



# OPSC ASO EXAM

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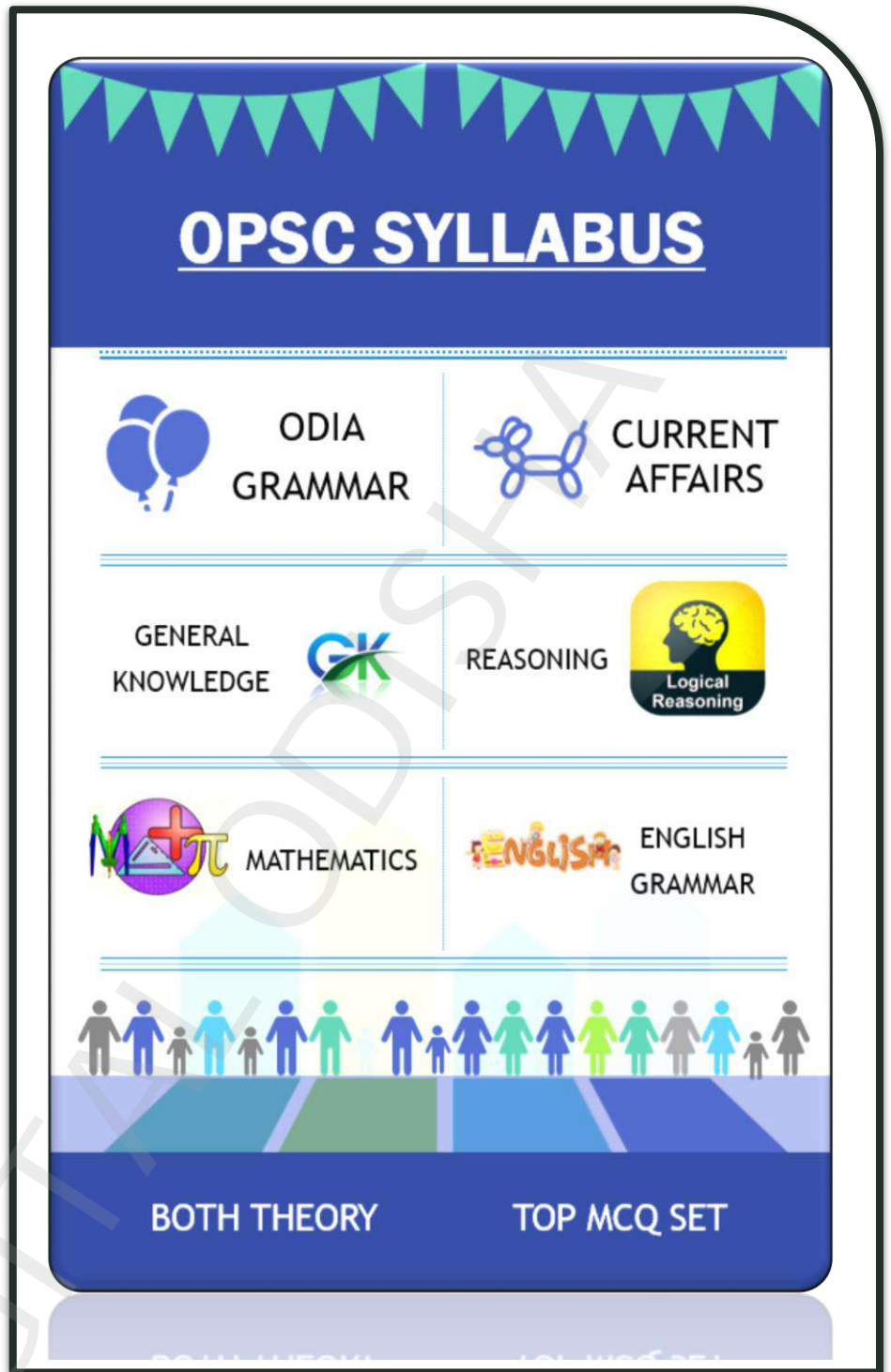
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Help For Odisha OPSC ASO EXAM 2022



# PREFACE

ପ୍ରିୟ ବନ୍ଧୁଗଣ,

ଆମେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଆମର ଝେବସାଇଟ ଓ ଚେନାଲ କୁ ସ୍ୱାଗତ । ଆଜି ଆମେ ଏହି ଗାଇଡ୍ ରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଏକ OPSC ASO ଗାଇଡ୍ ତିଆରି କରିଛୁ । ଯାହା ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ବହୁତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ । ଆପଣ ଜାଣିଥିବେ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ସବୁ କେତେ TOP ହେଲାଣି । ଆଜିର ଏହି କମ୍ପିଟିସନ ସମୟରେ ଯଦି ଆପଣ ନିଜକୁ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ଆପଣ ତିଆରି କରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି ତାହେଲେ ଆପଣ ବହୁତ ପଛରେ ରହିଯିବେ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ନିଜକୁ PREPAIRE କରିନିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ପଢ଼ିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ ।

ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଆମେ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛୁ କି ଆପଣ ମାନେ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ପଢ଼ନ୍ତୁ । ଏକ ଉନ୍ନତ ମାନର ଶିକ୍ଷା ନିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆମେ ଆମ ତରଫରୁ ଆମେ ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବୁ । କିନ୍ତୁ କେବଳ ଆମେ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କଲେ ହେବ ନାହିଁ ଏଥିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ବହୁତ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଆମେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ସବୁ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ଉପଯୋଗୀ ଭିଡିଓ କ୍ଲାସ ନେଇ ଆସିବୁ । ଯେମିତି ଆପଣ ଜ୍ୱର ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ତାହା ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ମାନେ ଆମର DIGITAL ODISHA ଯୁଟ୍ୟୁବ ଚେନାଲ କୁ ଫୋଲୋ କରନ୍ତୁ ଓ ନୋଟସ ପାଇଁ ଆମର ଝେବସାଇଟ କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଭିଜିଟ କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ଆମେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛୁ ଏହାକୁ ଆମେ ERROR FREE ରଖିବା ପାଇଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଲେଖିବା ସମୟରେ କିଛିନା କିଛି ଟାଇପିଙ୍ଗ୍ MISTAKE ହୋଇଥାଇପାରେ ତାକୁ ଆପଣ ମାନେ ଦୟାକରି ଟିକେ ADJUST କରିନେବେ



Latest Edition 2022  
By – Dillip Sir  
Digital Odisha  
MCA GRADUATE

## Odisha Public Service Commission Assistant Section Officer (ASO) Syllabus 2022 PDF

The Public Service Commission of Odisha has recently announced 756 ASO Vacancies. The OPSC Assistant Section Officer selection process is based on the Written Test, and exam seekers can start the preparation according to the ASO Syllabus 2022. Know the OPSC ASO Syllabus 2022 Exam Pattern & Question Paper, selection process below. To start preparation, candidates must know the ASO exam pattern and syllabus and the exam date 2022. Candidates can check and download the Odisha Public Service Commission Syllabus 2022 pdf below. The complete details of the Assistant Section Officer Syllabus 2022 are given here. As we get any update of the OPSC ASO 2022 Written Exam Date should be updated here.

<b>Organization Name</b>	Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC)
<b>Post Name</b>	Assistant Section Officer (ASO)
<b>No of Vacancies</b>	756
<b>Selection Process</b>	Written Exam, Personal Interview
<b>Job Location</b>	Odisha
<b>Exam Date</b>	January 2022
<b>Official Website</b>	<a href="http://www.opsc.gov.in">www.opsc.gov.in</a>

### Assistant Section Officer (ASO) Exam Pattern 2022

Paper/Subject	No of Questions/ Maximum Marks	Duration
Paper I – General Awareness	100/100	1 Hr 30 Mins
Paper II – Reasoning & Mental Ability	50/50	1 Hr 30 Mins
Mathematics (10th std Level)	50/50	2 Hrs
Paper III – English Language	100	
Odia Language	100	

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Test Booklet Series

T. B. Code : ASG - 1/18

**A**

**TEST BOOKLET**  
**RECRUITMENT OF A. S. O.**  
**GENERAL AWARENESS**

Sl. No. **076289**

**Time Allowed : 1½ Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 100**

**: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE 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 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. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.
5. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises 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).
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 markings for wrong responses (answers). 25(twenty five) percentage of marks allotted to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every response (answer).  
(iii) If candidates give more than one response (answer), it will be treated as a 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 (answers) 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 Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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**SEAL**

1. Which is not correct about the Right to Privacy as per the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court of India ?
  - (A) It is a fundamental right of the citizens.
  - (B) It is an intrinsic part of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
  - (C) It is absolute unlike the Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
  - (D) It is a unanimous decision by a nine judge bench of the Supreme Court headed by Hon'ble Chief Justice J. S. Khehar.
2. Which places shall be the terminals for the first Bullet Train of India ?
  - (A) Ahmedabad and Delhi
  - (B) Ghoga and Dahej
  - (C) Mumbai and Ahmedabad
  - (D) Mumbai and Karnali
3. Which team did win the Ranji Trophy 2017-18 ?
  - (A) Delhi
  - (B) Gujarat
  - (C) Mumbai
  - (D) Vidarbha
4. Who is the recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award 2017 ?
  - (A) Satrugna Sinha
  - (B) Vinod Khanna
  - (C) Reema Lagoo
  - (D) Sri Devi
5. Which month shall be celebrated every year as the National Nutrition Month under POSHAN Abhiyan ?
  - (A) March
  - (B) May
  - (C) August
  - (D) September
6. Who have won the 2018 Raman Magsaysay Award ?
  - (A) M. S. Swaminathan and Sanjay Rajaram
  - (B) Bharat Bhatwani and Sonam Wangchuk
  - (C) Gauri Lankesh and Rajendra Singh
  - (D) Medha Patkar and Kailash Satyarthi
7. Which country has allowed women to drive with effect from June 2018 ?
  - (A) Iran
  - (B) Saudi Arabia
  - (C) Iraq
  - (D) Jordan
8. Which country did host the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting 2018 ?
  - (A) India
  - (B) Australia
  - (C) Denmark
  - (D) England



9. Which city has been projected by the Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs to be the most populous city of the world in 2028 ?
- (A) Tokyo  
(B) Delhi  
(C) Beijing  
(D) Mumbai
10. Who is the author of the book "Gandhi : The Years That Changed The World (1914-1948)" ?
- (A) Bipan Chandra  
(B) Ramachandra Guha  
(C) Romila Thapar  
(D) Fatima Meer
11. Which battle did put an end to the French Challenge to British Supremacy in India ?
- (A) Battle of Seringapatam  
(B) Battle of Plassey  
(C) Battle of Buxar  
(D) Battle of Wandiwash
12. Which is not correct ?
- (A) Odisha was conquered by the British in 1803.  
(B) Odisha was ruled by the Marathas at the time of conquest.  
(C) Odisha was ceded to the East India Company by the Treaty of Argaoon.  
(D) Odisha's conquest was effected by Richard Wellesley.
13. Which Act did introduce the principles of elections ?
- (A) Indian Councils Act 1892  
(B) Indian Councils Act 1909  
(C) Government of India Act 1919  
(D) Government of India Act 1935
14. Where was the Revolt of 1857 kindled ?
- (A) Delhi  
(B) Meerut  
(C) Barrackpore  
(D) Lucknow
15. Where was the headquarters of Ghadar Party established ?
- (A) Vancouver  
(B) San Francisco  
(C) Portland  
(D) Berlin
16. When did Gandhiji address a public meeting at Cuttack during the Non-cooperation Movement ?
- (A) January 24, 1921  
(B) March 23, 1921  
(C) March 27, 1921  
(D) August 3, 1921

**ODISHA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF ASO, PURSUANT TO ADVT. NO. 10 OF 2018-19**

**CUT-OFF MARKS OF CANDIDATES SELECTED FOR SKILL TEST**

GENDER	CATEGORY UNDER WHICH SELECTED			
	UR	SEBC	SC	ST
MALE	225.452	216.422	183.902	160.058
FEMALE	209.077	196.856	171.103	161.380
SUB-CATEGORY				
PWD	B/LV	HI	LD/CP	AUSTISIM, ID, SD, MD
MALE	176.090	167.227	199.312	123.491
FEMALE	148.569	173.653	162.156	-
Ex-SM				
MALE	187.393			
SPORTS				
MALE	121.768			
FEMALE	125.669			

