

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

Test Booklet Series

A

T. B. C. : CSP - 23/2

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES
PAPER-II

Sl. No.

246373

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- 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.**
- 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.**
- 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.
- (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).**
- 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**.
- 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.
- Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

প্রার্থী মানস পাই নির্দেশাবলী

- পরীক্ষা আরম্ভ পরে একে পুনে যাও করিনেবা উভিত্তি যে এই পরীক্ষা বুকেরে কৌশল মুদ্রণ নথক কিম দ্বিরানথুক কিম। কৌশল গোচিএ পৃষ্ঠা মথ নিমুদিষ্ট নথক লজাদিব। যদি যেহেতু হোলথাএ, এহাকু পরিকল্পনকৰি বুনকু সমান দ্বিরান গোচিএ পৃষ্ঠা পরীক্ষা বুকের দিআয়িব।
- পরীক্ষা বুকের বিকি **A, B, C ও D** কু জল কাবরে দেখু বল পথে পেন (নাল কিম কলা) ব্যবহাৰ কৰি উভৰ পত্রে দ্বিরান্তিকু ঠিক পুনৰ পুনৰ কৰা।
- পরীক্ষা বুকেরে দিআয়ালথুবা বক্তু উভৰে উভৰে বুন রোকনমৰ লেখা পরীক্ষা বুকেরে অন্য কিম লেখা নাহি।
- বুন উভৰ পত্রে বুনৰ পরীক্ষা বুকের/পৃষ্ঠা বুকেরন্তুম ও কোল নম্বৰকু গাজ কৰিপুনৰ কৰিন আৰম্ভক, এপুনৰ পত্রে পুনৰ পরীক্ষা বুকের/পৃষ্ঠা বুকের দ্বিরান কুমিক পৃষ্ঠাকু অতি যুক্ত উভ পুনৰ কৰা। বুন পুনৰ হোলথুবা উভৰ পত্রে পাই কেহি উভৰদায়া মুহূৰ্তি। এথপাই পৃষ্ঠা কৰে প্রার্থী দায়ি।
- এই পরীক্ষা বুকেরে উভয় জারাকা ও ওডিআ কাষাৰে ৮০ পুকাৰ (প্রশ্ন) দিআয়ালছি। প্রত্যেক পুকাৰ পৃষ্ঠা পাই তাৰেতি লেখা উভৰ দিআয়ালছি। বুনকু বুনকু পত্র উভৰ কৰিন কৰিবাকু পত্র যাহা বুন উভৰ পত্রে গাজ কৰি চিহ্ন কৰা। যদি বুনে গোচিএকু অধূক ঠিক উভ উভ জারিব, তেকে বুন যেহেতু অধূক ঠিক বোলি জারিব যেহি গোচিএকু হে কেবল গাজ উভৰে চিহ্ন কৰিবা যে কৌশল যেত্তে উভৰে, প্রত্যেক পৃষ্ঠা পাই কেবল গোচিএ উভৰ হে বাবু অৰ্থকোধৰে কৌশল উভৰ কৰিব। উভৰ কৰিব।
- বক পথে পেন (নাল ও কলা) ব্যবহাৰ কৰি দিআয়ালথুবা জিন এক উভৰ পত্রে বুনৰ পুনৰ উভৰ শব্দকু গাজ কৰি চিহ্ন কৰা। উভৰ পত্রে দিআয়ালথুবা বুনকু দেখা।
- (i) সমষ্টি পৃষ্ঠা সমান মাৰ্ক বহন কৰে। প্রত্যেক পৃষ্ঠা বাধতামূলক অঠো উভৰ পত্রে বুন দ্বাৰা দিআয়ালথুবা পত্র উভৰ কৰিব।
(ii) কুল উভৰ পাই নেগেটিভমার্কিংহোবা প্রত্যেক কুল উভৰ পাই প্রত্যেক পৃষ্ঠা এক-ভোম্যাগ (০.৩৩) মাৰ্ককু কৰিদিআয়িব।
(iii) যদি প্রার্থী গোচিএ পৃষ্ঠাৰ একাধুক উভৰ দেখান্তি, এহা কুল উভৰ জাবে গুহশ কৰায়িব, যদি ও উভৰ পৃষ্ঠাৰ পৃষ্ঠা পাই উভৰ কৰিব।
- উভৰ পত্রে পরীক্ষা বুকেরে থুকা সমষ্টি উভৰ কৰিব গাজ চিহ্ন পুকীয়া পুৰ্বৰু বুনৰ **Admission Certificate** রে থুকা নির্দেশানামাকু দেখু বুনকু বিষ্টি উভ উভ উভৰে পুনৰ কৰিব।
- উভৰ পত্রে বুনৰ পুনৰ উভৰ পুনৰ হোল সারিবা পরে ও পরীক্ষা সারিবা পুনৰ বুন বিআয়ালথুবা উভৰ পত্রে বুনৰ পুনৰ বুনকু হ্যাতৰকৰিবা উভিত্তি। পরীক্ষা শেষ হোবাপৰে প্রার্থীক কপি / উভৰ পত্র দ্বিৰান মুশ্বা এব পরীক্ষা বুকের প্রার্থী মানে স্থানে নেৱপৰিবে, এহা কেবল নিজৰ দিবাৰ পাই।
- পরীক্ষা বুকেরে শেষভাৱে rough work এলগু কৰায়িব।

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SEAL

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 ଅନୁଲେଖଦର୍ଶିକୁ ପଢ଼ି ଏବଂ ତଳେ ଥିବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉଭର ଦିଆ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର କେବଳ ଅନୁଲେଖଦର୍ଶିକୁ ଆଧାର କରି ହେବା ଉଚିତ।

