

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

Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : CSP – 23/2

A

**TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER-II**

S.I. No.

246465

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER 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 AS **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. ON THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATES.**
5. This Question Booklet contains **80** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises of 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). **In the case of discrepancy in the meaning, the English version will prevail.**
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 marking for wrong answers. One-third (0.33) mark assigned to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response (answer).
 - (iii) If candidates give more than one response (answer), it will be treated as 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 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 **Question Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

ପ୍ରାର୍ଥୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାବଳୀ

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Direction (Q. Nos. 1-10) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these questions should be based on the passage only :

Everyone is fascinated by identical twins : they look the same – even advanced digital imaging systems sometimes fail to tell them apart – and yet they have different personalities and abilities. Literature and detective stories depend upon them for providing a plot twist or a mystery. In reality, too, there have been numerous cases of one twin impersonating the other for a joke, to escape punishment or to advance a romantic interest. They may have the same eyes, the same hair colour, the same smile, but one will be shy and the other more outgoing, or one cleverer or funnier or kinder than the other and this despite their having the same DNA. They do not, however, have the same fingerprints, which are believed to be determined by environmental factors, twins like spending time with each other – often to the exclusion of others. In fifty percent of cases, they even develop their own secret language, furthermore, it is commonly believed that they have the ability to communicate telepathically so that, for instance, one is able to draw a picture of what the other is thinking. There have been innumerable claims that a twin has shared the physical or mental pain of the other – known as 'crisis telepathy' even when they could not have known it was happening. Monozygotic twins – who share everything before birth usually share everything after birth too : the same tastes in food, music, sport or politics... One might think that this could be explained by the fact that parents often give their new-born twins confusingly similar names, continue to dress them exactly alike until they are well into their teens, and generally treat them in the same way throughout their upbringing. However, there are well-documented

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 1-10) : ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁହ୍ଲେଦଟିକୁ ପଢ଼ି ଏବଂ ତଳେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉଭର ଦିଆ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର କେବଳ ଅନୁହ୍ଲେଦଟିକୁ ଆଧାର କରି ହେବା ଉଚିତ।

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସମରୂପ ଯାଆଁଳାଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖୁ ଆକର୍ଷତ ହୁଅଛି। ସେମାନେ ଦେଖୁବାପାଇଁ ସମାନ, ଏପରିକି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ କହିବାପାଇଁ ଉନ୍ନତ ତିଜିଟାଳ ଅନୁକରଣ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବେଳେବେଳେ ବିପଳ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି। ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ଭିନ୍ନଭିନ୍ନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ବ ଓ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେବା ସ୍ବାଭାବିକା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଶିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ଗୋଇଦା ଗଛ, କଥାବସ୍ତୁର ମୋଡ଼ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କିମ୍ବା ଏକ ରହସ୍ୟ ଆଦି ପରିବେଶଣ କରିଥାଏ। ବାସ୍ତବରେ, ଏକଥାମଧ୍ୟ ସତ୍ୟ ଯେ ଯାଆଁଳାଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅନେକ ଘଟଣା ବା ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ଦେଖାଯାଏ, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ଅନ୍ୟରୂପ ଧାରଣ କରି ଥିଲା, ଦଶରୁ ମୁଣ୍ଡ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି କଞ୍ଚନା ପ୍ରବଶ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ ହେବା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି। ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସମାନ ଆଖି, ସମାନ କେଶ ରଙ୍ଗ, ସମାନ ହସ କିନ୍ତୁ ଜଣେ ଯାଆଁଳା ଲଜ୍ୟାଶିଳ ହେଲାବେଳେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଯାଆଁଳାଟି ଅଧିକ ଖୋଲା ବା ମୁଣ୍ଡ, ଚତୁର, କୌତୁକିଆ ଓ ଦୟାଲୁଭାବେ ପରିଚିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ ଏସବୁ ସତ୍ୟ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ତି.ଏନ.୧ (DNA) ସମାନା ଯାହାହେଲେ ବି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଚିପଟିହୁ ସମାନ ନୁହେଁ ଏବଂ ଏକଥା ପରିବେଶ ସମନ୍ଦୟ କାରଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ ନିର୍ଭାରିତ ବୋଲି ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରାଯାଇପାରେ। ଯାଆଁଳାମାନେ ପରମ୍ପରା ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ସମୟ ଅତିବାହିତ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଖୁବୁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରନ୍ତି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ନିବୃତ ରହିବାପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସୁଖ ପାଆନ୍ତି। ଶତକତ୍ତା 50 ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଘଟଣାରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି, ଏମିତିକି ସେମାନେ ନିଜନିଜର ରୁପ୍ରଭାଷାରେ ଭାବ ବିନିମୟ କରିପାରନ୍ତି। ପୁନଃ, ଏହା ସାଧାରଣଭାବେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଯେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟଯୋଗୁଁ ଚେଲିପାଥ୍କାଳି (telepathically) ଭାବି ବିନିମୟ ହୋଇପାରେ ଯଥା-ଜଣେ ଯାଆଁଳା ଚିନ୍ତା କରୁଥିବାର କଥା ଅନ୍ୟଜଣେ ଚିତ୍ରଅଙ୍କନ କରିପାରେ। ଅନେକ ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ରହିଛି ଯେ ଜାଆଁଳାମାନେ ନିଜନିଜର ଶାରୀରିକ ଓ ମାନସିକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ପରମ୍ପରା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଭବ କରିପାରନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ 'ଚେଲିପାଥ୍ ସଂକଟ' (crisis telepathy) ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ। ଏମିତିକି ସେମାନେ ଏହା କେତେବେଳେ ଘୁଷ୍ଟିବୋଲି ଜାଣିପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ। ମନୋଜାଇଗୋଟିକ (Monozygotic) ଜାଆଁଳା ଯେଉଁମାନେ ସବୁକିଛି ଜନ୍ମପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓ ଜନ୍ମପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପରମ୍ପରା ଭିତରେ ବନ୍ଧନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ଏପରିକି ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ଏକା ପ୍ରକାର ସ୍ବାଦ, ସଙ୍ଗଠ, ଖେଳ, ରାଜନୀତିରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକାଭଳି ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଅନୁଭବ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ଜଣେ ଏକଥା ମଧ୍ୟ ଚିନ୍ତା କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଯେ ଏହା କୌଣସି ଏକ ତଥ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇପାରିବା ଯଥା-ବାପାମାଆମାନେ ସଦାବେଳେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତ୍ବକରଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ସେଇଭଳି କ୍ରମାଗତଭାବେ ସେମାନେ କିଶୋର ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମାନ ପୋଷାକ ପିନ୍ଧେଇଥାନ୍ତି। ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଯାଆଁଳାମାନେ ବଡ଼ ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏକାଭଳି ଲାକନପାଳନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ। ଯଦିଓ ସମରୂପୀ

cases of identical twins brought up separately from birth who nonetheless made the same decisions and life choices. In the 1980s, there was the much-publicised case of the identical twins 'Jim' brothers. Born in Ohio, USA in 1939, Jim Springer and Jim Lewis were put up for adoption as babies and raised by different couples, who happened to give them the same first name. When Jim Springer reconnected with his brother at age 39 in 1979, a string of other similarities and coincidences was discovered. Both men were six feet tall and weighed 180 pounds. Growing up, they'd both had dogs named Toy and taken family vacations on the same beach in Florida. As young men, they'd both married women named Linda, and then divorced them. Their second wives were both named Betty. They named their sons James Alan and James Allan. They'd both served as part-time sheriffs, enjoyed home carpentry projects, and suffered from severe headaches. In August every year, thousands of twins descend on a town in Ohio called Twinsburg, named by identical twin brothers nearly two centuries ago. The Twins Days festival is a three-day event consisting of talent shows and look-alike contests that has become one of the world's largest gatherings of twins. There have also been other festivals in the UAE, Australia, France and Nigeria. The latter country has a large proportion of twins in its population : one in 22 births to the Yoruba people in Nigeria produce twins, identical or fraternal, which is a much higher incidence than anywhere else in the world. This has been attributed to the eating of yams, but the theory is disputed. Biomedical researchers descend on these events, regarding them as a precious opportunity to conduct surveys and experiments. Scientists study twins in order to collect evidence for the age-old nature versus nurture debate : how much of their behaviour is hereditary and how much conditioned by their environment;

