

OSSSC Forest Guard Practice Set Paper-1

Q.1 The sum of five numbers is 655. The average of the first two numbers is 76 and the third number is 106. Find the average of the remaining two numbers?

- A. 183
- B. 199.5
- C. 198.5
- D. 182

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Sum of five numbers = 655

Average of first two numbers = 76

Third number = 106

Formula Used:

Remaining sum = Total sum - (Sum of first two + Third number)

Average of remaining two numbers = Remaining sum \div 2

Solution:

Sum of first two = $76 \times 2 = 152$

Remaining sum = $655 - (152 + 106)$

= $655 - 258 = 397$

Average = $\frac{397}{2} = 198.5$

Q.2 Evaluate:

$$\left(42 + \left(40 + \left(74 + \sqrt{(42 + \sqrt{(49)})} \right) \right) \right)$$

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

$$\left(42 + \left(40 + \left(74 + \sqrt{(42 + \sqrt{(49)})} \right) \right) \right)$$

Solution:

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$$\begin{aligned} & \left(42 + \left(40 + \left(74 + \sqrt{(42 + \sqrt{49})} \right) \right) \right) \\ &= \left(42 + \left(40 + \sqrt{(74 + \sqrt{42 + 7})} \right) \right) \\ &= \left(42 + \sqrt{(40 + \sqrt{74 + 7})} \right) \\ &= \sqrt{(42 + \sqrt{40 + 9})} \\ &= \sqrt{(42 + 7)} \\ &= \sqrt{49} \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

Q.3 Convert 0.363636 into a fraction

- A. $\frac{36}{99}$
- B. $\frac{100}{63}$
- C. $\frac{99}{3636}$
- D. $\frac{3636}{1000}$

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Decimal number = 0.363636... (recurring)

Solution:

Let $x = 0.363636\dots$

Multiply by 100 (since two digit repeat):

$$100x = 36.363636\dots$$

Subtracting :

$$100x - x = 36.363636\dots - 0.363636\dots$$

$$99x = 3699$$

$$x = \frac{36}{99} = \frac{4}{11}$$

Thus, Option(a) $\frac{36}{99}$ is correct

Q.4 In $\triangle LMN$, medians MX and NY are perpendicular to each other and intersect at Z . If $MX = 20$ cm and $NY = 30$ cm, what is the area of $\triangle LMN$ (in cm^2)?

- A. 300
- B. 400
- C. 450

D. 200

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

Medians $MX = 20$ cm

Median $NY = 30$ cm

Medians are perpendicular

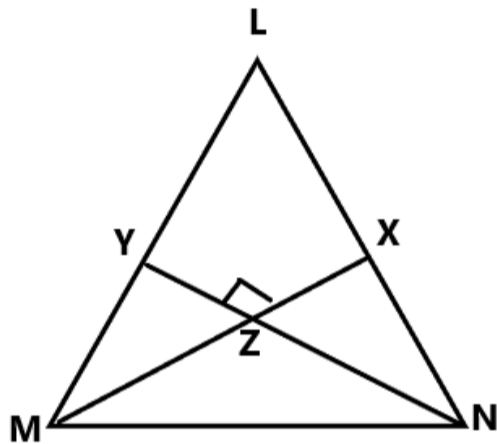
Concept Used:

The area of a triangle using two medians m_1 and m_2 perpendicular to each other is given by:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{4}{3} \times \text{Area of parallelogram formed by medians}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times m_1 \times m_2$$

Solution:



Using the property;

$$\text{Area of triangle} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 30$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 20 \times 30$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 600 = 400 \text{ cm}^2$$

Thus, Area of $\triangle LMN = 400 \text{ cm}^2$

Q.5 Evaluate: $2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (9 - 6)\}$

- A. 19
- B. 21
- C. 22
- D. 26

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

$$2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (9 - 6)\}$$

Concept Used:

Operation preference wise Symbol

Brackets $[], \{\}, ()$

Orders, of x (power), $\sqrt{\quad}$ (root), of

Division \div

Multiplication \times

Addition $+$

Subtraction $-$

Solution:

$$2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (9 - 6)\}$$

$$= 2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (3)\}$$

$$= 2 \times \{17 - 6\}$$

$$= 2 \times \{11\}$$

$$= 22$$

Q.6 A pipe can fill a tank in 9 hours. Another pipe can empty the filled tank in 27 hours. If both the pipes are opened simultaneously, then the time (in hours) in which the tank will be two-third filled, is:

- A. 27
- B. 36
- C. 18
- D. 9

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Pipe 1 fills the tank in 9 hours

Pipe 2 empties the tank in 27 hours

Both pipes open simultaneously

Find time to fill $\frac{2}{3}$ of the tank

Formula Used:

$$\text{Combined rate} = \frac{1}{\text{Time to fill}} - \frac{1}{\text{Time to empty}}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Fraction to fill}}{\text{Combined rate}}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Filling rate} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ tank/hour}$$

$$\text{Emptying rate} = \frac{1}{27} \text{ tank/hour}$$

$$\text{Combined rate} = \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{27}$$

$$= \frac{3 - 1}{27}$$

$$= \frac{2}{27} \text{ tank/hour}$$

Time to fill $\frac{2}{3}$ of tank:

$$t = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{\frac{2}{27}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{27}{2} = 9 \text{ hours}$$

Time taken to fill two-third of the tank = 9 hours

Alternate Solution:

LCM of 9 and 27 = 27 hours

In 27 hours, pipe 1 fills = $\frac{27}{9} = 3$ tanks

In 27 hours, pipe 2 empties = $\frac{27}{27} = 1$ tank

Net filling in 27 hours = $3 - 1 = 2$ tanks

Time to fill 1 tank = $\frac{27}{2} = 13.5$ hours

Time to fill $\frac{2}{3}$ tank = $\frac{2}{3} \times 13.5 = 9$ hours



Q.7 The marked price of an item ₹ 25,000. Under a scheme, successive discounts of 10% and 8% are given on it. Find the total discount given while selling the item under the given scheme.

- A. ₹4500
- B. ₹4600
- C. ₹4300
- D. ₹4400

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Marked price = ₹ 25,000

Successive discounts = 10% and 8%

Formula Used:

$$\text{Total discount \%} = d_1 + d_2 - \frac{d_1 \times d_2}{100}$$

Where d_1 and d_2 are successive discount percentages.

Total discount amount = (Total discount %) × Marked price ÷ 100

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total discount \%} &= 10 + 8 - \frac{10 \times 8}{100} \\ &= 18 - 0.8 = 17.2\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total discount amount} = \frac{17.2}{100} \times 25000 = ₹ 4300$$

Total discount given = ₹ 4300

Q.8 Seven bells ring at intervals of 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 12 minutes, respectively. They started ringing simultaneously at 7:10 a.m. What will be the next time when they all ring simultaneously?

- A. 8:22 a.m
- B. 8:20 a.m
- C. 8:26 a.m
- D. 8:24 a.m

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Bell intervals: 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12 minutes.

Initial simultaneous ring time: 7:10 a.m.

Solution:

Prime Factorization:

$$2 = 2$$

$$3 = 3$$

$$4 = 2^2$$

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$8 = 2^3$$

$$9 = 3^2$$

$$12 = 2^2 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2^3 \times 3^2 = 8 \times 9 = 72 \text{ minutes}$$

The bells will ring together again after 72 minutes.

Since they started ringing at 7:10 a.m., we add 72 minutes to this time. 7:10 a.m. + 72 minutes = 8:22 a.m.

Q.9 In a business, A and B invest ₹50,000 and ₹60,000, respectively. The profit of C is double the profit of B. If the total profit is ₹23,000, then the profit of A (in ₹) is:

- A. 2,500
- B. 6,000
- C. 5,000
- D. 3,000

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Investment of A = ₹50,000

Investment of B = ₹60,000

Profit of C = 2 × Profit of B

Total profit = ₹23,000

Solution:

Let the profit of B = x

Then, profit of C = 2x

Let the profit of A = y

Total profit equation:

$$y + x + 2x = 23,000$$

$$y + 3x = 23,000 \dots\dots (1)$$

Since investments are given, assume profit sharing ratio = investment ratio (if no other info is provided):

$$\text{Ratio of A : B} = 50,000 : 60,000 = 5 : 6$$

Thus,

$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{5}{6} \implies y = \frac{5}{6}x \quad (2)$$

Substitute (2) into (1):

$$\frac{5}{6}x + 3x = 23,000$$

$$5x + 18x = 138,000$$

$$23x = 138,000$$

$$x = 6,000$$

Profit of A (y):

$$y = \frac{5}{6} \times 6,000 = 5,000$$

Alternate Solution:

Ratio of investment = ratio of profit

$$\text{Ratio of A : B} = 50,000 : 60,000 = 5 : 6$$

C is two times of B

So new profit ratio = 5 : 6 : 12

$$\text{Sum} = 5 + 6 + 12 = 23$$

$$23 \text{ unit} = 23000$$

$$1 \text{ unit} = 1000$$

$$\text{A's profit} = 5 \text{ unit} = 5000$$

Q.10 The population of a town increases by 16% each year. If the population at the beginning of this year is 18,750, what will the population be at the end of next year?

- A. 25,230
- B. 19,230
- C. 21,750
- D. 24,750

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Initial population = 18,750

Annual increase = 16%

Solution:

Population after two year;

$$= 18750 \times \frac{116}{100} \times \frac{116}{100}$$

$$= 25230$$

Q.11 If the radius of a cylinder is doubled and the height is halved, then the volume change will be:

- A. 75% decrease
- B. 50% decrease
- C. 100% increase
- D. 50% increase

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Original radius = r

Original height = h

New radius = $2r$

New height = $\frac{h}{2}$

Formula Used:

Volume of the cylinder = $\pi r^2 h$

Solution:

$V_{\text{original}} = \pi r^2 h$

$$V_{\text{new}} = \pi (2r)^2 \times \frac{h}{2}$$

$$= \pi \times 4r^2 \times \frac{h}{2}$$

$$= 2\pi r^2 h = 2V$$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \frac{2V - V}{V} \times 100 = 100\%$$

Q.12 If the radius of the base of a right circular cylinder is decreased by 27% and its height is increased by 237%, then what is the percentage increase (closest integer) in volume?

- A. 80%
- B. 97%
- C. 95%
- D. 87%

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Radius decreased by 27%

Height increased by 237%

Formula Used:

Volume of cylinder $V = \pi r^2 h$

$$\text{Percentage increase} = \left[\frac{\text{New volume}}{\text{Original volume}} - 1 \right] \times 100\%$$

Solution:

New radius = $r \times (1 - 0.27) = 0.73r$

New height = $h \times (1 + 2.37) = 3.37h$

$$V_{\text{new}} = \pi (0.73r)^2 \times 3.37h$$

$$= \pi r^2 h \times (0.73^2 \times 3.37)$$

$$= \pi r^2 h (1.7957)$$

Percentage increase:

$$= (1.7957 - 1) \times 100 = 79.57\% \approx 80\%$$

Alternate Solution:

$$\Delta = x + y + z + \frac{xy}{100} + \frac{yz}{100} + \frac{xz}{100} + \frac{xyz}{10000}$$

$$x = -27, \quad y = -27, \quad z = 237$$

Now,

$$= (-27) + (-27) + 237 + \frac{(-27)(-27)}{100} + \frac{(-27)(237)}{100} + \frac{(-27)(237)}{100} + \frac{(-27)(-27)(237)}{10000}$$

$$= 183 + 7.29 - 63.99 - 63.99 + 17.2359$$

$$= 79.5459 \approx 80\%$$

Q.13 A man riding on a bicycle at a speed of 93 km/h crosses a bridge in 36 minutes. Find the length of the bridge?

- A. 46.9 km
- B. 50.5 km
- C. 46.4 km
- D. 55.8 km

Answer: D

Sol: Given:

Speed = 93 km/h

$$\text{Time} = 36 \text{ minutes} = \frac{36}{60} = 0.6 \text{ hours}$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Speed} \times \text{Time}$$

Solution:

$$\text{Distance} = 93 \times 0.6 = 55.8 \text{ km}$$

Q.14 Arun buys an old car for ₹4,75,000 and spends ₹80,000 on its repairs. If he sells the car for ₹5,85,000, find his gain percentage. (Rounded up to two decimal places)

- A. 5.41%
- B. 30.25%
- C. 5.13%
- D. 6.32%

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

Cost price of car = ₹4,75,000

Repair cost = ₹80,000

Selling price = ₹5,85,000

Formula Used:

$$\text{Total Cost Price} = \text{Cost price} + \text{Repair cost}$$

$$\text{Gain} = \text{Selling price} - \text{Total Cost Price}$$

$$\text{Gain \%} = \left(\frac{\text{Gain}}{\text{Total Cost Price}} \right) \times 100$$

Solution:

$$\text{Total Cost Price} = ₹4,75,000 + ₹80,000 = ₹5,55,000$$

$$\text{Gain} = ₹5,85,000 - ₹5,55,000 = ₹30,000$$

$$\text{Gain \%} = \frac{30,000}{5,55,000} \times 100 = 5.41\%$$

Q.15 Safia calculated his loss percent as $14\frac{2}{7}\%$ on cost price. The ratio of selling price to cost price will be:

- A. 7 : 6
- B. 6 : 7
- C. 1 : 7
- D. 7 : 1

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$\text{Loss \%} = 14\frac{2}{7} = \frac{100}{7}\%$$

Formula Used:

$$\text{Loss \%} = \frac{\text{Cost Price} - \text{Selling Price}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

Selling price to cost price ratio

$$\frac{\text{SP}}{\text{CP}} = 1 - \frac{\text{Loss\%}}{100}$$

Solution:

$$\frac{\text{SP}}{\text{CP}} = 1 - \frac{100/7}{100}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$$

Ratio of SP to CP = 6 : 7

Q.16 Evaluate: $2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (10 - 6)\}$

- A. 22
- B. 18
- C. 17
- D. 15

Answer: B

Sol: Given:

$$2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (10 - 6)\}$$

Concept Used:

Operation preference wise Symbol

Brackets [], {}, ()

Orders, of ^x (power), $\sqrt{\quad}$ (root), of

Division \div

Multiplication \times

Addition $+$

Subtraction $-$

Solution:

$$2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (10 - 6)\}$$

$$= 2 \times \{17 - 2 \times (4)\}$$

$$= 2 \times \{17 - 8\}$$

$$= 2 \times \{9\}$$

$$= 18$$



Q.17 The marked price of a book is 2,400. A bookseller gives a discount of 15% on it. What will be the cost price (in) of the book if he still earns a 20% profit?

