

THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

SET-**A**

Written examination (OMR based objective type multiple choices) in connection with direct recruitment for the posts of LDA and Copyist for the District Courts of Assam.

Total Marks : 120 marks

Duration :

2 hours

Date : 11-09-2022 (Sunday)

Time :

10:00 am to 12:00 noon

Total number of questions is 120. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

Find the correct meanings of the following words from the options given below (Question Nos. 1 to 5)

(1) Cascades

- (a) a kind of fruits (b) waterfalls
(c) sacred (d) disrespectful

(2) Oblivion

- (a) forgetfulness (b) thoughtfulness
(c) darkness (d) rebuke

(3) Prodigious

- (a) Religious (b) fearless
(c) courageous (d) enormous

(4) Scowl

- (a) Scold (b) sudden fight
(c) bad-tempered look (d) loud cry

(5) Scurry

- (a) Run with quick steps (b) causing alarm
(c) frighten (d) hardly enough

Choose the correct words to fill up the blanks- (Questions 6 to 10)

(6) Gold coins were called _____ by the Government.

- (a) up (b) back (c) in (d) at

(7) Get a mechanic to see _____ it.

- (a) to (b) into (c) at (d) on

(8) Let me stand _____ with you if it is too expensive.

- (a) at (b) on (c) in (d) to

(9) The dog turned _____ me and bit me in the leg.

- (a) at (b) in (c) of (d) on

(10) Why do not you take _____ your moustache?

- (a) out (b) off (c) to (d) on

Put correct articles in the following sentences if necessary from the options below (Question Nos. 11 to 15)

(11) He works for _____ NGO.

- (a) a (b) the (c) an (d) none

(12) _____ dinner will be held at Taj Vivanta.

- (a) a (b) The (c) an (d) none

(13) _____ man is the only creature that has developed the power of speech.

- (a) The (b) a (c) an (d) none

(14) _____ X-ray of his chest was done yesterday.
(a) The (b) an (c) a (d) none

(15) _____ Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan
(a) An (b) A (c) The (d) none

Choose the correctly spelt words (Question nos. 16 to 20)

(16) (a) exkrescence (b) excrescance
(c) exkrescance (d) excrescence

(17) (a) colloquial (b) colloquial
(c) colloquiel (d) colloquiel

(18) (a) depricate (b) diprecate
(c) deprecate (d) deprekate

(19) (a) diarrhoea (b) diarrhoea
(c) diarheoa (d) daerrhoea

(20) (a) efiacious (b) efficecious
(c) eficecious (d) efficacious

Find out the names of young ones of the following from the options given below (Question nos. 21 to 25)

(21) **Panda**
(a) cub (b) bunny (c) Pinkie (d) Neonate

(22) **Pigeon**
(a) chick (b) Squeaker (c) Spat (d) Joey

(23) **Cockroach**
(a) Hatchling (b) Foal (c) Caterpillar (d) Nymph

(24) **Koala**
(a) Joey (b) Colt (c) Spat (d) Foal

(25) **Penguin**
(a) Spat (b) chick (c) Squab (d) Maggot

Find out the correct synonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 26 to 30)

(26) **fair**
(a) good (b) unbiased
(c) satisfactory (d) none of the above

(27) **excited**
(a) hilarious (b) satisfactory
(c) thrilled (d) none of the above

(28) **hypocrisy**
(a) deceit (b) quiet
(c) abhor (d) none of the above

(29) **introverted**
(a) sharp (b) smart
(c) bashful (d) falseness

(30) **kind**
(a) amiable (b) affection
(c) pessimistic (d) none of the above

Find out the correct antonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 31 to 35)

(31) Lunacy

- (a) Insanity (b) Stupidity (c) intelligence (d) bad

(32) Wise

- (a) Stupid (b) good (c) careful (d) none of the above

(33) Trivial

- (a) insignificant (b) Important (c) little (d) none of the above

(34) Happy

- (a) cheerful (b) Bright (c) wistful (d) none of the above

(35) Broad

- (a) Flat (b) Narrow (c) Proud (d) none of the above

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate one and substitute based on the context (Question nos. 36 to 40)

(36) In this the custom of having more than one husband at the same time is acceptable which is known as-

- (a) Polygamy (b) Polyandry (c) Polyphony (d) Polychromy

(37) A person who hates reason or discussion is called _____

- (a) Misogynist (b) Bibliophile (c) Misologist (d) Misanthropist

(38) Our neighbour works as _____ in a museum.

