

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Test Booklet Series

T. B. Code : ASG - 3/18

A

TEST BOOKLET

RECRUITMENT OF A. S. O.

Sl. No.

561605

(A) ENGLISH LANGUAGE

(B) ODIA LANGUAGE

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 200 items (questions) i.e. Sl. No. 1 to 100 items (questions) for English Language & Sl. No. 101 to 200 items (questions) for Odia Language. Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK). See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. (i) All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
(ii) There will be negative markings for wrong responses (answers). 25 (twenty five) percentage of marks allotted to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every response (answer).
(iii) If candidates give more than one response (answer), it will be treated as a wrong response (answer) even if one of the given responses (answers) happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that item (question).
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the invigilator the Answer Sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

SEAL

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. What distinguishes the largest room in the first sentence from its use in the second?

The largest room in this building can take ten dining tables and some forty-odd chairs. Of course the largest room in the world is the room for improvement.

(A) The first refers to physical space while the second refers to the metaphorical

(B) Neither room is tangible or real in a specific sense.

(C) Both rooms are large, the second larger than the first.

(D) The first refers to metaphorical space while the second refers to the physical.

(B) John and Jane were two neighbours who had known each other very well. They were living in the same town.

(C) John and Jane were two neighbours who knew each other very well. They lived in the same town.

(D) John and Jane have been two neighbours who knew each other very well. They were living in the same town.

4. It's raining heavily. I wish an umbrella with me.

(Fill in the blank)

(A) take away

(B) took

(C) had taken

(D) have taken

2. Let's go for a walk. (Add the right question tag)

(A) Shall we?

(B) Can we?

(C) May we?

(D) Will we?

5. "Is it too early to call up someone on the phone? It's already eight o'clock in the morning," said my brother.

(In indirect speech, what would be the most appropriate reporting verb?)

(A) Called

(B) Said

(C) Asked

(D) Wondered

3. John and Jane were two neighbours who know each other very well. They live in the same town.

(Put this in the past tense)

(A) John and Jane were two neighbours who have known each other very well. They lived in the same town.

6. To the question, *Why are your clothes wet?* What would be the most appropriate answer from among the following?

(A) My sister has watered the garden.

(B) I have been watering the garden.

(C) I watered the garden until my sister came.

(D) My sister has been watering till now.

7. **A Canteen for Students** can also be written as:

(A) Student's Canteen

(B) A Students Canteen

(C) Students Canteen

(D) Students' Canteen

8. They organized a party _____ his honour. That Ajita was not invited _____ it was a shame. She admired him most and it seems unlikely that she would forgive the organizers' _____ their omission. (Fill in the blanks)

(A) at, for, towards

(B) about, at, against

(C) in, to, for

(D) after, on, with

9. I'm done for the day. I'd now _____ . (Fill in the blank.)

(A) go home

(B) come home

(C) arrive home

(D) back to home

10. While *He hit the dog* is a sentence that makes perfect sense, *The dog he hit* makes incomplete sense, unless we add:

(A) Today

(B) Yelped

(C) When

(D) Helped

11. *During the summer of 2010 I was in Kolkata.* What would this sentence be if you changed the year to 2019?

(A) During the summer of 2019 I will be in Kolkata.

(B) During the summer of 2019 will I be in Kolkata.

(C) During the summer of 2019 I go to Kolkata.

(D) During the summer of 2019 I will go to Kolkata.

12. *Fat, fatter, fattest ; fastidious, more fastidious, most fastidious ; fast,*
(Should all be)

- (A) farther, farthest
- (B) more fast, most fast
- (C) faster, fastest
- (D) further, furthest

13. The District Collector did not the office bearers of the Union his approval for holding their meeting during office hours.

(Fill in the blank)

- (A) allow
- (B) grant
- (C) grand
- (D) deliver

14. What is a *headline* ?

- (A) The top line of a page in a printed book.
- (B) The first line of a paragraph in a book
- (C) The title of a news programme on T. V.
- (D) The title of an item in a newspaper

15. *The benefits of demonitization are moot.* What does this statement mean ?

- (A) We do not understand what its benefits are.
- (B) We do not understand what demonitization is.

(C) We see the benefits of demonitization.

(D) The benefits of demonitization are debatable.

16. Local authorities should submit schemes the Minister concerned approval no circumstance will direct application regarding schemes be entertained. (Fill in the blanks)

- (A) to, for, under
- (B) for, in, upon
- (C) about, for, with
- (D) over, without, for

17. Choosing matching prepositions to complete the following phrases :

- (I) According the source (i) of
- (II) Different the first draft (ii) to
- (III) Based this information (iii) by
- (IV) Bored the turn of events (iv) from
- (V) Consisting cards and letters (v) on

According to the code, the correctly matched pairs would be:

- (A) I - ii ; II - iv ; III - v ; IV - iii ; V - i
- (B) I - i ; II - ii ; III - iii ; IV - v ; V - iv
- (C) I - v ; II - iii ; III - i ; IV - ii ; V - iv
- (D) I - ii ; II - v ; III - i ; IV - iii ; V - iv

18. By this time in 2019, Susan _____ finished her first degree in Medicine.

- (A) will be
- (B) will have
- (C) might have
- (D) may be

19. *We are in awe of this leader. We cannot approach him easily.* Use the adjectival form of "approach" and rewrite the second sentence.

- (A) He is hard to be approachable.
- (B) He is not easily approachable.
- (C) For him to approach is not easy.
- (D) He is hardly approachable.

20. *The politician made false claims and called his honest colleagues corrupt, but when the facts became public, he had to eat his words.* What does the last phrase here mean?