যাঁকামানক প্রক্রিয়ার ভলভাবে প্রস্তুত হোলথুবা কেতেক ঘটশা দৃষ্টিগোচর হোলছি। ঘৰ্থৰে যাঁকালু অলগা অলগা রঞ্জ লালনপালন করায়ালথুলে মধ্য ষেমানক্র নিষ্পত্তি নেবা ও জীবনশৈলী একাভালি বোলি প্রমাণিত হোলছি। 1980 শতকৰ সবুতাৰু অধুক রচিত ঘটশা ষমৰূপী যাঁকালি জিম (Jim) ভাতুদ্বয়। ষেমানে দুহে যুক্তৰাষ্ট্র আমেরিকা (USA) র ওহিও (Ohio) 01ৱে 1939 রে জন্মগৃহশ করিথুলো। জিম স্ক্রিঙ্গৰ ও জিম লুক্স বিভিন্ন দশতক দ্বাৰা প্রতিপালিত হেলে ও ষেমানে শিশু দৃষ্টিক্র নাম দেলথুলো। যেতেবেলে জিম স্ক্রিঙ্গৰ তাঙ্ক ভালক্ষু 39 বৰ্ষৰে বা 1979 মধ্যহারে ভেট করায়ালথুলা। ষেতেবেলে ষেমানক ভিতৰে ষমানতা আবিষ্টুত হোলথুলা। যুবকদ্বয় 6 পুঁচ তেজা এবং প্রায় 180 পাউণ্ট ওজন থুলো। বড়িবা বেলে, ষেমানে টেক্স (Toy) নামক এক কুকুৰ পোষ্টিথুলে এবং পারিবারিক ছুটি ষময়ৰে ফ্লোরিডা (Florida) বেলাভূমিৰে বুলিবাকু যাইথুলো। যুবক অবস্থারে ষেমানে লিণ্ডা (Linda) বিবাহ করিথুলে ও ছাড়পত্ৰ মধ্য হোলথুলা। ষেমানক্র দ্বিতীয় পুঁচী থুলো বেজে (Betty)। ষেমানে ষেমানক্র পুত্ৰদ্বয়ক নাঁ জেমস আলান (James Alan) ও জেমস আলান (James Allan) রঞ্জথুলো। ষেমানে সাময়িক মুখ্য অধুকারী এবং গৃহ কাঠ ষমষ্টীয় প্রকল্পৰে কার্য্যকৰিথুলে এবং প্রচণ্ড যুক্তিবিজ্ঞারে আক্রান্ত হোলথুলো। প্রত্যেক বৰ্ষ অগুষ্ঠ মাসৰে এক হজার যাঁকালি ওহিও (Ohio) সহৰৰে একত্ৰিত হেবাকু 'Twinsburg' কুহাগলা এবং এহা 'ষমৰূপী যাঁকালি ভাল' পাখাপাখু দুলশতক পূৰ্বৰ নামৰে নামিত কুহাগলা The Twins days' 'যাঁকালি উষ্ব' তিনিদিনীঁ কাৰ্য্যকৰুমৰে বিশেষতঃ দক্ষতা, দেখাচাহা প্রতিযোগিতা হেলথুলা। এহা এবে বিশ্বৰ ষৰ্ববৃহত যাঁকালি ষম্বলন ভাবে যুগ্মিতা অঙ্গৈলিআ (Australia), ফ্ৰান্স (France), যুৱেজ (UAE) এবং নাইজেরিআ (Nigeria) প্ৰভৃতি দেশৰে অন্যৰষ্ট মধ্য পালিত হুঁ। কিন্তু শেষোভ দেশৰে সবুতাৰু অধুক যাঁকালি যাহা কি ষেমানক লোক ষম্খ্যা অনুপাতৰ 22 রু 1 জন্ম হেৱছিত। নাইজেরিআৰ যেৰুবা (Yoruba) 01ৱে লোকে যাঁকালি, ষমৰূপী কিংবা ভাতুভুল্য অন্যদেশ অপেক্ষা পৃথুবীৰে অধুক দেখাযান্তি। এহা কুহায়ালপাৰে যে দেশীয়াকু (Yam) খাইবাদুৱা এমিতি ঘৰুছি কিন্তু এহি তত্ত্ব বেপ্ৰমাণিত হোলছি। বায়োমেডিকাল (biomedical) গবেষকমানে এপ্রক্রিয়া ষৰ্বেক্ষণ ও পৰিষানিৰিক্ষা কৰিব। এক দুর্লভ সুযোগ। কেঁজান্তি কমানে যাঁকামানক প্রক্রিয়া প্ৰমাণ ষংগ্ৰহপূৰ্বক বাৰ্ষিক্য (the age-old nature) বনাম লালন পালন বিতৰক (nurture debate) উথা কেতে পৰিমাণৰে ষেমানক্র কাৰ্য্যকলাপ বংশানুকূলিক এবং কেতে পৰিমাণৰে পৰিবেশ কেন্দ্ৰিক কাৰণ যোৰু হেৱছিত।

what are people actually born with and what is caused by experience? Because identical twins come from a single fertilized egg that splits in two, and share virtually the same genetic code, any differences between them must be due to environmental factors. Studying the differences between identical twins to pinpoint the influence of environment, and comparing identical twins with fraternal ones to measure the role of inheritance, has been crucial for understanding the interplay of nature and nurture in determining our personalities, behaviour and vulnerability to disease.

- Identical Twins who look the same are different in which aspect?
 - Clothes
 - Personalities
 - Imaging systems
 - Complexion
- How is the difference between the two identical twins helpful to authors?
 - Provide a story
 - Provide a character
 - Provide a plot twist
 - Provide romance
- Which difference in two identical twins is determined by external factors?
 - Hair colour
 - Fingerprints
 - Smile
 - Eyes
- What percent of identical twins develop their own secret language?
 - Can't say
 - 30 percent
 - 50 percent
 - All of the above

কেৱল লোকমানে প্রকৃতিৰে কেৱল কাৰণ বা অভিজ্ঞতা যোৱা জন্ম নেৰছেন্তি। তাৰামধু গবেষক মানে দৰ্শাৱছেন্তি। কাৰণ সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁলা এবং ফটোলাইজড (fertilized) অণ্টাৰু জন্ম তথা অণ্টাটি দুলভাগৰে বিভক্ত হোৱ যেমানে একা জেনেটিক (genetic) সংকেত অবলম্বন কৰিথান্তি। এমানক মধুৰে পার্থক্য পৰিবেশ সমৰ্পণীয় কাৰণ যোৱা হোৱথাএ বোলি নিৰ্বারণ কৰা যাইছে। সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁলক সম্পর্কৰে অধ্যয়ন কলাৰে বংশানুক্রমিকতাৰ ভূমিকা দৰ্শাৱবাপাই সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁলক সহিত সমত্বাতা সমৰ্পণীয় দুলনা, প্রকৃতি এবং লালনপালন ভিত্তিৰে ব্যক্তিত্ব, কাৰ্য্যকলাপ এবং রোগ যোৱা দুৰ্বলতাৰ কাৰণগুଡ়িক অনুধান কৰিবা এক গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ প্ৰস্তাৱ।

- সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁল উভয় দেশুবাপাই সমান এবং পৰম্পৰাগু কিভাবে পৃথক?
 - পোষাকপত্ৰ
 - ব্যক্তিত্ব
 - অনুকৰণ ব্যবস্থা
 - দেহৰ রঞ্জ
- কিপৰি সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁল দুহীক মধুৰে থুবা পার্থক্য লেখকমানকু সাহায্য কৰে?
 - গন্ধ লেখুৰা
 - চৰিত্ৰিত্ৰুণ কৰিবা
 - কথাবস্তুৰ মোড় বদলাইবা
 - ৱোমান্ত প্ৰদান কৰিবা
- সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁল দুহীক মধুৰে থুবা কেৱল পার্থক্য বাহ্য কাৰণযোৱা হোৱথাএ?
 - কেশৱঞ্জ
 - চিপচিহ্ন
 - হৃষ
 - আঁশ
- কেতে প্ৰতিশত সমৰূপী যাঁকাঁল নিজনিজৰ গুপ্তভাষা ব্যবহাৰ কৰিথান্তি?
 - জনানাহি
 - 30%
 - 50%
 - উপৱেক্ষ সমষ্টি

5. When one twin is able to share the physical or mental pain without even being communicated, it is known as
 (A) intuition
 (B) crisis telepathy
 (C) vibration
 (D) teleportation

6. What do we call the twins, who share everything before birth?
 (A) Monozygotic
 (B) Fraternal
 (C) Dizygotic
 (D) Monoamniotic

7. Which festival has become one of the world's largest gathering of twins?
 (A) Ohio
 (B) Twins
 (C) The Twin Days
 (D) Twinsburg

8. Which country has a large proportion of twin population?
 (A) Nigeria
 (B) USA
 (C) France
 (D) UAE

9. What is the reason of the high rate of twins produced by the Yoruba people?
 (A) Culture
 (B) Marital status
 (C) Eating habits
 (D) Dance and music

10. Biomedical scientists conduct experiments in these events to collect which evidence?
 (A) Law and legal issues
 (B) Nature vs nurture debate
 (C) Climate change
 (D) LGBTQ+ rights

5. ଯେତେବେଳେ ବିନା ଯୋଗାଯୋଗରେ ଜଣେ ଯାଆଁଲା ନିକର ଶାରୀରିକ ଓ ମାନସିକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ପରଷ୍ପର ଭିତରେ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମ୍ପଦ, ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?
 (A) ଅନ୍ତଦୃଷ୍ଟି
 (B) ଟେଲିପାଥ୍ ସଙ୍କଟ
 (C) କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର
 (D) ଟେଲିପୋରଟେସନ

6. ଯେଉଁ ଯାଆଁଲା ଜନ୍ମପୂର୍ବ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରିଥାଏ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?
 (A) ମନୋଜିଗୋଟିକ
 (B) ଭାତ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ
 (C) ଡାଇଜାଇଗୋଟିକ
 (D) ମନୋଆମନିଓଟିକ

7. କେଉଁ ଉତ୍ସବଟି ଯାଆଁଲାମାନଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମେଲନ ପାଇଁ ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ସର୍ବ ବୃଦ୍ଧତ?
 (A) ଓହିଓ
 (B) ରୂଲନ୍ସ
 (C) ଦ ରୂଲନ୍ସ ଡେଜ୍
 (D) ରୂଲନ୍ସବରଗ

8. କେଉଁ ଦେଶର ଲୋକସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଯାଆଁଲାମାନଙ୍କ ଅନୁପାତ ଅଧିକ?
 (A) ନାଇଜେରିଆ
 (B) ସ୍କ୍ରେନ୍ସ୍ସ୍
 (C) ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସ୍
 (D) ସ୍କ୍ରେନ୍ସ୍ ଲ

9. କେଉଁ କାରଣରୁ ସ୍କ୍ରୁବା ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଲୋକମାନେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଧିକ ଯାଆଁଲା ଜନ୍ମ କରନ୍ତି?
 (A) ସଂସ୍କୃତି
 (B) ବୈବାହିକ ସ୍ଥିତି
 (C) ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ
 (D) ନୃତ୍ୟ ଓ ସଂଗୀତ

10. ବାଯୋମେଡିକଲ ଗବେଷକମାନେ ଏକ ଉତ୍ସବରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କରି କାହାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରମାଣ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଥିଲେ?
 (A) ଆଇନ ଓ ଆଇନଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା
 (B) ପ୍ରକୃତି ବନାମ ଲାକନ୍ସପାଲନ ବିତର୍କ
 (C) ପାଗ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ
 (D) ସମଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅଧିକାର

Direction (Q. Nos. 11-16) : Read the following passage to answer the question.

Ecosystems provide people with a variety of goods and services, food, clean water, clean air, flood control, soil stabilization, pollination, climate regulation, spiritual fulfilment and aesthetic enjoyment, to name just a few. Most of these benefits are either irreplaceable or the technology necessary to replace them is prohibitively expensive. For example, potable freshwater can be provided by desalinating sea water, but only at great cost.