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ସମରୂପ ଯାଆକାଙ୍କ୍ଷ ଦେଖୁ ଆକର୍ଷିତ ହୁଅଛି। ସେମାନେ ଦେଖୁବାପାଇଁ ସମାନ, ଏପରିକି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ କହିବାପାଇଁ ଉନ୍ନତ ତିଜିଟାଳ ଅନୁକରଣ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବେଳେବେଳେ ବିଫଳ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି। ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ଭିନ୍ନଭିନ୍ନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ବ ଓ ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ ହେବା ସ୍ବାଭାବିକା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେସିତ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଓ ଗୋଇଦା ଗଛ, କଥାବ୍ୟର ମୋଡ଼ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କିମ୍ବା ଏକ ରହସ୍ୟ ଆଦି ପରିବେଶଣ କରିଥାଏ। ବାସ୍ତବରେ, ଏକଥାମଧ ସତ୍ୟ ଯେ ଯାଆକାଙ୍କ୍ଷ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅନେକ ଘଟଣା ବା ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ଦେଖାଯାଏ, ଯେଉଁଥରେ ଅନ୍ୟରୂପ ଧାରଣ କରି ଥିଲା, ଦଣ୍ଡରୁ ମୁଣ୍ଡ କିମ୍ବା କୌଣସି କହୁନା ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହିତ ହେବା ଲାଗ୍ୟାଦି। ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସମାନ ଆଖ୍ୟ, ସମାନ କେଶ ରଙ୍ଗ, ସମାନ ହସ୍ତ କିନ୍ତୁ ଜଣେ ଯାଆକାଳ ଲଜ୍ୟାଶିଳ ହେଲାବେଳେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଯାଆକାଳଟି ଅଧିକ ଖୋଲା ବା ମୁକ୍ତ, ଚତୁର, କୌତୁକିଆ ଓ ଦୟାକୁଭାବେ ପରିଚିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଏସବୁ ସହେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଟି.ଏନ.ଏ (DNA) ସମାନ। ଯାହାହେଲେ ବି ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଟିପଚିହ୍ନ ସମାନ ହୁହେ ଏବଂ ଏକଥା ପରିବେଶ ସମନ୍ଧୀୟ କାରଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ ନିର୍ଭାରି ତବୋଲି ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରାଯାଇପାରେ। ଯାଆକାମାନେ ପରମ୍ପର ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ସମୟ ଅତିବାହିତ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଖୁବୁ ପସଦ କରନ୍ତି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ନିବୃତ ରହିବାପାଇଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ମୁଖ ପାଆନ୍ତି। ଶତକତ୍ତା 50 ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଘଟଣାରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି, ଏମିତିକି ସେମାନେ ନିଜନିଜର ଗୁପ୍ତଭାଷାରେ ଭାବ ବିନିମୟ କରିପାରନ୍ତି। ପୁନଃ, ଏହା ସାଧାରଣଭାବେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଯେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସାମର୍ଥ୍ୟଯୋଗୁଁ ଚେଲିପାଥୁକାଲି (telepathically) ଭାବ ବିନିମୟ ହୋଇପାରେ ଯଥା-ଜଣେ ଯାଆକାଳ ତିତା କରୁଥିବାର କଥା ଅନ୍ୟଜଣେ ଚିତ୍ରଅଳକନ କରିପାରେ। ଅନେକ ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ରହିଛି ଯେ ଜାଆକାମାନେ ନିଜନିଜର ଶାରୀରିକ ଓ ମାନସିକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ପରମ୍ପର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁଭବ କରିପାରନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଏହାକୁ 'ଚେଲିପାଥୁ ସଂକଟ' (crisis telepathy) ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ। ଏମିତିକି ସେମାନେ ଏହା କେତେବେଳେ ଘରୁଛିବୋଲି ଜାଣିପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ। ମନୋଜାଇଗୋଟିକ (Monozygotic) ଜାଆକାଳ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ସବୁକିଛି ଜନ୍ମପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓ ଜନ୍ମପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପରମ୍ପର ଭିତରେ ବନ୍ଧନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ଏପରିକି ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ଏକା ପ୍ରକାର ସ୍ବାଦ, ସଙ୍ଗଠ, ଖେଳ, ରାଜନୀତିରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏକାଭଳି ପାରମ୍ପରିକ ଅନୁଭବ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ଜଣେ ଏକଥାମଧ ତିତା କରିଥାନ୍ତି ଯେ ଏହା କୌଣସି ଏକ ତଥ୍ୟ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇପାରିବ। ଯଥା-ବାପାମାଆମାନେ ସଦାବେଳେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ନବଜାତ ଜାଆକାଙ୍କ୍ଷ ନାମ ଦ୍ୱାରାମରିଭାବେ ସେମାନେ କିଶୋର ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମାନ ପୋଷାକ ପିଣ୍ଡରେଖାନ୍ତି। ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଯାଆକାମାନେ ବଡ଼ ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏକାଭଳି ଲାକନପାଳନ କରାଯାଇଥାଏ। ଯଦିଓ ସମରୂପ।

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;

যাআঁকামানক সম্পর্কে ভলভাবে প্রযুক্ত হোক্তথবা কেতেক ঘটণা দৃষ্টিগোচর হোক্তছি। ঘোষণার মধ্যে যাআঁকামানক অলগা অলগা রক্ষ লালনপালন করায়াজথলে মধ্যে ঘোমানকর নিষ্পত্তি নেবা ও জীবনশৈলী একাভালি বোলি প্রমাণিত হোক্তছি। 1980 শতকের সবুতাৰু অধূক চৰ্কত ঘটণা ঘোমূলী যাআঁকা জিম (Jim) ভাবুক্তয়া। ঘোমানে দুহেঁ যুক্তরাষ্ট্র আমেরিকা (USA) র ওহিও (Ohio) ০।।। রে 1939 রে জন্মগ্রহণ করিথলো। জিম স্ক্রিজৰ ও জিম লুজে বিজিন দম্পত্তি দ্বাৰা প্রতিপালিত হেলে ও ঘোমানে শীঁশু দৃষ্টিকৰণ নাম দেলথলো। যেতেবেলে জিম স্ক্রিজৰ তাঙ্ক ভাইকু ৩৭ বৰ্ষে বা 1979 মষিহারে ভেট করায়াজথলা। ঘোমেবেলে ঘোমানক ভিতৰে ঘোমানতা আবিশ্বত হোক্তথলা। যুক্তক্ষয় ৬ পুঁচ তেজা এবং প্রায় 180 পাইশ ওজন থলো। বক্তিবা বেলে, ঘোমানে টেয় (Toy) নামক এক কুকুৰ পোষিথলে এবং পারিবারিক হুচি ঘোমানয়ে প্লোৱিডা (Florida) বেলাভূমিৰে বুলিবাকু যাউথলো। যুক্তক অবস্থারে ঘোমানে লিঙ্গাকু (Linda) বিবাহ করিথলো ও ছাড়পত্র মধ্য হোক্তথলা। ঘোমানকৰ দৃচ্ছায় স্বী ১ থলে বেজে (Betty)। ঘোমানে ঘোমানকৰ পুত্ৰদৃষ্টক নাঁ জেমস আলান (James Alan) ও জেমস আলান (James Allan) গৰ্জুথলো। ঘোমানে ঘোমানক মুখ্য অধূকারা এবং গৃহ কাঠ সম্বন্ধীয় প্রকক্ষণে কাৰ্য্যকৰিথলো এবং প্রচণ্ড মুষ্টিবিক্ষাৰে আক্রান্ত হোক্তথলো। প্রতিয়েক বৰ্ষ অগুষ্ঠ মাসৱে এক হৱার যাআঁকা ওহিও (Ohio) সহৰৱে একত্ৰিত হেঁবাকু 'Twinsburg' কুহাগলা। এবং এহা 'ঘোমূলী' যাআঁকা ভাই' পাখাপাখা দুৱশতক পূৰ্বৰ নামৱে নামিত কুহাগলা 'The Twins days' 'যাআঁকা উষব' তিনিদিনীঁ কাৰ্য্যকুমাৰে বিশেষতঃ দক্ষতা, দেখাচাহাৰী প্রতিযোগিতা হোক্তথলা। এহা এবে বিশ্বৰ সৰ্ববৃহত যাআঁকা ঘোমেলন ভাবে স্বপুন্তিক অষ্ট্রেলিআ (Australia), ফ্ৰান্স (France), মুঁবেজ (UAE) এবং নাইজেরিআ (Nigeria) প্ৰজুতি দেশৱে অন্যুৱস্থৰ মধ্য পালিত হুৱা। কিন্তু শেষোক্তি দেশৱে সবুতাৰু অধূক যাআঁকা যাহা কি ঘোমানক লোক সংজ্ঞা অনুপাতৰ 22 রু 1 জন্ম হোক্তছিতি। নাইজেরিআৰ যেৰুবা (Yoruba) ০।।। রে লোকে যাআঁকা, ঘোমূলী কিংবা ভাবুক্তুল্য অন্যদেশ অপেক্ষা পৃথুবীৱে অধূক দেখাযান্তি। এহা কুহায়াজপাৰে যে দেশীয়াকু (Yam) জাইবাহারা এমিতি ঘৰুছি কিন্তু এহি তত্ত্বতি বেপ্রমাণিত হোক্তছি। বায়োমেডিকাল (biomedical) গবেষকমানে এস্পৰ্কৰে সৰ্বেক্ষণ ও পৱিত্রান্তৰান্তা কৰিব। এক দুল্লভ সুযোগ। বেঁজানি কমানে যাআঁকামানক এস্পৰ্কৰে প্রমাণ বংগুহপূৰ্বক বাৰ্ষিক্য (the age-old nature) বনাম লালন পালন বিতৰক (nurture debate) উথা কেতে পৱিমাণৱে ঘোমানকৰ কাৰ্য্যকলাপ বংশানুকূলিক এবং কেতে পৱিমাণৱে পৱিবেশ কেন্দ্ৰিক কাৰণ যোগী হোক্তছি।

