

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

Test Booklet Series

**B**

**TEST BOOKLET**

T. B. C. : ASG - 3/21

RECRUITMENT OF A. S. O.

Sl. No. 614878

(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. 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** and 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 wrong response (answer).**  
(iii) **If candidate 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.

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

SEAL

(A) ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence :

- (P) for thousands of years
- (Q) famous symbols of ancient civilizations
- (R) Monuments have been created
- (S) and they are often the most durable and

- (A) SRQP
- (B) QPRS
- (C) PRSQ
- (D) RPSQ

RPSQ

2. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence :

- (P) is one of the most widely used indicators
- (Q) of ecosystems and their biodiversity
- (R) for assessing the condition
- (S) The conservation status of plants and animals

- (A) SPRQ
- (B) SRQP
- (C) QRPS
- (D) PQRS

~~SQPR~~  
SPRQ

3. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence :

- (P) for a short time where a new, innovative, or much-improved product
- (Q) The practice of price skimming
- (R) is launched onto a market
- (S) involves charging a relatively high price

- (A) QSPR
- (B) RSQP
- (C) PRSQ
- (D) RQSP

~~QSPR~~  
QSPR

4. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence :

- (P) by an emperor named Shah Jahan
- (Q) The Taj Mahal is a
- (R) in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal
- (S) beautiful monument built in 1631

- (A) QPRS
- (B) QSRP
- (C) PQRS
- (D) QSPR

QSPR

5. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence :

(P) was designed by the British architect George Wittet and

(Q) The Gateway of India *QPSR*

(R) in the year 1924

(S) was opened for general Public

(A) QSPR

(B) QPSR

(C) PQSR

(D) SRQP

6. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ these events ?

(A) likes

(B) like

(C) liking

(D) have like

7. The dog and the cat \_\_\_\_\_ been fed.

(A) has

(B) are

(C) were

(D) have

8. His works \_\_\_\_\_ appreciable.

(A) are

(B) is

(C) has

(D) have

9. Many a man \_\_\_\_\_ suffered during partition.

(A) have

(B) has

(C) were

(D) is

10. The chief along with his family \_\_\_\_\_ involved.

(A) are

(B) has

(C) is

(D) have

11. She shall \_\_\_\_\_ soon.

(A) come

(B) comes

(C) coming

(D) came

12. Measles \_\_\_\_\_ a common disease among children.

(A) are

(B) is

(C) were

(D) has

13. The board of directors \_\_\_\_\_ anxious.
- (A) are  
(B) have been  
(C) has been  
(D) were
14. Few applicants \_\_\_\_\_ backed out.
- (A) have  
(B) has  
(C) were  
(D) are
15. Some of the rice \_\_\_\_\_ still left.
- (A) is  
(B) are  
(C) has  
(D) have
16. Public speaking \_\_\_\_\_ a skill.
- (A) are  
(B) have  
(C) has  
(D) is

**Directions (Q. Nos. 17 to 21) :** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

*A man is known by the book he reads as well as by the company he keeps ; for*

*there is a companionship of books as well as of men and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of man.*

*A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today that it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness ; amusing and interesting us in youth, comforting and consoling us in age.*

17. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the given passage ?
- (A) Books show the reader's character  
(B) Books as man's abiding friends  
(C) Books are useful in the youth  
(D) The importance of books in old age
18. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'adversity' occurring in the passage ?
- (A) Happiness  
(B) Prosperity  
(C) Progress  
(D) Misfortune

19. The statement, "a good book may be among best of friends," in the passage means that :
- (A) There cannot be a better friend than a good book
  - (B) Books may be good friends, but not better than good men
  - (C) A good book can be included among the best of friends of mankind
  - (D) Our best friends read the same good books
20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true ?
- (A) Good books as well as good men always provide the finest company.
  - (B) A good book never betrays us.
  - (C) We have sometimes to be patient with a book as it may bore us.
  - (D) A good book serves as a permanent friend.
21. According to the passage, A man may usually be known by the books he reads because :
- (A) His reading habits shows that he is a scholar
  - (B) The books he reads affect his thinking
  - (C) Books provide him a lot of knowledge
  - (D) His selection of books generally reveals his temperament and character
22. Glutton is related to Eat as Garrulous is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Walk
  - (B) Talk
  - (C) Laugh
  - (D) Travel
23. Dwell is related to Denizen as Inherit is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Acquire
  - (B) Successor
  - (C) Outcast
  - (D) Heir
24. Writer is related to Reader as Producer is related to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Seller
  - (B) Consumer
  - (C) Creator
  - (D) Contractor

25. Change the active voice into passive voice : I will clean the house every Saturday. The house \_\_\_\_\_ by me every Saturday.
- (A) cleaned  
 (B) will cleaned  
 (C) will be cleaned  
 (D) None of these
26. People \_\_\_\_\_ walk on grass.
- (A) couldn't  
 (B) needn't  
 (C) mustn't  
 (D) may not
27. Choose the correct word order :
- (A) Why she did leave so early ?  
 (B) Why did she leave so early ?  
 (C) Why did so early she leave ?  
 (D) Why so early did she leave ?
28. Select same meaning of the underlined word : Take care not to get hurt with the steam from the Kettle.
- (A) Burnt  
 (B) Bruised  
 (C) Scalded  
 (D) Cut
29. \_\_\_\_\_ his principles, he has to be very careful.
- (A) With regard of  
 (B) With regard on  
 (C) With regard to  
 (D) None of these
30. He was seen \_\_\_\_\_ to the school.
- (A) went  
 (B) going  
 (C) gone  
 (D) go
31. 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.
- (A) at, for, towards  
 (B) about, at, against  
 (C) in, to, for  
 (D) after, on, with
32. When I say that the benefits of demonetization are moot, what do I mean ?
- (A) That I do not understand what the benefits are.  
 (B) That I do not understand what demonetization is.  
 (C) That the benefits of demonetization are surely seen.  
 (D) That the benefits of demonetization are debatable.

