

**OSSTET**

**Previous Year Paper**  
**(Science - CBZ)**  
**19 Jan, 2024**



SET - B

## A - SECTION - I

## ODIA (COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS)

1. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଠିକ୍ ?

- (A) ଆଶୀଷ  
(B) ଅପବସ୍ତ  
(C) ଅନାୟସ  
(D) ଭୂମିଷ୍ଠ

2. ନିମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେଉଁଟି ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାକ୍ୟ ଅଟେ ?

- (A) ପୂଜାସ୍ତବ ଆଜି ଗୋସ୍ତବ ପୁଷ୍କର।  
(B) ଆଲୋ ମଉସା? ଜଡ଼ ପଇସା,  
(C) ରାଜା ଶିବି ଗୋଟିଏ ଭୀତ କପୋତଟିକୁ ଅଭୟ ଦେଲେ।  
(D) 'ଜଳନ୍ତା' ନିଆଁରେ କୁଟା ପକାଅ ନାହିଁ।

3. "କି କହିବ କିସ କରିବ କିଛି ହିଁ  
ଭାବି ନ ପାରିଲା ମନେ

ବିସ୍ମୟ-ଜୀମୂତ ବ୍ୟାପିଗଲା ତାର  
ସହସା ହୃଦ ଗଗନେ।"

ଏହି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇଛି ?

- (A) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ  
(B) ଯମକ  
(C) ରୂପକ  
(D) ଶ୍ଳେଷ

4. "ପାଣି ଗ୍ରହଣରୁ ବୁଝିଅଛୁ କାଳି

ସ୍ୱଭାବେ ତୁମେ ଉଦାର,

ବାହୁଲ୍ୟେ ମାତର କହୁଅଛୁ ଆମେ

ମୁନିକନ୍ୟା ହେଉ ଦାରା।"

ଏହି ପଦରେ କେଉଁ ଅଳଙ୍କାର ରହିଅଛି ?

- (A) ରୂପକ (B) ଅନୁପ୍ରାସ  
(C) ଉତ୍ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷା (D) ଶ୍ଳେଷ

5. 'ଚିରସୁନ୍ଦର' ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ ପଦ କେଉଁ ସମାସର  
ନିର୍ମାଣରେ ଗଠିତ ?

- (A) ତତ୍ପୁରୁଷ (B) କର୍ମଧାରୟ  
(C) ଅବ୍ୟୟୀଭାବ (D) ଦ୍ୱିଗୁ

6. "ମରାମତ ହୋଇନାହିଁ ଯାହା" ଏହି ବ୍ୟାସ ବାକ୍ୟର  
ସମାସ ନିଷ୍ପନ୍ନ ପଦ କଣ ହେବ ?

- (A) ଅସଜଡ଼ା  
(B) ବେମରାମତ  
(C) ନମରାମତ  
(D) ଅମରାମତ

ପ୍ରବଚ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟି ପାଠକରି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ (7 ରୁ 11 ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ)  
ଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର।

ଭାରତ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ହେଲେ ବି ଆମର ଆଧୁନିକ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଓ  
ସଂସ୍କୃତି ପୂରାପୂରି ବିଦେଶୀ ଛାଞ୍ଚରେ ଗଡ଼ି ଉଠୁଛି। ଆମେ  
ତଥାକଥୃତ ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଲୋକେ ଘରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଓ ବାହାରେ  
ଇଂରେଜୀ। ଏହି ପରମ୍ପରା ବ୍ରିଟିଶ ଶାସନ ସମୟରୁ ଗଡ଼ି  
ଗଡ଼ି ଆସିଛି। ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଇବା ପରେ ଆମେ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ  
ଭାରତ ମାତାର ଜିଭ କାଟି ଦେଇଛୁ। କେତେକ କହିଥାନ୍ତି  
ଆମେ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷାକୁ ରାଣୀର ସ୍ଥାନ ଦେଇଛୁ ଆଉ



