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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : CSP - 23/2

66

B

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER-II

Sl. No.

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES AS **A, B, C OR D**, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything* else on the Test Booklet.
4. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. ON THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATES.**
5. This Question Booklet contains **80** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises of four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darkeren) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darkeren) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question). **In the case of discrepancy in the meaning, the English version will prevail.**
6. You have to mark (darkeren) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by **using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. (i) All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
(ii) **There will be negative marking for wrong answers. One-third (0.33) mark assigned to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response (answer).**
(iii) **If candidates give more than one response (answer), it will be treated as wrong response (answer) even if one of the given responses (answers) happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that item (question).**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darkeren) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the **Question Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶଶାବଳୀ

- ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଆରମ୍ଭ ପରେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ, ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟରେ କୌଣସି ମୁଦ୍ରା ନଥବ କିମ୍ବା ଢିରାନଥବ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ପୁସ୍ତା ମଧ୍ୟ ନିର୍ବିକଷ୍ଟ ନଥବ ଜଣାଇବା ଯଦି ସେହିପରି ହୋଇଥାଏ, ଏହାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନକରି ବୁମକୁ ଯୋଗାନ ସିରିକର ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟ ଦିଆଯିବା
- ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟ ସିରିକି **A, B, C ଓ D** କୁ କର ଭାବରେ ଦେଖୁ ବଳ୍ପ ପରେ ପେନ୍ (ନଳ କିମ୍ବା କଳା) ସାହସର କରି ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ସିରିକିଲୁ ଠିକ୍ ପ୍ଲାନରେ ପୂରଣ କରା
- ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ବବ୍ରା ଭିତରେ କମେ ଦୂମ ରୋଲନ୍କର ଲେଖା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟରେ ଅନ୍ୟ କିନି ଲେଖ ନାହିଁ
- ବୁମକୁ ଉଚରପତ୍ରରେ ବୁମର ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟ / ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟକ୍ରମ ଓ ବୋଲ ନମ୍ବରକୁ ମାତ୍ର କରି ପୁରଣ କରିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, ଏପରିଜିତପ୍ରଶ୍ନାନ୍ତରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟ / ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟ ସିରିକିତ୍ତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ଉଚର ସିରିକିତ୍ତ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ ଅତିଯକ୍ରମ ସହ ପୁରଣ କରା ବୁମପୁରଣ ହୋଇଥିବା ଉଚରପତ୍ରର ଖାରକ ପାଇଁ କେହି ଉଚରମାୟୀ ବୁଝାଇଛି । ଏଥପାଇଁ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରାୟୀନୀମାୟୀ ।
- ଏହି ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟରେ ଉଚର ଲାଗାଇ ଓ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ୧୦ ପ୍ରକାର (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ) ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରକାର ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ତାରୋଟି ଲେଖାଏ ଉଚର ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ତହୁଁଥିବୁ ଦୂମକୁ ସିରିକ ଉଚର ତମନ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ଯାଏ ବୁମେ ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ଗାତ କରି ବିହୁଟ କରା । ଯଦି ବୁମେ ଗୋଟିଏକ ଅଧିକ ଠିକ୍ ବୋଲି ଭାବିବ ସେହି ଗୋଟିଏକ ହେଲେ କେବଳ ଗାତ ରଙ୍ଗରେ ବିହୁଟ କରିବା ଯେ କୌଣସି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପାଇଁ କେବଳ ଗୋଟିଏ ଉଚର ହେଲୁ ବାହିରୁ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧରେ କୌଣସି ଭାରତମାୟ ଥିଲେ ଲାଗାଇ ଭାଷା ବଳବର ରହିବା ।
- ବଳ୍ପ ପରେ ପେନ୍ (ନଳି ଓ କଳା) ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା କିନ୍ତୁ ଏକ ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ଦୂମର ସମସ୍ତ ଉଚର ଶବ୍ଦକୁ ଗାତ କରି ବିହୁଟ କରା । ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସୂଚନାକୁ ଦେଖୋ ।
- (i) ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସମାନ ମାର୍କ ଦିନନ କରୋ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ବାଧତାମୂଳକ ଅଟେ । ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ଦୂମ ଦାର ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସିରିକ ଉଚରକୁ ନେଇ ଦୂମର ସମ୍ବାଦ ମାର୍କ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ।
- (ii) ଭୁଲ ଉଚରପାଇଁ ନେଗଟିଭମାର୍କିଙ୍ ହେବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଭୁଲ ଉଚରପାଇଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଏକ-ଦୂମାୟାଶ (୦-୩୩) ମାର୍କ୍‌ରୁ କରିଦିଆଯିବା ।
- (iii) ଯଦି ପ୍ରାୟୀନୀ ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଏକାଧିକ ଉଚର ରେଖାକୁ ଅତିଥି, ଏହା ଭୁଲ ଉଚରଭାବେ ପ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ, ଯଦିଓ ତହୁଁଥିବୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଠିକ୍ ଉଚର ଥାଏ । ସେହି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପାଇଁ ଉଚରଗୋଡ଼ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ନେଗଟିଭମାର୍କିଙ୍ ହେବାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କରିବା ।
- ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟରେ ଥାବା ସମସ୍ତ ଉଚର ଗାତ ବିହୁଟ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଦୂମର **Admission Certificate** ରେ ଥାବା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାନାମାକୁ ଦେଖୁ ଦୂମକୁ କିମ୍ବା ତଥ୍ୟ ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ପୂରଣ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବା ।
- ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ଦୂମର ସମସ୍ତ ଉଚର ପୂରଣ ହୋଇ ଥାରିବା ପରେ ଓ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ସିରିବା ପରେ, ଦୂମକୁ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଉଚର ପତ୍ରରେ ଦୂମର ପାରାମକ୍ଲ ହସ୍ତରକରିବା ଉଚିତିବା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଶେଷ ହେବାପରେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥାଙ୍କ କପି / ଉଚର ପତ୍ରର ଦ୍ୱାରା ମୁଣ୍ଡ ସହ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟ ପ୍ରାୟୀନୀ ମାନେ ସାଥୀରେ ନେଇପାରିବେ, ଏହା କେବଳ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବିଚାର ପାଇଁ ।
- ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବୁଲ୍ଲେଟରେ ଶେଷଭାଗରେ rough work ମଂଗ୍ଲ କରାଯାଇଛି ।

SEAL

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Direction (Q. Nos. 1-5) : Study the following information to answer the given questions :

- (a) Eight persons *E, F, G, H, I, J, K* and *L* are seated around a square table—two on each side.
- (b) There are three lady members and they are not seated next to each other.
- (c) *J* is between *L* and *F*.
- (d) *G* is between *I* and *F*.
- (e) *H*, a lady member, is second to the left of *J*.
- (f) *F*, a male member, is seated opposite to *E*, a lady member.
- (g) There is a lady member between *F* and *I*.

1. How many people are seated between *K* and *F*?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Cannot be determined

2. Who among the following are the three lady members?

- (A) *E, H* and *J*
- (B) *E, G* and *J*
- (C) *G, H* and *J*
- (D) *H, E* and *G*

নির্দেশনা (প্রশ্ন সংখ্যা 1-5) : নিম্ন সূচনা অনুসরণ করি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিঅন্তু।

- (a) দুজন দুজন জন করি গোটিএ ষ্টোয়ার টেবুল চারিপতে *E, F, G, H, I, J, K* ও *L* আঠজন ব্যক্তি বসিছেন।
- (b) ষেটাৰে তিনি জন মহিলা সদস্যা অছেন এবং ষেমানে কেহি কাহা পাখৰে বসিনাহান্তি।
- (c) *L* এবং *F* মধ্যে *J* বসিছে।
- (d) *I* এবং *F* মধ্যে *G* বসিছে।
- (e) *H* হেଉছে জনে মহিলা সদস্যা, এবং *J* র বামপতে দ্বিতীয় স্থানে বসিছে।
- (f) *F* হেଉছে জনে পুরুষ সদস্য, এবং মহিলা সদস্যা *E* র বিপরীত দিগৰে বসিছে।
- (g) *F* ও *I* মধ্যে জনে মহিলা সদস্যা বসিছে।

1. *K* এবং *F* মধ্যে কেতেজন বসিছেন?

- (A) এক
- (B) দুজন
- (C) তিনি
- (D) জাণিবা সম্ভব নুহে

2. এমানক মধ্যে কেউমানে তিনি মহিলা সদস্যা?

- (A) *E, H* এবং *J*
- (B) *E, G* এবং *J*
- (C) *G, H* এবং *J*
- (D) *H, E* এবং *G*

3. Which of the following is **true** about *J*?

- (A) *J* is a male member
- (B) *J* is a female member
- (C) Gender of *J* cannot be determined
- (D) Position of *J* cannot be determined

4. Who among the following is seated between *E* and *H*?

- (A) *I*
- (B) *J*
- (C) *F*
- (D) *K*

5. Who among the following is to the immediate left of *F*?

- (A) *G*
- (B) *J*
- (C) *I*
- (D) *K*

3. *J* ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କେଉଁଠି ସତ୍ୟ?

- (A) *J* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ
- (B) *J* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟ
- (C) *J* ର ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଜାଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ
- (D) *J* ର ବସିବା ପ୍ଲାନ ଜାଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ

4. ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କିଏ *E* ଏବଂ *H* ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବସିଛି?

- (A) *I*
- (B) *J*
- (C) *F*
- (D) *K*

5. *F* ର ପୂରା ବାମପାର୍ଶରେ କିଏ ବସିଛି

- (A) *G*
- (B) *J*
- (C) *I*
- (D) *K*

6. Which of the following clearly defines the function of mass media?

- (A) Providing information
- (B) Work as a responsible resource
- (C) Providing a political forum
- (D) All of the above

7. T, S and R are three brothers. T's son Q is married to K and they have one child Rahul blessed to them. M the son of S, is married to H and this couple is blessed with a daughter Madhvi. R has a daughter N who is married to P. This couple has one daughter Karuna born to them. How is Madhvi related to S?

- (A) Daughter
- (B) Niece
- (C) Granddaughter
- (D) None of the above

8. A postman was returning to the post office which was in front of him to the North. When the post office was 100 m away from him, he turned to the left and walked 50 m to deliver the last letter at CGO complex and moved another 50 m to meet his friend. Then he turned towards North and walked 100 m. How far is he from the post office?