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.

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

କେଉଁ ଲୋକମାନେ ପ୍ରକୃତରେ କେଉଁ କାରଣ ବା ଅଭିଜ୍ଞତା ଯୋଗୁଁ ଜନ୍ମ ନେଉଛନ୍ତି । ତାହାମଧ ଗବେଷକ ମାନେ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛନ୍ତି । କାରଣ ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ଏବଂ ଫେର୍ଟିଲାଇଜ୍ଡ (fertilized) ଅଣ୍ଟାରୁ ଜନ୍ମ ତଥା ଅଣ୍ଟାଟି ଦୁଇଭାଗରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ସେମାନେ ଏକା ଜେନେଟିକ (genetic) ସଂକେତ ଅବଲମ୍ବନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥ୍କ୍ସ୍‌କ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶ ସମଜୀୟ କାରଣ ଯୋଗୁଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ ବୋଲି ନିର୍ଭାରଣ କରା ଯାଇଛି । ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲାଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ କଲାବେଳେ ବଂଶାନ୍ତର୍ମିଳିତାର ଭୂମିକା ଦର୍ଶାଇବାପାଇଁ ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସମଭାତା ସମଜୀୟ ଦୂଳନା, ପ୍ରକୃତି ଏବଂ ଲାଲନପାଳନ ଭିତରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ, କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପ ଏବଂ ରୋଗ ଯୋଗୁଁ ଦୁର୍ବଲତାର କାରଣଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନୁଧାନ କରିବା ଏକ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ।

1. ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ଉଭୟ ଦେଖିବାପାଇଁ ସମାନ ଏବଂ ପରିଷରଠାରୁ କିଭଳି ପୁଅକ ?
 (A) ପୋଷାକପତ୍ର
 (B) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ
 (C) ଅନୁକରଣ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା
 (D) ଦେହର ରଙ୍ଗ
2. କିପରି ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ପାର୍ଥ୍କ୍ୟ ଲେଖକମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ ?
 (A) ଗନ୍ଧ ଲେଖିବା
 (B) ଚରିତ୍ରବିତ୍ରଣ କରିବା
 (C) କଥାବସ୍ତୁର ମୋଡ ବଦଳାଇବା
 (D) ରୋମାନ୍ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା
3. ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ଦୁହିଁଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା କେଉଁ ପାର୍ଥ୍କ୍ୟ ବାହ୍ୟ କାରଣଯୋଗୁଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ ?
 (A) କେଶରଙ୍ଗ
 (B) ଚିପଚିହ୍ନ
 (C) ହସ
 (D) ଆଖି
4. କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ସମରୂପୀ ଯାଆଁଲା ନିଜନିଜର ଗୁପ୍ତଭାଷା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଥାନ୍ତି ?
 (A) ଜଣାନାହିଁ
 (B) 30%
 (C) 50%
 (D) ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ତ

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 ନିଜର ଶାରୀରିକ ଓ ମାନସିକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ପରମ୍ପରା ଭିତରେ ପରିପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମର୍ଥ, ତାକୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?
 (A) ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧଦୃଷ୍ଟି
 (B) ଚେଲିପାଥୁ ସଙ୍କଟ
 (C) କମ୍ପନ
 (D) ଚେଲିପୋରଚେସନ

6. ଯେଉଁ ଯାଆଁଲା ଜନ୍ମପୂର୍ବରୁ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରିଥାଏ ତାକୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ?
 (A) ମନୋଭିଗୋଟିକ
 (B) ଭାତୁ ସମଜୀଯ
 (C) ଭାଇଜାଇଗୋଟିକ
 (D) ମନୋଆମନିଓଟିକ

7. କେଉଁ ଉଷ୍ଣବଟି ଯାଆଁଲାମାନଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମେଲନ ପାଇଁ ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ସର୍ବ ବୃଦ୍ଧତ?
 (A) ଓହିଓ
 (B) ରୁଇନ୍ସ
 (C) ଦ ରୁଇନ୍ସ ଡେଇ
 (D) ରୁଇନ୍ସବରଗ

8. କେଉଁ ଦେଶର ଲୋକସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଯାଆଁଲାମାନଙ୍କ ଅନୁପାତ ଅଧିକ?
 (A) ନାଇରେରିଆ
 (B) ସ୍କ୍ରେନ୍ସ୍ୟୁ.୧୯.୧
 (C) ପ୍ରାଚ୍ଯ
 (D) ସ୍କ୍ରେନ୍ସ୍ୟୁ ଲ

9. କେଉଁ କାରଣରୁ ଯୁରୁବା ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଲୋକମାନେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଧିକ ଯାଆଁଲା ଜନ୍ମ କରନ୍ତି?
 (A) ସଂସ୍କୃତ
 (B) ବୈବାହିକ ପ୍ଲଟ
 (C) ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଅଭ୍ୟାସ
 (D) ନୃତ୍ୟ ଓ ସଂଗୀତ