SET – B

ଆମର ଜାତୀୟ ଭାଷା, ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଭାଷା ହୋଇଛି ଚାକରାଣୀ। ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଆମ ରାଜ୍ୟର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନ ଚଳାଇଲେ ଆମର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ବିକାଶୋନ୍ମୁଖୀ ଯୋଜନା ପଛରେ ପଡ଼ିଯିବ- ଜାତୀୟତା ବି ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବ। ଫଳରେ ଜାତି ହେବ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ଓ ପଞ୍ଜୁ। ଇଉରୋପର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଦେଶରେ ଦେଖିବା ସେମାନେ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ ସବୁକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ସେମାନେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗବେଷଣା, ଲେଖାପଢ଼ା ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ ହିଁ କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ବିଦେଶୀ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ବିଶେଷ ଜାତୀୟ ଚେତନା ରହିଛି। ସେମାନେ କେବଳ ନିଜ ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ କରନ୍ତି- ଅନ୍ୟଭାଷାରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ। କିନ୍ତୁ ଆମେମାନେ ଠିକ୍ ତାର ଓଲଟା କରି ନିଜକୁ ଗର୍ବିତ ମନେ କରୁଛୁ। ଇଂରେଜୀ ଶାସନ ବେଳେ ଦେଶୀୟ ଲୋକେ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଶିଖି ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ହାକିମାତି କରିବା ସହିତ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନାନାଭାବରେ ପ୍ରତାରିତ କରୁଥିଲେ। ଆଜି ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମେ ଜନ ସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ଠକିବା ପାଇଁ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷାକୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛୁ।

7. ବିଦେଶୀ ଲୋକେ କେବଳ ନିଜ ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ କ'ଣ କରିଥାନ୍ତି ?

(A) ବାର୍ତ୍ତାଳାପ

(B) ପତ୍ର ବିକ୍ରିମୟ

(C) ଦସ୍ତଖତ

(D) ଆବେଦନ

8. ସ୍ବାଧୀନତା ପାଇବା ପରେ ଆମେ ଭାରତ ମାତାର କ'ଣ କରିଛୁ ?

(A) ପଦ ବନ୍ଦନା କରିଛୁ

(B) ଜିଭ କାଟି ଦେଇଛୁ

(C) କାନ୍ଦା ବିସ୍ତାର କରିଛୁ

(D) ପାଦ ବାନ୍ଧି ଦେଇଛୁ

9. ଆଜି ଆମେ ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷାକୁ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛୁ କାହିଁକି ?

(A) ଠକିବା ପାଇଁ

(B) ହାକିମାତି କରିବା ପାଇଁ

(C) ଗର୍ବ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବା ପାଇଁ

(D) ନିଜକୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦେବା ପାଇଁ

10. ଆମର ଜାତୀୟତା କିପରି ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯିବ ?

(A) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଲେଖାପଢ଼ା ନକଲେ

(B) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ନକଲେ

(C) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ ନକଲେ

(D) ମାତୃଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନକଲେ

11. କେତେକଙ୍କ ମତରେ କିଏ ରାଣୀ, କିଏ ଚାକରାଣୀ ?

(A) ସଭ୍ୟତା, ସଂସ୍କୃତି

(B) ଇଂରେଜୀ ଭାଷା, ଆଞ୍ଚଳିକ ଭାଷା

(C) ଇଉରୋପ, ଭାରତ

(D) ଇଂରେଜ ଲୋକ, ଦେଶୀୟ ଲୋକ



12. “ଯେ ସତ କହେ, ସେ ନିର୍ଭୀକ ଅଟେ” । ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ବାକ୍ୟଟି କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାର ବାକ୍ୟ ?
- (A) ସରଳ  
(B) ମିଶ୍ର  
(C) ଯୌଗିକ  
(D) ଜଟିଳ
13. ‘ଶ୍ରୀମାନ୍’ ଏହି ପଦରେ ଥିବା ‘ନ୍’ ର ‘ଶ୍’ ହେଲା ନାହିଁ କାହିଁକି ?
- (A) ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ‘ର୍’ ନଥିବାରୁ  
(B) ପଦ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ‘ଷ୍’ ନଥିବାରୁ  
(C) ‘ନ୍’ ପଦାନ୍ତରେ ଥିବାରୁ  
(D) ‘ଆ’ ପରେ ଥିବାରୁ
14. ତୋ’ ଲାଗି ଗୋପଦାଣ୍ଡ ମନା । (ତୋ) ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦର ବିଭକ୍ତି ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ।
- (A) ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ  
(B) ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା  
(C) ଚତୁର୍ଥୀ  
(D) ପଞ୍ଚମୀ
15. ‘ଖେଳୁଆଳ’ ଏହାର ଗଠନ କିପରି ହୋଇଛି ?
- (A) ଖେଳ+ଉଆଳ  
(B) ଖେଳ+ଉଆଳ  
(C) ଖେଳୁ+ଆଳ  
(D) ଖେଳ+ଆଳ
16. ‘ହତାଏ’ ଏଥିରେ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଲାଗିଅଛି ?
- (A) ଆଏ  
(B) ଅଏ  
(C) ତାଏ  
(D) ଏ

