

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Question Booklet Series Code : A

Question Book Serial No :

607353

Time Allowed : 02.00 hours

RI-2021

Maximum Marks : 200

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ସମୟ : 02.00 ଘଣ୍ଟା

PAPER-II

ସର୍ବାଧୁକ ମାର୍କ: 200

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

Before answering any question, check the Booklet and ensure that it contains 16 pages and no page is missing, mutilated or repeated. In case of any such defect, get it replaced immediately. This Booklet contains 100 objective type questions with multiple choice answers in three Parts. Each question carries two marks.

There shall be negative marking @0.5 mark per question for wrong/multiple answers.

Part-A contains 50 questions on General English.

Part-B contains 25 questions on Computer Test.

Part-C contains 25 questions on Language Test (Odia).

All questions are compulsory.

ସ୍ଵର୍ଗତିକର ଉତ୍ତର କରିବାପୂର୍ବରୁ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ ଯଦୁସହକାରେ ପଡ଼ନ୍ତୁ।

କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତରଦେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପୁଷ୍ଟିକାଟିକୁ ତନମ୍ବୁ ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ କି ଥିଲେ ୧୭ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଅଛି ଓ କୌଣସି ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନଷ୍ଟ, ପୁନରାବୃତ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା ଛାତି ହୋଇନାହିଁ।

ଏହି ପୁଷ୍ଟିକାରେ ତିନିଗୋଟି ଭାଗରେ 100ଟି ବିବିଧ ଉତ୍ତର ମୁକ୍ତ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ରହିଛି । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ସଠିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଦୁଇ ମାର୍କ ରହିଛି ।

ଦୁଇ ଉତ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଏକାଧିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପିଛା 0.5 ମାର୍କ ଲେଖାଏଁ ବିମୋହ କରାଯିବ ।

ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ(Part-A) ରେ ଜୀବାଜୀରେ 50 ଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ରହିଛି ।

ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଗ(Part-B) ରେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ବିଷୟରେ 25 ଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ରହିଛି ।

ତୃତୀୟ ଭାଗ(Part-C) ରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ 25 ଗୋଟି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ରହିଛି ।

ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ ।

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- The Invigilator shall supply you the blank Two Part carbonless OMR Answer Sheet separately. Enter your Roll Number, Question Booklet Serial Number and Question Booklet Series Code and darken the corresponding circle/oval provided on the Answer Sheet at the appropriate space carefully by using only black/blue ball point pen. You must write the name, date and centre of examination and put your full signature in the appropriate space provided therein before answering any question.
- A machine will read the coded information furnished by you in the OMR Answer Sheet. If the information so furnished by you are incomplete or different from what you have given in the application form, you shall be awarded Zero mark.
- Answer must be given by completely blackening one of the four circles/ovals representing the most appropriate answer given on the Answer Sheet corresponding to the relevant question by using only Black/Blue ball point pen. Answers not shown by properly darkening in black/blue ball point pen, no marks shall be awarded.
- No Rough work should be done on the OMR Answer Sheet. Space for rough work has been provided in the Question Booklet itself.
- Correcting fluid, eraser, blade, books, textual material, scripts, notes/loose paper, calculator, documen, slide rules, log tables, electronic watches, smart watch, cell phone, pager, other electrical/electronic devices etc. are not allowed inside the examination hall. In case the candidate is found to be in possession of any of the above, he/she shall be expelled from the examination without any enquiry as to whether the same was/were used by the candidate or not.
- These instructions must be complied with fully, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated and Zero marks will be awarded.
- After the examination is over, candidates must ensure to fold the OMR Answer Sheet at the perforation and separate the Original Copy and Candidate's Copy of the Two Part OMR Answer Sheet in the presence of the Invigilator and handover the Original Copy to the Invigilator. The Candidate's Copy of the OMR Answer sheet may be taken by the candidate. Failure to hand over the original copy of the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall/room shall make the candidate liable for penal action.
- Failure to comply with any of the above instructions shall be considered as adopting unfair means and action as deemed proper shall be taken.

## ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ

- ନିରୀକ୍ଷକ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପୃଥକଭାବେ ଓେମଥାର ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତି (Two Part carbonless OMR Answer Sheet) ଦେବେ । ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତି ଯଥା ସାନରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବୋଲିନମ୍ବର, ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପୁଣ୍ଡିକା କ୍ରମିକନମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପୁଣ୍ଡିକା ସିରିଜ କୋଡ୍ ଉଲୋଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ତା ପାଇଁ ଉଚିତ ଦୃଢ଼ / ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବିତିକୁ ଦେବଳ କଲା / ନାଳ କାଲିର ବଲପାଞ୍ଚ କଲମ ଦ୍ଵାରା କାଲି କରନ୍ତୁ । ସେଠାରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଛାନରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ନାମ, ତାରିଖ ଓ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ରହିବ ।
- ଓେମଥାର ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତରେ ଆପଣ ଉଲୋଖ କରିଥିବା ସାଙ୍ଗେତିକ ଥଥ୍ୟକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ପଢ଼ିବ । ତେଣୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଏହି ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଥଥ୍ୟ ଯଦି ଉତ୍ତରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର ପରିମରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଥଥ୍ୟଠାରୁ ପୃଥକ ଥିଲୁ ହୁଏ, ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଶୁଣ୍ୟ ମାର୍କ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ ।
- ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତରେ ଥାବୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଉଚିତ ଦୃଢ଼ / ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭାବିତିକୁ ଦେବଳ କଲା / ନାଳ କାଲିର ବଲପାଞ୍ଚ କଲମ ଦ୍ଵାରା ସଠିକ୍ ରହିବ କାଲି କରାଯାଇନଥିବା ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ମାର୍କ ଦିଆଯିବ ନାହିଁ ।
- ଓେମଥାର ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତରେ ରଧ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପୁଣ୍ଡିକାରେ ରଧ କାମପାଇଁ ଖାଲିକାଗାଁ ଦିଆଯାଇଅଛି ।
- କୌଣସି ଧାଉଳାଇବା ରଙ୍ଗ, ରବର, ବେଡ଼, ବହି, ଛାପା / ହାତଲେଖାକାଗଜ, କାଲକୁଳେଟର, ଡକ୍ଟୁପେନ, ସ୍ଲାଇଡ୍ ରୁଲ, ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଟେବୁଲ, ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋନିକ ଘଣ୍ଟା, ସ୍ଲାର୍ ଘଣ୍ଟା, ମୋବାଇଲ ଫୋନ୍, ପେନର, ଅନ୍ୟ ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ / ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋନିକ ଉପକରଣାଦିକୁ ଆପଣ ପରାୟା ହଳ / କୋଠର ଉତ୍ତର ରେଖା ପାଇଁ ନାହିଁ । ଯଦି ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କୌଣସି ଉପକରଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖରୁ ଉତ୍ତର କରାଯାଏ, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାନ୍ତୁ ବା ନ କରିଥାନ୍ତୁ, ବିନା ଉତ୍ତରରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଦୂରତ୍ତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରୁ ବାସନ କରାଯିବ ।
- ଏହି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଭାବେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପାଳନକରନ୍ତୁ, ଅନ୍ୟଥା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତର ମୂଳ୍ୟାବଳୀ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଶୁଣ୍ୟ ମାର୍କ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ ।
- ପରୀକ୍ଷା ସବୁକା ପରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ହଳ ଛାତିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ Two Part carbonless OMR Answer Sheet ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତରେ Original Copy ଓ Candidate's Copy ନିରୀକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉଚିତ ରହିବ । ଅନ୍ୟଥା ପରୀକ୍ଷାରୀ ଆଜାନ୍ମୁଯାୟୀ ଦେବଳ ହେବେ । ଓେମଥାର ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଉଚିତ କ୍ରମିକଙ୍କୁ କରିବାକୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରୀ ନେଇଯିବେ ।
- ଉତ୍ତରପଦ୍ଧତରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀରୁ କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶର ଅନୁପାଳନରେ ଖୁଲାପକଳେ ଏହାକୁ ଅସତ ଉପାୟ ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ବିବେଦନା କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରୀଙ୍କ ବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ଯଥୋତ୍ତମ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।

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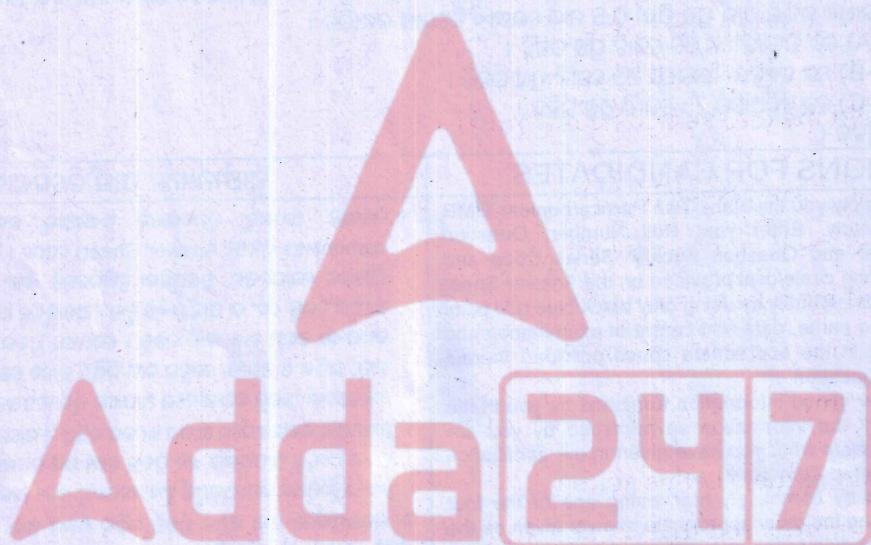