33. Choose matching prepositions to complete the following phrases :

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

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) ✗

34. He had earned his well-paid job after a long struggle, but when he laughed at the most inopportune time, it cost him the job.

List the verbs in this sentence :

- (A) earned, struggle, laughed  
(B) had earned, laughed, cost ✓

- (C) struggle, laughed, cost  
(D) job, laughed, inopportune

35. Which of the statements about the following sentence is TRUE ?

The Raos had been living so frugally all year that they saved enough money for a Mercedes.

- (A) The present perfect continuous tense used here indicates a state that continues into the present.  
(B) The past perfect continuous tense used here indicates an ongoing state prior to a past action. ✓  
(C) The perfect tense used here is not clear enough to justify the state indicated in the present.  
(D) The past perfect tense used here does not indicate an ongoing state prior to a past action.

36. Choose from the options how the sentence can be improved :

They could not admire his bright performance because of they dislike him.

- (A) because of their disliking of him ✓  
(B) because of their dislike him  
(C) because they dislike him  
(D) No correction required

37. Choose from the options how the sentence can be improved :  
She was uneasy because she never be on a plane before.
- (A) had never been
  - (B) never been
  - (C) is never been
  - (D) No improvement
38. Choose from the options how the sentence can be improved :  
They only work when they have no money.
- (A) When they have no money, they only work
  - (B) they only work
  - (C) work only when
  - (D) No improvement
39. Choose from the options how the sentence can be improved :  
I. T. experts may have to stop hunting for better job opportunities as these are not so easily available now.
- (A) No correction required
  - (B) may be stopping the hunting
  - (C) should have to stop hunt
  - (D) might have to stop hunting
40. Choose from the options how the sentence can be improved :  
The NYC building at New York City is as high as every other building in the United States of America.
- (A) high than every other building
  - (B) as high as every other building
  - (C) higher than any other building
  - (D) No improvement
41. Choose the correct part of speech for the words in bracket :  
She (as well as) her sister is engaged.
- (A) Conjunction
  - (B) Preposition
  - (C) Adjective
  - (D) Adverb
42. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :  
This politician is notorious (for) corruption.
- (A) Conjunction
  - (B) Preposition
  - (C) Adjective
  - (D) Adverb
43. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :  
This golden ring is too (costly) to purchase.
- (A) Conjunction
  - (B) Preposition
  - (C) Adjective
  - (D) Adverb



44. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :  
A(drowning) man catches at a straw.  
(A) Complement  
(B) Infinitive  
(C) Gerund  
(D) Participle
45. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :  
A great talker is a great (liar).  
(A) Article  
(B) Verb  
(C) Pronoun  
(D) Noun
46. Choose the correct part of speech for the words in bracket :  
Eat (to live), but do not live to eat.  
(A) Complement  
(B) Infinitive  
(C) Gerund  
(D) Participle
47. Anita \_\_\_\_\_ for the charitable cause.  
(A) come to contributed  
(B) came to contributed  
(C) came to contribute  
(D) comes to contributed
48. Everyone at the party \_\_\_\_\_ amazed by his performance.  
(A) was  
(B) were  
(C) are  
(D) can
49. Alice is not at home at the moment. She \_\_\_\_\_ work.  
(A) was on  
(B) was at  
(C) is on  
(D) is at
50. French people love cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ the English don't seem very interested.  
(A) when  
(B) whenever  
(C) where  
(D) whereas
51. Choose the correct statement :  
(A) My aunt who lives in Mumbai is a doctor.  
(B) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.  
(C) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai is a doctor.  
(D) My aunt who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.

52. Wait a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ this box for you.  
 (A) carry  
 (B)  will carry  
 (C) carried  
 (D) was carrying
53. It's wet and rainy outside today. You \_\_\_\_\_ go out without an umbrella.  
 (A)  shouldn't  
 (B) won't  
 (C) don't have to  
 (D) should
54. Change into passive : The salt-water corroded the metal beams. The metal beams \_\_\_\_\_ by the salt-water.  
 (A) was corroded  
 (B) corroded  
 (C) has corroded  
 (D)  were corroded
55. The headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ to talk to you.  
 (A) want  
 (B)  wants  
 (C) has wanted  
 (D) None of these
56. A bomb scare \_\_\_\_\_ a delay of the flight.  
 (A) causing  
 (B) cause  
 (C) was caused  
 (D)  had caused
57. Change into passive : Everyone understands English. English \_\_\_\_\_ by everyone.  
 (A) is understood  
 (B) has been understood  
 (C)  was understood  
 (D) had understood
58. The diamond ring that her husband bought for her turned \_\_\_\_\_ to be fake one.  
 (A) in  
 (B) of  
 (C)  out  
 (D) None of these
59. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to call Susan yesterday but he has forgotten.  
 (A) is supposed  
 (B) supposed  
 (C) supposes  
 (D)  was supposed

60. Choose the correct statement :

(A) She is senior than me.