- (A) To say sorry for his mistake
- (B) To confess the truth
- (C) To take back what he said
- (D) To swear a false oath

21. None of us _____ to change the schedule unless some of you _____ it inconvenient for some reason. (Fill in the blanks)

- (A) wants, find

- (B) want, finds
- (C) wanted, find
- (D) want, found

22. Identify the one word here that you cannot use before LITTLE to indicate that there is only a very small amount of something:

- (A) So
- (B) Too
- (C) Precious
- (D) Hardly

23. If I do not leave now, _____

(Complete the sentence in the most sensible way)

- (A) my last bus will not go
- (B) I shall miss my last bus
- (C) my last bus will miss me
- (D) I cannot miss my last bus

24. Only _____ cynic would argue with _____ statement that most people learn their native language with _____ fair degree of success.

(Supply articles where necessary)

- (A) the, the, a
- (B) a, the, the
- (C) the, a, a
- (D) a, the, a

25. The clerical staff in banks and finance departments are supposed to have considerable skill with numbers. In one word, their ability is _____.

- (A) numerous
- (B) numerological
- (C) numerational
- (D) numerical

26. What is the meaning of *hoard* ?

- (A) To store secretly
- (B) To consume secretly.
- (C) To fasten by hooking
- (D) To pull upwards

27. There are reports of arson and looting in the city. We'd better be careful. The news is quite _____.

- (A) distrusting
- (B) disturbing
- (C) disturbed
- (D) distasteful

28. Identify the correct sentence from the following :

- (A) They considered him a fool.
- (B) They regarded him a fool.
- (C) They considered him as a fool.
- (D) They regarded him as fool.

29. When I reached the cathedral, the wedding ceremony _____ already begun. (Fill in the blank)

- (A) has
- (B) was
- (C) had
- (D) is

30. In reported speech, how will this read ?

"I do not want to be forced into believing that God exists," said the girl. "If God indeed exists as you assert, show me, at least once, where I shall see Him like I see you now!"

(A) The girl told me that she wanted not to be forced into believing God existed, and if indeed He did not, as I asserted, she asked to be shown God, at least once, where she saw Him like she was seeing me now.

(B) The girl explained that she be forced not into believing that God exists, and if indeed He does, as I asserted, she demands to be shown at least once, where she would see Him like she saw me then.

(C) The girl told me that she did not want to be forced into believing, and that if indeed God exists, as I assert, she demanded to be shown Him, at least once, where she would see Him like she sees me now.

(D) The girl explained that she did not want to be forced into believing that God existed, and if indeed He did, as I asserted, she demanded to be shown Him, at least once, where she might see Him like she saw me then.

31. May you live happily and long !
In very formal English, what does this express ?

- (A) Desire
- (B) Approval
- (C) Happiness
- (D) Wish

32. Which of the following is more polite as a request ?

- (A) Will you lend me your scooter ?
- (B) Would you lend me your scooter, please ?
- (C) Can you lend me your scooter, please ?
- (D) Shall I take your scooter on loan ?

33. What does the following sentence really mean ?

He has been sleeping for five hours.

- (A) He is sleeping on for hours.
- (B) He has lost sense of time.
- (C) And he is still sleeping.
- (D) And he will not wake up now.

34. _____ do you wish to see ?

_____ wishes to see you ?

(Fill in the blanks)

- (A) Whom, Who
- (B) Who, Who

(C) Whose, Who

(D) Who, Whom

35. Only graduates are eligible _____ this post. You must apply _____ the Registrar for filing your application. The Registrar's office is adjacent _____ the Commissioner's, _____
(Fill in the blanks)

(A) to, for, with

(B) in, to, along

(C) for, with, to

(D) for, to, to

36. In the sentence, *The girls sang songs while the boys played hockey,* while means :

(A) At some other time

(B) At the same time

(C) At different venues

(D) At the same venue

37. Determine the part of speech of fast in the following sentences

I kept the fast for a month, I cannot fast anymore. I ran fast. Still I could not catch the fast train to Bandra.

(A) Verb, adverb, adjective, noun

(B) Noun, verb, adjective, adverb

(C) Verb, adjective, noun, adverb

(D) Noun, verb, adverb, adjective

38. (Active) Someone has picked my pocket. In passive voice, this will read:

- (A) My pocket was picked.
- (B) Who has picked my pocket?
- (C) Someone's pocket has been picked.
- (D) My pocket has been picked.

39. I have not met my brother lately. A phrase closest to "lately" would be _____

- (A) in the recent years
- (B) late in the year
- (C) later than last month
- (D) in the recent past

40. Spot the incorrect sentence below:

- (A) Don't talk so loud.
- (B) I can bowl fast.
- (C) She is naughtier.
- (D) You can only guess.

41. What does *ought to* in the following sentence suggest?

We ought to love our neighbours.

- (A) Compulsion and obligation
- (B) Moral obligation or desirability
- (C) Conscientious regard for the right
- (D) Religious commitment to good life

42. Combine the following simple sentences into one complex sentence:

He will be late. That is certain.

- (A) That will be late for him certainly.
- (B) Certainly he will be late.
- (C) It will be certain that is late for him.
- (D) It is certain that he will be late.

43. We derive nouns from some verbs.

For example, from *grieve* we derive *grief*, from *speak* we derive *speech*, etc. Likewise, from *weave* we derive _____

- (A) weaving
- (B) woven
- (C) web
- (D) warp

44. How long _____ for the bus?

(Fill in the blank)

- (A) have you been waiting
- (B) you wait and look
- (C) you are waiting
- (D) you have been waiting

45. I have been working in this office for two weeks. I _____ no trouble so far.

- (A) have had
- (B) have
- (C) had
- (D) am having

46. I have had some trouble getting good stationery. I did shop at two places but I was disappointed. _____ was well-stocked.

- (A) Either
- (B) Both
- (C) Neither
- (D) Each

47. Rewrite the following sentence beginning with "What!":
She is a very clever officer.

- (A) What very clever officer she is.
- (B) What a very clever officer she is.
- (C) What cleverness she has as officer!
- (D) What a very clever officer she is!

