletta	(iv) Iceland
(e) Zagreb	(v) Malta
	(vi) Ukraine

Answers	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(1)	(vi)	(i)	(iv)	(v)	(iii)
(2)	(vi)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
(3)	(vi)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(ii)
(4)	(vi)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)	(i)
(5)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(vi)	(ii)

19. Which of the following international organisations is not a specialised agency of the UNO ?

- IAW
- IFAD
- ILO
- IMF
- IMO

20. Which of the following animals does find a place in the logo of the World Wide Fund (WWF) for nature ?

- Bison
- Black Buck
- Cheetah
- Kangaroo
- Panda

21. Who among the following Nobel Laureates in literature is the author of the novel "The Buried Giant" ?

- Alice Munro
- Doris Lessing
- Herta Muller
- John Maxwell Coetzee
- Kazuo Ishiguro

22. Who among the following Pulitzer Prize awardees has got the prize for his/her debut story collection "Interpreter of Maladies" ?

- (1) Gobind Behari Lal
- (2) Geeta Anand
- (3) Siddhartha Mukherjee
- (4) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (5) Vijay Seshadri

23. Which of the following Odia novels has been written by a different author than the other four ?

- (1) Jaksha
- (2) Lalatalikhana
- (3) Matimatala
- (4) Manamanthana
- (5) Nirbisanka

24. In which of the following are the optical fibers commonly used ?

- (1) Communication
- (2) Electrical transformers
- (3) Musical instruments
- (4) Nuclear reactors
- (5) Rocket technology

25. What happens to the mercury level in a barometer, when it is taken down into a coal mine ?

- (1) It does not change
- (2) It falls
- (3) It falls first and then rises
- (4) It rises
- (5) It rises first and then falls

26. A permanent magnet repels :

- (1) Both diamagnetic and ferromagnetic substances
- (2) Both diamagnetic and paramagnetic substances
- (3) The diamagnetic substances only
- (4) The ferromagnetic substances only
- (5) The paramagnetic substances only

27. What is the angle in which a cricket ball should be thrown so as to reach maximum distance ?

- (1) 15°
- (2) $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$
- (3) 30°
- (4) 45°
- (5) 60°

28. Which of the following laws is applicable in case of the hydraulic brakes used in the automobiles ?

- (1) Archimedes' principle
- (2) Bernoulli's principle
- (3) Pascal's law
- (4) Orifice law
- (5) Torricelli's law

29. In a foggy day the visibility is poor, because of :

- (1) Diffusion of light
- (2) Reflection of light
- (3) Refraction of light
- (4) Scattering of light
- (5) Total internal reflection

30. Which among the following alloys is most suitable for making the heating elements for high heating electric devices ?
(1) Alloy steel (2) Alumel
(3) German silver (4) Nichrome
(5) Solder

31. Which of the following pairs of additives to glass and the colours they produce is not correctly matched ?
(1) Antimony oxide – white
(2) Cadmium sulfide – yellow
(3) Chromic oxide – emerald green
(4) Cobalt oxide blue – violet
(5) Iron oxide – red

32. What is the process by which nylon is obtained ?
(1) Distillation
(2) Evaporation
(3) Hydrogenation
(4) Polymerisation
(5) Sublimation

33. Which of the following crops is not used for green manuring ?
(1) Alfalfa (2) Cotton
(3) Daincha (4) Sesbania
(5) Sunhemp

34. Collagen is basically :
(1) Carbohydrate (2) Cartilage
(3) Fat (4) Polymer
(5) Protein

35. Who discovered the cell membrane ?
(1) Camillo Golgi

(2) Christian de Duve
(3) George Palade
(4) Robert Brown
(5) Robert Hooke

36. Which of the following diseases is characterised by inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and the spinal cord ?
(1) Laryngitis (2) Meningitis
(3) Pharyngitis (4) Sinusitis
(5) Tonsillitis

37. Which of the following pH values of the soil indicates that it is highly acidic ?
(1) 1 (2) 5
(3) 7 (4) 10
(5) 14

38. Which of the following soils is most suitable for cultivation ?
(1) Clay (2) Clay loam
(3) Loam (4) Sandy loam
(5) Silt

39. Which of the following African countries has been visited recently in October, 2017 by the Hon'ble President of India ?
(1) Botswana (2) Djibouti
(3) Rwanda (4) South Africa
(5) South Sudan

40. Who is currently the Chairman of the State Bank of India ?
(1) Arundhati Bhattacharya
(2) B. Sriram
(3) Dinesh Kumar Khara
(4) P. K. Gupta
(5) Rajnish Kumar

41. Who among the following nominees for Nobel Prize for the year 2017 is affiliated to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, USA ?