- A. 1,500
- B. 1,600
- C. 1,700
- D. 1,800

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Marked price = ₹ 2400

Discount = 15%

Profit = 20%

Formula Used:

$$\text{Selling Price} = \text{Marked Price} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{Discount}}{100}\right)$$

$$\text{Profit \%} = \frac{\text{Selling Price} - \text{Cost Price}}{\text{Cost Price}} \times 100$$

Solution:

$$\text{Selling price} = 2400 \times \left(1 - \frac{15}{100}\right)$$

$$= 2400 \times 0.85 = 2040$$

$$\text{Cost price} = \frac{2040}{1 + 0.20}$$

$$= \frac{2040}{1.20}$$

$$= ₹1700$$

Alternate Solution:

$$\frac{MP}{CP} = \frac{100 + \text{Profit}\%}{100 - \text{Discount}\%}$$

$$\frac{2400}{CP} = \frac{120}{85}$$

$$\implies CP = \frac{2400 \times 85}{120} = ₹1700$$

Q.18 A cuboid has dimensions of length 10 cm, width 5 cm and height 8 cm. A cube with sidelength 5 cm is cut out from one of the faces of the cuboid. What is the remaining volume of the cuboid?

- A. 225 cm³
- B. 200 cm³
- C. 275 cm³
- D. 250 cm³

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Cuboid dimensions: length = 10 cm, width = 5 cm, height = 8 cm

Cube side length cut out = 5 cm

Formula Used:

Volume of cuboid = length × width × height

Volume of cube = (side)³

Remaining volume = Volume of cuboid – Volume of cube removed

Solution:

Volume of cuboid = 10 × 5 × 8 = 400 cm³

Volume of cube = 5³ = 125 cm³

Remaining volume of the cuboid = 400 - 125 = 275 cm³

Q.19 The sum of five numbers is 655. The average of the first two numbers is 78 and the third number is 103. Find the average of the remaining two numbers?

- A. 181
- B. 199
- C. 198
- D. 182

Answer: C

Sol: Given:

Total sum of 5 numbers = 655

Average of first 2 numbers = 78

Third number = 103

Formula Used:

Sum of first 2 numbers = Average \times 2

Remaining sum = Total sum – (Sum of first 2 numbers + third number)

Average of remaining 2 numbers = Remaining sum \div 2

Solution:

Sum of the first two numbers = $78 \times 2 = 156$

Sum of first 3 numbers = $156 + 103 = 259$

Remaining sum = $655 - 259 = 396$

Average of remaining 2 numbers = $\frac{396}{2} = 198$

Q.20 The average of first 120 odd natural numbers, is

- A. 120
- B. 119.5
- C. 120.5
- D. 121

Answer: A

Sol: Given:

First 120 odd natural numbers

Formula Used:

The n^{th} odd number = $2n - 1$

Average of first n odd numbers = $\frac{1^{\text{st}} + n^{\text{th}}}{2}$

$$= \frac{1 + (2n - 1)}{2} = n$$

Solution:

For $n = 120$,

Average = 120

Thus, The average of first 120 odd natural numbers is 120.

Q.21 Which of the following correctly matches the abbreviation with its meaning?

- A. ASCII – Local Area Network
- B. CD – Compact Disc
- C. ASCII – Computer Data
- D. LAN – Compact Disc

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) **CD – Compact Disc**.

Explanation:

- **CD** stands for **Compact Disc**, which is a digital optical disc data storage format.
- The other options are incorrectly matched (e.g., LAN stands for Local Area Network, not Compact Disc).

Information Booster

Understanding standard computing abbreviations is essential for digital literacy. Here are the correct meanings for the terms used in the options:

- **CD (Compact Disc):** An optical storage medium used for audio, video, and digital data.
- **ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange):** A character encoding standard used to represent text in computers.
- **LAN (Local Area Network):** A computer network that interconnects devices within a limited area like a home or office.

Additional Knowledge

1. ASCII Details

ASCII assigns a unique numeric value (0–127) to letters, digits, and symbols. For example, the uppercase letter 'A' is represented by the number **65**.

2. Evolution of the CD

Co-developed by **Philips and Sony**, the CD was originally launched in 1982 for audio recordings. It eventually evolved into the **CD-ROM** for computer data and paved the way for DVDs and Blu-ray discs.

3. LAN Technologies

Most modern LANs use **Ethernet** (wired) or **Wi-Fi** (wireless) technologies to connect devices and share resources like printers and internet connections.

Q.22 Program that ask servers for services are called _____.

- A. Hosts
- B. Programs
- C. Clients
- D. Users

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) **Clients**

Explanation:

- A **client** is a program or device that **requests services** from a server.
- Clients depend on servers for **data, resources, or processing**.
- This model is known as the **client-server architecture**.

Information Booster:

- Examples of clients include **web browsers and email applications**.
- Servers respond to client requests over a **network**.

Additional Knowledge:

Hosts (Option a)

- Hosts refer to any device connected to a network.

Programs (Option b)

- A general term, not specific to client-server roles.

Users (Option d)

- Users are **people**, not programs.

Q.23 What is the short form of Binary digit?

- A. Byte
- B. Nibble
- C. GB

D. Bit

Answer: D

Sol: A bit is the smallest unit of data in computing, representing 0 or 1.

Information Booster:

8 bits = 1 byte.

Additional Information:

Nibble = 4 bits

GB = Gigabyte

Q.24 _____ is the temporary memory?

- A. ROM
- B. RAM
- C. Flash Memory
- D. Virtual Memory

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) RAM

Explanation:

- RAM (Random Access Memory) is known as temporary or volatile memory because its data is lost when the computer is turned off.
- It is used by the CPU to store data currently in use for quick access.

Information Booster:

- ROM (Read Only Memory) is permanent or non-volatile memory that retains data even without power.

Additional Knowledge:

- Flash Memory – A type of non-volatile storage often used in USB drives and SSDs.

Q.25 Which of the following best defines electronic mail (e-mail)?

- A. A tool used only for video conferencing
- B. A system for sending and receiving digital messages over the internet
- C. A device used for storing contact addresses
- D. A method of sending handwritten letters through a courier service

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) A system for sending and receiving digital messages over the internet.

Explanation:

- In computing, **e-mail** (electronic mail) is a method of exchanging messages between people using electronic devices.
- It operates across computer networks, primarily the internet, allowing for near-instantaneous communication globally.

Information Booster

The options provided represent different categories of digital and physical communication. Here is a quick reference:

- **E-mail:** A digital system for asynchronous communication (sending/receiving messages via servers).
- **Video Conferencing:** Real-time visual communication tools like Zoom or Google Meet.
- **Contact Management:** Software or devices (like a digital phonebook) used to store and organize addresses and phone numbers.
- **Courier Service:** Traditional physical delivery systems for tangible items like letters and parcels.

Additional Knowledge

1. Key Components of an E-mail Address

An e-mail address consists of three main parts required for successful delivery:

- **Username:** The unique identity of the user (e.g., example_user).
- **The "@" Symbol:** A mandatory separator that directs the message to a specific domain.
- **Domain Name:** The service provider or organization (e.g., gmail.com or outlook.com).

2. E-mail Protocols

E-mail relies on specific sets of rules called protocols to move messages from sender to receiver:

- **SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol):** The standard protocol used for **sending** e-mails.
- **IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol):** Allows you to access your e-mail from any device; it syncs messages with the server.
- **POP3 (Post Office Protocol):** Downloads e-mail to a single device and typically deletes it from the server.

3. Best Practices

To maintain security and professionalism:

- **Check the Subject Line:** Always use a descriptive subject to help the recipient identify the content.
- **Avoid Spam/Phishing:** Never share personal passwords or click links in e-mails from unknown or suspicious senders.
- **Attachments:** Be aware of file size limits (usually 25MB for Gmail/Outlook); use cloud links for larger files.

Q.26 A ___ is a regularly updated website or webpage, typically one run by an individual or small group, written in an informal or conversational style.

- A. Blog
- B. WWW
- C. Website
- D. Magazine

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Blog.

- A blog is an online platform for regularly updated content.
- It is usually written in an informal or conversational tone.
- Blogs may focus on personal, professional, or informational topics.

Information Booster:

- The term "blog" comes from **weblog**.
- Blogs often allow reader comments.
- WordPress and Blogger are popular blogging platforms.
- Blogs are widely used for digital marketing and education.

Additional Knowledge:

- WWW refers to the entire network of web pages.
- Website is a general term, not necessarily informal or regularly updated.
- Magazine refers to a print or digital periodical, not a blog.

Q.27 In MS Word, _____ is the keyboard shortcut key used to open the Help window.

- A. F7
- B. F5
- C. F12
- D. F1

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) F1.

Explanation:

- In almost all Windows applications, including MS Word, **F1** is the universal shortcut to trigger the **Help** menu or online support documentation.

Information Booster

The other function keys listed perform the following tasks in MS Word:

- **F7:** Starts the **Spelling and Grammar** check.
- **F5:** Opens the 'Go To' or 'Find and Replace' dialog box.
- **F12:** Opens the 'Save As' window.

Additional Knowledge

1. Toggle Shortcuts

Many shortcuts in Word are "toggles." For example, **Ctrl + F1** doesn't open help; instead, it hides or shows the **Ribbon** menu at the top of the screen to give you more room to type.

Q.28 In MS Word, which option allows you to change the appearance of the selected text to slanted letters?

- A. Strikethrough
- B. Italic
- C. Bold
- D. Underline

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (b) Italic.

Explanation:

- In Microsoft Word, the **Italic** function is specifically designed to tilt or slant text to the right.
- This is commonly used to provide emphasis, highlight technical terms, or cite titles of books and movies.

Information Booster

The formatting options mentioned in the question are part of the **Font Group** located under the **Home Tab**. Here is a quick reference for their specific functions:

- **Italic:** Slants the text to the right (*italics*).
- **Bold:** Increases the thickness of the characters (**bold**).
- **Underline:** Adds a horizontal line beneath the text (underline).
- **Strikethrough:** Adds a horizontal line through the middle of the text (~~strikethrough~~).

Additional Knowledge

1. Keyboard Shortcuts

To work more efficiently in MS Word, you can use these "toggle" shortcuts (pressing them once turns the effect on, pressing again turns it off):

- **Italic:** Ctrl + I
- **Bold:** Ctrl + B
- **Underline:** Ctrl + U

2. Italic vs. Oblique

While often used interchangeably in casual conversation, there is a technical difference in typography:

- **True Italics:** These are custom-designed letterforms that often look a bit more like cursive script.
- **Oblique:** This is simply the standard upright font slanted mathematically by the computer.

3. Best Practices

Avoid using **Underline** for emphasis on the web, as users often mistake underlined text for a clickable hyperlink. Use **Bold** or **Italics** instead to ensure your document is user-friendly.

Q.29 What does the abbreviation ASCII stand for?

- A. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- B. Advanced System for Computer Input and Integration
- C. American Scientific Code for Internet Integration
- D. Automatic System for Coding Interactive Interfaces

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) American Standard Code for Information Interchange

Explanation:

- ASCII is a character encoding standard.
- It uses a 7-bit code.
- Represents letters, numbers, and symbols.
- Used in computers and communication devices.
- Basis for modern encoding systems.

Information Booster:

- ASCII supports 128 characters.
- Unicode expanded character representation globally.

Q.30 A Computer derives its basic strength from?

- A. Accuracy
- B. Speed
- C. Memory
- D. All of these

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) All of these.

Explanation:

- **Speed:** Computers can perform millions of instructions per second.
- **Accuracy:** Computers produce error-free results provided the input is correct (GIGO principle).
- **Memory:** Computers have the capacity to store vast amounts of data.

Information Booster:

- **Diligence** is another characteristic, meaning computers do not get tired or lose concentration.

Additional Knowledge:

- Computer speed is often measured in **MIPS** (Million Instructions Per Second) or **FLOPS** (Floating Point Operations Per Second).

Q.31 Magnetic Ink Card Reader (MICR) mainly used in the ___ industry.

- A. Banking
- B. Mining
- C. Construction
- D. Education

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) **Banking**

Explanation:

- **MICR** is mainly used in the **banking industry**.
- It is used to **read cheque numbers printed with magnetic ink**.
- MICR ensures **fast and accurate cheque processing**.

Information Booster:

- MICR code is printed at the **bottom of cheques**.
- It reduces **errors and frauds** in banking transactions.

Additional Knowledge:

Mining (Option b)

- MICR has no use in the mining sector.

Construction (Option c)

- Not related to MICR technology.

Education (Option d)

- MICR is not used in educational institutions.

Q.32 Which one of the following is bundled as an integral part of the MS Windows Operating System?

- A. MS Word
- B. MS Paint
- C. Adobe Photoshop
- D. Tally

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is (B) MS Paint.

Explanation:

- **MS Paint** is bundled as an integral part of the **Microsoft Windows Operating System**.
- It is a basic graphics and image editing application provided free with Windows.
- It allows users to draw, edit images, and perform simple graphic tasks.

Information Booster:

- MS Paint has been included with Windows since its early versions.
- It supports basic tools like brush, pencil, shapes, and colour fill.

Additional Knowledge:

- **MS Word** is part of the Microsoft Office suite and not bundled with Windows.
- **Adobe Photoshop** is third-party paid software.
- **Tally** is accounting software and not a Windows component.

Q.33 Which of the following ports is used to connect ethernet cable on a PC/Laptop?

- A. RJ45
- B. USB
- C. HDMI
- D. VGA

Answer: A

Sol:

The **RJ45 port** is used to connect an **Ethernet cable** to a PC or laptop for wired network connectivity. This port is specifically designed for networking purposes and supports Local Area Network (LAN) connections, enabling high-speed data transfer between the computer and network devices like switches or routers. Therefore, RJ45 is the correct and standard port for Ethernet connections.

Important Key Points:

1. **What is an RJ45 Port?** RJ45 (Registered Jack 45) is a **standard networking port** used to connect Ethernet cables.
2. **Purpose:** Enables **wired internet and LAN connectivity** for computers and laptops.
3. **Cable Used:** Works with **Ethernet cables** such as Cat5, Cat5e, Cat6, etc.
4. **Common Usage:** Found on PCs, laptops (older or business models), routers, switches and network interface cards.
5. **Advantages of Ethernet via RJ45:**
 - Faster and more stable than Wi-Fi
 - Lower latency
 - More secure connection
6. **Real-Life Example:** Connecting a desktop computer to an office network using a LAN cable.