**N.B:-**

**Qualifying Marks :**

UR-50%, SEBC-45%, SC & ST -40% and Ex-SM, SPORTS & PwD-30%

**CUT-OFF MARKS OF CANDIDATES FINALLY SELECTEED**

GENDER	CATEGORY UNDER WHICH SELECTED			
	UR	SEBC	SC	ST
MALE	237.267	228.371	194.683	168.548
FEMALE	220.181	207.270	181.036	166.067
SUB-CATEGORY				
PWD	B/LV	HI	LD/CP	AUSTISIM, ID, SD, MD
MALE	177.769	175.459	207.504	-
FEMALE	149.723	173.653	162.374	-
Ex-SM				
MALE	200.215			
SPORTS				
MALE	121.768			
FEMALE	138.875			

WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT SECTION OFFICER HELD ON 20.1.2019,  
PURSUANT TO ADVT. NO 10 OF 2018/19

Distribution of Questions in different series with Answers

**General Awareness**

**Paper -I**

Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D	Answer
1	16	31	46	C
2	17	32	47	C
3	18	33	48	D
4	19	34	49	B
5	20	35	50	D
6	21	36	51	B
7	22	37	52	B
8	23	38	53	D
9	24	39	54	B
10	25	40	55	B
11	26	41	56	D
12	27	42	57	C
13	28	43	58	A
14	29	44	59	B
15	30	45	60	B
16	31	46	61	B
17	32	47	62	D
18	33	48	63	B
19	34	49	64	C
20	35	50	65	C
21	36	51	66	D
22	37	52	67	B
23	38	53	68	B
24	39	54	69	B
25	40	55	70	C
26	41	56	71	D
27	42	57	72	B
28	43	58	73	D
29	44	59	74	B
30	45	60	75	C
31	46	61	76	A
32	47	62	77	B
33	48	63	78	D
34	49	64	79	D
35	50	65	80	D
36	51	66	81	D
37	52	67	82	D
38	53	68	83	C
39	54	69	84	D
40	55	70	85	D

Contd....P-2/c

ଅନଳ, ଅନୁଭବ, ଅଗ୍ନି, ଆକ୍ରୋଶ, ଈଶ୍ଵର, ରକ୍ଷି, ରତ୍ନ, ଔଷଧ, କବି, କବିତ, କନ୍ୟା, ଗମନ, ଗବାକ୍ଷ, ଗ୍ରାମ, ଗୁରୁ, ଗୃହ, ଗ୍ରହ, ଗ୍ରହ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଚେର, ଛବି, ଜଳ, ଜାୟା, ଦୟା, ଦୀପ୍ତି, ଦୁଃଖ, ଧନ, ଧନି, ନଦୀ, ନିଦ୍ରା, ପର୍ବତ, ପକ୍ଷୀ, ପାଠ, ପିତା, ପୁଷ୍ପ, ପ୍ରଭାତ, ପ୍ରବୀଣ, ପୃଥ୍ବୀ, ଫଳ, ବିଷାଦ, ବୃକ୍ଷ, ବର, ବର୍ଷ, ବୀଣା, ଭଗୀନ, ମାତା, ମନ୍ଦିର, ମନୋହର, ମାସ, ମଧୁର, ମୃଦଙ୍ଗ, ମେଘ, ମୁଖ, ରାଗିଣୀ, ରୋଗ, ଲତା, ଶାଖା, ଶୀତଳ, ସନ୍ନ୍ୟାସୀ, ସତ୍ୟ, ସାଗର, ସାଧୁ, ସୁଖ, ସେବା, ହସ, ହୋମ ଆଦି

### ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଶବ୍ଦ :

ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ = ତତ୍ + ଭବ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ତତ୍ (ସଂସ୍କୃତ) ଶବ୍ଦରୁ ଜାତ । ଅନେକ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦ କାଳକ୍ରମେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ଶୈଳୀୟ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ରୂପାନ୍ତରିତ ବା ସାମାନ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ । ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇ ଆସୁଛି । ସେହି ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଶବ୍ଦ କହନ୍ତି । ସୁତରା ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଶବ୍ଦ, ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ରୂପ ।

ଉଦାହରଣ :- ସଂସ୍କୃତ

ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ

ନଦୀ

ନଳ

ଗାଭା

ଗାଈ

କର୍ଣ୍ଣ

କାନ

ଘୃତ

ଘିଅ

ବଂଶ

ବାଉଁଶ

ମାଂସ

ମାଞ୍ଜି

ଇତ୍ୟାଦି

### ଦେଶଜ ଶବ୍ଦ :

ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଓ ତତ୍ତ୍ଵ ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଆଉ କେତେକ ଶବ୍ଦ ବହୁକାଳରୁ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ବାହାରି ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇ ଆସିଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଏଭଳି ଅନେକ ଶବ୍ଦ ଅଛି ଯାହା ସଂସ୍କୃତିର ଅବିକଳ ରୂପ ନୁହେଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ରୂପ ନୁହେଁ । ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାଭାଷୀଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ଆପେ ଆପେ ବାହାରିଥିବା ଶବ୍ଦ । ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଦେଶରୁ ଭିତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇଥିବାରୁ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଦେଶଜ ଶବ୍ଦ କହନ୍ତି ।

**ଉଦାହରଣ :** ଅଳିଆ, ଅଡ଼ା, କୁଟା, ଏଣ୍ଡୁରି, ଅଥାର, ଯଥା— କାଛକୁରା, କୁଟା, କୁଣ୍ଡେଇ, ମାଲିପା, ମଲାଟ, ଗୋବର, କେନ୍ଦରା, ଚେଙ୍ଗ, ଠାଣି, ଖାଣ୍ଟି, ଖଙ୍କାର, ଛାଡ଼ଖାଇ, କୁଟୁଡ଼ଣୀ, କୋରଡ଼ା, ଥୋଡ଼ ପାହାଡ଼, ଡଢ଼ଲ, ମସିଣା, ଠେଙ୍ଗା, ହେଁସ, ଦରୋଟି, ଗେଣ୍ଡା, ଗୋଡ଼ି, ଛପର, ଟୋକେଇ, ଟାଙ୍ଗରା, ଭେଣ୍ଟି, ପାନିଆଁ, ପଲମ, ଆଟୁ, ବିଲ, ମାଣ, ଗୁଣ୍ଡ, ନେତ, କଇଁଆ, ଟାଙ୍ଗିଆ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଭେକ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ।

### ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ :

ଶାସନ ସୂତ୍ରରେ ହେଉ କିନ୍ତୁ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ସୂତ୍ରରେ ହେଉ କିନ୍ତୁ ଦେଶାନ୍ତରୀକରଣ ସୂତ୍ରରେ ହେଉ ଓଡ଼ି ଶାର ଅଧିବାସୀମାନେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଭାଷାଭାଷୀ ବା ବିଦେଶୀମାନଙ୍କ ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶରେ ଆସିବା ଫଳରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଭାଷାର କେତେକ ଶବ୍ଦ ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ଅନୁରୂପ ଭାବରେ ବା ସାମାନ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରବେଶ କରିଛି । ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ କହନ୍ତି ।

ଇଂରାଜୀ ଶବ୍ଦ : ଟେବୁଲ, ଡାକ୍ତର, ଡର୍ଜନ, ଟାଇମ, ପୁଲିସ୍, , କାର୍ଡ, , କପ୍, ଟର୍ଚ ପିନ୍, ମାର୍କ

**(ଖ) ପାରସୀ ଶବ୍ଦ :** ଜାଗା ବେହୋସ, ନାଚାର, ପସନ୍ଦ, ଚାବୁକ, ନିହାଲ, ଜାହାଜ, ଜୋର, ଖପା, ବେପରଖା, ଆମଦାନି, କିସ୍ତି, ଫର୍ହ, ମୁନାଫା, ଦରଜି, ଚଷମା, ଓକିଲାତି, ନାଲିସ, ମୁସି, ତଲାସ, ପେସ୍କାର, କୁରୁତା, କୁସ୍ତି, ଖବର, ଖୁବ, ଖୋଦ୍, ଖଜଣା, କାମିଜ, କାଗଜ, ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ, ପୋଷାକ, ମୁଦାର, ସୁପାରିଶ, ସୌଦାଗର, ସିରସ୍ତା, ହୁକୁମ, ହାଜିର, ପରବାନା, ଚାବୁକ, ଗୁମାସ୍ତା, ମାଲିକମସିହା, ବତାସ, ବଗିଚା, ଦରଖାସ୍ତ, ନରମ, ପର୍ସନ୍, ଅନ୍ଧାଜ, , କିନାରା, ଖାତିର, ଚପରାଶି, ଦୌଲତ, ଶିକାର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ।

**(ଗ) ଆରବୀ ଶବ୍ଦ :** ମୁସ୍ଲିଲ, ସଉକ, ସଇତାନ, ରକମ, ଡୋଫାନ, ସଦର, ମଞ୍ଜୁର, ଜିନ୍ଦ, କଲିଜା, କଏଦୀ, ଏତଲା, ଇଲାକା, ଇସ୍ତଫା, ଅସଲ, କବର, ଦାରି, ଖରାପ, କାଇଦା, ଗାଏବ୍, ଜହର, ଫଉଜ, ମସଲା, ମଉସୁମି, ରଫା, ମାମଲା, ଜବାବ, ଜମି, ଜବତ୍, ଫିକର, ରେଫ, ଗରଜ, ସବାରି, କରାମତ, ଜିନ୍ଦ, ଦିମାକ୍, ହରକତ, କିଲ୍ଲା, ଜିଲ୍ଲା, ଖାରଜ, ନିକ, ଜାଗିର, ଜମିଦାର, ଅକୁଲ, କିତାପ, କାନ୍ଦୁନ, ଜମା, ତାଜା, ମଉଜ, ମହଲ, ରବ୍, କବଲା, ଜବାବ, ପତ୍ତା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି । ଏ

**(ଘ) ପର୍ତ୍ତୁଗୀଜ ଶବ୍ଦ :** କୋବି, ଆଲକାତରା, ତମାଖୁ, ଗୀର୍ଜା, ପାତ୍ରୀ, କିରାଣି, ବୋମା, ମିସ୍ତ୍ର, ସାୟା, ପିରଖ, ଚାବି, ଗସ୍ତ, ଆଲମିରା, ଇସ୍ପାତ୍, ବେହେଲା ଫା, ବୋତାମ, ପିସ୍ତଲ, ବୋତଲ, ଟାଙ୍ଗି, ଇସ୍ତି, ଆଚାର, ଆଡ, ନିଲାମ, ବାଡି, ବାସନ, ଗୀର୍ଜା, ପାତ୍ରୀ, କିରାଣି, ବୋମା, ମିସ୍ତ୍ର, ସାୟା, ପିରଖ, ଚାବି, ଗସ୍ତ, ଆଲମିରା, ଇସ୍ପାତ୍, ବେହେଲା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ।

**(ଙ) ଫରାସୀ ଶବ୍ଦ :** କଇଁଟି, ବେଗମ, ବାରୁଦ, କାବୁ, ବନ୍ଧୁକ, ମୁଗାଲିକା, ବାହାଦୁରତୋପ, କୁଲି, , ବୋକଟା, ଗାଲିଚା ଇତ୍ୟାଦି

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୧ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ମୌଳିକ ଶବ୍ଦ ନୁହେଁ ?