48. Spot the one correct sentence among the following:

- (A) Have I to come to office every day?
- (B) It is hard to make you to understand simple things.
- (C) I have known him for a long time.
- (D) I must reply letters promptly.

49. Rather than finding a _____ to a problem, some people delight in finding a problem to a _____.

(Fill in the blanks)

- (A) solution
- (B) solving
- (C) issue
- (D) way out

50. Spot the odd word in the following group:

- (A) Modernity
- (B) Moderate
- (C) Modernism
- (D) Modern

51. What do we understand from the following sentence?

The areas of town near the river are liable to flooding.

- (A) These areas are often flooded.
- (B) These areas are lying low.
- (C) These areas need protection.
- (D) The rivers flood in these areas.

52. In which of the following does *just* appear in the correct order?

- (A) I just have returned from a wedding in Balasore.
- (B) I have returned just from a wedding in Balasore.
- (C) I have returned from just a wedding in Balasore.
- (D) I have just returned from a wedding in Balasore.

53. *Their son went off and got married last week just like that.*

What does *just like that* mean in this context?

- (A) Just like his parents.
- (B) Just like we expected
- (C) Suddenly and unexpectedly
- (D) Predictably and wisely

54. What idiomatic expression conveys the sense of the general truth of a statement by disagreeing with it?

- (A) The exception proves the rule.
- (B) The rule proves the exception.
- (C) Where there is a will, there is a way.
- (D) Where there is a way, there is a will.

55. *Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take our breath _____.*

- (A) away
- (B) on
- (C) off
- (D) after

56. What does this sentence really mean?

A book we have not read is no more non-existent than a country we have not visited.

- (A) Both the book we have read and the country we have visited do not exist on earth.

(B) We have read the book but the country exists even if we did not visit it.

(C) We have neither read the book nor visited the country.

(D) Both the book we haven't read and the country we have not visited nevertheless exist.

57. *I don't know Mr. Patel's age but he seems quite old.* What does *quite* mean here?

- (A) Silently
- (B) Looking
- (C) Fairly
- (D) Not very

58. English is different _____ German in that the latter is a highly inflected language.

- (A) from
- (B) to
- (C) than
- (D) since

59. When you cannot see the picture clearly, you say _____

- (A) I'm unable to see the picture clearly.
- (B) I cannot hardly see the picture clearly.
- (C) I cannot able to see the picture clearly.
- (D) I can hardly see the picture clearly.

60. *Inflation is like sin, every government denounces it and every government practises it.*

Which of the following readings of this statement is more or less correct?

- (A) Inflation is a sin, but a government hardly knows this.
- (B) Inflation is not a sin, but when a government practises it, it becomes sinful.
- (C) Inflation is sinful but every government finds it inescapable.
- (D) Inflation is least sinful when every government practises it.

61. Which of the following is the correct word-formation?

- (A) Detest + ible = detestible
- (B) Ditest + able = difestable
- (C) Ditest + eable = ditesteable
- (D) Detest + able = detestable

62. A swarm of insects, a flight of birds, a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a _____ of wolves.

- (A) litter
- (B) covey
- (C) host
- (D) pack

63. *The report implies that there is severe scarcity of water and food.*
Pick out the word that suggests that the news is not quite explicit or direct.

- (A) Implies
- (B) Severe
- (C) Scarcity
- (D) Report

64. *The boys are tired.*

What would be the next logical and correct sentence?

- (A) They are playing for almost two hours.
- (B) They will have played for almost two hours.
- (C) They have been playing for almost two hours.
- (D) They will be playing for almost two hours.

65. *Democratic nations naturally stand more in need of forms than other nations, and they naturally respect them less.*

What do *they* and *them* refer to?

- (A) Forms, democratic nations
- (B) Forms, democracies
- (C) Democratic nations, forms
- (D) Democratic nations, other nations

66. *I am very tired. I'd rather _____.*
 (A) work more
 (B) not to work more
 (C) work anymore
 (D) not work anymore

67. *I think I'll wait _____ Saturday before I decide what to do.*
 (A) till
 (B) before
 (C) unto
 (D) until

68. *There was _____ concern about frequent power failure in the city.*
 (A) lots of
 (B) a lot of
 (C) a great deal of
 (D) very much

69. _____ the enquiry, the official maintained that nothing illegal had been done.
 (A) In
 (B) Upon
 (C) At
 (D) Since

70. *I shall look through your report when I have a spare _____.*
 (A) time
 (B) moment

- (C) minute
 (D) occasion

71. *What _____ does it make if you don't buy a car?*
 (A) difference
 (B) change
 (C) matter
 (D) advantage

72. Spot the word below that has no plural form in English.
 (A) Bird
 (B) Sky
 (C) Place
 (D) Happiness

73. Put this in direct speech:
He asked me whether I would attend that day's meeting.
 (A) "Will I attend that day's meeting?" He said to me.
 (B) "Will you attend today's meeting?" He said to me.
 (C) "Whether you are attending meeting," He said to me.
 (D) "When will you attend the meeting?" He said to me.

74. Which of the following is an incorrect sentence ?

(A) Hari is not used to the English weather.

(B) Hari is used to speaking Bangla all the time.

(C) Hari is getting used as living in Odisha.

(D) Hari is not used to cooking his own food.

75. Danny, you're late ! You are going to miss your train, you _____.

(A) better hurry up.

(B) will get along quickly

(C) had better hurry

(D) will be delayed

76. Are we going to the mall if we are wed better be prepared they dont

take cash we need to pay by card or paytm in any case we are not making any big purchases are we.

(Punctuate this utterance correctly)

(A) "Are we going to the mall ?" "If we are we'd better be prepared they don't take cash." We to

need to pay by card or Paytm in any case we are not making any big purchases. Are we ?"

(B) "Are we going to the mall if we are wed better be prepared they don't take cash." We to need to pay by card or Paytm in any case we are not making any big purchases." Are we ?"

