

Question Booklet Series Code : A

Question Book Serial No :

607353

Time Allowed : 02.00 hours

RI-2021

Maximum Marks : 200

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ସମୟ : 02.00 ଘଣ୍ଟା

PAPER-II

ସର୍ବାଧିକ 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.

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର କରିବାପୂର୍ବରୁ ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ ଯତ୍ନସହକାରେ ପଢନ୍ତୁ।

କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତରଦେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପୁସ୍ତକଟିକୁ ତନଖି ଦେଖନ୍ତୁ କି ଏଥିରେ ୧୬ ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଅଛି ଓ କୌଣସି ପୃଷ୍ଠା ନଷ୍ଟ, ପୁନରାବୃତ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା ଛାଡି ହୋଇନାହିଁ।

କୌଣସି ଭୁଟିଥିଲେ ତାହାକୁ ତୁରନ୍ତ ବଦଳ କରାଇନିଅନ୍ତୁ।

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

ଜୁଲ ଉତ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଏକାଧିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପିଛା 0.5 ମାର୍କ ଲେଖାଏଁ ବିୟୋଗ କରାଯିବ ।

ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ(Part-A) ରେ ଇଂରାଜୀରେ 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	ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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, docupen, 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ନିରୀକ୍ଷକ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପୃଥକଭାବେ ଓଏମଆର୍ ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମ (Two Part carbonless OMR Answer Sheet) ଦେବେ । ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମର ଯଥା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ରୋଲନମ୍ବର, ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପୁସ୍ତକ କ୍ରମିକନମ୍ବର ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପୁସ୍ତକ ସିରିଜ କୋଡ୍ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ତା ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବୃତ୍ତ / ଅଣ୍ଡାକୃତିକୁ କେବଳ କଳା / ନୀଳ କାଳିର ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ କଲମ ବ୍ୟାରି କାଳି କରନ୍ତୁ । ସେଠାରେ ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ନାମ, ତାରିଖ ଓ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ନାମ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ଭାବେ ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତରଦେବା ଆଗରୁ ଯଥାସ୍ଥାନରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପୂରା ଦସ୍ତଖତ କରନ୍ତୁ । ଓଏମଆର୍ ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମରେ ଆପଣ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରିଥିବା ସାଙ୍କେତିକ ତଥ୍ୟକୁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ପଢ଼ିବ । ତେଣୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଏହି ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ତଥ୍ୟ ଯଦି ଦରଖୋଷ ଫର୍ମରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ତଥ୍ୟଠାରୁ ପୃଥକ କିମ୍ବା ଅସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୁଏ, ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ମାର୍କ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ । ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମରେ ଥିବା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବୃତ୍ତ / ଅଣ୍ଡାକୃତିକୁ କେବଳ କଳା / ନୀଳ କାଳିର ବଲପଏଣ୍ଟ କଲମ ବ୍ୟାରି କାଳିକରି ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । କଳା / ନୀଳବଲ ପଏଣ୍ଟ କଲମ ବ୍ୟାରି ସଠିକ୍ ଭାବେ କାଳି କରାଯାଇନଥିବା ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ମାର୍କ ଦିଆଯିବ ନାହିଁ । ଓଏମଆର୍ ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମରେ ରଫ୍ କାମ କରନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରଶ୍ନପୁସ୍ତକରେ ରଫ୍ କାମପାଇଁ ଖାଲିଜାଗା ଦିଆଯାଇଅଛି । କୌଣସି ଧରକାଉବା ରଙ୍ଗ, ରବର, ଚୁକ୍ଚ, ବହି, ଛାପା / ହାତଲେଖାକାଗଜ୍, କାଳକୁଲେଟର, ଡକ୍ୟୁମେନ୍ଟ, ସ୍କାଇଟ ରୁଲ, ଲଗ ଟେବୁଲ, ଇଲେକଟ୍ରୋନିକ ଘଣ୍ଟା, ସ୍ମାର୍ଟ ଘଣ୍ଟା, ମୋବାଇଲ ଫୋନ୍, ପେଜର, ଅନ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍/ଇଲେକଟ୍ରୋନିକ ଉପକରଣାଦିକୁ ଆପଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ହଲ / କୋଠରୀ ଭିତରକୁ ନେଇ ପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ଯଦି ଉପରୋକ୍ତ କୌଣସି ଉପକରଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରାଯାଏ, ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାନ୍ତୁ ବା ନ କରିଥାନ୍ତୁ, ବିନା ତଦନ୍ତରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ତୁରନ୍ତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରୁ ବାସନ୍ଦ କରାଯିବ । ଏହି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀକୁ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଭାବେ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ପାଳନକରନ୍ତୁ, ଅନ୍ୟଥା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତରପତ୍ରର ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ମାର୍କ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯିବ । ପରୀକ୍ଷା ସରିବା ପରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ହଲ ଛାଡିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ Two Part carbonless OMR Answer Sheet ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମର Original Copy ଓ Candidate's Copy ନିରୀକ୍ଷକଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଚିହ୍ନ ଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନରେ ସଠିକ ଭାବେ ଭାଙ୍ଗି କରି ଚିରି ପୃଥକ କରନ୍ତୁ ଓ Original Copyଟିକୁ ନିରୀକ୍ଷକଙ୍କୁ ହସ୍ତାନ୍ତର କରନ୍ତୁ । ଅନ୍ୟଥା ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀ ଆଇନାନୁଯାୟୀ ଦଣ୍ଡନୀୟ ହେବେ । ଓଏମଆର୍ ଉତ୍ତରଫର୍ମର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଉପକରଣାଦି (Candidate's Copy) ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀ ନେଇଯିବେ । ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀକୁ କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶର ଅନୁପାଳନରେ ଖୁଲାଇଲେ ଏହାକୁ ଅସତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଉପାୟ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ବିବେଚନା କରାଯିବ ଏବଂ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଯଥାସ୍ଥିତି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯିବ ।
<p>DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL OF THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO</p>	

