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

08386

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

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PLEASE CHECK THE QUESTION-SET BEFORE USE. IF ANY DEFECTS ARE
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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.**
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12. Violation of these instructions shall **entail disqualification of the candidate.**

KY – 1A/13

(Turn over)

SEAL



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

Time : 1½ 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

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)

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

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) Armaic (2) Greek
(3) Kharoshthi (4) Prakrit
(5) Sanskrit

5. Which of the following battles was fought between Jaichandra and Muhammad Ghorī ?
 - (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 Gokhale
 - (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 ?

- (1) Early summer season
- (2) Rainy season
- (3) Retreating monsoon season
- (4) Spring season
- (5) Winter season

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

- (1) Cotton (2) Jute
- (3) Maize (4) Mustard
- (5) Rice

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

- (1) Bhilwara (2) Gaya
- (3) Hazaribagh (4) Kodarma
- (5) Nellore

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

- (1) Bhutan (2) Maldives
- (3) Nepal (4) Singapore
- (5) 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 ?

- (1) IAW (2) IFAD
- (3) ILO (4) IMF
- (5) IMO

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

- (1) Bison (2) Black Buck
- (3) Cheetah (4) Kangaroo
- (5) Panda

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

- (1) Alice Munro
- (2) Doris Lessing
- (3) Herta Muller
- (4) John Maxwell Coetzee
- (5) 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. Trukey
 - (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 you 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 of 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 defined 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. ମଶାକୁ ଧୂଆଁ ଦିଅ । — ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଶବ୍ଦଟି କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ?
 (1) ୨ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି (2) ୩ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
 (3) ୪ ଥୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି (4) ୫ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
 (5) '୭ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
78. 'ଦମ୍ଭଟି' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ସମାସ ?
 (1) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ ସମାସ
 (2) ତତ୍ପରୁଷ ସମାସ
 (3) ଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦ୍ବ ସମାସ
 (4) ବହୁବ୍ରୀହି ସମାସ
 (5) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ ସମାସ
79. ।, ~, 1, ୨, ୬, ୯ — ଏହି ଚିହ୍ନ ବା ସଂକେତଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (1) ମାତ୍ରା (2) ପଙ୍କା
 (3) ଧ୍ୱନି (4) ନିପାତ
 (5) ବିରାମଚିହ୍ନ
80. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ତତ୍ପର ଶବ୍ଦ ?
 (1) ପୋଖରୀ (2) କୁପ
 (3) ନାଳ (4) ନଳା
 (5) କେନାଲ
81. ବ୍ୟାକରଣ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପଦ କେତେ ପ୍ରକାର ?
 (1) ୨ ପ୍ରକାର (2) ୩ ପ୍ରକାର
 (3) ୪ ପ୍ରକାର (4) ୫ ପ୍ରକାର
 (5) ୬ ପ୍ରକାର
82. 'ଜାଣିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା' — ଏକପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ।
 (1) ଜାଣିଷା (2) ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା
 (3) ଜିନ୍ଦାସା (4) ମନାଷା
 (5) ପିପାସା
83. ଧାତୁ ସହ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗକଲେ ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?
 (1) କୃଦନ୍ତ (2) ତତ୍ପତ
 (3) ଶିବନ୍ତ (4) ସନନ୍ତ
 (5) ଯଦନ୍ତ
84. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ ସୁଜନର ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ କ'ଣ ?
 (1) ସୁଜନତା (2) ସୌଜନ୍ୟ
 (3) ସୌଜନ୍ୟତା (4) ସୁଜାଣ
 (5) ଦୁର୍ଜନ
85. ନିମ୍ନରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଆକାଶର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ବା ସମାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ହୁଏ ?
 (1) ବ୍ୟୋମ (2) ନଭ
 (3) 'କ' (4) 'ଖ'
 (5) ନାକ
86. 'ପ୍ରାଣୀର ଭଲମନ୍ଦ ବାଣୀ, ମରଣ କାଳେ ତାହା ଜାଣି ।' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦ ବା ବୃତ୍ତ ?
 (1) ବଙ୍ଗଳାଗ୍ରୀ (2) ରାମକେରୀ
 (3) ଚୋଖି (4) ଗୁଢ଼ରୀ
 (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 ଅଟନ୍ତି' — ଏହା କି ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

- (1) ବିସ୍ମୟସୂଚକ (2) ଆଦେଶସୂଚକ
(3) ବିବୃତିସୂଚକ (4) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ
(5) ମିଶ୍ରବାକ୍ୟ

89. କରଣ କାରକରେ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୁଏ ?