- (କ) ପାଣି  
(ଖ) ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ  
(ଗ) ପତ୍ର  
(ଘ) ଭାତ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଖ

୨ ଯେଉଁ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଅବିକଳ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ, ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ଚତୁର୍ଭବ  
(ଖ) ଚତୁସ୍ରମ  
(ଗ) ଦେଶଜ  
(ଘ) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଖ

୩ ଯେଉଁ ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସାମାନ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ହୋଇ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ତାକୁ କଣ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ଚସ୍ରମ  
(ଖ) ଚତୁର୍ଭବ  
(ଗ) ଦେଶଜ  
(ଘ) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଖ

୪ ଚସ୍ରମ, ଚତୁର୍ଭବ ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଥିବା 'ଚତ୍' କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ?

- (କ) ଭଗବାନ  
(ଖ) ଲିଖିତ  
(ଗ) ସତ୍  
(ଘ) ସଂସ୍କୃତ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଘ

୫ ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କ ମୁହଁରୁ ଆସେ ଆସେ ବାହାରି ଆସିଥାଏ, ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ଚସ୍ରମ  
(ଖ) ଚତୁର୍ଭବ  
(ଗ) ଦେଶଜ  
(ଘ) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଘ

୬ ଯେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଅନ୍ୟଭାଷାରୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କାରଣରୁ ଆସି ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ମିଶିଛି, ତାକୁ କଣ କହିବା ?

- (କ) ଚସ୍ରମ  
(ଖ) ଚତୁର୍ଭବ  
(ଗ) ଦେଶଜ  
(ଘ) ବୈଦେଶିକ

୧ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାର ପ୍ରକୃତ ମୌଳିକତା କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଥାଏ ?

- (କ) ଚତୁସ୍ରମ  
(ଖ) ଚତୁର୍ଭବ  
(ଗ) ଦେଶଜ  
(ଘ) ବୈଦେଶିକ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଗ

୨ କେଉଁଟି ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦ ?

- (କ) ଆବାସ  
(ଖ) ଉଆସ  
(ଗ) ଟେବୁଲ୍  
(ଘ) ଭାତ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଗ

୩ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବୈଦେଶିକ ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ପାରସୀ ଭାଷାରୁ ଆସି ଆମ ଭାଷାରେ ଚଳୁଛି ?

- (କ) କାମିନି  
(ଖ) ଅଇନା  
(ଗ) ଗାଲିଷ୍ଟ  
(ଘ) ଟାଜନ  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

୪ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଅନ୍ୟ ତିନୋଟିଠାରୁ ପୃଥକ୍ ଚିହ୍ନାଅ ।

- (କ) ଖାଦ୍ୟ  
(ଖ) ଖୋଦନ  
(ଗ) ବୃକ୍ଷ  
(ଘ) ଗିନା  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଘ

୫ କାଠ, ପଥର, ତାଳପତ୍ର, କାଗଜ ଆଦିର ଚିହ୍ନ ପୃଷ୍ଠାରେ ଧ୍ବନି ଲେଖା ହେଇଥିବାରୁ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (କ) ଲିପି  
(ଖ) ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
(ଗ) ଅକ୍ଷର  
(ଘ) କ୍ଷର  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

୬ ଧ୍ବନିକୁ ଏକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆକାର ଦେଉଥିବାରୁ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ଲିପି  
(ଖ) ଅକ୍ଷର  
(ଗ) ଆକୃତି  
(ଘ) ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଘ

ଏ ଧ୍ବନିକୁ ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳ ସ୍ଥାୟୀରୂପ ଦେଉଥିବାରୁ ତାକୁ କଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (କ) ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
(ଖ) ଲିପି  
(ଗ) ଅକ୍ଷର  
(ଘ) ଆକୃତି  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଗ

ଏ ସ୍ବର ଧ୍ବନି କାହାକୁ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ଯେଉଁ ଧ୍ବନି କାହାର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ନେଇ ଆପେ ଆପେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ ହୁଏ ।  
(ଖ) ଯେଉଁ ଧ୍ବନି ଅନ୍ୟର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ନେଇ ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ ହୁଏ ।  
(ଗ) ଯେଉଁ ଧ୍ବନି ଅନ୍ୟର ଅକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ  
(ଘ) ଯେଉଁ ଧ୍ବନି ଅନ୍ୟର ବହୁତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ନେଇ ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

ଏ ସ୍ବର ଧ୍ବନି ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ଯେଉଁ ଧ୍ବନି ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ ହୁଏ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ସ୍ବର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
(ଖ) ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
(ଗ) ମିଶ୍ରିତ ସ୍ବରବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
(ଘ) ଯୁକ୍ତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଖ

ଏ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ବର ପାଠ୍ୟ ପୁସ୍ତକରେ କେତୋଟି ସ୍ବର ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦିଆଯାଏ ?

- (କ) ଏଗାରଟି  
(ଖ) ବାରଟି  
(ଗ) ଷୋହଳଟି  
(ଘ) ଛଅଟି  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

ଏ ଦୀର୍ଘ ର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେବାର ସପକ୍ଷ ସୁଭିଚି କଣ ?

- (କ) ଏହା ଏକ ସରଳ ଲିପି ନୁହେଁ  
(ଖ) ଏଥିରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଶବ୍ଦ ନାହିଁ  
(ଗ) ଏହାର ମାତ୍ରାରୂପ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ।  
(ଘ) ଏହାକୁ ଅନେକ ଦିନରୁ ଜଠାଲ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଗ

ଏ ସ୍ବରବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ସଂକେତିକ ରୂପକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (କ) ଫଳା  
(ଖ) ମାତ୍ରା  
(ଗ) ସାଙ୍କେତିକରୂପ  
(ଘ) ସଙ୍କେତ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଖ

ଏ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣର ସାଙ୍କେତିକ ରୂପକୁ କ'ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ ?

- (କ) ଫଳା  
(ଖ) ମାତ୍ରା  
(ଗ) ହଳନ୍ତ  
(ଘ) ଯୁକ୍ତାକ୍ଷର  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

ଏ ପୁସ୍ତକସ୍ବରୁ ଆସୁଥିବା ବାୟୁ ନିର୍ଗତ ହେବାବେଳେ ମୁଖର ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ଅଂଶକୁ ସ୍ପର୍ଶ କରେ ତାକୁ କ'ଣ କହନ୍ତି ?

- (କ) ବାୟୁସ୍ବାର  
(ଖ) ମୁଖଗହ୍ବର  
(ଗ) ସ୍ବରଯନ୍ତ୍ର  
(ଘ) କଥନ ଅଙ୍ଗ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଘ

ଏ କ, ଚ, ଟ, ଡ, ପ - ଏଥିରୁ ତାଲବ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ କେଉଁଟି ?

- (କ) କ  
(ଖ) ଚ  
(ଗ) ଟ  
(ଘ) ପ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଖ

ଏ ବର୍ଗ ବ୍ୟଞ୍ଜନ କେତୋଟି ?

- (କ) 25  
(ଖ) 23  
(ଗ) 24  
(ଘ) 39  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

ଏ ଯ, ର, ଲ, ଝ - ଏହି ବର୍ଣ୍ଣଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଅନ୍ତସ୍ଥ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ କୁହାଯାଏ କାହିଁକି ?

- (କ) ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳାର ଶେଷରେ ଥାଏ  
(ଖ) ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳାର ଶେଷରେ ରହିବା କଥା  
(ଗ) ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ବଚ୍ୟବର ଶେଷରେ ଥାଏ ।  
(ଘ) କୌଣସିଟି ସ୍ଥିର ନୁହେଁ  
ଉତ୍ତର – ଗ

ଏ ନିମ୍ନ ଧ୍ବନିମାନଙ୍କରୁ କେଉଁଟି ନାସିକ ଧ୍ବନି ନୁହେଁ ?

- (କ) ଗ  
(ଖ) ଙ  
(ଗ) ଶ  
(ଘ) ମ  
ଉତ୍ତର – କ

ଏ ନିମ୍ନ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଉର୍ଷ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣ କେଉଁଟି ?

- (କ) ଯ

1. Who has been named as the deputy election commissioner in the Election

Commission of India?

- a) Umesh Sinha
- b) Yadav Kumar
- c) Ram Pandey
- d) None of these

Answer- a)

2. DRDO Celebrates

\_\_\_\_\_ Foundation Day on 1st January 2021.

- a) 34th
- b) 47th
- c) 63rd
- d) 71st

Answer- c

3. Who has been appointed as new Chairman & CEO of Railway Board?

- a) Mohan Chouhan
- b) Suneet Sharma
- c) Sanjay Ram
- d) Pandit Lal

Answer- b

4. Who has been appointed as the new Chairman of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)?

- a) Thiraviam AL
- b) Sam Akhil
- c) Mohal Guhan
- d) Soma Mondal

Answer- d

5. Which vaccine has become first coronavirus vaccine to be approved for emergency use in India?

- a) Covishield
- b) Covaxin
- c) Covishin
- d) Covi-Sac28

Answer- a

6. When is World Braille Day celebrated?

- a) January 4th
- b) January 3rd
- c) January 2nd
- d) January 1st

Answer- a

7. India and ADB signed a \$231 million loan agreement for construction of a 120 megawatt (MW) hydroelectric power plant in which state?

- a) Tripura

b) Meghalaya

- c) Assam
- d) Nagaland

Answer- d

8. ADB to provide \$231 mn loan to enhance power generation capacity in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Assam
- c) Gujarat
- d) Utharakhand

Answer- d

9. The first World Braille Day was celebrated in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) 2016
- b) 2017
- c) 2018
- d) 2019

Answer- d

10. BEL and Indian \_\_\_\_\_ inks pact for initial supply of Laser Dazzlers.

- a) Navy
- b) Army
- c) Air Force
- d) Railways

Answer- a

11. Braille is a letter and number symbol represented by \_\_\_\_\_ dots.

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 9

[Answer- a

12. India has launched its 40th scientific expedition to which among the following regions?

- a) Arctic Region
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Alaska
- d) Antarctica

Answer- d

13. India will be replacing which nation as the co-chair of Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)?

- a) South Korea
- b) China
- c) Malaysia
- d) Japan

Answer- c

14. Which government has launched 'Kisan Kalyan Mission' for the farmers?

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Odisha
- d) Telangana

Answer- b

15. Which nation has working to develop first wooden satellites to reduce space junk?

- a) Russia
- b) Japan
- c) India
- d) Australia

Answer- b

16. Which nation became co-chair of Asia Protected Areas Partnership (APAP)?

- a) India
- b) China
- c) Geneva
- d) Russia

Answer- a

17. Which state will host the 51st International Film Festival of India?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Goa
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Delhi

Answer- b

18. Which nation has sanctioned international protocol to abolish death penalty?

- a) Armenia
- b) Turkmenistan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) Kazakhstan

Answer- d

19. TRIFOOD Parks launched in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Assam
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Madhya Pradesh
- d) Maharastra

Answer- c

20. Leon Mendonca became India's \_\_\_\_\_ Grandmaster.

- a) 45th
- b) 32nd
- c) 67th
- d) 91st

Answer- c

21. Mukesh Ambani ranked \_\_\_\_\_ in the Bloomberg Billionaires Index 2021.

- a) 12th
- b) 18th
- c) 1st
- d) 2nd

Answer- a

22. Which nation Congress has passed 'Malala Yousafzai Scholarship Act'?

- a) USA
- b) Pakistan
- c) Afghanistan
- d) India

Answer- a

23. Which company has become world's most valuable two-wheeler company?

- a) TATA
- b) Bajaj Auto
- c) Mahindra
- d) Mississippi

Answer- b

24. Who has elected as the president of the All India Chess Federation (AICF)?

- a) Neethu Chandra
- b) Hamin Ansari
- c) Sanjay Kapoor
- d) AbiBullah Athar

Answer- c

25. Justice Pankaj Mithal has been appointed as the new Chief Justice (CJ) of the Common High Court of which union territory?