- (a) Curator (b) Supervisor (c) Care taker (d) Warden

(39) Our aunty is a _____. She speaks many languages.

- (a) Linguist (b) Polyglot (c) Bilingual (d) Monolingual

(40) My colleague is habitually silent. She talks very little. She is a _____.

- (a) Servile (b) Synoptic (c) taciturn (d) unequivocal

Comprehension (Question nos. 41 to 50)

1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention of nature, and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges: he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons: his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist bought him enough wealth to buy the Botors armament plant in Sweden.
3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine literature, he wished to honour people who work for the promotion of peace.
4. It's strange that the very name whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, learning that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin (D) Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research, the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impressions that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.
6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommend making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of

disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life, it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

(41) Alfred established the Nobel Prize to

- (a) use his wealth for hard working people (b) honour only those people who are intelligent
(c) remind people of his achievements (d) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind

(42) in the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means

- (a) expressing one's regret (b) making a promise to do something
(c) expressing one's approval or support (d) expressing one's opposition

(43) The paradox, 'It's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's

- (a) analytic mind (b) scientific mind
(c) persuasive nature (d) hatred for scientists

(44) Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass

- (a) popularity (b) intelligence
(c) enemies (d) wealth

(45) Immanuel's interest in dynamite influenced Alfred's inclination for working

- (a) for the Nobel Peace Prize (b) with contradiction
(c) with explosives (d) for humanity

(46) One of the paradoxes of Alfred's life was that he was

- (a) intelligent yet lonely (b) occupied yet lonely
(c) lonely yet rich (d) hardworking but a failure

(47) Einstein had the impression that the Germans would

- (a) bomb Hiroshima (b) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb
(c) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb (d) work for humanity

(48) The Manhattan Project was initiated

- (a) to protect the Nazis (b) in honour of Einstein
(c) to bomb Hiroshima (d) to carry out nuclear research

(49) The passage is

- (a) a process essay (b) an argumentative essay
(c) an expository essay (d) a descriptive essay

(50) In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means

- (a) worked hard (b) completed successfully
(c) won awards (d) made an effort to do something

51. Indian Railways and Telegraphs were started during the times of

- a. Bentinck b. Cornwallis c. Dalhousie d. None of these

52. The Harappans did not know the use of

- a. Bronze b. Gold c. Silver d. Iron

53. 'Ringworm' is caused by

- a. Bacteria b. Fungus c. Virus d. Worms

54. Water which contains Calcium and Magnesium ions is called

- a. Heavy water b. Hard water c. Soft water d. Purified water

55. Which of the following helps in reducing water pollution?

- a. Eucalyptus b. Water hyacinth c. Salvina d. Lotus

56. The place in India receiving the lowest rainfall is

- a. Leh b. Jaisalmer c. Bikaner d. Jodhpur

57. Which time of the day is generally the hottest period all over India?

- a. Noon b. 1 P.M. c. 3 P.M. d. One can't say

58. Which state in India has the largest area under forest?

- a. Himachal Pradesh b. Madhya Pradesh c. Karnataka d. Assam

59. The Indus Valley Civilization was based on the racial stocks of

- a. Mediteranneans b. Nordics c. Negritos d. None of these

60. Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam belong to the linguistic family of

- a. Aryan b. Dravidian c. Austric d. None of these

61. VAN means

- a. Virtual Area Network b. Visual Art Nomenclature c. Virtual Ariel Network d. None of these