(B) She is senior to me.

(C) She is senior then me.

(D) None of these

61. Choose the correct statement :

(A) I will inform this them. <sup>^</sup>

(B) I will inform them of this.

(C) I will inform this to them.

(D) I will inform them with this. <sup>^</sup>

62. Which sentence is correct ?

(A) She lives in an apartment.

(B) She lives to an apartment.

(C) She lives on an apartment.

(D) She live in apartment.

63. Which sentence is correct ?

(A) We'll go shopping soon.

(B) We'll go a shopping soon.

(C) We'll go to shopping soon.

(D) We will shopping soon.

64. Which sentence is correct ?

(A) I'm tired of working.

(B) I am tired to working.

(C) I'm tiring of working.

(D) I'm tired and working.

65. Doesn't it (intrigue) you.

The word in the bracket means :

(A) Arouse interest

(B) Pleases <sup>^</sup>

(C) Offends

(D) Tiredness <sup>^</sup>

66. The branches of trees were (fondling) the sky.

The word in bracket means :

(A) Moving

(B) Leaning

(C) Touching

(D) Reaching

67. What is the synonym of "veracity" ?

(A) Inaccuracy

(B) Reality

(C) Redundancy

(D) Falsehood

68. Give the antonym of MILITARY :

(A) Civil

(B) Militant

(C) Civility

(D) Coup

69. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word EMBRACE :

- (A) Disobey
- (B) Contradict
- (C) Reject
- (D) Obscure

70. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word SUBVERSION :

- (A) Destabilisation
- (B) Clarity
- (C) Compliance
- (D) Sanity

71. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word SINISTER :

- (A) Good
- (B) Evil
- (C) Long
- (D) Short

72. She wasn't feeling well, so she was \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the evening party. What word should be used to fill in the blank ?

- (A) reliant
- (B) reluctant

- (C) relinquished
- (D) resistance

73. He fired his assistant for accessing his files without his \_\_\_\_\_. What word is appropriate for the blank ?

- (A) Consensus
- (B) Contempt
- (C) Consent
- (D) Concede

**Directions (Q. Nos. 74 – 76) :** In each of the following questions four words are given of which two are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning, from the below given combinations.

74. (I) Withstand  
(II) Climate  
(III) Hot  
(IV) Surrender

- (A) (II) – (III)
- (B) (I) – (IV)
- (C) (III) – (IV)
- (D) (I) – (II)

75. (I) Gregarious  
(II) Quixotic  
(III) Sociable  
(IV) Discernible

- (A) (I)-(III)  
(B) (III)-(IV)  
(C) (II)-(IV)  
(D) (I)-(II)

76. (I) Jeopardise  
(II) Repudiate  
(III) Confuse  
(IV) Disown

- (A) (I)-(III)  
(B) (III)-(IV)  
(C) (II)-(IV)  
(D) (I)-(II)

77. Nafeesa is afraid \_\_\_\_\_ spiders.

- (A) from  
(B) in  
(C) about  
 (D) of

78. I am worried \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

- (A) in  
 (B) about

- (C) on  
(D) of

79. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism \_\_\_\_\_ heart.

- (A) to  
(B) about  
(C) in  
(D) of

80. I am envious \_\_\_\_\_ them.

- (A) of  
(B) about  
(C) in  
(D) on

81. He confided \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- (A) about  
(B) in  
(C) on  
 (D) of

82. They decided \_\_\_\_\_ the grey sofa.

- (A) about  
(B) on  
(C) in  
(D) of

83. She suffers \_\_\_\_\_ a heart disease.  
 (A) about  
 (B) in  
 ✓ (C) from  
 (D) on
84. The teacher set some homework \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the lesson.  
 (A) about  
 (B) in  
 (C) of  
 ✓ (D) at
85. I am good \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
 (A) about  
 (B) in  
 ✓ (C) at  
 (D) of
86. We arrived \_\_\_\_\_ the station an hour late.  
 (A) about  
 (B) in  
 ✓ (C) at  
 (D) of
87. They usually spend their holidays in \_\_\_\_\_ mountains.  
 (A) the
88. Los Angeles has \_\_\_\_\_ ideal climate.  
 (A) the  
 (B) no article  
 (C) a  
 ✓ (D) an
89. This is \_\_\_\_\_ worst Mexican restaurant in the country.  
 ✓ (A) the  
 (B) no article  
 (C) a  
 (D) an
90. I can't live on \_\_\_\_\_ 500 dollars a month.  
 ✓ (A) the  
 ✓ (B) no article  
 (C) a  
 (D) an
91. Someone call \_\_\_\_\_ policeman!  
 (A) the  
 (B) no article  
 ✓ (C) a  
 (D) an

92. Someone call \_\_\_\_\_ police !

- (A) the
- (B) no article
- (C) a
- (D) an

93. He is \_\_\_\_\_ real American hero.

- (A) the
- (B) no article
- (C) a
- (D) an

94. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ dogs, but I like my brother's dog.