(1) Jacques Dubochet
(2) Reiner Weiss
(3) Joachim Frank
(4) Michael W. Young
(5) Michael Rosbash

42. Who among the following Cabinet Ministers of the State Government of Odisha at present has become a minister in the Cabinet of Sri Naveen Patnaik for the first time ?

(1) Sri Maheswar Mohanty
(2) Sri Niranjan Pujari
(3) Sri Prafulla Samal
(4) Sri Sashi Bhusan Behera
(5) Sri Surya Narayan Patro

43. Which was the first of the matches of the FIFA U-17 World Cup, 2017 played in India during October, 2017 ?

(1) Brazil Vs. Spain
(2) Colombia Vs. Ghana
(3) India Vs. United States
(4) New Zealand Vs. Turkey
(5) Paraguay Vs. Mali

44. Which of the following port trusts has been recently renamed as the Deendayal Port Trust ?

(1) Ennore
(2) Kandla
(3) Krishnapatnam
(4) Mormugao
(5) Tuticorin

45. Which film is going to be the India's official entry to the Oscars for this year, 2017 ?

(1) Court (2) Newton
(3) Liar's Dice (4) The Good Road
(5) Visaranai

46. Which of the following components used in the computers has a volatile memory ?

(1) CD ROM (2) Floppy disk
(3) Hard disk (4) Pen drive
(5) RAM

47. Which of the following is presentation software belonging to Microsoft Office family ?

(1) Microsoft Access
(2) Microsoft Excel
(3) Microsoft Outlook
(4) Microsoft Power Point
(5) Microsoft Word

48. Who among the following is a Hindustani Classical Singer ?

(1) Anita Ratnam
(2) Gangubai Hangal
(3) Geeta Chandran
(4) Leela Samson
(5) Mrinalini Sadananda

49. Which of the following folk dance forms of India is indigenous to the Bodo tribes of Assam ?

(1) Bagurumba (2) Bhortal
(3) Chang Lo (4) Cheraw
(5) Singhi Cham

50. Which of the following traditional art forms is also called the Mithila Art ?

(1) Kalamkari (2) Madhubani
(3) Pattachitra (4) Phad
(5) Warli

Direction (Q. Nos. 51 to 70) : Choose the correct alternative.

51. My father works in _____ ministry of finance.

(1) with (2) a
(3) the (4) an
(5) None of these

52. Shankar is ill, and he has to go to _____ hospital.

(1) the (2) an
(3) a (4) by
(5) None of these

53. One of my friends _____ a fine collection of books.

(1) have, (2) has
(3) is (4) are
(5) was

54. Barley, wheat and rice _____ cereals.

(1) is (2) are
(3) was (4) were
(5) have

55. Twenty miles _____ not a great distance in these days of rapid travel.

(1) is (2) are
(3) was (4) were
(5) have

56. Mumps _____ a serious illness for grown-up people.

(1) is (2) are
(3) have (4) has
(5) were

57. That pair of scissors _____ to me.

(1) belong
(2) belongs
(3) belonging
(4) has belonged
(5) did belong

58. Just glance _____ this for me, would you ?

(1) for
(2) at
(3) on
(4) with
(5) to

59. Shall I compare you _____ a summer's day ?

(1) with
(2) to
(3) for
(4) from
(5) in

60. I am afraid, I'm strongly prejudiced _____ him.

(1) for
(2) with
(3) against
(4) at
(5) by

61. The thief (just) _____ out of the window when the police arrived.

(1) has got
(2) got
(3) had got
(4) having got
(5) was just getting out

62. If only we _____ as we were told ! This would never have happened.

(1) have done
(2) would have done
(3) did
(4) was done
(5) were doing

63. I've asked you a thousand times not to leave your dirty socks on the floor. _____, you keep doing it.

(1) Yet
(2) But
(3) Often
(4) Still
(5) Though

64. I don't hate Jim. _____, I'm rather fond of him.

(1) Contrary to
(2) Nonetheless
(3) Notwithstanding
(4) On the contrary
(5) However

65. You often (play) football at the university.

(1) Do you often play ?
(2) Did you often play ?
(3) Had you often played ?
(4) Have you often played ?
(5) Could you often play ?