- (A) 150 m
- (B) 100 m
- (C) 50 m
- (D) 75 m

6. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଜାଣମାଧ୍ୟମର ପ୍ରକାର୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ସୂଚନା ଦିଏ?

- (A) ସୂଚନା ପ୍ରଦାନ
- (B) ଦାୟିତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମଳ ଭାବେ କାର୍ୟ୍ୟକରେ
- (C) ରାଜନୈତିକ ଫୋରମ ଯୋଗାଇଥାଏ
- (D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ

7. T, S ଏବଂ R ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ତିନି ଭାଇ। T ର ପୁଅ ତ ବିବାହ କରିଛି K କୁ ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଗୋଟିଏ ପିଲା ରାହୁଳ। S ର ପୁଅ M, H କୁ ବିବାହ କରିଛି ଏବଂ ଏହି ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଝିଅ ହେଉଛି ମାଧ୍ୟବୀ। R ର ଝିଅ N, ଯିଏ P କୁ ବିବାହ କରିଛି। ଏବି ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ ଝିଅ କରୁଣା। ମାଧ୍ୟବୀ S ର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କଣ ହେବ?

- (A) କନ୍ୟା
- (B) ଝିଅରି/ଭାଣଜି
- (C) ଅଣନାତ୍ମକଣୀ
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

8. ଜଣେ ପୋଷ୍ଟମ୍ୟାନ ପୋଷ୍ଟଅଫିସକୁ ଫେରୁ ଥିଲା। ପୋଷ୍ଟଅଫିସ ତା ସମ୍ମଖ ଭାଗରେ ଉଭର ଦିଗରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲା। ପୋଷ୍ଟଅଫିସ ଆଉ 100 m ଦୂର ଥିବାବେଳେ ସେ ବାମପଟକୁ ମୋଡ଼ିଲା ଏବଂ ଶେଷ ଚିଠି CGO complex ରେ ଦେବାପାଇଁ 50 m ଚାଲିଲା। ପୁଣି ତା ସାଇକୁ ଭେଟିବା ପାଇଁ ଆହୁରି 50 m ଚାଲିଲା। ତା'ପରେ ସେ ଉଭର ମୁହଁ ହୋଇ 100 m ଚାଲିଲା। ସେ ପୋଷ୍ଟଅଫିସ ପାଖରୁ ଏବେ କେତେ ଦୂରରେ ଅଛି?

- (A) 150 m
- (B) 100 m
- (C) 50 m
- (D) 75 m

9. Three individuals have to be selected from a group of 6 people. How many different combinations are possible?

- (A) 120
- (B) 60
- (C) 20
- (D) 10

10. John needs to choose between two job offers. Offer A has higher salary but is located in a city with a high cost of living. Offer B has a lower salary but is situated in a town with a lower cost of living. Which job offer should John choose?

- (A) Offer A
- (B) Offer B
- (C) None
- (D) Cannot be determined

11. Arrange these words in alphabetical order and choose the one that comes last :

(i) Abandon

(ii) Actuate

(iii) Accumulate

(iv) Acquit

(v) Achieve

(A) Actuate

(B) Accumulate

(C) Acquit

(D) Achieve

9. ගොටිඟ 6 ජෑණා ගුප්පු තිනි ජණ බුදු තෝන කරිබාකු හේබා අමානක මධ්‍යරේ කෙටෙටි තින් තින් දක් (combination) එමත් හේබ?

- (A) 120
- (B) 60
- (C) 20
- (D) 10

10. දුෂ්ක ජුර අපර (job offers) මධ්‍යරු ජනකු (John) ගොටිඟ බැංකාකු පදිඛා අපර A අධුක දරමා, මාත්‍ර අහා අධුක බුද්‍ය එපෙක් සහරරේ අඛ්‍යිත අපර B ර කම දරමා, මාත්‍ර අහා අක කම බුද්‍ය එපෙක් සහරරේ අඛ්‍යිත ගන (John) කෙශ් ජුර අපර්තිකු පසෙන කරිබ?

- (A) අපර A
- (B) අපර B
- (C) කොෂයිටි නුහේ
- (D) ජාතිභා එමත් නුහේ

11. අකුරකුමර (ඝරාජ1) ගාබගුඩික එකාකු අඛ සාභාගෝෂරේ ආසුදුබා ගාබගි ඔලෙහා කරනු

- (i) Abandon
- (ii) Actuate
- (iii) Accumulate
- (iv) Acquit
- (v) Achieve
- (A) Actuate
- (B) Accumulate
- (C) Acquit
- (D) Achieve

12. Three of the following four words are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd one out.

- (A) Hendecagon
- (B) Hexagon
- (C) Heptagon
- (D) Pentagon

13. Manish is going on a vacation and needs to book a hotel. He shortlists 3 hotels and is now comparing them on the basis of cost, facilities available and proximity to tourist sites. Which step of decision making is Manish performing?

- (A) Generating the alternatives
- (B) Defining the selection criteria
- (C) Evaluating the alternatives
- (D) Reviewing the decision

14. In the year 1780, who had started the first printed newspaper named as Bengal Gazette, in India?

- (A) Annie Besant
- (B) James Augustus Hicky
- (C) Richard Stafford Cripps
- (D) AO Hume

12. ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ବାରୋଟି ଶବ୍ଦ (ଜଂରାଜୀ) ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ତିନୋଟି ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରରା ତିନି ସ୍ଵତକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାହୁଦୂରୀୟ ହେଉଛି।

- (A) Hendecagon
- (B) Hexagon
- (C) Heptagon
- (D) Pentagon

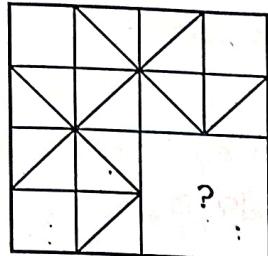
13. ମନିଷ ଛୁଟି କାଟିବାକୁ ବାହାରିଛି ଏବଂ ସେ ହୋଇଲେ ବୁକ୍ କରିବା ସେ ତିନୋଟି ହୋଇଲେ ବାହି ସେବୁଡ଼ିକର ମୂଲ୍ୟ, ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ସୁବିଧା ସୁଯୋଗ ଏବଂ ଭ୍ରମଣଶ୍ଵାନର ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅବସ୍ଥାଟି ଜୟ୍ୟାଦି ଆଧାର ରେ ଭୁଲନା କଲା। ମନିଷ କେଉଁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଆଧାରରେ ତା'ର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମାଦନ କରିବା?

- (A) ବିକଷ୍ଟ ବାହିବା
- (B) ହୋଇଲେ ଚଯନ କରିବାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା
- (C) ବିକଷ୍ଟର ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ କରିବା
- (D) ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିର ସମୀକ୍ଷା କରିବା

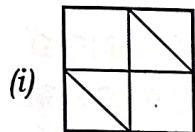
14. 1780 ମସିହାରେ, ଭାରତରେ କିଏ ପ୍ରଥମ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ଖବର କାଗଜ ଯଥା ବେଙ୍ଗଲ ଗେଜେଟ୍ (Bengal Gazette) ଛପା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିଲେ?

- (A) ଅନୀ ବେସାନ୍ତ
- (B) ଜେମ୍ସ ଅଗ୍ନଷ୍ଟ୍ସ ହିକ୍କେ
- (C) ରିଚାର୍ଡ ଷାଫ୍ଟ୍‌ପୋର୍ଟ୍ କ୍ରିପ୍ସ
- (D) ଏଓ ହ୍ୟୁମନ୍

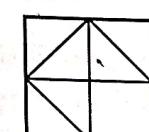
15. Identify the figure that completes the pattern :



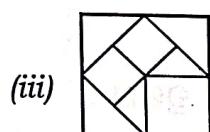
(X)



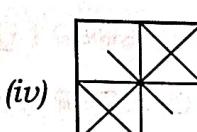
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



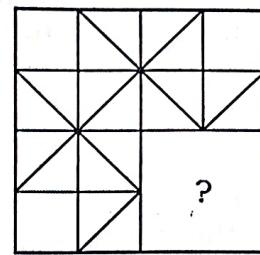
(iv)

- (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)

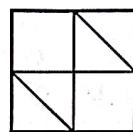
16. Which behavior is important for effective listening in a communication exchange?

- (A) Interrupting frequently to clarify points
- (B) Maintaining consistent eye contact
- (C) Taking detailed notes during the conversation
- (D) Nodding frequently to show agreement

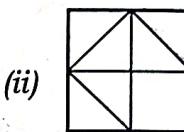
15. ଚିହ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କରି ସଂରଚନାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପୂରଣ କରା



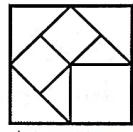
(X)



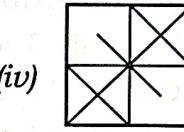
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)

- (A) (i)
- (B) (ii)
- (C) (iii)
- (D) (iv)

16. ଫଳପ୍ରଦ ଶ୍ରବଣ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ବିନିମୟରେ କେଉଁ ଆଚରଣ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ?

- (A) ତାପ୍ରୟ୍ୟୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିଷୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ କରିବାପାଇଁ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଧାରାବାହିକତା ଭଙ୍ଗକରିବା
- (B) ତର୍କ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗର ସ୍ଥିରତାକୁ ଅନୁର୍ବଦ୍ଧ ରଖିବା
- (C) କଥୋପକଥନ ସମୟରେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚିପ୍ପଣୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବା
- (D) ହୃଦ୍ଦିନାମା ଦେଖାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବାରମ୍ବାର ସମ୍ମତ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା

17. Statement : The vehicular traffic has increased so much in the recent past that it takes at least two hours to travel between the city and the airport during peak hours.

Course of action :

- I. Non-airport bound vehicles should not be allowed to ply on the road connecting the city and the airport.
- II. The load of vehicular traffic should be diverted through various link roads during peak hours.
- III. The departure and arrival of flights should be regulated so as to avoid congestion during peak hours.

(A) None follows
 (B) Only I follows
 (C) Only II and III follow
 (D) Only I and III follow

18. Direction : In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement : A statement in the call letter given to candidates of the written examination states — “you have to bear the travel expenses for attending the written examination”

Assumption I : If not clarified all the candidates may claim reimbursement.

Assumption II : Many organizations reimburse the expenses on travel to the candidates appearing for written examination.