Space for Rough Work

OdishaJobAlert.Net

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 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

15. I couldn't tolerate such humiliation as the President of the Students' Union for our proposal was rejected by the Principal.
- (A) put on, turned up (B) put up, turned on
(C) put up with, turned down (D) put off, put down
16. Thieves forcibly entered our house last night and escaped happily looting money and other valuables.
- (A) broke down, got over (B) broke up, got into
(C) broke into, got away with (D) broke off, got down

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.

31. _____ earth revolves round _____ sun.
(A) The, a (B) An, the (C) A, a (D) The, the
32. _____ bird in hand is worth two in _____ bush.
(A) The, the (B) A, the (C) The, a (D) A, a

33. Dasaratha, _____ king of Ayodhya, was _____ humble king.
 (A) the, an (B) the, a (C) a, a (D) a, an
34. _____ honest man is _____ asset to the society.
 (A) The, a (B) An, the (C) An, an (D) The, the
35. Kalidasa, _____ great Sanskrit poet, is _____ Shakespeare of our country.
 (A) a, a (B) the, the (C) the, a (D) a, the

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

36. Although the man was accused _____ murder by the police, he was acquitted _____ the charges in the court.
 (A) in, of (B) of, of (C) from, of (D) of, from
37. They agreed _____ his proposal in the meeting, but I did not agree _____ them.
 (A) to, with (B) with, to
 (C) into, with (D) upon, to
38. All of the teachers congratulated me _____ my success, but I never boast _____ it.
 (A) for, of (B) on, for
 (C) on, of (D) for, into
39. The old man was very fond _____ her daughter, who was deprived _____ her property after father's death.
 (A) of, of (B) at, of
 (C) of, from (D) with, from
40. The woman was suffering _____ cancer, but the doctor cured her _____ it.
 (A) from, of (B) with, from (C) from, with (D) of, from

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

41. An owl is a _____ bird, whose species are almost _____ now.
 (A) nocturnal, extinct (B) noctoral, extint
 (C)nockurnal, extinct (D) noctoral, extinguish
42. Death of Sushant Singh Rajput has caused not only a _____ in Indian film industry but also much _____ for the investigating police team.
 (A) vaccum, embarasment (B) vacuum, embarrassment
 (C) vaccuum, embarrasment (D) vacume, embarrassment