17. ‘ଖୁଅ କାଢ଼ିବା’ । ଏହି ରୂଢ଼ି କେଉଁ ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଛି ?
- (A) ସୂତା ବାହାର କରିବା  
(B) ଦୋଷ ବାଛିବା  
(C) ସୂତ୍ର ଧରିବା  
(D) ଅତୁଆ ସୂତାକୁ ସଜାଡ଼ିବା
18. “ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ବନ୍ୟାପାଡ଼ିତଙ୍କ ସେବା କରି ସାରା ଓଡ଼ିଶାରେ ସୁନାମ ଅର୍ଜନ କରିଥିଲେ” । ଏହି ବାକ୍ୟରେ କେଉଁ ‘ରୂଢ଼ି’ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ?
- (A) ନାଁ ପକେଇବା  
(B) ନାଁ ଧରିବା  
(C) ନାଁ କରିବା  
(D) ନାଁ ବୁଝେଇବା
19. ନିଆଁ ହୁତୁହୁତୁ ଜଳୁଛି । ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ପଦଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?
- (A) ସର୍ବନାମ  
(B) କ୍ରିୟା  
(C) ବିଶେଷଣ  
(D) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ
20. ଆପଣ କାହାକୁ ଡରୁଛନ୍ତି? ରେଖାଙ୍କିତ ଅଂଶଟି କେଉଁ ପଦ ?
- (A) ବିଶେଷ୍ୟ  
(B) ସର୍ବନାମ  
(C) ଅବ୍ୟୟ  
(D) କ୍ରିୟା





SET - B

**A - SECTION - II**  
**ENGLISH (COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS)**

Read the poem carefully and answer the questions that follow (from 21 to 25), choosing the correct alternatives given.

This is my prayer to you my lord  
Give me the strength  
Lightly to bear my joys and sorrows  
Give me the strength  
to make my love fruitful in service  
Give me the strength  
never to disown the poor  
or bend my knees before insolent might  
Give me the strength  
to raise my mind  
high above daily trifles  
And give me the strength  
to surrender my strength  
to your will with love.

21. The word, 'trifles' means

- (A) Useful things
- (B) Useless things
- (C) Meaningful things
- (D) Important things

22. The poet wants to be helpful to the

- (A) Needy
- (B) Poor
- (C) Mighty
- (D) Honest

23. The poet won't like to surrender

- (A) Before his enemies
- (B) Before the insolent
- (C) Before the powerful
- (D) Before the insolent and powerful

24. The poet prays to God to give him strength to bear his joys and sorrows. It means

- (A) Life is a mixture of joys and sorrows
- (B) Life is full of sorrows with less pleasure
- (C) Life is full of pleasure with less sorrows
- (D) Man cannot bear his sorrows

25. 'Love' for the poet means

- (A) A thing that bears fruit
- (B) A thing that brings success
- (C) A thing that progresses in serving others
- (D) A thing that serves others

26. The word, 'isle' is pronounced as

- (A) /ail/
- (B) /asil/
- (C) /isl/
- (D) /isal/



27. Which letter is silent in the word 'formal' ?  
 (A) o  
 (B) r  
 (C) a  
 (D) l
28. Look, the road \_\_\_\_\_ now. (Fill in the blanks)  
 (A) is repaired  
 (B) is repairing  
 (C) is being repaired  
 (D) has been repairing
29. Andrew died last week. He \_\_\_\_\_ from cancer for some years. (Fill in the blanks)  
 (A) suffered  
 (B) is suffering  
 (C) has been suffering  
 (D) had been suffering
30. I would say that about 50 per cent of the houses \_\_\_\_\_ major repairs.  
 (A) need  
 (B) needs  
 (C) is needing  
 (D) are needing
31. If Arun had asked for money, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) could help him  
 (B) would help him  
 (C) could have helped him  
 (D) can have helped him

Read the passage below and answer the questions (from 32 to 36) that follow, choosing the correct alternatives given :

It may surprise many people that a thing like worry can be a killer. This has been proved by all medical researches that worry is a major cause of heart ailments, blood pressure, rheumatism, ulcers, skin problems, asthma and many other psychosomatic diseases. Dr. Alexis Carrel, a Nobel Prize winner in medicine, said, "Businessmen who do not know how to fight worry die young". But so do a lot of home-makers, lawyers and ordinary clerks who do not control this evil.

There are several causes of worries. The fast-paced and complicated life style that most people are leading today contributes largely to our anxieties. Shortages, fears, competitions, dissatisfaction – everything adds to the burden on our minds. Some of these factors may be uncontrolled but most of them are within our control.

According to Plato, the Greek Philosopher, "The greatest mistake physicians make is that they attempt to cure the body without attempting to cure the mind. Mind and body are one and should not be treated separately".



Emotions like futility, frustration, anxiety, worry, fear, despair, defeat, etc. are negative emotions. These affect much our mental as well as physical health. Worry specially creates a high degree of tension. Many a time we find ourselves unable to concentrate due to worries. Only a cool and worriless mind functions normally and to its capacity.