Knowledge Booster:

- **Why option (b) USB is incorrect?** USB is used for peripherals like keyboards, mice and storage devices, not for Ethernet cables directly.
- **Why option (c) HDMI is incorrect?** HDMI is used for **audio-video output**, not for networking.
- **Why option (d) VGA is incorrect?** VGA is a **display port** used to connect monitors, not network cables.

Q.34 The computer hardware device Switch is an example of:

- A. Input device
- B. Storage device
- C. Networking device
- D. Output device

Answer: C

Sol: A **network switch** is a hardware device that connects multiple computers or devices within a **Local Area Network (LAN)**. It operates mainly at **OSI Layer 2 (Data Link)** using **MAC addresses** to forward frames only to the correct port, reducing collisions and improving throughput. Many modern switches also have **Layer 3** capabilities (routing between VLANs/subnets). Switches enable efficient, full-duplex communication and form the core of most wired campus/office networks. They differ from hubs (which broadcast to all ports) by learning a **MAC address table** and switching intelligently. Thus, a switch is unequivocally a **networking device**.

Important Key Points

1. **Primary function:** Forwards Ethernet frames based on **MAC address** learning.
2. **Performance:** Full-duplex links, micro-segmentation, and reduced collision domains.
3. **Features:** VLANs, QoS, link aggregation (LACP), PoE, port security and sometimes L3 routing.
4. **Use cases:** Building LANs in schools, offices, data centers; connecting PCs, printers, APs, servers.
5. **Advantages:** Better bandwidth utilization than hubs; scalable and manageable via SNMP/CLI/Web UI.
6. **Disadvantages:** Adds cost/complexity; misconfiguration (e.g., loops) can cause broadcast storms—mitigated by STP/RSTP.

Knowledge Booster

- **Why not (a) Input device?** Keyboards/mice/scanners provide input to a PC; switches don't feed user data directly—they **transport** network frames.
- **Why not (b) Storage device?** Storage includes HDD/SSD/flash; a switch doesn't store user files (beyond small buffering).
- **Why not (d) Output device?** Monitors/printers/speakers present output to users; a switch isn't a presentation device.
- A **router** directs traffic between networks (Layer 3), while a **switch** interconnects devices within the same network (Layer 2)—though many enterprise switches can do both.

Q.35 What is the full form of WLL?

- A. Wireless Local Line
- B. Wireless Local Loop
- C. Wireless Local Live
- D. Wireless Low Line

Answer: B

Sol: The full form of **WLL** is **Wireless Local Loop**. Wireless Local Loop is a telecommunication system that connects subscribers to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) using **wireless links instead of traditional copper wires** in the local loop (the last-mile connection between the subscriber and the exchange). It is widely used in areas where laying physical cables is difficult, expensive or time-consuming, especially in rural and remote regions. Hence, option (b) correctly expands WLL.

Important Key Points:

- **Wireless Local Loop (WLL):**
 - Replaces the wired local loop with **wireless technology**.
 - Provides last-mile connectivity to subscribers.
- Common services supported by WLL:
 - Voice telephony
 - Data communication
 - Internet access
- Advantages of WLL:
 - Faster deployment
 - Lower infrastructure cost
 - Suitable for rural and developing areas

Q.36 One of the popular online payment methods, UPI stands for:

- A. Unified Payments Interface
- B. United Payments Interchange
- C. Universal Payments Interchange
- D. Uninterrupted Payments Interface

Answer: A

Sol:

UPI stands for **Unified Payments Interface**, which is a popular real-time digital payment system used widely for instant money transfers. It allows users to link multiple bank accounts to a single mobile application and make secure transactions using a unique UPI ID. UPI enables seamless peer-to-peer and merchant payments, making digital transactions fast, simple and cashless. Hence, option (a) correctly represents the full form of UPI.

Important Key Points:

1. **Full Form of UPI:** UPI = **Unified Payments Interface**.
2. **Purpose:** Enables **instant fund transfer** between bank accounts using mobile devices.
3. **Key Features:**
 - 24×7 availability
 - No need to remember bank account numbers
 - Uses UPI ID or QR codes
4. **Developed By:** Created by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)**.
5. **Common UPI Apps:** Google Pay, PhonePe, Paytm, BHIM, Amazon Pay.
6. **Advantages:** Fast transactions, high security, ease of use and wide acceptance.

Q.37 Which shortcut key is used to remove one line space preceding a paragraph?

- A. Ctrl + 5
- B. Ctrl + 2
- C. Ctrl + 1
- D. Ctrl + 0

Answer: D**Sol:** The correct answer is (d) Ctrl + 0**Explanation:**

- **Ctrl + 0** removes **extra space before a paragraph** in MS Word
- It is used to **add or remove paragraph spacing** quickly
- This shortcut helps in **formatting documents neatly**

Information Booster:

- **Ctrl + 1** sets single line spacing
- **Ctrl + 2** sets double line spacing
- **Ctrl + 5** sets 1.5 line spacing
- Paragraph spacing is different from line spacing

Additional Knowledge:

- (a) Ctrl + 5 is used for 1.5 line spacing
- (b) Ctrl + 2 is used for double spacing
- (c) Ctrl + 1 is used for single spacing
- (d) Ctrl + 0 removes space before paragraph ✓

Q.38 The ____ key and ____ key can be used in combination with other keys to perform special tasks in a computer.

- A. Ctrl, Alt
- B. Tab, Ctrl
- C. Function, Tab
- D. Esc, Alt

Answer: A**Sol: Correct Answer:** (a)**Explanation:**

- The **Ctrl (Control)** and **Alt (Alternate)** keys are specifically designed as **modifier keys**.
- Unlike alphanumeric keys, they do not usually perform an action on their own; instead, they change the function of other keys when pressed simultaneously.
- For example, pressing Ctrl + C copies text, and Alt + F4 closes an active window.

Information Booster:

- Modifier keys are essential for "keyboard shortcuts," which increase efficiency by allowing users to navigate software without using a mouse.
- On modern keyboards, there are typically three main modifier keys: **Ctrl**, **Alt**, and the **Shift** key.
- The **Windows key** (on PCs) or **Command key** (on Macs) also acts as a modifier key to perform operating system-level tasks.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(b) Tab, Ctrl:** While Ctrl is a modifier, the **Tab** key is primarily used to move the cursor to the next tab stop or to navigate between form fields and buttons.
- **(c) Function, Tab:** The **Function (Fn)** keys (F1–F12) usually perform specific programmed tasks on their own (like F5 for refresh), rather than acting as universal combinations for "special tasks" in the same way Ctrl and Alt do.
- **(d) Esc, Alt:** The **Esc (Escape)** key is used to cancel or abort a current operation or close a pop-up menu; it is not typically held down in combination with other keys to modify their behavior.

Q.39 _____ a small, high-speed buffer located between the CPU and main memory.

- A. Cache
- B. RAM
- C. ROM
- D. Cookies

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (A) Cache.

Explanation:

- **Cache** is a small, high-speed memory located between the **CPU and main memory**.
- It stores **frequently used data and instructions** so that the CPU can access them faster.
- This helps in **reducing processing time** and improving overall system performance.

Information Booster:

- Cache memory is faster than **RAM** but smaller in size.
- It is usually built using **SRAM** technology.
- Levels of cache include **L1, L2, and L3 cache**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **RAM** is the main memory used for temporary storage during program execution.
- **ROM** stores permanent instructions required for booting.
- **Cookies** are small data files stored by websites in a user's browser.

Q.40 What is the primary function of the Control Unit within a CPU?

- A. Performing arithmetic calculations
- B. Managing external device connections
- C. Directing the flow of instructions and data
- D. Storing frequently used data

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) Directing the flow of instructions and data

Explanation:

- The **Control Unit (CU)** acts as the **administrative centre** of the CPU.
- It **fetches, decodes, and directs** instructions to other parts of the computer (ALU, memory, I/O units).
- It ensures that the CPU executes operations in the correct sequence.

Information Booster:

- CPU = ALU + CU + Registers
- Control Unit types:
 - **Hardwired CU** → faster, used in small circuits
 - **Microprogrammed CU** → flexible, used in complex CPUs
- CU does NOT perform calculations — that is the job of the **ALU**.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Performing arithmetic calculations

Incorrect → ALU performs this.

(b) Managing external devices

Incorrect → This is handled by **I/O controllers**.

(d) Storing frequently used data

Incorrect → This is done by **cache or registers**.

Q.41 ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଚାରୋଟି ବିକଳ୍ପ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ସେହି ବିକଳ୍ପକୁ ବାଛିଛନ୍ତୁ, ଯାହା ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ପ୍ରବାଦ ବା ଲୋକବାଣୀର ଅର୍ଥକୁ ସର୍ବୋତ୍ତମ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ ।
ଉଡ଼ିଗଲା ଚଢ଼େଇର ପର ଗଣିବା

- A. ଅତିକୁଞ୍ଚିଆ
- B. ବୋକା ବନାଇବା
- C. ଚଢ଼େଇ ଗଣିବା
- D. ପକ୍ଷୀର ପର ଗଣିବା

Answer: A

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

“ଉଡ଼ିଗଲା ଚଢ଼େଇର ପର ଗଣିବା” ଏକ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ପ୍ରବାଦ/ଲୋକବାଣୀ।

ଏହାର ଭାବାର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି—

ସମୟ ଚଳିଗଲା ପରେ ଅନାବଶ୍ୟକ ଭାବେ ବହୁତ ହିସାବ-କିତାବ କରି ନିଜକୁ ବହୁତ ଚତୁର (ଅତିଗୁରୁଆ) ବୋଲି ଦେଖାଇବା।
ଅର୍ଥାତ୍—
କାମ ହାରିଗଲା ପରେ
ସୁଯୋଗ ନଥିବା ସ୍ଥିତିରେ
ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଗୁରୁ ଲାଗାଇବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବା
ଏହାକୁ “ଅତିଗୁରୁଆ” କୁହାଯାଏ।

Q.42 ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖିତ ଶବ୍ଦର ସମାନାର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।
ଶ୍ରୀ “ଅରବିନ୍ଦ” ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ଆଶ୍ରମ ଖୋଲିଥିଲେ ।

- A. ଗିରି
- B. ପତ୍ରିକା
- C. ଦେବତା
- D. ପଦ୍ମ

Answer: D

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

“ଅରବିନ୍ଦ” ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି ପଦ୍ମ (କମଳ)।

ଏହା ସଂସ୍କୃତ ମୂଳ ଶବ୍ଦ ଓ “ପଦ୍ମ”, “କମଳ” ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଏହାର ସମାନାର୍ଥକ।

ଏଠାରେ “ଶ୍ରୀ ଅରବିନ୍ଦ” ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିନାମ ଭାବେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ, ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଟି ଶବ୍ଦାର୍ଥ ଆଧାରରେ ସମାନାର୍ଥକ ଚାହୁଁଛି—ସେହିପାଇଁ ପଦ୍ମ ଠିକ୍।

ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପ କାହିଁକି ଭୁଲ୍?

1. ଗିରି ✗ — ପର୍ବତ
2. ପତ୍ରିକା ✗ — ବିଦ୍ବାନ
3. ଦେବତା ✗ — ଦିବ୍ୟ ସତ୍ତା

Q.43 “କୁପ” ର ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଶବ୍ଦ କ’ଣ?

- A. ନୀଳ
- B. କୃଷି
- C. ନଳା
- D. ପୋଖରୀ

Answer: B

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

କୁପ — ଏହା ଏକ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଶବ୍ଦ (ସଂସ୍କୃତରୁ ସିଧାସଳଖ ଆସିଥିବା)।

ସେହି ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଶବ୍ଦରୁ ଲୋକଭାଷାରେ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ ହୋଇ ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦ ହୁଏ, ତାକୁ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ କୁହାଯାଏ।

କୁପ → କୃଷି

ଏହିପରି “କୃଷି” ହେଉଛି “କୁପ” ର ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଶବ୍ଦ।

Q.44 ବାକ୍ୟ: ତାଙ୍କର କାମରେ ଅଧିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଅଛି । କେଉଁଠାରେ ଭୁଲ ରହିଛି?

- A. ତାଙ୍କର → ତାକୁ
- B. କାମରେ → କାମ ପାଇଁ
- C. ଅଧିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ → ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା
- D. ଆବଶ୍ୟକ → ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ହୁଏ

Answer: A

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କାରକର ଭୁଲ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ହୋଇଛି।

“ତାଙ୍କର” ହେଉଛି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ କାରକ

କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଠାରେ ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି— ସେ ନିଜେ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ଦରକାର

ତେଣୁ ଏଠାରେ କର୍ମ/ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ କାରକ ଦରକାର → “ତାକୁ”

ସଠିକ୍ ବାକ୍ୟ:

ତାକୁ କାମରେ ଅଧିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପ କାହିଁକି ଭୁଲ୍?

2. କାମରେ → କାମ ପାଇଁ ✗
→ “କାମରେ” ଏଠାରେ ସଠିକ୍

3. ଅଧିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ → ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା ✗

→ “ଅଧିକ ଧ୍ୟାନ ଦେବା” ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଠିକ୍

4. ଆବଶ୍ୟକ → ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ନୁହେଁ ✗
→ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ଭୁଲ କରିଦିଏ

Q.45 'ସମଷ୍ଟି' ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ କଣ?

- A. ବିଯୋଗ
B. ବ୍ୟଷ୍ଟି
C. ଯଷ୍ଟି
D. ବିଯୋଗ

Answer: B

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ମାନେ— ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ ଅନ୍ୟ ଶବ୍ଦର ପୂରା ବିପରୀତ ହୁଏ।

ସମଷ୍ଟି → ସମୂହ, ଏକାଠି ଗଠିତ ସମଗ୍ର

ବ୍ୟଷ୍ଟି → ଏକେକା, ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ, ପୃଥକ୍ ପୃଥକ୍ ଭାବ

ସେହିପାଇଁ 'ସମଷ୍ଟି' ର ସଠିକ୍ ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ 'ବ୍ୟଷ୍ଟି'।

ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପ କାହିଁକି ଭୁଲ?