10. ବାଯୋମେଡିକଲ ଗବେଷକମାନେ ଏକ ଉଷ୍ଣବରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାନିରୀକ୍ଷା କରି କାହାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରମାଣ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଥିଲେ?
 (A) ଆଇନ ଓ ଆଇନଗତ ସମସ୍ୟା
 (B) ପ୍ରକୃତି ବନାମ ଲାକନପାଳନ ବିତରକ
 (C) ପାଗ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ
 (D) ସମଲିଙ୍ଗ ଅଧ୍ୟକାର

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 ଅନୁହେଦ ଅଧ୍ୟନ ପୂର୍ବକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।
ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ (Ecosystems) ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା, ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ, ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ ବାୟୁ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ନିୟମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ, ମୁହିକା ସ୍ଥିରତା, ପରାଗ ସଙ୍ଗମ, ଜଳବାୟୁ ନିୟମିତ କରଣ ଶା, ଆଧାମ୍ବିକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା ଏବଂ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ୟବୋଧକ ଆନନ୍ଦ ଉପଭୋଗ ଜ୍ଞାନାଦି ଯୋଗାଇ ଦେଇଥାଏ ବହୁପ୍ରକାର ଉପାଦେୟତା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସ୍ଵାଚ୍ଛ କେତୋଟିର ସୂଚନାମାତ୍ରା ଏହିସବୁ ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅପୁରଣୀୟ ଅଥବା ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ଚେକୋଲୋଜି ଦରକାରା ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଜଳକୁ ବିଶୋଧନକରି ପାନୀୟ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଇଛେବ, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ବହୁଲମାତ୍ରାରେ ବ୍ୟୟସାପେକ୍ଷା।

ଦୁଇ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ଜନିତ ବର୍ଷିତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଯଥା ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବା, ବିଶେଷକରି ଖାଦ୍ୟ, ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ଜଳ, କାଠ, ପାଇବର, ଜାଳେଣି ଜ୍ଞାନାଦି ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ପୁଥୁବୀର ଜୈବମଣ୍ଡଳ ବିଶେଷଭାବରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୋଇଛି। ମଣିଷର ଉତ୍ତରମ ସ୍ଵାୟ୍ୟ ଓ ଅର୍ଥନ୍ତେତିକ ପ୍ରଗତି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଆଖ୍ୟାନୁଶିଳ୍ମିତା ଅବଦାନ ରହିଛି। ଏହି ସୁଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସମାନ୍ତୁପାତିକ ଭାବରେ ବନ୍ଧନ କରାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ। ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରକୃତିରେ କେତେକ ଲୋକ କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରହୀ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ଅଧିକତ୍ତୁ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କର ଦୀର୍ଘ ମିଆଦି ଅବଶ୍ୟମ 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 ନିୟମିତକରଣ, ଜୈବବିଦ୍ୟାର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣର ଦକ୍ଷତାକୁ କମାଇ ଦେଇଛି।

11. _____ ଉପରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ବିପରୀତ ପ୍ରଭାବ ଦେଖୁବାକୁ ମିଳେ।

- (i) ଆଧାମ୍ବିକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା
- (ii) ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପାନୀୟ ଜଳର ଉପଲବ୍ଧତା
- (iii) କର୍ମ ନିୟୋଜନ
- (iv) ଜୈବ ବିବିଧତା

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 କ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରୁଣ୍ଡ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି'। ଏହା ସୁଚାତ କରେ ଯେ

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

13. ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଅନୁୟାୟୀ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ୍?

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

14. ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦ ଅନୁୟାରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମନ୍ତ୍ରବ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନୁଧାନ କରନ୍ତୁ।

- (i) ମାନବଜାତିର ଭଲ ପାଇଁ ପୃଥିବୀର ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଅପରିହାୟ୍ୟା।
- (ii) ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ ଓ ସେବାର ସ୍ଥାନ ଚେକ୍ଲୋଲୋଜି 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 P_s are Q_s and some Q_s are R_s , which of the following must be **true**?

- (A) All P_s are R_s
- (B) Some P_s are R_s
- (C) No P_s are R_s
- (D) None of the above

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

- (A) ଟେକ୍ନୋଲୋଜି
- (B) ବର୍ଷଷ ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା
- (C) ସଂହତି ପଦକ୍ଷେପର ଅଭାବ
- (D) ଉପଗୋକ୍ତ ସମସ୍ୟା

16. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଅନୁଲ୍ଲେଦଟିର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଶୀଖକ ହୋଇପାରିବ?

- (A) ଆମ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ
- (B) ଆମର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ପଦ
- (C) ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟା ବୃଦ୍ଧିର ଭୟକର ପ୍ରଭାବ
- (D) ଆମ ଜୈବ ମଣ୍ଡଳର ମାନବର ହସ୍ତକ୍ଷେପ

17. ଯଦି ସମସ୍ୟା P_s ହେଉଛି Q_s ଏବଂ ସମସ୍ୟା Q_s ହେଉଛି R_s , ତେବେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କେଉଁଟି ଠିକ?

- (A) ସମସ୍ୟା P_s ହେଉଛି R_s
- (B) କେତେକ P_s ହେଉଛି R_s
- (C) କୌଣସି P_s, R_s 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" শব্দে কেতোটি এমিতি মুগল অক্ষর অছি, যাহামধরে বর্ণমালারে যেতিকি অক্ষর এই শব্দমধরে বি যেতিকিটি অক্ষর অছি?

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

19. কেৱল বৰ্ষ ফেসবুক (Facebook) আৱণ্হ হোଇথুলা?

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

20. 'Jargon' শব্দৰ অর্থ ক'�?

- (A) এক নিৰ্দিষ্ট জনগোষ্ঠীৰ গোটিএ স্বতন্ত্ৰ ভাষা
- (B) উভয় লিখনৰ কৌশল
- (C) সমাদকক দ্বাৰা লিখিত এক স্বতন্ত্ৰ লেখা
- (D) এথৰু কৌশলিটি নুহেঁ

21. যেতেবেলে গোটিএ বৰ্গৰ লোক সাময়িক মুক্তমনৰে একাঠি হুঁথি, যেতেবেলে এক অনৌপবাৰিক সমাবেশ ঘটে। নিম্নোক্ত অবস্থা মধুৰু কেৱল এহাৰ এক উক্তুষ্ট উদাহৰণ?

- (A) প্ৰতিমাস প্ৰথম রবিবাৰ সকালৰে ভিবেটি কুবৰ সভা
- (B) দৰমা বৃদ্ধি হোଇথুবা জাণি জয় তা'ৰ কিছি সহকৰ্মীক সাঙৰে অপিসকাম সারি শীঘ্ৰ রাত্ৰি ভোজন কৰিবাকু বাহাৰি যাব
- (C) বড় ভৱণী পাইঁ 'ব্যাচেলৰেটি পার্টি' দেৱথুবা মানা 10 জণক পাখকু নিমন্ত্ৰণ পোৱবা
- (D) এ যেতেবেলে চাইনিজ রেষ্টুৱাৰে খাব, রূপ দিব্যা নিকটকু ধাইঁবা পৰি লাগে

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

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନା (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 22-26) : ନିମ୍ନ ସୂଚନା ଅନୁସରଣ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।

- (a) ଦୁଇ ଦୁଇ ଜଣ କରି ଗୋଟିଏ ଷୋଯାର 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* ମଞ୍ଚରେ *J* ବସିଛି।
- (d) *I* ଏବଂ *F* ମଞ୍ଚରେ *G* ବସିଛି।
- (e) *H* ହେଉଛି ଜଣେ ମହିଳା ସଦସ୍ୟା, ସେ *J* ର ବାମପଟେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ 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 কিএ *E* এবং *H* মধ্যে বসিছি?