(C) "Are we going to the mall ? If we are, we'd better be prepared. They don't take cash. We need to pay by card, or Paytm. In any case, we are not making any big purchases, are we ?"

(D) "Are we going to the mall ? If we are we'd better be prepared. They don't take cash. We need to pay by card or Paytm. In any case we are not making any big purchases, are we ?"

77. Which numerical code arranges the bits of this sentence coherently ?

(i) To do anything

(ii) The Government

(iii) I do not expect

(iv) In this matter

(A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

(B) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

(C) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

(D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)

78. Fill in the gaps appropriately with **after, with, in, among, for** :

_____ the 1960's Mohammed Rafi was a superstar _____ popular singers in South Asia. He was born _____ 1924

_____ Kotla Sultan Singh Village _____ Punjab.

_____ almost twenty years, Rafi was the most sought _____

singer _____ the Hindi film industry, _____ his illustrious

career, he received six Filmfare Awards and was honoured

_____ the National Film Award once.

(A) In, among, in, in, in, For, after, in, in, with

(B) Among, in, in, in, in, after, in, in, with, for

(C) For, in, in, in, with, for, after, with among

(D) In, with, for, in, after, in, among, with, for

79. To which question would this be an appropriate answer ?

"No, I won't be available on Mondays and Thursdays ?"

(A) Are you coming to office on Mondays and Thursdays ?

(B) Will you be available on Mondays and Thursdays ?

(C) Can you be available on Mondays and Thursdays ?

(D) How available you are on Mondays and Thursdays ?

80. Rewrite this sentence beginning with the phrase, **The young man...**

The mob lynched the young man who accompanied the young child to school.

(A) The young man who accompanied the young child to school the mob was lynched.

(B) The young man who accompanied the young child was lynched by the school.

(C) The young man who accompanied the young child to school was lynched by the mob.

(D) The young man lynched by the mob when accompanied young child to school.

81. It takes _____ cars than ten boats to ferry them to the destination.

(Fill in the blank)

(A) few

(B) fewer

(C) a few

(D) fewest

82. Alit and Anil have failed the Examinations. Neither _____ a good student at school.

- (A) was
- (B) were
- (C) been
- (D) nor

83. Rewrite this sentence using let.

Most schools do not allow their students to leave before 4 P. M.

- (A) Most schools do not let their students leave before 4 P. M.
- (B) Most schools let students stay longer than 4 P. M.
- (C) Most students do not let their schools leave before 4 P. M.
- (D) Most schools do not let stay longer than 4 P. M.

84. Complete the sentence using the right form of the verb within brackets :

Mahesh wishes he (live) with his parents in his own flat.

- (A) Mahesh wishes that his parents lived with him in his own flat.
- (B) Mahesh wishes that his own flat for his parents' life.

(C) Mahesh wishes he lived his own parents in his flat.

(D) Mahesh wishes that he lived with his parents in his own flat.

85. Identify the sentence that carries the incorrect phrase

- (A) Harish's two sons take after him.
- (B) Harish cannot take on more work.
- (C) Harish has taken off in a good job.
- (D) Harish is taken ill and won't come.

86. *I beg your pardon. When someone says so, what is meant is that _____.*

- (A) the speaker hasn't quite heard what you said
- (B) the speaker hasn't quite understood what you said
- (C) the speaker is apologizing for some wrong he has done
- (D) the speaker has neither heard nor quite understood you

87. "I have very little time," said my boss.

"Please come to the point." My boss wants me _____.

- (A) to be brief and start talking about the matter right away
- (B) to beat about the bush rather than be direct
- (C) to wait a little and come to him later
- (D) to be less formal and up front in discussing the matter

88. Satya has been behaving in such a way that someday he will get into trouble. He is, in other words, _____.

- (A) asking trouble to come
- (B) asking for trouble
- (C) ask after trouble
- (D) asking about the trouble

89. The sign VALET PARKING in front of a building suggests that _____.

- (A) you could expect an attendant to show you a parking lot
- (B) you could expect an attendant to park your vehicle for you
- (C) you could seek a valet's help in negotiating a car deal
- (D) you could seek a valet's help at the parking lot

90. No, I have never been to Sambalpur.

(What appropriate question would give you this answer?)

- (A) Have you ever been to Sambalpur?
- (B) Had you gone ever to Sambalpur?
- (C) Are you ever going to Sambalpur?
- (D) Have you gone ever to Sambalpur?

91. I haven't seen you in a long time.

Where _____?

- (A) are you
- (B) were you
- (C) have you gone
- (D) have you been

92. We were not alone in the room. He

sat _____ me; _____ us, there were two others there.

- (A) beside, besides
- (B) besides, beside
- (C) next, between
- (D) by, besides

93. I am not aware of anyone applying for leave today. If I get to know, I will inform you at once. (Write this in the simple past tense.)

(A) I was not aware of anyone applying for leave yesterday. If

I get to know, I would inform you at once.

(B) I did not know of anyone applying for leave yesterday. If I would get to know, I informed you at once.

(C) I was not aware of anyone that applied for leave yesterday. If I knew, I informed you at once yesterday.

(D) I did not know of anyone's applied for leave at once. If I got knowledge, I had informed you yesterday.

94. One rolls up one's sleeve _____
(Fill in the blank)

(A) to sleep

(B) to eat

(C) to beg

(D) to fight

95. What is the correct meaning of **irrefutable** in the following sentence?
The car was parked on the right side of the road. The bus hit the man on

the road who was walking on the left side. The driver of the car had nothing to do with this accident. That is irrefutable.

(A) That which cannot be reversed

(B) That which is impossible to disprove

(C) That which is impossible to disapprove

(D) That which is cannot be faulted

96. Which of the following is *not* a meaning of the word **bar**?

(A) A barrier or restriction to action or advance.