The rapidly expanding human population has greatly modified the earth's ecosystem to meet their increased requirements of some of the goods and services, particularly food, freshwater, timber, fibre, and fuel. These modifications have contributed substantially to human well-being and economic development. The benefits have not been equally distributed. Some people have actually been harmed by these changes. Moreover, short-term increases in some ecosystems' goods and services have come at the cost of long-term degradation of others. For example, efforts to increase the production of food and fibre have decreased the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity.

11. Expanding human population has an adverse effect on

- (i) spiritual fulfilment
- (ii) availability of potable freshwater
- (iii) employment
- (iv) biodiversity

Which of the statements given above are **correct**?

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) only
- (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) only
- (C) (ii) and (iv) only
- (D) All of the above

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 11-16) : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ପୂର୍ବକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।

ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ (Ecosystems) ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା, ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ, ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ ବାୟୁ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ, ମୃତ୍ତିକା ଟ୍ରିଭତା, ପରାଗ ସଙ୍ଗମ, ଜଳବାୟୁ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ, ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା ଏବଂ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ୟବୋଧକ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଉପଭୋଗ ଲଭ୍ୟାଦି ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେଇଥାଏ ବହୁପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦେୟତା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ କେତେଟିର ସୁଚନାମାତ୍ରା ଏହି ସବୁ ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅପୁରଣୀୟ ଅଥବା ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟୟସାପେକ୍ଷ ଚେକୋଲୋଜି ଦରକାରା ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ସମ୍ବୂଦ୍ଧ ଜଳକୁ ବିଶୋଧନକରି ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇଛେବ, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ବହୁଲମାତ୍ରାରେ ବ୍ୟୟସାପେକ୍ଷା।

ଦୁଇ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଜନିତ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଯଥା ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା, ବିଶେଷକରି ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ, କାଠ, ପାଇବର, ଜାଲେଣି ଲଭ୍ୟାଦି ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ ବିଶେଷଭାବରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତତ ହୋଇଛି । ମଣିଷର ଉତ୍ତରମ ସ୍ଵାୟ୍ୟ ଓ ଅର୍ଥନ୍ତେତିକ ପ୍ରଗତି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଆଖୁଦୁଶିଆ ଅବଦାନ ରହିଛି । ଏହି ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମାନ୍ୟପାତିକ ଭାବରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ । ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକୃତିରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅଧିକତ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ଦୀର୍ଘ ମିଆଦି ଅବକ୍ଷୟ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ବିନିମୟରେ କେତେକ ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳର ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ-ମିଆଦି ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ହୋଇଛି । ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଇବର ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କେତେକ ଜୈବକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ, ଜୈବବିଧତା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣର ଦକ୍ଷତାକୁ କମାଇ ଦେଇଛି ।

11. _____ ଉପରେ ବର୍ଦ୍ଧତ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବିପରୀତ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଦେଖୁବାକୁ ମିଳେ ।

- (i) ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା
- (ii) ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳର ଉପଲବ୍ଧତା
- (iii) କର୍ମ ନିୟୋଜନ
- (iv) ଜୈବ ବିଧତା

ଉପର ଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍ ?

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) କେବଳ
- (B) (ii), (iii), (iv) କେବଳ
- (C) (ii) ଏବଂ (iv) କେବଳ
- (D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ

12. The passage mentions that 'some people have actually been harmed by these changes'. It indicates towards

- (A) inequitable distribution of benefits
- (B) decrease in the ability of some ecosystems to provide clean water, regulate flooding and support biodiversity
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

13. Which of the following is **correct** in the context of the passage?

- (A) The rapid expansion of population has adversely affected some people
- (B) Sufficient efforts have not been made to increase the production of food and fibre
- (C) In short term, some people may be harmed, but in long term, everyone will benefit from modifications in earth's ecosystem
- (D) None of the above

14. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :

- (i) It is imperative to modify the earth's ecosystem for the well-being of mankind.
- (ii) Technology can never replace all the goods and services provided by ecosystems.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- (A) Only (i)
- (B) Only (ii)
- (C) Both (i) and (ii)
- (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

12. ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦରେ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ଯେ ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକୃତିରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି'। ଏହା ସୁଚିତ କରେ ଯେ

- (A) ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଅସମ ବଣନ
- (B) କେତେକ ଜୈବକ୍ଷେତ୍ରର ବିଶ୍ଵାଦ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ, ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା ସଂରକ୍ଷଣରେ କ୍ଷମତା କମିବା
- (C) ଉଭୟ (A) ଏବଂ (B)
- (D) (A) କିମ୍ବା (B) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

13. ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦ ବଣନା ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍?

- (A) କ୍ଷିପ୍ର ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧି କେତେକ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ବିପରୀତ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ କରିଛି
- (B) ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଇବର ଉପାଦନ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଉଦ୍ୟମ କରାଯାଇନାହିଁ
- (C) ପୃଥିବୀ ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ ସ୍ଵର୍ଗ ମିଆଦିରେ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରସ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରନ୍ତି, ମାତ୍ର ଦୀଘ ମିଆଦିରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଙ୍କୁ ସୁଫଳ ମିଳିବା
- (D) ଏଥୁରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

14. ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନୁଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।

- (i) ମାନବଜାତିର ଭଲ ପାଇଁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଅପରିହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ।
- (ii) ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବାର ଲ୍ଲାନ ଟେକ୍ନୋଲୋଜି ପୂରଣ କରିପାରିବ ନାହିଁ।

ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟ/ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଠିକ୍?

- (A) କେବଳ (i)
- (B) କେବଳ (ii)
- (C) ଉଭୟ (i) ଏବଂ (ii)
- (D) (i) କିମ୍ବା (ii) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

15. According to the passage, which of the following can be taken as the main reason for the modification of earth's system?

- (A) Technology
- (B) Increasing population**
- (C) Lack of an integrated approach
- (D) All of the above

16. Which of the following can be considered as the most suitable title for the passage?

- (A) Modification of our ecosystem**
- (B) Our natural resources
- (C) Harmful effect of increase in human population
- (D) Human interference in our ecosystem

17. If all *Ps* are *Qs* and some *Qs* are *Rs*, which of the following must be **true**?

- (A) All *Ps* are *Rs*
- (B) Some *Ps* are *Rs*
- (C) No *Ps* are *Rs*
- (D) None of the above**

15. ଅନୁଛ୍ନେଦ ଅନୁସାରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟିକୁ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ ଭାବରେ ବିଚାର କରାଯାଇ ପାରିବ?

- (A) ଚେକ୍କୋଲୋକି
- (B) ବର୍ଷଷ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା**
- (C) ସଂହତି ପଦକ୍ଷେପର ଅଭାବ
- (D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ

16. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଅନୁଛ୍ନେଦଟିର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶୀର୍ଷକ ହୋଇପାରିବ?

- (A) ଆମ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ**
- (B) ଆମର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ
- (C) ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ଭୟକ୍ରମ ପ୍ରଭାବ
- (D) ଆମ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ମାନବର ହୃଦୟକ୍ଷେପ

17. ଯଦି ସମସ୍ତ *Ps* ହେଉଛି *Qs* ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ତ *Qs* ହେଉଛି *Rs*, ତେବେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ?

- (A) ସମସ୍ତ *Ps* ହେଉଛି *Rs*
- (B) କେତେକ *Ps* ହେଉଛି *Rs*
- (C) କୌଣସି *Ps, Rs* ନୁହେଁ
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ**

18. How many pairs of letters are there in the word "CASTRAPHONE" which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6**

19. In which year was Facebook launched?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2004**

20. What is the meaning of the word 'Jargon'?

- (A)** A specialized language of a particular group of people
- (B) Techniques of good writing
- (C) A special article written by an editor
- (D) None of the above

21. An Informal Gathering occurs when a group of people get together in a casual, relaxed manner. Which situation given below is the best example of an Informal Gathering?

- (A) Debating club meets on the first Sunday morning of every month
- (B)** After finding out about his salary raise, Jay and a few colleagues go out for a quick dinner after work
- (C) Meena sends out 10 invitations for a bachelorette party she is giving for her elder sister
- (D) Whenever she eats at a Chinese restaurant, Roop seems to run into Dibya

18. "CASTRAPHONE" ଶବ୍ଦରେ କେତୋଟି ଏମିତି ମୁଗଳ ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଛି, ଯାହାମଧରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳାରେ ଯେଉଁକି ଅକ୍ଷର ଏହି ଶବ୍ଦମଧରେ ବି ସେତିକିଟି ଅକ୍ଷର ଅଛି?

- (A) 3
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 6**

19. କେଉଁ ବର୍ଷ ଫେସ୍‌ବୁକ୍ (Facebook) ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1999
- (D) 2004**

20. 'Jargon' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ?

- (A)** ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଜନଗୋଷ୍ଠୀର ଗୋଟିଏ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଭାଷା
- (B) ଉତ୍ତମ ଲିଖନର କୌଣସି
- (C) ସମ୍ପାଦକଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଲିଖିତ ଏକ ସ୍ଵତନ୍ତ୍ର ଲେଖା
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

21. ଯେତେବେଳେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବର୍ଗର ଲୋକ ସାମାଜିକ ମୁକ୍ତମନରେ ଏକାଠି ହୁଆନ୍ତି, ସେତେବେଳେ ଏକ ଅନୌପଚାରିକ ସମାବେଶ ଘଟେ। ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ଅବସ୍ଥା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଏହାର ଏକ ଉତ୍ସୁକ୍ଷ ଉଦାହରଣ?

- (A) ପ୍ରତିମାସ ପ୍ରଥମ ରବିବାର ସକାଳରେ ଭିବେଟିଂ କ୍ଲୁବର ସଭା
- (B)** ଦରମା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହୋଇଥିବା ଜାଣି ଜୟ ତା'ର କିଛି ସହକରମୀଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଅପିସକାମ ସାରି ଶୀଘ୍ର ରାତ୍ରି ଭୋଜନ କରିବାକୁ ବାହାରି ଯାଏ
- (C) ବଡ଼ ଭଉଣୀ ପାଇଁ 'ବ୍ୟାଚେଲରି ପାର୍ଟି' ଦେଉଥିବା ମୀନା 10 ଜଣଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ ପଠାଇବା
- (D) ସେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଚାଇନିଜ୍ ରେଷ୍ଟ୍ରାର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ଖାଏ, ରୂପ ଦିବ୍ୟା ନିକଟକୁ ଧାଇଁବା ପରି ଲାଗେ

Direction (Q. Nos. 22-26) : Study the following information to answer the given questions :

- (a) Eight persons *E, F, G, H, I, J, K* and *L* are seated around a square table - two on each side.
- (b) There are three lady members and they are not seated next to each other.
- (c) *J* is between *L* and *F*.
- (d) *G* is between *I* and *F*.
- (e) *H*, a lady member, is second to the left of *J*.
- (f) *F*, a male member, is seated opposite to *E*, a lady member.
- (g) There is a lady member between *F* and *I*.