66. Who taught you to ski ?

(1) Who was taught you to ski ?
(2) By whom was you taught to ski ?
(3) By whom were you taught to ski ?
(4) By whom are you taught to ski ?
(5) Were you taught to ski by anybody ?

67. Please post the letter.

(1) Let the letter be posted.
(2) You are requested to post the letter.
(3) The letter should be posted.
(4) The letter should have been posted.
(5) The letter is to be posted.

68. Never live beyond your means.

- (1) You are requested not to live beyond your means.
- (2) He told us that we should never live beyond our means.
- (3) We are not supposed to live beyond our means.
- (4) You are directed not to live beyond your means.
- (5) We are advised not to live beyond our means.

69. I was given a book by my friend.

- (1) My friend gave me a book.
- (2) I gave a book to my friend.
- (3) A book had been given to me.
- (4) My friend was given a book.
- (5) My friend had given me a book.

70. What a beauty you are !

- (1) Declarative
- (2) Exclamatory
- (3) Imperative
- (4) Interrogative
- (5) None of these

Direction (Q. Nos. 71 to 75) : Read the following paragraph and choose the correct answer from the choices given below.

It seems quite clearly unjust to pay two people different amounts of money for doing the same work. But it is not as easy as it appears at first sight to introduce equal pay for equal work.

First of all, one must be sure that the work is in fact equal. Two people may be working side by side in a factory and doing the same work, but one may be doing it twice as fast as the other ; or one may be making no mistakes, while the other is making a lot. In some kinds of work, one can solve the problem of speed if one pays by the amount of work done and not by the hour : work paid for in this way is called piece-work. But it is not always possible to do this, so it is sometimes useful to pay workers at different rates, which take differences in skill into account. This usually means that the younger and therefore less experienced worker gets less than the older and more experienced one, which seems reasonable enough.

What does not appear to be so reasonable is when two equally skilled, equally fast workers receive different rates of pay. In some countries, for instance, women are paid less than men for the same work.

The employers' argument in places where this happens is that men usually have a wife and children to support and women usually have not. They say that most women workers are either unmarried and have no one to support, or have husbands

who also work and bring home money, so that it would be unjust for them to be paid as much as a man who has a wife who does not work because she has several children at home to look after.

This, of course, is quite true ; but you do find some men workers who are unmarried and have no one to support, and some women workers who are widows and have children to support. Other women workers, though they have no children, may have old or sick parents and young brothers and sisters who cannot yet work.

The fact is that the problem of paying workers according to their family needs cannot be solved simply by giving the men more and the women less. The answer is to pay both alike, and to leave it to the state to see that justice is done by means of taxation and allowances.

71. What looks unjust ?

- (1) Not pay same amount for same work.
- (2) Women are inferior to men
- (3) Men are superior to women
- (4) Equal work unequal payment
- (5) Equal payment unequal work

72. What is meant by piece-work ?

- (1) Work done in piece
- (2) Work completed within a fixed hour
- (3) Quality of work is more important than quantum of work
- (4) Amount of work done by the hour
- (5) None of these

73. What appears to be irrational ?

- (1) Equal pay for equal work
- (2) Discrimination in payment for the same quantum of work
- (3) No equality in payment
- (4) No respect for skill
- (5) None of these

74. How does a male worker define the inequality in payment ?

- (1) Men have responsibility to look after their wives and children
- (2) Women don't have such responsibilities
- (3) Most of the women workers are unmarried
- (4) Some of the women have husbands to earn
- (5) None of these

75. What is the viable solution to this problem of inequality in payment ?

- (1) Labourers irrespective of sex should be paid according to their skill
- (2) Young labourers should not be paid more than the old because of their experience
- (3) A woman with more than three children should not be paid more
- (4) A male worker having more than one wife should not be paid more
- (5) None of these

76. ନିମ୍ନରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦ/ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସର୍ବନାମ ?
 (1) ରାମ (2) ପଦାର୍ଥ
 (3) ଆକାଶ (4) ଯାଉଛି
 (5) ସେ

77. ମଣାକୁ ଧୂଆଁ ଦିଆ । — ରେଖାଳିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ?
 (1) ୨ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି (2) ୩ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
 (3) ୪ ଥୀ ୧ ବିଭକ୍ତି (4) ୫ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
 (5) ୭ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି

78. 'ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତି' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ସମାସ ?
 (1) ଦ୍ଵିଗୁ ସମାସ
 (2) ତତ୍ତ୍ଵପୂର୍ବ ସମାସ
 (3) ଦ୍ୱାଦ୍ଶ ସମାସ
 (4) ବହୁତ୍ରାହି ସମାସ
 (5) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ ସମାସ