(A) Only **Assumption I** is implicit
 (B) Only **Assumption II** is implicit
 (C) Either **Assumption I** or **Assumption II** is implicit
 (D) Both **Assumption I** and **Assumption II** are implicit

17. ଉତ୍ତି : ଏବେ ଯାନବାହାନ ର ଢଳାଚଳ ଏବେ ଦୁଇ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଛି ଯାହାଦ୍ବାରା ଗହଳି ସମୟରେ ସହାଯ ରୁ ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଦୁଇ ଘଣ୍ଟା ସମୟ ଲାଗୁଛି।

ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ :

- I. ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଯାଉନଥିବା ଗାଢ଼ିମାନଙ୍କ ସହର ଏବଂ ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟ ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯିବା ଅନୁଚିତ।
- II. ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଯାନବାହାନକୁ ଗହଳି ସମୟରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗଳି ରାସ୍ତା (link road) ରେ ଦେଇ କରିଦେବା ଉଚିତ।
- III. ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଭିଡ଼ କମାଇବାପାଇଁ ବିମାନ ଆଗମନ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାନ କୁ ନିୟମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ।

(A) କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ
 (B) କେବଳ I ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟ
 (C) କେବଳ II ଏବଂ III ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟ
 (D) କେବଳ I ଏବଂ III ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟ

18. ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଉତ୍ତି ଅଛି ଏବଂ ଦୁଇଟି ଧାରଣା (assumption) I ଏବଂ II ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଉତ୍ତିଟି ପଢକୁ ଏବଂ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଧାରଣା କେଉଁଟି ଅନୁମେତି (implicit) ବିଚାର କରନ୍ତୁ।

ଉତ୍ତି : ପରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଆହ୍ଵାନ ପତ୍ର (call letter) ଲେଖାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଗସ୍ତ ବହନ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ”।

ଧାରଣା I : ଯଦି ଏହା ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ କରା ନ ଯାଏ, ତା'ରେ ସମସ୍ତ ପରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗସ୍ତରେ ଦାବୀ କରି ପାରନ୍ତି।

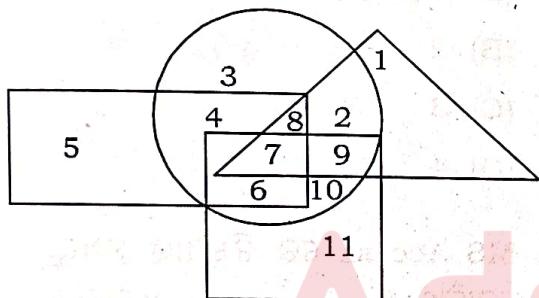
ଧାରଣା II : ଅନେକ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପରିକାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ଗସ୍ତରେ ଦାବୀ କରିଥାନ୍ତି।

(A) କେବଳ ଧାରଣା I ଅନୁମେଯ
 (B) କେବଳ ଧାରଣା II ଅନୁମେଯ
 (C) ଧାରଣା I କିମ୍ବା ଧାରଣା II ଅନୁମେଯ
 (D) ଧାରଣା I ଓ ଧାରଣା II ଅନୁମେଯ

19. What does the SOLER model in communication stand for?

- (A) Sincere, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Relaxed
- (B) Sit squarely, Open posture, Lean towards the speaker, Eye contact, Relax
- (C) Specific, Open, Listening, Engaged, Responsive
- (D) Synchronized, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Reassured

Direction (Q. Nos. 20-24) : In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represent the regions of wheat, gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. Based on the figure, answer the following questions :



20. Which area is cultivated by rice and maize and nothing else?

- (A) 9
- (B) 8
- (C) 2
- (D) 7

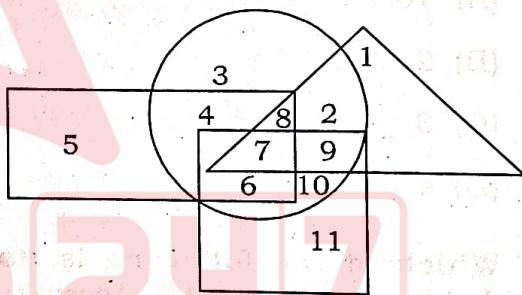
21. Which area is cultivated by all four commodities?

- (A) 8
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 2

19. যোগাযোগের SOLER মডেল (model) কেন্দ্রিক পাই ব্যবহৃত?

- (A) Sincere, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Relaxed
- (B) Sit squarely, Open posture, Lean towards the speaker, Eye contact, Relax
- (C) Specific, Open, Listening, Engaged, Responsive
- (D) Synchronized, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Reassured

নির্দেশনামা (প্রশ্নাবলী 20-24) : নিম্নলিখিত চিত্র, আয়তক্ষেত্র, বর্গক্ষেত্র, বৃত্ত ও ত্রিভুজ; গহম, ডালি, মকা এবং ধান চাষক্ষেত্রকু দ্রব্যণ্ত করে। এহি চিত্রকু আধাৰকৰি নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিঅকু।



20. কেৱল ক্ষেত্রে ধান এবং মকা চাষ হুৱ এবং অন্যকিছি চাষ হুৱ নাহি?

- (A) 9
- (B) 8
- (C) 2
- (D) 7

21. কেৱল ক্ষেত্রে এহি চারিটিযাক ফসল চাষ হুৱ?

- (A) 8
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 2

22. Which area is cultivated by wheat and maize only?

- (A) 8
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D) 4

23. Which area is cultivated by rice only?

- (A) 5
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 11

24. Which area is cultivated by maize only?

- (A) 10
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

25. Which of the following is *not* a database object in MS Access?

- (A) Reports
- (B) Tables
- (C) Relationships
- (D) Queries

26. Which one of the following represents the binary equivalent of the decimal number 23?

- (A) 01011
- (B) 10111
- (C) 10011
- (D) None of the above

22. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ଗହମ ଏବଂ ମକା ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?

- (A) 8
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D) 4

23. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ଧାନ ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?

- (A) 5
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 11

24. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ମକା ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?

- (A) 10
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

25. MS Access ରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଗୋଟିଏ database object ନୁହେଁ?

- (A) ରିପୋର୍ଟସ
- (B) ଟେବୁଲସ
- (C) ରିଲେସନସିପସ
- (D) କ୍ଵାରିଜ (Queries)

26. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଡେସିମାଲ୍ ନମ୍ବର 23 ର ବାଇନେରି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଭାଲେଣ୍ଟର ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କରେ?

- (A) 01011
- (B) 10111
- (C) 10011
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସି ନୁହେଁ

27. In which year was Educational TV first introduced in India?

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1959
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1968

28. Which is the largest storage unit among the following?

- (A) Terabyte
- (B) Megabyte
- (C) Kilobyte
- (D) Gigabyte

29. An area is affected by severe flooding. You, as a District Magistrate, have limited resources. Which of the following should be your immediate priority?

- (A) Repairing roads
- (B) Distributing food and water
- (C) Rebuilding houses
- (D) Organizing entertainment to lift people's spirits

27. কেৱল মাধ্যিকারে ভাৰতৰে শিক্ষামূলক দুৰ্দশন (Educational TV) আৱন্ম হোৱালা?

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1959
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1968

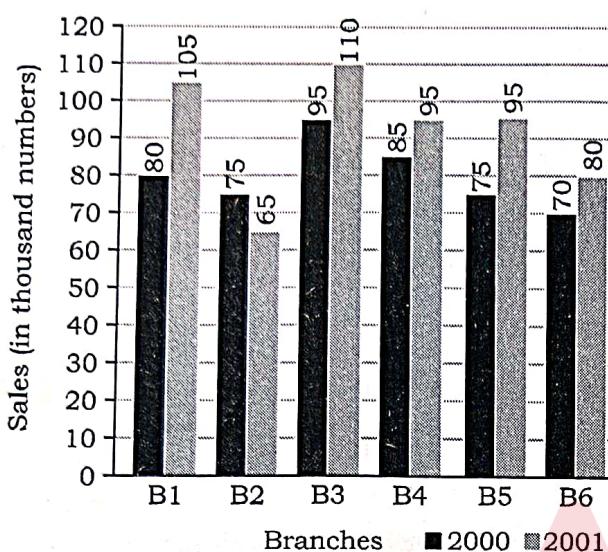
28. নিম্নোক্ত মাধ্যমে কেৱলি লাৰ্জেষ্ট ষ্টোৱেজ (largest storage) আছে?

- (A) টেরাবাইট (Terabyte)
- (B) মেগাবাইট (Megabyte)
- (C) কিলোবাইট (Kilobyte)
- (D) গিগাবাইট (Gigabyte)

29. ভয়ঙ্কৰ বন্যা দ্বাৰা গোটিএ অঞ্চল প্ৰভাৱিত হোৱাছিল। জশে জিলা মাজিষ্ট্ৰেট ভাৰতৰে আপশংক পাখৰে সামিত সম্বল উপলব্ধ। এগুড়িক মাধ্যমে কেৱলি আপশংকৰ ভৱিত প্ৰাথমিকতা হৈব?

- (A) পৰ্যাপ্ত মৰামতি
- (B) খাদ্য ও পাণি বঞ্চন
- (C) গৃহ পুনঃ নিৰ্মাণ
- (D) লোকজ মনোভাৱ পৰিবৰ্তন পাইল মনোৰোগৰ ভিত্তিক কাৰ্য্যকৰণ আয়োজন

Direction (Q. Nos. 30-34) : The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches B1 to B6 of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.



30. What percent of the average sales of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sales of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000?

(A) 75%

(B) 77.5%

(C) 82.5%

(D) 87.5%

31. What is the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000?

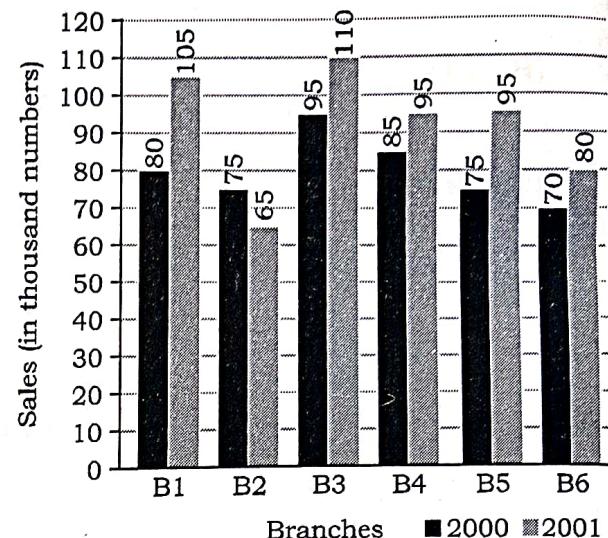
(A) 73

(B) 80

(C) 83

(D) 88

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ୩୦-୩୪) : ୨୦୦୦ ଏବଂ ୨୦୦୧ ମସିହାରେ କୌଣସି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥାର ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଶାଖା B1 ରୁ B6 ରେ ବିକ୍ରୟ ହେଉଥିବା ପୁସ୍ତକ (୧୦୦୦ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକ) ବାର ଗ୍ରାଫ୍ (bar graph) ରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି।



30. ୨୦୦୦ ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B1, B3 ଏବଂ B6 ବିକ୍ରୟ ହାରାହାରି ୨୦୦୧ ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B1, B2 ଏବଂ B3 ବିକ୍ରୟର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ?