22. Who among the following are the three lady members?

- (A) *E, H* and *J*
- (B) *E, G* and *J*
- (C) *G, H* and *J*
- (D) *H, E* and *G*

23. Which of the following is **true** about *J*?

- (A) *J* is a male member
- (B) *J* is a female member
- (C) Gender of *J* cannot be determined
- (D) Position of *J* cannot be determined

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 22-26) : ନିମ୍ନ ସୂଚନା ଅନୁସରଣ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଆନ୍ତ୍ବିତ।

- (a) ଦୁଇ ଦୁଇ ଜଣ କରି ଗୋଟିଏ ସୋନ୍ଦାର ଚେହୁଲ ଚାରିପଟେ *E, F, G, H, I, J, K* ଓ *L* ଆଠଜଣ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବସିଛନ୍ତି।
- (b) ସେଠାରେ ତିନି ଜଣ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା ଅଛନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେମାନେ କେହି କାହା ପାଖରେ ବସିନାହାନ୍ତି।
- (c) *L* ଏବଂ *F* ମର୍ମିରେ *J* ବସିଛି।
- (d) *I* ଏବଂ *F* ମର୍ମିରେ *G* ବସିଛି।
- (e) *H* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା, ସେ *J* ର ବାମପଟେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପ୍ଲାନରେ ବସିଛି।
- (f) *F* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ, ସେ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା *E* ର ବିପରୀତ ଦିଗରେ ବସିଛି।
- (g) *F* ଓ *I* ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜଣେ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା ବସିଛି।

22. ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁମାନେ ତିନି ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା?

- (A) *E, H* ଏବଂ *J*
- (B) *E, G* ଏବଂ *J*
- (C) *G, H* ଏବଂ *J*
- (D) *H, E* ଏବଂ *G*

23. *J* ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କେଉଁଟି ସତ୍ୟ?

- (A) *J* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ପୁରୁଷ ସଦସ୍ୟ
- (B) *J* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା
- (C) *J* ର ଲିଙ୍ଗ ଜାଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ
- (D) *J* ର ବସିବା ପ୍ଲାନ ଜାଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ

24. Who among the following is seated between *E* and *H*?

(A) *I*

(B) *J*

(C) *F*

(D) *K*

25. Who among the following is to the immediate left of *F*?

(A) *G*

(B) *J*

(C) *I*

(D) *K*

26. How many people are seated between *K* and *F*?

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Cannot be determined

24. এমানক মধ্যে কি এ এবং *H* মধ্যে বসিছি?

(A) *I*

(B) *J*

(C) *F*

(D) *K*

25. *F* র পূর্ব বামপার্শে কি বসিছি

(A) *G*

(B) *J*

(C) *I*

(D) *K*

26. *K* এবং *F* মধ্যে কেতোজন বসিছে?

(A) এক

(B) দুজন

(C) তিনি

(D) জাণিবা সম্ভব ন্যূনে

27. Which of the following clearly defines the function of mass media?

- (A) Providing information
- (B) Work as a responsible resource
- (C) Providing a political forum
- (D) All of the above**

28. *T, S and R are three brothers. T's son Q is married to K and they have one child Rahul blessed to them. M the son of S, is married to H and this couple is blessed with a daughter Madhvi. R has a daughter N who is married to P. This couple has one daughter Karuna born to them. How is Madhvi related to S?*

- (A) Daughter
- (B) Niece
- (C) Granddaughter**
- (D) None of the above

29. A postman was returning to the post office which was in front of him to the North. When the post office was 100 m away from him, he turned to the left and walked 50 m to deliver the last letter at CGO complex and moved another 50 m to meet his friend. Then he turned towards North and walked 100 m. How far is he from the post office?

- (A) 150 m
- (B) 100 m**
- (C) 50 m
- (D) 75 m

27. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମର ପ୍ରକାର୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ସୁଚନା ଦିଏ?

- (A) ସୁଚନା ପ୍ରଦାନ
- (B) ଦାୟିତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମ୍ବଲ ଭାବେ କାର୍ୟ୍ୟକରେ
- (C) ରାଜନୈତିକ ଫୋରମ ଯୋଗାଇଥାଏ
- (D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ**

28. *T, S ଏବଂ R ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ତିନି ଭାଇ। T ର ପୁଅ ତ ବିବାହ କରିଛି K କୁ ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଗୋଟିଏ ପିଲା ରାହୁଲ। S ର ପୁଅ M, H କୁ ବିବାହ କରିଛି ଏବଂ ଏହି ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଖେଳ ହେଉଛି ମାଧ୍ୟମୀ। R ର ଖେଳ N, ଯିଏ P କୁ ବିବାହ କରିଛି। ଏବି ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ ଖେଳ କରୁଣା। ମାଧ୍ୟମୀ S ର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କଣ୍ଠ ହେବ?*

- (A) କନ୍ୟା
- (B) ଭୈଅରି/ଭାଣଜି
- (C) ଅଣନାତୁଣୀ**
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

29. ଜଣେ ପୋଷଣ୍ୟାନ ପୋଷଣ୍ୟପିତ୍ତକୁ ଫେରୁ ଥିଲା। ପୋଷଣ୍ୟପିତ୍ତ ତା ସମ୍ବୁଦ୍ଧ ଭାଗରେ ଉଭର ଦିଗରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲା। ପୋଷଣ୍ୟପିତ୍ତ ଆଉ 100 m ଦୂର ଥିବାବେଳେ ସେ ବାମପଟକୁ ମୋଡ଼ିଲା ଏବଂ ଶେଷ ଚିଠି CGO complex ରେ ଦେବାପାଇଁ 50 m ଚାଲିଲା। ପୁଣି ତା ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ଭେଟିବା ପାଇଁ ଆହୁରି 50 m ଚାଲିଲା। ତା'ପରେ ସେ ଉଭର ମୁହାଁ ହୋଇ 100 m ଚାଲିଲା। ସେ ପୋଷଣ୍ୟପିତ୍ତ ପାଖରୁ ଏବେ କେତେ ଦୂରରେ ଅଛି?

- (A) 150 m
- (B) 100 m**
- (C) 50 m
- (D) 75 m

30. Three individuals have to be selected from a group of 6 people. How many different combinations are possible?

- (A) 120
- (B) 60
- (C) 20**
- (D) 10

31. John needs to choose between two job offers. Offer A has higher salary but is located in a city with a high cost of living. Offer B has a lower salary but is situated in a town with a lower cost of living. Which job offer should John choose?

- (A) Offer A
- (B) Offer B
- (C) None
- (D) Cannot be determined**

32. Arrange these words in alphabetical order and choose the one that comes last :

- (i) Abandon
- (ii) Actuate
- (iii) Accumulate
- (iv) Acquit
- (v) Achieve
- (A) Actuate**
- (B) Accumulate
- (C) Acquit
- (D) Achieve

30. ସେଇବାକୁ କେତୋଟି ଭିନ୍ନ ଦଳ (combination) ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ?

- (A) 120
- (B) 60
- (C) 20**
- (D) 10

31. କୁଳଟି ଜବ ଅଫର (job offers) ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜନକୁ (John) ଗୋଟିଏ ବାହିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବା ଅଫର A ର ଅଧିକ ଦରମା, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ଅଧିକ ବ୍ୟୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ସହରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଅଫର B ର କମ ଦରମା, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ଏକ କମ ବ୍ୟୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ସହରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଜନ (John) କେଉଁ ଜବ ଅଫରଟିକୁ ପସନ୍ଦ କରିବ?

- (A) ଅଫର A
- (B) ଅଫର B
- (C) କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ
- (D) ଜାଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ**

32. ଅକ୍ଷରକ୍ରମରେ (ଇଂରାଜୀ) ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସଜାନ୍ତ୍ର ଏବଂ ସବାଶେଷରେ ଆସୁଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରନ୍ତୁ।

- (i) Abandon
- (ii) Actuate
- (iii) Accumulate
- (iv) Acquit
- (v) Achieve
- (A) Actuate**
- (B) Accumulate
- (C) Acquit
- (D) Achieve

33. Three of the following four words are alike in a certain way and one is different. Pick the odd one out.

(A) Hendecagon

(B) Hexagon

(C) Heptagon

(D) Pentagon

34. Manish is going on a vacation and needs to book a hotel. He shortlists 3 hotels and is now comparing them on the basis of cost, facilities available and proximity to tourist sites. Which step of decision making is Manish performing?

(A) Generating the alternatives

(B) Defining the selection criteria

(C) Evaluating the alternatives

(D) Reviewing the decision

35. In the year 1780, who had started the first printed newspaper named as Bengal Gazette, in India?

(A) Annie Besant

(B) James Augustus Hicky

(C) Richard Stafford Cripps

(D) AO Hume

33. ନିମ୍ନ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶ ଚାରୋଟି ଶକ (ଇଂରାଜୀ) ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ତିନୋଟି ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରରା ଭିନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ଶକଟି ବାହ୍ୟକୁ।

(A) Hendecagon

(B) Hexagon

(C) Heptagon

(D) Pentagon

34. ମନିଷ ଛୁଟି କାଟିବାକୁ ବାହାରିଛି ଏବଂ ସେ ହୋଟେଲ ବୁକ୍ କରିବା ସେ ତିନୋଟି ହୋଟେଲ ବାହି ସେବୁଡ଼ିକର ମୂଲ୍ୟ, ଉପଲବ୍ଧ ସୁବିଧା ସ୍ଥାନ ଏବଂ ଭ୍ରମଣଶ୍ଳାନର ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅବଲ୍ୟତି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଆଧାର ରେ ବୁଲନା କଲା । ମନିଷ କେଉଁ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ ଆଧାରରେ ତା'ର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମ୍ପାଦନ କରିବ ?