- (A) the
- (B) no article
- (C) a
- (D) an

95. I haven't seen him in \_\_\_\_\_ five years.

- (A) the
- (B) no article
- (C) a
- (D) an

96. Kobe Bryant is \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player.

- (A) the

(B) no article

- (C) a
- (D) an

97. The fire \_\_\_\_\_ the huts before the fire brigade came.

- (A) had burnt
- (B) will burn
- (C) has burnt
- (D) burns

98. I have \_\_\_\_\_ my work.

- (A) do
- (B) does
- (C) will do
- (D) done

99. Don't make a noise, she \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) sleep
- (B) will sleep
- (C) is sleeping
- (D) None of these

100. Will you go \_\_\_\_\_ a movie ?

- (A) to see
- (B) seen
- (C) to seeing
- (D) None of these

(B) ODIA LANGUAGE

101. ଦ୍ଵିକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟାରେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ କେଉଁ କର୍ମ

ଗୌଣ ?

(A) ପ୍ରାଣୀବାଚକ

(B) ଅପ୍ରାଣୀବାଚକ

(C) ସ୍ଥାନବାଚକ

(D) କାଳବାଚକ

102. ସର୍ବନାମରେ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ

ହୋଇଥିବା ପଦକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ଆକୃତି

(B) ମିଶ୍ର ଆକୃତି

(C) ଯୌଗିକ ଆକୃତି

(D) ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟକ ଆକୃତି

103. କେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦଟି ପ୍ରଥମପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ ଓ

ତୃତୀୟପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଯୁଜ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଖେଳୁଛି

(B) ଖେଳିବ

(C) ଖେଳିଲା

(D) ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି

104. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁଟି ବୈଦେଶିକ

ଅବ୍ୟୟଯୁକ୍ତ ପଦ ?

(A) ପୀରୋକ

(B) ସଠିକ୍

(C) ସଜୋର

(D) ବେକଜ

105. 'ମାଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ-ଶକ୍ତି ସମସ୍ତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟକୁ ପୃଥିବୀକୁ

ଆକର୍ଷିତ କରେ' — ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ ପଦ

କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ ?

(A) ମାଧ୍ୟାହ୍ନ-ଶକ୍ତି

(B) ସମସ୍ତ

(C) ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟକୁ

(D) ପୃଥିବୀକୁ

106. ବାକ୍ୟରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସହିତ ଯେଉଁ ପଦର ଅନୁସ

ନ ଥାଏ, ତାହା \_\_\_\_\_ ।

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ

(B) କର୍ମକାରକ

(C) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧପଦ

(D) ଅଧିକରଣ ବାରକ

107. 'ସୈନ୍ୟମାନେ ଅସ୍ତଧରି ଯୁଦ୍ଧକୁ ଗଲେ' — ଏହି

ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଧରି' ପଦ କେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାକୁ ବୁଝାଉଛି ?

(A) ସମାପିବା

(B) ଅସମାପିବା

(C) ଦ୍ଵିକର୍ମକ

(D) କେଉଁଟିକୁ ନୁହଁ



78. 'ପିଲାମାନେ ପଢୁଥିବେ' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ

ପଢୁଥିବେ କେଉଁ କାଳସୂଚକ ?

- (A) ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ  
(B) ଆନୁମାନିକ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ  
(C) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ  
(D) ନିତ୍ୟପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

109. ଯାହା ସମ୍ଭବରେ କୌଣସି କଥା କୁହାଯାଇଥାଏ,

ତାହା \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ବିଧେୟ  
(B) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ  
(C) କ୍ରିୟା  
(D) କ୍ରିୟାର ବିବର୍ଣ୍ଣକ

110. ସମ୍ଭବ ପଦ ସହିତ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗ ହୁଏ ?

- (A) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ  
(B) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ  
(C) ସପ୍ତମୀ  
(D) ପ୍ରଥମୀ

111. 'ଖେଳିବେ' କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ବିକରଣ ଚିହ୍ନିତ କର :

- (A) ଖେଳ  
(B) ଖେଳୁ

(C) ଖବ୍

(D) ଖ

112. କେଉଁଟି ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ?

- (A) ଲାଳ  
(B) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
(C) ଯୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ  
(D) ମୃତ୍ତ

113. \_\_\_\_\_ ରୁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ।

- (A) କାଳ  
(B) ଧାତୁ  
(C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

(D) ବିଭକ୍ତି

114. ସଂଯୋଧନ ପଦର ପୂର୍ବରେ ଅଥବା ପରେ ଅବ୍ୟୟ

ପଦ ଲାଗେ ।

- (A) ହୁଲ୍  
(B) କେବେ ଲାଗେ ନାହିଁ  
(C) ଠିକ୍  
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

115. କୌଣସି କାରକକୁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ନ ମିଳିଲେ ତାହା

\_\_\_\_\_ ବଳରେ ଅନ୍ୟ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସହିତ

ସଂପୃକ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତା

(B) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

(C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ

(D) ବିଭକ୍ତି

116. କେଉଁଟି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ତୁ ମୋ ଯଦି ପୁରୀ ଯିବ, ମୋ ପାଇଁ  
ମହାପ୍ରସାଦ ଆଣିବ ।

(B) ଯେଉଁ ଲୋକ ନ୍ୟାୟ ପରାୟଣ, ତାକୁ  
ନ୍ୟାୟ ରକ୍ଷା କରେ ।

(C) ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ବାବୁ ଗୋଟିଏ କଥା ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି  
ଏବଂ ଦୁଃଖିତ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ।

(D) ଆପଣ ମୋ କଥା ନ ଶୁଣନ୍ତୁ, ତଥାପି ମୁଁ  
କହିବି ।

117. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ବା ବିଶେଷଣ ଶବ୍ଦରୁ

ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_

କ୍ରିୟାପଦ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ମିଶ୍ର

(B) ଅମିଶ୍ର

(C) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ

(D) ନାମଧାରୀ

118. 'ପବନ ଧୀରେ ବହୁଛି' — 'ବହୁଛି' କେଉଁ ଧରଣର

କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ?