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2

Space for Rough Work

**PAPER-II****Part-A****GENERAL ENGLISH : 100 Marks**

**Instructions :** Each question under this section carries two marks. Please read the instructions carefully and answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate answer out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.

*There shall be negative marking @ 0.5 mark per question for wrong/multiple answers.*

**Instructions for questions from No. 1 to 5 :** Read the sentences and transform them from Direct speech to Indirect speech.

1. Rama said to me, "You will be rewarded".
  - (A) Rama told me that you will be rewarded.
  - (B) Rama told me that I would be rewarded.
  - (C) Rama told me that I will be rewarded.
  - (D) Rama told me that he will be rewarded.
  
2. He said to me, "Are you well ?"
  - (A) He asked me if you were well.
  - (B) He asked me if he was well.
  - (C) He asked me if I was not well ?
  - (D) He asked me if I was well.
  
3. My friend said to me, "Let us go there tomorrow."
  - (A) My friend proposed that we should go there the next day.
  - (B) My friend told me to go there tomorrow.
  - (C) My friend ordered me to go there the next day.
  - (D) My friend asked me to go there the next day.
  
4. He said, "How beautiful the rose is!"
  - (A) He said that how beautiful the rose was!
  - (B) He exclaimed that the rose was very beautiful.
  - (C) He exclaimed that how beautiful the rose was.
  - (D) He told that how beautiful the rose was!
  
5. The teacher said, "Honesty is the best policy."
  - (A) The teacher said that honesty was the best policy.
  - (B) The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.
  - (C) The teacher said that honesty should be the best policy.
  - (D) The teacher said that honesty would be the best policy.

**Instructions for questions from No. 6 to 10 :** Go through the sentences and find out which one/s is grammatically correct.

6. (A) One should keep his promises.  
(B) One should keep our promises.  
(C) One should keep their promises.  
(D) One should keep one's promises.
7. (A) No sooner had I left home than it began to rain.  
(B) No sooner I left home than it began to rain.  
(C) No sooner had I left home it began to rain.  
(D) No sooner I had left home than it began to rain.
8. (A) My father helped me to clean the room.  
(B) My father helped me cleaning the room.  
(C) My father helped me clean the room.  
(D) My father helped me cleaned the room.
9. (A) He asked me why have you come here?  
(B) He asked me why you have come here.  
(C) He asked me why you had come here?  
(D) He asked me why I had come here.
10. (A) I enjoy to play the piano. (B) I enjoy playing the piano.  
(C) I enjoy play the piano. (D) I enjoy played the piano.

**Instructions for questions from No. 11 to 13 :** Read the sentences and choose the correct parts of speech of the underlined words.

11. The function came to a close at half past ten.  
(A) verb, adjective (B) noun, verb  
(C) noun, preposition (D) verb, preposition
12. He is the first man to sit on a fast.  
(A) adjective, noun (B) pronoun, noun (C) adjective, verb (D) adjective, adverb
13. Jack and Jill went up the hill and looked up.  
(A) adjective, adverb (B) preposition, adverb  
(C) adverb, preposition (D) verb, preposition

**Instructions for questions from No. 14 to 16 :** Read the sentences and substitute the underlined words with appropriate phrasal verbs.

14. As soon as the teacher entered the room, all the lights were extinguished.  
(A) got into, put out (B) reached at, blown away  
(C) arrived at, blown over (D) walked up, turned on

**Instructions for questions from No. 17 to 21 :** Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with correct forms of verbs.

17. Not only the boy but also his parents \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for lack of supervision, a result of which two-thirds of the work \_\_\_\_\_ done in a day.  
(A) were, was      (B) was, were      (C) were, were      (D) was, was

18. The old man as well as his sons \_\_\_\_\_ at fault for this tragic incident for which a crowd of people \_\_\_\_\_ gathered on the spot.  
(A) are, have      (B) is, has      (C) is, have      (D) are, has

19. I, who \_\_\_\_\_ his friend, must look to his interest.  
(A) is      (B) was      (C) are      (D) am

20. All that glitters \_\_\_\_\_ not gold.  
(A) is      (B) are      (C) were      (D) was

21. Slow and steady \_\_\_\_\_ the race, because haste \_\_\_\_\_ waste.  
(A) win, makes      (B) wins, makes      (C) won, made      (D) winning, makes

**Instructions for questions from No. 22 to 30 :** Read the sentences and do as directed.

22. Mira is the best girl in the class.  
(Change the degree of comparison to comparative form)  
(A) Mira is better than most of the girls in the class.  
(B) Mira is better than any other girl in the class.  
(C) No other girl in the class is as good as Mira.  
(D) Mira is better than the best girl in the class.