43. During winter, a large number of _____ birds, both colourful and _____, come from Siberia to Chilika Lake.
 (A) migratory, exotic (B) migretory, excotic
 (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, superintendant (B) inconvenience, superintendent
 (C) inconvenice, superintandent (D) inconvenience, supraindentent

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
COMPUTER TEST : 50 Marks

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

57. 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 ଦୁଇ ମାର୍କ ରହିଛି । ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଯତ୍ନ ସହକାରେ ପଢନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ତା ତଳେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ଉତ୍ତର ମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ଭୁଲ୍ ଉତ୍ତର କିମ୍ବା ଏକାଧିକ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପିଛା 0.5 ମାର୍କ ଲେଖାଏଁ ବିୟୋଗ କରାଯିବ ।

76. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବାକ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଏକ ବିସ୍ମୟପୂର୍ବକ ବାକ୍ୟ ?
- (A) ତୁମେ କଣ ଏଇ କାମ କରିପାରିବ ? (B) ନିଅ, ଏଇ ଚିଠିଟା ତାକ ବାକ୍ସରେ ପକାଇ ଦିଅ ।
(C) ଆଜି କି ଟାଣ ଖରା ! (D) ମତେ ଟଙ୍କାଟିଏ ଦିଅ ବାବୁ ।
77. ସଠିକ୍ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ବାଛ ।
- (A) ମୂଷା ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହାନ ଅଟେ । (B) ମୂଷା ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହାନ ଅଟେ ।
(C) ମୂଷା ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହାନ ଅଟେ । (D) ମୂଷା ଗଣେଶଙ୍କ ବାହାନ ଅଟେ ।
78. ପିଲାଟା ଏପରି ----- ଯେ, ଯାହା କହିବ ତାହା କରିବ ।
(ଶୂନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନ ପାଇଁ ସଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତର ବାଛ)
- (A) ବଣ ବିଛୁଆଟି (B) ନାଟର ଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ (C) ଦୁଇ ପିଠା (D) ନକ୍ସୋତବନ୍ଧା
79. 'ଅନ୍ଧର ଲଉତି' ରୁଢ଼ିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) ଅସହାୟର ସହାୟ (B) ନିଷ୍ଠଳ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା (C) ଅତି ପ୍ରିୟ (D) କ୍ଷୀଣ ଆଶ୍ରୟ
80. "ଦେଶକେ ପାଙ୍କ ନଇକେ ବାଙ୍କ" ଲୋକବାଣୀ ର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) ପ୍ରକୃତି ବଦଳେ ନାହିଁ (B) ଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଭିନ୍ନ ଚଳଣି
(C) ସବୁସ୍ଥାନରେ ଖାପଖୁଆଇ ଚଳିବା (D) ବାହାର ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଭିତରେ ନଥିବା
81. 'ଦୁଇପିଟା' ରୁଢ଼ିର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?
- (A) କିଛି ନ ବୁଝି ମୁଖସ୍ଥ କରିବା (B) ବିପଦ ନ ଆସୁଣୁ ଛାନିଆ ହେବା
(C) କିଛି ନ ବୁଝି ହଠାତ୍ 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 ବୈଠକକୁ 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 ବାଛ ।

- (A) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ର ସବୁ ବହି ପଢ଼ିସାରିଛନ୍ତି । (B) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ର ସବୁ ବହିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପଢ଼ିସାରିଛନ୍ତି ।
 (C) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ସବୁ ବହି ପଢ଼ିସାରିଛନ୍ତି । (D) ସବୁ ଛାତ୍ରମାନେ ସବୁ ବହିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପଢ଼ିସାରିଛନ୍ତି ।

85. ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ବାଛ ।

- (A) ସେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗୀ ଅଟନ୍ତି । (B) ସେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।
 (C) ସେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗ ଅଟନ୍ତି । (D) ସେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦେଲେ ବି ନୀରୋଗୀ ଅଟନ୍ତି ।