- a) Jammu & Kashmir
- b) Pondicherry
- c) Goa
- d) Chandigarh

[Answer- a

26. Alex Ellis appointed new \_\_\_\_\_ high commissioner to India.

- a) USA
- b) British
- c) Australia
- d) Russia

Answer- b

27. Karan Bajwa to head \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia Pacific.

- a) Google Cloud
- b) IBM
- c) World Bank
- d) Apple Inc

[sAnswer- a

29. RBI introduces Legal Entity Identifier for NEFT, RTGS transactions above \_\_\_\_\_ crore.

- a) 20
- b) 30
- c) 50
- d) 70

Answer- c

30. Which bank has become India's 1st urban co-operative bank to transition to SFB?

- a) SMCB
- b) TMB
- c) Pandiyan bank
- d) Pallavan Bank

Answer- a

31. Japan to launch the first wood-based satellite by which year?

- a) 2021
- b) 2025
- c) 2022
- d) 2023

Answer- d

32. Who has been taken charge as Deputy Chief of Army Staff?

- a) Shantanu Dayal
- b) Arjun Das
- c) Ishak Lipin
- d) Prameshwar Nath

[Answer- a

33. Journalist Day Observed in Maharashtra on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) January 03
- b) January 04
- c) January 06
- d) January 10

Answer- c

34. Tata Power partnered with \_\_\_\_\_ to offer easy & affordable financing scheme for MSME.

- a) SBI
- b) Exim Bank
- c) HDFC
- d) SIDBI

Answer- d

35. Arup Kumar Goswami sworn in as CJ of which state High Court?

- a) Telangana
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Tamil Nadu

Answer- b

36. Khelo India Ice Hockey Tournament begins in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Shimla
- b) Kargil
- c) Darjeeling
- d) None of these

Answer- b

37. When will Joe Biden be sworn-in as the next US President?

- a) January 15th
- b) January 21st
- c) January 20th
- d) January 29th

Answer- d

38. Hima Kohli appointed as 1st Woman Chief Justice of which state High Court?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Telangana
- c) Assam
- d) Odisha

Answer- b

39. Which state Government has launched Krishi Sanjeevani Vans to test soil, water?

- a) Karnataka
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Maharastra

Answer- a

3. #PaisoonKoRokoMat- awareness campaign launched by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) HDFC
- b) Axis Bank
- c) IDFC
- d) SBI

Answer- c

40. PNB Collaborates with \_\_\_\_\_ to set up Fintech Innovation Centre.

- a) IIT Madras
- b) IIT Bombay
- c) IIT Kanpur
- d) IISc Bangalore

Answer- c

41. Who has become the world's richest person by Bloomberg Billionaires Index?

- a) Jeff Bezos
- b) Bill gates
- c) Indra Nooyi
- d) Elon Musk

Answer- d



42. JK Maheshwari sworn in as Chief Justice of which state High Court?

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Manipur
- c) Punjab
- d) Sikkim

Answer- d

43. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) January 01
- b) January 03
- c) January 05
- d) January 09

Answer- d

44. "Fatah-1" Rocket System - belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) India
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Pakistan
- d) China

Answer- c

45. Abhishek Yadav appointed as AIFF's \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy General Secretary.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

Answer- a

46. Satya Paul who passed away, is associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Fashion Designer
- b) Veteran Professor
- c) Journalist

Answer- d

47. Faustin-Archange Touadera has been re-elected as the President of which nation?

- a) The Central African Republic
- b) Democratic Republic of Congo
- c) Nigeria
- d) Ethiopia

Answer- a

48. "World Hindi Day" celebrated globally on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) January 03
- b) January 05
- c) January 07
- d) January 10

Answer- d

49. Where is the World Trade Organization?

- a) Switzerland
- b) Paris

c) New York

d) Geneva

Answer- d

50. India's 7th national trading policy Review (TPR) began in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) January 2021
- b) February 2021
- c) March 2021
- d) April 2021

Answer- a

51. Hindi was decided as the official language of India on Beohar Rajendra Simha's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.

- a) 50th
- b) 75th
- c) 100th
- d) 101th

Answer- a

52. When was the first World Hindi Celebrated?

- a) 2005
- b) 2006
- c) 2007
- d) 2008

Answer- b

53. Which world leader's Twitter account has been permanently suspended?

- a) Donald Trump
- b) Emmanuel Macron
- c) Justin Trudeau
- d) Boris Johnson

Answer- a

54. Who has launched "Khadi Prakritik Paint" developed by KVIC?

- a) Nitin Gadkari
- b) Nirmala Sitharaman
- c) Narendra Modi
- d) Shri Parameshwar Vinod

Answer- a

55. Who has named BCCI's Official Representative on ICC Board?

- a) Advik Yash
- b) Jay Shah
- c) Abimanyu Dev
- d) Aryan Khan

Answer- b

56. Which state can become India's prime producer of Vanadium?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Assam
- d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer- d

57. H3 rocket belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) Russia
- d) India

Answer- b

58. Sea Vigil-21: coastal defence exercise belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) USA
- b) Bangladesh
- c) India
- d) Sri Lanka

Answer- c

59. Government to buy \_\_\_\_\_ Tejas Light Combat Aircraft for Rs. 45,696 crores.

- a) 26
- b) 67
- c) 83
- d) 91

Answer- c

60. Which company has signed an agreement with Precisa Medicamentos for the supply of COVAXIN to Brazil?

- a) Bharat Biotech
- b) Serum
- c) BioLab
- d) None of these

[Answer- a]

61. US government designates \_\_\_\_\_ as state sponsor of terrorism.

- a) Cuba
- b) Mexico
- d) Costa Rica

Answer- a

62. RBI cancels the licence of Vasantdada Nagari Sahakari Bank, belongs to which state?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

[Answer- b]

63. The headquarters of Deutsche Bank is situated in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Sweden
- b) Japan
- c) Australia
- d) Germany

Answer- d

# History Ancient India

## SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

1. **Literary Sources** : Vedic, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and other literature and foreign accounts.
2. **Archaeological** : epigraphic, numismatic and architectural remains, archaeological explorations and excavations
  - ❖ study of development of scripts: palaeography.
  - ❖ study of inscriptions: epigraphy.
  - ❖ study of coins: numismatics
  - ❖ study of monuments, material remains: Archeology.

## LITERARY SOURCES

### Indian Tradition of History Writing

#### Puranic Literature

- ⇒ The Puranic literature is very vast. 18 main Puranas, 18 subsidiary Puranas and a large number of other books. According to the Puranas, following are the subject matters of history :
- ⇒ The two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, may also be used as a source. It is generally held that there have been constant interpolations in these works.

#### Vedic Literature

- ⇒ **The Four Vedas** : We cannot find much trace of political history in the Vedas, but can have reliable glimpses of the culture and civilization of the Vedic period.

#### Sutra

- ⇒ Each vedanga has developed a credible literature around it which are in the sutra form i.e., precepts.
- ⇒ This is a very precise and exact form of expression in prose which was developed by the ancient Indians.

#### Later Vedic Literature

- Brahmanas elaborate on vedic rituals Aranyakas give discourses on different spiritual and philosophical problems.
- Upanishads — Sulvasutra prescribe measurements for sacrificial altars. Mark the beginning of study of geometry and maths.
- Srautasutra account of royal coronation ceremonies
- Grihyasutra domestic rituals with birth, naming, marriage, funeral etc.

#### Jain and Buddhist Literature

- literature written in notes Jain Prakrit was a form of Sanskrit language Buddhist Pali as the form of Prakrit language which was in vogue in Magadha/South Bihar. Ashokan edicts are also in this language.

#### Kautilya's Arthashastra

- ⇒ A book on statecraft was written in the Maurya period.
- ⇒ The text is divided into 15 chapters known as books.
- ⇒ Different books deal with different subject matter concerning polity, economy and society.
- ⇒ Mudrarakshasha, a play written by Vishakhadatta, also gives a glimpse of society and culture.

### Notable writers

- Kalidasa: Malavikagnimitram is based on some events of the reign of Pusyamitra Sunga, dynasty which followed the Mauryas. Abhgyanshakuntalam: glimpse of Guptas.
- Bhasa and Sudraka: written plays based on historical events.
- Banabhatta: Harshacharita throws light on many historical facts
- Vakpati: wrote Gaudauaho, based on the exploits of Yasovarman of Kanauj
- Bilhana: Vikramankadevachnrita describes the victories of the later Chalukya king Vikramaditya.
- Kalhana: His book Rajatarangini.

## FOREIGN ACCOUNTS

### Greek Ambassadors :

- ⇒ Ambassadors were sent to Pataliputra by Greek kings.
- ⇒ Notable: Megasthenese, Deimachus and Dionysios.

### Megasthenese :

- ⇒ The Greek ambassador (in the court of Chandragupta Maurya c. 324- 300 B.C.)
- ⇒ Megasthenese wrote extensively in a book called Indika which is no longer available to us.
- ⇒ These fragments of *Indika*, provide valuable information on Maurya Administration, social classes and economic activities.

### Chinese Travelers

- ⇒ visited India from time to time- as Buddhist pilgrims and therefore their accounts are somewhat tilted towards Buddhism. Three important pilgrims were

### Notable Chinese writers

- Fa-Hien visited India in fifth century A.D. Describes social-religious and economic conditions of India in the time of Guptas.
- Hiuen-Tsang 7<sup>th</sup> Century In the age of Harshavardhana and some other contemporary kings of Northern India.
- I-tsing 7<sup>th</sup> Century

### Arab Historian: Al-Beruni

- ⇒ Abu Rihan better known as Al-Beruni.
- ⇒ Born in central Asia in A.D. 973 and died in Ghazni (present-day Afghanistan) in A.D.1048
- ⇒ Contemporary of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- ⇒ When Mahmud conquered part of central Asia, he took Al-Beruni with him.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

### Megaliths :

- ⇒ Some people in South India, buried their dead with tools, weapons, potteries etc. Such graves were encircled by a big piece of stone. These structures are called Megaliths.

### Inscriptions

- ⇒ The earliest system of writings is found in the Harappan seals. (2500BC) However, there has been no success in deciphering it. They are pictographic script-ideas/objects expressed in form of picture.

- Thus, the writing system of the Ashokan inscriptions (in Brahmi script) are considered to be the earliest (3<sup>rd</sup> AD).
- Ashoka's views on dhamma and conquests of Samudragupta, and several others would have remained unknown without their epigraphs.

## COINS/NUMISMATICS

- We could not have known about most of the Indo Greek, Saka-Parthian and Kushana kings without numismatic sources.
  - Some coins were issued by merchants and guilds with permission of rulers prove that commerce had become important in later history of Ancient India.
  - Largest number of coins found in post-Maurya period trade had increased.
  - Few coins from Post-Gupta period trade had declined.
- Punch-Marked Coins** are the earliest coins of India and they bear only symbols on them.
- Each symbol is punched separately, which sometimes overlap the another.

### **Indo-Greek**

- silver and copper and rarely in gold.

### **Kushanas**

- Kushanas issued mostly gold coins and numerous copper coins which are found in most parts of north India up to Bihar.
- Indian influence can be seen on them from the very beginning. We find many Indian gods and goddesses depicted on Kushana coins besides many Persian and Greek deities.

### **Guptas**

- issued largest number of Gold coins.
- Guptas appear to have succeeded Kushanas in the tradition of minting coins. They completely Indianised their coinage
- kings are depicted engaged in activities like hunting a lion or rhinoceros, holding a bow or battle-axes, playing musical instrument or performing Ashwamedh yajna.

### **Excavations**

- In addition to epigraphic and numismatic sources there are many other antiquarian remains which speak much about our past.
- Temples and sculptures are found all over the country right from the Gupta period upto recent times.
- These show architectural and artistic history of the Indians.
- They excavated large caves in the hills in Western India which are mostly Chaitya and viharas.

## **PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD**

- The Pre-historic phase can be roughly divided into 3 parts i.e., paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

### **PALEOLITHIC AGE (250,000-10,000 B.C.)**

- Paleolithic Culture developed in the Pleistocene period.
- Pleistocene was the period when ice covered the earth's surface.
- The main tools used during this period are handaxes, cleavers, Choppers, flakes, burins, scrapers.
- Their tools were made up of hard rock called 'quartzite'.
- The paleolithic sites are spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of the Indus and Ganga.
- The people of this age lived on hunting and gathering wild fruits and vegetables.
- Man during this period used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones and lived in cave rock shelters.
- They had no knowledge of agriculture, fire, or pottery of any metal.
- In the later Paleolithic phase domestication of animals was practiced.
- Homo sapiens first appeared in the last of this phase.
- It has been pointed out that Paleolithic men belonged to the Negrito race.