23. He is too weak to walk.  
(Rewrite the sentence removing 'too')  
(A) He is so weak that he cannot walk.  
(B) He is very weak to walk.  
(C) He is weak enough to walk.  
(D) He is so weak to walk.

24. A barking dog seldom bites.  
(Change it into complex sentence)  
(A) A dog that bites seldom barks. (B) A dog that barks seldom bites.  
(C) A dog that is barking seldom bites. (D) A biting dog seldom barks.

25. He does not like fish. He does not like meat.  
(Join the above two sentences using 'neither ----- nor')  
(A) He neither likes fish nor meat. (B) He does not like neither fish nor meat.  
(C) He likes neither fish nor meat. (D) He does neither like fish nor meat.

26. The boy is very industrious.  
(Change it into exclamatory sentence)  
(A) What an industrious boy is he! (B) What an industrious boy he is!  
(C) What a very industrious boy is he! (D) What a very industrious boy he is!

27. The police resorted to firing to disperse the violent mob.  
(Choose the correct meaning of the underlined words)  
(A) strike, pilgrims (B) punish, people (C) dispel, crowd (D) pacify, gathering

28. \_\_\_\_\_ the rod and \_\_\_\_\_ the child.  
(Fill in the blanks with an appropriate pair of verbs in the proverbial expression)  
(A) Strike, scold (B) Spare, spoil (C) Show, shake (D) Spring, spurn

29. His father is a teacher. His mother is a teacher.  
(Join the above two sentences using 'both ----- and')  
(A) His both father and mother are teachers.  
(B) Both his father and mother are teachers.  
(C) Both his father and mother is a teacher.  
(D) His both father and mother is a teacher.

30. The word 'carnivorous' means  
(A) An animal eating meat (B) A man-hunting animal  
(C) A person eating human flesh (D) A wild animal

**Instructions for questions from No. 31 to 35:** Fill in the blanks with appropriate Articles.

Instructions for questions from No. 36 to 40 : Fill in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions.

**Instructions for questions from No. 41 to 45 :** Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with appropriate and correctly spelt words.

43. During winter, a large number of \_\_\_\_\_ birds, both colourful and \_\_\_\_\_, come from Siberia to Chilika Lake.

(A) migratory, exotic (B) migretory, exotic  
(C) migretery, esoteric (D) migrotery, extinct

44. The clerk dealing with \_\_\_\_\_ works of the office is occasionally seen in this \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) misllaneous, resturant (B) miscelaneous, restaurant  
(C) miscellaneous, restaurant (D) miscellaneous, restaurant

45. Frequent power failure in the examination centre caused much \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_, invigilators and examinees.

(A) inconvenience, superintendent (B) inconvenience, superintendent  
(C) inconvenice, superintendent (D) inconvenience, suprintendent

**Instructions for questions from No. 46 to 50 :** Read the sentences and change their voice from Active to Passive or vice versa.

46. The teacher made him stand up in the class.

(A) The teacher was made him stand up in the class.  
(B) He was made stand up by the teacher in the class.  
(C) He was made to stand up by the teacher in the class.  
(D) He had been made to stand up by the teacher in the class.

47. I saw the monkeys climbing the tree.

(A) The monkeys were seen climbing the tree.  
(B) The tree was seen the monkeys climbing.  
(C) The monkeys were seen to climb the tree.  
(D) The monkeys was seen to climb the tree.

48. The poor should be helped.

(A) You should help the poor. (B) He should help the poor.  
(C) They should help the poor. (D) One should help the poor.

49. It was proposed to hold a meeting.

(A) They proposed to hold a meeting.  
(B) They proposed it to hold a meeting.  
(C) They proposed to be held a meeting.  
(D) They had proposed to hold a meeting.

50. The prizes were given away by the chief guest.

(A) The chief guest was giving away the prizes.  
(B) The chief guest gave away the prizes.  
(C) The chief guest was given away the prizes.  
(D) The prizes were given to the chief guest.

**Part-B**

**Instructions :** Each question under this section carries **two** marks. Please read the questions carefully and answer the questions by selecting the most appropriate answer out of the multiple answers given below each as A, B, C and D.