(A) 75%

(B) 77.5%

(C) 82.5%

(D) 87.5%

31. ୨୦୦୦ ବର୍ଷପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତ ଶାଖାର (୧୦୦୦ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ) ହାରାହାରି ବିକ୍ରୟ କେତେ?

(A) 73

(B) 80

(C) 83

(D) 88

32. Total sales of branches B1, B3 and B5 together for both the years (in thousand numbers) are

- (A) 250
- (B) 310
- (C) 435
- (D) 560

33. What is the ratio of the total sales of branch B2 for both years to the total sales of branch B4 for both years?

- (A) 2 : 3
- (B) 3 : 5
- (C) 4 : 5
- (D) 7 : 9

34. Total sales of branch B6 for both the years are what percent of the total sales of branch B3 for both the years?

- (A) 68.54%
- (B) 71.11%
- (C) 73.17%
- (D) 75.55%

32. ଶାଖା B1, B3 ଏବଂ B5 ଏକତ୍ର ନେଇ ସମ୍ପୂଦନ ବିକ୍ରୟ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷପାଇଁ କେତେ (1000 ସଂଖ୍ୟା) ହୋଇଥିଲା?

- (A) 250
- (B) 310
- (C) 435
- (D) 560

33. କେତେ ଅନୁପାତ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଶାଖା B2 ରେ ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଯାହାକି ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଶାଖା B4 ରେ ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ହୋଇଥିଲା।

- (A) 2 : 3
- (B) 3 : 5
- (C) 4 : 5
- (D) 7 : 9

34. ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B6 ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଶାଖା B3 ରେ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରୟର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ?

- (A) 68.54%
- (B) 71.11%
- (C) 73.17%
- (D) 75.55%

35. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9. If the number formed by reversing the digits is 9 less than the original number, what is the original number?

- (A) 27
- (B) 45
- (C) 63
- (D) None of the above

36. A man spends 30% of his salary on rent and 20% on food. If he has \$ 2,500 left after these expenses, what is his total salary?

- (A) \$ 4,500
- (B) \$ 5,000
- (C) \$ 3,500
- (D) \$ 3,000

37. In a sequence of numbers, each number is the sum of the previous two numbers. If the first two numbers are 2 and 3, what is the 6th number in the sequence?

- (A) 21
- (B) 18
- (C) 13
- (D) 12

35. ଦୁଇ ଅଙ୍କ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ସମସ୍ତ 9, ଯଦି ଅଙ୍କକୁ ଓଲଟାଇ ଗଠିତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ମୂଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ 9 କମ୍ ତେବେ ମୂଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ?

- (A) 27
- (B) 45
- (C) 63
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

36. ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ତାଙ୍କ ଦରମାର 30% ଘରଭଡ଼ା ଓ 20% ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟଯ କରନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ତାଙ୍କର \$ 2,500 ଉତ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଯ ପରେ ବଳିପଡ଼େ ତେବେ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ଦରମା କେତେ?

- (A) \$ 4,500
- (B) \$ 5,000
- (C) \$ 3,500
- (D) \$ 3,000

37. ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ୍ରମରେ ରହିଛି, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପୂର୍ବ ଦୁଇଟିର ସମସ୍ତ। ଯଦି ପ୍ରଥମ ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା 2 ଏବଂ 3 ହୁଏ ତେବେ କ୍ରମରେ ଥିବା 6th ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି କେତେ?

- (A) 21
- (B) 18
- (C) 13
- (D) 12

41. The sum of squares of two numbers is 146. If the square of their difference is 36, then the product of both the numbers is

(A) 72
(B) 160
(C) 55
(D) 16

42. A peon purchased a chair for ₹ 700, spent ₹ 170 on its repair and ₹ 30 on the cartage. If he sold the chair for ₹ 1,080, his gain percent is

(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 54.29

43. Find the next number in the sequence
17, 17, 51, 255, 1785

(A) 16065
(B) 19635
(C) 15965
(D) 14955

44. A can do $\frac{3}{4}$ of a work in 12 days. He can complete $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the work in

(A) 3 days
(B) 4 days
(C) 72 days
(D) 2 days

45. Sonia can copy 50 pages in 10 hours. Priya and Sonia can copy 300 pages in 40 hours. Priya can copy 30 pages in

(A) 10 hours
(B) 11 hours
(C) 12 hours
(D) 13 hours

41. ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବର୍ଗପଳର ସମସ୍ତି ହେଉଛି 146 ଯଦି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଭିନ୍ନତାର ବର୍ଗପଳ 36 ହୁଏ ତା'ହେଲେ ଉଭୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଉପାଦ ହେବ
(A) 72
(B) 160
(C) 55
(D) 16

42. ଗୋଟିଏ ପିଅନ ଚୌକିଟିଏ ₹ 700 କିଣିଲା, ମରାମତି କାମରେ ₹ 170 ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କଲା ଓ କାର୍ଟେଜ (cartage) ପାଇଁ ₹ 30 ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କଲା । ଯଦି ସେ ଚୌକିଟିକୁ ₹ 1,080 ରେ ବିକ୍ରିକରେ, ତା'ର ଲାଭ ହାର କେତେ ?

(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 54.29

43. କ୍ରମର ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବାହାର କରା
17, 17, 51, 255, 1785

(A) 16065
(B) 19635
(C) 15965
(D) 14955

44. A 12 ଦିନରେ $\frac{3}{4}$ କାମ କରିପାରେ । ସେ କାମର $\frac{1}{8}$ ଭାଗ କାମ କରିବା ପାଇଁ କେତେ ଦିନ ଲାଗିବ ?

(A) 3 ଦିନରେ
(B) 4 ଦିନରେ
(C) 72 ଦିନରେ
(D) 2 ଦିନରେ

45. ସୋନିଆ 50 ପୃଷ୍ଠା 10 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ କପି କରିପାରେ ପ୍ରିୟା ଓ ସୋନିଆ 40 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ 300 ପୃଷ୍ଠା କପି କରି ପାରନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରିୟା 30 ପୃଷ୍ଠାକୁ କେତେ ସମୟରେ କପି କରି ପାରିବ ?

(A) 10 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ
(B) 11 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ
(C) 12 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ
(D) 13 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ

46. The probability of getting a bad egg in a lot of 400 eggs is 0.035. The number of bad eggs in the lot is

- (A) 7
- (B) 14
- (C) 21
- (D) 28

47. Arrange in order, from least to greatest :

$$-\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{19}{11}$$

- (A) $-\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11}$
- (B) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{8}{5}$
- (C) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2}$
- (D) $-\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5}$

48. A chemist has one solution which is 50% acid and a second which is 25% acid. How much of each should be mixed to make 10 litres of a 40% acid solution?

- (A) 4 litres of 50% and 6 litres of 25%
- (B) 3 litres of 50% and 7 litres of 25%
- (C) 6 litres of 50% and 4 litres of 25%
- (D) 7 litres of 50% and 3 litres of 25%

49. If the number K35624 is divisible by 11, then what is the value of K?

- (A) 2
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 6

46. 400 ଅଣ୍ଟା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଲଟରେ ଖରାପ ଅଣ୍ଟା ବାହାରିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ହେଉଛି 0.035। ଲଟ ରେ ଖରାପ ଅଣ୍ଟାର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ହେଉଛି

- (A) 7
- (B) 14
- (C) 21
- (D) 28

47. ଛୋଟରୁ ବଡ଼ କ୍ରମେ ସଜାତି ଲେଖା।

$$-\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{19}{11}$$

- (A) $-\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11}$
- (B) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{8}{5}$
- (C) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2}$
- (D) $-\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5}$

48. ଗୋଟିଏ ରାସାୟନବିଦ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ସଲ୍ୟୁସନ୍ ଅଛି ଯେଉଁଠି 50% ଏସିତ ଓ ଦୂତୀୟଟି ଯେଉଁଠି 25% ଏସିତ ଅଛି। ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକରୁ କେତେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କରିଲେ 40% ଏସିତ ସଲ୍ୟୁସନ୍ର 10 ଲିଟର ତିଆର ହୋଇ ପାରିବ?

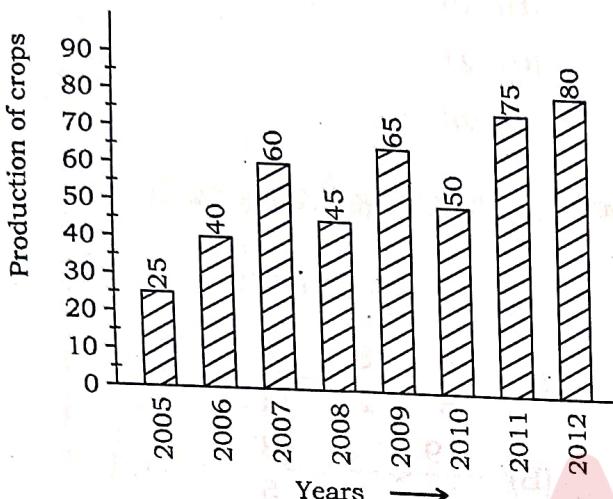
- (A) 50% ର 4 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 6 ଲିଟର
- (B) 50% ର 3 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 7 ଲିଟର
- (C) 50% ର 6 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 4 ଲିଟର
- (D) 50% ର 7 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 3 ଲିଟର

49. ଯଦି ସଂଖ୍ୟା K35624, 11 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜିତ ହୋଇପାରେ, ତାହାହେଲେ K ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ କେତେ?