### **MESOLITHIC AGE (10,000-6,000 B.C.)**

- The Mesolithic Age began around 8000 B.C.
- It was the transitional phase between the Paleolithic Age and the Neolithic Age
- Blade, Mesolithic tools are microliths.
- Blade, Core, Point, Triangle, Lunate and Trapeze are the main types of Mesolithic tools.
- Important sites of Mesolithic Age are Bagor, Langhraj, Sarai Nahar Rai, and Birbhanpur
- Sites like Bhimbetka, Adamgarh and Mirzapur are rich in Mesolithic Art.

### **NEOLITHIC AGE (6000-2500 B.C.)**

- The term 'Neolithic' was coined by Sir John Lubbock in his book 'Pre Historic Times'.
- Neolithic men cultivated land and grew fruits and corn like ragi and horse gram. They domesticated cattle, sheep and goat.
- Important sites are Gufkral, Burzahom, Chirand, Mehargarh, Piklihal.
- Chopani Mando provides the earliest evidence of the use of pottery in the World.

### **STONE – COPPER PHASE**

- This phase is also called as chalcolithic phase.
- It is characterised by the use of stone and copper.
- Chalcolithic people were not acquainted with burnt brick.
- People used different types of Pottery of which Black

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE THEORY (DIGITAL ODISHA)

The Emperor of All Maladies : A Biography of Cancer	Siddhartha Mukherjee	2011	Dhool Paudho Par	Govind Mishra	2013
The Orphan Master's Son (Fiction)	Adam Johnson	2013	Ramayana and Mahanveshanam	Veerappa Moily	2014
Disgraced (Drama)	Ayad Akhtar	2013	Chitt-Chete	Padma Sachdev	2015
3 Sections (Poetry)	Vijay Seshadri	2014	Hawthan	Mahabaleshwar Sail	2016
The Goldfinch (Fiction)	Donna Tartt	2014	Vakhar	Sitanshu Yashaschandra	2017
Digest (Poetry)	Gregory Pardlo	2015	<b>Orange Prize</b>		
Sympathizer (Fiction)	Viet Thanh Nguyen	2016	Half of a Yellow Sun	Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie	2007
Underground Railroad (Fiction)	Colson Whitehead	2017	The Road Home	Rose Rose Tremain	2008
Less (Fiction)	Andrew Sean Greer	2018	Home	Marilynne Robinson	2009
<b>Man Booker Prize</b>			The Lacuna	Barbara Kingsolver	2010
The Gathering	Anne Enright	2007	Serious Men	Manu Joseph	2010
The White Tiger	Aravind Adiga	2008	The Sly Company of People Who Care	Rahul Bhattacharya	2011
Wolf Hall	Hilary Mantel	2009	Home Boy	HM Naqvi	2011
The Finkler Question	Howard Jacobson	2010	The Tiger's Wife	Tea Obrecht	2011
Troubles	JG Farrell	2010	The Song of Achilles	Maleline	2012
The Sense of an Ending	Julian Barnes	2011	May We Be Forgiven	AM Homes	2013
Bring up the Bodies	Hilary Mantel	2012	How to Be Both	Ali Smith	2015
The Luminaries	Eleanor Catton	2013	The Glorious Heresies	Lisa McInerney	2016
The Narrow Road to the Deep North	Richard Flanagan	2014	The Power	Naomi Alderman	2017
A Brief History of Seven Killings	Marlon James	2015	Home Fire	Kamila Shamsie	2018
The Sellout	Paul Beatty	2016			
Lincoln in the Bardo	George Saunders	2017			
Flight	Olgo Tokarczuk	2018			
<b>Sahitya Akademi Award</b>					
Hajar Churashir Maa	Mahasweta Devi	1996			
Mahabharata An Inquiry in the Human Condition	Chaturvedi Badrinath	2009			
Hawa me Hastakshar	Kailash Vajpeyi	2009			
Book of Rachel	Esther David	2010			
Mohan Das	Uday Prakash	2010			
India After Gandhi	Ramachandra Guha	2011			
Rehan Per Ragghu (Novel)	Kashinath Singh	2011			
Pathar Fenk Rara Hoon (Poetry)	Chandrakant Devtale	2012			
Miljul Man (Novel)	Mridula Garg	2013			
Trying to Say Goodbye (Poetry)	Adil Jussawala	2014			
Vinayak (Novel)	Ramesh Chandra Shah	2014			
Aag ki Hansee	Ramdash Mishra	2015			
Parijat	Nasrina Sharma	2016			
The Black Hill (Novel)	Mamang Dai	2017			
Post Box No. 203	Chitra Mudgal	2018			
<b>Saraswati Samman</b>					
Kayakalap	Lakshmi Nandan Bora	2008			
Lafzan di Dargah	Surjit Paatar	2009			
Mandra	SL Bhyrappa	2010			
Irama Kathaiyum Iramayakalum	AA Manavalan	2011			
Manalezhuthu	Sugathakumari	2012			

### United Nations

The United Nations (UN) is an international organisation, whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights and achievement of world peace. The United Nations Day is celebrated on 24th October each year. Presently, there are **193** member states of the United Nations.

#### Principle Organs

There are six principle organs of the United Nations, they are 1. General Assembly 2. The Security Council 3. The Economic and Social Council 4. The Trusteeship Council 5. The International Court of Justice 6. The Secretariat

#### General Assembly

- It is also called as the town meeting of the world.
- The General Assembly meets at least once in a year and the session commences on the first Tuesday of September.
- It appoints the Secretary General of UN Secretariat on the recommendation of the Security Council.
- The presidency of the Assembly rotates each year among the five geographical groups of the countries viz Asia, African, Latin America, East European and West European and other states.



## Ancient India

### 1. What is an Upanishad?

- (a) Hindu scriptures  
(b) Hindu Puranas  
(c) Philosophical principles propounding Hindu philosophy  
(d) Vedas  
Ans: (c)

### 2. Many paintings of Ajanta were made during whose reign?

- (a) Gupta (b) Shaka  
(c) Shatavahana (d) Vardhan  
Ans: (a)

### 3. What was the basis of the Varna system of the Aryans?

- (a) Profession (b) Caste  
(c) Gender (d) Colour  
(5) None of these  
Ans: (a)

### 4. Between which rulers did the famous 'Battle of Vitasta' take place on the banks of river Jhelum?

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus  
(b) Porus and Sikandar  
(c) Dhanananda and Chandragupta Maurya  
(d) None of the above  
Ans: (b)

### 5. Whose contribution was the most in the development of the Bhagwat sect?

- (a) Parthian (b) Hindu-Greeks  
(c) Kushan (d) Gupta  
Ans: (d)

### 6. Whom did Chandragupta Maurya defeat?

- (a) Shaka (b) Hun  
(c) Mughal (d) Greek  
(5) None of these  
Ans: (d)

### 7. With whom is the council of Navaratnas associated?

- (a) Harshavardhana (b) Devapala  
(c) Chandragupta-II (d) Ballal Sen  
Ans: (c)

### 8. Which is the only pillar in which Ashoka has described himself as the emperor of Magadha?

- (a) Small pillar of Maski  
(b) Rummindei pillar  
(c) Queen pillar (d) Bhabru pillar  
Ans: (d)

### 9. Which of the following is not the site of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (a) Alamgirpur (b) Lothal  
(c) Kaushambi (d) Balakot  
Ans: (c)

### 10. Which of the following place was famous for the seat of Mahayana teaching?

- (a) Nalanda (b) Taxila  
(c) Banaras (d) Sarnath  
Ans: (a)

### 11. Where did Gautam Buddha give his first sermon?

- (a) Bodhi Gaya (b) Rajgriha  
(c) Sarnath (d) Vaishali  
Ans: (c)

### 12. Whom did the Aryans worship?

- (a) Fire (b) Cow  
(c) River (d) Tree  
Ans: (a)

### 13. During whose reign did Megasthenes come to India?

- (a) Chandragupta II (b) Chandragupta Maurya

- (c) Ashoka (d) Harsha  
Ans: (b)

### 14. Chanakya flourished during the time of-

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya  
(b) Harshavardhana  
(c) Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
(d) Ashoka  
Ans: (a)

### 15. Why was Siddhartha later called 'Buddha'?

- (A)  
) He had attained true knowledge (B) He had left home  
(C) He had done severe penance  
(D) He started living the life of a monk  
Ans: (A)

### 16. Primitive man first learned-

- (a) lighting fire  
(b) domesticating animals  
(c) making wheel  
(d) growing grain  
Ans: (a)

### 17. Which of the following was not present in the Vedic period?

- (a) Alcoholic beverages  
(b) Purdah system  
(c) Means of entertainment  
(d) All of the above  
Ans: (b)

### 18. Who was the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism in the historical period?

- (a) Gautam Buddha (b) Mahavir Swami  
(c) Shankaracharya (d) Dayanand Saraswati  
Ans: (b)

### 19. King Harshavardhana was defeated by-

- (a) Raja of Punjab  
(b) Raja of Kamrup  
(c) Chalukya rulers of South  
(d) Raja of Bengal  
Ans: (c)

### 20. At which of the following places was the best system of education during the reign of Harshavardhana?

- (a) Ujjain (b) Taxila  
(c) Nalanda (d) Vikramshila  
Ans: (c)

### 21. The architecture of the 'Vimana' system of temples was given to whom?

- (a) Chola (b) Rashtrakuta  
(c) Chalukya (d) Pallava  
Ans: (a)

### 22. The number of weights and measures at the time of Indus Valley Civilization was-

- (a) six (b) eight  
(c) twelve (d) sixteen  
Ans: (d)

### 23. Which dynasty is the oldest among the following dynasties of ancient India

- (a) Rashtrakuta (b) Chalukya  
(c) Pallava (d) Satavahana  
Ans: (d)

### 24. Who was defeated by the Greek ruler Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Megasthenes (b) Seleucus  
(c) Alexander (d) Darius  
Ans: (b)

### 25. In which Upanishad is the dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama found about spiritual knowledge?

- (a) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad  
(b) Chandogya Upanishad

- (c) Kathopanishad  
(d) Ken Upanishad  
Ans: (c)

### 26. The builders of Halebid and Belur temples are :

- (a) Cholas (b) Hoysalas  
(c) Kakatiyas (d) Pallavas  
Ans: (b)

### 27. What is the cremation mound associated with Buddhism called?

- (a) Stupa (b)  
) Torna (c) Bihar (d) Dukhang  
Ans: (a)

### 28. Which of the following sites was the dock yard of the Indus civilization?

- (a) Lothal (b) Harappa  
(c) Ropar (d) Banawali  
Ans: (a)

### 29. From where did the Aryans come to India?

- (a) Eastern Europe (b) Australia  
(c) Central Asia (d) South-east Asia  
Ans: (c)

### 30. During which dynasty the temples of Mahabalipuram were established?

- (a) Gupta dynasty (b) Pallava dynasty  
(c) Chola dynasty (d) Chalukya dynasty  
Ans: (b)

### 31. Which of the following is the main source of getting information about Harsha?

- (a) Kalhan (b) Baan  
(c) Bhavabhuti (d) Harisena  
Ans: (b)

### 32. Which is the mismatch between the following states and their territories?

- (a) Pandya-Belur (b) Hoysala-Dwarasamudra  
(c) Yadava-Devagiri (d) Kakatiya-Warangal  
Ans: (a)

### 33. The Chola king who is called 'Gangai Kondan'

- (a) Rajarajan (b) Rajendran  
(c) Kulotungan (d) Manunimi  
Ans: (b)

### 34. Who is the author of Tamil literature 'Shilpadikaram'?

- (a) Bharathi (b) Thiruvalluvar  
(c) Elango (d) Karikalan  
Ans: (c)

### 35. From the 3rd century AD, when the invasions of the Huns put an end to the Roman Empire, the Indian merchants depended more and more on