(B) A counter in a pub where alcoholic drinks are served.

(C) A fleshy filament growing from the mouth of a fish.

(D) A metal strip below the clasp of a medal.

Direction (Q. Nos. 97-100) : Read the following passage and answer the given questions based on this passage :

Koshish. (meaning "making an effort") started as a student initiative, a project on homelessness and destitution. It was trying hard to decriminalize begging. It is shameful that we have a law that

punishes the poor for being poor, with detention up to 10 years. It is the best evidence of apathy that we, as a society, have towards the poor. Huge numbers of people with mental illness or disability, victims of violence or displacement, denotified tribes, abandoned elders, daily-wage workers, lepers and others are punished every day. Recently, Delhi struck down the anti-begging law. After Delhi, it is now the legal responsibility of all states to repeal their anti-beggary law. People should not be punished for the state's failure. That is injustice.

97. What evidence do we have for the country's apathy towards the poor ?

- (A) Huge numbers of people are still poor.
- (B) Our laws punish rather than help the poor.
- (C) We have no project for rehabilitation.
- (D) We still have anti-begging law.

98. How are the ill and the poor punished every day ?

- (A) By criminalizing begging and detaining them in shelters.
- (B) By decriminalized begging and enforced anti-begging.

(C) By detaining the poor upto 10 years.

(D) By uneven state laws punishing us.

99. What has Delhi done recently ?

(A) It has decided that the anti-begging law will no longer be enforced.

(B) It has pleaded for the repeal of law relating to begging in public.

(C) It was pleaded for the restitution of law relating to begging in public.

(D) It has decried the repeal of anti-begging law in all the states of India.

100. What is the state's failure according to the author ?

(A) The neglect of laws to punish those who ill-treat the poor.

(B) The neglect of the destitute and the homeless in the country.

(C) The slowness in repealing anti-beggary law.

(D) The uneven standards of social justice in the country.

ODIA LANGUAGE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 101-110) : ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ
(ଉତ୍ତର) ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର ।

101. (A) ପୁରୋହିତ୍ୟ

(B) ପୌରହିତ୍ୟ

(C) ପୌରୋହିତ୍ୟ

(D) ପୌରହିତ

102. (A) ବିଷର୍ଣ୍ଣ

(B) ବିଶର୍ଣ୍ଣ

(C) ବିସର୍ଣ୍ଣ

(D) ବିଷଣ୍ଣ

103. (A) ଉତ୍ତରାୟନ

(B) ଉତରାୟନ

(C) ଉତରାୟଣ

(D) ଉତ୍ତରାୟଣ

104. (A) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦଳା

(B) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦଳା

(C) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦଳ

(D) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦଳ

105. (A) ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ

(B) ଅକ୍ଷୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ

(C) ଅକ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣ

(D) ଅକ୍ଷୁର୍ଣ୍ଣ

106. (A) ଅରଣ୍ଣିତ

(B) ଅରଣ୍ଣାତ

(C) ଅରଣ୍ଣିତ

(D) ଅରଣ୍ଣାତ

107. (A) ଅନୁସୂୟା

(B) ଅନୁସୂୟା

(C) ଅନୁସୂୟା

(D) ଅନୁସୂୟା

108. (A) ଅଧୁନସ୍ତ

(B) ଅଧାନସ୍ତ

(C) ଅଧୁନ

(D) ଅଧାନ

109. (A) ଅନିବାୟୀ

(B) ଅନାବାୟୀ

(C) ଅନିବାୟୀ

(D) ଅନାବାୟୀ

110. (A) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ

(B) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବଶିତ

(C) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବସିତ

(D) ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେସିତ

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 111-120) : ଠିକ୍ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ

115. 'ଗଣପତି' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

ବାକ୍ ।

111. 'ଅମର' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ଅନଳ
- (B) ଅମିର
- (C) ଅଚରାକ୍ଷ
- (D) ଅହିମକର

112. 'ବହୁଳ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ବାହକ
- (B) ମାନକ
- (C) ଦେବତା
- (D) କିଳର

113. 'ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରା' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ସୁତା
- (B) ସୁତା
- (C) ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମିତା
- (D) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକ

114. 'ଜାହ୍ନବୀ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦ
- (B) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦୀ
- (C) ବିଷ୍ଣୁପଦା
- (D) ବିଷ୍ଣୁ

(A) ଗାଳା

(B) ବିନାୟକ

(C) ପରମାତ୍ମା

(D) ଉଗ୍ରାଚାରୀ

116. 'ଅରଣ୍ୟ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ପାବକ

(B) ବିପିନ

(C) ବାସବ

(D) ଲୋରକ

117. 'ବାଇ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ପରଭୃତ

(B) ପୁରନ୍ଦର

(C) ନଗ

(D) ଖଗ

118. 'ପବନ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ପୁଣ୍ଡରୀକ

(B) ପାରାବୀର

(C) ପବନୀକ

(D) ଭରଣ

119. 'ସାପ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ମହା
- (B) ପବି
- (C) ଅହି
- (D) ଦତ୍ତା

120. 'ମେଘ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ମରୁତ
- (B) ମିଳିତ
- (C) କାମୁତ
- (D) ସରିତ

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 121-130) : ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟି କର ।

121. 'ହର୍ଷ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଦୁଃଖ
- (B) ବିହର୍ଷ
- (C) ଶୋକ
- (D) ବିଶାଦ

122. 'ଆତ୍ମ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ରକ୍ଷ
- (B) ଶୁଖିଲା
- (C) ସିନ୍ଧ
- (D) ଶୁଷ

123. 'ଅର୍ପଣ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ନିର୍ପଣ
- (B) ଗ୍ରହଣ
- (C) ଡର୍ପଣ
- (D) ଅନାର୍ପଣ