- (A) 2
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 6

Direction (Q. Nos. 50-52) : Study the bar chart and answer the questions based on it.

Production of crops (in 1000 tonnes) over the years.



50. What was the percentage decline in the production of crops from the year 2007 to 2008?

- 34%
- 25%
- 21%
- 40%

51. The average production of the crops in the year 2006 and 2007 was exactly equal to the average production of which of the following pairs of years?

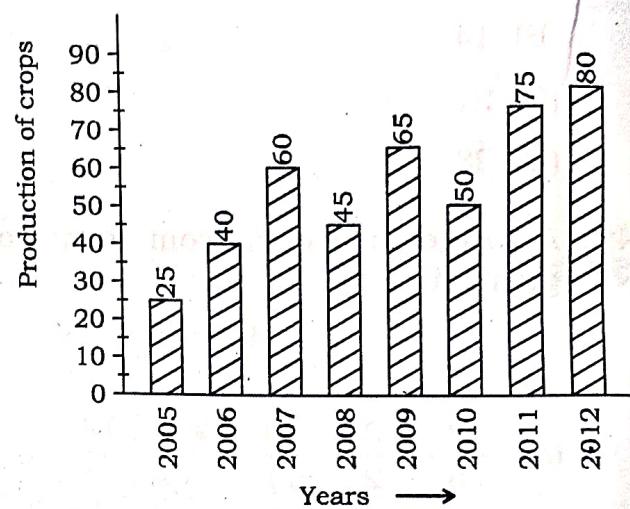
- 2010 and 2011
- 2009 and 2010
- 2008 and 2010
- 2005 and 2011

52. What was the percentage increase in the production of crops in 2012 compared to that in 2005?

- 180
- 200
- 220
- 250

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 50-52) : ବାରଚାଟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଖୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରା।

ବର୍ଷାଗୀ ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ଉପାଦନ (1000 ଟଙ୍କା)



50. 2007 ରୁ 2008 ମସିହାରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ଉପାଦନ ହାର ହ୍ରାସ ପାଇଛି?

- 34%
- 25%
- 21%
- 40%

51. 2006 ଏବଂ 2007 ମସିହାରେ ହାରାହାରି ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ଉପାଦନ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଦୁଇ ବର୍ଷର ହାରାହାରି ଉପାଦନ ସହିତ ସମାନ ତାହା ଦର୍ଶାଅ?

- 2010 ଏବଂ 2011
- 2009 ଏବଂ 2010
- 2008 ଏବଂ 2010
- 2005 ଏବଂ 2011

52. 2005 ମସିହା ବୁଲନାରେ 2012 ମସିହାରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଶସ୍ତ୍ର ଉପାଦନର ହାର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଛି?

- 180
- 200
- 220
- 250

Direction (Q. Nos. 53-54) : In the light of data sufficiency, choose the appropriate option from the following :

53. Mr. X ranks eighteenth from the top in a class. What is his rank from the last?

Statements :

- (i) There are 47 students in the class.
- (ii) Mr. Y who ranks 10th in the same class, ranks 38th from the last.

(A) Statement (i) alone is sufficient while Statement (ii) alone is not sufficient

(B) Statement (ii) alone is sufficient while Statement (i) alone is not sufficient

(C) Either Statement (i) or Statement (ii) is sufficient

(D) Neither Statement (i) nor Statement (ii) is sufficient

54. The last Sunday of July, 2018 fell on which date?

Statements :

- (i) The first Sunday of that month fell on 5th.
- (ii) The last day of that month was Friday.

(A) Statement (i) alone is sufficient while Statement (ii) alone is not sufficient

(B) Statement (ii) alone is sufficient while Statement (i) alone is not sufficient

(C) Either Statement (i) or Statement (ii) is sufficient

(D) Neither Statement (i) nor Statement (ii) is sufficient

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 53 – 54) : ତଥ୍ୟ ଆଧାରରେ ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରା।

53. ମିଷ୍ଟର X ତାଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଆତ୍ମୀୟଙ୍କରେ ଅବଶ୍ଵିତା ଶେଷ ଆତ୍ମୀୟଙ୍କର ର୍ୟାଙ୍କ କେତେ ହେବ?

ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ :

- (i) ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ 47 ଜଣ ଛାତ୍ର ଛାତ୍ରୀ
- (ii) ମିଷ୍ଟର Y ଯେ ସେଇ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର 10th ର୍ୟାଙ୍କରେ ଏବଂ ଶେଷ ଆତ୍ମୀୟଙ୍କ 38th ର୍ୟାଙ୍କ।

(A) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) ଟି ସଠିକ କିନ୍ତୁ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ନୁହେଁ

(B) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ଟି ସଠିକ କିନ୍ତୁ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) ନୁହେଁ

(C) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) କିମ୍ବା ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ସଠିକ

(D) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) କିମ୍ବା ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ସଠିକ ନୁହେଁ

54. 2018 ମସିହା ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସର ଶେଷ ରବିବାର କେତେ ତାରିଖ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ :

- (i) ସେହି ମାସର ପ୍ରଥମ ରବିବାର ଥିଲା 5 ତାରିଖ।
- (ii) ସେହି ମାସର ଶେଷଦିନ ଶୁକ୍ରବାର ଥିଲା।

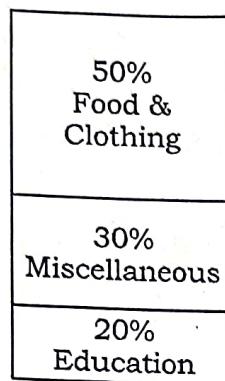
(A) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) ଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ କିନ୍ତୁ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ନୁହେଁ

(B) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ଟି ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ କିନ୍ତୁ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) ନୁହେଁ

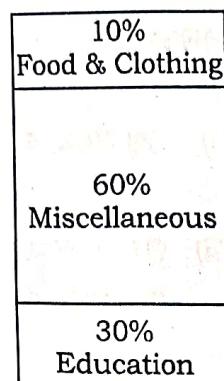
(C) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) କିମ୍ବା ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ

(D) ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (i) କିମ୍ବା ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟ (ii) ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ନୁହେଁ

55. In the following Bar diagram, the proportion of expenditure spent on the several things by two persons X and Y are shown :



Person 'X'
Total expenditure :
₹ 20,000 per month

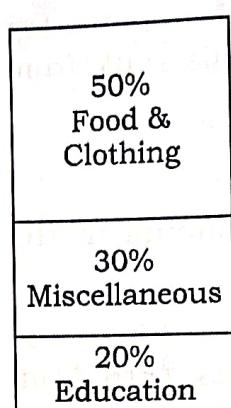


Person 'Y'
Total expenditure :
₹ 1,00,000 per month

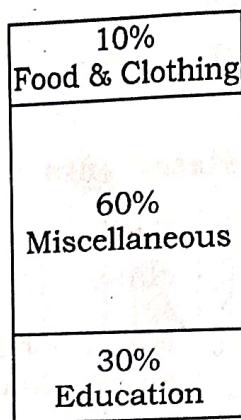
From the above Bar diagram, which of the following statements is **correct**?

- (A) Person X spent more money on food and clothing than person Y.
- (B) Person X spent less money on food and clothing than person Y.
- (C) Person X and person Y spent the same amount on food and clothing.
- (D) The amount of expenditure on food and clothing by person X and person Y cannot be compared.

55. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ 'Bar diagram' ରେ X ଏବଂ Y ଦୂଜ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଅନୁପାତ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି।



ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି X
ସମୁଦାୟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ
₹ 20,000 ମାସିକ



ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି Y
ସମୁଦାୟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ
₹ 1,00,000 ମାସିକ

ଉପରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା 'Bar diagram' ଆଧାରରେ କେଉଁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟତି ସଠିକ ତାହା ଲେଖା

- (A) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକ ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

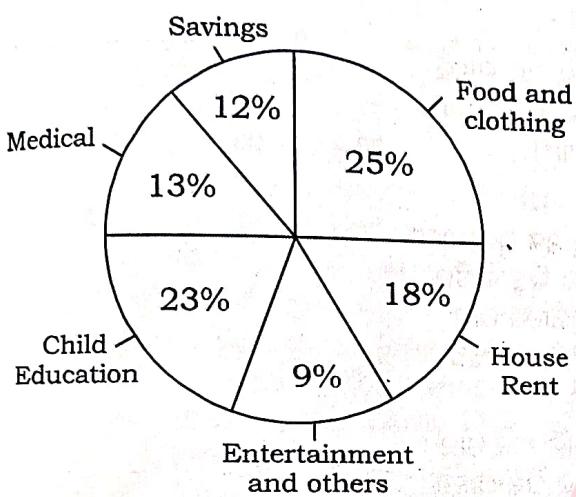
- (B) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା କମ୍ ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

- (C) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଏବଂ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଉଭୟ ସମାନ ଟଙ୍କା ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

- (D) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଓ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକପାଇଁ କରିଥିବା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ତୁଳନା କରା ଯାଇ ପାରିବନାହିଁ

Direction (Q. Nos. 56 & 57) : Study the following pie chart and answer the questions:

The monthly expenditure (in percent) of a family is represented by the given pie chart. Let the total monthly income of the family be ₹ 33,650, then :



56. The amount of annual savings would be

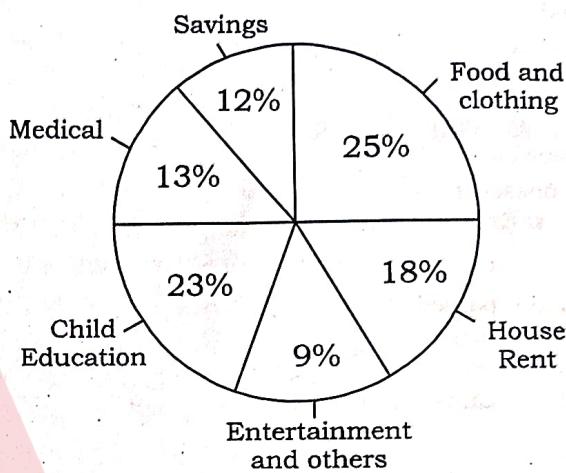
- (A) ₹ 48,310
- (B) ₹ 48,456
- (C) ₹ 51,393
- (D) ₹ 50,284

57. After payment of house rent and deductions of monthly savings, the total monthly income of the family remains

- (A) ₹ 23,545
- (B) ₹ 23,555
- (C) ₹ 29,471
- (D) ₹ 28,350

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 56 & 57) : ପାଇ ଚାର୍ଟ (pie chart) କୁ ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରା

ଗୋଟିଏ ପରିବାର ମାସିକ ଖର୍ଚ୍ (ହାରାହାରି) ପାଇ ଚାର୍ଟ (pie chart) ରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି। ପରିବାରର ମାସିକ ଆୟ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ₹ 33,650 ହୁଏ ଦେବେ?