- (a) African trade  
(b) Western European trade  
(c) Southeast Asian trade  
(d) Middle-east trade  
Ans: (c)

### 36. In which state are the ruins of Hampi?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka  
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Orissa  
Ans: (b)

### 37. Kakatiya was the ruler of which place?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Kerala (d) Andhra Pradesh  
Ans: (d)

### 38. Shaka era which was in 78 BC. Begins with, reveals—

- (a) Kanishka's rule  
(b) Harsha's prosperity  
(c) Shivaji's rule  
(d) Chandragupta's rule  
Ans: (a)

**39. In which country Harappa, the site of Indus Valley Civilization is located?**

- (a) India (b) Bangladesh  
(c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan  
Ans: (c)

**40. Chinese traveler Hiuen-tsang visited India during the reign of**

- (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta Maurya  
(c) Harsh Vardhan (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Station Manager Exam)  
Ans: (c)

**41. Who among the following is considered the real founder of Jainism?**

- (a) Risalnath (b) Parsvnath  
(c) Neminath (d) Vardhman Mahavir  
Ans: (d)

**42. Gold coin was first introduced in India during whose reign?**

- (a) Kushan (b) Greek  
(c) Shaka (d) Persian  
(5) None of these  
Ans: (b)

**43. The total number of Tirthankaras according to Jainism is \_\_\_\_.**

- (a) 18 (b) 26  
(c) 14 (d) 24  
Ans: (d)

**44. In whose reign did the Vimana style prevail in the temple building-art?**

- (a) Maurya dynasty (b) Chola dynasty (c) Gupta dynasty (d) Rashtrakuta dynasty  
Ans: (b)

**45. In which year did Shaka Samvat start?**

- (a) 58 years ago, Jesus Christ (b) 78 East  
(c) 58 Christ's death years later,  
(d) 78 years after Christ's death  
(5) No  
Ans: (d)

**46. The first capital of the Ganges was-**

- (a) Manne  
(b) Talakadu (c) Kolar (d) None of these  
Ans: (c)

**47. Which of the following is now the remnant part of the Indus Valley Civilization in Pakistan?**

- (a) Lothal (b) Kalibangan  
(c) Alamgirpur (d) None of these  
Ans: (d)

**48. Which one is arranged in the appropriate chronological order?**

- I. Harsh Vardhan II. Samudragupta  
III. Chandragupta I IV. Rajendra Chola I  
(a) I, II, III, IV (b) III, II, I, IV  
(c) II, IV, III, I (d) II, III, I, IV  
Ans: (b)

**49. Man went from food gathering stage to food production stage**

- (a) Palaeolithic  
(b) Mesolithic  
(c) Neolithic (d) Chalcolithic  
Ans: (c)

**50. Who is called Napoleon of India?**

- (a) Chandragupta (b) Ashoka  
(c) Samudragupta (d) Bindusara  
Ans: (c)

**51. The tools and weapons of the Harappan-civilization were mainly made of?**

- (a) only stone

- (b) stone and copper  
(c) copper, bronze and iron  
(d) copper, bronze and tin  
Ans: (d)

**52. Who among the following was the great ruler of Kalanga in ancient times?**

- (a) Ajatasutra (b) Bindusara  
(c) Kharavela (d) Mayurasaraman  
Ans: (c)

**53. The Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta Maurya was -**

- (a) Xuanzang (b) Megasthenes  
(c) Fahien (d) Seleucus  
Ans: (b)

**54. The capital of Kanishka was**

- (a) Amravati (b) Kannauj  
(c) Mathura (d) Peshawar  
Ans: (d)

**55. The Satavahanas belong to which state of the present day?**

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Konkan (d) Kalinga  
Ans: (b)

**56. Shunga dynasty was founded by -**

- (a) Ajatashatru (b) Bimbisara  
(c) Agnimitra (d) Pushyamitra  
Ans: (d)

**57. What was the specialty of the Indus-Valley civilization?**

- (a) town planning  
(b) drainage system  
(c) well planned roads  
(d) all  
Ans: (d)

**58. The people of Indus-Valley used to worship?**

- (a) Varuna (b) Agni  
(c) Pashupati (d) Prajapati  
Ans: (c)

**59. In which district of Karnataka is the famous historical place 'Hampi' located?**

- (a) Bijapur (b) Gulbarga  
(c) Raichur (d) Bellary  
Ans: (d)

**60. In which of the following cities did Mahatma Buddha attain enlightenment?**

- (a) Kapilvastu (b) Magadha  
(c) Gaya (d) Lumbini  
Ans: (c)

**61. Where are the Ajanta and Ellora caves located?**

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Gujarat  
Ans: (b)

**62. The capital of the Pallava king was**

- (a) Chennapattinam (b) Mahabalipuram  
(c) Kanchipuram (d) Madurai  
Ans: (c)

**63. At which of the following places is the port city of Indus Valley Civilization located?**

- (a) Lothal (b) Kalibanga  
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Chanhudaro  
Ans: (a)

**64. Which of the following is not the site of Indus Valley Civilization?**

- (a) Dholavira (b) Lothal  
(c) Kaushambi (d) Kalibangan  
Ans: (c)

**65. Which period of ancient India is called the Golden Age in ancient Indian history?**

- (a) The reign of the Maurya dynasty

- (b) The Gupta dynasty  
(c) The Nanda dynasty  
(d) The Satavahana dynasty  
Ans: (b)

**66. Who is called 'Father of Ayurveda'?**

- (a) Manu (b) Charaka  
(c) Lukman (d) None of these  
Ans: (b)

**67. Where did Lord Buddha died?**

- (a) Kushinagar (b) Kapilvastu  
(c) Sarnath (d) Hastinapur  
Ans: (a)

**68. In the Rigveda most mantras have been written in praise of which deity?**

- (a) Agni (b) Indra  
(c) Varuna (d) All of the above  
Ans: (b)

**69. On which of the following two sections of society was the Buddha most influential?**

- (a) Merchant and Yogi  
(b) Lender and self able  
(c) Poor and big businessman  
(d) Women and Shudra  
Ans: (d)

**70. Which one of the following animals of Harappan culture does not exhibit modesty and terricotta art?**

- (a) Cow (b) Elephant  
(c) Rhinoceros (d) Tiger  
Ans: (a)

**71. He is also known as Siddhartha**

- (a) Mahavira (b) Shankaracharya  
(c) Ashoka (d) Buddha  
Ans: (d)

**72. Which Chinese traveler came to India during the time of Harshavardhana?**

- (a) Hiuen Tsang (b) Itsang  
(c) Fahien (d) Nishka  
Ans: (a)

**73. Which was the most important city of North India during the reign of Harsha?**

- (a) Pataliputra (b) Ujjain  
(c) Kannauj (d) Thaneshwar  
Ans: (c)

**74. The science of medicine is the Veda:**

- (a) Rigveda (b) Atharva Veda  
(c) Yajurveda (d) Sama Veda  
Ans: (b)

**75. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?**

- A. Lothal : Ancient Dockyard  
B. Sarnath : First sermon by Buddha  
C. Rajagriha : Birth place of Buddha  
D. Nalanda : Great center of Buddhist learning  
Select the correct answer using the codes given below  
(a) A, B, and C (b) C and D  
(c) A, B and D (d) A and C  
Ans: (c)

**76. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Indus Valley Civilization?**

- (a) Their houses were made of bricks  
(b) The meeting hall was discovered in Mohenjodaro  
(c) Open square was the main target in the construction plan of the house  
(d) All of the above  
Ans: (d)

**77. Ashoka belongs to which dynasty?**

- (a) Mughal dynasty (b) Gupta dynasty  
(c) Maurya dynasty (d) None of these  
Ans: (c)

29. In a certain code language, "PROP" is written as "67" and "RATE" is written as "46". How is "MOCK" written in that code language?

- (a) 41 (b) 40  
(c) 42 (d) 44

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Ans. (d) As,

$$P R O P = 16 + 18 + 15 + 16 \\ = (65 + 2) = 67 \text{ and}$$

$$R A T E = 18 + 1 + 20 + 5 \\ = (44 + 2) = 46 \text{ Similarly,}$$

$$M O C K = 13 + 15 + 3 + 11 \\ = 42 + 2 = 44$$

30. If  $19!3 = 32$ ,  $13!4 = 18$  and  $12!2 = 20$ , then find the value of  $17!3 = ?$

- (a) 16 (b) 28  
(c) 4 (d) 8

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Ans. (b)  $19!3 = (19 - 3) \times 2 = 32$

$$13!4 = (13 - 4) \times 2 = 18$$

$$12!2 = (12 - 2) \times 2 = 20$$

$$\therefore 17!3 = (17 - 3) \times 2 = 28$$

31. If  $2\%1 = 30$ ,  $6\%2 = 80$  and  $2\%5 = 70$ , then find the value of  $4\%1 = ?$

- (a) 100 (b) 50  
(c) 80 (d) 30

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Ans. (b)  $2\%1 = (2 + 1) \times 10 = 30$

$$6\%2 = (6 + 2) \times 10 = 80$$

$$2\%5 = (2 + 5) \times 10 = 70$$

Similarly,

$$4\%1 = (4 + 1) \times 10 = 50$$

32. In a certain code language, "MOTOR" is written as "ORXTX". How is "GUARD" written in that code language?

- (a) MWEJL (b) VTARM  
(c) JXIWK (d) IXEWJ

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Ans. (d) As,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M & O & T & O & R \\ +2 & +3 & +4 & +5 & +6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ O & R & X & T & X \end{array}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G & U & A & R & D \\ +2 & +3 & +4 & +5 & +6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ I & X & E & W & J \end{array}$$

33. If  $7\Delta 6 = 84$ ,  $1\Delta 4 = 8$  and  $2\Delta 3 = 12$ , then find the value of  $8\Delta 4 = ?$

- (a) 64 (b) 36  
(c) 12 (d) 40

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Ans. (a)  $7\Delta 6 = 7 \times 6 \times 2 = 84$

$$1\Delta 4 = 1 \times 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$2\Delta 3 = 2 \times 3 \times 2 = 12$$

Similarly,

$$8\Delta 4 = 8 \times 4 \times 2 = 64$$

34. In a certain code language, "TRUCKS" is written as "WPXANQ". How is "MOPERS" written in that code language?

- (a) XMSCNO (b) PMSCUQ  
(c) MXPMNQ (d) UCSMXQ

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Ans. (b) As,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T & R & U & C & K & S \\ +3 & -3 & +3 & -3 & +3 & -3 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ W & P & X & A & N & Q \end{array}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M & O & P & E & R & S \\ +3 & -3 & +3 & -3 & +3 & -3 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ P & M & S & C & U & Q \end{array}$$

Hence 'MOPERS' will be written in code language as PMSCUQ.

35. If  $15\#2 = 26$ ,  $11\#3 = 16$  and  $10\#9 = 2$ , then find the value of  $11\#4 = ?$

- (a) 4 (b) 6  
(c) 14 (d) 16

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(c)  $15\#2 = 26$

$$\Rightarrow 15 - 2 = 13 \times 2 = 26$$

$$11\#3 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 11 - 3 = 8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$10\#9 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 - 9 = 1 \times 2 = 2$$

Similarly,

$$11\#4$$

$$\Rightarrow 11 - 4 = 7 \times 2 = 14$$

36. In a certain code language, "friend is honest" is written as "hu lip ma", "honest are men" is written as "lip fi kit" and "men never clever" is written as "fi ti gi". What is the code for "men" in that code language?