(A) ବିକଳ୍ପ ବାହିବା

(B) ହୋଟେଲ ଚନ୍ଦନ କରିବାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା

(C) ବିକଳ୍ପର ମୂଲ୍ୟାଯନ କରିବା

(D) ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିର ସମୀକ୍ଷା କରିବା

35. 1780 ମସିହାରେ, ଭାରତରେ କିଏ ପ୍ରଥମ ମୁଦ୍ରିତ ଖବର କାଗଜ ଯଥା ବେଙ୍ଗଲ ଗେଜେଟ୍ (Bengal Gazette) ଛପା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିଲେ ?

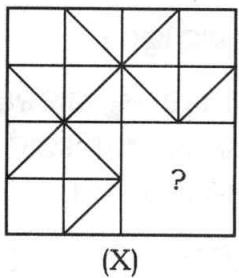
(A) ଆନୀ ବେସାନ୍ତ

(B) ଜେମ୍ସ ଅଗ୍ରାଷ୍ଟେ ହିକେ

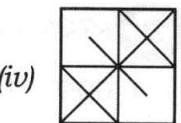
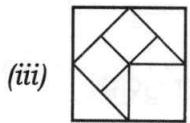
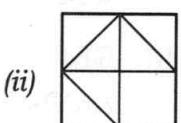
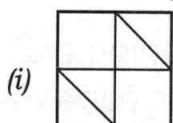
(C) ରିଚାର୍ଡ ଷ୍ଟାଫର୍ଡ କ୍ରିପସ

(D) ଏଓ ହ୍ୟୁମନ୍

36. Identify the figure that completes the pattern :



(X)



(A) (i)

(B) (ii)

(C) (iii)

(D) (iv)

37. Which behavior is important for effective listening in a communication exchange?

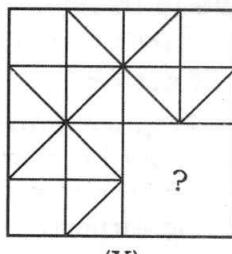
(A) Interrupting frequently to clarify points

(B) Maintaining consistent eye contact

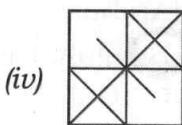
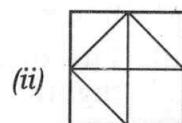
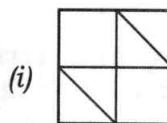
(C) Taking detailed notes during the conversation

(D) Nodding frequently to show agreement

36. ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିତ୍ରଗ କରି ସଂରଚନାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପୂରଣ କରା



(X)



(A) (i)

(B) (ii)

(C) (iii)

(D) (iv)

37. ଫଳପ୍ରଦ ଶ୍ରବଣ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ବିନିମୟରେ କେଉଁ ଆଚରଣ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ?

(A) ତାପ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିଷୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ କରିବାପାଇଁ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଧାରାବାହିକତା ଭଙ୍ଗକରିବା

(B) ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗର ପ୍ରିତତାକୁ ଅନୁର୍ଧ୍ଵ ରଖିବା

(C) କଥୋପକଥନ ସମୟରେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚିପ୍ପଣୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବା

(D) ରୁକ୍ଷିନାମା ଦେଖାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବାରମ୍ବାର ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା

38. Statement : The vehicular traffic has increased so much in the recent past that it takes at least two hours to travel between the city and the airport during peak hours.

Course of action :

- I. Non-airport bound vehicles should not be allowed to ply on the road connecting the city and the airport.
- II. The load of vehicular traffic should be diverted through various link roads during peak hours.
- III. The departure and arrival of flights should be regulated so as to avoid congestion during peak hours.

(A) None follows
 (B) Only I follows
(C) Only II and III follow
(D) Only I and III follow

39. Direction : In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. Consider the statement and decide which of the given assumptions is implicit.

Statement : A statement in the call letter given to candidates of the written examination states — “you have to bear the travel expenses for attending the written examination”

Assumption I : If not clarified all the candidates may claim reimbursement.

Assumption II : Many organizations reimburse the expenses on travel to the candidates appearing for written examination.

(A) Only **Assumption I** is implicit
(B) Only **Assumption II** is implicit
(C) Either **Assumption I** or **Assumption II** is implicit
 (D) Both **Assumption I** and **Assumption II** are implicit

38. ଉତ୍ତି : ଏବେ ଯାନବାହାନ ର ଢଳାଟଳ ଏବେ ଦୁଇ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଛି ଯାହାଦ୍ବାରା ଗହଳି ସମୟରେ ସହର ରୁ ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଦୁଇ ଘଣ୍ଟା ସମୟ ଲାଗୁଛି।

ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ :

- I. ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଯାଉନଥୁବା ଗାଡ଼ିମାନଙ୍କୁ ସହର ଏବଂ ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟ ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯିବା ଅନୁଚିତ।
- II. ଅଧିକାଂଶ ଯାନବାହାନକୁ ଗହଳି ସମୟରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗଳି ରସ୍ତା (link road) ରେ divert କରିଦେବା ଉଚିତ।
- III. ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଭିଡ଼ କମାଇବାପାଇଁ ବିମାନର ଆଗମନ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାନ କୁ ନିୟମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ।

(A) କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟନ୍ତ୍ରେ
 (B) କେବଳ I ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟ
(C) କେବଳ II ଏବଂ III ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟ
(D) କେବଳ I ଏବଂ III ପ୍ରୟୁଜ୍ୟ

39. ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଉତ୍ତି ଅଛି ଏବଂ ଦୁଇଟି ଧାରଣା (assumption) I ଏବଂ II ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଉତ୍ତିଟି ପଢନ୍ତୁ ଏବଂ ଦିଆଯାଇଥୁବା ଧାରଣା କେଉଁଟି ଅନୁମେଯ (implicit) ବିବାର କରନ୍ତୁ।

ଉତ୍ତି : ପରିଷାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କୁ ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥୁବା ଗୋଟିଏ ଆହ୍ଵାନ ପତ୍ର (call letter) ଲେଖାଅଛି, “ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଦେବାପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଗସ୍ତଖର୍ତ୍ତ ବହନ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ”।

ଧାରଣା I : ଯଦି ଏହା ସଂକ୍ଷେପ କରାନ ଯାଏ, ତାହେଲେ ସମସ୍ତ ପରିଷାର୍ଥୀ ଗସ୍ତଖର୍ତ୍ତ ଦାବୀ କରି ପାରନ୍ତି।

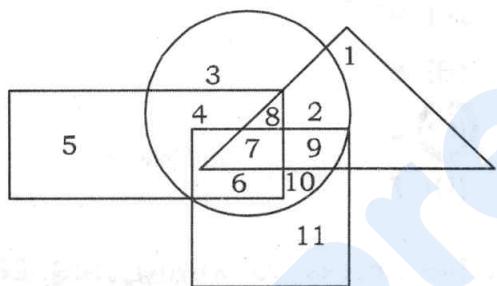
ଧାରଣା II : ଅନେକ ସଂପ୍ରଦାୟ ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ପରୀକ୍ଷାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଗସ୍ତଖର୍ତ୍ତ ବହନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି।

(A) କେବଳ ଧାରଣା I ଅନୁମେଯ
(B) କେବଳ ଧାରଣା II ଅନୁମେଯ
(C) ଧାରଣା I କିମ୍ବା ଧାରଣା II ଅନୁମେଯ
 (D) ଧାରଣା I ଓ ଧାରଣା II ଅନୁମେଯ

40. What does the SOLER model in communication stand for?

- (A) Sincere, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Relaxed
- (B)** Sit squarely, Open posture, Lean towards the speaker, Eye contact, Relax
- (C) Specific, Open, Listening, Engaged, Responsive
- (D) Synchronized, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Reassured

Direction (Q. Nos. 41-45) : In the following figure, rectangle, square, circle and triangle represent the regions of wheat, gram, maize and rice cultivation respectively. Based on the figure, answer the following questions :



41. Which area is cultivated by all four commodities?

- (A)** 8
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 2

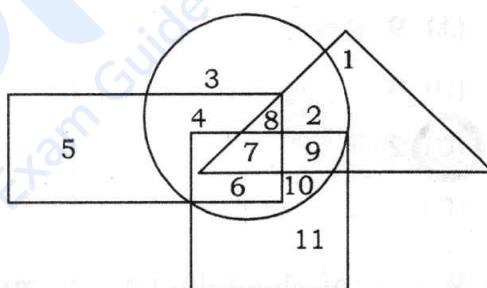
42. Which area is cultivated by wheat and maize only?

- (A) 8
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D)** 4

40. যোগাযোগে SOLER মডেল (model) কে উল্লেখ করা ব্যবহৃত?

- (A) Sincere, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Relaxed
- (B)** Sit squarely, Open posture, Lean towards the speaker, Eye contact, Relax
- (C) Specific, Open, Listening, Engaged, Responsive
- (D) Synchronized, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Reassured

নির্দেশনামা (প্রশ্নাবলী 41-45) : নিম্নলিখিত চিত্র, আয়তক্ষেত্র, বর্গক্ষেত্র, বৃত্ত ও ত্রিভুজ; গহম, ডালি, মকা এবং ধান চাষক্ষেত্রের প্রতিক্রিয়া করে। এই চিত্রের আধাৰকৰি নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিঅন্তু।



41. কেরু ক্ষেত্রে এই চারিটিয়াক প্রস্তুত চাষ হুए?

- (A)** 8
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 2

42. কেরু ক্ষেত্রে কেবল গহম এবং মকা চাষ হুএ?