(A) ସକର୍ମକ

(B) ଅକର୍ମକ

(C) ଦ୍ଵିକର୍ମକ

(D) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ

119. 'ରକ୍ଷିମାନେ ବଣର ଫଳମୂଳ ଆହାର କରୁଥିଲେ'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟର ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟା ଚିହ୍ନିତ କର :

(A) ବଣର

(B) ଫଳମୂଳ

(C) ଆହାର

(D) କରୁଥିଲେ

120. ପରସ୍ପର ଅନୁରୋଧ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ

ଶବ୍ଦକୁ ଏକପଦରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବାର ନାମ

\_\_\_\_\_ ।

(A) ସମ୍ମି

(B) ସମାସ ବାକ୍ୟ

(C) ପଦାନୁୟ

(D) ସମାସ

121. 'ଅତୀ' \_\_\_\_\_ କାଳସୂଚକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ।

- (A) ନିତ୍ୟପ୍ରକୃତ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (B) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (C) ପ୍ରାର୍ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ
- (D) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(B) ପାଞ୍ଚ

- (C) ତିନି
- (D) ଚାରି

122. ଧାତୁସହ ଅନ୍ୟନ \_\_\_\_\_ ବିଭକ୍ତିକୁ ଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।

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

- (A) ଦୁ
- (B) ତୁ
- (C) ଉ
- (D) ଋ

123. ଯେଉଁ ରୂପିନ ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ରୂପିନର ବିନା ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇପାରେ, ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- (A) ମୁକ୍ତ ରୂପିନ
- (B) ବନ୍ଧ ରୂପିନ
- (C) ରୂଢ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ
- (D) ଯୋଗ ରୂଢ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ

125. ଧାତୁସହ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ହୁଏ ?

- (A) ଦୁ
- (B) ତୁ
- (C) ଉ
- (D) ଋ

126. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦର ଏକବଚନ ଶବ୍ଦକୁ ବହୁବଚନ କରିବାବେଳେ ପୂର୍ବସର୍ଗ ଓ ପରସର୍ଗ ଉଭୟ ଲାଗେ ନାହିଁ ।

- (A) ଠିକ୍
- (B) ଭୁଲ୍
- (C) ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଲାଗେ
- (D) କେଉଁଠି ନୁହଁ

124. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗଠନରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ରୂପିନଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କେତୋଟି ଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ଦୁଇ

127. ଅମୂର୍ତ୍ତବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ଦେଖିହୁଏ
- (B) ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରିହୁଏ
- (C) ଅନୁଭବ କରିହୁଏ
- (D) ଦେଖିହୁଏ ଏବଂ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରିହୁଏ

128. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ ପରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦକୁ

\_\_\_\_\_ ବିଶେଷଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର

(B) ବିଧେୟ

(C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ

(D) ଅବସ୍ଥାବାଚକ

129. 'ଦୈତ୍ୟ' ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ

ହୋଇଛି ?

(A) ଅ

(B) ଇ

(C) ଯ

(D) ଏଈ

130. 'କପିଳଦେବଙ୍କ ଛଡ଼ା ଆଉ କିଏ ଏଇନି ଛକା ମାରି

ପାରିବ' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ଧରଣର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ବିବୃତିସୂଚକ

(B) ବିବୃତିମୂଳକ ନାହିଁସୂଚକ

(C) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ

(D) ବିପ୍ଳୟସୂଚକ

131. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ 'ଅକୁର'ରୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ଧାତୁ

'ଅକୁରିବା' ଗଠିତ ।

(A) ପ୍ରଯୋଜନ

(B) ଶିକ୍ଷ

(C) ସନନ୍

(D) ନାମ

132. କେଉଁଟି ହେତୁବୋଧକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ?

(A) ପରତୁ

(B) ମାତ୍ର

(C) ସ୍ୱତରା

(D) ଅଦ୍ୟାପି

133. ଶୁକରୁପ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ପ୍ରବଚନ

(B) ପ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତନ

(C) ପ୍ରବହନ

(D) ପ୍ରବ୍ରଜନ

134. ଶିକ୍ଷ ଧାତୁ 'ଧାରି'ର ମୂଳଧାତୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ଧ୍ର

(B) ଧା

(C) ଧ୍ରା

(D) ଧୁ

135. ନାମଧାତୁ 'ଆଗେଇବା'ର ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦ

\_\_\_\_\_ ।

(A) ଆଗ

(B) ଆଗ

(C) ଅଗ

(D) ଆଗେଇ

136. କେଉଁଟି କଟିକ ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଯେ ସର୍ବଦା ସତ୍ୟ କହେ, ସେ ନିର୍ଭୟ ।