- (1) ୨ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି (2) ୩ୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
(3) ୪ର୍ଥା ବିଭକ୍ତି (4) ୫ମୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି
(5) ୬ଷ୍ଠୀ ବିଭକ୍ତି

90. "ନାଟର ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ" — ଏହି ରୂପିତର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

- (1) ମିଛୁଆ (2) ଠକ
(3) ଅନର୍ଥର ମୂଳ (4) ନାଟୁଆର ନାମ
(5) ଟାଉଟର

91. 'ରେବତୀ', 'ପେଟେଣ୍ଟ ମେଡ଼ିସିନ' — ଏହି ପ୍ରଖ୍ୟାତ ଗଛ ଦୁଇଟି କିଏ ରଚନା କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

- (1) ରାଧାନାଥ ରାୟ
(2) ମଧୁସୂଦନ ରାଓ
(3) ଗଙ୍ଗାଧର ମେହେର
(4) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଶେଖର ମିଶ୍ର

(5) ଫକୀରମୋହନ ସେନାପତି

92. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କାବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ସ୍ୱଭାବକବି ଗଙ୍ଗାଧର ମେହେରଙ୍କ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ?

- (1) ଭବିଷୀ (2) ଇନ୍ଦୁମତୀ
(3) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାଗା (4) ଶର୍ମିଷ୍ଠା
(5) ଲାବଣ୍ୟବତୀ

93. ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ଏକ ପ୍ରଖ୍ୟାତ ହ୍ରଦକୁ କାବ୍ୟନାୟିକା କରି କବିବର ରାଧାନାଥଙ୍କ ଲେଖନୀରୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥଟିର ନାମ କ'ଣ ?

- (1) ଚିଲିକା (2) ଅଂଶୁପା
(3) ନରାଜ (4) ଗୋନାସିକା
(5) ଚିତ୍ରୋତ୍ପଳା

94. "ତହିଁ ସିଂହାସନେ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ଆସୀନା,
ଜଗତେ ତୁଳନା ସେହି ତାର ସିନା ।" — ଏହା କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ?

- (1) ଶ୍ଳେଷ (2) ବିଭାବନା
(3) ବିଶେଷୋକ୍ତି (4) ଅଦ୍ଭୁତ
(5) ଦୀପକ

95. କବିସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବଳଦେବ ରଥଙ୍କ ରଚିତ ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ତଥା ଲୋକପ୍ରିୟ 'ତମ୍ବୁ'ର ନାମ କ'ଣ ?

- (1) କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାନନ ତମ୍ବୁ
(2) କିଶୋର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାନନ୍ଦ ତମ୍ବୁ
(3) କିଶୋରୀ ତମ୍ବୁ
(4) ଲଳିତା ତମ୍ବୁ
(5) ଚଟକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରହାସ ତମ୍ବୁ

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ର. ସଂ. 96 ରୁ 100) : ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦକୁ ପଢ଼ି ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦର ଶେଷଭାଗରେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର :

ଆଳସ୍ୟ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଶରୀରର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ଶତ୍ରୁ, ମହାରିପୁ । ଏହା ଯେଉଁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟିକରେ ଥରେ ଯଦି ଜଣେ ତା ଭିତରେ ପଡ଼ିଯିବ, ସେଥିରୁ ମୁକ୍ତ ହେବା ତାହା ପାଖରେ ଆଦୌ ସହଜ ନୁହେଁ । ସମାଜଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନେ କହନ୍ତି ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକ ଉପାସରେ ଶୋଭିଛି ବୋଲି କହିଥାଏ ସେ ଆଳସ୍ୟର

ଦାସ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି ବୋଲି ବୁଝିବାକୁ ହେବ କାରଣ ହାତ ଥିଲେ ଭାତର ଅଭାବ ହେବା ବିଶ୍ୱାସଯୋଗ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ । ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଯଦି ତା'ର ଦୁଇ ହାତକୁ କାମରେ ଲଗାଇବ ସେ ଉପାସରେ ଶୋଇବ ନାହିଁ । ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଳସୁଆ ହେଲେ ନିଜର ବା ନିଜ ପରିବାରର କ୍ଷତି କରିଥାଏ ମାତ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତି ଯଦି ଅଳସୁଆ ହୋଇଗଲା, କଥା ସରିଗଲା । ଥରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତିକୁ ଆଳସ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାସିଗଲେ ଏତେ ଦିଗରୁ ତା'ର ଅଧଃପତନ 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 ମଙ୍ଗଳ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଆଳସ୍ୟ ଏହାର ଠିକ୍ ବିପରୀତ ଭାବରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାଏ ।