- (A) 8
- (B) 6
- (C) 5
- (D)** 4

<p>43. Which area is cultivated by rice only?</p>	<p>43. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ଧାନ ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?</p>
<p>(A) 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 11</p>	<p>(A) 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 11</p>
<p>44. Which area is cultivated by maize only?</p>	<p>44. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ମକା ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?</p>
<p>(A) 10 (B) 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) 3 (D) 4</p>	<p>(A) 10 (B) 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) 3 (D) 4</p>
<p>45. Which area is cultivated by rice and maize and nothing else?</p>	<p>45. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଧାନ ଏବଂ ମକା ଚାଷ ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟକିଛି ଚାଷ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ?</p>
<p>(A) 9 (B) 8 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) 2 (D) 7</p>	<p>(A) 9 (B) 8 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) 2 (D) 7</p>
<p>46. Which of the following is not a database object in MS Access?</p> <p>(A) Reports (B) Tables <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) Relationships (D) Queries</p>	<p>46. MS Access ରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଗୋଟିଏ database object ନୁହେଁ?</p> <p>(A) ରିପୋର୍ଟସ (B) ଟେବୁଲସ <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) ରିଲେସନସିପସ (D) କ୍ୱାରିକ୍ (Queries)</p>
<p>47. Which one of the following represents the binary equivalent of the decimal number 23?</p>	<p>47. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଦେସିମାଳ ନମ୍ବର 23 ର ବାଇନେରି ଇକ୍ୱିଭାଲେଷ୍ଣର ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କରେ?</p>
<p>(A) 01011 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) 10111 (C) 10011 (D) None of the above</p>	<p>(A) 01011 <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) 10111 (C) 10011 (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ</p>

48. In which year was Educational TV first introduced in India?

(A) 1961

(B) 1959

(C) 1971

(D) 1968

49. Which is the largest storage unit among the following?

(A) Terabyte

(B) Megabyte

(C) Kilobyte

(D) Gigabyte

50. An area is affected by severe flooding. You, as a District Magistrate, have limited resources. Which of the following should be your immediate priority?

(A) Repairing roads

(B) Distributing food and water

(C) Rebuilding houses

(D) Organizing entertainment to lift people's spirits

48. କେଉଁ ମସିହାରେ ଭାରତରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାମୂଳକ ଦୂରଦ୍ୱର୍ଶନ (Educational TV) ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

(A) 1961

(B) 1959

(C) 1971

(D) 1968

49. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁଟି ଲାର୍ଜେସ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟୋରେଜ (largest storage) ଅଟେ?

(A) ଟେରାବାଇଟ୍ (Terabyte)

(B) ମେଗାବାଇଟ୍ (Megabyte)

(C) କିଲୋବାଇଟ୍ (Kilobyte)

(D) ଗିଗାବାଇଟ୍ (Gigabyte)

50. ଭୟକ୍ଷର ବନ୍ୟା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଗୋଟିଏ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ପ୍ରଭାବିତ ହୋଇଛି। ଜଣେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ମାଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ଭାବରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ସୀମିତ ସମ୍ବଲ ଉପଲବ୍ଧ। ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଦ୍ୱରିତ ପ୍ରାଥମିକତା ହେବ?

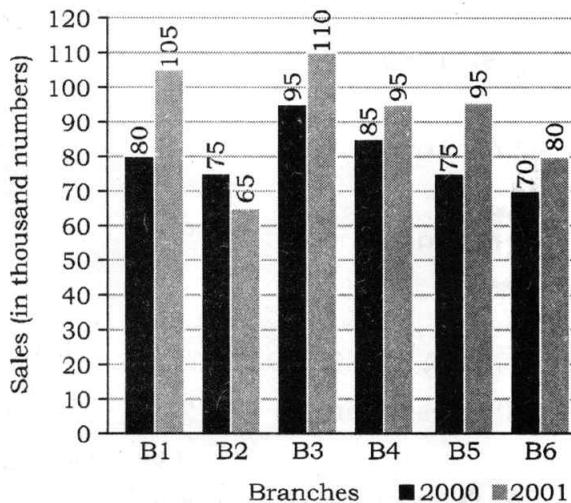
(A) ସଡ଼କ ମରାମତି

(B) ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଣି ବଣ୍ଣନ

(C) ଗୁହ ପୁନଃ ନିର୍ମାଣ

(D) ଲୋକଙ୍କ ମନୋଭାବ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପାଇଁ ମନୋରଜନ ଭିତ୍ତିକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆୟୋଜନ

Direction (Q. Nos. 51-55) : The bar graph given below shows the sales of books (in thousand numbers) from six branches B1 to B6 of a publishing company during two consecutive years 2000 and 2001.



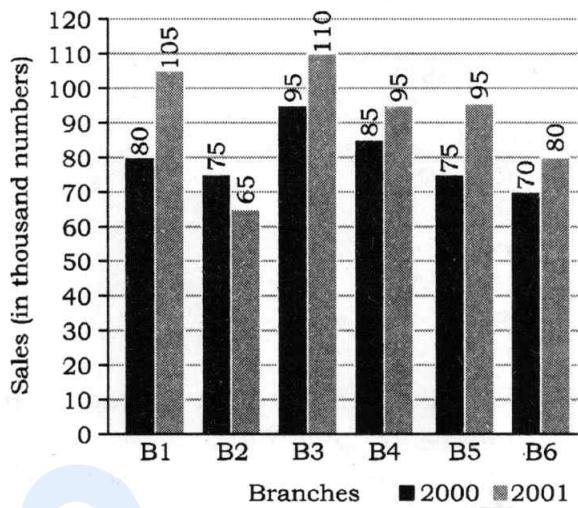
51. What is the ratio of the total sales of branch B2 for both years to the total sales of branch B4 for both years?

(A) 2 : 3
(B) 3 : 5
(C) 4 : 5
(D) 7 : 9

52. Total sales of branch B6 for both the years are what percent of the total sales of branch B3 for both the years?

(A) 68.54%
(B) 71.11%
(C) 73.17%
(D) 75.55%

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 51-55) : 2000 ଏବଂ 2001 ମସିହାରେ କୌଣସି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ସଂସ୍ଥାର ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ 6 ଶାଖା B1 ରୁ B6 ରେ ବିକ୍ରି ହେଉଥିବା ପୁସ୍ତକ (1000 ସଂଖ୍ୟାକ)ବାର ଗ୍ରାଫ୍ (bar graph) ରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି।



51. କେତେ ଅନୁପାତ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ପୁସ୍ତକ ବିକ୍ରି ଶାଖା B2 ରେ ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ହୋଇଥିଲା ଯାହାକି ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରି ଶାଖା B4 ରେ ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ହୋଇଥିଲା।

(A) 2 : 3
(B) 3 : 5
(C) 4 : 5
(D) 7 : 9

52. ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B6 ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରି ଶାଖା B3 ରେ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରିର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ?

(A) 68.54%
(B) 71.11%
(C) 73.17%
(D) 75.55%

53. What percent of the average sales of branches B1, B2 and B3 in 2001 is the average sales of branches B1, B3 and B6 in 2000?

- (A) 75%
- (B) 77.5%
- (C) 82.5%
- (D) 87.5%**

54. What is the average sales of all the branches (in thousand numbers) for the year 2000?

- (A) 73
- (B) 80**
- (C) 83
- (D) 88

55. Total sales of branches B1, B3 and B5 together for both the years (in thousand numbers) are

- (A) 250
- (B) 310
- (C) 435
- (D) 560**

53. 2000 ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B1, B3 ଏବଂ B6 ବିକ୍ରୟର ହାରାହାରି 2001 ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B1, B2 ଏବଂ B3 ବିକ୍ରୟର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ?

- (A) 75%
- (B) 77.5%
- (C) 82.5%
- (D) 87.5%**

54. 2000 ବର୍ଷପାଇଁ ସମସ୍ତ ଶାଖାର (1000 ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ) ହାରାହାରି ବିକ୍ରୟ କେତେ?

- (A) 73
- (B) 80**
- (C) 83
- (D) 88

55. ଶାଖା B1, B3 ଏବଂ B5 ଏକତ୍ର ନେଇ ସମୁଦାୟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷପାଇଁ କେତେ (1000 ସଂଖ୍ୟା) ହୋଇଥିଲା?

- (A) 250
- (B) 310
- (C) 435
- (D) 560**

56. The sum of the digits of a two-digit number is 9. If the number formed by reversing the digits is 9 less than the original number, what is the original number?

(A) 27
 (B) 45
 (C) 63
 (D) None of the above

57. A man spends 30% of his salary on rent and 20% on food. If he has \$ 2,500 left after these expenses, what is his total salary?

(A) \$ 4,500
 (B) \$ 5,000
 (C) \$ 3,500
 (D) \$ 3,000

58. In a sequence of numbers, each number is the sum of the previous two numbers. If the first two numbers are 2 and 3, what is the 6th number in the sequence?

(A) 21
 (B) 18
 (C) 13
 (D) 12

56. ଦୁଇ ଅଙ୍କ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ସମନ୍ତରୀୟ 9, ଯଦି ଅଙ୍କକୁ ଓଲଟାଇ ଗଠିତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ମୂଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ 9 କମ୍ ତେବେ ମୂଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ?

(A) 27
 (B) 45
 (C) 63
 (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ହୁହେଁ

57. ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ତାଙ୍କ ଦରମାର 30% ଘରଭଡ଼ା ଓ 20% ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟଯ କରନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ତାଙ୍କର \$ 2,500 ଭତ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟଯ ପରେ ବଳିପଡ଼େ ତେବେ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ଦରମା କେତେ?

(A) \$ 4,500
 (B) \$ 5,000
 (C) \$ 3,500
 (D) \$ 3,000

58. ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ କ୍ରମରେ ରହିଛି, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ପୂର୍ବ ଦୁଇଟିର ସମନ୍ତରୀୟ ଯଦି ପ୍ରଥମ ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା 2 ଏବଂ 3 ହୁଏ ତେବେ କ୍ରମରେ ଥିବା 6th ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି କେତେ?

(A) 21
 (B) 18
 (C) 13
 (D) 12

59. A water tank has two inlet pipes and one outlet pipe. The inlet pipes can fill the tank in 4 hours and 6 hours, respectively. The outlet pipe can empty the tank in 8 hours. If all three pipes are opened simultaneously, how long will it take to fill the tank?

(A) 3 hours

(B) 4 hours

(C) 5 hours

(D) 6 hours

60. A sum of ₹ 10,000 is divided into two parts such that one part is invested at 8% per annum and the other at 6% per annum. If the annual interest earned from both investments is ₹ 700, what is the amount invested at 8%?

(A) ₹ 4,000

(B) ₹ 3,000

(C) ₹ 5,000

(D) ₹ 6,000

$$61. \frac{250\%}{5\%} = ?$$

(A) 50%

(B) 500%

(C) 5000%

(D) 5%

59. ଗୋଟିଏ ପାଣିଟାଙ୍କିରେ ଦୁଇଟି ଇନ୍ଲେଟ୍ (inlet) ପାଇପ ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ ଆଉରଲେଟ୍ (outlet) ପାଇପ ଲାଗିଛି। ଇନ୍ଲେଟ୍ ପାଇପ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 4 ଘଣ୍ଟା ଏବଂ 6 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭରି ହୁଏ ଆଉରଲେଟ୍ (outlet) ପାଇପ 8 ଘଣ୍ଟାରେ ଟାଙ୍କିଟିକୁ ଖାଲି କରିଦିଏ। ଯଦି ତିନୋଟି ଯାକ ପାଇପ ଏକାବେଳେ ଖୋଲିଦିଆଯାଏ ତେବେ କେତେ ସମୟରେ ଟାଙ୍କିଟି ଭରି ହେବ?