124. 'ଆକର୍ଷଣ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଅନାକର୍ଷଣ
- (B) ନିକର୍ଷଣ
- (C) ବିକର୍ଷଣ
- (D) ନିଷର୍ଷଣ

125. 'ଆବୃତ୍ତ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ନିବୃତ୍ତ
- (B) ଅନାବୃତ୍ତ
- (C) ଅନାବୃତ୍ତ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

126. 'ଖ୍ୟାତି' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଖ୍ୟାତି
- (B) ଅନଖ୍ୟାତି
- (C) ଅଖ୍ୟାତି
- (D) ଅପଖ୍ୟାତି

127. 'ଦେଘା' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଛୋଟ
- (B) ବାଞ୍ଛା
- (C) ଗୋଡ଼ା
- (D) ବାସ୍ତୁ

128. 'ଜାବନ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ମରଣ
- (B) ମୃତ୍ୟୁ
- (C) ଆଜୀବନ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

129. 'ଝଅଟ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ବିଳମ୍ବ
- (B) ତେଜି
- (C) ମଠ
- (D) ଧୀର

130. 'ଗାଳୁଆ' ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ସତ୍ୟ
- (B) ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ
- (C) ସତ୍ୟା
- (D) ସତସତ୍ୟିକା

131. କର୍ମା ପଦର ବଚନ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୁଏ :

- (A) ଠିକ୍
- (B) ଭୁଲ୍
- (C) ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ
- (D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ

132. _____ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ ।

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
- (B) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
- (C) ସର୍ବନାମର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

133. କର୍ମା ପଦକୁ _____ ରୂପାୟାଏ ।

- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (B) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
- (C) ସର୍ବନାମ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

134. ବାକ୍ୟର କର୍ମା ପଦ ଓ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବୌଣସି

ଅନୁକ୍ରମ ଥାଏ :

- (A) ଠିକ୍
- (B) ଭୁଲ୍
- (C) କୃତ୍ରିମ ସଂପର୍କ ଘଟେ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

135. _____ ବାକ୍ୟର କର୍ମା ପଦ ହୋଇପାରେ ।

- (A) ସର୍ବନାମ
- (B) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (C) ବିଶେଷଣ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

136. କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦ ଓ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ପୁରୁଷ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣାଳ :

- (A) ଚିନ୍ତା
- (B) ହୁଏ
- (C) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣାଳ
- (D) ସର୍ବନାମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣାଳ

137. କର୍ତ୍ତାପଦ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଯାହା କୁହାଯାଇଥାଏ ତାହା _____ ।

- (A) ବିଧେୟ
- (B) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
- (C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
- (D) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

138. _____, ସରଳ ବାକ୍ୟର ଏକ ପୁଣ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ।

- (A) ଗୋଟିଏ କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦ
- (B) ଗୋଟିଏ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ
- (C) ଗୋଟିଏ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ
- (D) ଗୋଟିଏ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ

139. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ କର୍ତ୍ତାର ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ _____ ।

- (A) ଘଟେ
- (B) ଘଟେ ନାହିଁ
- (C) ଘଟିପାରେ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ହୁଏ

140. ପିଲାଟି ଘରକୁ ଯାଉଛି । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଯା' ଧାତୁର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର କାରଣ :

- (A) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ଲିଙ୍ଗ
- (B) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ବଚନ
- (C) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ପୁରୁଷ
- (D) କର୍ତ୍ତା ପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

141. କାଳ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ କର୍ମର _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- (A) ମନୋଭାବ
- (B) କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ସ୍ଥାନ
- (D) ସମୟ

142. ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ଓ ସଂପନ୍ନ ରାତ୍ର ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଆ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ _____ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ରହିଛି ।

- (A) ଗୋଟିଏ
- (B) ଦୁଇଟି
- (C) ତିନୋଟି
- (D) ଚାରୋଟି

143. କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆଭିପ୍ରାଣ୍ୟ ବାଚକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____ ।

- (A) ଯୁକ୍ତ ଥାଏ
- (B) ଯୁକ୍ତ ନ ଥାଏ
- (C) ଉଦ୍ଦ୍ୟ ରହେ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ହୁଏ

144. ସାଧାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳ ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକ ବଚନର କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____ ।
- (A) ଖେଳେ (A)
 (B) ଖେଳୁଛି (B)
 (C) ଖେଳିଛି (C)
 (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ (D)

145. ସାଧାରଣ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ କାଳ ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନର କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____ ।
- (A) ଖେଳିବୁ (A)
 (B) ଖେଳିବି (B)
 (C) ଖେଳିବ (C)
 (D) ଖେଳିବେ (D)

146. ସଂପର୍କ ଅତୀତ କାଳ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନର କ୍ରିୟାପଦ _____ ।
- (A) ପଢୁଥିଲ (A)
 (B) ପଢିଥିଲ (B)
 (C) ପଢିଲ (C)
 (D) ପଢିଲୁ (D)

147. 'ଶୁଣିଲି' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।
- (A) ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ (A)
 (B) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ (B)
 (C) ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ (C)
 (D) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ (D)

148. ଯେଉଁ ପଦ କ୍ରିୟାର _____ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ, ତାହାକୁ କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- (A) ଗୁଣ (A)
 (B) ଅବସ୍ଥା (B)
 (C) ଗୁଣ ବା ଅବସ୍ଥା (C)
 (D) ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ (D)

149. 'ପଢୁଥିଲି' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର _____ ର ଧାରଣା ମିଳୁଛି ।
- (A) କାଳ (A)
 (B) ପୁରୁଷ (B)
 (C) ବଚନ (C)
 (D) କାଳ, ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ (D)

150. 'ପିଢୁଥିଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ପିଢୁ' _____ ରୂପରେ ଅଛି ।
- (A) ଅସମାପିକା (A)
 (B) ସମାପିକା (B)
 (C) ଦ୍ୱିତ୍ୱ (C)
 (D) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣା (D)

151. ଅବ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗେ _____ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।
- (A) ବିଶେଷଣ (A)
 (B) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ (B)
 (C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ (C)
 (D) ଭାବବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ (D)

152. 'ଶେକୁଧର' କେଉଁ କାଳ ସୂଚକ ?