32. The word 'futility' means  
(A) Usefulness  
(B) Uselessness  
(C) Carefulness  
(D) Carelessness
33. Man can function and live properly if  
(A) he is free from worries  
(B) he doesn't worry  
(C) he is tension free and worriless  
(D) he cares nothing about anything
34. The main hurdles coming in the way of man's trying to work properly are  
(A) Work and anxiety  
(B) Tension and worry  
(C) Tension and high blood pressure  
(D) Fear and effects of disease
35. This passage is about  
(A) A thing like worry can be a killer  
(B) The causes and effects of worry  
(C) The cool and worriless mind  
(D) The fast paced life style
36. According to the conclusion and findings of the medical researches, worry is the major cause of  
(A) Defeat and despair  
(B) Modern psychosomatic diseases  
(C) Serious ailments  
(D) Worry and anxiety
37. Lots of people \_\_\_\_\_ cricket these days. (Fill in the blanks)  
(A) go into  
(B) go in at  
(C) go in for  
(D) go on for
38. 'There was no news; nevertheless, she went on hoping'.  
The sentence above is a  
(A) Simple sentence  
(B) Compound sentence  
(C) Complex sentence  
(D) Compound and complex sentence
39. Priya felt very angry \_\_\_\_\_ the injustice of the situation. (Fill in the blanks)  
(A) with (B) for  
(C) about (D) at
40. Which of the following is a grammatically acceptable sentence ?  
(A) I'm going to Bhubaneswar tomorrow. Amn't I ?  
(B) I'm going to Bhubaneswar tomorrow, amn't I ?  
(C) I'm going to Bhubaneswar tomorrow, aren't I ?  
(D) I'm going to Bhubaneswar. Aren't I ?



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| <b>B – SECTION – III</b>       |
| <b>SCIENCE (CBZ) CHEMISTRY</b> |

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| <p>41. The most electropositive halogen is<br/>(A) F<br/>(B) Cl<br/>(C) Br<br/>(D) I</p> <p>42. Elements having same valence electrons are placed in same group but there is an exception with<br/>(A) Ne (B) He<br/>(C) Ar (D) Xe</p> <p>43. Which of the following gases will have the highest rate of diffusion ?<br/>(A) O<sub>2</sub> (B) CO<sub>2</sub><br/>(C) NH<sub>3</sub> (D) N<sub>2</sub></p> <p>44. The potential energy of a molecule on the surface of liquid compared to one inside the liquid is<br/>(A) Zero<br/>(B) Smaller<br/>(C) The same<br/>(D) Greater</p> <p>45. On increasing the concentration of reactants in a reversible reaction, the equilibrium constant will<br/>(A) Depend on the concentration<br/>(B) Increase<br/>(C) Unchanged<br/>(D) Decrease</p> | <p>46. Bee sting leaves an acid which causes pain and irritation. The acid released is<br/>(A) Tartaric acid<br/>(B) Citric acid<br/>(C) Ethanoic acid<br/>(D) Methanoic acid</p> <p>47. What is called arenes ?<br/>(A) Aromatic hydrocarbons<br/>(B) Alkynes<br/>(C) Unsaturated hydrocarbons<br/>(D) Saturated hydrocarbons</p> <p>48. Which of the following do not contain carbon-oxygen double bonds ?<br/>(A) Ketone (B) Esters<br/>(C) Acids (D) Ethers</p> <p>49. Which among the following is the mass of two molecules of water ?<br/>(A) <math>5.98 \times 10^{-23}</math> g<br/>(B) 36 g<br/>(C) 18 g<br/>(D) <math>36 \times 10^{-23}</math> g</p> <p>50. CO<sub>2</sub> when passed in excess, in lime water turns colourless again because of<br/>(A) Calcium carbonate<br/>(B) Calcium bicarbonate<br/>(C) Calcium chloride<br/>(D) Copper carbonate</p> |
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51. Which one of the following furnaces can produce the highest temperature ?  
(A) Blast furnace  
(B) Reverberatory furnace  
(C) Muffle furnace  
(D) Electric furnace
52. Which of the following statement is correct ?  
(A) Bauxite is an ore of aluminium  
(B) Magnetite is an ore of manganese  
(C) Haematite is an ore of mercury  
(D) Pyrites is an ore of phosphorus
53. Which of the following alkene will give the same product when treated with HBr in presence and absence of peroxide ?  
(A) Propene  
(B) Butene-2  
(C) 2-methylpropene  
(D) Butene-1
54. How many isomers does  $C_6H_{14}$  have ?  
(A) 3 (B) 6  
(C) 5 (D) 4
55. The nature of bonding in  $CCl_4$  and  $CaH_2$  is  
(A) Electrovalent in both  $CCl_4$  and  $CaH_2$   
(B) Covalent in  $CCl_4$  and electrovalent in  $CaH_2$   
(C) Electrovalent in  $CCl_4$  and covalent in  $CaH_2$   
(D) Covalent in both  $CCl_4$  and  $CaH_2$
56.  $NH_3$  has a much higher boiling point than  $PH_3$ , because  
(A)  $NH_3$  has a largest molecular weight  
(B)  $NH_3$  undergoes umbrella inversion  
(C)  $NH_3$  forms hydrogen bond  
(D)  $NH_3$  contains ionic whereas  $PH_3$  contains covalent bonds
57. To which block do the elements with atomic number 56 belong ?  
(A) s (B) p  
(C) f (D) d
58. Which of the following atom has no neutron in its nucleus ?  
(A) Helium (B) Protium  
(C) Lithium (D) Tritium
59. Which among the following happens in an oxidation reaction ?  
(A) Electrons are lost  
(B) Electrons are gained  
(C) Protons are lost  
(D) Protons are gained
60. To which category of reactions does the following chemical reaction belong ?  
 $NaCl(aq) + AgNO_3(aq) \rightarrow NaNO_3(aq) + AgCl(s)$   
(A) Redox reaction  
(B) Displacement reaction  
(C) Combination reaction  
(D) Double displacement reaction