(A) 3 ଘଣ୍ଟା

(B) 4 ଘଣ୍ଟା

(C) 5 ଘଣ୍ଟା

(D) 6 ଘଣ୍ଟା

60. ସର୍ବମୋଟ ₹ 10,000 ଦୁଇ ଭାଗରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଗ ବାର୍ଷିକ 8% ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟତି ବାର୍ଷିକ 6% ସୁଧରେ ଲଗାଯାଇଛି। ଯଦି ଉଭୟ ଭାଗର ସମୁଦାୟ ବାର୍ଷିକ ସୁଧ ₹ 700 ହୁଏ ତେବେ କେତେ ଟଙ୍କା 8% ସୁଧ ହାରରେ ଲଗାଯାଇଥିଲା?

(A) ₹ 4,000

(B) ₹ 3,000

(C) ₹ 5,000

(D) ₹ 6,000

$$61. \frac{250\%}{5\%} = ?$$

(A) 50%

(B) 500%

(C) 5000%

(D) 5%

62. The sum of squares of two numbers is 146. If the square of their difference is 36, then the product of both the numbers is

(A) 72
(B) 160
(C) 55
(D) 16

63. A peon purchased a chair for ₹ 700, spent ₹ 170 on its repair and ₹ 30 on the cartage. If he sold the chair for ₹ 1,080, his gain percent is

(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 54.29

64. Find the next number in the sequence

17, 17, 51, 255, 1785

(A) 16065
(B) 19635
(C) 15965
(D) 14955

65. A can do $\frac{3}{4}$ of a work in 12 days.

He can complete $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the work in

(A) 3 days
(B) 4 days
(C) 72 days
(D) 2 days

66. Sonia can copy 50 pages in 10 hours. Priya and Sonia can copy 300 pages in 40 hours. Priya can copy 30 pages in

(A) 10 hours
(B) 11 hours
(C) 12 hours
(D) 13 hours

62. દુલટી સંજ્યા બર્ગપલ ર એમણ્ણી હેઠાની 146 યદિ એમાનકર જીનટાર બર્ગપલ 36 હુએ તા'હેલે ઉત્તેય સંજ્યાર ઉપાદ હેબ

(A) 72
(B) 160
(C) 55
(D) 16

63. ગોટિએ પિઅન ચોકિટિએ ₹ 700 કિશિલા, મરામતિ કામરે ₹ 170 ખર્ચ કલા ઓ કાર્ટેજ (cartage) પાછુ ₹ 30 ખર્ચ કલા। યદિ એ ચોકિટિનું ₹ 1,080 રે બિક્રીકરે, તા'ર લાભ હાર કેટે?

(A) 10
(B) 20
(C) 30
(D) 54.29

64. ક્રમર પરબર્થી સંજ્યા બાહાર કરા

17, 17, 51, 255, 1785

(A) 16065
(B) 19635
(C) 15965
(D) 14955

65. A 12 દિનરે $\frac{3}{4}$ કામ કરિપારો એ કામર $\frac{1}{8}$ ભાગ કામ કરિબા પાછુ કેટે દિન લાગિબ?

(A) 3 દિનરે
(B) 4 દિનરે
(C) 72 દિનરે
(D) 2 દિનરે

66. ઘોનિઆ 50 પૃષ્ઠા 10 ઘણારે કપિ કરિપારો પ્રિયા ઓ ઘોનિઆ 40 ઘણારે 300 પૃષ્ઠા કપિ કરિ પારણી પ્રિયા 30 પૃષ્ઠાનું કેટે એમણ્ણરે કપિ કરિ પારિબ?

(A) 10 ઘણારે
(B) 11 ઘણારે
(C) 12 ઘણારે
(D) 13 ઘણારે

67. The probability of getting a bad egg in a lot of 400 eggs is 0.035. The number of bad eggs in the lot is

(A) 7
 (B) 14
(C) 21
(D) 28

68. Arrange in order, from least to greatest :

$$-\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{19}{11}$$

(A) $-\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11}$
(B) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{8}{5}$
 (C) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2}$
(D) $-\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5}$

69. A chemist has one solution which is 50% acid and a second which is 25% acid. How much of each should be mixed to make 10 litres of a 40% acid solution?

(A) 4 litres of 50% and 6 litres of 25%
(B) 3 litres of 50% and 7 litres of 25%
 (C) 6 litres of 50% and 4 litres of 25%
(D) 7 litres of 50% and 3 litres of 25%

70. If the number K35624 is divisible by 11, then what is the value of K?

(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 7
 (D) 6

67. 400 ଅଣ୍ଟା ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଲଟରେ ଖରାପ ଅଣ୍ଟା ବାହାରିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ହେଉଛି 0.035। ଲଟ ରେ ଖରାପ ଅଣ୍ଟାର ସଂଖ୍ୟା ହେଉଛି

(A) 7
 (B) 14
(C) 21
(D) 28

68. ଛୋଟରୁ ବଡ଼ କ୍ରମେ ସଜାତି ଲେଖା।

$$-\frac{8}{5}, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{19}{11}$$

(A) $-\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11}$
(B) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{8}{5}$
 (C) $-\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5} < -\frac{3}{2}$
(D) $-\frac{3}{2} < -\frac{19}{11} < -\frac{8}{5}$

69. ଗୋଟିଏ ରାସାୟନବିଦର ଗୋଟିଏ ସଲ୍ୟୁସନ ଅଛି ଯେଉଁଠି 50% ଏସିତ ଓ ଦୂତୀୟଟି ଯେଉଁଠି 25% ଏସିତ ଅଛି। ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକରୁ କେତେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କରିଲେ 40% ଏସିତ ସଲ୍ୟୁସନର 10 ଲିଟର ତିଆରି ହୋଇ ପାରିବ?

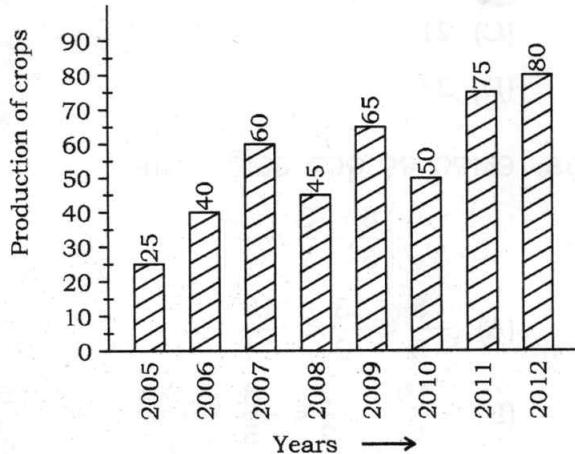
(A) 50% ର 4 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 6 ଲିଟର
(B) 50% ର 3 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 7 ଲିଟର
 (C) 50% ର 6 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 4 ଲିଟର
(D) 50% ର 7 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 3 ଲିଟର

70. ଯଦି ସଂଖ୍ୟା K35624, 11 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜିତ ହୋଇପାରେ, ତାହାରେ K ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ କେତେ?

(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 7
 (D) 6

Direction (Q. Nos. 71-73) : Study the bar chart and answer the questions based on it.

Production of crops (in 1000 tonnes) over the years.



71. The average production of the crops in the year 2006 and 2007 was exactly equal to the average production of which of the following pairs of years?

(A) 2010 and 2011
 (B) 2009 and 2010
 (C) 2008 and 2010
 (D) 2005 and 2011

72. What was the percentage increase in the production of crops in 2012 compared to that in 2005?

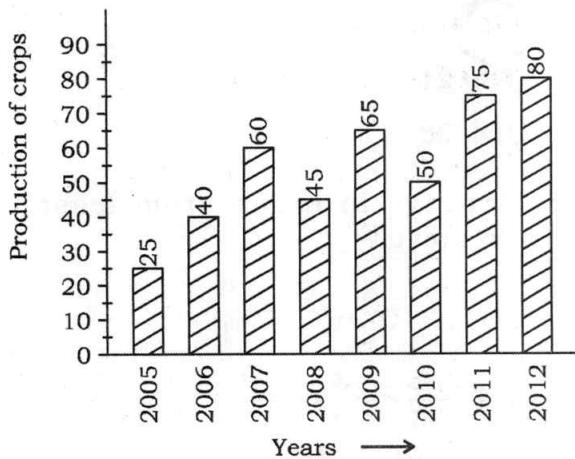
(A) 180
 (B) 200
 (C) 220
 (D) 250

73. What was the percentage decline in the production of crops from the year 2007 to 2008?

(A) 34%
 (B) 25%
 (C) 21%
 (D) 40%

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 71-73) : ବାରଚାଗରୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଖୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରା।

ବର୍ଷଭ୍ରାତା ଶସ୍ୟ ଉପାଦନ (1000 ଟଙ୍କା)



71. 2006 ଏବଂ 2007 ମସିହାରେ ହାରାହାରି ଶସ୍ୟ ଉପାଦନ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କେଉଁ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବର୍ଷର ହାରାହାରି ଉପାଦନ ସହିତ ସମାନ ତାହା ଦର୍ଶାଅ?

(A) 2010 ଏବଂ 2011
 (B) 2009 ଏବଂ 2010
 (C) 2008 ଏବଂ 2010
 (D) 2005 ଏବଂ 2011

72. 2005 ମସିହା ଦୁଇନାରେ 2012 ମସିହାରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଶସ୍ୟ ଉପାଦନର ହାର ବୃକ୍ଷି ପାଇଛି?

(A) 180
 (B) 200
 (C) 220
 (D) 250

73. 2007 ରୁ 2008 ମସିହାରେ କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଶସ୍ୟ ଉପାଦନ ହାର ହ୍ରାସ ପାଇଛି?

(A) 34%
 (B) 25%
 (C) 21%
 (D) 40%

Direction (Q. Nos. 74 & 75) : In the light of data sufficiency, choose the appropriate option from the following :

74. The last Sunday of July, 2018 fell on which date?

Statements :

- (i) The first Sunday of that month fell on 5th.
- (ii) The last day of that month was Friday.

(A) Statement (i) alone is sufficient while Statement (ii) alone is not sufficient

(B) Statement (ii) alone is sufficient while Statement (i) alone is not sufficient

(C) Either Statement (i) or Statement (ii) is sufficient

(D) Neither Statement (i) nor Statement (ii) is sufficient

75. Mr. X ranks eighteenth from the top in a class. What is his rank from the last?

Statements :

- (i) There are 47 students in the class.
- (ii) Mr. Y who ranks 10th in the same class, ranks 38th from the last.

(A) Statement (i) alone is sufficient while Statement (ii) alone is not sufficient

(B) Statement (ii) alone is sufficient while Statement (i) alone is not sufficient

(C) Either Statement (i) or Statement (ii) is sufficient

(D) Neither Statement (i) nor Statement (ii) is sufficient

নির্দেশনা (প্রশ্ন নং 74 & 75) : তথ্য আধাৰৰে সঠিক উত্তৰ প্ৰদান কৰা।

74. 2018 মষ্টিৰা কুলাই মাসৰ শেষ রবিবাৰ কেতে তাৰিখ হোৱালা?

মন্তব্য :

- (i) এহি মাসৰ প্ৰথম রবিবাৰ থুলা 5 তাৰিখ।
- (ii) এহি মাসৰ শেষদিন শুক্ৰবাৰ থুলা।

(A) মন্তব্য (i) টি যথেষ্ট কিন্তু মন্তব্য (ii) নহোৱা

(B) মন্তব্য (ii) টি যথেষ্ট কিন্তু মন্তব্য (i) নহোৱা

(C) মন্তব্য (i) কিমা মন্তব্য (ii) যথেষ্ট

(D) মন্তব্য (i) কিমা মন্তব্য (ii) যথেষ্ট নহোৱা

75. মিষ্টিৰ X তাঙ্ক শ্ৰেণীৰে প্ৰথম আৰু 18 র্যাঙ্কৰে অবস্থিত। শেষ আৰু তাঙ্কৰ র্যাঙ্ক কেতে হৈব?

মন্তব্য :

- (i) শ্ৰেণীৰ 47 জন ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী
- (ii) মিষ্টিৰ Y যে এল শ্ৰেণীৰ 10th র্যাঙ্কৰে এবং শেষ আৰু 38th র্যাঙ্ক।

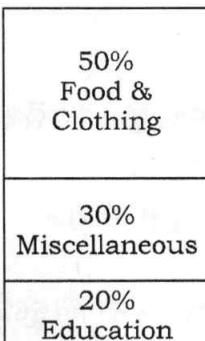
(A) মন্তব্য (i) টি সঠিক কিন্তু মন্তব্য (ii) নহোৱা

(B) মন্তব্য (ii) টি সঠিক কিন্তু মন্তব্য (i) নহোৱা

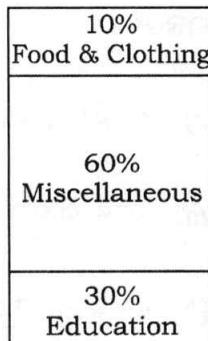
(C) মন্তব্য (i) কিমা মন্তব্য (ii) সঠিক

(D) মন্তব্য (i) কিমা মন্তব্য (ii) সঠিক নহোৱা

76. In the following Bar diagram, the proportion of expenditure spent on the several things by two persons X and Y are shown :



Person 'X'
Total expenditure :
₹ 20,000 per month

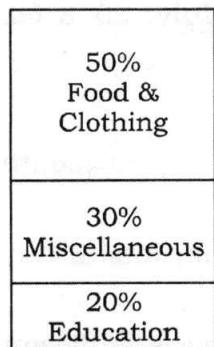


Person 'Y'
Total expenditure :
₹ 1,00,000 per month

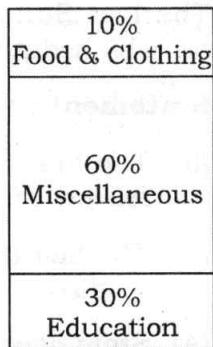
From the above Bar diagram, which of the following statements is **correct**?

- (A) Person X spent more money on food and clothing than person Y.
- (B) Person X spent less money on food and clothing than person Y.
- (C) Person X and person Y spent the same amount on food and clothing.
- (D) The amount of expenditure on food and clothing by person X and person Y cannot be compared.

76. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ 'Bar diagram' ରେ X ଏବଂ Y ଦ୍ୱାରା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚର ଅନୁପାତ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି।



ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି X
ସମୁଦାୟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ
₹ 20,000 ମାସିକ



ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି Y
ସମୁଦାୟ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ
₹ 1,00,000 ମାସିକ

ଉପରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା 'Bar diagram' ଆଧାରରେ କେଉଁ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟତି ସଠିକ ତାହା ଲେଖା

(A) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକ ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

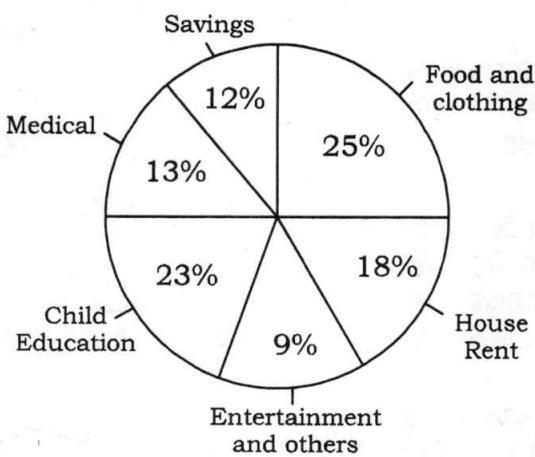
(B) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା କମ୍ ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

(C) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଏବଂ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଉଭୟ ସମାନ ଟଙ୍କା ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

(D) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଓ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକପାଇଁ କରିଥିବା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ତୁଳନା କରା ଯାଇ ପାରିବନାହିଁ

Direction (Q. Nos. 77 & 78) : Study the following pie chart and answer the questions:

The monthly expenditure (in percent) of a family is represented by the given pie chart. Let the total monthly income of the family be ₹ 33,650, then :



77. The amount of annual savings would be

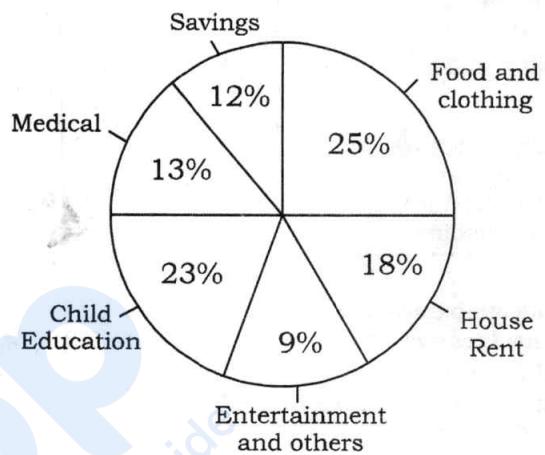
- (A) ₹ 48,310
- (B) ₹ 48,456**
- (C) ₹ 51,393
- (D) ₹ 50,284

78. After payment of house rent and deductions of monthly savings, the total monthly income of the family remains

- (A) ₹ 23,545
- (B) ₹ 23,555**
- (C) ₹ 29,471
- (D) ₹ 28,350

निर्देशन (प्रश्न नं. 77 & 78) : पाइ चार्ट (pie chart) का अवलम्बन करि प्रश्नगुह्यिकर उत्तर प्रदान कर।

ग्रोटीए परिवार मासिक खर्च (हाराहारि) पाइ चार्ट (pie chart) रे दर्शायाइछ। परिवारर मासिक आय वर्षमोँ ₹ 33,650 हुए तेबे?



77. वार्षिक गङ्गित टका केते?

- (A) ₹ 48,310
- (B) ₹ 48,456**
- (C) ₹ 51,393
- (D) ₹ 50,284

78. घर भडा प्रदान ओ मासिक गङ्गित टका बियोग हेलापरे परिवारर मासिक एमुदाय आय केते?

- (A) ₹ 23,545
- (B) ₹ 23,555**
- (C) ₹ 29,471
- (D) ₹ 28,350

Direction (Q. Nos. 79 & 80) : Answer the questions based on the following table which shows the results of half yearly and annual examinations of four sections A, B, C, D of Class-V students in a school.

Result	No. of Students			
	Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D
Student failed in both Exams	28	23	17	27
Students failed in half-yearly but passed in Annual Exams	14	12	8	13
Students passed in half-yearly but failed in Annual Exams	6	17	9	15
Students passed in both Exams	64	55	46	76

79. How many students are there in Class-V of the school?

- (A) 386
- (B) 219
- (C) 399
- (D) 430**

80. Which section has the maximum success rate in annual examination?

- (A) Section A**
- (B) Section B
- (C) Section C
- (D) Section D

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 79 & 80) : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଚେତ୍ରରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା କୌଣସି ଏକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଶ୍ରେଣୀ-V ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କର A, B, C, D ତାରେଟି ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଶାଶ୍ଵାସିକ ଓ ବାର୍ଷିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ଫଳାଫଳ ବିବରଣୀ ଆଧାରରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତିଃ

ଫଳାଫଳ	ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା			
	ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ A	ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ B	ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ C	ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ D
ଉତ୍ତର ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଫେଲ ହୋଇଥିବା ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ	28	23	17	27
ଶାଶ୍ଵାସିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଫେଲ କିନ୍ତୁ ବାର୍ଷିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପାଏ କରିଥିବା ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ	14	12	8	13
ଶାଶ୍ଵାସିକରେ ପାଏ ବାର୍ଷିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଫେଲ	6	17	9	15
ଉତ୍ତର ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ପାଏ କରିଥିବା ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀ	64	55	46	76

79. ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର V- ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ?

- (A) 386
- (B) 219
- (C) 399
- (D) 430**

80. କେଉଁ ଉପ-ଶ୍ରେଣୀରୁ ସର୍ବାଧୁକ ସଫଳତା ବାର୍ଷିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ହୋଇଛି?

- (A) ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ A**
- (B) ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ B
- (C) ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ C
- (D) ଉପଶ୍ରେଣୀ D

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