(B) ସେ ତୁମକୁ ଗାଳିଦେଇଥିଲା । ସେ ଆସିଛି ।

(C) ସେ ଧନୀ, ମାତ୍ର ସୁଖୀ ନୁହଁନ୍ତି ।

(D) ସେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିବ କିମ୍ବା କଟକ ଯାଇଥିବ ।

137. 'କାର୍ତ୍ତିକେୟ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଗଠନ ରୂପ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ + ଏୟ

(B) କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ + ଯ

(C) କାର୍ତ୍ତି + କେୟ

(D) କୃତ୍ତିକା + ଏୟ

138. କେତେକ ସର୍ଜନୀକ କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ଦ୍ଵିକର୍ମକ

ହୁଏ ।

(A) ହୁଏ

(B) ଠିକ୍

(C) ଆଦୌ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

(D) ସମସ୍ତ ସର୍ଜନୀକ କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ଦ୍ଵିକର୍ମକ ହୁଏ ।

139. 'ଶିକ୍ଷକ ହାତକୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିଲେ'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କର୍ମ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

(B) ହାତକୁ

(C) ଶିକ୍ଷକ

(D) ପଚାରିଲେ

140. 'ଉତ୍ତର'ର ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ବାଛ :

(A) ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ

(B) ଶୀଘ୍ର

(C) କରୁଦି

(D) ସଫଳ

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସଂଖ୍ୟା 141-150) : ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ (ଉତ୍ତର)

ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

141. (A) ଅନିର୍ବାଣ୍ୟ

(B) ଅନାବାଣ୍ୟ

(C) ଅନିବାଣ୍ୟ

(D) ଅନିବାଣ୍ୟ

142. (A) ନିଷ୍ଠୁଳ  
(B) ନିଷ୍ଠୁଳ  
(C) ନିଷ୍ଠୁଳ  
(D) ନାଷ୍ଟୁଳ
143. (A) ଆଶିବାଦ  
(B) ଆଶ୍ରିବାଦ  
(C) ଆଶ୍ରାବାଦ  
(D) ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ
144. (A) ଓଡ଼ଃପୋତ  
(B) ଓଡ଼ଃପ୍ରୋତ  
(C) ଓଡ଼ପୋତ  
(D) ଓଡ଼ପ୍ରୋତ
145. (A) ପିୟୁଷ  
(B) ପୀୟୁଷ  
(C) ପିୟୁଷ  
(D) ପୀୟୁଷ
146. (A) ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ତବ  
(B) ପୂଜାସ୍ତବ  
(C) ପୂଜାସ୍ତବ  
(D) ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ତବ
147. (A) ସାର୍ବଜନିନ  
(B) ସର୍ବଜନୀନ  
(C) ସର୍ବଜନିନ  
(D) ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ
148. (A) ପାତୁର୍ଭାବ  
(B) ପ୍ରାତୁର୍ଭାବ  
(C) ପାତୁର୍ଭାବ  
(D) ପ୍ରାତୁର୍ଭାବ
149. (A) ଅର୍ତ୍ତଯାମୀ  
(B) ଅର୍ତ୍ତଯ୍ୟାମୀ  
(C) ଅର୍ତ୍ତଯାମି  
(D) ଅର୍ତ୍ତଯାମୀ
150. (A) ଦୂରବସ୍ତା  
(B) ଦୂରାବସ୍ତା  
(C) ଦୂରବସ୍ତା  
(D) ଦୂରାବସ୍ତା
- ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସଂଖ୍ୟା 151-160) : ଠିକ୍ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାଛି :
151. 'ଜଳଦ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :  
(A) ଜଳଧି  
(B) ଅର୍ଣ୍ଣବ  
(C) ଜାମୁତ  
(D) ପୟୋନିଧି

152. 'ରାସର'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ବିକର୍ତ୍ତନ
- (B) ଅନଳ
- (C) ମୃଗାଳ
- (D) ବଳାହକ

153. 'ରାଜାବ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ପ୍ରାଭଞ୍ଜନ
- (B) ଆଦିତେୟ
- (C) ସରସ
- (D) ବିଶ୍ୱକେତୁ

154. 'ଦାନବ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ବ୍ରହ୍ମସୁ
- (B) ବହୁଜ
- (C) ଗଜାସ୍ୟ
- (D) ଅମୃତାକ୍ଷ

155. 'ଗାଢ଼ୀ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ଜାହୁବା
- (B) ରୋହିଣୀ
- (C) ଅଦ୍ୱି
- (D) ଧୁନୀ

156. 'ବିହଙ୍ଗ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ଦ୍ୱିଜ
- (B) ବାରି
- (C) ସରସାରୁହ
- (D) ବନଜ

157. 'ପର୍ବତ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) କାସାର
- (B) ମହାଧର
- (C) ଓଷଧୀଶ
- (D) କୁଳିଶ

158. 'ନିକେତନ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ସତ୍
- (B) ଭୂଧର
- (C) ପାରାବାର
- (D) ବିକର୍ତ୍ତନ

159. 'ଗଜ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ଗଜବହୁ
- (B) ତୁରଗ
- (C) ଦ୍ୱିପ
- (D) ଦ୍ୱିଜ