A. ବିଯୋଗ / D. ବିଯୋଗ ✗

→ ଅର୍ଥ: ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ; ଏହା ସମଷ୍ଟିର ସିଧା ବିପରୀତ ନୁହେଁ

C. ଯଷ୍ଟି ✗

→ ଅର୍ଥ: ଛଡ଼ି/ଲାଠି; ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ନୁହେଁ

Q.46 ଭାଇ ଭାଇ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ' _____ ' ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେବା ଉଚିତ ନୁହେଁ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ରୁଚି ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରି ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପୂରଣ କର ।

- A. ଅକାଳେ ନିୟମ ନାହିଁ ସମ୍ପର୍କ
B. ଧାରାକୁ ସରା ମଣିବା ସମ୍ପର୍କ
C. ଖୁର ନୀର ସମ୍ପର୍କ
D. ଅହି ନକୂଳ ସମ୍ପର୍କ

Answer: D

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

'ଅହି ନକୂଳ ସମ୍ପର୍କ' ଏକ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ରୁଚି/ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣାବାରଣ।

ଅହି = ସାପ

ନକୂଳ = ନେଉଳ

ସାପ ଓ ନେଉଳ ପରସ୍ପରର ଜନ୍ମଜାତ ସତ୍ତ୍ୱ—ତେଣୁ ଏହା ଚାନ୍ଦ ଶତ୍ରୁତା/ବିରୋଧକୁ ସୂଚାଏ।

ବାକ୍ୟର ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି—

ଭାଇ ଭାଇ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏପରି ଶତ୍ରୁତା (ଅହି-ନକୂଳ ପରି) ହେବା ଉଚିତ ନୁହେଁ।

ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପ କାହିଁକି ଭୁଲ?

C. ଖୁର ନୀର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ✗ → ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଘନିଷ୍ଠ/ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ (ଏହା ତ ଭଲ ସମ୍ପର୍କ)

A, B ✗ → ଏହି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ଭାଇ-ଭାଇ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଚିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କକୁ ସଠିକ୍ ଭାବେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରେ ନାହିଁ

Q.47 ଅପମାନର ଧାତୁ ଚି କିଏ ?

- A. ମନ୍
B. ମାନ୍
C. ମତ୍
D. ମୃତ୍

Answer: B

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

ଧାତୁ ମାନେ— ଯାହାରୁ ଶବ୍ଦ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୁଏ।

ଅପମାନ = ଅପ + ମାନ

ଏଠାରେ "ଅପ" ହେଉଛି ଉପସର୍ଗ (ନିନ୍ଦା/ନିମ୍ନତାର ଅର୍ଥ)

"ମାନ" ହେଉଛି ଧାତୁ

ମାନ୍ ଧାତୁର ଅର୍ଥ — ସମ୍ମାନ, ଆଦର

ଅପ + ମାନ୍ = ସମ୍ମାନର ଅଭାବ = ଅପମାନ

- ସେହିପାଇଁ “ଅପମାନ” ଶବ୍ଦର ଧାତୁ — ମାନ୍
ଅନ୍ୟ ବିକଳ୍ପ କାହିଁକି ଭୁଲ୍?
- A. ମନ୍ ✗ → ମନ/ଚିନ୍ତା ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ
C. ମତ୍ ✗ → ମତ/ମତାମତ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ
D. ମୃତ୍ ✗ → ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ସହ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ

Q.48 ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ କେଉଁ ପଦର ଗୁଣକୁ ବିଶେଷିତ କରେ?

- A. ସର୍ବନାମ
B. ଅବ୍ୟୟ
C. ବିଶେଷଣ
D. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ

Answer: D

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା (ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ)

ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ ହେଉଛି ସେହି ବିଶେଷଣ,
ଯାହା କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ବସ୍ତୁ, ପଶୁ କିମ୍ବା ସ୍ଥାନର ଗୁଣ, ଦୋଷ, ରୂପ, ରଙ୍ଗ, ଆକାର ଇତ୍ୟାଦିକୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରେ।
ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ଗୁଣ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ଥାଏ।
ଉଦାହରଣ
ଭଲ ଛାତ୍ର
ସୁନ୍ଦର ଫୁଲ
ବଡ଼ ଘର
ଏଠାରେ—
ଭଲ → ଛାତ୍ର (ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ)ର ଗୁଣ
ସୁନ୍ଦର → ଫୁଲ (ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ)ର ଗୁଣ
ବଡ଼ → ଘର (ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ)ର ଗୁଣ

ସେହିପାଇଁ ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦର ଗୁଣକୁ ବିଶେଷିତ କରେ।

Q.49 ବିବିଧ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଉପସର୍ଗ କିଏ ?

- A. ଇ
B. ବି
C. ବିବ
D. ଇ

Answer: B

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା

ଉପସର୍ଗ ହେଉଛି ସେହି ଶବ୍ଦାଂଶ, ଯାହା ଧାତୁ କିମ୍ବା ମୂଳ ଶବ୍ଦର ପୂର୍ବରେ ଯୋଗ ହୋଇ ଅର୍ଥର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କିମ୍ବା ବିସ୍ତାର କରେ।
ବିବିଧ = ବି + ବିଧ
ଏଠାରେ “ବି” ହେଉଛି ଉପସର୍ଗ
ବିଧ ହେଉଛି ମୂଳ ଶବ୍ଦ/ଧାତୁ
ବି ଯୋଗ ହେବାରୁ ଅର୍ଥ ହୁଏ— ବିଭିନ୍ନ, ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର

Q.50 ସେ 'କୁହା ମୁଣ୍ଡା କପିଳା' – ଏହା କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ

- A. ଅବାହର କଥା କହେ
B. କପିଳା ପରି ଭାଗ୍ୟବାନ
C. ପିଲାଟି ବୁଦ୍ଧିହୀନ
D. ଡାର ନାମ କପିଳା

Answer: A

Sol: ବିସ୍ତୃତ ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା (ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ)
 “କୁହା ମୁଣ୍ଡା କପିଳା” ଏକ ଲୋକୋକ୍ତି ।
 ଏହାର ଶାବ୍ଦିକ ଅର୍ଥ ନୁହେଁ; ଏହା ରୂପକାର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
 କୁହା = ଅର୍ଥହୀନ, ଗୋଲମାଲ, ଅସଂଗତ
 ମୁଣ୍ଡା କପିଳା = ଭ୍ରମ/ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟତା ସୂଚକ ରୂପକ

ସେହିପରି, ଯେଉଁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବେକାର, ଅସଂଗତ କିମ୍ବା ଅବାହୁର କଥା କହେ,
 ତାଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ କୁହାଯାଏ— “ସେ କୁହା ମୁଣ୍ଡା କପିଳା।”

Q.51 ଅନୁଛେଦର ସ୍ୱର କ'ଣ?
 ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଗଦ୍ୟାଂଶଟି ସାବଧାନରେ ପଢ଼ି, ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନଙ୍କର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

ଦେଶରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି ଏକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଭାବରେ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି । କେତେଜଣ ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ଅସାଧୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ବିରୁଦ୍ଧି ଯୋଗୁ ଦେଶରେ କଳାଚଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଅଥଚ ଏହି କଳାଚଙ୍କାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ କଳରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନ ରହିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାସ୍ଥିତି ଘଟିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦରଦାମ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ । ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ଦେଶକୁ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ଯଦି ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ପରାୟଣ ହୋଇପଡ଼ନ୍ତି ତେବେ ଦେଶରୁ ଦରଦାମ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦୂର ହେବନାହିଁ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଯେଉଁଭଳି ଭାବରେ ଯୋଜନା କରାଯାଉଛି ସେଥିରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ରହିଯିବାରୁ କେବଳ ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥର ବିନିଯୋଗ ହେବା ସାର ହେଉଛି । ଫଳରେ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ହୋଇ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି ଦେଶର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କର କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା ପ୍ରଦାନ । ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ଚାଲିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବାରେ ଯାହା ମନେହୁଏ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତାର ଜୀବନକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଖେଳ ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖାଦେଉଛି ସଂଘର୍ଷ । ଆଜିର ଅସହାୟ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରୁ ଆଶ୍ୱା ହରାଇବାକୁ ବସିଲାଣି । ସେ ଜାଣୁଛି ଯେ ତାର ଭାଗ୍ୟ ସବୁଦିନେ ପଥର ତଳେ । ଭାରତର ରାଜନୀତି ସ୍ୱର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଣୋଦିତ । କେତେବେଳେ ଏହା ଦଳୀୟ ସ୍ୱର୍ଥରେ କଷ୍ଟରୂପେ ତ ପୁଣି କେତେବେଳେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସ୍ୱର୍ଥରେ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କର ଏବ ବ୍ୟାଧିରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲାଣି । ସେମାନେ ଏତେ ପରିମାଣରେ ଚାନ୍ଦା ନିଅନ୍ତି ଯାହାକି ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟରେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି କରି ଅଧିକ ଲାଭ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- A. ହାସ୍ୟରସ
- B. ଗମ୍ଭୀର ଓ ଆଲୋଚନାତ୍ମକ
- C. ରୋମାଞ୍ଚକ
- D. କାଳ୍ପନିକ

Answer: B

Sol: ଅନୁଛେଦଟିରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି, ଦୁର୍ନୀତି, କଳାଚଙ୍କା, ଏବଂ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଅସଫଳତା ଭଳି ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମସ୍ୟା ଉପରେ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା ହୋଇଛି ।

ଲେଖକ ସମସ୍ୟାମାନଙ୍କୁ କେବଳ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିନାହାନ୍ତି, ବରଂ ତାହାର କାରଣ ଓ ଦାୟୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି/ପ୍ରଣାଳୀକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଛନ୍ତି ।
 ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିଶେଷତା:
 ସମାଜ ଓ ରାଜନୀତିର ଦୁରବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଦେଖାଇବା
 ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଓ କଳାବଜାରୀ ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା
 ଦରିଦ୍ର ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅବସ୍ଥା ପ୍ରତି ଗମ୍ଭୀର ଭାବ
 ଏହି ସବୁ ବିଶେଷତା ଦେଖି ଏହାର ସ୍ୱର ଗମ୍ଭୀର ଓ ଆଲୋଚନାତ୍ମକ ବୋଲି ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ହୁଏ ।

Q.52 ଅନୁଛେଦର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ କ'ଣ?
 ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଗଦ୍ୟାଂଶଟି ସାବଧାନରେ ପଢ଼ି, ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନଙ୍କର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର ।

ଦେଶରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି ଏକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଭାବରେ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି । କେତେଜଣ ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ଅସାଧୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ବିରୁଦ୍ଧି ଯୋଗୁ ଦେଶରେ କଳାଚଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଅଥଚ ଏହି କଳାଚଙ୍କାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ କଳରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନ ରହିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାସ୍ଥିତି ଘଟିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦରଦାମ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ । ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ଦେଶକୁ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ଯଦି ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ପରାୟଣ ହୋଇପଡ଼ନ୍ତି ତେବେ ଦେଶରୁ ଦରଦାମ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦୂର ହେବନାହିଁ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଯେଉଁଭଳି ଭାବରେ ଯୋଜନା କରାଯାଉଛି ସେଥିରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ରହିଯିବାରୁ କେବଳ ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥର ବିନିଯୋଗ ହେବା ସାର ହେଉଛି । ଫଳରେ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ହୋଇ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି ଦେଶର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କର କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା ପ୍ରଦାନ । ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ଚାଲିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବାରେ ଯାହା ମନେହୁଏ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତାର ଜୀବନକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଖେଳ ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖାଦେଉଛି ସଂଘର୍ଷ । ଆଜିର ଅସହାୟ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରୁ ଆଶ୍ୱା ହରାଇବାକୁ ବସିଲାଣି । ସେ ଜାଣୁଛି ଯେ ତାର ଭାଗ୍ୟ ସବୁଦିନେ ପଥର ତଳେ । ଭାରତର ରାଜନୀତି ସ୍ୱର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଣୋଦିତ । କେତେବେଳେ ଏହା ଦଳୀୟ ସ୍ୱର୍ଥରେ କଷ୍ଟରୂପେ ତ ପୁଣି କେତେବେଳେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସ୍ୱର୍ଥରେ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କର ଏବ ବ୍ୟାଧିରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲାଣି । ସେମାନେ ଏତେ ପରିମାଣରେ ଚାନ୍ଦା ନିଅନ୍ତି ଯାହାକି ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟରେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି କରି ଅଧିକ ଲାଭ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- A. କୃଷିର ଉନ୍ନତି
- B. ବିଦେଶୀ ବ୍ୟାପାର
- C. ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିପର୍ଯ୍ୟୟ
- D. ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ଓ ରାଜନୀତିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ

Answer: D

Sol: ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି ବିଷୟକୁ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର କରି ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି ।
 ଏଥିରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଣ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରାଯାଇଛି, ଯଥା:
 ଅସାଧୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ

କଳାଚଙ୍କା
 ଦୁର୍ଗତି
 ଶାସନର ଛୁଟି
 କଳାବଜାରୀଙ୍କୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା
 ସେହି ସହିତ, ଏଥିରେ ରାଜନୀତିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ ମଧ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ହୋଇଛି:
 ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କର ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ
 ଦରିଦ୍ର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରଭାବ
 ରାଜନୀତିର ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ପରତା
 ଚାନ୍ଦା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଓ ଦୁର୍ଗତି
 ଅର୍ଥାତ, ଅନୁଛେଦଟି ଦୁଇଟି ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଦିଗକୁ ଆଲୋଚନା କରୁଛି:
 ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ
 ତାହାର ରାଜନୀତିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ
 ତେଣୁ, ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର "ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ଓ ରାଜନୀତିକ ପ୍ରଭାବ"।

Q.53 ଅନୁଛେଦରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଏକ ପ୍ରମାଣ କ'ଣ?
 ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଗଦ୍ୟାଂଶଟି ସାବଧାନରେ ପଢ଼ି, ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନଙ୍କର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର।

ଦେଶରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି ଏକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଭାବରେ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି । କେତେଜଣ ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ଅସାଧୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ଛୁଟି ବିରୁଦ୍ଧ ଯୋଗୁ ଦେଶରେ କଳାଚଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଅଥଚ ଏହି କଳାଚଙ୍କାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ କଳରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନ ରହିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାସ୍ଥିତି ଘଟିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦରଦାମ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ । ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ଦେଶକୁ ଦୁର୍ଗତି ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ଯଦି ଦୁର୍ଗତି ପରାୟଣ ହୋଇପଡ଼ନ୍ତି ତେବେ ଦେଶରୁ ଦରଦାମ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦୂର ହେବନାହିଁ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଯେଉଁଭଳି ଭାବରେ ଯୋଜନା କରାଯାଉଛି ସେଥିରେ ଛୁଟି ରହିଯିବାରୁ କେବଳ ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥର ବିନିଯୋଗ ହେବା ସାର ହେଉଛି । ଫଳରେ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ହୋଇ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି ଦେଶର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କର କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା ପ୍ରଦାନ । ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ଚାଲିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବାରେ ଯାହା ମନେହୁଏ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତାର ଜୀବନକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଖେଳ ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖାଦେଉଛି ସଂଘର୍ଷ । ଆଜିର ଅସହାୟ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରୁ ଆଶ୍ୱା ହରାଇବାକୁ ବସିଲାଣି । ସେ ଜାଣୁଛି ଯେ ତାର ଭାଗ୍ୟ ସବୁଦିନେ ପଥର ତଳେ । ଭାରତର ରାଜନୀତି ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ ପ୍ରଣୋଦିତ । କେତେବେଳେ ଏହା ଦଳୀୟ ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ରେ କଷ୍ଟଚ୍ୟୁତ ତ ପୁଣି କେତେବେଳେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ରେ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କର ଏବ ବ୍ୟାଧିରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲାଣି । ସେମାନେ ଏତେ ପରିମାଣରେ ଚାନ୍ଦା ନିଅନ୍ତି ଯାହାକି ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟରେ ଦୁର୍ଗତି କରି ଅଧିକ ଲାଭ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- A. ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନର ଅବନତି
- B. ବିଦେଶୀ ସାହାଯ୍ୟର ଅଭାବ
- C. ପାଣି ସଂକଟ
- D. କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କର ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା

Answer: D

Sol: ଅନୁଛେଦରେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଭାବରେ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ଯେ:
 "ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି ଦେଶର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କର କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା ପ୍ରଦାନ"
 ଏହା ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣକୁ ସମର୍ଥନ କରୁଥିବା ଏକ ସଠିକ ପ୍ରମାଣ ।
 ଅର୍ଥାତ:
 କଳାବଜାରୀମାନେ ଅସାଧୁ ଉପାୟରେ ଦର ବୃଦ୍ଧି
 ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କର ସମର୍ଥନ ଥିବାରୁ ଏହା ବଢ଼ିବାରେ ସହଯୋଗ ମିଳୁଛି
 ତେଣୁ, ଏହା ଅନୁଛେଦରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଏକ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ପ୍ରମାଣ ।

Q.54 ଅନୁଛେଦରୁ ଏକ ଅନୁମାନ କ'ଣ କରାଯାଇପାରେ?
 ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଗଦ୍ୟାଂଶଟି ସାବଧାନରେ ପଢ଼ି, ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନଙ୍କର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର।

ଦେଶରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି ଏକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଭାବରେ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି । କେତେଜଣ ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ଅସାଧୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ଛୁଟି ବିରୁଦ୍ଧ ଯୋଗୁ ଦେଶରେ କଳାଚଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଅଥଚ ଏହି କଳାଚଙ୍କାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ କଳରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ନ ରହିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାସ୍ଥିତି ଘଟିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦରଦାମ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ । ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ଦେଶକୁ ଦୁର୍ଗତି ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ଯଦି ଦୁର୍ଗତି ପରାୟଣ ହୋଇପଡ଼ନ୍ତି ତେବେ ଦେଶରୁ ଦରଦାମ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦୂର ହେବନାହିଁ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଯେଉଁଭଳି ଭାବରେ ଯୋଜନା କରାଯାଉଛି ସେଥିରେ ଛୁଟି ରହିଯିବାରୁ କେବଳ ଅଜସ୍ର ଅର୍ଥର ବିନିଯୋଗ ହେବା ସାର ହେଉଛି । ଫଳରେ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ହୋଇ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି ଦେଶର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କର କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକତା ପ୍ରଦାନ । ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧିକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ଚାଲିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବାରେ ଯାହା ମନେହୁଏ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତାର ଜୀବନକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଖେଳ ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖାଦେଉଛି ସଂଘର୍ଷ । ଆଜିର ଅସହାୟ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରୁ ଆଶ୍ୱା ହରାଇବାକୁ ବସିଲାଣି । ସେ ଜାଣୁଛି ଯେ ତାର ଭାଗ୍ୟ ସବୁଦିନେ ପଥର ତଳେ । ଭାରତର ରାଜନୀତି ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ ପ୍ରଣୋଦିତ । କେତେବେଳେ ଏହା ଦଳୀୟ ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ରେ କଷ୍ଟଚ୍ୟୁତ ତ ପୁଣି କେତେବେଳେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଷ୍ଟର୍ଡ଼ରେ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କର ଏବ ବ୍ୟାଧିରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲାଣି । ସେମାନେ ଏତେ ପରିମାଣରେ ଚାନ୍ଦା ନିଅନ୍ତି ଯାହାକି ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟରେ ଦୁର୍ଗତି କରି ଅଧିକ ଲାଭ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- A. ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନେ ସବୁବେଳେ ସତ୍ୟନିଷ୍ଠ
- B. ଯଦି ଦୁର୍ଗତି କମିଥାଏ, ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି କମିପାରେ
- C. ଦରବୃଦ୍ଧି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କାରଣରୁ ହୁଏ
- D. କଳାଚଙ୍କା ଅର୍ଥନୀତିକୁ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ କରେ

Answer: B

Sol: ଅନୁଲେଖରେ ସିଧାସଳଖ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ଯେ:

ଦୁର୍ନୀତି

କଳାଚଙ୍କା

କଳାବଜାରୀ

ରାଜନୀତିକ ସ୍ଵର୍ଥ

ଏହାମାନେ ଦରବୁଦ୍ଧିର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ।

ତେଣୁ ଯଦି ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାମାନେ (ବିଶେଷକରି ଦୁର୍ନୀତି) କମିଯାଏ,

ସ୍ଵାଭାବିକ ଭାବେ ଦରବୁଦ୍ଧି ମଧ୍ୟ କମିପାରେ।

ଏହା ଅନୁଲେଖରେ ସିଧାସଳଖ ଲେଖା ନଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ, ତଥ୍ୟ ଆଧାରରେ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଭାବେ ବୁଝିପାରିବା।

Q.55 "କଳାଚଙ୍କା" ଶବ୍ଦଟିକୁ ସଠିକ୍ ଉଦାହରଣରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର କର।

ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଗଦ୍ୟାଂଶଟି ସାବଧାନରେ ପଢ଼ି, ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନମାନଙ୍କର ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କର।

ଦେଶରେ ଦରବୁଦ୍ଧି ଏକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ସମସ୍ୟା ଭାବରେ ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି । କେତେଜଣ ମୁଷ୍ଟିମେୟ ଅସାଧୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟା ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ବିଚ୍ୟୁତି ଯୋଗୁ ଦେଶରେ କଳାଚଙ୍କା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବାରେ ଲାଗିଛି । ଅଥଚ ଏହି କଳାଚଙ୍କାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପନ ଅର୍ଥ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରୁଛନ୍ତି । ଶାସନ କଳରେ ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ଵାସ ନ ରହିଲେ ଦେଶରେ ମୁଦ୍ରାସ୍ଥିତି ଘଟିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦରଦାମ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେବ । ଯେଉଁ କର୍ମଚାରୀମାନେ ଦେଶକୁ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଦୂର କରିବା ପାଇଁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ଲାଭ କରନ୍ତି ସେମାନେ ଯଦି ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ପରାୟଣ ହୋଇପଡ଼ନ୍ତି ତେବେ ଦେଶରୁ ଦରଦାମ ସମସ୍ୟା ଦୂର ହେବନାହିଁ । ପୁନଶ୍ଚ ଯେଉଁଭଳି ଭାବରେ ଯୋଜନା କରାଯାଉଛି ସେଥିରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ରହିଯିବାରୁ କେବଳ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପନ ଅର୍ଥର ବିନିଯୋଗ ହେବା ସାର ହେଉଛି । ଫଳରେ ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦରବୁଦ୍ଧିର କାରଣ ହୋଇ ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । ସବୁଠାରୁ ବଡ଼ କାରଣ ହୋଇଛି ଦେଶର ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ରାଜନେତାଙ୍କର କଳାବଜାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୁଷ୍ଟପୋଷକତା ପ୍ରଦାନ ।

ଭାରତବର୍ଷରେ ଦରବୁଦ୍ଧିକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତି ଚାଲିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳ ଏହି ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ନେଇ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବାରେ ଯାହା ମନେହୁଏ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନେ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତାର ଜୀବନକୁ ନେଇ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଖେଳ ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି । ଫଳରେ ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଦେଖାଦେଉଛି ସଂଘର୍ଷ । ଆଜିର ଅସହାୟ ଦରିଦ୍ର ଜନତା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରୁ ଆଶ୍ଵା ହରାଇବାକୁ ବସିଲାଣି । ସେ ଜାଣୁଛି ଯେ ତାର ଭାଗ୍ୟ ସବୁଦିନେ ପଥର ତଳେ । ଭାରତର ରାଜନୀତି ସ୍ଵର୍ଥ ପ୍ରଣୋଦିତ । କେତେବେଳେ ଏହା ଦଳୀୟ ସ୍ଵର୍ଥରେ କଷ୍ଟଚ୍ୟୁତ ତ ପୁଣି କେତେବେଳେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସ୍ଵର୍ଥରେ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ କଳଙ୍କିତ । ଭାରତର ଶିଳ୍ପପତି ଓ ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚାନ୍ଦାନେବା ରାଜନୀତିକ ଦଳମାନଙ୍କର ଏବ ବ୍ୟାଧିରେ ପରିଣତ ହେଲାଣି । ସେମାନେ ଏତେ ପରିମାଣରେ ଚାନ୍ଦା ନିଅନ୍ତି ଯାହାକି ବ୍ୟବସାୟୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟରେ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି କରି ଅଧିକ ଲାଭ ଉଠାଇବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଏହାଦ୍ଵାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦର ବୁଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- A. ଗଛରୁ କଳାଚଙ୍କା ପଡ଼ିଲା।
B. ସରକାର କଳାଚଙ୍କା ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ଦୁତନ ଆଇନ କଲା।
C. କଳାଚଙ୍କା ରଖିବା ଏକ ପ୍ରକାର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ।
D. କଳାଚଙ୍କାରେ ମିଠା ପାଇଁ ସ୍ଵପ୍ନ ବଢ଼େ।

Answer: B

Sol: "କଳାଚଙ୍କା" ମାନେ ହେଉଛି ଅବୈଧ ଉପାୟରେ ଅର୍ଜିତ ଧନ ।

ଏହା ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି, କର ଚୁକାଇବା, କଳାବଜାରୀ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସହିତ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ।

ସରକାର କଳାଚଙ୍କାକୁ ରୋକିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଇନ କରୁଛି — ଏହା ସଠିକ୍ ଓ ବାସ୍ତବ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହାର।

ତେଣୁ, ଏହା ଠିକ୍ ବାକ୍ୟ।

Q.56 The capital of Magadha during the Nanda period was:

- A. Rajgir
B. Vaishali
C. Pataliputra
D. Taxila

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(c) Pataliputra**

Explanation:

- **Pataliputra** (modern-day Patna) served as the capital of the Magadha Empire during the Nanda Dynasty (c. 345–322 BCE).
- The city was strategically located at the confluence of the Ganga and Son rivers, providing both defensive advantages and trade routes.
- It was under the Nanda rulers (like Mahapadma Nanda and Dhana Nanda) that Magadha became a vast empire, which was later taken over by Chandragupta Maurya.

Information Booster:

- **Udayin**, a ruler of the Haryanka dynasty, was the first to shift the capital from Rajgir to Pataliputra.
- By the time of the Nandas, Pataliputra had grown into one of the largest and most prosperous cities in the ancient world.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(a) Rajgir:** The original capital of Magadha (known as Rajagriha), surrounded by hills.
- **(b) Vaishali:** Served as the capital for a brief period under the Shishunaga dynasty.
- **(d) Taxila:** A great center of learning in the North-West (modern Pakistan), but it was never the capital of the Magadha heartland.

Q.57 The word 'Veda' is derived from which of the following root words?

- A. Vedi

- B. Vit
- C. Vid
- D. Ved

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Vid**Explanation**

- The word “**Veda**” originates from the **Sanskrit root “Vid”**, which means “**to know**”, “**knowledge**”, or “**wisdom**”.
- Because of this meaning, the Vedas are considered the **earliest and most authoritative source of knowledge** in ancient Indian tradition.

Information Booster

- Vedas are called “**Shruti**”, meaning *that which was heard*, as they were passed down orally for generations before being written.
- They contain knowledge on **rituals, philosophy, society, cosmology, hymns, prayers and early Indian culture**.

Additional Knowledge

- There are **four Vedas**:
- **Rigveda** – earliest, hymns.
- **Samaveda** – musical chants.
- **Yajurveda** – ritual formulas.
- **Atharvaveda** – spells, healing, everyday life.
- Vedic language is **early Sanskrit**, one of the world’s oldest linguistic traditions.

Q.58 Which ruler is credited with introducing the Persian system of land measurement in India?

- A. Babur
- B. Akbar
- C. Sher Shah Suri
- D. Humayun

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is **(C) Sher Shah Suri**

Explanation:

- Sher Shah Suri is credited with introducing a systematic method of land measurement in India for revenue purposes.
- He introduced the 'Gaz-i-Sikandari' (Sikandar's yard), which was approximately 32 inches, as the standard unit.

Information Booster:

- His land revenue system was known as 'Zabt'.
- This system laid the foundation for the agrarian administration later adopted and refined by Akbar.

Additional Knowledge:

- Akbar (Option B): Adopted Sher Shah's system and further improved it with the help of Raja Todar Mal (Dahsala System).

Q.59 The Sikh Empire reached its greatest extent under which ruler?

- A. Banda Bahadur
- B. Ranjit Singh
- C. Dalip Singh
- D. Hari Singh Nalwa

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(b) Ranjit Singh**

Explanation:

- **Maharaja Ranjit Singh**, known as the "Lion of Punjab," founded the Sikh Empire and ruled it from 1799 to 1839.
- Under his leadership, the empire extended from the Khyber Pass in the west to western Tibet in the east, and from Kashmir in the north to Mithankot in the south.
- He modernized the Sikh army (Khalsa Army) with the help of European officers, making it one of the most powerful military forces in Asia at the time.