79. ୧, ୨, ୧, ୨, ୬, ୬ — ଏହି ଚିହ୍ନ ବା ସଂକେତଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (1) ମାତ୍ରା (2) ଫଳ
 (3) ଧୂନି (4) ନିପାତ
 (5) ବିରାମଚିହ୍ନ

80. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଉପମା ଶବ୍ଦ ?
 (1) ପୋଖରୀ (2) କୂପ
 (3) ନାଳ (4) ନଳା
 (5) କେନାଳ

81. ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପଦ କେତେ ପ୍ରକାର ?
 (1) ୨ ପ୍ରକାର (2) ୩ ପ୍ରକାର
 (3) ୪ ପ୍ରକାର (4) ୫ ପ୍ରକାର
 (5) ୭ ପ୍ରକାର

82. 'ଜାଣିବାର ଜଲ୍ଲା' — ଏକପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର !
 (1) ଜାଣିଷା (2) ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା
 (3) ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା (4) ମନୀଷା
 (5) ପିପାସା

83. ଧାତୁ ସହ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେ ଯୋଗକଲେ ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (1) କୃଦତ୍ତ (2) ତର୍ତ୍ତ
 (3) ଶିରତ୍ତ (4) ସନ୍ତତ୍ତ
 (5) ଯତ୍ତ

84. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ ସୁଜନର ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ କ'ଣ ?
 (1) ସୁଜନତା (2) ସୌଜନ୍ୟ
 (3) ସୌଜନ୍ୟତା (4) ସୁଜାଣ
 (5) ହୁର୍ତ୍ତନ

85. ନିମ୍ନରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଆକାଶର ପ୍ରତିଶେଷ ବା ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ହୁଅଁ ?
 (1) ଦେୟାମ (2) ନଭ
 (3) 'କ' (4) 'ଖ'
 (5) ନାକ

86. 'ପ୍ରାଣୀର ଭଲମଦ ବାଣୀ, ମରଣ କାଲେ ତାହା ଜାଣି ।' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ହଦ ବା ବୁଝ ?
 (1) ବଜ୍ରଲାଶୀ (2) ରାମକେରୀ
 (3) ଚୋଣି (4) ଗୁରୁରୀ
 (5) କାମୋଦୀ

87. 'ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ' ଶବ୍ଦର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କ'ଣ ?
 (1) ଆଗ୍ରହ (2) ସାଗ୍ରହ
 (3) ନିଗ୍ରହ (4) ବିଗ୍ରହ
 (5) ଗ୍ରାହ୍ୟ

88. 'ଭାରତୀୟମାନେ ସରଳ, ଧାର୍ମିକ ଓ ଅତିଥି-
ପରାୟଣ ଅତେ' — ଏହା କି ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
(1) ବିସ୍ତୁପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତକ (2) ଆବେଶସ୍ତୁତକ
(3) ବିବୃତିସ୍ତୁତକ (4) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସ୍ତୁତକ
(5) ମିଶ୍ରବାକ୍ୟ

89. କରଣ କାରକରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୁଏ ?
(1) ୨ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି (2) ୩ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
(3) ୪ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି (4) ୫ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
(5) ୬ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି

90. "ନାଟର ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଦନ" — ଏହି ଭୁବନେ ଅର୍ଥ
କ'ଣ ?
(1) ମିଶ୍ରଆ (2) ଠକ
(3) ଅନର୍ଥର ମୂଳ (4) ନାଟୁଆର ନାମ
(5) ଗାଉଗର

91. 'ରେବତୀ', 'ପେଟେଣ୍ ମେଡ଼ିସିନ' — ଏହି
ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ଗଛ ତୁଳନି କିଏ ରଚନା କରିଛନ୍ତି ?
(1) ରାଧାନାଥ ରାୟ
(2) ମଧୁସୁଦନ ରାଣ
(3) ଗଜାଧର ମେହେର
(4) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ମିଶ୍ର
(5) ଫକୀରମୋହନ ସେନାପତି

92. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସ୍ଵଭାବକବି
ଗଜାଧର ମୋହରଙ୍କ ସ୍ମୃତି ?
(1) ଭର୍ବଶୀ (2) ରହୁମତୀ
(3) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାଗା (4) ଶର୍ମିଷ୍ଠା
(5) ଲାବଣ୍ୟବତୀ

93. ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଏକ ପ୍ରକାଶ୍ୟାତ ହୃଦକୁ କାବ୍ୟନାୟିକା କରି
କବିବର ରାଧାନାଥଙ୍କ ଲେଖନୀରୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଗ୍ରହିତର
ନାମ କ'ଣ ?
(1) ଚିଲିକା (2) ଅଂଶୁପା
(3) ନରାଜ (4) ଗୋନାଦୀକା
(5) ଚିତ୍ରୋପଳା

94. "ତହିଁ ସିଂହାସନେ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ଆସିନା,
ଜଗତେ ତୁଳନା ସେହି ତାର ସିନା ।" — ଏହା
କେଉଁ ଅଳ୍ପାର ?
(1) ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ (2) ବିଭାବନା
(3) ବିଶେଷାତ୍ମି (4) ଅନ୍ତର
(5) ଦୀପକ

95. କବିସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବଳଦେବ ରଥଙ୍କ ରଚିତ ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ତଥା
ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ 'ଚମ୍ପୀ' ର ନାମ କ'ଣ ?
(1) କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାନନ୍ଦ ଚମ୍ପୀ
(2) କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାନନ୍ଦ ଚମ୍ପୀ
(3) କିଶୋରୀ ଚମ୍ପୀ
(4) ଲକିତା ଚମ୍ପୀ
(5) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରହାସ ଚମ୍ପୀ

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ର. ସଂ. ୨୬ ରୁ ୧୦୦) : ପ୍ରଦର ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦକୁ
ପଢି ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦର ଶେଷଜାଗରେ ଥବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର
ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :
ଆଳସ୍ୟ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଶରୀରର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ଶଢ଼, ମହାରିପୁ ।
ଏହା ଯେଉଁ ହୃଷିକଳ୍ପ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକରେ ଥରେ ଯଦି ଜଣେ ତା
ଭିତରେ ପଡ଼ିଯିବ, ସେଥରୁ ମୁକ୍ତ ହେବା ତାହା ପାଖରେ
ଆବୋ ସହଜ ନୁହେଁ । ସମାଜଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନେ କହନ୍ତି ଯେଉଁ
ଲୋକ ଉପାସରେ ଶୋଭାତି ବୋଲି କହିଥାଏ ସେ ଆଳସ୍ୟ

ଦାସ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ବୋଲି କୁଣ୍ଡିବାକୁ ହେବ କାରଣ ହାତ ଥିଲେ ଜାଡ଼ର ଅଭାବ ହେବା ବିଶ୍ୱାସଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହୁହଁ । ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଯଦି ତା'ର ଦୁଇ ହାତକୁ କାମରେ ଲଗାଇବ ସେ ଉପାସରେ ଶୋଇବ ନାହିଁ । ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଳ୍ପସୁଆ ହେଲେ ନିଜର ବା ନିଜ ପରିବାରର କ୍ଷତି କରିଥାଏ ମାତ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତି ଯଦି ଅଳ୍ପସୁଆ ହୋଇଗଲା, କଥା ସରିଗଲା । ଥରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତିକୁ ଆଳସ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାସିଗଲେ ଏତେ ଦିଗରୁ ତା'ର ଅଧିପତନ ହୁଏ ଯେ, ଶହଶହ ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେ ଆଉ ଉଠିପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଅଗ୍ରଗତି ଓ ପ୍ରଗତି ତା ପାଇଁ ଦିବାସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ପାଲଟିଯାଏ । ଜଣେ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କଲେ ତା'ର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଭାବରେ ଉପକାର ହେବାସହ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ମଧ୍ୟ ମଇନ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଆଳସ୍ୟ ଏହାର ଠିକ୍ ବିପରୀତ ଭାବରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାଏ ।