160. 'ପୃଥ୍ବୀ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ଶିଖା
- (B) ଅଦ୍ରୀ
- (C) ଶ୍ରୀ
- (D) ବିଶ୍ୱମୟା

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସଂଖ୍ୟା 161-170) : ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ

ଚୟନ କର :

161. 'ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଦୁଃଖୀ
- (B) ଅଧୀର
- (C) କ୍ରୋଧାନ୍ୱିତ
- (D) ବିଷଣ୍ଣ

162. 'କ୍ଷୀଣ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ବୃହତ୍
- (B) ଅଧିକ
- (C) ପୃଥୁଳ
- (D) ସରଳ

163. 'ସଂକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ସଂକୁଚିତ
- (B) ପ୍ରସଂଘ
- (C) ଅନୁଦାର
- (D) ସମାକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ

164. 'ନିରପେକ୍ଷ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ବିପକ୍ଷ
- (B) ପକ୍ଷପାତୀ
- (C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
- (D) ସହପକ୍ଷ

165. 'ମୟୂଷ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ଚିକଣ
- (B) ବହୁର
- (C) ଚୌରସ
- (D) କୋମଳ

166. 'ନିକୂଳ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

- (A) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାକୂଳ
- (B) କ୍ଷୀଣ
- (C) ପ୍ରକୂଳ
- (D) ବିକୂଳ

167. 'ସ୍ଥାବର'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

- (A) ଚତ୍
- (B) ଅଚଳ
- (C) ଚଳମ
- (D) ଛିତିଶୀଳ



168. 'ନିଅଣ୍ଡ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଅଭାବ

(B) ଅନ୍ତତ

(C) ବହଳ

(D) ବଳକା

169. 'ପ୍ରସ୍ଥାନ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଉତ୍ସୁକ

(B) ଗମନ

(C) ପ୍ରେରଣ

(D) ପ୍ରବେଶ

170. 'ସମଷ୍ଟି'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ବ୍ୟଷ୍ଟି

(B) ସାକଳ୍ୟ

(C) ସଂହତି

(D) ସଂକ୍ଷେପଣ

171. କର୍ତ୍ତାପଦ ର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ

ର \_\_\_\_\_ ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୁଏ ।

(A) କେବଳ ପୁରୁଷ

(B) କେବଳ ବଚନ

(C) ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

(D) ବିଭକ୍ତି

172. 'ପ୍ରତ୍ୟହ ଈଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କର ଉପାସନା କରିବା ବିଧେୟ'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ 'ଈଶ୍ଵରଙ୍କର' ପଦରେ କେଉଁ କାରକ ସମ୍ପନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ?

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତୃ

(B) କର୍ମ

(C) କରଣ

(D) ଅପାଦାନ

173. ଯେଉଁ କର୍ତ୍ତା ନିଜେ କ୍ରିୟା ସଂପାଦନ ନ କରି

ଅନ୍ୟଦ୍ଵାରା କରାଏ, ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ପ୍ରଯୁଜ୍ୟ କର୍ତ୍ତା

(B) ମୁଖ୍ୟ କର୍ତ୍ତା

(C) ପ୍ରଯୋଜକ କର୍ତ୍ତା

(D) ମୂଳକର୍ତ୍ତା

174. 'ପବନ ଅତି ଧୀରେ ବହୁଅଛି' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ

କେଉଁଟି କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣର ବିଶେଷଣ ?

(A) ପବନ

(B) ଅତି

(C) ଧୀରେ

(D) ବହୁଅଛି

175. 'ଡିନି ମାସର ଦରମା' — ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ

'ମାସର' ପଦର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଦର୍ଶାଏ :

(A) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

(B) ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି

(C) ବିଶେଷଣ

(D) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରଣ

176. 'ସେମାନେ ଖେଳିଥିବେ' — ଏହା କେଉଁ

କାଳପୁରକ ?

(A) ସଂପନ୍ନ ଅତୀତ

(B) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(C) ସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(D) ସାଧାରଣ ଅତୀତ

177. ବାକ୍ୟରେ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସବୁବେଳେ ବାକ୍ୟର

ଶେଷରେ ରହେ ।

(A) ଠିକ୍

(B) ଭୁଲ୍

(C) ଆଦୌ ରହେ ନାହିଁ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ବି ନୁହଁ

178. ଏକାଧିକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ କ୍ରିୟାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_

କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

(B) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

(C) ମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

(D) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

179. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ କର୍ମର ଲିଙ୍ଗମତେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦର

ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

(A) ହୁଏ

(B) ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

(C) ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ହୋଇଥାଏ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

180. ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ବହୁବଚନ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

(A) କରାଯାଏ

(B) କରାଯାଇପାରେ

(C) କରାଯାଏ ନାହିଁ

(D) ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କରାଯାଏ

181. ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ସର୍ବନାମ ପରସ୍ପରକୁ

ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତି ।

(A) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ

(B) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାତ୍ମକ

(C) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ

(D) ସମୁଚ୍ଚୟା

182. 'ଖେଳୁଅଛି' କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ

କର :

- (A) ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ  
(B) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ  
(C) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ  
(D) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ

183. 'ଦେଖ' ଧାତୁ ମୂଳ ସଂସ୍କୃତ \_\_\_\_\_

ଧାତୁରୁ ଆସିଛି ।

- (A) ଦା  
(B) ଧୂ  
(C) ଖାଦ୍  
(D) ଦ୍ରଷ୍

184. 'ଗୁଣ ନ ଥିଲେ ଧନରେ କି ଫଳ' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ 'ଧନ' ଶବ୍ଦର ତୃତୀୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି ହୋଇଛି ?