56. ବାର୍ଷିକ ଗଛିତ ଟଙ୍କା କେତେ?

- (A) ₹ 48,310
- (B) ₹ 48,456
- (C) ₹ 51,393
- (D) ₹ 50,284

57. ଘର ଭଡା ପ୍ରଦାନ ଓ ମାସିକ ଗଛିତ ଟଙ୍କା ବିଯୋଗ ହେଲାପରେ ପରିବାରର ମାସିକ ସମୁଦ୍ଦାୟ ଆୟ କେତେ?

- (A) ₹ 23,545
- (B) ₹ 23,555
- (C) ₹ 29,471
- (D) ₹ 28,350

Direction (Q. Nos. 58 & 59): Answer the questions based on the following table which shows the results of half yearly and annual examinations of four sections A, B, C, D of Class-V students in a school.

Result	No. of Students			
	Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D
Student failed in both Exams	28	23	17	27
Students failed in half-yearly but passed in Annual Exams	14	12	8	13
Students passed in half-yearly but failed in Annual Exams	6	17	9	15
Students passed in both Exams	64	55	46	76

58. Which section has the maximum success rate in annual examination?

(A) Section A
(B) Section B
(C) Section C
(D) Section D

59. How many students are there in Class-V of the school?

(A) 386
(B) 219
(C) 399
(D) 430

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 58 & 59) : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଚେତ୍ରବୁଲରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା କୌଣସି ଏକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଶ୍ରେଣୀ-V ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କର A, B, C, D ଚାରେଟି ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଶାଶ୍ଵାସିକ ଓ ବାହୀଙ୍କ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ଫଳାପନ ବିବରଣୀ ଆଧାରରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତି।

Direction (Q. Nos. 60-69) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only :

Everyone is fascinated by identical twins : they look the same – even advanced digital imaging systems sometimes fail to tell them apart – and yet they have different personalities and abilities. Literature and detective stories depend upon them for providing a plot twist or a mystery. In reality, too, there have been numerous cases of one twin impersonating the other for a joke, to escape punishment or to advance a romantic interest. They may have the same eyes, the same hair colour, the same smile, but one will be shy and the other more outgoing, or one cleverer or funnier or kinder than the other and this despite their having the same DNA. They do not, however, have the same fingerprints, which are believed to be determined by environmental factors, twins like spending time with each other – often to the exclusion of others. In fifty percent of cases, they even develop their own secret language, furthermore, it is commonly believed that they have the ability to communicate telepathically so that, for instance, one is able to draw a picture of what the other is thinking. There have been innumerable claims that a twin has shared the physical or mental pain of the other – known as 'crisis telepathy' even when they could not have known it was happening. Monozygotic twins – who share everything before birth usually share everything after birth too : the same tastes in food, music, sport or politics... One might think that this could be explained by the fact that parents often give their new-born twins confusingly similar names, continue to dress them exactly alike until they are well into their teens, and generally treat them in the same way throughout their upbringing. However, there are well-documented

নির্দেশনা (প্রশ্ন নং ৬০-৬৯) : নিম্ন অনুচ্ছেদটিকু পত্র এবং তলে থিবা প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিআ আপণক প্রশ্নগুটিকু উত্তর কেবল অনুচ্ছেদটিকু আধাৰ কৰি হেবা উচিত।

প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি সমূহু যাঁকালু দেখু আকৰ্ষণ হুঁচ্ছিত। ষেমানে দেখুবাপাই সমান, এপৰিকি ষেমানক বিষয়েৰে কহিবাপাই উন্নত উচিত উচিত অনুকৰণ ব্যবস্থাগুটিক বেলেবেলে বিফল হোলথান্তি। এপৰ্যুক্ত ষেমানক উচিতে উচিত ব্যক্তিত্ব ও সামৰ্থ্য পরিপূৰকাণ হেবা স্বাভাবিক। ষেমানক উপরে পৰ্যবেক্ষণ সাহিত্য ও গোলমা গচ্ছ, কথাবস্তুৰ মোড় পৰিবৰ্তন কিম্বা এক রহস্য আদি পৰিবেক্ষণ কৰিথাএ। বাস্তুবৰে, একথা মধ্য সত্য যে যাঁকালু সামৰ্কণে অনেক ঘটণা বা দৃষ্টান্ত দেখায়া এ, যেଉেঁথুৰে অন্যুপ ধাৰণ কৰি থকা, দণ্ডৰ মুক্তি কিম্বা কৌশল কচ্ছন। প্ৰবণ কাৰ্য্যকলাপৰে প্ৰোস্থান্তি হেবা ইত্যাদি। ষেমানকৰ ষেমান আৰু, ষেমান কেশ রঞ্জ, ষেমান হস্ত কিন্তু জশে যাঁকালু লজ্যাশিল হেলাবেলে অন্য যাঁকালু অধূক খোলা বা মুক্ত, চতুৰ, কৌতুকিআ ও দয়ালুভাৱে পৰিচিত হোলথাএ। এসবু সত্ত্বে ষেমানকৰ উ.এন.এ (DNA) ষেমানা যাহাৰেলে বি ষেমানকৰ টিপুন্ত ষেমান মুহূৰ্ষে এবং একথা পৰিবেশ সমষ্টীয় কাৰণ যোগু নিৰ্ভাৰিত বোলি বিশ্বাস কৰায়ালপাৰে। যাঁকালামানে পৰিষ্কৰ সাজৰে ষময় অতিবাহিত কৰিবাপাই শুবু পৰিষ্কৰ কৰিত। কিন্তু অন্যমানক্ষেত্ৰে নিৰ্বৃত রহিবাপাই মধ্য সুখ পাআন্তি। শতকভাৱে 50 প্ৰতিশত ঘটণারে দেখায়ালছি, এমিতকি ষেমানে নিজনিজৰ গুপ্তভাষারে ভাৱ বিনিময় কৰিপাৰিত। পুনৰঁ, এহা সাধাৰণভাৱে বিশ্বাসযোগ্য যে ষেমানকৰ সামৰ্থ্যযোগু টেলিপাথুকালি (telepathically) ভাৱ বিনিময় হোলপাৰে যথা-জশে যাঁকালু চিন্তা কৰুথুবাৰ কথা অন্যজশে চিত্ৰাঙ্কন কৰিপাৰে। অনেক দৃষ্টান্ত রহিছি যে জাঁকালামানে নিজনিজৰ শাৰীৰিক ও মানসিক যন্ত্ৰণা পৰিষ্কৰ মধ্যৰে অনুভব কৰিপাৰিত এবং এহাকু 'টেলিপাথু সংকট' (crisis telepathy) বোলি কুহায়া এমিতকি ষেমানে এহা কেতেবেলে ঘৰুছিবোলি জাণিপাৰিত নাহিৰ। মনোজালগোচিৰ (Monozygotic) জাঁকালু যেଉমানে স্বৰূপিত জন্মপূৰ্বৰু ও জন্মপৰে মধ্য পৰিষ্কৰ উচিতে বষ্ণন কৰিথান্তি। এপৰিকি খাদ্যবে একা পুকাৰ স্বাদ, পঁজাৰ, খেল, রাজনীতিৰে মধ্য একাভূলি পারিষ্কৰিক অনুভব কৰিথান্তি। জশে একথা মধ্য চিন্তা কৰিথান্তি যে এহা কৌশল এক উথ্য মাধ্যমৰে দৰ্শায়ালপাৰিব। যথা-বাপামাআমানে ষদাবেলে ষেমানক নবজাত জাঁকালু মাম দৃষ্টামূকভাৱে ষেমান মামকৰণ কৰিথান্তি। ষেজৰলি ক্ৰমাগতভাৱে ষেমানে কিশোৱ হেবা পৰ্যুক্ত ষেমান পোষাক পিছেলথান্তি। সাধাৰণত যাঁকালামানে বড় হেবা পৰ্যুক্ত ষেমানকু একাভূলি লালনপালন কৰায়ালথাএ। যদিও ষমূহু

cases of identical twins brought up separately from birth who nonetheless made the same decisions and life choices. In the 1980s, there was the much-publicised case of the identical twins 'Jim' brothers. Born in Ohio, USA in 1939, Jim Springer and Jim Lewis were put up for adoption as babies and raised by different couples, who happened to give them the same first name. When Jim Springer reconnected with his brother at age 39 in 1979, a string of other similarities and coincidences was discovered. Both men were six feet tall and weighed 180 pounds. Growing up, they'd both had dogs named Toy and taken family vacations on the same beach in Florida. As young men, they'd both married women named Linda, and then divorced them. Their second wives were both named Betty. They named their sons James Alan and James Allan. They'd both served as part-time sheriffs, enjoyed home carpentry projects, and suffered from severe headaches. In August every year, thousands of twins descend on a town in Ohio called Twinsburg, named by identical twin brothers nearly two centuries ago. The Twins Days festival is a three-day event consisting of talent shows and look-alike contests that has become one of the world's largest gatherings of twins. There have also been other festivals in the UAE, Australia, France and Nigeria. The latter country has a large proportion of twins in its population: one in 22 births to the Yoruba people in Nigeria produce twins, identical or fraternal, which is a much higher incidence than anywhere else in the world. This has been attributed to the eating of yams, but the theory is disputed. Biomedical researchers descend on these events, regarding them as a precious opportunity to conduct surveys and experiments. Scientists study twins in order to collect evidence for the age-old nature versus nurture debate: how much of their behaviour is hereditary and how much conditioned by their environment;