(A) *I*

(B) *J*

(C) *F*

(D) *K*

25. *F* র পূরা বামপার্শে কিএ বসিছি

(A) *G*

(B) *J*

(C) *I*

(D) *K*

26. *K* এবং *F* মধ্যে কেতেজন বসিছে?

(A) এক

(B) দুজন

(C) তিনি

(D) জাণিবা সম্ভব নহে

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 ପ୍ରକାର୍ୟ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ସମ୍ଭବ 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 Q ବିବାହ କରିଛି K କୁ ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଗୋଟିଏ ପିଲା ରାହୁଳ। S ର ପୁଅ M, H କୁ ବିବାହ କରିଛି ଏବଂ ଏହି ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଝିଅ ହେଉଛି ମାଧ୍ୟମୀ। R ର ଝିଅ N , ଯିଏ P କୁ ବିବାହ କରିଛି। ଏବି ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିଙ୍କର ଗୋଟିଏ ଝିଅ କରୁଣା। ମାଧ୍ୟମୀ S ର ସପର୍କରେ କଣ ହେବ?

- (A) କନ୍ୟା
- (B) ଝିଆରି/ଭାଣି
- (C) ଅଣନାତୁଣୀ
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

29. ଜଣେ ପୋଷଣମ୍ୟାନ ପୋଷାନ୍ତିକୁ ଫେରୁ ଥିଲା। ପୋଷାନ୍ତିକୁ ତା ସମ୍ମାନ ଭାଗରେ ଉଭର ଦିଗରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲା। ପୋଷାନ୍ତିକୁ ଆଉ 100 m ଦୂର ଥିବାବେଳେ ସେ ବାମପଚକୁ ମୋଡ଼ିଲା ଏବଂ ଶେଷ ଚିଠି CGO complex ରେ ଦେବାପାଇଁ 50 m ଚାଲିଲା। ପୁଣି ତା ସାଙ୍ଗକୁ ଭେଟିବା ପାଇଁ ଆହୁରି 50 m ଚାଲିଲା। ତା'ପରେ ସେ ଉଭର ମୁହଁ ହୋଇ 100 m ଚାଲିଲା। ସେ ପୋଷାନ୍ତିକୁ 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. ସୋଟିଏ 6 ଜଣିଆ ଗୁପ୍ତ ତିନି ଜଣ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କରିବାକୁ ହେବା ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେତୋଟି ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଦଳ (combination) ସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ?

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

31. ଦୁଇଟି ଜବ ଅଫର (job offers) ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଜନକୁ (John) ଗୋଟିଏ ବାହିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବା ଅଫର A ର ଅଧିକ ଦରମା, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ଅଧିକ ବ୍ୟୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ସହରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତା ଅଫର B ର କମ ଦରମା, ମାତ୍ର ଏହା ଏକ କମ ବ୍ୟୟ ସାପେକ୍ଷ ସହରରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତା ଜନ (John) କେଉଁ ଜବ ଅଫରଟିକୁ ପସଦ କରିବ?

- (A) ଅଫର A
- (B) ଅଫର B
- (C) କୌଣସିତି ନୁହେଁ
- (D) ଜାଣିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ

32. ଅକ୍ଷରକ୍ରମରେ (ଲାଙ୍ଗାଜୀ) 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 ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ଶବ୍ଦ (ଇଂରାଜୀ) ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ତିନୋଟି ହେଉଛି ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରରା ଭିନ୍ନ ସୂଚକ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାହ୍ନକୁ।

(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 ସୁଯୋଗ ଏବଂ ଭ୍ରମଣସ୍ଥାନର ନିକଟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଅବସ୍ଥାଟି ଲତ୍ୟାଦି ଆଧାର ରେ ତୁଳନା କଲା। ମନିଷ କେଉଁ ପଦମେପ ଆଧାରରେ ତା'ର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମାଦନ କରିବ?

(A) ବିକଳ୍ପ ବାହିବା

(B) ହୋଟେଲ ଚନ୍ଦନ କରିବାର ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା

(C) ବିକଳ୍ପର ମୂଲ୍ୟାୟନ କରିବା

(D) ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିର ସମୀକ୍ଷା କରିବା

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

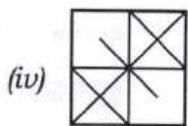
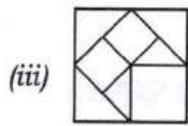
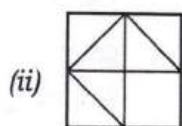
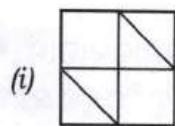
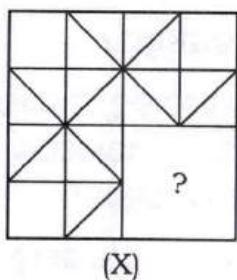
(A) ଆନୀ ବେସାନ୍ତ

(B) ଜେମ୍ସ ଅଗ୍ନ୍ତୁସ ହିକ୍

(C) ରିଚାର୍ଡ ଷ୍ଟାଫ୍ରୋର୍ଡ କ୍ରିପସ

(D) ଏଓ ହୁମେ

36. Identify the figure that completes the pattern :



(A) (i)

(B) (ii)

(C) (iii)

(D) (iv)

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

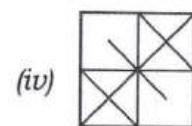
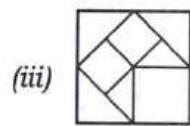
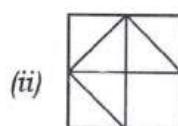
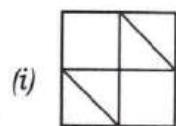
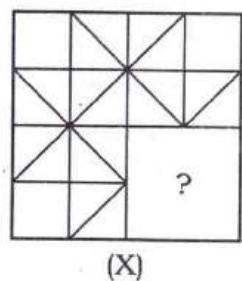
(A) Interrupting frequently to clarify points

(B) Maintaining consistent eye contact

(C) Taking detailed notes during the conversation

(D) Nodding frequently to show agreement

36. ଚିତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଚିତ୍ରଟ କରି ସଂରଚନାଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପୂରଣ କରା ।



(A) (i)

(B) (ii)

(C) (iii)

(D) (iv)

37. ଫଳପ୍ରଦ ଶ୍ରବଣ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ବିନିମୟରେ କେଉଁ ଆଚରଣ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଗୁରୁତ୍ବପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ?