- (A) ଅତୀତ
- (B) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (C) ସମାପ୍ୟ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

153. 'ଉ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ଦ୍ଵିତ୍ଵ ପ୍ରଯୋଗରେ _____

କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ଅପାପିକା
- (B) ଅସମାପିକା
- (C) ମୌଳିକ
- (D) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

154. 'ଦେଖୁଥିଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଥା' _____

ସୂଚକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ।

- (A) ପୁରୁଷ
- (B) ବଚନ
- (C) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ
- (D) ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

155. ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର ପ୍ରଥମ କ୍ରିୟାଟି ସର୍ବଦା _____

ରୂପ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ।

- (A) ଅସମାପିକା
- (B) ସମାପିକା
- (C) ସକର୍ମକ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

156. ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ
କର ।

- (A) ଝୁଲି ଝୁଲି ଚାଲେ
- (B) କାନ୍ଦୁ କାନ୍ଦୁ ଗଲା
- (C) ସତ ସତକା ଘଟଣା
- (D) ଚିକି-ମିକିଆ ବାସନ

157. 'ଶି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ _____ ସୂତ୍ର

- (A) ଆରମ୍ଭରେ
- (B) ଶେଷରେ
- (C) ମଝିରେ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

158. 'କାଳ' ର ସୂଚନା _____ ପଦରୁ
ମିଳିଥାଏ ।

- (A) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ
- (B) ବିଧେୟ
- (C) କର୍ତ୍ତାପଦ
- (D) କ୍ରିୟାପଦ

159. କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ନ' ଏକ ନାପ୍ରିକାରକ _____ ।

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ଅବ୍ୟୟ
- (C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ
- (D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ

160. ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ପ୍ରେରଣାତ୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ-ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- (A) 'ଆ' ଓ 'ଏ'
- (B) 'ଆ' ଓ 'ଇ'
- (C) 'ଇ' ଓ 'ଉ'
- (D) 'ଏ' ଓ 'ଊ'

161. ସବିକରଣ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ ବିକରଣ

ଥାଏ ।

- (A) ଗୋଟିଏ
- (B) ଦୁଇଟି
- (C) ତିନୋଟି
- (D) ପାଞ୍ଚୋଟି

162. 'ପାଉଥିବ' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଥା' ଏକ

କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (B) କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ ବିଶେଷଣ
- (C) ସହାୟକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

163. ଏକ ଅକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ପଢ଼ିବା
- (B) ଦଳିବା
- (C) ମାରିବା
- (D) କାଶିବା

164. ସେ ଗଡ଼ କଡ଼ମଡ଼ କଲେ, ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ

କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ।

- (A) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ଧନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ପ୍ରୟୋଜକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହେଁ

165. ଏକ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ସୂଚକ ଅସମାପିକା

କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ବସୁବସୁ
- (B) ବସି ବସି
- (C) ବସିଲା
- (D) ବସିଥିଲା

166. ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟାର ଦ୍ଵିଗୁଣି ଦ୍ଵାରା

ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ସଂପର୍କସୂଚକ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ
- (B) ଧନ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ଶବ୍ଦ
- (C) ପୁରୀ ଶବ୍ଦ
- (D) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ

167. 'ମରାମରି' ଏକ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ।

- (A) ଶୌଚିକ
- (B) ଏକକ
- (C) ଅସମାପିକା
- (D) ସକର୍ମକ

168. ଏକ ଅପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରୂପ ଧାତୁ ।

- (A) ଯା
- (B) ଶୋ
- (C) ପଢ଼
- (D) କର

169. ସେ କହତେ ପିଲାଟି ବୌଡ଼ିଲା । ବାକ୍ୟରେ

ଏକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ଗଲା
- (B) ଅତେ
- (C) ବୌଡ଼ିଲା
- (D) କହତେ

170. ସେ ଆମ ଘରେ ଖାଇଲେ । ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ

'ଖାଇଲେ' ଏକ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ନାମଧାତୁ
- (B) ଅମିଶ୍ର
- (C) ମିଶ୍ର
- (D) ପ୍ରଯୋଜକ

171. 'ଖାଇଲେଲା' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦରେ 'ଦେଲା' ଏକ

_____ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ସହାୟକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସାହାଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

172. ଆବିମୁଖ୍ୟସ୍ତୁତ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସର୍ବଦା _____

ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- (A) ସରଳ କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସହାୟକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ହୁଏ

173. 'ସେ ଖାଇବଣି' । ଏ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଣି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

_____ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ।

- (A) ସମାପ୍ତି
- (B) ସମାବ୍ୟ
- (C) ଅନୁଷ୍ଠା
- (D) ସମାବ୍ୟ ସମାପ୍ତି

174. କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ସହିତ ଯେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ, ତାହାକୁ

_____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- (A) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
- (B) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (C) କୃତକ ପଦ
- (D) ଚକିତ ପଦ

175. ସେ କ୍ରିକେଟ୍ ଦେଖି ପେରୁଛି । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି

_____ ।

- (A) ସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

176. 'ଶି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କାଳରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ

- ନହିଁ ।
- (A) ସମାବ୍ୟ (A)
 - (B) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ (B)
 - (C) ଅନୁଜ୍ଞା (C)
 - (D) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ (D)

177. 'ନ' ପୂର୍ବପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ରାବେ କ୍ରିୟା

- ସହିତ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରେ ।
- (A) ସମାପିକା (A)
 - (B) ଅକର୍ମକ (B)
 - (C) ସକର୍ମକ (C)
 - (D) ଅସମାପିକା (D)

178. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାରେ କର୍ମ ନ ଥାଏ ତାହାକୁ

- କ୍ରିୟା କୁହାଯାଏ ।
- (A) ନିଷର୍ମକ (A)
 - (B) ସକର୍ମକ (B)
 - (C) ଅକର୍ମକ (C)
 - (D) କର୍ମହୀନ (D)

179. 'ଆ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ କ୍ରିୟାପଦରେ 'ନ' ସହ

- ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ ।
- (A) ଅସ୍ପର୍ଶକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ (A)
 - (B) ନାସ୍ପର୍ଶକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ (B)
 - (C) ଅସ୍ପର୍ଶକ କ୍ରିୟା (C)
 - (D) ନାସ୍ପର୍ଶକ କ୍ରିୟା (D)

180. ନାମ ଧାତୁ କ୍ରିୟା ରୁ ବିଶେଷଣ ଗଠିତ

- ହୋଇଥାଏ ।
- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ଓ ବିଶେଷଣ (A)
 - (B) ଅବ୍ୟୟ ଓ ବଚନ (B)
 - (C) ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଓ ବଚନ (C)
 - (D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ଓ ଅବ୍ୟୟ (D)

181. 'ଆ' ଦୁଇଟି କାଳ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇ

- ପାରେ :
- (A) ଅତୀତ ଓ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ (A)
 - (B) ଅତୀତ ଓ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ (B)
 - (C) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଓ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ (C)
 - (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ (D)

182. ଗଙ୍ଗା ନଦୀର ପାଣି ପବିତ୍ର ଅଟେ । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରୁ

- କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର :
- (A) ନଦୀ (A)
 - (B) ପାଣି (B)
 - (C) ପବିତ୍ର (C)
 - (D) ଅଟେ (D)

183. ପବନ ବହେ । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟର କ୍ରିୟା ପଦର କାଳ

- ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର :
- (A) ସାଧାରଣ ଅତୀତ (A)
 - (B) ସାଧାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ (B)
 - (C) ସାଧାରଣ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ (C)
 - (D) ସଂପର୍କ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ (D)

184. 'ଅଟକ' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ _____ ରୁ ଗଠିତ ।

- (A) 'ଅଟକ' ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
- (B) 'ଅଟକ' ବିଶେଷଣ
- (C) ଅଟକାଇବା କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

185. ଗୋଟିଏ ଧାତୁ ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଭକ୍ତିକୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ _____ କ୍ରିୟା ପଦ ।

- (A) ଯୌଗିକ
- (B) ବିଭକ୍ତି
- (C) ଏକକ
- (D) ସମାପିକା

186. 'ଇଲ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ _____ କାଳ ପୂତକ ।

- (A) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (B) ଅତୀତ
- (C) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (D) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ

187. 'ସାଇକ୍ଲିଷ୍ଟ' କ୍ରିୟା ପଦଟି _____ ରୂପ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ।

- (A) ସଂପନ୍ନ ଅତୀତ
- (B) ସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (C) ସଂପନ୍ନ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (D) ସାଧାରଣ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

188. 'ଶା' ଧାତୁରୁ 'ଶୁଆ' ଧାତୁ ଗଠିତ ।

- (A) ନାମ
- (B) ଏକକ

- (C) ଯୌଗିକ
- (D) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ

189. 'ତହୁ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

- (A) ନରସ୍ୱାନ
- (B) ନିଶାତ
- (C) ମୃଗାଳ
- (D) କୁରଙ୍ଗ

190. 'ଦୟାଳୁ'ର ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ବାଛି :

- (A) ନିଷ୍ଠୁର
- (B) କଠୋର
- (C) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦୟ
- (D) ନିର୍ମମ

191. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ରୂପଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

- (A) ଉନବିଂଶ
- (B) ଉନବିଂଶ
- (C) ଉନବିଂଶ
- (D) ଉନବିଂଶ

192. କ୍ରିୟାପଦରେ 'ନ' ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟଭାବେ _____ କାଳରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ ।

- (A) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ
- (B) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (C) ଅତୀତ
- (D) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଓ ଅତୀତ

193. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟା ଦ୍ୱାରା କିଛି କରାଯାଇଥାଏ ଅର୍ଥା ପ୍ରକାଶିତ 197 ଏକ ଧ୍ୱନ୍ୟମୂଳକ / ଧ୍ୱନ୍ୟରୂପକାରୀ

ହୁଏ, ତାହା _____ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ କ୍ରିୟା
- (D) ନାମ ଧାତୁ କ୍ରିୟା

194. 'ର' ଯୋଗ କରି ଦ୍ୱିତ୍ୱ କରିବା ଦ୍ୱାରା _____ ର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

- (A) ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (B) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା
- (C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

195. ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ସହିତ _____ ପର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ନାହିଁ
- (B) ନୁହେଁ
- (C) ନ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

196. _____ ଏକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟକାରୀ କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ଖାଇଲା
- (B) ଖାଇଅଛି
- (C) ଖାଇଥିବ
- (D) ଖାଇ ସାରିଲା

କ୍ରିୟା ।

- (A) ଯାଉଯାଉ
- (B) ଧରିଧରି
- (C) ସତସତ ହେବା
- (D) ଗଢ଼ାଗଢ଼ି ହେଲେ

198. ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

- (A) ପୁରସ୍କାର
- (B) ପୁରସ୍କାର
- (C) ପୁରସ୍କାର
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

199. 'ନିଅଣ୍ଟ' ର ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥରୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

- (A) ଅଧିକ
- (B) ବହୁତ
- (C) ବଳକା
- (D) ବେଶୀ

200. 'ପୋଖରୀ' ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ କର :

- (A) ନୀରବ
- (B) ସରସୀ
- (C) ଅମୃତ
- (D) ପାବକ



(FOR ROUGH WORK ONLY)

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