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

ମଦୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜିରୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ତେଲ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ଆଦିବାସୀମାନେ ସ୍ୱାବଲମ୍ବୀ ହୋଇ ପାରିଛନ୍ତି । ଦଶନ୍ଧି ଦଶନ୍ଧି ଧରି ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଟୋଲରୁ ତେଲ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରି ଗୁଡ଼ାଗଣ ମେଣ୍ଟାଉଛନ୍ତି ମାଲକାନଗିରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଆଦିବାସୀ । ମଦୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜିକୁ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଭାଷାରେ ଟୋଲ କୁହାଯାଏ । ଏହି ତେଲ କେବଳ କମ୍ ଦରରେ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ତାହା ନୁହେଁ; ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବେଶ୍ ଉପକାରୀ । ବଜାରରେ ଏବେ ୧୫୦ ରୁ ୨୦୦ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ସୋରିଷ ତେଲ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଥିବାବେଳେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଖାଇବା ତେଲ ୧୨୦ ରୁ ୧୮୦ ଟଙ୍କା ଉପରେ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଛି । ଏଭଳି ସମୟରେ ଆଦିବାସୀ ଓ ନିମ୍ନବର୍ଗର ଲୋକଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସାହା ଭରସା ପାଲଟିଛି ଟୋଲ ତେଲ । କିଲୋ ପ୍ରତି ୩ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ଟୋଲ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରି ଏହା ପେଷି ତେଲ ବାହାର କରାଯାଇଥାଏ । ଏକ କିଲୋ ଟୋଲ ପେଷିଲେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୨୫୦ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ତେଲ ସଂଗ୍ରହ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଏହି ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ୪ କିଲୋ ଟୋଲରେ ଏକ ଲିଟର ତେଲ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ବଜାରରେ ଏହି ତେଲ ଲିଟର ପିଛା ୧୨ ରୁ ୧୫ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଛି । ଏହି ତେଲ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ବିଶେଷ କିଛି ପ୍ରତିକୂଳ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପକାଏ ନାହିଁ । ତେବେ ମାତ୍ରାଧିକ ବ୍ୟବହାର ଖରାପ ବୋଲି କେତେକ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ବିଶେଷଜ୍ଞ ମତ ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ଖରାଦିନେ ମଦୁଲ ଗଛରୁ ଟୋଲ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଆଦିବାସୀ । ଏହାକୁ ପଟେଇ ଶୁଖାଇଥାନ୍ତି । ଶୁଖିବା ପରେ ନିକଟସ୍ଥ କାରଖାନାକୁ ନେଇ ପେଷେଇଥାନ୍ତି । ତେଲକୁ ସୁଆଦିଆ ଏବଂ ପତଳା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସୋରିଷ ଓ ଜଙ୍ଗଲଜାତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାନ୍ତି । କେବଳ ସେତିକି ନୁହେଁ, ଟୋଲ ଓ ତେଲ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ବେଶ୍ ଦୁଇ ପଇସା ରୋଜଗାର କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଏମାନେ । ଏହି ତେଲ ପେଷେଇବା ମିଲ୍ ମାଲିକମାନେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରାହକଙ୍କଠାରୁ କମ୍ ପଇସା ନେଇଥାନ୍ତି । କାରଣ ଟୋଲରୁ ତେଲ ବାହାର କରିବା ପରେ ନିର୍ଗତ ହେଉଥିବା ଅଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷ ବାହାର ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଏମାନେ । ଏଥିରେ ସାବୁନ୍ ତିଆରି ହେବା ସହ ମାଛଙ୍କ ଆହାର ପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ସରକାର ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଶାସନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ସହଯୋଗ କରାଗଲେ ନିଜେ ତେଲ ବାହାର କରିବା ସହ ଉକ୍ତ ତେଲକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ଅଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ବେଶ୍ ଦୁଇ ପଇସା ଉପାର୍ଜନ କରିପାରନ୍ତେ ।

86. ମଦୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜି ପେଷେଇବା ପାଇଁ ମିଲ୍‌ବାଲା କାହିଁକି କମ୍ ପଇସା ମାଗନ୍ତି ?

- (A) ଗ୍ରାହକମାନେ ଗରୀବ ଆଦିବାସୀ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ
 (B) ସରକାରଙ୍କ ତରଫରୁ ମିଲ୍‌ବାଲାଙ୍କୁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ମିଳୁଥିବାରୁ
 (C) ପେଷେଇବା ପରେ ରହିଯାଉଥିବା ବଳକା ଅଦରକାରୀ ଜିନିଷକୁ ବିକି ମିଲ୍‌ବାଲା କିଛି ପଇସା ପାଉଥିବାରୁ
 (D) ମଦୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜି ଓ ମଦୁଲ ତେଲ ବହୁତ ଶସ୍ତା ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ

87. ଏକ କିଲୋ ମଦୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜି ପେଷେଇ ଯେତିକି ତେଲ ବାହାରେ, ତାହା ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ 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. ମଦୁଲ ମଞ୍ଜିର ଉପକାରିତା କ'ଣ ?