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| <b>B - SECTION - III</b>    |
| <b>SCIENCE (CBZ) BOTANY</b> |

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| <p>61. When the xylem is surrounded by phloem or phloem is surrounded by xylem, such vascular bundles are known as<br/>         (A) Radial (B) Conjoint<br/>         (C) Collateral (D) Concentric</p> <p>62. In which character, a monocot root differs from a dicot root ?<br/>         (A) Open vascular bundle<br/>         (B) Scattered vascular bundle<br/>         (C) Radial vascular bundle<br/>         (D) Large pith</p> <p>63. Algae are autotrophic and photosynthetic. But which of the following is parasitic algae ?<br/>         (A) Oedogonium<br/>         (B) Ulva<br/>         (C) Ulothrix<br/>         (D) Cephaleuros</p> <p>64. All life on earth derive its energy directly or indirectly from sun except<br/>         (A) Mushroom and mould<br/>         (B) Chemosynthetic bacteria<br/>         (C) Symbiotic bacteria<br/>         (D) Pathogenetic bacteria</p> <p>65. Which of the physiological effects is caused by gibberellic acid in plants ?<br/>         (A) Apical dominance<br/>         (B) Elongation of genetically dwarf plants<br/>         (C) Rooting in stem cutting<br/>         (D) Yellow of young leaves</p> | <p>66. Effect of day length on flowering is called<br/>         (A) Phototropism<br/>         (B) Photoperiodism<br/>         (C) Photophosphorylation<br/>         (D) Photorespiration</p> <p>67. A fruit that develops from bicarpellary, syncarpous, inferior ovary and bears pappus is<br/>         (A) Pome<br/>         (B) Drupe<br/>         (C) Cypsella<br/>         (D) Caryopsis</p> <p>68. The development of diploid gametophyte from vegetative cells of a sporophyte is called<br/>         (A) Apogamy<br/>         (B) Apospory<br/>         (C) Parthenogenesis<br/>         (D) Parthenocarpy</p> <p>69. Which causal organism is responsible for the disease 'Leaf Rust of Wheat' ?<br/>         (A) Phytophthora infestans<br/>         (B) Puccinia triticina<br/>         (C) Cercospora personatum<br/>         (D) Bulmeria graminis</p> |
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70. What are the symptoms noticed in the 'Late Blight of Potato' disease ?  
(A) Orange brown pustules that are raised above the leaf surface, stems and on the spikes  
(B) White powdery spots or patches on the top side of leaves and stem  
(C) Elliptical spots with light coloured centres and reddish edges seen on the leaves  
(D) Infection occurs on stems, tubers and leaf shows numerous black patches on the surface resulting in wilting and drying of the leaf
71. When the funicle, chalaza, micropyle lie in one and the same vertical line in the ovule, the ovule is known as  
(A) Anatropous  
(B) Orthotropous  
(C) Amphitropous  
(D) Campylotropous
72. The point where the funicle is attached to the body of the ovule is called  
(A) Chalaza (B) Hilum  
(C) Nucleus (D) Micropyle
73. A pure tall pea plant can be differentiated from a hybrid tall pea plant by  
(A) Measuring height  
(B) Gibberellin treatment  
(C) Selfing and noting that all progeny are tall  
(D) Selfing and noting that all progeny are dwarf
74. A complete set of chromosomes inherited as a unit from one parent is known as  
(A) Genome (B) Allele  
(C) Gene pool (D) Karyotype
75. Lenticels found during secondary growth of dicot stem is  
(A) Aerating pores (B) Vessels  
(C) Tissues (D) Stele
76. Photosystem II (PS II) is concerned with  
(A) Flowering  
(B) Reduction of  $\text{CO}_2$   
(C) Photolysis of water  
(D) Release of energy
77. Blue green algae are found in  
(A) Primary root of Cycas  
(B) Stem of Cycas  
(C) Secondary root of Cycas  
(D) Coralloid roots of Cycas
78. The pink page of 'Red Data Book' indicates the description of  
(A) Extinct species  
(B) Rare species  
(C) Endangered species  
(D) Vulnerable species
79. The electron donor in bacterial photosynthesis is  
(A)  $\text{SO}_2$  (B)  $\text{CO}_2$   
(C)  $\text{NO}_2$  (D)  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$
80.  $\text{C}_4$  plants partially overcome the disadvantage of  
(A) Absorption  
(B) Transpiration  
(C) Photorespiration  
(D) Vernalization