(A) ତାତ୍ତ୍ଵିକ୍ୟାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିଷୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ କରିବାପାଇଁ ବାରମ୍ବାର ଧାରାବାହିକତା ଭଙ୍ଗକରିବା

(B) ଚକ୍ର ଯୋଗାଯୋଗର ସ୍ଥିତାକୁ ଅନୁରୂପ ରଖିବା

(C) କଥୋପକଥନ ସମୟରେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିବା

(D) ହୃଦ୍ୟନାମା ଦେଖାଇବା ପାଇଁ ବାରମ୍ବାର ସମ୍ମତ 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 :

- Non-airport bound vehicles should not be allowed to ply on the road connecting the city and the airport.
- The load of vehicular traffic should be diverted through various link roads during peak hours.
- 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 ଢଳାଚଳ ଏବେ ଦୁଇ ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଛି ଯାହାଦ୍ଵାରା ଗହଳ ସମୟରେ ସହର ରୁ ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଦୁଇ ଘଣ୍ଠା ସମୟ ଲାଗୁଛି।

ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ :

- ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟକୁ ଯାଉନଥୁବା ଗାଢିମାନଙ୍କୁ ସହର ଏବଂ ଏଯାରପୋର୍ଟ ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଆଯିବା ଅନୁଚିତ।
- ଅଧ୍ୟକାଂଶ ଯାନବାହାନଙ୍କୁ ଗହଳ ସମୟରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗଳି ରସ୍ତା (link road) ରେ divert କରିଦେବା ଉଚିତ।
- ରାସ୍ତାରେ ଭିଡ଼ କମାଇବାପାଇଁ ବିମାନର ଆଗମନ ଓ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାନ କୁ ନିୟମନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା ଉଚିତ।

(A) କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟନ୍ତରୁ
 (B) କେବଳ I ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟ
 (C) କେବଳ II ଏବଂ III ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟ
 (D) କେବଳ I ଏବଂ III ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ୍ୟ

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

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

ଧାରଣା I : ଯଦି ଏହା ସ୍ଵର୍ଗ କରା ନ ଯାଏ, ତା’ହେଲେ ସମସ୍ତ ପରିଷାର୍ଥୀ ଗସ୍ତଖର୍ଜ ଦାବୀ କରି ପାରନ୍ତି।

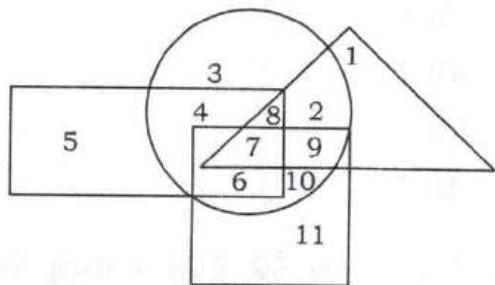
ଧାରଣା II : ଅନେକ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଲିଖିତ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ପରିଷାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ଗସ୍ତଖର୍ଜ ବହନ କରିଥାନ୍ତି।

(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?

- Sincere, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Relaxed
- Sit squarely, Open posture, Lean towards the speaker, Eye contact, Relax
- Specific, Open, Listening, Engaged, Responsive
- 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?

- 8
- 7
- 9
- 2

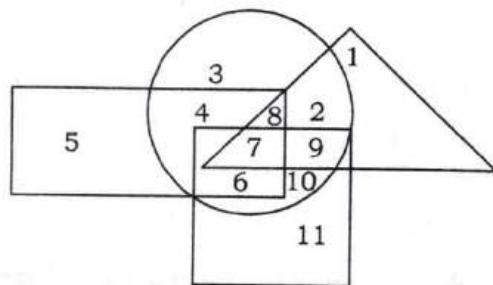
42. Which area is cultivated by wheat and maize only?

- 8
- 6
- 5
- 4

40. ଯୋଗାଯୋଗରେ SOLER ଭାବ୍ୟା (model) କେଉଁଥୁ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ?

- Sincere, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Relaxed
- Sit squarely, Open posture, Lean towards the speaker, Eye contact, Relax
- Specific, Open, Listening, Engaged, Responsive
- Synchronized, Open, Listening, Eye contact, Reassured

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନାମା (ପ୍ରଶାବଳୀ 41-45) : ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଚିତ୍ର, ଆୟତକ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ବର୍ଗକ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ବୃତ୍ତ ଓ ତ୍ରିଭୂଜ; ଗହମ, ଭାଲି, ମକା ଏବଂ ଧାନ ଚାଷକ୍ଷେତ୍ରକୁ ଦ୍ରୁବ୍ୟକୁ କରୋ ଏହି ଚିତ୍ରକୁ ଆଧାରକରି ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶାର ଉଭର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।



41. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହି ଚାରିଚିଯାକ ଫାସଲ ଚାଷ ଦୁଇ?

- 8
- 7
- 9
- 2

42. କେଉଁ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ଗହମ ଏବଂ ମକା ଚାଷ ଦୁଇ?

- 8
- 6
- 5
- 4

43. Which area is cultivated by rice only?

- (A) 5
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 11

44. Which area is cultivated by maize only?

- (A) 10
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

45. Which area is cultivated by rice and maize and nothing else?

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

46. Which of the following is **not** a database object in MS Access?

- (A) Reports
- (B) Tables
- (C) Relationships
- (D) Queries

47. Which one of the following represents the binary equivalent of the decimal number 23?

- (A) 01011
- (B) 10111
- (C) 10011
- (D) None of the above

43. କେଉଁ ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ଧାନ ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?

- (A) 5
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 11

44. କେଉଁ ଷେତ୍ରରେ କେବଳ ମକା ଚାଷ ହୁଏ?

- (A) 10
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

45. କେଉଁ ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଧାନ ଏବଂ ମକା ଚାଷ ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ଅନ୍ୟକିଛି ଚାଷ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ?

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

46. MS Access ରେ ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଗୋଟିଏ database object ନୁହେଁ?

- (A) ରିପୋର୍ଟସ
- (B) ଟେବୁଲସ
- (C) ରିଲେସନସିପସ
- (D) କ୍ଵାରିଲ୍ (Queries)

47. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଡେସିମାଳ ନମ୍ବର 23 ର ବାଇନେରି ଇକ୍କୁଡ଼ାଲେଣ୍ଟର ପ୍ରତିନିଧିତ୍ୱ କରେ?

- (A) 01011
- (B) 10111
- (C) 10011
- (D) ଏଥରୁ କୌଣସିଟି ନୁହେଁ

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 ଦୂରଦର୍ଶନ (Educational TV) ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା?

- (A) 1961
- (B) 1959
- (C) 1971
- (D) 1968

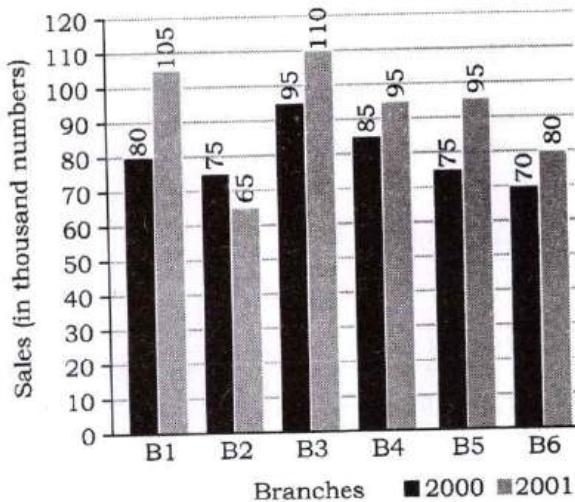
49. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁଟି ଲାର୍ଜେସ୍ଟ ଷ୍ଟୋରେଜ୍ (largest storage) ଅଟେ?

- (A) ଟେରାବାଇଟ୍ (Terabyte)
- (B) ମେଗାବାଇଟ୍ (Megabyte)
- (C) କିଲୋବାଇଟ୍ (Kilobyte)
- (D) ଗିଗାବାଇଟ୍ (Gigabyte)

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

- (A) ସତ୍ତକ ମରାମତି
- (B) ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପାଣି ବଣ୍ଣନ
- (C) ଗୃହ 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.



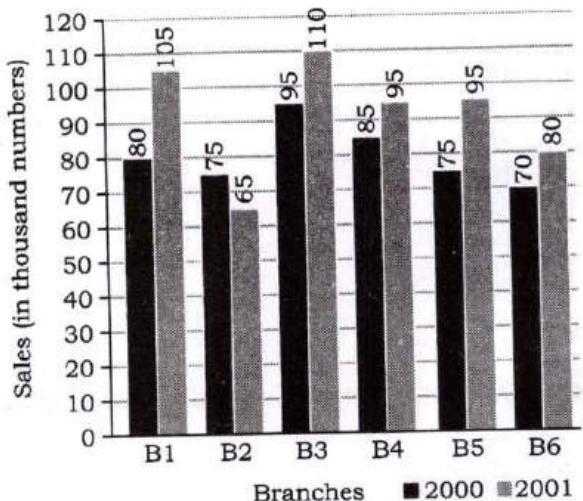
51. What is the ratio of the total sales of branch B2 for both years to the total sales of branch B4 for both years?

(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 6ଟି ଶାଖା B1 ରୁ B6 ରେ ବିକ୍ରୟ ହେଉଥିବା ପୁସ୍ତକ (1000 ସଂଖ୍ୟକ)ବାର ଗ୍ରାଫ୍ (bar graph) ରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି।



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

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

52. ଉଭୟ ବର୍ଷରେ ଶାଖା B6 ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରୟ ଶାଖା B3 ରେ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ବିକ୍ରୟର 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 ସମ୍ପୂଦାୟ 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 ସମନ୍ତି 9, ଯଦି ଅଙ୍କକୁ ଓଲଗାଇ ଗଠିତ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ମୂଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ 9 କମ୍ ତେବେ ମୂଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ?

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

57. ଜଣେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ତାଙ୍କ ଦରମାର 30% ଘରଭଡ଼ା ଓ 20% ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟଯ କରନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ତାଙ୍କର \$ 2,500 ଉତ୍ତର୍ମାନ 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 ସମନ୍ତି। ଯଦି ପ୍ରଥମ ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା 2 ଏବଂ 3 ହୁଏ ତେବେ କ୍ରମରେ ଥିବା 6th ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି କେତେ?

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

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. દુલ્લચિ સંખ્યા બર્ગપલ ર સમશ્ની હેઠાં 146 યદિ એમાનજર ભિન્નતાર બર્ગપલ 36 હુએ તા'હેલે ઉત્ત્તે સંખ્યાર ઉપાદ હેબ (A) 72 (B) 160 (C) 55 (D) 16

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

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

64. ક્રમર પરબર્ષી સંખ્યા 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. ઓનિઅા 50 પૃષ્ઠા 10 ઘણારે કપિ કરિપારો પ્રિયા ઓ ઓનિઅા 40 ઘણારે 300 પૃષ્ઠા કપિ કરિ પારન્તા પ્રિયા 30 પૃષ્ઠાકુ કેટે સમયરે 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 ଲଗରେ ଖରାପ ଅଣ୍ଟା ବାହାରିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ହେଉଛି 0.035। ଲଗ 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 ରାସାୟନବିଦ୍ର ଗୋଟିଏ ସଲ୍ୟୁସନ୍ ଅଛି ଯେଉଁଠି 50% ଏସିତ ଓ ଦୃଢ଼ୀୟଟି ଯେଉଁଠି 25% ଏସିତ ଅଛି। ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକରୁ କେତେ ମିଶ୍ରଣ କରିଲେ 40% ଏସିତ ସଲ୍ୟୁସନ୍ 10 ଲିଟର ତିଆରି ହୋଇ ପାରିବ?

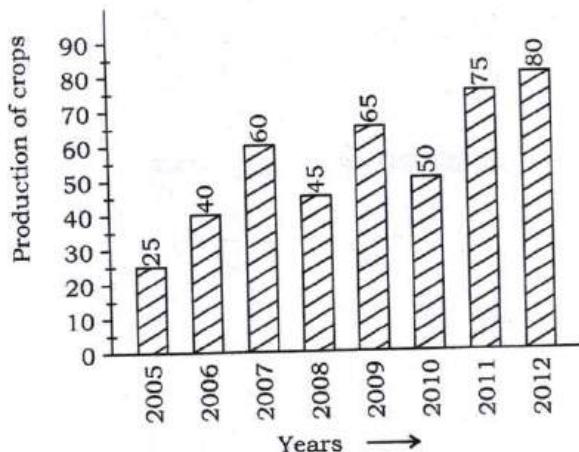
- (A) 50% ର 4 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 6 ଲିଟର
- (B) 50% ର 3 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 7 ଲିଟର
- (C) 50% ର 6 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 4 ଲିଟର
- (D) 50% ର 7 ଲିଟର ଓ 25% ର 3 ଲିଟର

70. ଯଦି ସଂଖ୍ୟା K35624, 11 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜିତ ହୋଇପାରେ, ତାହାହେଲେ 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

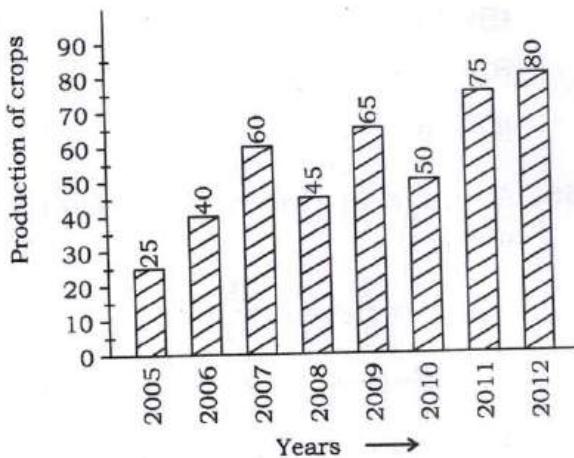
72. What was the percentage increase in the production of crops in 2012 compared to that in 2005?