ଲୋଖକ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷାବିହ ବଚନକ ଜାଷାରେ “ଆଳସ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ଶରୀର ଓ ମନ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ ଧ୍ୱସଂର କାରଣ । ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନିଷ୍ଟ ଓ ଅମଞ୍ଜଳ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଲୋକମନରେ ଯେଉଁ ଭାବନା ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହୁଏ ତାହା ମୂଳରେ ରହିଛି ଆଳସ୍ୟ” । ଚେଷ୍ଟର ପିଲାତ କହିଛନ୍ତି — “ ଦୂର୍ବଳମନା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଆଳସ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ଏକମାତ୍ର ଆସ୍ରୟ । ନିର୍ବୋଧ ଲୋକମାନେ ଆଳସ୍ୟ ଭିତରେ ହେଲାମରୁ ହୁଟି ପାଇଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ଅନୁଭବ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ମାନାୟୁତ୍ତି ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସେମାନେ ବୁଝୋଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ଯେ ସମସ୍ତେ କାମ କରିବାର କୌଣସି ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ନାହିଁ । ଯିଏ ପାରିବ ସେ କାମ କରୁ ଓ ଯିଏ ନପାରିବ ବା କାମ କରିବାକୁ ନ ଚାହିଁବ ସେ କାମ ନକରୁ । ଏଥରେ କୌଣସି ବାଧବାଧକତା ବା ଦାୟବଦ୍ଧତା ରହିବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା କ'ଣ ? ଏଭଳି ବିଚିତ୍ର ଓ ବିଦର୍ଶା ସୁତ୍ତିକୁ ପ୍ରତିହତ କରିବ କିଏ ? ଅଳ୍ପସୁଆମାନେ ଏକ କାହନିକ

ସୁର୍ଗରେ ବିଚରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଶ୍ରେୟ ମନେ କରିଥାଆନ୍ତି । କୌଣସି ବିଷୟରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଆଗ୍ରହ ବା ସଂପୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇନଥାଏ ।

96. ଉଚ୍ଚ ପରିଲେଖରେ “ମହାରିପୁ” ଶବ୍ଦ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ?

- ଅତି ପ୍ରିୟ
- ବଡ଼ ସାଙ୍ଗ
- ବଡ଼ ଶତ୍ରୁ
- ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖ
- ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

97. କିଏ ଆଳସ୍ୟର ଦାସ ହୋଇଯାଏ ?

- ଯିଏ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଭଲପାଏ
- ଯିଏ ଉପାସରେ ଶୋଇଛିବୋଲି କହିଥାଏ
- ଯିଏ ବହୁତ କାମ କରେ
- ଯିଏ ନିଜର ସ୍ଵାର୍ଥ ବିଷୟରେ ଚିନ୍ତାକରେ
- ଯିଏ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରହଣ କରେ

98. ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତି ଅଳ୍ପସୁଆ ହୋଇଗଲେ କ'ଣ ହୁଏ ?

- ଅଳ୍ପସୁଆ ଜାତି ଭାବରେ ନିରାପଦ ଦୂରଦ୍ଵରେ ରହେ
- ଅନ୍ୟ ଦେଶ ଓ ଜାତିଦ୍ୱାରା ଘୁଣିତ ଓ ଅପମାନିତ ହୁଏ
- ଏତେ ଦିଗରୁ ତାହାର ଅଧିପତନ ହୁଏ ଯେ ସେ ଶହଶହ ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆଉ ଉଠିପାରେ ନାହିଁ
- ଅନ୍ୟ ଦେଶ ଓ ଜାତି ଦ୍ୱାରା ସହାଯୁକ୍ତ ମିଳିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ସୁର୍ବ୍ରତ ହୁଏ
- ଅଳ୍ପସୁଆ ଜାତିଭାବରେ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ଓ ପ୍ରଶଂସା ପାଇବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ରହେ

99. ଆକସ୍ୟ ଶରୀର ଓ ମନ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ ଧ୍ୟାନ କାରଣ
ବୋଲି କିଏ କହିଛନ୍ତି ?

- (1) ସକ୍ରତୀୟ
- (2) କାର୍ଲମାର୍କ୍ସ
- (3) ସମାଜଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନେ
- (4) ଶିକ୍ଷାବିହ ବଚନ
- (5) ବିଦ୍ୟାନ ଚେଷ୍ଟାର ପିଲାତ

100. ହୃଦୟକମଳା ଓ ନିର୍ବୋଧ ଲୋକମାନେ ଆକସ୍ୟ
ଭିତରେ ହିଁ କାମରୁ ଛୁଟି ପାଇଥାନ୍ତି ଓ ନିଜ
ସପକ୍ଷରେ ସର୍ବଦା ଯୁଦ୍ଧ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ବୋଲି କିଏ
କହିଛନ୍ତି ?

- (1) ଲେଖକ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷାବିହ ବଚନ
- (2) ଚେଷ୍ଟରଚନ୍
- (3) ଆରିଷ୍ଟଚନ୍
- (4) ସକ୍ରତୀୟ
- (5) ଚେଷ୍ଟର ପିଲାତ

SEAL