- (A) ହେତୁ  
(B) ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ  
(C) ପ୍ରକୃତି  
(D) ବିନିମୟ

185. କେଉଁଟି ଦେଶଜ ଧାତୁ ?

- (A) ଉଡ଼ି

- (B) ବନ୍ଧି  
(C) ଭିଦ୍  
(D) ଭୁଲ୍

186. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟରୁ କାଳ, ପୁରୁଷ, ବଚନ ପ୍ରଭୃତିର ଧାରଣା ମିଳେ ନାହିଁ, ତାହା \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କ୍ରିୟା  
(B) ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା  
(C) ସିଦ୍ଧ କ୍ରିୟା  
(D) ସାଧ୍ୟ କ୍ରିୟା

187. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବିଭକ୍ତିଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ଆକୃତିରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ  
(B) ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ ନାହିଁ  
(C) କେତେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ  
(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

188. 'ହଳିଆକୁ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଗଠନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ସରଳ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି  
(B) ସରଳ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି  
(C) ରୂପାନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି  
(D) ସରଳ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ କେଉଁଟି ବି ଯୋଗ ହୋଇନାହିଁ

189. ଧାତୁରେ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ସର୍ବଦା ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ
- (B) ଆଦୌ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ
- (C) ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରେ
- (D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

190. କ୍ରିୟା ବହୁବଚନର ହୋଇଥିଲେ କର୍ତ୍ତାରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

- (A) ପୂର୍ବସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ
- (B) ପରସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ
- (C) ଉଭୟ ସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ
- (D) କୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବା ଦରକାର ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

191. 'କାଳିଦାସଙ୍କୁ ଭାରତର ସେକ୍ସପିଅର୍ କହନ୍ତି' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ସେକ୍ସପିଅର୍' କେଉଁ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ରୂପେ ଗୃହୀତ ?

- (A) ଛାତିବାଚକ
- (B) ବସ୍ତୁବାଚକ
- (C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ
- (D) କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ

192. 'ତପସ୍ୱୀ' ଶବ୍ଦ କିପରି ବିଶେଷ୍ୟରୁ ବିଶେଷଣରେ

ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଛି, ଦର୍ଶାଅ ?

- (A) ସ୍ୱତଃପ୍ରକୃତ ଭାବେ
- (B) ତଦ୍ୱିତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ
- (C) କୃଦନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ
- (D) ଏକ ଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ

193. 'ସିନା' ଏକ \_\_\_\_\_ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ।

- (A) ବିକଳାର୍ଥକ
- (B) ନିଷେଧାର୍ଥକ
- (C) ସମାବନାସୂଚକ
- (D) ସମ୍ମତିସୂଚକ

194. କେଉଁଟି କ୍ରିୟାକ ବିଶେଷଣ ?

- (A) ପରମ ଦୟାଳୁ
- (B) ହରିଜା ଧନ
- (C) ତାମ୍ବୁଳତର ଅସ୍ତ୍ର
- (D) ପ୍ରଭୃତ ଶକ୍ତି

195. 'ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ସବୁ ଜାଣେ'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ସବୁ' କେଉଁ ସର୍ବନାମ ?

- (A) ଆତ୍ମବାଚକ
- (B) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ
- (C) ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଆରୋପକ
- (D) ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ

196. 'କୃ' ଧାତୁରୁ \_\_\_\_\_ 'କାକୃଲ୍ୟ' ଗଠିତ ।

- (A) କର୍ମବାଚ୍ୟ ଧାତୁ
- (B) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ କର୍ମବାଚ୍ୟ ଧାତୁ
- (C) ନାମଧାତୁ
- (D) ଅତିଶୟାର୍ଥକ ଧାତୁ

197. କେଉଁଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧପଦ, ଦର୍ଶାଅ ?

- (A) ନୀ + ତ୍ର = ନେତ୍ର
- (B) ନ + ଏ + ତ୍ର = ନେତ୍ର
- (C) ନେ + ତ୍ର + ଅ = ନେତ୍ର
- (D) ନେ + ତ + ର = ନେତ୍ର

198. ସଂସ୍କୃତ 'ତ୍ୱ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ \_\_\_\_\_

ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ତ୍ର
- (B) ତ୍ୱି
- (C) ତୀ
- (D) ତା

199. କୃତ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟରେ ଛଳ ବିଶେଷରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାନଙ୍କର

ପ୍ରଧାନତଃ \_\_\_\_\_ ପ୍ରକାରର ସାମାନ୍ୟ

ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୁଏ ।

- (A) ହ୍ରାସ
- (B) ତିନି
- (C) ଚାରି
- (D) ପାଞ୍ଚ

200. 'ଗଲି ଅଇଲି, ଯାହା ଦେଖିଲି ତାହା କହିଲି'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଯାହା' ପଦର ସର୍ବନାମ ଚିହ୍ନିତ

କର :

- (A) ଆତ୍ମବାଚକ
- (B) ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ
- (C) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ
- (D) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ

