(A) ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Change the active voice into passive voice : I will clean the house every Saturday. The house _____ by me every Saturday.
   (A) cleaned
   (B) will cleaned
   (C) will be cleaned
   (D) None of these

2. People _____ walk on grass.
   (A) couldn't
   (B) needn't
   (C) mustn't
   (D) may not

3. Choose the correct word order :
   (A) Why she did leave so early ?
   (B) Why did she leave so early ?
   (C) Why did so early she leave ?
   (D) Why so early did she leave ?

4. Select same meaning of the underlined word : Take care not to <u>get hurt</u> with the steam from the Kettle.
   (A) Burnt
   (B) Bruised
   (C) Scalded
   (D) Cut

5. _____ his principles, he has to be very careful.
   (A) With regard of
   (B) With regard on
   (C) With regard to
   (D) None of these

6. He was seen _____ to the school.
   (A) went
   (B) going
   (C) gone
   (D) go

7. They organized a party _____ his honour. That Ajita was not invited _____ it, was a shame. She admired him most and it seems unlikely that she would forgive the organizers _____ their omission.
   (A) at, for, towards
   (B) about, at, against
   (C) in, to, for
   (D) after, on, with

8. When I say that the benefits of demonetization are moot, what do I mean ?
   (A) That I do not understand what the benefits are.
   (B) That I do not understand what demonetization is.
   (C) That the benefits of demonetization are surely seen.
   (D) That the benefits of demonetization are debatable.

9. Choose matching prepositions to complete the following phrases :

(I) According _____ (i) of the source ...

(II) Different _____ (ii) to the first draft ...

(III) Based _____ (iii) by this information ...

(IV) Bored _____ (iv) from the events ...

(V) Consisting _____ (v) on cards ...

According to the code, the correctly matched pairs would be :

(A) I – (ii), II – (iv), III – (v), IV – (iii), V – (i)

(B) I – (i), II – (ii), III – (iii), IV – (v), V – (iv)

(C) I – (v), II – (iii), III – (i), IV – (ii), V – (iv)

(D) I – (ii), II – (v), III – (i), IV – (iii), V – (iv)

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

List the verbs in this sentence :

(A) earned, struggle, laughed

(B) had earned, laughed, cost

(C) struggle, laughed, cost

(D) job, laughed, inopportune

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

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

(A) The present perfect continuous tense used here indicates a state that continues into the present.

(B) The past perfect continuous tense used here indicates an ongoing state prior to a past action.

(C) The perfect tense used here is not clear enough to justify the state indicated in the present.

(D) The past perfect tense used here does not indicate an ongoing state prior to a past action.

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

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

(A) because of their disliking of him

(B) because of their dislike him

(C) because they dislike him

(D) No correction required

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

She was uneasy because she never be on a plane before.

(A) had never been

(B) never been

(C) is never been

(D) No improvement

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

They only work when they have no money.

(A) When they have no money, they only work

(B) they only work

(C) work only when

(D) No improvement

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

I. T. experts may have to stop hunting for better job opportunities as these are not so easily available now.

(A) No correction required

(B) may be stopping the hunting

(C) should have to stop hunt

(D) might have to stop hunting

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

The NYC building at New York City is as high as every other building in the United States of America.

(A) high than every other building

(B) as high as every other building

(C) higher than any other building

(D) No improvement

17. Choose the correct part of speech for the words in bracket :

She (as well as) her sister is engaged.

(A) Conjunction

(B) Preposition

(C) Adjective

(D) Adverb

18. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :

This politician is notorious (for) corruption.

(A) Conjunction

(B) Preposition

(C) Adjective

(D) Adverb

19. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :

This golden ring is too (costly) to purchase.

(A) Conjunction

(B) Preposition

(C) Adjective

(D) Adverb

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20. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :

A(drowning) man catches at a straw.

(A) Complement

(B) Infinitive

(C) Gerund

(D) Participle

21. Choose the correct part of speech for the word in bracket :

A great talker is a great (liar).

(A) Article

(B) Verb

(C) Pronoun

(D) Noun

22. Choose the correct part of speech for the words in bracket :

Eat (to live), but do not live to eat.

(A) Complement

(B) Infinitive

(C) Gerund

(D) Participle

23. Anita _____ for the charitable cause.

(A) come to contributed

(B) came to contributed

(C) came to contribute

(D) comes to contributed

24. Everyone at the party _____ amazed by his performance.

(A) was

(B) were

(C) are

(D) can

25. Alice is not at home at the moment. She _____ work.

(A) was on

(B) was at

(C) is on

(D) is at

26. French people love cooking, _____ the English don't seem very interested.

(A) when

(B) whenever

(C) where

(D) whereas

27. Choose the correct statement :

(A) My aunt who lives in Mumbai is a doctor.

(B) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.

(C) My aunt, who lives in Mumbai is a doctor.

(D) My aunt who lives in Mumbai, is a doctor.

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28. Wait a minute, I _____ this box for you.

(A) carry

(B) will carry

(C) carried

(D) was carrying

29. It's wet and rainy outside today. You _____ go out without an umbrella.

(A) shouldn't

(B) won't

(C) don't have to

(D) should

30. Change into passive : The salt-water corroded the metal beams. The metal beams _____ by the salt-water.

(A) was corroded

(B) corroded

(C) has corroded

(D) were corroded

31. The headmaster _____ to talk to you.

(A) want

(B) wants

(C) has wanted

(D) None of these

32. A bomb scare _____ a delay of the flight.

(A) causing

(B) cause

(C) was caused

(D) had caused

33. Change into passive : Everyone understands English. English _____ by everyone.

(A) is understood

(B) has been understood

(C) was understood

(D) had understood

34. The diamond ring that her husband bought for her turned _____ to be fake one.

(A) in

(B) of

(C) out

(D) None of these

35. Tom _____ to call Susan yesterday but he has forgotten.

(A) is supposed

(B) supposed

(C) supposes

(D) was supposed

36. Choose the correct statement :

(A) She is senior than me.

(B) She is senior to me.

(C) She is senior then me.

(D) None of these

37. Choose the correct statement :

(A) I will inform this them.

(B) I will inform them of this.

(C) I will inform this to them.

(D) I will inform them with this.

38. Which sentence is correct ?

(A) She lives in an apartment.

(B) She lives to an apartment.

(C) She lives on an apartment.

(D) She live in apartment.

39. Which sentence is correct ?

(A) We'll go shopping soon.

(B) We'll go a shopping soon.

(C) We'll go to shopping soon.

(D) We will shopping soon.

40. Which sentence is correct ?

(A) I'm tired of working.

(B) I am tired to working.

(C) I'm tiring of working.

(D) I'm tired and working.

41. Doesn't it (intrigue) you.

The word in the bracket means :

(A) Arouse interest

(B) Pleases

(C) Offends

(D) Tiredness

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

The word in bracket means :

(A) Moving

(B) Leaning

(C) Touching

(D) Reaching

43. What is the synonym of "veracity" ?

(A) Inaccuracy

(B) Reality

(C) Redundancy

(D) Falsehood

44. Give the antonym of MILITARY :

(A) Civil

(B) Militant

(C) Civility

(D) Coup

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

(A) Disobey

(B) Contradict

(C) Reject

(D) Obscure

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

(A) Destabilisation

(B) Clarity

(C) Compliance

(D) Sanity

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

(A) Good

(B) Evil

(C) Long

(D) Short

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

(A) reliant

(B) reluctant

(C) relinquished

(D) resistance

49. He fired his assistant for accessing his files without his _____. What word is appropriate for the blank ?

(A) Consensus

(B) Contempt

(C) Consent

(D) Concede

Directions (Q. Nos. 50 – 52) : *In each of the following questions four words are given of which two are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words which are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning, from the below given combinations.*

50. (I) Withstand

(II) Climate

(III) Hot

(IV) Surrender

(A) (II) – (III)

(B) (I) – (IV)

(C) (III) – (IV)

(D) (I) – (II)

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51. (I) Gregarious

(II) Quixotic

(III) Sociable

(IV) Discernible

(A) (I)–(III)

(B) (III)–(IV)

(C) (II)–(IV)

(D) (I)–(II)

52. (I) Jeopardise

(II) Repudiate

(III) Confuse

(IV) Disown

(A) (I)–(III)

(B) (III)–(IV)

(C) (II)–(IV)

(D) (I)–(II)

53. Nafeesa is afraid _____ spiders.

(A) from

(B) in

(C) about

(D) of

54. I am worried _____ the exam.

(A) in

(B) about

(C) on

(D) of

55. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism _____ heart.

(A) to

(B) about

(C) in

(D) of

56. I am envious _____ them.

(A) of

(B) about

(C) in

(D) on

57. He confided _____ me.

(A) about

(B) in

(C) on

(D) of

58. They decided _____ the grey sofa.

(A) about

(B) on

(C) in

(D) of

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59. She suffers _____ a heart disease.
(A) about
(B) in
(C) from
(D) on

60. The teacher set some homework _____ the end of the lesson.
(A) about
(B) in
(C) of
(D) at

61. I am good _____ tennis.
(A) about
(B) in
(C) at
(D) of

62. We arrived _____ the station an hour late.
(A) about
(B) in
(C) at
(D) of

63. They usually spend their holidays in _____ mountains.
(A) the
(B) no article
(C) a
(D) an

64. Los Angeles has _____ ideal climate.
(A) the
(B) no article
(C) a
(D) an

65. This is _____ worst Mexican restaurant in the country.
(A) the
(B) no article
(C) a
(D) an

66. I can't live on _____ 500 dollars a month.
(A) the
(B) no article
(C) a
(D) an

67. Someone call _____ police-man !
(A) the
(B) no article
(C) a
(D) an

68. Someone call _____ police !

(A) the

(B) no article

(C) a

(D) an

69. He is _____ real American hero.

(A) the

(B) no article

(C) a

(D) an

70. I don't like _____ dogs, but I like my brother's dog.

(A) the

(B) no article

(C) a

(D) an

71. I haven't seen him in _____ five years.

(A) the

(B) no article

(C) a

(D) an

72. Kobe Bryant is _____ basketball player.

(A) the

(B) no article

(C) a

(D) an

73. The fire _____ the huts before the fire brigade came.

(A) had burnt

(B) will burn

(C) has burnt

(D) burns

74. I have _____ my work.

(A) do

(B) does

(C) will do

(D) done

75. Don't make a noise, she _____.

(A) sleep

(B) will sleep

(C) is sleeping

(D) None of these

76. Will you go _____ a movie ?

(A) to see

(B) seen

(C) to seeing

(D) None of these

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

(P) for thousands of years

(Q) famous symbols of ancient civilizations

(R) Monuments have been created

(S) and they are often the most durable and

(A) SRQP

(B) QPRS

(C) PRSQ

(D) RPSQ

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

(P) is one of the most widely used indicators

(Q) of ecosystems and their biodiversity

(R) for assessing the condition

(S) The conservation status of plants and animals

(A) SPRQ

(B) SRQP

(C) QRPS

(D) PQRS

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

(P) for a short time where a new, innovative, or much-improved product

(Q) The practice of price skimming

(R) is launched onto a market

(S) involves charging a relatively high price

(A) QSPR

(B) RSQP

(C) PRSQ

(D) RQSP

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

(P) by an emperor named Shah Jahan

(Q) The Taj Mahal is a

(R) in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal

(S) beautiful monument built in 1631

(A) QPRS

(B) QSRP

(C) PQRS

(D) QSPR

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

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

(Q) The Gateway of India

(R) in the year 1924

(S) was opened for general Public

(A) QSPR

(B) QPSR

(C) PQSR

(D) SRQP

82. Do you _____ these events ?

(A) likes

(B) like

(C) liking

(D) have like

83. The dog and the cat _____ been fed.

(A) has

(B) are

(C) were

(D) have

84. His works _____ appreciable.

(A) are

(B) is

(C) has

(D) have

85. Many a man _____ suffered during partition.

(A) have

(B) has

(C) were

(D) is

86. The chief along with his family _____ involved.

(A) are

(B) has

(C) is

(D) have

87. She shall _____ soon.

(A) come

(B) comes

(C) coming

(D) came

88. Measles _____ a common disease among children.

(A) are

(B) is

(C) were

(D) has.

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89. The board of directors _____ anxious.

(A) are

(B) have been

(C) has been

(D) were

90. Few applicants _____ backed out.

(A) have

(B) has

(C) were

(D) are

91. Some of the rice _____ still left.

(A) is

(B) are

(C) has

(D) have

92. Public speaking _____ a skill.

(A) are

(B) have

(C) has

(D) is

Directions (Q. Nos. 93 to 97) : *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :*

A man is known by the book he reads as well as by the company he keeps ; for there is a companionship of books as well as of men and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of man.

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

93. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the given passage ?

(A) Books show the reader's character

(B) Books as man's abiding friends

(C) Books are useful in the youth

(D) The importance of books in old age

94. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'adversity' occurring in the passage ?

(A) Happiness

(B) Prosperity

(C) Progress

(D) Misfortune

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95. The statement, "a good book may be among best of friends," in the passage means that :

(A) There cannot be a better friend than a good book

(B) Books may be good friends, but not better than good men

(C) A good book can be included among the best of friends of mankind

(D) Our best friends read the same good books

96. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true ?

(A) Good books as well as good men always provide the finest company.

(B) A good book never betrays us.

(C) We have sometimes to be patient with a book as it may bore us.

(D) A good book serves as a permanent friend.

97. According to the passage, A man may usually be known by the books he reads because :

(A) His reading habits shows that he is a scholar

(B) The books he reads affect his thinking

(C) Books provide him a lot of knowledge

(D) His selection of books generally reveals his temperament and character

98. Glutton is related to Eat as Garrulous is related to _____.

(A) Walk

(B) Talk

(C) Laugh

(D) Travel

99. Dwell is related to Denizen as Inherit is related to _____.

(A) Acquire

(B) Successor

(C) Outcast

(D) Heir

100. Writer is related to Reader as Producer is related to _____.

(A) Seller

(B) Consumer

(C) Creator

(D) Contractor

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(B) ODIA LANGUAGE

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସଂଖ୍ୟା 101-110) : ଠିକ୍ ଶବ୍ଦ (ଉତ୍ତର) ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

101. (A) ଅନିର୍ବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

(B) ଅନୀବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

(C) ଅନିବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ

(D) ଅନିର୍ବାଯ୍ୟ

102. (A) ନିଷ୍ଠର

(B) ନିଷ୍ଠର

(C) ନିଃଷ୍ଠର

(D) ନାଷ୍ଠର

103. (A) ଆଣିବାଦ

(B) ଆଶ୍ରିବାଦ

(C) ଆଶ୍ରୀବାଦ

(D) ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ

104. (A) ଓତଃପୋତ

(B) ଓତଃପ୍ରୋତ

(C) ଓର୍ତପୋତ

(D) ଓତପ୍ରୋତ

105. (A) ପିୟୂଷ

(B) ପୀୟୂଷ

(C) ପିୟୁଷ

(D) ପୀୟୂଷ

106. (A) ପୂଜ୍ୟଷ୍ପଦ

(B) ପୂଜାଷ୍ପଦ

(C) ପୂଜାସ୍ପଦ

(D) ପୂଜ୍ୟାସ୍ପଦ

107. (A) ସାର୍ବଜନିନ

(B) ସର୍ବଜନୀନ

(C) ସର୍ବଜନିନ

(D) ସାର୍ବଜନୀନ

108. (A) ପାହୁର୍ଭାବ

(B) ପ୍ରାର୍ହୁଭାବ

(C) ପାର୍ହୁଭାବ

(D) ପ୍ରାହୁର୍ଭାବ

109. (A) ଅର୍ନ୍ତଯାମୀ

(B) ଅର୍ନ୍ତଯ୍ୟାମୀ

(C) ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯାମି

(D) ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯାମୀ

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110. (A) ଦୂରବସ୍ତା

(B) ଦୂରାବସ୍ତା

(C) ତୁରବସ୍ଥା

(D) ତୁରାବସ୍ଥା

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସଂଖ୍ୟା 111-120) : ଠିକ୍ ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦଟି ବାଛ :

111. 'ଜଳଦ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଜଳଧି

(B) ଅର୍ଣ୍ଣବ

(C) ଜୀମୂତ

(D) ପୟୋନିଧି

112. 'ରାତ୍ରର'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ବିକର୍ତ୍ତନ

(B) ଅନଳ

(C) ମୃଗାଙ୍କ

(D) ବଳାହକ

113. 'ରାଜୀବ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ପ୍ରାଉଞ୍ଜନ

(B) ଆଦିତେୟ

(C) ସରସ

(D) ବିଶ୍ୱକେତୁ

114. 'ଦାନବ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ବ୍ରହ୍ମସୂ

(B) ଦନୁଜ

(C) ଗଜାସ୍ୟ

(D) ଅମୃତାନ୍ଧ

115. 'ଗାଙ୍ଗୀ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଜାହ୍ନବୀ

(B) ରୋହିଣୀ

(C) ଅତ୍ରି

(D) ଧୁନୀ

116. 'ବିହଙ୍ଗ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଦ୍ୱିଜ

(B) ବାରି

(C) ସରସୀରୁହ

(D) ବନଜ

117. 'ପର୍ବତ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) କାସାର

(B) ମହୀଧର

(C) ଓଷଧୀଶ

(D) କୁଳିଶ

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118. 'ନିକେତନ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ସଦ୍ମ

(B) ଭୂଧର

(C) ପାରାବାର

(D) ବିକର୍ତ୍ତନ

119. 'ଗଢ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଗନ୍ଧବହ

(B) ତୁରଗ

(C) ଦ୍ୱିପ

(D) ଦ୍ୱିଜ

120. 'ପୃଥିବୀ'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଶିଖୀ

(B) ଅଦ୍ରୀ

(C) ଶ୍ରୀ

(D) ବିଶ୍ୱମ୍ଭରା

ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସଂଖ୍ୟା 121-130) : ବିପରୀତ ଶବ୍ଦ ଚୟନ କର :

121. 'ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଦୁଃଖୀ

(B) ଅଧୀର

(C) କ୍ରୋଧାନ୍ୱିତ

(D) ବିଷଣ୍ଣ

122. 'କ୍ଷୀଣ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ବୃହତ୍

(B) ଅଧିକ

(C) ପୃଥୁଳ

(D) ସବଳ

123. 'ସଂକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ସଂକୁଚିତ

(B) ପ୍ରଶସ୍ତ

(C) ଅନୁଦାର

(D) ସମାକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ

124. 'ନିରପେକ୍ଷ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ବିପକ୍ଷ

(B) ପକ୍ଷପାତୀ

(C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ

(D) ସହପକ୍ଷ

125. 'ମସୃଣ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଚିକ୍କଣ

(B) ବନ୍ଧୁର

(C) ଚୌରସ

(D) କୋମଳ

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126. 'ନିବୃତ୍ତ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାବୃତ୍ତ

(B) କ୍ଷାନ୍ତ

(C) ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ

(D) ବିବୃତ୍ତ

127. 'ସ୍ଥାବର'ର ପ୍ରତିଶବ୍ଦ :

(A) ଜଡ଼

(B) ଅଚଳ

(C) ଜଙ୍ଗମ

(D) ସ୍ଥିତିଶୀଳ

128. 'ନିଅଣ୍ଟ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଅଭାବ

(B) ଅଘଟ

(C) ବହଳ

(D) ବଳକା

129. 'ପ୍ରସ୍ଥାନ'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ

(B) ଗମନ

(C) ପ୍ରେରଣ

(D) ପ୍ରବେଶ

130. 'ସମଷ୍ଟି'ର ବିପରୀତ :

(A) ବ୍ୟଷ୍ଟି

(B) ସାକଲ୍ୟ

(C) ସଂହତି

(D) ସଂକ୍ଷେପଣ

131. କର୍ତ୍ତାପଦ ର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ଅନୁସାରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ର _____ ର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୁଏ ।

(A) କେବଳ ପୁରୁଷ

(B) କେବଳ ବଚନ

(C) ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ

(D) ବିଭକ୍ତି

132. 'ପ୍ରତ୍ୟହ ଈଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କର ଉପାସନା କରିବା ବିଧେୟ' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ 'ଈଶ୍ୱରଙ୍କର' ପଦରେ କେଉଁ କାରକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ?

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତୃ

(B) କର୍ମ

(C) କରଣ

(D) ଅପାଦାନ

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133. ଯେଉଁ କର୍ତ୍ତା ନିଜେ କ୍ରିୟା ସଂପାଦନ ନ କରି ଅନ୍ୟଦ୍ୱାରା କରାଏ, ତାହାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ପ୍ରଯୁଜ୍ୟ କର୍ତ୍ତା

(B) ମୁଖ୍ୟ କର୍ତ୍ତା

(C) ପ୍ରଯୋଜକ କର୍ତ୍ତା

(D) ମୂଳକର୍ତ୍ତା

134. 'ପବନ ଅତି ଧୀରେ ବହୁଅଛି' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁଟି କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣର ବିଶେଷଣ ?

(A) ପବନ

(B) ଅତି

(C) ଧୀରେ

(D) ବହୁଅଛି

135. 'ତିନି ମାସର ଦରମା' — ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ 'ମାସର' ପଦର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଦର୍ଶାଅ :

(A) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

(B) ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତି

(C) ବିଶେଷଣ

(D) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରଣ

136. 'ସେମାନେ ଖେଳିଥିବେ' — ଏହା କେଉଁ କାଳସୂଚକ ?

(A) ସଂପନ୍ନ ଅତୀତ

(B) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(C) ସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(D) ସାଧାରଣ ଅତୀତ

137. ବାକ୍ୟରେ ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସବୁବେଳେ ବାକ୍ୟର ଶେଷରେ ରହେ ।

(A) ଠିକ୍

(B) ଭୁଲ୍

(C) ଆଦୌ ରହେ ନାହିଁ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ବି ନୁହଁ

138. ଏକାଧିକ ପଦରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ କ୍ରିୟାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

(B) ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା

(C) ମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

(D) ଅମିଶ୍ର କ୍ରିୟା

139. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ କର୍ତ୍ତାର ଲିଙ୍ଗମତେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ _____ ।

(A) ହୁଏ

(B) ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

(C) ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ହୋଇଥାଏ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

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140. ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ବହୁବଚନ _____ ।

(A) କରାଯାଏ

(B) କରାଯାଇପାରେ

(C) କରାଯାଏ ନାହିଁ

(D) ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କରାଯାଏ

141. ବାକ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ _____ ସର୍ବନାମ ପରସ୍ପରକୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରନ୍ତି ।

(A) ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିବାଚକ

(B) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶାତ୍ମକ

(C) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ

(D) ସମୁଚ୍ଚୟୀ

142. 'ଖେଳୁଅଛି' କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର :

(A) ପ୍ରଥମ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ

(B) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ବହୁବଚନ

(C) ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ

(D) ତୃତୀୟ ପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ

143. 'ଦେଖ୍' ଧାତୁ ମୂଳ ସଂସ୍କୃତ _____ ଧାତୁରୁ ଆସିଛି ।

(A) ଦା

(B) ଧୃ

(C) ଖାଦ୍

(D) ଦୃଶ୍

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

(A) ହେତୁ

(B) ପ୍ରୟୋଜନ

(C) ପ୍ରକୃତି

(D) ବିନିମୟ

145. କେଉଁଟି ଦେଶଜ ଧାତୁ ?

(A) ଉତ୍

(B) ବହ୍

(C) ଗିଦ୍

(D) ଚୁଲ୍

146. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟରୁ କାଳ, ପୁରୁଷ, ବଚନ ପ୍ରଭୃତିର ଧାରଣା ମିଳେ ନାହିଁ, ତାହା _____ ।

(A) ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କ୍ରିୟା

(B) ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା

(C) ସିଦ୍ଧ କ୍ରିୟା

(D) ସାଧ୍ୟ କ୍ରିୟା

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147. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବିଭକ୍ତିଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର ଆକୃତିରେ _____ ।

(A) ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ

(B) ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ ନାହିଁ

(C) କେତେକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟେ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

148. 'ହଳିଆକୁ' ଶବ୍ଦର ଗଠନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ _____ ।

(A) ସରଳ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି

(B) ସରଳ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି

(C) ବ୍ୟୁତ୍ପନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି

(D) ସରଳ ପ୍ରକୃତି ସହ କେଉଁଟି ବି ଯୋଗ ହୋଇନାହିଁ

149. ଧାତୁରେ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ବିଭକ୍ତି _____ ।

(A) ସର୍ବଦା ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ

(B) ଆଦୌ ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

(C) ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରେ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

150. କ୍ରିୟା ବହୁବଚନାନ୍ତ ହୋଇଥିଲେ କର୍ତ୍ତାରେ _____ ।

(A) ପୂର୍ବସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ

(B) ପରସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ

(C) ଉଭୟ ସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବାକୁ ହୁଏ

(D) କୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ସର୍ଗ ଯୋଗ କରିବା ଦରକାର ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

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

(A) ଜାତିବାଚକ

(B) ବସ୍ତୁବାଚକ

(C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ

(D) କ୍ରିୟାବାଚକ

152. 'ତପସ୍ୱୀ' ଶବ୍ଦ କିପରି ବିଶେଷ୍ୟରୁ ବିଶେଷଣରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଛି, ଦର୍ଶାଅ ?

(A) ସ୍ୱତଃପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଭାବେ

(B) ଚଳିତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ

(C) କୃଦନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ

(D) ଏକ ଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାରେ

153. 'ସିନା' ଏକ _____ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ।

(A) ବିକଳ୍ପାର୍ଥକ

(B) ନିଷେଧାର୍ଥକ

(C) ସମ୍ଭାବନାସୂଚକ

(D) ସଙ୍ଗତିସୂଚକ

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154. କେଉଁଟି କ୍ରିୟାର ବିଶେଷଣ ?

(A) ପରମ ଦୟାଳୁ

(B) ନଡ଼ିଆ ଧନ

(C) ତୀକ୍ଷ୍ଣତର ଅସ୍ତ୍ର

(D) ପ୍ରକୃତ ଶକ୍ତି

155. 'ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ସବୁ ଜାଣେ'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ସବୁ' କେଉଁ ସର୍ବନାମ ?

(A) ଆତ୍ମବାଚକ

(B) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ

(C) ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଆରୋପକ

(D) ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ

156. 'ଦୃଶ୍' ଧାତୁରୁ _____ 'ଜ୍ଞାତ୍ୱର୍ଥ' ଗଠିତ ।

(A) କର୍ମବାଚ୍ୟ ଧାତୁ

(B) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ କର୍ମବାଚ୍ୟ ଧାତୁ

(C) ନାମଧାତୁ

(D) ଅତିଶୟାର୍ଥକ ଧାତୁ

157. କେଉଁଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧପଦ, ଦର୍ଶାଅ ?

(A) ନୀ + ତୃ = ନେତୃ

(B) ନ + ଏ + ତୃ = ନେତୃ

(C) ନେ + ତୃ + ଅ = ନେତୃ

(D) ନେ + ତ + ର = ନେତୃ

158. ସଂସ୍କୃତ 'ତୃ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ _____ ହୁଏ ।

(A) ତ୍ର

(B) ତ୍ରି

(C) ତୀ

(D) ତା

159. କୃତ୍ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟରେ ସ୍ଥଳ ବିଶେଷରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଧାନତଃ _____ ପ୍ରକାରର ସାମାନ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୁଏ ।

(A) ଦୁଇ

(B) ତିନି

(C) ଚାରି

(D) ପାଞ୍ଚ

160. 'ଗଲି ଅଇଲି, ଯାହା ଦେଖିଲି ତାହା କହିଲି'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଯାହା' ପଦର ସର୍ବନାମ ଚିହ୍ନିତ କର :

(A) ଆତ୍ମବାଚକ

(B) ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣାୟକ

(C) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶକ

(D) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧବାଚକ

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161. ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟାରେ ସାଧାରଣତଃ କେଉଁ କର୍ମ ଗୌଣ ?

(A) ପ୍ରାଣୀବାଚକ

(B) ଅପ୍ରାଣୀବାଚକ

(C) ସ୍ଥାନବାଚକ

(D) କାଳବାଚକ

162. ସର୍ବନାମରେ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ପଦକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ଆକୃତି

(B) ମିଶ୍ର ଆକୃତି

(C) ଯୌଗିକ ଆକୃତି

(D) ତିର୍ଯ୍ୟକ ଆକୃତି

163. କେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦଟି ପ୍ରଥମପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ ଓ ତୃତୀୟପୁରୁଷ ଏକବଚନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପ୍ରଯୁଜ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଖେଳୁଛି

(B) ଖେଳିବ

(C) ଖେଳିଲା

(D) ଖେଳୁଛନ୍ତି

164. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁଟି ବୈଦେଶିକ ଅବ୍ୟୟଯୁକ୍ତ ପଦ ?

(A) ଫୀରୋଚ

(B) ସଠିକ୍

(C) ସଚ୍ଚୋର

(D) ବେଢଙ୍ଗ

165. 'ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ-ଶକ୍ତି ସମସ୍ତ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟକୁ ପୃଥିବୀକୁ ଆକର୍ଷିତ କରେ' — ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ ପଦ କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ ?

(A) ମାଧ୍ୟାକର୍ଷଣ ଶକ୍ତି

(B) ସମସ୍ତ

(C) ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟକୁ

(D) ପୃଥିବୀକୁ

166. ବାକ୍ୟରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସହିତ ଯେଉଁ ପଦର ଅନ୍ୱୟ ନ ଥାଏ, ତାହା _____ ।

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତାକାରକ

(B) କର୍ମକାରକ

(C) ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧପଦ

(D) ଅଧିକରଣ କାରକ

167. 'ସୈନ୍ୟମାନେ ଅସ୍ତ୍ର ଧରି ଯୁଦ୍ଧକୁ ଗଲେ' — ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ 'ଧରି' ପଦ କେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାକୁ ବୁଝାଉଛି ?

(A) ସମାପିକା

(B) ଅସମାପିକା

(C) ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ

(D) କେଉଁଟିକୁ ନୁହଁ

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168. 'ପିଲାମାନେ ପଢୁଥିବେ' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ପଢୁଥିବେ କେଉଁ କାଳସୂଚକ ?

(A) ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

(B) ଆନୁମାନିକ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

(C) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

(D) ନିତ୍ୟପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ

169. ଯାହା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୌଣସି କଥା କୁହାଯାଇଥାଏ, ତାହା _____ ।

(A) ବିଧେୟ

(B) ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ

(C) କ୍ରିୟା

(D) କ୍ରିୟାର ବିବର୍ଦ୍ଧକ

170. ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ପଦ ସହିତ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୋଗ ହୁଏ ?

(A) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ

(B) ଷଷ୍ଠୀ

(C) ସପ୍ତମୀ

(D) ପ୍ରଥମା

171. 'ଖେଳିବେ' କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ବିକରଣ ଚିହ୍ନିତ କର :

(A) ଖେଳ

(B) ଖେଳ୍

(C) ଇବ୍

(D) ଏ

172. କେଉଁଟି ଗୁଣବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଲୀନ

(B) ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ

(C) ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ

(D) ମୁକ୍ତ

173. _____ ରୁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ପୁରୁଷ ଓ ବଚନ ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ।

(A) କାଳ

(B) ଧାତୁ

(C) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ

(D) ବିଭକ୍ତି

174. ସମ୍ବୋଧନ ପଦର ପୂର୍ବରେ ଅଥବା ପରେ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ପଦ ଲାଗେ ।

(A) ରୁହ୍

(B) କେବେ ଲାଗେ ନାହିଁ

(C) ଠିକ୍

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

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175. ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ନ ମିଳିଲେ ତାହା _____ ଦ୍ୱାରେ ଅନ୍ୟ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସହିତ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ହୋଇଯାଏ ।

(A) କର୍ତ୍ତା

(B) ଅବ୍ୟୟ

(C) କ୍ରିୟା ବିଶେଷଣ

(D) ବିଭକ୍ତି

176. କେଉଁଟି ଯୌଗିକ ବାକ୍ୟ ?

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

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

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

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

177. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ବା ବିଶେଷଣ ଶବ୍ଦରୁ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ _____ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ମିଶ୍ର

(B) ଅମିଶ୍ର

(C) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ

(D) ନାମଧାତୁ

178. 'ପବନ ଧୀରେ ବହୁଛି' — 'ବହୁଛି' କେଉଁ ଧରଣର କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ?

(A) ସକର୍ମକ

(B) ଅକର୍ମକ

(C) ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ

(D) ପ୍ରେରଣାର୍ଥକ

179. 'ଋଷିମାନେ ବଣର ଫଳମୂଳ ଆହାର କରୁଥିଲେ' — ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟର ଯୌଗିକ କ୍ରିୟା ଚିହ୍ନିତ କର :

(A) ବଣର

(B) ଫଳମୂଳ

(C) ଆହାର

(D) କରୁଥିଲେ

180. ପରସ୍ପର ଅନ୍ୱୟର ଉପଯୋଗୀ ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ ଶବ୍ଦକୁ ଏକପଦରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବାର ନାମ _____ ।

(A) ସନ୍ଧି

(B) ସମାସ ବାକ୍ୟ

(C) ପଦାନ୍ୱୟ

(D) ସମାସ

181. 'ଅନ୍ତା' _____ କାଳସୂଚକ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ।

(A) ନିତ୍ୟପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(B) ଅସଂପନ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(C) ପ୍ରାଗ୍ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

(D) ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ

182. ଧାତୁସହ ଅନ୍ୟୂନ _____ ବିଭକ୍ତିକୁ ଯୋଗ କରାଯାଇ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ ।

(A) ଗୋଟିଏ

(B) ଦୁଇଟି

(C) ତିନୋଟି

(D) ଚାରୋଟି

183. ଯେଉଁ ରୂପିମ ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ରୂପିମର ବିନା ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇପାରେ, ତାହାକୁ _____ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ମୁକ୍ତ ରୂପିମ

(B) ବଦ୍ଧ ରୂପିମ

(C) ରୂଢ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ

(D) ଯୋଗ ରୂଢ଼ ଶବ୍ଦ

184. ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶବ୍ଦ ଗଠନରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ରୂପିମଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ କେତୋଟି ଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଇଛି ?

(A) ଦୁଇ

(B) ପାଞ୍ଚ

(C) ତିନି

(D) ଚାରି

185. ଧାତୁସହ କେଉଁ ବିଭକ୍ତି ଯୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଅସମାପିକା କ୍ରିୟା ହୁଏ ?

(A) ଲୁ

(B) ରୁ

(C) ଉ

(D) ର

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

(A) ଠିକ୍

(B) ଭୁଲ୍

(C) ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଲାଗେ

(D) କେଉଁଟି ନୁହଁ

187. ଅମୂର୍ତ୍ତବାଚକ ବିଶେଷ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ _____ ।

(A) ଦେଖିହୁଏ

(B) ସର୍ଶ କରିହୁଏ

(C) ଅନୁଭବ କରିହୁଏ

(D) ଦେଖିହୁଏ ଏବଂ ସର୍ଶ କରିହୁଏ

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188. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ ପରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ବିଶେଷଣ ପଦକୁ _____ ବିଶେଷଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

(A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟର

(B) ବିଧେୟ

(C) ଗୁଣବାଚକ

(D) ଅବସ୍ଥାବାଚକ

189. 'ଦୈତ୍ୟ' ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି ?

(A) ଅ

(B) ଇ

(C) ୟ

(D) ଏୟ

190. 'କପିଳଦେବଙ୍କ ଛଡ଼ା ଆଉ କିଏ ଏଭଳି ଛକା ମାରି ପାରିବ' — ଏହା କେଉଁ ଧରଣର ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ବିବୃତିସୂଚକ

(B) ବିବୃତିମୂଳକ ନାସ୍ତିସୂଚକ

(C) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନସୂଚକ

(D) ବିସ୍ମୟସୂଚକ

191. ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ ପଦ 'ଅଙ୍କୁର'ରୁ _____ ଧାତୁ 'ଅଙ୍କୁରିବା' ଗଠିତ ।

(A) ପ୍ରଯୋଜନ

(B) ଣିଜନ୍ତ

(C) ସନନ୍ତ

(D) ନାମ

192. କେଉଁଟି ହେତୁବୋଧକ ଅବ୍ୟୟ ?

(A) ପରନ୍ତୁ

(B) ମାତ୍ର

(C) ସୁତରାଂ

(D) ଅଦ୍ୟାପି

193. ଶୁଦ୍ଧରୂପ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ପ୍ରବଞ୍ଚନ

(B) ପ୍ରବର୍ଚ୍ଚନ

(C) ପ୍ରବଞ୍ଚନ

(D) ପ୍ରବ୍ରଞ୍ଚନ

194. ଣିଜନ୍ତ ଧାତୁ 'ଧାରି'ର ମୂଳଧାତୁ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ଧ୍ର

(B) ଧା

(C) ଧ୍ରା

(D) ଧୃ

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195. ନାମଧାତୁ 'ଆଗେଇବା'ର ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ ପଦ _____ ।

(A) ଆଗ

(B) ଆଗ୍

(C) ଅଗ

(D) ଆଗେଇ

196. କେଉଁଟି ଜଟିଳ ବାକ୍ୟ ?

(A) ଯେ ସର୍ବଦା ସତ୍ୟ କହେ, ସେ ନିର୍ଭୟ ।

(B) ସେ ତୁମକୁ ଗାଳିଦେଇଥିଲା । ସେ ଆସିଛି ।

(C) ସେ ଧନୀ, ମାତ୍ର ସୁଖୀ ନୁହଁନ୍ତି ।

(D) ସେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିବ କିମ୍ବା କଟକ ଯାଇଥିବ।

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

(A) କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ + ଏୟ

(B) କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ + ୟ

(C) କାର୍ତ୍ତି + କେୟ

(D) କୃତିକା + ଏୟ

198. କେତେକ ସକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ ହୁଏ ।

(A) ହୁଲ୍

(B) ଠିକ୍

(C) ଆଦୌ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ

(D) ସମସ୍ତ ସକର୍ମକ କ୍ରିୟା ବ୍ୟବହାରରେ ଦ୍ୱିକର୍ମକ ହୁଏ ।

199. 'ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଛାତ୍ରକୁ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ପଚାରିଲେ'

— ଉକ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟର ମୁଖ୍ୟ କର୍ମ ଚିହ୍ନଟ କର :

(A) ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ

(B) ଛାତ୍ରକୁ

(C) ଶିକ୍ଷକ

(D) ପଚାରିଲେ

200. 'ଉବୁର'ର ବିପରୀତ ଅର୍ଥବୋଧକ ଶବ୍ଦ ବାଛ :

(A) ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ

(B) ଶୀଘ୍ର

(C) ଜଲ୍‌ଦି

(D) ସଅଳ

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