Information Booster:

- Ranjit Singh captured **Lahore** in 1799 and made it his capital, while Amritsar remained the spiritual capital.
- He was famous for his secular administration and for acquiring the world-famous **Koh-i-Noor diamond** from Shah Shuja of Afghanistan.

Additional Knowledge:

- **(a) Banda Bahadur:** A Sikh warrior who led the rebellion against the Mughals after Guru Gobind Singh; he established the first Sikh state but did not form an expansive empire.
- **(c) Dalip Singh:** The last Maharaja of the Sikh Empire; he was a minor when the British annexed Punjab in 1849.
- **(d) Hari Singh Nalwa:** The Commander-in-Chief of the Sikh Khalsa Army and a legendary general under Ranjit Singh, famous for his conquests in the North-West

Q.60 The Permanent Settlement was introduced during the Governor-Generalship of:

- Warren Hastings
- Lord Cornwallis
- Lord Wellesley
- Lord Dalhousie

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is **(B) Lord Cornwallis**

Explanation:

- The Permanent Settlement of Bengal was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.
- It created a class of Zamindars who were recognized as the owners of the land.

Information Booster:

- Under this system, the land revenue was fixed permanently and was not to be increased in the future.
- It was primarily implemented in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha.

Additional Knowledge:

- Lord Wellesley (Option C): Introduced the Subsidiary Alliance system.
- Warren Hastings (Option A): Was the first Governor-General of Bengal.

Q.61 The Indian National Army (INA) trials, which are also popularly known as the _____, were British Indian trials by court-martial of several officers of the Indian National Army (INA) between November 1945 and May 1946.

- Red Fort Trials
- Azad Hind Trials
- Desh Bhakt Trials
- Rangoon Trials

Answer: A

Sol: The correct answer is (a) Red Fort Trials

Explanation:

- The INA trials are popularly known as the Red Fort Trials because they were conducted at the historic Red Fort in Delhi.
- These were public court-martials of officers of the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) captured by the British during World War II.
- The first trial involved three senior officers representing different religions to symbolize national unity: Shah Nawaz Khan (Muslim), Prem Sahgal (Hindu), and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon (Sikh).

Information Booster:

- A prestigious legal defense team, known as the INA Defence Committee, was formed, including prominent lawyers and leaders like Bhulabhai Desai, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- Despite being found guilty, the sentences were later remitted by the Commander-in-Chief due to massive public protests and a surge in nationalist fervor across India.

Additional Knowledge:

- The widespread popular support for the INA officers is often cited as a key factor that influenced the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny in February 1946, further weakening British control over India.

Q.62 Which mountain pass was utilized by China to build a road into the Lower Shaksgam Valley, bringing construction within 50 km of Indira Col?

- A. Nathu La
- B. Shipki La
- C. Aghil Pass
- D. Lipulekh Pass

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) Aghil Pass

Explanation:

- China reportedly completed a road across the **4,805-metre Aghil Pass** to enter the Lower Shaksgam Valley.
- This development brings Chinese construction teams and military patrols within **50 km of India-controlled Siachen** at Indira Col.
- The **Aghil range** remained under the control of the Mir of Hunza even after he surrendered other rights in 1936.
- The road is approximately **10 metres wide** and designed as an all-weather route³⁴.
- This infrastructure provides China with a **strategic access point** from the north toward the world's highest battlefield.

Information Booster:

- The road development is part of China's intensified military infrastructure building since the **Doklam standoff**.
- Access via Aghil Pass directly pressures Indian positions along the **Line of Actual Control (LAC)**.
- India maintains that this entire region is part of **Jammu and Kashmir**, which is under illegal occupation.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Nathu La** (Option a): A pass in **Sikkim** that connects India with Tibet; it was a major site of the 1967 border clashes.
- **Shipki La** (Option b): A pass on the India-China border in **Himachal Pradesh**, through which the Sutlej River enters India.
- **Lipulekh Pass** (Option d): Located in **Uttarakhand**, it is a tri-junction between India, Nepal, and China, primarily used for the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra.

Q.63 Cherrapunji and Mawsynram (receive annual rainfall exceeding 1,080 cm) are located in which hills of Meghalaya?

- A. Garo hills
- B. Jaintia hills
- C. Khasi hills
- D. Shillong hills

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c) Khasi hills

Explanation:

- **Cherrapunji and Mawsynram**, the two wettest places on Earth, are located in the **Khasi Hills** of Meghalaya.
- Their unique hill-slope position and exposure to moisture-laden monsoon winds cause exceptionally high rainfall.

Information Booster:

- Average annual rainfall: **over 1,080 cm** (world's highest).
- Khasi Hills act as a **barrier** to southwest monsoon winds, causing intense **orographic rainfall**.
- Mawsynram often records **the highest annual rainfall globally**.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Option (a) Garo Hills:**
 - Located in western Meghalaya; known for Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.
- **Option (b) Jaintia Hills:**
 - Situated in the east; known for limestone caves and coal mining.
- **Option (d) Shillong Hills:**
 - Host the city of Shillong; not the location of Cherrapunji or Mawsynram.

Q.64 During the winter months, the weather conditions in India are primarily influenced by the high-pressure system over which region?

- A. Central & Western Australia
- B. Central & Western Asia
- C. Central & Southern Europe
- D. Central & Eastern Asia

Answer: B

Sol: Correct Answer: (b) Central & Western Asia

Explanation

- In winter, **Central & Western Asia** develops an extensive **high-pressure system** due to extremely low temperatures.
- This creates **northeast monsoon winds** that blow from land to sea and dominate India's winter climate.

Information Booster

- These cold, dry winds bring **clear skies** and **low humidity** over most of India.

· Tamil Nadu receives rainfall in winter due to **northeast monsoon** interacting with the Bay of Bengal.

Additional Knowledge

- Western Disturbances, originating from **Mediterranean region**, also influence north India during winter.
- Winter monsoon = **cold, dry, offshore winds**.

Q.65 The current/stream that carries warm tropical water from Caribbean to the cold waters of North Atlantic region is called:

- A. California current
- B. Kuroshio current
- C. Circumpolar stream
- D. Gulf stream

Answer: D

Sol: Correct Answer
D. Gulf Stream

Explanation

The **Gulf Stream** is a warm ocean current that originates in the **Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico** and flows northward across the Atlantic Ocean, carrying warm tropical waters to the **cold regions of the North Atlantic**. It plays a crucial role in moderating the climate of Western Europe.

Why other options are incorrect

- A. California Current – A cold current flowing southward along the western coast of North America.
- B. Kuroshio Current – A warm current flowing in the Pacific Ocean near Japan, not in the Atlantic.
- C. Circumpolar Stream – A cold current that circulates around Antarctica.

Additional Information

The Gulf Stream is part of the **North Atlantic Drift**, which is responsible for relatively mild winters in Western Europe compared to other regions at similar latitudes.

Q.66 Consider the following countries:

1. Russia
2. Iran
3. China
4. Tajikistan

How many of the above countries share their border with Kazakhstan?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. Only three
- D. All four

Answer: B

Sol: Option B is correct: Kazakhstan is a landlocked country in Central Asia, with a part in Eastern Europe. It shares its border with: Russia (Northwest and North); China (East); Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan (South). Aral Sea (South) and Caspian Sea (Southwest) are the bordering water bodies. Kazakh Steppe is the world's largest dry steppe region.

Iran and Tajikistan do not share their border with Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is rich in rare earth resources, holding 15 of the 17 known rare earth elements. It is the world's largest uranium producer.

Kazakhstan's vast reserves, including dysprosium, beryllium, tantalum, and niobium, align with India's renewable energy goals and strategic needs.

Q.67 Which is generally not classified as a weather parameter?

- A. Temperature
- B. Humidity
- C. Soil pH
- D. Wind

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Soil pH.

Explanation:

- **Weather parameters** describe the state of the atmosphere at a given time and place.
- **Temperature, humidity, and wind** are atmospheric variables and are core weather elements.
- **Soil pH** relates to **soil chemistry** and agricultural science, not atmospheric conditions.

Information Booster :

- Major weather parameters include **temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity, wind speed/direction, and precipitation**.
- Weather is studied by **meteorology**, while soil properties fall under **pedology/agricultural science**.
- Weather conditions can change **hourly or daily**, unlike soil pH which changes slowly.
- Instruments: thermometer (temperature), hygrometer (humidity), anemometer (wind).

Additional Knowledge :

- **Soil pH** influences **crop productivity and nutrient availability**, not weather forecasting.
- Climate studies consider long-term averages of weather parameters, still excluding soil chemistry.
- Soil pH becomes relevant in **agro-climatic studies**, but not as a direct weather parameter.

Q.68 Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?

- A. Article 145
- B. Article 146
- C. Article 147
- D. Article 148

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is **(D) Article 148**

Explanation:

- Article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
- The CAG is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.
- He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both levels—the Centre and the states.
- He is appointed by the President of India by a warrant under his hand and seal.

Information Booster:

- The CAG holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- He can be removed by the President on the same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.

Additional Knowledge:

- Article 145 (Option A): Deals with Rules of Court, etc.
- Article 146 (Option B): Deals with officers and servants and the expenses of the Supreme Court.
- Article 147 (Option C): Deals with the interpretation of the Constitution in the context of the Supreme Court.

Q.69 The allocation of seats for each state of India in the Rajya Sabha is mentioned in the Schedule of the Constitution of India.

- A. 6th
- B. 5th
- C. 8th
- D. 4th

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is (d) 4th

Explanation:

- The **Fourth Schedule** of the Indian Constitution deals specifically with the **allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha** (Council of States) to the states and the union territories.
- The allocation of seats is based on the **population** of each state, which is why larger states like **Uttar Pradesh** have the most seats (31), while smaller states like **Sikkim** have only one.
- According to **Article 4(1)** and **Article 80(2)**, the number of seats assigned to each state is determined by the Parliament from time to time.
- This schedule ensures that the federal character of the Indian Union is maintained by providing representation to the states in the upper house of the Parliament.
- Currently, the maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is **250**, out of which 238 are representatives of the states and UTs, and 12 are nominated by the President.

Information Booster:

- The allocation is currently based on the population figures of the **1971 Census**, and this has been frozen until the first census after **2026** by the 84th Amendment Act.
- The **Rajya Sabha** is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution; one-third of its members retire every second year.
- Unlike the US Senate, where every state has equal representation regardless of size, India follows a **proportional representation** based on population for the Rajya Sabha.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) 6th Schedule: (Option a)

· This schedule contains provisions for the administration of **tribal areas** in the four North-Eastern states of **Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram**.

(b) 5th Schedule: (Option b)

· This schedule deals with the administration and control of **Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes** in states other than those mentioned in the 6th schedule.

(c) 8th Schedule: (Option c)

· This schedule lists the **22 official languages** recognized by the Constitution of India.

· Originally, it contained 14 languages; others like Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali were added later.

Q.70 Which movement most influenced educational reforms in the 20th century in Odisha?

- A. Arya Samaj
- B. Khilafat Movement
- C. Indian National Movement
- D. Bengal Partition movement

Answer: C

Sol: Explanation

The Indian National Movement had the greatest influence on educational reforms in Odisha during the 20th century.

Nationalist leaders believed that education was essential for political awareness, social reform, and national unity. As a result, they promoted new forms of education that emphasized Indian values, vernacular languages, and social responsibility.

Key impacts of the National Movement on education

1. Promotion of vernacular education

Nationalist leaders encouraged the use of the Odia language in education to strengthen regional identity and cultural pride.

2. Expansion of schools and literacy

Efforts were made to establish more schools and improve access to education for common people and rural communities.

3. Nationalist educational institutions

Institutions such as the Satyabadi Bana Bidyalaya, founded by Gopabandhu Das, promoted ideals of patriotism, moral education, and social service.

4. Education for social reform

Education was seen as a tool to challenge social inequalities, caste discrimination, and backwardness.

Through these efforts, the Indian National Movement helped transform the educational landscape of Odisha and laid the foundation for modern education in the state.

Information Booster

The Indian National Movement strongly promoted educational reforms in Odisha.

Nationalist leaders supported vernacular education and wider access to schooling.

The Satyabadi School movement became a symbol of nationalist education in Odisha.

Education was linked with social reform, patriotism, and national consciousness.

Additional Knowledge

The Satyabadi School movement, associated with leaders like Nilakantha Das and Godabarish Mishra, emphasized character building, service to society, and patriotic education, influencing educational reforms in Odisha during the freedom struggle.

Q.71 Which wildlife sanctuary of Odisha is located in Kandhamal district?

- A. Karlapat
- B. Baisipalli
- C. Balukhand–Konark
- D. Hadgarh

Answer: B

Sol: Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Kandhamal district and forms part of the Eastern Ghats ecosystem. It consists of moist deciduous forests and supports wildlife such as elephants, leopards, and deer.

Information Booster:

- Kandhamal district sanctuary
- Eastern Ghats region
- Moist deciduous forests
- Elephant habitat
- Biodiversity rich
- Forest corridor
- Conservation area

Additional Knowledge:

Baisipalli connects with Satkosia. It is less disturbed. Tribal communities live nearby.

Q.72 Which tribe of Odisha is known for its strong oral epics and folklore traditions?

- A. Santhal
- B. Juang
- C. Ho
- D. Koya

Answer: A

Sol: The Santhal tribe is known for strong oral epics and folklore traditions. Stories transmit history and values. Oral narratives preserve collective memory. Songs accompany rituals. Folklore educates younger generations.

Information Booster:

- Rich oral literature
- Epic storytelling tradition
- Cultural transmission
- Folk songs and myths
- Identity preservation

Additional Knowledge:

Stories are recited by elders. Folklore explains origin myths. Music supports narration. Oral culture compensates for lack of script. Tradition is dynamic.

Q.73 What is the total forest cover including scrub in Odisha?

- A. 52,433.56 sq km
- B. 54,639.20 sq km
- C. 57,066.24 sq km
- D. 57,073.44 sq km

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) 57,066.24 sq km.

- Forest cover plus scrub equals 57,066.24 sq km.
- This represents nearly 36.6% of Odisha's area.
- Used for fire-prone classification.

Information Booster :

- Scrub is included for fire analysis.
- Helps in land management planning.

Additional Knowledge :

- Restoration of scrub can increase forest cover.
- Policy focus is shifting towards landscape-level management.

Q.74 Who was named the ICC Women's Player of the Month for December 2025 for record-breaking performances against Ireland?