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

89. ମାଲକାନଗିରି ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଆଦିବାସୀମାନେ କେବେଠାରୁ ଟୋଲ ଡେଲ ତିଆରି କରିଆସୁଛନ୍ତି ?

- (A) ମାଲକାନଗିରି ଏକ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଭାବେ ଘୋଷଣା ହେବା ପରେ
(B) ଆଦିବାସୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଟୋଲ ଡେଲ ପାଇଁ ସରକାରୀ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ମିଳିବା ପରେ
(C) ବହୁତ ବର୍ଷ ତଳୁ
(D) ସୋରିଷ ଡେଲ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଖାଇବା ଡେଲ ମହଙ୍ଗା ହେବା ପରେ

90. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ବାକ୍ୟଟି ସଠିକ୍ ଅଟେ ।

- (A) ଆଦିବାସୀମାନେ ବର୍ଷସାରା ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ।
(B) ଟୋଲ ଡେଲକୁ ସୁଆଦିଆ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମାଛ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ମିଶାଯାଏ ।
(C) ମହୁଳ ମଞ୍ଜି ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରୁଥିବା ଆଦିବାସୀମାନଙ୍କ ଆର୍ଥିକ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ଅଧିକ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଏଥିରେ ସାମିଲ କରିବା ଚରକାର ।
(D) ଉପରଲିଖିତ କୌଣସି ଉତ୍ତର ସଠିକ୍ ନୁହେଁ ।

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

91. 'ଜିଜ୍ଞାସା'

- (A) ଜିଣିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା (B) ଜଣେଇବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା (C) ଜାଣିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା (D) ଜିଇବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା

92. 'ଅସମାହିତ'

- (A) ଯାହାର ସମାଧାନ ଅଛି (B) ଯାହାର କିଛି ସମାଧାନ ନାହିଁ
(C) ଯାହା ଅସମାନ ଅଟେ (D) ଯିଏ ଅସମାନ ହିତ କରେ

93. 'ଅକ୍ଷମଣୀୟ'

- (A) ଯାହାକୁ କ୍ଷମାକରାଯାଇପାରିବ (B) ଯିଏ ଅକ୍ଷମ ଅଟେ
(C) ଯିଏ ଅକ୍ଷମ ନୁହେଁ (D) ଯାହାର କ୍ଷମା ନାହିଁ

94. 'ପ୍ରାସାଦ'

- (A) ବଡ଼ ମନ୍ଦିର (B) ଭୋଗ ରନ୍ଧା ହେଉଥିବା ଘର
(C) ଠାକୁରଙ୍କ ଭୋଗ (D) ବଡ଼ କୋଠା ଘର

95. 'ସଙ୍କରୋଧ'

- (A) ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିବା (B) ବିନା ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ରହିବା
(C) ସାଙ୍ଗଙ୍କ ସହ ରହିବା (D) ସାଙ୍ଗ ସହ ମିଶି ଅପରୋଧ କରିବା

(ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ 96 ରୁ 100 : ଶୁଷ୍ଟ ବନାନ ଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ ଦୁଇଟି ବାଛ ।)

96. (A) ମ୍ରିୟମାଣ, ଅଫରାହୁ (B) ମ୍ରିୟମାନ, ଅପରାହୁ (C) ମ୍ରିୟମାଣ, ଅପରାହୁ (D) ମ୍ରିୟମାଣ, ଅପ୍ରାହୁ

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

98. (A) ସାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ସିସ୍ (B) ସାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ସିସ୍ (C) ଶାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ସିସ୍ (D) ସାଲିସ୍, ବକ୍ସିସ୍

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

100. (A) ସାହସ୍, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ (B) ସାହାସ୍, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ (C) ସାହାସ୍, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ (D) ସାହସ୍, ସାହାୟ୍ୟ

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