- (a) lip (b) fi  
(c) hu (d) ma

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Ans. (b) In a certain code language, friend is honest  $\Rightarrow$  hu lip ma ... (i)

honest are  $\Rightarrow$  lip  $\Rightarrow$  fi kit ... (ii)

men never clever  $\Rightarrow$  fi ti gi ... (iii)

From equation (ii) and (iii)

$$\therefore \text{men} \Rightarrow \text{fi}$$

37. If  $5\Delta 1 = 40$ ,  $9\Delta 9 = 0$  and  $7\Delta 1 = 60$ , then find the value of  $4\Delta 9 = ?$

- (a) 80 (b) -30  
(c) -50 (d) -90

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Ans. (c)  $5\Delta 1 = 5 \times 10 = 5 - 1 \times 10 = 40$

$$9\Delta 9 = 9 \times 10 = 9 - 9 \times 10 = 0$$

$$7\Delta 1 = 7 \times 10 = 7 - 1 \times 10 = 6$$

Similarly,

$$4\Delta 9 = 4 \times 10 - 9 \times 10 = -50$$

38. Which of the following terms follows the trend of the given list?

ABCABcABC, ABCAbCABC, ABCaBCABC, ABcABCABC, AbCABCABC, \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) ABCABCaBC  
(b) aBCABCABC  
(c) ABCABcABC  
(d) ABCAbCABC

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Ans. (b) The sequence of alphabets is given below –

ABC ABc ABC



ABCaBCABC

↓

ABCaBCABC

↓

ABcABCABC

↓

AbCABCABC

↓

aBCABCABC

39. In a certain code language, "LAND" is written as "33" and "TURN" is written as "75". How is "MALE" written in that code language?

- (a) 33 (b) 35  
(c) 37 (d) 40

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Ans. (a)

L A N D  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
12 1 14 4

$$= 12 + 1 + 14 + 4$$

$$= 31 + 2 = 33$$

and

T U R N  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
20 21 18 14

$$= 20 + 21 + 18 + 14$$

$$= 73 + 2$$

$$= 75$$

Similarly,

M A L E  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
13 1 12 5

$$= 13 + 1 + 12 + 5$$

$$= 31 + 2 = 33$$

40. If  $20 \& 60 = 8$ ,  $40 \& 80 = 12$  and  $10 \& 20 = 3$ , then find the value of  $20 \& 50 = ?$

- (a) 18 (b) 7  
(c) 10 (d) 17

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Ans. (b)  $20 \& 60 \Rightarrow (20 + 60) \div 10 = 8$   
 $40 \& 80 \Rightarrow (40 + 80) \div 10 = 12$   
 $10 \& 20 \Rightarrow (10 + 20) \div 10 = 3$

Similarly,

$$20 \& 50 \Rightarrow (20 + 50) \div 10 = 7$$

41. In a certain code language, "SLOPE" is written as "54973" and "CRAMP" is written as "18627". How is "PROMO" written in that code language?

- (a) 76828 (b) 96838  
(c) 76939 (d) 78929

Odisha Previous Online Exam 27  
OSSSC/OPSC/OSSC] Ans.

(d) As,

S L O P E  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
5 4 9 7 3  
and C R A M P  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
1 8 6 2 7

So the word PROMO will be written as given below.

P R O M O  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
7 8 9 2 9

42. If  $5 * 9 = -45$ ,  $-3 * 7 = 21$  and  $-2 * 3 = 6$ , then find the value of  $3 * -7 = ?$

- (a) -54 (b) -11  
(c) -8 (d) 21

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Ans. (d)  $5 * 9 \Rightarrow 5 \times 9x - 1 = -45$   
 $-3 * 7 \Rightarrow -3 \times 7x - 1 = 21$   
 $-2 * 3 \Rightarrow -2 \times 3x - 1 = 6$

$$\therefore 3 * -7 \Rightarrow -3 \times -7x - 1 = 21.$$

43. In a certain code language, "TURTLE" is written as "RRNRRIA". How is "LOYALS" written in that code language?  
(a) ULJOPY (b) JLUYIO  
(c) YOKLJV (d) VJLOIP

Odisha Previous Online Exam 20  
OSSSC/OPSC/OSSC] Ans.

(b) As,

TURTLE  
-234234 ↓ - ↓ - ↓ - ↓ - ↓  
RRNRRIA

Similarly,

LOYALS

-234234 ↓ - ↓ - ↓ - ↓ - ↓  
JLUYIO

44. If  $7 \Omega 6 = 84$ ,  $8 \Omega 7 = 112$  and  $8 \Omega 4 = 64$ , then find the value of  $3 \Omega 4 = ?$   
(a) 24 (b) 12  
(c) 4 (d) 20

Odisha Previous Online Exam 20  
OSSSC/OPSC/OSSC]

Ans. (a)  $7 \Omega 6 = 7 \times 6 \times 2 = 84$   
 $8 \Omega 7 = 8 \times 7 \times 2 = 112$   
 $8 \Omega 4 = 8 \times 4 \times 2 = 64$

$$3 \Omega 4 = 3 \times 4 \times 2 = 24$$

45. In a certain code language, "DRAPE" is written as "IWFUJ". How is "RIGID" written in that code language?

- (a) CPLPK (b) RVCVB  
(c) WNLNI (d) GTATK

Odisha Previous Online Exam 21  
OSSSC/OPSC/OSSC] Ans.

(c) As,

DI  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

RW  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

AF  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

PU  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

EJ  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

Similarly,

RW  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

IN  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

GL  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

IN  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

DI  $\xrightarrow{+5}$

46. If  $6 \alpha 1 = 70$ ,  $2 \alpha 3 = 50$  and  $4 \alpha 5 = 90$ , then find the value of  $1 \alpha 4 = ?$   
(a) 50 (b) 30  
(c) 10 (d) 60

Odisha Previous Online Exam 21  
OSSSC/OPSC/OSSC]

Ans. (a) If  $6 \alpha 1 = 6 + 1 \times 10 = 70$   
 $2 \alpha 3 = 2 + 3 \times 10 = 50$   
and  $4 \alpha 5 = 4 + 5 \times 10 = 90$



similarly,

$$1 \alpha 4 = 1 + 4 \times 10 = 50$$

47. In a certain code language, "MAID" is written as "13194" and "TEAR" is written as "205118". How is "OHMS" written in that code language ?

- (a) 198135
- (b) 6191312
- (c) 1213195
- (d) 1581319

Odisha Previous Online Exam 24  
March 2018 Evening Shift]

Ans. (d) As,

M	A	I	D	
↓	↓	↓	↓	
13	1	9	4	
and	T	E	A	R
	↓	↓	↓	↓
	20	5	1	18

Similarly, (Position of Letters in English Alphabet)

O	H	M	S
↓	↓	↓	↓
15	8	13	19

48. If  $8 \& 4 = 64$ ,  $5 \& 8 = 80$  and  $8 \& 1 = 16$ , then find the value of  $9 \& 9 = ?$

- (a) 124
- (b) 40
- (c) 162
- (d) 28

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Ans. (c) If,

$$8 \& 4 \Rightarrow 8 \times 4 \times 2 = 64$$

$$5 \& 8 \Rightarrow 5 \times 8 \times 2 = 80$$

$$8 \& 1 \Rightarrow 8 \times 1 \times 2 = 16$$

Similarly,

$$9 \& 9 \Rightarrow 9 \times 9 \times 2 = 162.$$

□□□

SL. NO	SUBJECT	PAGE
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# PERCENTAGE (ପ୍ରତିଶତ)

ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଜାତ କରିବାକୁ ହେଲେ - 100 ଦ୍ଵାରା ଗୁଣା କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

ଯେମିତି - 24, 60 ପ୍ରତିଶତ କେତେ ହେବ

$$\frac{24}{120} \times 100 = 20\%$$

ର ସବୁବେଳେ ହର ରେ ଆସିଥାଏ

ଯଦି ପ୍ରତିଶତ ଦେଇଥାଏ ତାହେଲେ 100 ରେ ଭାଗ ଦିଆଯାଇଥାଏ

ଯେମିତି -- 90 ର 30% କେତେ

$$\frac{30}{100} \times 90 = 27$$

## TRICKY DOSE

ବୃଦ୍ଧି ହେଲେ	କମି ହେଲେ
$100 \xrightarrow{+10\%} 110$ $100 \xrightarrow{+20\%} 120$	$100 \xrightarrow{-10\%} 90$ $100 \xrightarrow{-20\%} 80$

1. What percentage will the number 24 120 be

ସଂଖ୍ୟା 24 120 ର କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ହେବ ?

$$\frac{24}{120} \times 100 = 20\%$$

2. What is the percentage of 3 kg to 150 grams

150 ଗ୍ରାମ 3 KG କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ହେବ ?

$$\frac{150}{3000} \times 100 = 5\%$$

(3kg = 3000 ଗ୍ରାମ ଇକାଇ ସମାନ କରନ୍ତୁ)

3. What will be 40% of the number 120

ସଂଖ୍ୟା 120 ର 40% କେତେ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ହେବ ?

$$\frac{120 \times 40}{100} = 48$$

(% ଯଦି ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବ 100 ରେ ଭାଗ କରାଯାଏ)



## WORD: THE DEFINITION

A **word** works as a symbol to represent/refer to something/someone in language to communicate a specific meaning.

**Example** : 'love', 'cricket', 'sky' etc.

"[A word is the] smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially by pauses in speech."

A **verb** is a word or a combination of words that indicates action or a state of being or condition. A verb is the part of a sentence that tells us what the subject performs. Verbs are the hearts of English sentences.

**Examples:**

- Jacob walks in the morning. (A usual action)
- Mike is going to school. (A condition of action)
- Albert does not like to walk. (A negative action)
- Anna is a good girl. (A state of being)

Verbs are related to a lot of other factors like the *subject, person, number, tense, mood, voice*, etc.

### Basic Forms of Verbs

There are **six basic** forms of verbs. These forms are as follows:

- **Base form:** Children play in the field.
- **Infinitive:** Tell them not to play
- **Past tense:** They played football yesterday.
- **Past participle:** I have eaten a burger.
- **Present participle:** I saw them playing with him today.
- **Gerund:** Swimming is the best exercise.

### Different Types of Verbs

- Finite Verbs
- Non-finite Verbs
- Action Verbs
- Linking Verb
- Auxiliary Verbs
- Modal Verbs

Finite Verbs:

**Finite verbs** are the actual verbs which are called the roots of sentences. It is a form of a verb that is

performed by or refers to a subject and uses one of the twelve forms of tense and changes according to the number/person of the subject.

**Example:**

- Alex went to school. (Subject – Alex – performed the action in the past. This information is evident only by the verb 'went'.)
- Robert plays hockey.
- He is playing for Australia.
- He is one of the best players. (Here, the verb 'is' directly refers to the subject itself.)

Non-finite Verbs:

**Non-finite Verbs** are not actual verbs. They do not work as verbs in the sentence rather they work as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc. Non-finite verbs do not change according to the number/person of the subject because these verbs, also called **verbal's**, do not have any direct relation to the subject. Sometimes they become the subject themselves.

The forms of non-finite verbs are – infinitive, gerund, and participle (participles become finite verbs when they take auxiliary verbs.)

**Example:**

- Alex went abroad to play (Infinitives)
- Playing cricket is his only job. (Present participle)
- I have a broken bat. (Past participle)
- Walking is a good habit. (Gerund)

Action Verbs:

**Action verbs** indicate what the subject of a sentence performs. Action verbs can make the listener/reader feel emotions, see scenes more vividly and accurately. Action verbs can be *transitive* or *intransitive*.

**Transitive verbs** must have a direct object. A transitive verb demands something/someone to be acted upon.

**Example:**

- I painted the car. (The verb 'paint' demands an object to be painted)
- She is reading the newspaper. (The verb 'read' asks the question "what is she reading?" – the answer is the object)

**Intransitive verbs** do not act upon anything. They may be followed by an adjective, adverb, preposition, or another part of speech.

**Example:**

- She smiled. (The verb 'smile' cannot have any object since the action of 'smiling' does not fall upon anything/anyone)
- I wake up at 6 AM. (No object is needed for this verb)

**Note:** {Subject + Intransitive verb} is sufficient to make a complete sentence but {Subject + Transitive verb} is not sufficient because transitive verbs demand a direct object.

#### Linking Verb:

A **linking verb** adds details about the subject of a sentence. In its simplest form, it connects the subject and the complement — that is, the words that follow the linking verb. It creates a link between them instead of showing action.

Often, what is on each side of a linking verb is equivalent; the complement redefines or restates the subject.