ଲେଖକ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ୍ ବଟନ୍‌ଙ୍କ ଭାଷାରେ “ଆଳସ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ଶରୀର ଓ ମନ ଉଭୟର ଧ୍ୱଂସ କାରଣ । ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନିଷ୍ଟ ଓ ଅମଙ୍ଗଳ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଲୋକମାନେ ଯେଉଁ ଭାବନା ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହୁଏ ତାହା ମୂଳରେ ରହିଛି ଆଳସ୍ୟ” । ତେଣୁର ଫିଲ୍‌ଡ କହିଛନ୍ତି — “ଦୁର୍ବଳମନା ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଆଳସ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ଏକମାତ୍ର ଆଶ୍ରୟ । ନିର୍ବୋଧ ଲୋକମାନେ ଆଳସ୍ୟ ଭିତରେ ହିଁ କାମରୁ ଛୁଟି ପାଇଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ଅନୁଭବ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ନାନାୟୁକ୍ତି ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସେମାନେ ବୁଝାଇ ଦିଅନ୍ତି ଯେ ସମସ୍ତେ କାମ କରିବାର କୌଣସି ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ନାହିଁ । ଯିଏ ପାରିବ ସେ କାମ କରୁ ଓ ଯିଏ ନପାରିବ ବା କାମ କରିବାକୁ ନ ଚାହିଁବ ସେ କାମ ନକରୁ । ଏଥିରେ କୌଣସି ବାଧ୍ୟବାଧକତା ବା ଦାୟବଜତା ରହିବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା କ'ଣ ? ଏଭଳି ବିଚିତ୍ର ଓ ବିଚଣ୍ଡା ଯୁକ୍ତିକୁ ପ୍ରତିହତ କରିବ କିଏ ? ଅଳସୁଆମାନେ ଏକ କାଳ୍ପନିକ

ସ୍ୱର୍ଗରେ ବିଚରଣ କରିବାକୁ ଶ୍ରେୟ ମନେ କରିଥାଆନ୍ତି । କୌଣସି ବିଷୟରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଆଗ୍ରହ ବା ସଂପୃକ୍ତି ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇନଥାଏ ।

96. ଉକ୍ତ ପରିଚ୍ଛେଦରେ “ମହାରିପୁ” ଶବ୍ଦ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ?

- (1) ଅତି ପ୍ରିୟ
- (2) ବଡ଼ ସାଜ
- (3) ବଡ଼ ଶତ୍ରୁ
- (4) ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖ
- (5) ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି

97. କିଏ ଆଳସ୍ୟର ଦାସ ହୋଇଯାଏ ?

- (1) ଯିଏ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଭଲପାଏ
- (2) ଯିଏ ଉପାସରେ ଶୋଇଛିବୋଲି କହିଥାଏ
- (3) ଯିଏ ବହୁତ କାମ କରେ
- (4) ଯିଏ ନିଜର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ବିଷୟରେ ଚିନ୍ତାକରେ
- (5) ଯିଏ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରେ

98. ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତି ଅଳସୁଆ ହୋଇଗଲେ କ'ଣ ହୁଏ ?

- (1) ଅଳସୁଆ ଜାତି ଭାବରେ ନିରାପଦ ଦୂରତ୍ୱରେ ରହେ
- (2) ଅନ୍ୟ ଦେଶ ଓ ଜାତିଦ୍ୱାରା ଘୃଣିତ ଓ ଅପମାନିତ ହୁଏ
- (3) ଏତେ ଦିଗରୁ ତାହାର ଅଧଃପତନ ହୁଏ ଯେ ସେ ଶହଶହ ବର୍ଷ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆଉ ଉଠିପାରେ ନାହିଁ
- (4) ଅନ୍ୟ ଦେଶ ଓ ଜାତି ଦ୍ୱାରା ସହାୟତାକୁ ନିଳିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୁଏ
- (5) ଅଳସୁଆ ଜାତିଭାବରେ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତି ଓ ପ୍ରଶଂସା ପାଇବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ରହେ

99. ଆଜଣ୍ୟ ଶରୀର ଓ ମନ ଉଭୟର ଧ୍ୟାନ କାରଣ
ବୋଲି କିଏ କହିଛନ୍ତି ?

- (1) ସକ୍ରେଟିସ୍
- (2) କାର୍ଲମାର୍କସ୍
- (3) ସମାଜଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନେ
- (4) ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ୍ ବଚନ୍
- (5) ବିଦ୍ବାନ ଚେଷ୍ଟାର ଫଳିତ

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

- (1) ଲେଖକ ଓ ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ୍ ବଚନ୍
- (2) ଚେଷ୍ଟରଚନ୍
- (3) ଆରିଷ୍ଟଚଲ୍
- (4) ସକ୍ରେଟିସ
- (5) ଚେଷ୍ଟର ଫିଲଡ

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