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| <b>B - SECTION - III</b>     |
| <b>SCIENCE (CBZ) ZOOLOGY</b> |

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| <p>81. The amount of air that moves in and out of the lungs with each inspiration and expiration is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Residual volume</li><li>(B) Vital capacity</li><li>(C) Tidal volume</li><li>(D) Tidal capacity</li></ul> <p>82. Gaseous exchange takes place in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Alveoli</li><li>(B) Bronchii</li><li>(C) Bronchioles</li><li>(D) Bronchus</li></ul> <p>83. Atavism in man means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Evolution of existing characters</li><li>(B) Appearance of new characters</li><li>(C) Appearance of ancestral characters</li><li>(D) Loss of some pre-existing characters</li></ul> <p>84. An euryhaline species denotes an animal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Without osmoregulation</li><li>(B) Which lives in saline water</li><li>(C) Which has a narrow range of salinity tolerance</li><li>(D) Which has a wide range of salinity tolerance</li></ul> | <p>85. The blastula found in mammals is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Blastocyst</li><li>(B) Stereoblastula</li><li>(C) Periblastula</li><li>(D) Discoblastula</li></ul> <p>86. Polar bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Protect the egg</li><li>(B) Protect the sperm</li><li>(C) Ensure fertilization</li><li>(D) Produce haploid cells</li></ul> <p>87. In Whittaker's system of classification, slime moulds are included in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Monera      (B) Protista</li><li>(C) Fungi        (D) Plantae</li></ul> <p>88. Oxysomes are found in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Golgi bodies</li><li>(B) Lysosomes</li><li>(C) Mitochondria</li><li>(D) Centrosome</li></ul> <p>89. The opening of inferior vena cava is guarded by _____ valve in the right atrium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(A) Artio-ventricular</li><li>(B) Thebesian</li><li>(C) Eustachian</li><li>(D) Mitral</li></ul> |
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90. The human heart is  
(A) Monogenic (B) Myogenic  
(C) Neurogenic (D) Polygenic
91. Chiasmata occur in  
(A) Zygotene stage  
(B) Prophase – II  
(C) Anaphase – II  
(D) Diplotene stage
92. Who for the first time coined the term 'gene' ?  
(A) Wilhelm Johannsen  
(B) Stanley Miller  
(C) T. H. Morgan  
(D) W. Batson
93. Third ventricle is found in \_\_\_\_\_ part of the brain.  
(A) Cerebellum  
(B) Cerebrum  
(C) Diencephalon  
(D) Pons Varolii
94. Oxytocin hormone is secreted by  
(A) Adrenal (B) Ovary  
(C) Thyroid (D) Pituitary
95. In an ecosystem, if the amount of energy at the producer level is 100 calorie, what will be the amount of energy at the tertiary consumer level ?  
(A) 10 calorie (B) 0.1 calorie  
(C) 1 calorie (D) 0.01 calorie
96. What is the location of 'crypts of Lieberkuhn' ?  
(A) Small intestine  
(B) Liver  
(C) Pancreas  
(D) Pyloric gland
97. Kidney produces a proteolytic enzyme called  
(A) Erepsin (B) Renin  
(C) Rennin (D) Trypsin
98. In the kidney of man, the 'loop of henle' is the part of  
(A) Glomerulus  
(B) Collecting duct  
(C) Bowman's capsule  
(D) Uriniferous tubule
99. Who postulated independently the chromosome theory of inheritance ?  
(A) Bateson and Punnet  
(B) Theodore Dobzhansky  
(C) Sutton and Boveri  
(D) Haldane
100. 'Ontogeny repeats phylogeny' is popularly known as  
(A) Recapitulation theory  
(B) Lamarckian theory  
(C) Darwin's theory  
(D) Wallace theory