*There shall be negative marking @ 0.5 mark per question for wrong/multiple answers.*

51. Purpose of Ctrl + B shortcut key in MS – Excel is :

- (A) Open Save Dialog Box
- (B) Open Print Dialog Box
- (C) Open Paragraph Dialog Box
- (D) Open Page Format Dialog Box

52. In Microsoft PowerPoint, which of the following tool enables you to add text to a slide without using the standard placeholders ?

- (A) Text tool box
- (B) Line tool
- (C) Drawing tool
- (D) Auto shapes tool

53. \_\_\_\_\_ displays each slide of the PPT as a thumbnail and is used to re-arrange them :

- (A) Slide Show
- (B) Slide Sorter
- (C) Slide Design
- (D) Slide Display

54. Column, Bar, Pie, Line, Scatter are types of :

- (A) Charts
- (B) Fonts
- (C) Shape Tool
- (D) Drawing Tool

55. Which of the following allow you to select more than one slide in a presentation ?

- (A) Alt + Click each slide
- (B) Shift + drag each slide
- (C) Ctrl + Click each slide
- (D) Function + Click each slide

56. Shortcut to insert new slide in the current Presentation is :

- (A) Ctrl + M
- (B) Ctrl + O
- (C) Ctrl + N
- (D) Ctrl + F

57. Which of the following is the smallest measure of storage ?

- (A) KB
- (B) MB
- (C) TB
- (D) Byte

**58.** The main circuit-board of the system unit is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) RAM (B) Mother Board  
(C) Hard Disk (D) None of the Above

**59.** Bluetooth is an example of :

(A) Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN)  
(B) Local Area Network (LAN)  
(C) Virtual Private Network (VPN)  
(D) Wide Area Network (WAN)

**60.** If a new device is attached to a computer, such as printer or scanner, its \_\_\_\_\_ must be installed before the device can be used.

(A) Buffer (B) Pager (C) Driver (D) Server

**61.** Verification of a login name and password is known as :

(A) Trouble shooting (B) Configuration  
(C) Authentication (D) Logging Out

**62.** Internet explorer falls under :

(A) Operating System (B) Compiler  
(C) Browser (D) IP address

**63.** In a network, the computer that stores the files and processes the data is named as :

(A) Server (B) Terminal  
(C) Modem (D) All of the above

**64.** WWW stands for :

(A) World Wide Wireless (B) World Wide Web  
(C) World Wide Wares (D) World Wide Weight

**65.** What kind of attempts is made by individuals to obtain confidential information from a person by falsifying their identity ?

(A) Spyware Scams (B) Phishing Scams  
(C) Computer Virus (D) None of the Above

**66.** What is an e-mail ?

(A) An internet standard, which allow users to upload and download  
(B) Transmission of files and messages through computer network  
(C) A real time typed conversation  
(D) An operating system

67. How can you check the look of a document before printing in MS Word ?  
(A) Use Magnifier (B) Use Print Preview  
(C) Use Save As (D) Shift + Delete

68. What is the shortcut key to "Undo" the last action in a document ?  
(A) Ctrl + X (B) Ctrl + Y  
(C) Ctrl + Z (D) None of above

69. The quickest and easiest way in Word, to locate a particular word or phrase in a document is to use the command :  
(A) Replace (B) Find  
(C) Lookup (D) Search

70. What is the purpose of headers and footers used in document :  
(A) To mark the starting and ending of a page  
(B) To allow page headers and footers to appear on document when it is printed.  
(C) To enhance the overall appearance of the document  
(D) All of the above

71. Purpose of Ctrl + B shortcut key in MS – Word is :  
(A) It makes the selected text bold.  
(B) It deletes a line in the document.  
(C) It adds a line break to the document.  
(D) None of the above

72. In a spreadsheet, you can activate a cell by :  
(A) Pressing the Tab key (B) Clicking the cell  
(C) Pressing an arrow key (D) All of the above

73. In a spreadsheet, which button do you click to add up a series of numbers ?  
(A) The AutoSum button (B) The formula button  
(C) The quicktotal button (D) The total button

74. In order to tell Excel that we are entering a formula in cell we must begin with an operator such as :  
(A) + (B) = (C) # (D) @

75. How are data organized in a spread sheet ?  
(A) Lines & Spaces (B) Layers & Planes  
(C) Height & Width (D) Rows & Columns

## PART-C

### LANGUAGE TEST (ODIA) : 50 Marks

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ : ଏହି ଭାଗର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ବୁଲ୍ ମାର୍କ ରହିଛି । ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଯତ୍ନ ସହକାରେ ପଢ଼ନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ତା ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତର ମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରନ୍ତୁ ।  
ଭୁଲ୍ ଉତ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଏକାଧିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପିଛା 0.5 ମାର୍କ ଲେଖାଏଁ ବିଘ୍ନେଗ କରାଯିବ ।

76. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଠି ଏକ ବିଷ୍ଣୁମୁଦ୍ରକ ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଦୂମେ କଣ ଏଇ କାମ କରିପାରିବ ? (B) ନିଅ, ଏଇ ଚିଠିଗା ତାକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପକାଇ ଦିଅ ।  
(C) ଆଜି କି ଟାଣ ଖରା ! (D) ମତେ ଟଙ୍କାଟିଏ ଦିଅ ବାବୁ ।

77. ସଠିକ୍ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ବାଛ ।

(A) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହନ ଅଟେ । (B) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହନ ଅଟେ ।  
(C) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହାନ ଅଟେ । (D) ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହାନ ଅଟେ ।

78. ପିଲାଗା ଏପରି ----- ଯେ, ଯାହା କହିବ ତାହା କରିବ ।  
(ଶୁନ୍ୟାନ ପାଇଁ ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛ)

(A) ବଣ ବିଛୁଆତି (B) ନାଟର ଗୋବର୍ନମ୍ (C) ହୁଙ୍କେ ପିଟା (D) ନନ୍ଦୋଡ଼ବନ୍ଦା

79. 'ଅନ୍ଧର ଲୁହତି' ରୁହିର ଅର୍ଥ କ' ଣ ?

(A) ଅପହାୟର ସହାୟ (B) ନିଷ୍ଠଳ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା (C) ଅତି ପ୍ରିୟ (D) କୀଣ ଆଶ୍ରୟ

80. "ଦେଶକେ ପାଙ୍କ ନରିକେ ବାଙ୍କ" ଲୋକବାଣୀ ର ଅର୍ଥ କ' ଣ ?

(A) ପ୍ରକୃତି ବଦଳେ ନାହିଁ (B) ଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଚଳଣି  
(C) ସବୁଷ୍ଟାନରେ ଖୋପଖୁଆଇ ଚଳିବା (D) ବାହାର ସୌଦଯର୍ପ ଭିତରେ ନଥିବା

81. 'ହୁଙ୍କେପିଟା' ରୁହିର ଅର୍ଥ କ' ଣ ?

(A) କିଛି ନ ବୁଝି ମୁଖ୍ୟ କରିବା (B) ବିପଦ ନ ଆସୁଣୁ ଛାନିଆ ହେବା  
(C) କିଛି ନ ବୁଝି ହତୋଡ଼ କାମରେ ଲାଗିଯିବା (D) ଏକଜିଦିଆ ହେବା

82. "Time waits for none." ଏହି ଇଂରାଜୀ ବାକ୍ୟର ଅର୍ଥ କଣ ?

(A) କିଏ ସମୟକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରେ ନାହିଁ । (B) ସମୟ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରେ ।  
(C) ସମୟ କିଛି ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରେ । (D) ସମୟ କାହାକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରେ ନାହିଁ ।

83. "ଆଜିର ବୈୟକକୁ ବାତିଲ୍ କରାଗଲା" । (ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟର ସଠିକ୍ ଇଂରାଜୀ କଣ ?)

(A) Today's meeting was postponed.  
(B) The meeting scheduled today was cancelled.  
(C) The meeting was cancelled today.  
(D) Today the meeting was cancelled.

34. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ବାହ୍ୟ ।

(A) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ର ସବୁ ବହି ପଢ଼ିଥାରିଛନ୍ତି ।  
 (C) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ସବୁ ବହି ପଢ଼ିଥାରିଛନ୍ତି ।

(B) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ର ସବୁ ବହିରୁଠିକ ପଢ଼ିଥାରିଛନ୍ତି ।  
 (D) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ସବୁ ବହିରୁଠିକ ପଢ଼ିଥାରିଛନ୍ତି ।

35. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ବାହ୍ୟ ।

(A) ସେ ନିର୍ଭନୀ ହେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗୀ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।  
 (C) ସେ ନିର୍ଭନ ହେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

(B) ସେ ନିର୍ଭନୀ ହେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।  
 (D) ସେ ନିର୍ଭନ ହେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗୀ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଅନୁଲେଦରି ପଢ଼ି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 86 ରୁ 90 ର ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅ ।

ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ତେଲ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ଆଦିବାସୀମାନେ ସ୍ଥାବଲମ୍ବୀ ହୋଇ ପାରିଛନ୍ତି । ଦଶମି ଦଶମି ଧରି ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଗୋଲରୁ ତେଲ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରି ଶୁଦ୍ଧରୁଗାଣ ମେଳାଇଛନ୍ତି ମାଲକାନଗିରି କିଲ୍ଲାର ଆଦିବାସୀ । ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜିଲୁ ଛାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ଗୋଲ କୁହାଯାଏ । ଏହି ତେଲ କେବଳ କମ୍ ଦରରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ତାହା ନୁହେଁ; ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବେଶ ଉପକାରୀ । ବଜାରରେ ଏବେ ୧୫୦ ରୁ ୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ଘୋରିଷ ତେଲ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଥିବାବେଳେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଖାଇବା ତେଲ ୧୩୦ ରୁ ୧୮୦ ଟଙ୍କା ଉପରେ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଉତ୍ତରି ସମୟରେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଓ ନିମ୍ନଗର୍ଭର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସାହା ଉତ୍ତରାବ୍ଦୀ ପାଇଛିଛି ଗୋଲ ତେଲ । କିମୋ ପ୍ରତି ୩ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ଗୋଲ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ଏହା ପେଣ୍ଟ ତେଲ ବାହାର କରାଯାଇଥାଏ । ଏକ କିମୋ ଗୋଲ ପେଣ୍ଟରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୨୫୦ ଗ୍ରାମ ତେଲ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହି ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ୪ କିମୋ ଗୋଲରେ ଏକ ଲିଟର ତେଲ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଛାନୀୟ ବଜାରରେ ଏହି ତେଲ ଲିଟର ପିଞ୍ଜା ୧୨ ରୁ ୧୫ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏହି ତେଲ ସ୍ଥାନ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ବିଶେଷ କିଛି ପ୍ରତିକୁଳ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଏ ନାହିଁ । ତେବେ ମାତ୍ରାଧର୍ମ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଖରାପ ବୋଲି କେତେକ ବିକିଷ୍ଟ ବିଶେଷଜ୍ଞ ମତ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ଖରାଦିନେ ମହୁଳ ଗଛରୁ ଗୋଲ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଆଦିବାସୀ । ଏହାକୁ ଫଟାଇ ଶୁନ୍ମାର୍ଥାନ୍ତି । ଶୁନ୍ମିବା ପରେ ନିକରସ୍ତ କାରଖାନାକୁ ନେଇ ପେଣେଇଥାନ୍ତି । ତେଲକୁ ସୁଆଦିଆ ଏବଂ ପତଳା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସୋରିଷ ଓ ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାନ୍ତି । କେବଳ ସେତିକି ନୁହେଁ, ଗୋଲ ଓ ତେଲ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ବେଶ ଦୂର ପଇସା ବେଳଗାର କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଏମାନେ । ଏହି ତେଲ ପେଣେଇବା ମିଳ ମାଲିକମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାହକଙ୍କାରୁ କମ୍ ପଇସା ନେଇଥାନ୍ତି । କାରଣ ଗୋଲରୁ ତେଲ ବାହାର କରିବା ପରେ ନିର୍ଗତ ହେଉଥିବା ଅଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷ ବାହାର ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଏମାନେ । ଏଥିରେ ସାବୁନ ତିଆରି ହେବା ସହ ମାଛଙ୍କ ଆହାର ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସରକାର ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ସହଯୋଗ କରାଗଲେ ନିଜେ ତେଲ ବାହାର କରିବା ସହ ଉକ୍ତ ତେଲକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ଅଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ବେଶ ଦୂର ପଇସା ଉପାର୍ଜନ କରିପାରନ୍ତେ ।

86. ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ପେଣେଇବା ପାଇଁ ମିଳିବାଲା କାହିଁକି କମ୍ ପଇସା ମାଗନ୍ତି ?

(A) ଗ୍ରାହକମାନେ ଗରୀବ ଆଦିବାସୀ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ  
 (B) ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ମିଳିବାଲାଙ୍କୁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ମିଳୁଥିବାରୁ  
 (C) ପେଣେଇବା ପରେ ରହିଯାଉଥିବା ବଳକା ଅଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷକୁ ବିକି ମିଳିବାଲା କିଛି ପଇସା ପାଉଥିବାରୁ  
 (D) ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ଓ ମହୁଳ ତେଲ ବହୁତ ଶଷ୍ଟା ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ

87. ଏକ କିମୋ ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ପେଣେଇ ଯେତିକି ତେଲ ବାହାରେ, ତାହା ଛାନୀୟ ବଜାରରେ ପ୍ରାୟ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ବିକ୍ରି ହୁଏ ?

(A) ୧୨ ରୁ ୧୫ ଟଙ୍କା  
 (B) ୩ ରୁ ୪ ଟଙ୍କା  
 (C) ୧୫୦ ରୁ ୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା  
 (D) ୧୨୦ ରୁ ୧୮୦ ଟଙ୍କା

88. ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ଉପକାରିତା କ'ଣ ?