- (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%

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 71-73) : ବାରଚାଟଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଖୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରା।
ବର୍ଷଅଧିକାରୀ 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 ବୃଦ୍ଧି 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 সংখ্যা 74 & 75) : উত্ত্য আধাৰৰে প্ৰতিক উভয় প্ৰদান কৰা।

74. 2018 মাসিহা জুনাজ মাসৰ শেষ রবিবাৰ কেতে তাৰিখ হোকথুলা?

মতব্য :

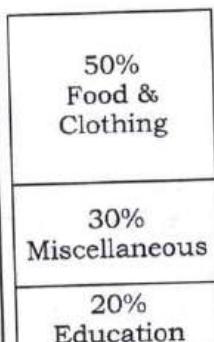
- (i) এহি মাসৰ প্ৰথম রবিবাৰ থুলা 5 তাৰিখ।
- (ii) এহি মাসৰ শেষদিন শুক্ৰবাৰ থুলা।
- (A) মতব্য (i) টি যথেষ্ট কিন্তু মতব্য (ii) নুহোঁ
- (B) মতব্য (ii) টি যথেষ্ট কিন্তু মতব্য (i) নুহোঁ
- (C) মতব্য (i) কিম্বা মতব্য (ii) যথেষ্ট
- (D) মতব্য (i) কিম্বা মতব্য (ii) যথেষ্ট নুহোঁ

75. মিষ্টিৰ X তাঙ্ক শ্ৰেণীৰে প্ৰথম আৰু 18 রাঙ্কেৰ অবস্থিতা শেষ আৰু তাঙ্কৰ রাঙ্ক কেতে হৈব?

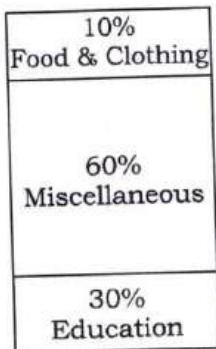
মতব্য :

- (i) শ্ৰেণীৰে 47 জন ছাত্ৰ ছাত্ৰী
- (ii) মিষ্টিৰ Y যে ষেল শ্ৰেণীৰ 10th রাঙ্কেৰে এবং শেষ আৰু 38th রাঙ্ক।
- (A) মতব্য (i) টি পতিক কিন্তু মতব্য (ii) নুহোঁ
- (B) মতব্য (ii) টি পতিক কিন্তু মতব্য (i) নুহোঁ
- (C) মতব্য (i) কিম্বা মতব্য (ii) পতিক
- (D) মতব্য (i) কিম্বা মতব্য (ii) পতিক নুহোঁ

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

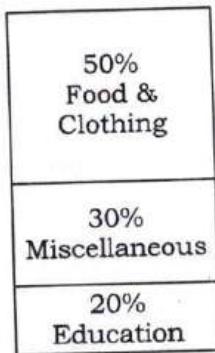


Person 'Y'
Total expenditure :
₹ 1,00,000 per month

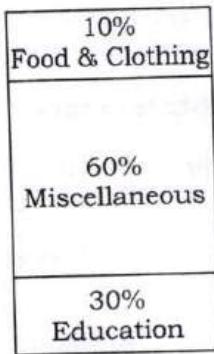
From the above Bar diagram, which of the following statements is **correct**?

- (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 ଦୁଇ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ 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 ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟଟି ସଠିକ୍ ତାହା ଲେଖ।

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

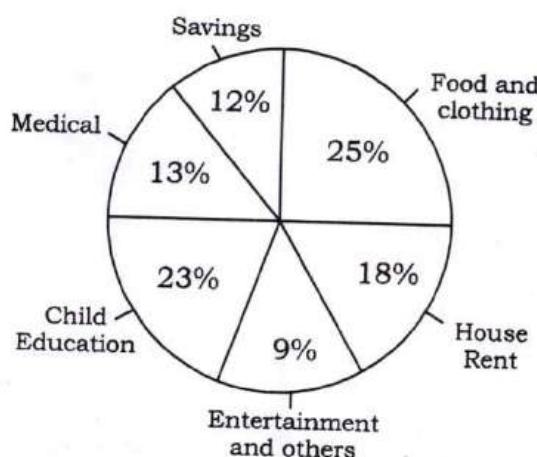
(B) X ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଓ ପୋଷାକରେ Y ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା କମ୍ ଟଙ୍କା ବ୍ୟୟ କରିଛନ୍ତି

(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 ହୁଳନା 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

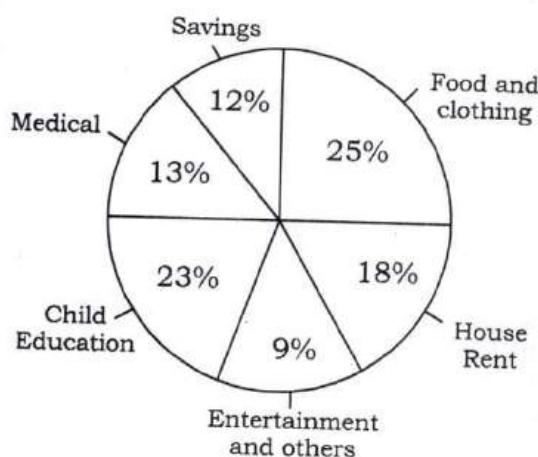
- (A) ₹ 48,310
- (B) ₹ 48,456
- (C) ₹ 51,393
- (D) ₹ 50,284

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

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶନ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସଂଖ୍ୟା 77 & 78) : ପାଇ ଚାର୍ଟ (pie chart) କୁ ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରା

ଗୋଟିଏ ପରିବାର ମାସିକ ଖର୍ଚ୍ (ହାରାହାରି) ପାଇ ଚାର୍ଟ (pie chart) ରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଛି। ପରିବାରର ମାସିକ ଆୟ ସର୍ବମୋଟ ₹ 33,650 ହୁଏ ତେବେ?



77. ବାର୍ଷିକ ଗଛିତ ଟଙ୍କା କେତେ?

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

78. ଘର ଭଡା ପ୍ରଦାନ ଓ ମାସିକ ଗଛିତ ଟଙ୍କା ବିଯୋଗ ହେଲାପରେ ପରିବାରର ମାସିକ ସମୁଦାୟ ଆୟ କେତେ?

- (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 ଚେବୁଲରେ ଦର୍ଶାଯାଇଥିବା କୌଣସି ଏକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳ୍ୟର ଶ୍ରେଣୀ-V ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀମାନଙ୍କ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନିକ ପରୀକ୍ଷାର ଫଳାଫଳ ବିବରଣୀ ଆଧାରରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ।

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

79. ବିଦ୍ୟାଳ୍ୟର V-ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥୀଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କେତେ?

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

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

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
ରଫ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ଲାନ

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
ରହ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ସ୍ଥାନ

SEAL

★ ★ ★