## C – SECTION – IV

(COMPULSORY FOR ALL STREAMS) CHILD DEVELOPMENT,  
PEDAGOGY, SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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| <p>101. The process of taking new information into our already existing knowledge is known as<br/>(A) Accommodation<br/>(B) Assimilation<br/>(C) Adaptation<br/>(D) Equilibration</p> <p>102. Who is known for his socio-cultural theory ?<br/>(A) Carl Rogers<br/>(B) Jean Piaget<br/>(C) Lev Vygotsky<br/>(D) None of the above</p> <p>103. Which concept was introduced in the progressive school of Britain ?<br/>(A) School Based Evaluation<br/>(B) Formative Evaluation<br/>(C) Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation<br/>(D) Diagnostic Evaluation</p> <p>104. Which statement is not correct about learning ?<br/>(A) It is modification of behaviour<br/>(B) Outcomes of it provide experiences<br/>(C) It is reflex<br/>(D) It affects general behavioural pattern</p> | <p>105. Stimuli that increases probability of desirable responses of the learner is known as _____<br/>(A) Reinforcement<br/>(B) Explanation<br/>(C) Illustrating with example<br/>(D) Stimulus variation</p> <p>106. Who formulated number of postulates which explained the intervening variables essential for learning ?<br/>(A) Kohler      (B) Skinner<br/>(C) Hull      (D) Tolman</p> <p>107. Which of the following statement is correct about how were Piaget and Vygotsky similar ?<br/>(A) Both say cultural differences have effect on development<br/>(B) Both suggest development is universal<br/>(C) Both acknowledge the role of peer interaction in development<br/>(D) None of the above</p> <p>108. Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) is associated with the theory of<br/>(A) Lev Vygotsky<br/>(B) Carl Rogers<br/>(C) Jean Piaget<br/>(D) B. F. Skinner</p> |
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109. Learning is an association between stimulus and  
(A) Animal  
(B) Past experience  
(C) Response  
(D) Behaviour
110. When infants think by means of their senses and motor acting is the stage of  
(A) Sensori motor period  
(B) Pre operational period  
(C) Concrete operational period  
(D) Formal operational period
111. Each institution have its own long-term and short-term plans is known as  
(A) Academic planning  
(B) Curricular planning  
(C) Strategic planning  
(D) Institutional planning
112. Which of the following is not a pillar of management principle of Fredrick Taylor ?  
(A) Success in the given work  
(B) Relationship between time and salary  
(C) Respectable behaviour  
(D) Difficulty level of the given work
113. Which type of evaluation is used at the end of the course to determine students mastery on the course ?  
(A) Placement  
(B) Diagnostic  
(C) Formative  
(D) Summative
114. What is the meaning of comprehensive evaluation ?  
(A) It refers to the scholastic aspect  
(B) It refers to co-scholastic aspect  
(C) It refers to both scholastic and co-scholastic aspect  
(D) It refers to continuous process
115. Which of the following theories is related to learning by consequences ?  
(A) Operant conditioning  
(B) Insight learning  
(C) Classical conditioning  
(D) Cognitive learning
116. The term schema describes  
(A) Mental and physical actions  
(B) Social actions  
(C) Emotional actions  
(D) None of the above
117. Law of readiness of learning refers to  
(A) Repetition of learning  
(B) Satisfaction of learning  
(C) Ready to learn  
(D) Reoccur when situation is repeated



118. Learning of a child grows with the increase of age. Which condition of learning refers to it ?  
(A) Readiness  
(B) Maturation  
(C) Motivation  
(D) None of the above
119. Which Thorndike's Law is based on the laws of use and disuse ?  
(A) Law of effect  
(B) Law of readiness  
(C) Law of exercise  
(D) None of these
120. Which of the following is a factor which assist in the progress of learning ?  
(A) Significance  
(B) Problem attitude  
(C) Attentiveness  
(D) All of these
121. Which of the following statement is not correct for school development plan ?  
(A) It is made by the concerned government.  
(B) It is made by the school at local level.  
(C) It is made for the development of school infrastructure.  
(D) It is made with the consultation of local community.
122. "Of all the different factors which influence the quality of education and its contribution to national development, the quality competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the most significant". Who said it ?  
(A) Secondary Education Commission  
(B) Education Commission, 1964-65  
(C) National Education Policy, 1986  
(D) National Education Policy, 2020
123. In which year the Ministry of Education was renamed as Ministry of Human Resource Development ?  
(A) 1982  
(B) 1983  
(C) 1985  
(D) 1989
124. Which of the following is a principal academic adviser to the Ministry of Education in matter relating to school education ?  
(A) Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE)  
(B) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)  
(C) University Grant Commission (UGC)  
(D) National University for Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA)