(A) ଏଥିରୁ ଶଷ୍ଟା ଓ ଶରୀର ପାଇଁ ଉପକାରୀ ତେଲ ବାହାରେ ।  
 (B) ଏଥିରୁ ସାବୁନ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ ।  
 (C) ଏଥିରୁ ମାଛଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ ।  
 (D) ଉପରଲିଖିତ ସମସ୍ତ ଉତ୍ତର ସଠିକ୍ ଅଟେ ।

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89. ମାଲକାନଗିରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଆଦିବାସୀମାନେ କେବେଠାରୁ ଗୋଲ ତେଲ ତିଆରି କରିଆସୁଇଛନ୍ତି ?

- ମାଲକାନଗିରି ଏକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଭାବେ ଘୋଷଣା ହେବା ପରେ
- ଆଦିବାସୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଲ ତେଲ ପାଇଁ ସରକାରୀ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ମିଳିବା ପରେ
- ବହୁତ ବର୍ଷ ତଳୁ
- ଘୋରିଷ ତେଲ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଖାଇବା ତେଲ ମହୁଙ୍ଗା ହେବା ପରେ

90. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ସଠିକ୍ ଅଟେ ।

- ଆଦିବାସୀମାନେ ବର୍ଷପାରା ମହୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜି ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ।
- ଗୋଲ ତେଲକୁ ସୁଆଦିଆ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମାଛ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ମିଶାଯାଏ ।
- ମହୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜି ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରୁଥିବା ଆଦିବାସୀମାନଙ୍କ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅଧିକ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଏଥିରେ ସାମିଲ କରିବା ଦରକାର ।
- ଉପରଲିଖିତ କୌଣସି ଉତ୍ତର ସଠିକ୍ ନୁହେଁ ।

(ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 91 ରୁ 95 : ଶବ୍ଦର ସଠିକ ଅର୍ଥ ବାଇ ।)

91. 'ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା'

- ଜିଶିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା
- ଜଣେଇବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା
- ଜାଣିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା
- ଜୀବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା

92. 'ଅସମାନ୍ତି'

- ଯାହାର ସମାଧାନ ଅଛି
- ଯାହା କିଛି ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ
- ଯାହା ଅସମାନ ଅଟେ
- ଯିଏ ଅସମାନ ହିତ କରେ

93. 'ଅକ୍ଷମଣୀୟ'

- ଯାହାକୁ କ୍ଷମାକରାଯାଇପାରିବ
- ଯିଏ ଅକ୍ଷମ ନୁହେଁ
- ଯିଏ ଅକ୍ଷମ ଅଟେ
- ଯାହାର କ୍ଷମା ନାହିଁ

94. 'ପ୍ରାସାଦ'

- ବଡ ମନ୍ଦିର
- ଭୋଗ ରନ୍ଧା ହେଉଥିବା ଘର
- ଠାକୁରଙ୍କ ଭୋଗ
- ବଡ କୋଠା ଘର

95. 'ସାଙ୍ଗରୋଧ'

- ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିବା
- ବିନା ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ରହିବା
- ସାଙ୍ଗ ସହ ମିଶି ଅପରାଧ କରିବା
- ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ରହିବା

(ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 96 ରୁ 100 : ଶୁଣ ବନାନ ଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ ଦୁଇଟି ବାଇ ।)

96. (A) ମ୍ରୁଘମାଣ, ଅପରାହ୍ନ      (B) ମ୍ରୁଘମାନ, ଅପରାହ୍ନ      (C) ମ୍ରୁଘମାଣ, ଅପରାହ୍ନ      (D) ମ୍ରୁଘମାଣ, ଅପରାହ୍ନ

97. (A) ଗବେଷଣା, ଉକ୍ତର୍ଷ      (B) ଗବେଷଣା, ଉକ୍ତର୍ଷ      (C) ଗବେଷଣା, ଉକ୍ତର୍ଷ      (D) ଗବେଷଣା, ଉକ୍ତର୍ଷ

98. (A) ସାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ଷିଶ      (B) ସାଲିଷ୍, ବକ୍ଷିସ୍      (C) ଶାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ଷିସ୍      (D) ସାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ଷିସ୍

99. (A) ଲଜ୍ଜା, ଶାରୀରିକ      (B) ଲଜ୍ଜା, ଶାରୀରିକ      (C) ଲଜ୍ଜା, ଶାରୀରିକ      (D) ଲଜ୍ଜା, ଶାରୀରିକ

100. (A) ସାହସ, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ      (B) ସାହାସ, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ      (C) ସାହାସ, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ      (D) ସାହସ, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ

**Space for Rough Work**