যাঁকামানক স্পর্শকরে ভলভাবে প্রস্তুত হোলথুবা কেতেক ঘটণা দৃষ্টিগোচর হোলছি। যেখুন্তে যাঁকাকু অলগা অলগা রঞ্জ লালনপালন করায়ালথুলে মধ্যে স্বেচ্ছানকর নিষ্পত্তি নেবা ও জীবনশৈলী একাভালি বোলি প্রমাণিত হোলছি। 1980 শাতকর স্বৰূপারু অধূক চর্কত ঘটণা সমরূপীয়া জিম (Jim) ভাতৃভূম্য। স্বেচ্ছানে দুষ্প্রে যুক্তরাষ্ট্র আমেরিকা (USA) র ওহিও (Ohio) ১০১৮ ১৯৩৯ রে জন্মগ্রহণ করিথুলো। জিম স্বীকৃত ও জিম লুকস বিভিন্ন দপ্তির দ্বারা প্রতিপালিত হেলে ও স্বেচ্ছানে শিশু দৃষ্টিকর নাম দেখিথুলো। যেতেবেলে জিম স্বীকৃত তাঙ ভাইকু ৩৯ বর্ষে বা ১৯৭৯ মধ্যহারে তেচ করায়ালথুলা স্বেচ্ছেবেলে স্বেচ্ছানক ভিতরে স্বমানতা আবিষ্ট হোলথুলা। যুক্তক্ষয় ৬ পুরু তেজো এবং প্রাপ্ত ১৮০ পাউণ্ট ওজন থুলো। বড়বা বেলে, স্বেচ্ছানে টেল (Toy) নামক এক কুকুর পোষিথুলো এবং পারিবারিক ছুটি স্বমানয়ে ফ্লোরিডা (Florida) বেলাভূমিরে বুলিবাকু যাইথুলো। যুক্তক্ষয় ৬ পুরু তেজো এবং ছাড়পত্র মধ্য হোলথুলা স্বেচ্ছানক দ্বিতীয় স্বী থুলে বেজে (Betty)। স্বেচ্ছানে স্বেচ্ছানক পুত্রদ্বয়ক নাঁ জেমস আলান (James Alan) ও জেমস আলান (James Allan) রঞ্জথুলো। স্বেচ্ছানে স্বাময়িক মুখ্য অধূকারী এবং গৃহ কাঠ সমষ্টীয় প্রকল্পের কার্য্যকরিথুলো এবং প্রচল মুণ্ডবিশ্বারে আক্রান্ত হোলথুলো। প্রত্যেক বর্ষ অগুষ্ঠ মাসরে এক হজার যাঁকালা ওহিও (Ohio) সহরে একত্রিত হেবাকু 'Twinsburg' কুহাগলা এবং এহা 'সমরূপীয়া যাঁকালা ভাই' পাখাপাখ দুলশতক পূর্বৰ নামরে নামিত করাগলা। 'The Twins days' 'যাঁকালা ভস্ব' তিনিদিনাঁ কার্য্যক্রমরে বিশেষত দক্ষতা, দেখাচাহা প্রতিযোগিতা হেজথুলা। এহা এবে বিশ্বর পর্ববৃহত যাঁকালা সম্মেলন ভাবে স্বপ্নবিদ্ব। অঙ্গৈলিআ (Australia), প্রাত্ব (France), যুএক (UAE) এবং নাইজেরিআ (Nigeria) প্রত্যুত্তি দেশরে অন্যভূমির যাঁকালা যাহা কি স্বেচ্ছানক লোক সংখ্যা অনুপাতৰ ২২ রু ১ জন্ম হেজছেন্তি। নাইজেরিআর যেরুবা (Yoruba) ১০১৮ লোকে যাঁকালা, স্বমানুপীয়া কিংবা ভাতৃভূল্য অন্যদেশ অপেক্ষা পুথুবীরে অধূক দেখায়াতি। এহা কুহায়ালপারে যে দেশীয়ালু (Yam) হেজছি। বায়োমেডিকাল (biomedical) গবেষকমানে এস্পর্শকরে এবেক্ষণ ও পরীক্ষানিরীক্ষা করিব। এক দুর্লভ সুযোগ। বেঁজানি কমানে যাঁকালামানক স্পর্শকরে প্রমাণ সংগ্রহপূর্বক বার্ষিক্য (the age-old nature) বনাম লালন পালন বিতর্ক (nurture debate) তথা কেতে পরিমাণরে স্বেচ্ছানক কার্য্যকলাপ বংশানুক্রমিক এবং কেতে পরিমাণরে পরিবেশ কেন্দ্রিক কারণ যোগু হেজছি।

what are people actually born with and what is caused by experience? Because identical twins come from a single fertilized egg that splits in two, and share virtually the same genetic code, any differences between them must be due to environmental factors. Studying the differences between identical twins to pinpoint the influence of environment, and comparing identical twins with fraternal ones to measure the role of inheritance, has been crucial for understanding the interplay of nature and nurture in determining our personalities, behaviour and vulnerability to disease.

60. Which country has a large proportion of twin population?

- Nigeria
- USA
- France
- UAE

61. What is the reason of the high rate of twins produced by the Yoruba people?

- Culture
- Marital status
- Eating habits
- Dance and music

62. Biomedical scientists conduct experiments in these events to collect which evidence?

- Law and legal issues
- Nature vs nurture debate
- Climate change
- LGBTQ+ rights

63. Identical Twins who look the same are different in which aspect?

- Clothes
- Personalities
- Imaging systems
- Complexion

কেৱলোকমানে প্রকৃতে কেৱল কারণ বা অভিজ্ঞতা যোগু জন্ম নেৱেছে। তাহামধ গবেষক মানে দৰ্শাইছে কারণ সমৰূপী যাআঁকা এবং পৰ্টিলাইজড (fertilized) অঞ্চারু জন্ম তথা অঞ্চারু দুলভাগে বিভক্ত হোৱ যেমানে একা জেনেটিক (genetic) সংকেত অবলম্বন কৰিথাই। এমানক মধ্যে পার্থক্য পৰিবেশ সম্বন্ধীয় কারণ যোগু হোৱথাএ বোলি নিৰ্বারণ কৰা যাইছে। সমৰূপী যাআঁকাঙ সম্পর্কে অধ্যয়ন কলাৰেলে বংশানুক্রমিকতাৰ ভূমিকা দৰ্শাইবাপাই সমৰূপী যাআঁকাঙ সহিত সমত্বাতা সম্বন্ধীয় দুলনা, প্রকৃতি এবং লালনপালন ভিত্তিৰে ব্যক্তিত্ব, কাৰ্য্যকলাপ এবং রোগ যোগু দুৰ্বলতাৰ কারণগুଡ়িক অনুধান কৰিবা এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ প্ৰস্তাৱ।

60. কেৱল দেশৰ লোকসংখ্যারে যাআঁকামানক অনুপাত অধূক?

- নাইজেরিআ
- মু.এস.এ
- প্রাক্ত
- মুখ র

61. কেৱল কারণৰ মুগুবা অঞ্চলৰ লোকমানে সংখ্যাধূক যাআঁকা জন্ম কৰিত?

- সংষৃতি
- বৈবাহিক প্লাটি
- শাব্দ্য অভ্যাস
- নৃত্য ও সংগীত

62. বায়োমেডিকল গবেষকমানে এক উষ্ববৰে পৰিকানিতিৰিক্ষা কৰি কাহাপাই প্ৰমাণ সংগ্ৰহ কৰিথুলে?

- আলন ও আলনগত সমষ্যা
- প্ৰকৃতি বনাম লালনপালন বিতৰ্ক
- পাগ পৰিবৰ্তন
- সমলিঙ্গি অধূকার

63. সমৰূপী যাআঁকা উভয় দেশৰাপাই সমান এবং পৰম্পৰার কৰিকলি পৃথক?

- পোষাকপত্ৰ
- ব্যক্তিত্ব
- অনুকৰণ ব্যবস্থা
- দেহৰ রঞ্জ

64. How is the difference between the two identical twins helpful to authors?

- Provide a story
- Provide a character
- Provide a plot twist
- Provide romance

65. Which difference in two identical twins is determined by external factors?

- Hair colour
- Fingerprints
- Smile
- Eyes

66. What percent of identical twins develop their own secret language?

- Can't say
- 30 percent
- 50 percent
- All of the above

67. When one twin is able to share the physical or mental pain without even being communicated, it is known as

- intuition
- crisis telepathy
- vibration
- teleportation

68. What do we call the twins, who share everything before birth?

- Monozygotic
- Fraternal
- Dizygotic
- Monoamniotic

69. Which festival has become one of the world's largest gathering of twins?

- Ohio
- Twins
- The Twin Days
- Twinsburg

64. କିପରି ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଲେଖକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ?

- ଗଞ୍ଜ ଲେଖବା
- ଚରିତ୍ରଚିତ୍ରଣ କରିବା
- କଥାବସ୍ତୁର ମୋଡ୍ ବଦଳାଇବା
- ରୋମାନ୍ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା

65. ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା କେଉଁ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ବାହ୍ୟ କାରଣଯୋଗୁଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ?

- କେଶରଙ୍ଗ
- ଟିପଚିହ୍ନ
- ହସ
- ଆଖ୍

66. କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ନିଜନିଜର ଗୁପ୍ତଭାଷା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାଏ?

- ଜଣାନାହିଁ
- 30%
- 50%
- ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ

67. ଯେତେବେଳେ ବିନା ଯୋଗାଯୋଗରେ ଜଣେ ଯାଆଁଲା ନିଜର ଶାରୀରିକ ଓ ମାନସିକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ପରମ୍ପରା ଭିତରେ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମର୍ଥ, ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- ଅର୍ଥଦୃଷ୍ଟି
- ଟେଲିପୋଥ୍ ସଙ୍କଟ
- କମ୍ପ୍ଯୁଟର
- ଟେଲିପୋରଟେସନ

68. ଯେଉଁ ଯାଆଁଲା ଜନ୍ମପୂର୍ବରୁ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରିଥାଏ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?

- ମନୋଜ୍ଞିଗୋଟିକ
- ଭାତ୍ର ସମଜୀୟ
- ଡାଇଜାଇଗେଟ୍ରିକ
- ମନୋଆମନିଓଟିକ

69. କେଉଁ ଉସବଟି ଯାଆଁଲାମାନଙ୍କ ସନ୍ନେହନ ପାଇଁ ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ସର୍ବ ବୁଝିତ?

- ଓହିଓ
- ଶୁଳନସ
- ଦ ଶୁଳନସ ତେବେ
- ଶୁଳନସବରଗ

Direction (Q. Nos. 70-75) : Read the following passage to answer the question.

Ecosystems provide people with a variety of goods and services, food, clean water, clean air, flood control, soil stabilization, pollination, climate regulation, spiritual fulfilment and aesthetic enjoyment, to name just a few. Most of these benefits are either irreplaceable or the technology necessary to replace them is prohibitively expensive. For example, potable freshwater can be provided by desalinating sea water, but only at great cost.