Generally, linking verbs are called '**be**' verbs which are - *am, is, are, was, were*. However, there are some other verbs which can work as linking verbs. Those verbs are:

*Act, feel, remain, appear, become, seem, smell, sound, grow, look, prove, stay, taste, turn.*

Some verbs in this list can also be action verbs. To figure out if they are linking verbs, you should try replacing them with forms of the *be verbs*. If the changed sentence makes sense, that verb is a linking verb.

#### Example:

- She appears ready for the game. (She is ready for the game.)
- The food seemed delicious. (The food was delicious.)
- You look happy. (You are happy.)

#### Auxiliary Verbs:

Auxiliary verbs are also called **helping verbs**.

An **auxiliary verb** extends the main verb by helping to show time, tense, and possibility. The auxiliary verbs are – *be verbs, have, and do*.

They are used in the continuous (progressive) and perfect tenses.

Linking verbs work as main verbs in the sentence, but auxiliary verbs help main verbs.

*Do* is an auxiliary verb that is used to ask questions, to express negation, to provide emphasis, and more.

#### Example:

- Alex is going to school.
- They are walking in the park.
- I have seen a movie.
- Do you drink tea?
- Don't waste your time.
- Please, do submit your assignments.

#### Modal Verbs:

A **modal verb** is a kind of an auxiliary verb. It assists the main verb to indicate possibility, potentiality, ability, permission, expectation, and obligation.

The modal verbs are *can, could, must, may, might, ought to, shall, should, will, would*.

#### Example:

- I may want to talk to you again.
- They must play their best game to win.
- She should call him.
- I will go there.

#### Verb Rules

##### Rule 1:

**Subject-verb agreement:** the verbs are customarily followed by the subjects, and they must agree with the subjects according to their **number** and **person**. See the rules of Subject-Verb Agreement.

##### Rule 2:

The variability of the verbs mostly depends on different tenses of the sentences. A form of verbs depends on the time the actions have been performed. See the structures and details of The Present Tense, The Past Tense, and The Future Tense.

##### Rule 3:

The verbs are also related to the structures of different sentences and clauses. A **clause** has only one verb. In fact, a clause cannot contain more than one finite verb but can have participles (without auxiliaries), infinitives, and gerunds.

#### Example:

- I wanted <sup>(main verb)</sup> to go <sup>(infinitive)</sup> to the wedding.
- Swimming <sup>(gerund)</sup> is <sup>(verb)</sup> a good exercise to keep <sup>(infinitive)</sup> your body fit and healthy.
- Pray <sup>(verb)</sup> for the departed <sup>(past participle)</sup>
- Don't get <sup>(verb)</sup> down from a running <sup>(present participle)</sup> bus.

##### Rule 4:

**Q1.** For his alleged involvement in espio-nage, he is **under a cloud** these days.

- (1) experiencing cloudy weather
- (2) enjoying favourable luck
- (3) under suspicion
- (4) under observation

Ans: (3) under a cloud : under a suspicion I As he behaved in an abnormal way, his activities were under a cloud. The best option is under suspicion.

**Q2.** We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use **flogging a dead horse** now.

- (1) repeating our request
- (2) making him see reason
- (3) beating about the bush
- (4) wasting time in useless effort

Ans: (4) flogging a dead horse : wasting your effort by trying to do something that is no longer possible I He was warned again and again, but now I think there is no use flogging a dead horse. The best option is wasting time in useful effort.

**Q3.** We shouldn't **look down upon** the wretched of the earth.

- (1) sympathise with
- (2) hate intensely
- (3) be indifferent to
- (4) regard with contempt

Ans: (4) look down upon : think you are better than somebody/something I He always looks down upon his poor brother. The best option is regard with contempt.

**Q4.** Because of his misbehaviour, he is bound to **face the music**.

- (1) get finished
- (2) get reprimanded
- (3) feel sorry
- (4) listen to the music

Ans: (2) face the music : to accept or deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done I He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting. The best option is get reprimanded.

**Q5.** The working of the factory was distru-pted on account of a **token strike** by the workers.

- (1) total strike
- (2) carefully planned strike
- (3) short strike held as a warning
- (4) sudden call of strike

Ans: (3) token strike : a brief strike intended to convey the strength of feeling on a disputed issue I The workers went on a one-day token strike to get their demands fulfilled. The best option is short strike held as a warning.

**Q6.** By opposing his proposal he **fell foul of** him.

- (1) quarrel with
- (2) felt annoyed with
- (3) agreed with
- (4) got into trouble with

Ans: (4) fell foul of : to get into trouble with a person/an organisation because of doing something wrong I The boy fell foul of his best friend, when he disagreed to his friends's opinion. The best option is got into trouble with.

**Q7.** Those who work **by fits and starts** seldom show good results.

- (1) rarely
- (2) disinterestedly
- (3) irregularly
- (4) regularly

Ans: (3) by fits and starts : impulsively and irregularly I A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts. The best option is irregularly.

**Q8.** The new manager thought that he would give employees **enough rope** for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.

- (1) many directives and orders
- (2) sufficient advice
- (3) all the material they needed
- (4) enough freedom for action

Ans: (4) enough rope : to allow freedom to do what one wants I The question was so irrelevant that it gave the interviewee enough rope to frame her own answer. The best option is enough freedom for action.

**Q9.** He was **all at sea** when he began his new Job.

- (1) happy
- (2) sad
- (3) puzzled
- (4) triumphant

Ans: (3) all at sea : confused and not knowing what to do I I'm all at sea with these new rules and regulations. The best option is puzzled.

**Q10.** The **sweeping statement** by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.

- (1) rash statement
- (2) unpremeditated statement
- (3) thoughtless statement
- (4) generalised statement

Ans: (4) sweeping statement : too general and failing to think about or understand I His sweeping statement left the board speechless. The best option is generalised statement.

**Q11.** The failure of crops in successive years put the farmer **in a tight corner**.

- (1) in a closed room

- (2) in a small field
- (3) in a difficult situation
- (4) in a meadow

Ans: (3) in a tight corner : in a difficult situation I

Unexpected excuses put him in a tight corner. The best option is in a difficult situation.

**Q12.** The effort to trace the culprit was a **wild goose chase**.

- (1) fruitful hunting
- (2) futile search
- (3) ideal seeking
- (4) genuine effort

Ans: (2) a wild goose chase : a search for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time I I cannot accompany you in this wild goose chase. The best option is futile search.

**Q13.** The story **does not hold water**.

- (1) does not deserve appreciation
- (2) does not fulfil the requirements
- (3) cannot be believed
- (4) cannot be valued

Ans: (3) does not hold water : cannot be believed I His argument is baseless and does not hold water. The best option is cannot be believed.

**Q14.** Raj couldn't pay the bill, so he asked the owner to put it **on the cuff**.

- (1) on credit
- (2) against his credit card
- (3) in his bank account
- (4) in his friend's account

Ans: (1) on the cuff : on credit I I helped him clean up the shop, so the mechanic gave me an oil change on the cuff. The best option is on credit.

**Q15.** His statement is **out and out** a lie.

- (1) totally
- (2) simply
- (3) merely
- (4) slightly

Ans: (1) out and out : in every way; complete I What she said was an out and out a lie. The best option is totally.

**Q16.** The luxury car that they bought turned out to be a **white elephant**.

- (1) a rare article
- (2) useful mode of transport
- (3) costly or troublesome possession
- (4) a proud possession

Ans: (3) a white elephant : a thing that is useless and no longer needed, although it may have cost a lot of money I

The new office block has become an expensive white elephant. The best option is costly or troublesome possession.

**Q17.** If you are **fair and square** in your work you will definitely prosper.

- (1) active
- (2) honest
- (3) business like
- (4) authoritative

Ans: (2) fair and square : honest and according to the rules I He is fair and square in his dealings. The best option is honest.

**Q18.** There is **no love lost between** any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- (1) stop loving
- (2) not on good terms
- (3) forming a group
- (4) have good understanding

Ans: (2) no love lost between : do not like each other I These is no love lost between them. The best option is not on good terms.

**Q19.** The heavy downpour **played havoc** in the coastal area.

- (1) caused destruction
- (2) caused diseases
- (3) caused floods
- (4) caused hardship

Ans: (1) played havoc : caused damage, destruction or confusion I The severe earthquake played havoc all around the area. The best option is caused destruction.

**Q20.** To have a **green thumb** means

- (1) one's nails are painted green
- (2) one is artistic
- (3) to have a natural interest in gardening
- (4) one has a green tattoo on the thumb

Ans: (3) green thumb : a person good at making plants grow I Her beautiful garden shows that she has a green thumb. The best option is to have a natural interest in gardening.

**Q21.** When he saw the snake he **took to his heels**.

- (1) ran away in fear
- (2) went slowly
- (3) walked in fear
- (4) jumped fast 9 IDIOMS/PHRASES

Ans: (1) took to his heels : ran away I As soon as the thief saw the police, he took to his heels. The best option is ran away in fear.



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**Q22.** He has to abide by the **hard and fast** rule of the company.

- (1) flexible
- (2) strict
- (3) difficult
- (4) honest

Ans: (2) hard and fast : that cannot be changed in any circumstances | One must abide by the hard and fast rules of this organisation. The best option is strict.

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**Q23.** She goes to her mother's house **off and on**.

- (1) frequently
- (2) rarely
- (3) occasionally
- (4) sometimes

Ans: (3) off and on : from time to time; now and again; occasionally | She always remains sick. She has to visit the doctor off and on. The best option is occasionally.

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**Q24.** The robber **murdered**, the woman **in cold blood** for the sake of the jewels.

- (1) a murder done without feeling
- (2) a murder done in revenge
- (3) a murder done in great anger
- (4) a murder done in enmity

Ans: (1) murdered in cold blood : murdering in a way that is deliberately cruel/with no pity | The whole family was murdered in cold blood. The best option is a murder done without feeling.

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**Q25.** Indians **are going places** in the field of software technology.

- (1) going abroad
- (2) going to spaces
- (3) talented and successful
- (4) friendly and amicable

Ans: (3) going places : to be getting more and more successful in your life or career | Maria writes very well. She is definitely going places. The best option is talented and successful.

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**Q26.** The poet **drew on his fancy**, not his knowledge of Nature, when he wrote his poem on birds.

- (1) used his understanding
- (2) used his knowledge
- (3) used his imagination
- (4) used his skill

Ans: (3) drew on his fancy : used his imagination | Painters draw on their fancy in their sketches and paintings. The best option is used his imagination.

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**Q27.** My neighbour had to **pay through his nose** for a brand new car.

- (1) pay huge loans
- (2) pay a reasonable price
- (3) pay an extremely high price
- (4) make a quick buck

Ans: (3) pay through his nose : to pay too much money for something | We paid through the nose for that vacation. The best option is pay an extremely high price

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**Q28.** Very ambitious people do not like to **rest on their laurels**.

- (1) to be unhappy
- (2) to be motivated
- (3) to be impatient
- (4) to be complacent

Ans: (4) rest on their laurels : to feel so satisfied with what you have already achieved that you do not try to do any more. (1) complacent : too satisfied with yourself or with a situation, so that you may not feel that any change is necessary | Despite our success, this is not the time to rest on our laurels. The best option is to be complacent.

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**Q29.** If he phones again, I am going to **give him a piece of my mind**.

- (1) to be nice to him
- (2) to take revenge on him
- (3) to reprimand him
- (4) to support him

Ans: (3) to give him a piece of my mind : to tell somebody that you disapprove of his behaviour or angry with him | I've had enough of Raju. I'm going to give him a piece of my mind. The best option is to reprimand him.

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**Q30.** The party high command wanted to **stave off** an open battle.

- (1) postpone
- (2) wait and see
- (3) allow it to take its own course
- (4) prevent

Ans: (1) to stave off : to prevent something bad from affecting you for a period of time; to delay something | He could stave off an open argument. The best option is postpone.

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**Q31.** Ramesh **takes after** his father.

- (1) follows
- (2) imitates
- (3) obeys
- (4) resembles

Ans: (4) takes after : to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father |