62. Which sanctuary has been selected as an alternative home to the Indian Lion?

- a. Bandipur Sanctuary b. Ghana Sanctuary c. Periyar Sanctuary d. Chandra Prabha Sanctuary

63. Where is the Black Pagoda?

- a. Konark b. Khajuraho c. Madurai d. Egypt

64. Which of the following is wrongly paired?

- a. Bharatnatyam : Tamil Nadu
b. Kathakali : Karnataka
c. Odissi : Orissa
d. Kuchipudi : Andhra Pradesh

65. Which of the following minerals is found in beach sand?

- a. Gypsum b. Gold c. Kyanite d. Ilmenite

66. The first atomic power plant was constructed in India at

- a. Tarapur b. Rana Pratap Sagar c. Kalpakkam d. Narora

67. The Constitution is silent in the 'Directive Principles' about

- a. Living wages for workers
b. Legal aid to the poor
c. Compulsory primary education
d. Adult education

68. To whom does the President of India address his letter of resignation?

- a. The Prime Minister b. The Vice-President c. The Speaker d. The Chief Justice

69. In case the Office of the President falls vacant, fresh elections to fill up the post must be held within

- a. 60 days b. Six months c. One year d. Such period as may be determined by Parliament

70. The remuneration for the Attorney-General of India is determined by

- a. The President b. The Parliament c. The Council of Ministers d. The Constitution

71. Article 25 of the Constitution of India relates to

- a. Cultural and Educational Rights
b. Right to freedom of Religion
c. Right against exploitation
d. Ban on religious instructions in Government institutions

72. Which of the following writ is not issued by a superior Court to an inferior Court?

- a. Prohibition b. Mandamus c. Certiorarie d. None of these

73. The appointment of All India Services are made by the

- a. UPSC b. President c. Prime Minister d. Parliament

74. The Oscar award winning film 'Platoon' was based on

- a. Iran-Iraq War b. Falkland War c. Vietnam War d. Israel War

75. The drugs caffeine, tannin and nicotine are

- a. Steroids b. Cortisone c. Alkaloids d. Mild alkalis

76. Vitamin A is found abundantly in

- a. Brinjal b. Carrot root c. Maize grains d. Onion bulb

77. The gland which maintains body temperature is the

- a. Pitutary gland b. Thyroid gland c. Adrenals d. Hypothalamus

78. Which of the following is a hereditary disease?

- a. Tuberculosis b. Hemophilia c. Jaundice d. Diptheria

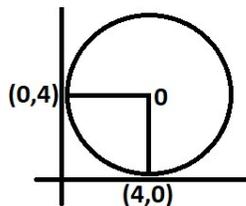
79. The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 0.166g. How much will a person weighing 60 kgs on earth weigh on the moon?

- a. 20 kgs b. 30 kgs c. 10 kgs d. 0 kg

80. What does USB stand for?

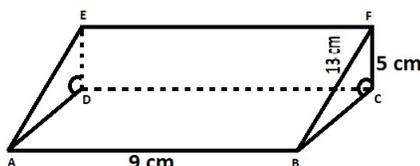
- a. Universal Signal Board b. Universal Signal Bus c. Universal Serial Bus d. Universal Serial Board

81. In the figure given below, what is the perimeter of the circle shown?



- a) $4\sqrt{2}\pi$
b) $8\sqrt{2}\pi$
c) 8π
d) 16π

82. In the following figure, ABCD is a rectangle in a horizontal plane. E and F are vertically above D and C respectively. The length of BE is -