The rapidly expanding human population has greatly modified the earth's ecosystem to meet their increased requirements of some of the goods and services, particularly food, freshwater, timber, fibre, and fuel. These modifications have contributed substantially to human well-being and economic development. The benefits have not been equally distributed. Some people have actually been harmed by these changes. Moreover, short-term increases in some ecosystems' goods and services have come at the cost of long-term degradation of others. For example, efforts to increase the production of food and fibre have decreased the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity.

70. According to the passage, which of the following can be taken as the main reason for the modification of earth's system?

- (A) Technology
- (B) Increasing population
- (C) Lack of an integrated approach
- (D) All of the above

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 70-75) : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠେତ ଅଧ୍ୟନ ପୂର୍ବକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।
ଜ୍ଞେବମଣ୍ଡଳ (Ecosystems) ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା, ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ, ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ ବାୟୁ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ, ମୃତ୍ତିକା ମୁଲିରତା, ପରାଗ ସଙ୍ଗମ, ଜଳବାୟୁ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ, ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା ଏବଂ ଶୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟବୋଧକ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଉପରୋଗ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେଇଥାଏ ବହୁପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦେୟତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ କେତୋଟିର ସୁଚନାମାତ୍ରା ଏହିଏବୁ ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅପୁରଣୀୟ ଅଥବା ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ଟେକ୍ନୋଲୋଜି ଦରକାରା ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ସମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳକୁ ବିଶୋଧନକରି ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇଛେବ, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ବହୁଲମାତ୍ରାରେ ବ୍ୟୟସାପେକ୍ଷା।

ଦ୍ୱାତ୍ରେ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଜନିତ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଯଥା ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା, ବିଶେଷକରି ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ, କାଠ, ପାଇବର, ଜାଲେଣି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଜ୍ଞେବମଣ୍ଡଳ ବିଶେଷତାବରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତତ ହୋଇଛି। ମଣିଷର ଉତ୍ତରମ ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ୍ୟ ଓ ଅର୍ଥନ୍ତେତିକ ପ୍ରଗତି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଆଖୁଦୁଶିଆ ଅବଦାନ ରହିଛି। ଏହି ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମାନ୍ତୁପାଦିକ ଭାବରେ ବନ୍ଧନ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ। ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକୃତିରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରହ୍ୟ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ଅଧିକତା ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ଦୀଘ ମିଆଦି ଅବଶ୍ୟମ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ବିନିମୟରେ କେତେକ ଜ୍ଞେବମଣ୍ଡଳର ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ-ମିଆଦି ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହୋଇଛି। ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଇବର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଯାସ କେତେକ ଜ୍ଞେବମଣ୍ଡଳ ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ, ଜ୍ଞେବବିବିଧତା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣର ଦକ୍ଷତାକୁ କମାଇ ଦେଇଛି।

70. ଅନୁଷ୍ଠେତ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟିକୁ ଜ୍ଞେବମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ ଭାବରେ ବିଚାର କରାଯାଇ ପାରିବ?

(A) ଟେକ୍ନୋଲୋଜି

(B) ବର୍ଦ୍ଧଣ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା

(C) ସଂହରି ପଦକ୍ଷେପର ଅଭାବ

(D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ୟା

71. Which of the following can be considered as the most suitable title for the passage?

- (A) Modification of our ecosystem
- (B) Our natural resources
- (C) Harmful effect of increase in human population
- (D) Human interference in our ecosystem

72. Expanding human population has an adverse effect on

- (i) spiritual fulfilment
- (ii) availability of potable freshwater
- (iii) employment
- (iv) biodiversity

Which of the statements given above are **correct**?

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) only
- (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) only
- (C) (ii) and (iv) only
- (D) All of the above

73. The passage mentions that 'some people have actually been harmed by these changes'. It indicates towards

- (A) inequitable distribution of benefits
- (B) decrease in the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

71. ନିଯୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦିତର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶାର୍ଷକ ହୋଇପାରିବ?

- (A) ଆମ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ
- (B) ଆମର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ
- (C) ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ଭୟଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଭାବ
- (D) ଆମ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ମାନବର ହସ୍ତକ୍ଷେପ

72. _____ ଉପରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତକ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବିପରୀତ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳେ।

- (i) ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା
- (ii) ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳର ଉପଲବ୍ଧତା
- (iii) କର୍ମ ନିୟୋଜନ
- (iv) ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା

ଉପର ଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟରୁଦ୍ଧିକ ଠିକ?

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) କେବଳ
- (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) କେବଳ
- (C) (ii) ଏବଂ (iv) କେବଳ
- (D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ

73. ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦରେ କୁହାୟାଇଛି ଯେ ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକୃତିରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରହ୍ୟ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ଏହା ସୂଚୀଟ କରେ ଯେ

- (A) ସୁପଳରୁଦ୍ଧିକର ଅସମ ବନ୍ଧନ
- (B) କେତେକ ଜୈବକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ, ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣରେ କ୍ଷମତା କମିବା
- (C) ଉଭୟ (A) ଏବଂ (B)
- (D) (A) କିମ୍ବା (B) କୌଣସିଟ ନୁହେଁ

74. Which of the following is **correct** in the context of the passage?

- (A) The rapid expansion of population has adversely affected some people
- (B) Sufficient efforts have not been made to increase the production of food and fibre
- (C) In short term, some people may be harmed, but in long term, everyone will benefit from modifications in earth's ecosystem
- (D) None of the above

75. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

- (i) It is imperative to modify the earth's ecosystem for the well-being of mankind.
- (ii) Technology can never replace all the goods and services provided by ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) Both (i) and (ii)
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

76. If all *Ps* are *Qs* and some *Qs* are *Rs*, which of the following must be **true**?

- (A) All *Ps* are *Rs*
- (B) Some *Ps* are *Rs*
- (C) No *Ps* are *Rs*
- (D) None of the above

74. ଅନୁଲେଦ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍?

- (A) କ୍ଷିପ୍ର ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧି କେତେକ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ବିପରୀତ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଛି
- (B) ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଇବର ଉପାଦାନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରାଯାଇନାହିଁ
- (C) ପୃଥିବୀ ଜ୍ଞେବମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗ ମିଆଦିରେ ଯତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରନ୍ତି, ମାତ୍ର ଦୀଘ ମିଆଦିରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଙ୍କୁ ସୁଫଳ ମିଳିବା
- (D) ଏଥୁରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

75. ଅନୁଲେଦ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନୁଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।

- (i) ମାନବଜାତିର ଭଲ ପାଇଁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଜ୍ଞେବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଅପରିହାର୍ୟ୍ୟା।
- (ii) ଜ୍ଞେବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଦ୍ୱବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବାର ସ୍ଥାନ ଚେକ୍ଲୋଲୋଜି ପୂରଣ କରିପାରିବ ନାହିଁ।

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟ/ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍?

- (A) କେବଳ (i)
- (B) କେବଳ (ii)
- (C) ଉଭୟ (i) ଏବଂ (ii)
- (D) (i) କିମ୍ବା (ii) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

76. ଯଦି ସମସ୍ତ *Ps* ହେଉଛି *Qs* ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ *Qs* ହେଉଛି *Rs*, ତେବେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍?

- (A) ସମସ୍ତ *Ps* ହେଉଛି *Rs*
- (B) କେତେକ *Ps* ହେଉଛି *Rs*
- (C) କୌଣସି *Ps*, *Rs* ନୁହେଁ
- (D) ଏଥୁରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

77. How many pairs of letters are there in the word "CASTRAPPHONE" which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

78. In which year was Facebook launched?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2004

79. What is the meaning of the word 'Jargon'?

- (A) A specialized language of a particular group of people
- (B) Techniques of good writing
- (C) A special article written by an editor
- (D) None of the above

80. An Informal Gathering occurs when a group of people get together in a casual, relaxed manner. Which situation given below is the best example of an Informal Gathering?

- (A) Debating club meets on the first Sunday morning of every month
- (B) After finding out about his salary raise, Jay and a few colleagues go out for a quick dinner after work
- (C) Meena sends out 10 invitations for a bachelorette party she is giving for her elder sister
- (D) Whenever she eats at a Chinese restaurant, Roop seems to run into Dibya

77. "CASTRAPPHONE" ଶବ୍ଦରେ କେତୋଟି ଏମିତି ମୁଗଳ ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଛି, ଯାହାମଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳାରେ ଯେଉଁକି ଅକ୍ଷର ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦମଧରେ ବି ସେତିକିଟି ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଛି?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6

78. କେଉଁ ବର୍ଷ ଫେସ୍‌ବୁକ୍ (Facebook) ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2004

79. 'Jargon' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣି?

- (A) ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଜନଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭାଷା
- (B) ଉତ୍ତମ ଲିଖନର କୌଣସି
- (C) ସମାଦକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଖିତ ଏକ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଲେଖା
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ହୁଅଁ

80. ଯେତେବେଳେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବର୍ଗର ଲୋକ ସାମାଜିକ ମୁକ୍ତମନରେ ଏକାଠି ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ସେତେବେଳେ ଏକ ଅନୌପଚାରିକ ସମାବେଶ ଘଟେ। ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଅବସ୍ଥା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଏହାର ଏକ ଉକ୍ତକୁ ଉଦାହରଣ?

- (A) ପ୍ରତିମାସ ପ୍ରଥମ ରବିବାର ସକାଳରେ ତିବେଟିଂ କୁବର ସଭା
- (B) ଦରମା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥିବା ଜାରି ଜୟ ତା'ର କିଛି ସହକର୍ମୀଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଅଫିସକାମ ସାରି ଶୀଘ୍ର ରାତ୍ରି ଭୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ବାହାରି ଯାଏ
- (C) ବଡ଼ ଭଉଣୀ ପାଇଁ 'ବ୍ୟାଚେଲେରଟି ପାର୍ଟି' ଦେଉଥିବା ମୀନା 10 ଜଣଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପଠାଇବା
- (D) ସେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଚାଇନିଜ୍ ରେଷ୍ଟ୍ରାର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ଖାଏ, ରୂପ ଦିବ୍ୟା ନିକଟକୁ ଧାଇଁବା ପରି ଲାଗେ