- A. Shafali Verma
- B. Sune Luus
- C. Laura Wolvaardt
- D. Smriti Mandhana

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Laura Wolvaardt.

- Laura Wolvaardt won the **ICC Women's Player of the Month for December 2025**.
- She scored **three centuries in a single month** across T20I and ODI formats.
- Her performances came during **South Africa's series against Ireland**.
- She outperformed contenders **Shafali Verma and Sune Luus** to win the award.

Information Booster:

- This was Wolvaardt's **second ICC Player of the Month award**, after October 2025.
- She scored an unbeaten **115*** in a T20I at a strike rate of **205.35**.
- In ODIs, she amassed **255 runs at an average of 127.50**.
- South Africa achieved a **series whitewash** in the ODI series against Ireland.

Additional Knowledge:

- Wolvaardt scored **124 and an unbeaten 100** in consecutive ODI matches.
- Across the T20I series, she was dismissed **only once**.
- The ICC Player of the Month award is decided through **fan voting and expert panels**.
- Laura Wolvaardt is the **captain of the South African women's cricket team**.

Q.75 Who was appointed as the new Prime Minister of Yemen after the resignation of Salem bin Breik in January 2026?

- A. Rashad al-Alimi
- B. Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak
- C. Shaya Mohsen Zindani
- D. Aidarus al-Zoubaidi

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Shaya Mohsen Zindani.

- Yemen's **Presidential Leadership Council** accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Salem bin Breik.
- **Shaya Mohsen Zindani**, the former foreign minister, was appointed as the new Prime Minister.
- He has been tasked with **forming a new cabinet**.
- The leadership change comes amid **ongoing political and security challenges**.

Information Booster:

- Yemen is currently governed by a **Saudi-backed Presidential Leadership Council**.
- The council was formed to **unify anti-Houthi political forces**.
- The decision reflects an effort to maintain **continuity in governance**.
- The development occurred in **January 2026**.

Additional Knowledge:

- Yemen's civil war began in **2015**.
- The conflict involves **Iran-backed Houthi rebels** controlling northern Yemen.
- The **Southern Transitional Council (STC)** is a UAE-backed separatist group active in southern Yemen.
- Yemen's conflict has led to one of the world's **worst humanitarian crises**.

Q.76 According to the PLFS Monthly Bulletin for December 2025, what was the overall unemployment rate (UR) in India?

- A. 4.2%
- B. 4.5%
- C. 4.8%
- D. 5.2%

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) 4.8%.

- The **overall unemployment rate** remained broadly **stable at 4.8%** in December 2025.
- This was marginally higher than **4.7% in November 2025**.
- Stability in UR occurred alongside rising **LFPR and WPR**, especially among females.
- The data indicates **resilience in India's labour market** despite regional variations.

Information Booster:

- The data is from the **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Monthly Bulletin**.
- PLFS follows the **Current Weekly Status (CWS)** methodology.
- **Overall LFPR** reached a yearly peak of **56.1%** in December 2025.
- **Overall WPR** increased to **53.4%**, reflecting improved employment absorption.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Female LFPR** rose to a yearly high of **35.3%**, with rural female LFPR at **40.1%**.
- **Urban unemployment rate** increased slightly to **6.7%**.
- **Urban female UR** declined to **9.1%** from a peak of **9.7% in October 2025**.
- PLFS is conducted by the **National Statistical Office (NSO)** under MoSPI.

Q.77 MS Dhoni has been appointed as the Goodwill Ambassador for which sporting event in 2026?

- Tour of Nilgiris
- India Cycling League
- Pune Grand Tour 2026
- National Road Cycling Championship

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Pune Grand Tour 2026.

- MS Dhoni was appointed **Goodwill Ambassador** for the **Pune Grand Tour 2026**.
- The event is **India's first UCI-recognised multi-stage professional road cycling race**.
- It is a **five-day international race** scheduled from **January 19 to 23, 2026**.
- The appointment aims to promote **professional cycling and non-cricket sports** in India.

Information Booster:

- The Pune Grand Tour 2026 is classified as a **UCI 2.2 Continental Road Race**.
- The race covers a total distance of **437 kilometres**.
- **171 riders from 29 teams representing 35 countries** will participate.
- The competition will be led by **Spain's Burgos Burpellet BH team**.

Additional Knowledge:

- The route passes through the **Deccan Plateau and Sahyadri Range** in Maharashtra.
- India's national team will be led by **cyclist Naveen John**.
- The event is organised by the **Pune District Administration** with support from the **Cycling Federation of India**.
- Hosting a UCI 2.2 race places India on the **global professional cycling calendar**.

Q.78 Which airline has been ranked as the Safest Airline in the World for 2026?

- Qantas
- Singapore Airlines
- Etihad Airways
- Emirates

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Etihad Airways.

- Etihad Airways has been ranked the **safest airline in the world for 2026**.
- It is the **first airline from the Gulf region** to secure the top position.
- The ranking is based on **safety records, modern fleet, pilot training, and risk prevention systems**.
- The assessment was carried out by **AirlineRatings**.

Information Booster:

- Etihad topped the list of the **Top-10 safest airlines globally in 2026**.
- Other airlines in the top rankings include **Cathay Pacific, Qantas, Qatar Airways, and Emirates**.
- The ranking considers factors such as **fleet age, maintenance standards, and safety audits**.
- Less than **four points separate the top 14 airlines**, indicating very high safety standards.

Additional Knowledge:

- AirlineRatings evaluates safety using **incident history, pilot training quality, and audit compliance**.
- Airlines also earn points for **turbulence risk management and global data-sharing programs**.
- Modern aviation safety relies on **real-time monitoring and preventive risk systems**.
- The top 25 airlines operate within **elite global safety tiers**, rather than wide safety gaps.

Q.79 The Womaniya Initiative, which completed seven years in January 2026, is associated with which digital public procurement platform?

- MSME Sampark
- Udyam Portal
- Government e-Marketplace (GeM)
- Startup India Portal

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is (c) Government e-Marketplace (GeM).

- The **Womaniya Initiative** is a flagship programme of the **Government e-Marketplace (GeM)**.
- It was launched to promote participation of **women-led Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs)** in public procurement.
- The initiative completed **seven years in January 2026**.
- It provides a **direct, transparent, and digital interface** between women entrepreneurs and government buyers.

Information Booster:

- The Womaniya Initiative was launched on **January 14, 2019**.
- Over **2 lakh women-led MSEs** are registered on the GeM portal.
- Women enterprises have secured **over ₹80,000 crore** worth of procurement orders.
- This accounts for **4.7% of GeM's total order value**, exceeding the 3% mandated target.

Additional Knowledge:

- The **mandatory procurement target** for women-owned enterprises in public procurement is **3%**.
- The initiative removes **intermediaries**, improving price discovery and market access.
- It aligns with **Government Financial Rules (GFR)** for inclusive procurement.
- Womaniya is an example of **gender-responsive public procurement** supporting inclusive economic growth.

Q.80 The vegetation found in Asola-Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary is best described as which of the following types?

- Tropical evergreen forest
- Mangrove forest
- Semi-arid forest vegetation
- Alpine vegetation

Answer: C

Sol: Correct Answer: (c)

Solution:

- The sanctuary lies in a **semi-arid climatic zone**, typical of the Aravalli region.
- Plant species such as **dhak (flame of the forest), babool (Acacia), and khejri** are adapted to **low rainfall and dry soil conditions**.
- Evergreen, mangrove, and alpine vegetation occur in entirely different climatic zones.

Information Booster:

- Khejri tree is known as the **"lifeline of the desert"**
- Semi-arid vegetation helps prevent **soil erosion**

Q.81 Which of the following statements is/are TRUE as per the passage?

- The IMF assigned a C-grade to India's GDP statistics.
- A revised GDP series with base year 2022–23 is planned by early 2026.

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

India's national accounts have come under renewed scrutiny after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) assigned a C-grade to the country's GDP statistics in its 2025 staff report. The label does not mean the data are useless; rather, it signals that while a system exists, it suffers from notable weaknesses that can blur what headline GDP numbers really convey. Critics worry that such shortcomings may impair policy design, mislead investors, and complicate international comparisons at a time when India's growth narrative is central to global markets.

The IMF's concerns cluster around methods, coverage, and timeliness. India still relies on an older 2011–12 base year for GDP and GVA, even though the economy has changed dramatically since then. In deflating nominal output to real terms, agencies depend heavily on the Wholesale Price Index instead of a more comprehensive Producer Price Index, risking distortions in sectoral growth. The absence of double deflation for manufacturing value added, gaps between production-side and expenditure-side estimates, and an inadequate capture of the informal sector add to measurement noise. Price indices such as the CPI are due for methodological upgrades, and delays in consolidating state fiscal data reduce the usefulness of quarterly readings. Together, these frictions amount to what the IMF calls "somewhat hampered surveillance."

Why does this matter? When inflation dynamics or sectoral weights are mismeasured, the GDP deflator can behave oddly, sending confusing signals on real growth, productivity, and profitability. That, in turn, influences bond yields, credit ratings, and corporate capex decisions. Policy trade-offs—between monetary tightness and growth support, or between public capex and fiscal prudence—are harder to calibrate if the underlying data are fuzzy.

The good news is that a path to stronger credibility is already mapped out. Authorities plan a revised GDP series with a new base year (2022–23), targeted by early 2026. The revision is expected to integrate GST and UPI digital trails, MCA-21 corporate filings, and better coverage of unlisted firms and financial services. Parallel efforts include updating WPI, IIP and CPI baskets, accelerating the release of consolidated fiscal accounts, and improving the capture of prices and quantities across manufacturing and services. If executed well, these reforms would align India's statistics with best practice, narrow the wedge between production and expenditure measures, and offer investors and policymakers a clearer lens on the economy. In a data-dependent world, credibility is growth capital—and India has a timely opportunity to build more of it.

- Only I
- Only II
- Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

Both statements are explicitly supported: the IMF's C-grade is the trigger for scrutiny, and authorities plan a revision with base year 2022–23 by early 2026.

Explanation of context of passage

The passage analyzes why the IMF graded India's national accounts C and outlines planned statistical reforms to improve credibility and policy use.

Other options are incorrect because:

- (a) ignores the true Statement II.
- (b) ignores the true Statement I.
- (d) is wrong since both I and II are true.

Q.82 This passage is best described as a/an:

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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The IMF's concerns cluster around methods, coverage, and timeliness. India still relies on an older 2011–12 base year for GDP and GVA, even though the economy has changed dramatically since then. In deflating nominal output to real terms, agencies depend heavily on the Wholesale Price Index instead of a more comprehensive Producer Price Index, risking distortions in sectoral growth. The absence of double deflation for manufacturing value added, gaps between production-side and expenditure-side estimates, and an inadequate capture of the informal sector add to measurement noise. Price indices such as the CPI are due for methodological upgrades, and delays in consolidating state fiscal data reduce the usefulness of quarterly readings. Together, these frictions amount to what the IMF calls "somewhat hampered surveillance."

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- A. News article
- B. Statistical report
- C. Newsletter
- D. Editorial/analytical explainer

Answer: D

Sol: The correct answer is option (d).

The text evaluates issues (methods, coverage, timeliness), interprets consequences (policy, markets), and recommends reforms—hallmarks of an editorial/analytical explainer rather than a plain report.

Explanation of context of passage

It synthesizes IMF concerns, explains why they matter (GDP deflator signals, investment, policy trade-offs), and discusses planned remedies—an opinionated, analytical treatment.

Other options are incorrect because:

- (a) A news article would primarily relay facts/events briefly without deeper analysis or recommendations.
- (b) A statistical report would present data tables/methods formally, not argumentative narrative.
- (c) A newsletter is a periodic bulletin for subscribers; tone/content here is broad analysis, not updates from an organization.

Q.83 Which of the following is NOT cited as a problem with India's GDP statistics?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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The IMF's concerns cluster around methods, coverage, and timeliness. India still relies on an older 2011–12 base year for GDP and GVA, even though the economy has changed dramatically since then. In deflating nominal output to real terms, agencies depend heavily on the Wholesale Price Index instead of a more comprehensive Producer Price Index, risking distortions in sectoral growth. The absence of double deflation for manufacturing value added, gaps between production-side and expenditure-side estimates, and an inadequate capture of the informal sector add to measurement noise. Price indices such as the CPI are due for methodological upgrades, and delays in consolidating state fiscal data reduce the usefulness of quarterly readings. Together, these frictions amount to what the IMF calls "somewhat hampered surveillance."

Why does this matter? When inflation dynamics or sectoral weights are mismeasured, the GDP deflator can behave oddly, sending confusing

signals on real growth, productivity, and profitability. That, in turn, influences bond yields, credit ratings, and corporate capex decisions. Policy trade-offs—between monetary tightness and growth support, or between public capex and fiscal prudence—are harder to calibrate if the underlying data are fuzzy.

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- A. Heavy reliance on WPI instead of a comprehensive PPI
- B. Gaps between production-side and expenditure-side estimates
- C. Timely consolidation of state fiscal data each quarter
- D. Inadequate capture of the informal sector

Answer: C

Sol: The correct answer is option (c).

The passage says **delays** in consolidating state fiscal data are a weakness; it does **not** claim timely consolidation as a strength.

Explanation of context of passage

Weaknesses include old base year, WPI reliance, no double deflation, coverage gaps, and timeliness issues—together hampering surveillance.

Other options are incorrect because:

- (a) Explicitly mentioned as a source of distortion.
- (b) Clearly listed as a gap.
- (d) Named as inadequate coverage—another concern.

Q.84 Which reform is mentioned as part of the planned improvements?

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

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- A. Abandoning GVA measurement altogether
- B. Integrating GST & UPI digital trails and MCA-21 records
- C. Reducing bond yields via monetary easing
- D. Replacing CPI with WPI as the main index

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

The passage notes a new base year (2022–23) with **integration of GST/UPI trails, MCA-21 filings, and broader coverage, plus updates to CPI/WPI/IIP.**

Explanation of context of passage

Reform aims to align with best practice, improve coverage/timeliness/deflators, and give policymakers a clearer lens on the economy.

Other options are incorrect because:

- (a) No suggestion to abandon GVA.
- (c) Bond yields are an **effect** of credibility, not a stated reform.
- (d) The text proposes methodological upgrades, not replacing CPI with WPI.

Q.85 Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.

Then I shall buy it

P: And install it in my study

Q: Back whatever the cost
R: Winding it up and listening
S: To have the time of my life

- A. QRPS
- B. QPSR
- C. SPQR
- D. SPRQ

Answer: B

Sol:

This passage conveys the speaker's strong desire to buy something (likely a musical or mechanical item) without worrying about the cost and enjoy it thoroughly.