125. As per the Right to Education Act which of the following Committee is very crucial in actualising the goals ?  
(A) Village Level Committee  
(B) School Management Committee  
(C) Parent Teacher Association  
(D) Mother Teacher Association
126. \_\_\_\_\_ percent of total members shall constitute quorum for the Parent Teacher Association meeting.  
(A) 40 (B) 30  
(C) 50 (D) 25
127. Which validity of a test is established by determining whether the test items adequately sample the skills and subject matter of the course ?  
(A) Face validity  
(B) Empirical validity  
(C) Content validity  
(D) Factorial validity
128. A pupil's composite or average educational achievement on a battery of achievement tests of school subjects is called as his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Mental age  
(B) Educational age  
(C) Chronological age  
(D) Attainment age
129. Which type of educational management is more important than others in the following ?  
(A) Authoritarian  
(B) Internal educational management  
(C) Centralised educational management  
(D) External educational management
130. Which of the following is a "I" style of educational management ?  
(A) Autocratic  
(B) Democratic  
(C) Decentralised  
(D) Creative
131. Which one is an authoritarian level of teaching ?  
(A) Teacher centred  
(B) Child centred  
(C) Experience based  
(D) Learning centred
132. Which statement is not correct about TLMs ?  
(A) It provides clarity of subject matter  
(B) Helps in developing interest  
(C) Develops understanding about content  
(D) None of the above
133. Emotional response to symbolic stimuli is primarily the result of  
(A) Maturation  
(B) Learning  
(C) Adjustment  
(D) Increased sensory perception
134. Which of the following is not a factor for affecting retention ?  
(A) Interference  
(B) Reorganisation  
(C) Elapsed time  
(D) All of these



135. Effective teaching by and large, is a function of  
(A) Teacher's incentive  
(B) Teacher's honesty  
(C) Teaching makes students learn and understand  
(D) Teacher's liking for job of teaching
136. Absenteeism in the class can be minimised by  
(A) Punishing students  
(B) Teaching the students effectively and sincerely  
(C) Ignoring the fact of absenteeism  
(D) None of the above
137. Educational management has not been drawn from which of the following discipline ?  
(A) Economics  
(B) Sociology  
(C) Political science  
(D) Chemistry ,
138. Which of the following is the first aspect of educational management ?  
(A) Organisation  
(B) Direction  
(C) Planning  
(D) Evaluation
139. In which animals was the principle of classical conditioning applied ?  
(A) Cat  
(B) Rat  
(C) Dog  
(D) All of the above
140. According to Pavlov's classical conditioning theory, the unconditioned stimulus was  
(A) The salivation of food  
(B) Food  
(C) Bell  
(D) Salivation to bell
141. Who developed the interaction analysis category system in Education for increasing the teaching effectiveness ?  
(A) Ned A. Flander  
(B) Rayon  
(C) Amidon and Simon  
(D) Ogburn and Nimkoff
142. Black board is a which type of teaching aids ?  
(A) Audio aids  
(B) Visual aids  
(C) Audio visual aids  
(D) None of the above
143. Section 21 of the Right to Education Act deals with which of the following ?  
(A) Corporal punishment  
(B) Teachers qualification  
(C) School management committee  
(D) Infrastructure of the school
144. Which is the correct sequence of the evaluation ?  
1. Determine what is to be evaluated  
2. Conclusion  
3. Selection of Techniques  
4. Collection of information  
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2  
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1  
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2  
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4



145. Which of the following is not a conditions of learning ?  
(A) Motivation  
(B) Psychological safety  
(C) Feedback  
(D) Abstention✓
146. Who developed a learning theory connectionism ?  
(A) Edward Thorndike✓  
(B) Ivan Pavlov  
(C) John Watson  
(D) Wolfgang Kohler
147. Caroll (1965) defined educational psychology as  
(A) It is the science that studies student behaviour in educational settings.  
(B) The study of school learning in all its aspects.  
(C) A scientific study of the life stages in the development of an individual.  
(D) An applied discipline which combines the two different fields of education and psychology.
148. On the study of child development, who wrote, "growth carries a more dynamic connotation; which organically ties the present with the past and directs it towards the future".  
(A) Arnold Gesell✓  
(B) John Locke  
(C) George E. Coghill  
(D) Donald O. Hebb
149. One who has learnt to drive a Maruti car, drives Ambassador with little difficulty. The phenomenon illustrated is called  
(A) Relearning  
(B) Overlearning  
(C) Automatic learning  
(D) Transfer of learning
150. Positive transfer of training is most possible with  
(A) Similar tasks  
(B) Dissimilar tasks  
(C) Verbal and motor tasks  
(D) None of the above