· Q (Back whatever the cost): This begins the sequence, showing the speaker's determination to buy the item regardless of price.

· P (And install it in my study): This logically follows, describing what the speaker will do after buying it.

· S (To have the time of my life): This explains the purpose or the joy the speaker expects from the purchase.

· R (Winding it up and listening): This completes the thought by showing how the speaker will enjoy the item.

Thus, the correct sequence is QPSR, which matches with option (b).

Q.86 Select the most appropriate antonym of the word: Ubiquitous

- A. Rare
- B. Truth
- C. Accuracy
- D. Authenticity

Answer: A

Sol: The correct option is (a).

The word **ubiquitous** means present everywhere or existing in all places at the same time. It refers to something very common and widely found.

Hindi meaning: सर्वव्यापी; हर जगह मौजूद

Example: Smartphones have become **ubiquitous** in modern society.

The antonym of ubiquitous is **rare**, which means not common; seldom found.

Hindi meaning of rare: दुर्लभ; कम मिलने वाला

Example: It is **rare** to see snowfall in that desert region.

Synonyms (of ubiquitous): omnipresent, widespread, universal, ever-present.

Antonyms (of ubiquitous): rare, scarce, uncommon, limited.

Meanings of other options:

- **B: Truth** – the state of being true; fact (सत्य)
- **C: Accuracy** – correctness; precision (शुद्धता)
- **D: Authenticity** – being genuine or real (प्रामाणिकता)

So the correct answer is (a)

Q.87 Choose the correct meaning of the idiom: A red herring

- A. A fun adventure
- B. Something that distracts from the main issue
- C. A risky task
- D. A misleading journey

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Meaning and explanation:

- The idiom “a red herring” refers to something introduced to **mislead, distract, or divert attention** from the real issue.
- It is commonly used when a person shifts focus intentionally so that the main question or truth is not discussed.
- Hindi meaning (idiomatic sense): ध्यान भटकाने वाली बात / असली मुद्दे से ध्यान हटाने की चाल.

Why option (b) is correct:

- Option (b) clearly states the exact meaning: **Something that distracts from the main issue.**

Example (idiom in a sentence):

- The mention of a minor mistake was a **red herring** to avoid discussing the major fraud.

Other related idioms and meanings:

- **Beat around the bush:** to avoid the main point (मुख्य बात से बचना).
- **Throw someone off the scent:** to mislead someone from the truth (गलत दिशा में ले जाना).
- **Smoke and mirrors:** deceptive actions to hide reality (धोखा/दिखावा).

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Option (a):** “Fun adventure” is not related to distraction from an issue.
- **Option (c):** “A risky task” means dangerous work, not distraction.
- **Option (d):** “A misleading journey” is vague and not the standard idiomatic meaning; the key idea is distraction from the main issue.

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.88 Select the most appropriate synonym of the word: ABANDON

- A. Resist
- B. Desert
- C. Confront
- D. Oppose

Answer: B

Sol: The correct answer is option (b).

Explanation: The word **ABANDON** means to leave someone or something completely; to give up, stop supporting, or leave behind (त्याग देना/छोड़ देना). It can be used for leaving a place, a plan, or a person.

Example (given word): They had to **abandon** the building due to the fire.

Correct synonym: **Desert** means to leave someone or something, especially in a time of need; to abandon (छोड़ देना/त्याग देना). It matches the core meaning of abandoning.

Example (correct word): A true friend does not **desert** you in difficult times.

Synonyms: leave, forsake, quit, relinquish.

Antonyms: keep, stay, support, continue.

Meanings of the other options:

- **Option (A) Resist:** To oppose or fight against something (प्रतिरोध करना).
- **Option (C) Confront:** To face or challenge someone or something (सामना करना).
- **Option (D) Oppose:** To be against; to resist (विरोध करना).

So the correct answer is (b)

Q.89 Select the most appropriate homophone of the italicised word.

The thief tried to *steal* the bike.

- A. Steele
- B. Steel
- C. Stale
- D. Stell

Answer: B

Sol: The correct homophone of the given word is (b) **Steel**.

'Steal' means to take something illegally without permission, while 'steel' is a metal; both are pronounced the same (/sti:l/), so **steel** is the correct homophone. (Steal = चुराना, Steel = इस्पात/स्टील)

Example: Thieves often **steal** bikes from crowded streets, and the bikes are usually made of **steel**.

Meanings of the given other options:

- (a) **Steele:** A surname/proper noun (नाम/उपनाम)
- (c) **Stale:** Not fresh; dull/old (बासी/फीका)
- (d) **Stell:** Not a standard/common English word in this context (मानक शब्द नहीं)

Q.90 Change the voice of the following sentence.

The satellite has been launched successfully by ISRO.

- A. ISRO have launched the satellite successfully.
- B. ISRO has launched the satellite successfully!
- C. ISRO has launch the satellite successfully.
- D. ISRO has launched the satellite successful.

Answer: B

Sol: The correct active/passive voice of the given sentence is (b).

Rules of Conversion (Passive → Active):

- Identify **agent** ("by ISRO") → becomes **subject** in active.
- Passive structure: **has been + V³** → Active structure: **has + V³** (present perfect).
- Keep adverb **position** natural: "launched the satellite **successfully**."
- **Structures:**
- **Passive:** Object + **has been + V³** + (by + agent)
- **Active:** Agent/Subject + **has + V³** + Object (+ adverbial)
- **Why others are incorrect:**
- (a) **have** with singular **ISRO** (incorrect; should be **has**).
- (c) Verb form wrong (**has launch** → should be **has launched**).
- (d) Adjective **successful** used instead of adverb **successfully**.
- **Correct Answer (Active):** ISRO has launched the satellite successfully.

Q.91 Identify the part of speech of the highlighted word.

Rita **just** caught the train.

- A. Noun
- B. Pronoun
- C. Adjective
- D. Adverb

Answer: D

Sol:

The correct answer is (d) Adverb.

- The highlighted word "just" modifies the verb "caught".
- It tells the time/degree of the action (Rita caught the train very recently / only barely managed to catch it).
- A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb is called an adverb.

Example: She just finished her homework.

Why other options are incorrect:

- Noun: a naming word, but "just" is not a naming word.
- Pronoun: replaces a noun (he, she, it), but "just" does not replace any noun.
- Adjective: describes a noun, but "just" is not describing "Rita" or "train"; it modifies "caught".

Q.92 Choose the correct tense form of the highlighted expression from the given options.

The traveller had visited many towns before he finally returned home.

- A. Past Indefinite
- B. Past Continuous
- C. Past Perfect
- D. Past Perfect Continuous

Answer: C

Sol:

The correct answer is (c) Past Perfect.

Detailed Explanation (English):

- The highlighted expression is "had visited".
- The structure **had + V³** is the form of Past Perfect Tense.
- Past Perfect is used to show that one action was completed before another action in the past.
- Here:
 - Earlier action: the traveller **had visited** many towns.
 - Later action: he finally **returned** home.
- The word "before" clearly shows the sequence of past actions, so Past Perfect is correct.

Grammatical Rule Used (English):

- Past Perfect: **had + past participle (V³)**
- Used for the earlier of two past actions (often with before/after).

Grammatical Rule Used (Hindi):

- Past Perfect Tense की संरचना होती है: **had + क्रिया का तीसरा रूप (V³)**।
- भूतकाल की दो घटनाओं में जो घटना पहले पूर्ण हो जाती है, उसके लिए Past Perfect का प्रयोग होता है।
- "before" क्रम स्पष्ट करता है, इसलिए Past Perfect सही है।

Example:

She had left before I reached the station.

Q.93 Which suffix will you add to the word 'happy' to make it a noun?

- A. ly
- B. ful
- C. ness
- D. ment

Answer: C

Sol: The correct suffix to make a noun from *happy* is (c) **-ness**, forming **happiness**.

Explanation: **-ness** forms abstract nouns from adjectives.

(Hindi: happy = खुश, happiness = खुशी)

Example: Happiness is important in life.

Meanings of the given other options:

- (a) ly: forms adverbs
- (b) ful: forms adjectives
- (d) ment: forms nouns from verbs

Q.94 Select the plural of the word.

"cactus".

- A. cactusess
- B. cacti
- C. cactuss
- D. cactii

Answer: B

Sol: Option (b) cacti is the correct plural form of "cactus."

Explanation: Latin-origin nouns ending in **-us** often change to **-i** → cactus → cacti.

(Hindi meaning: cactus = "नागफनी", cacti = "नागफनी (बहुवचन)")

Example: Cacti grow in deserts.

Meanings of the given other options:

- (a) cactusess: incorrect spelling (गलत रूप)
- (c) cactuss: incorrect spelling (गलत रूप)
- (d) cactii: incorrect spelling (गलत रूप)

Q.95 Change the gender of the word 'stallion'.

- A. mare
- B. colt
- C. heiress
- D. horse

Answer: A

Sol: The correct feminine gender of "stallion" is (a) mare. Explanation: A stallion is an adult male horse, and its female counterpart is called a mare. Hence, "stallion → mare" is the correct gender change. (Hindi meaning: stallion = "नर घोड़ा", mare = "मादा घोड़ी") Example: The mare is grazing in the field.

Meanings of the given other options: · (b) colt: a young male horse, not the female of stallion. (colt = "नर शावक") · (c) heiress: female inheritor; not related to horses. (heiress = "उत्तराधिकारी स्त्री") · (d) horse: general term for the animal; not a gender-specific change. (horse = "घोड़ा")

Q.96 Change the noun 'fame' to the adjective.

- A. famously
- B. famous
- C. fame
- D. fatefully

Answer: B

Sol: The correct adjective form of the noun 'fame' is (b) famous.

Famous means known by many people. (Hindi: प्रसिद्ध)

Example: He is a famous actor.

Meanings of the given other options:

- (a) famously: in a famous manner (adverb) (Hindi: प्रसिद्ध रूप से)
- (c) fame: the state of being known (noun) (Hindi: प्रसिद्धि)
- (d) Fatefully means in a way that has important or unavoidable consequences; as determined by fate or destiny. (Hindi: भाग्यवश / नियति के अनुसार / निर्णायक रूप से) (Adverb)

Q.97 Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

He ___ here twice every month.

- A. come
- B. is coming
- C. comes
- D. has come

Answer: C

Sol: The word that can be filled in the blank is '**comes**' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

• The sentence shows a **habitual/repeated action** because of the time expression "**twice every month**" (Hindi: हर महीने दो बार).

• For habits and regular routines, we use the **Simple Present Tense**.

• With the subject "**He**" (third person singular), the verb takes **-s / -es** → **come** → **comes**.

Correct sentence: He **comes** here twice every month.

Meanings of other given words and why they are incorrect:

- **Come** – base form (Hindi: आना). Wrong because with **He**, we need **comes** in simple present.
- **Is coming** – present continuous (Hindi: आ रहा है). Used for actions happening now/temporary plans, not regular frequency like “twice every month.”
- **Has come** – present perfect (Hindi: आ चुका है). Shows a completed action with present relevance, not a repeated routine.

Thus, “**comes**” is the correct option.

Q.98 Fill in the blank in the given sentence by choosing the correct option out of the given ones.

I am happy _____ him _____ helping me.

- A. to; for
- B. with; for
- C. for; with
- D. on; on

Answer: B

Sol:

Correct option: (b) with; for

Why it is correct (highlight):

- **happy with someone** = satisfied/pleased with a person (Hindi: किसी से खुश होना)
- **for + V-ing** = reason/cause (Hindi: के लिए / कारण)

Correct sentence: I am happy **with** him **for** helping me.

Grammatical Rule (English):

- “happy with” (person) + “for” (reason/action).

व्याकरणिक नियम (Hindi):

- व्यक्ति के साथ **with** और कारण/क्रिया के साथ **for** का प्रयोग सामान्य है।

Why other options are incorrect:

- (a) “happy to him” गलत collocation है।
- (c) order/structure गलत और unnatural है।
- (d) “on; on” गलत pairing है।

Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q.99 Which one of the following is appropriate question tag in the sentence, “Anyone can make mistakes, ___”?

- A. isn't it?
- B. shall they?
- C. can't they?
- D. is it?

Answer: C

Sol:

• **Correct Answer Explanation:**

• The main clause is “Anyone can make mistakes”.

• Auxiliary verb = *can* → so the tag must also use *can*.

• Subject = *anyone* → indefinite pronouns like *anyone*, *everyone*, *somebody*, *nobody* generally take “**they**” in the tag.

✓ Correct Tag: *can't they?*

✓ Correct Sentence: *Anyone can make mistakes, can't they?*

• **Meaning (English):** “Can't they?” = Isn't it possible for them to?

• **Meaning (Hindi):** क्या वे नहीं कर सकते?

• **Example:** Anyone can join the club, can't they?

Other Options (Detailed Meanings):

• (a) Isn't it?

• **Meaning:** Used when subject is singular *it*, not *anyone*.

• **Hindi:** क्या यह नहीं है?

- *Example:* It is raining, isn't it?
- Wrong because "anyone" ≠ "it".
- **(b) Shall they?**
- *Meaning:* Indicates future intention with "shall".
- *Hindi:* क्या वे करेंगे?
- *Example:* We shall go tomorrow, shan't we?
- Wrong auxiliary (shall ≠ can).
- **(d) Is it?**
- *Meaning:* Question tag in present tense but affirmative needs a negative tag.
- *Hindi:* क्या यह है?
- *Example:* He is here, isn't he?
- Wrong because polarity mismatch (affirmative → negative tag required).

Q.100 Select the option that can be used as a one-word substitute for the given group of words.
Having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently

- A. Hesitant
- B. Articulate
- C. Inarticulate
- D. Incoherent

Answer: B

Sol: The correct one-word for the given group of words is (b) **Articulate**.

An articulate person expresses ideas clearly, fluently, and logically in speech; thoughts are well-organized and easy to understand. (Hindi meaning: स्पष्टवादक/सुस्पष्ट रूप से बोलने वाला)

Example: The spokesperson was articulate and answered every question with clarity.

Meanings of the given other options:

- (a) **Hesitant:** slow to speak or act because of uncertainty (Hindi: हिचकिचाने वाला)
- (c) **Inarticulate:** unable to express oneself clearly (Hindi: अस्पष्ट वक्ता/अस्पष्ट)
- (d) **Incoherent:** not logical or consistent; hard to understand (Hindi: असंगत/असंबद्ध)