- a) $\sqrt{200}$ cm
b) $\sqrt{250}$ cm
c) $\sqrt{300}$ cm
d) $\sqrt{350}$ cm

83. **The Jungle Warfare School is situated in -**
a) Kerala b) Assam c) West Bengal d) Mizoram
84. **The first Assamese daily newspaper was -**
a) Dainik Asom b) Jonaki c) Dainik Batori d) Amar Asom
85. **Digboi Refinery was commissioned on -**
a) 11/12/1901 b) 11/12/1899 c) 12/11/1899 d) None
86. **The 'Sainik School' in Assam is situated at -**
a) Goalpara b) Dhubri c) Dergaon d) Lakhimpur
87. **The biggest tea garden in Assam is -**
a) Hatikhuli b) Corramore c) Monabarie d) Nonoi
88. **The state bird of Assam is -**
a) Kingfisher b) Hornbill c) White-winged wood duck d) Parrot
89. **Which of the following books is written by Laxminath Bezbarua ?**
a) Junuka b) Mamore Dhora Taruwal c) Yovita d) Kaliya Daman
90. **The Sivasagar Tank situated in Sivasagar town is dug by -**
a) Siva Singha b) Rudra Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Queen Ambika
91. **The Treaty of Yandabo was signed on -**
a) 14/02/1826 b) 24/03/1826 c) 24/02/1826 d) 14/03/1826
92. **How many times the Ahom Kings defeated the Mughals?**
a) 13 Times b) 12 Times c) 5 Times d) 17 Times
93. **The battle of Saraighat between the Mughal Empire and the Ahom Kingdom took place in the year -**
a) 1674 b) 1671 c) 1675 d) 1673
94. **Who was the Ahom king during the battle of Saraighat?**
a) Rudra Singha b) Siva Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Udayaditya Singha
95. **How many times India won the Men's Hockey World Cup?**
a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Eight Times
96. **The Jules Rimet Trophy was associated with -**
a) Basket Ball b) Hand Ball c) Beach Ball d) Football
97. **Gabriela Sabatini was a -**
a) Swimmer b) Gymnastics player c) Tennis player d) Volleyball player
98. **How many medals did India won in the recent Commonwealth Games 2022?**
a) 61 b) 71 c) 63 d) 64
99. **The 1st Indian to win an Olympic medal is -**
a) Geet Sethi b) Milkha Singh c) K D Jadhav d) P T Usha
100. **The 1st Asian Games was held in the year 1951 in -**
a) Tokyo b) Beijing c) Singapore d) New Delhi

Assamese Section

(Q. 101 - 104) শুদ্ধ বাক্যটো বাচি উলিয়াওক -

101. a) তুমি দশম শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । c) তুমি দশমী শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া ।
b) তুমি দশমমান শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
102. a) ৰংবং অহাকালি ডিফুলৈ যাব । c) ৰংবং কালিলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
b) ৰংবং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব । d) ৰংবং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
103. a) এতিয়া তিনিটা বাজিছে । c) এতিয়া তিন বাজিছে ।
b) এতিয়া তিনি বাজিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।

104. a) মোৰ মূৰ বিষাইছে । c) মোৰ মূৰ বিথিছে ।
b) মোৰ মূৰ কামুৰিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।

(Q. 105 - 108) নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

105. ইক্ষু
a) ভিক্ষুক b) কুঁহিয়াৰ c) চকু d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
106. খৰিয়াল
a) ঘৰিয়াল b) ডাখ মনৰ c) কাজিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
107. নিহালী
a) কন্মল b) ৰাতিপূৰা c) সন্ধিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
108. খুলন্তৰ
a) দুষ্ট b) ডাঙৰ c) বেয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(Q. 109 - 110) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ লিখক -

109. অস্ত
a) শেষ b) আৰম্ভ c) পাতাল d) কাল
110. অনু
a) পৰমাণু b) বিৰাগ c) বৃহৎ d) ক্ষুদ্ৰ

(Q. 111 - 114) তলত দিয়া শব্দসমূহৰ শুদ্ধ বিপৰীত লিংগ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

111. কোৱা
a) কুঁৱৰী b) কাউৰী c) কাউৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
112. গগৈ
a) আইচু b) গগৈয়ানি c) বোপাই d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
113. দতুঁৱা
a) দতাল b) দতুঁৱনী c) কাঢ়লী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
114. দেওৰ
a) জা b) দেওৰণী c) দেবাৰাণী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
115. 'কলিকতাৰ চিঠি' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?
a) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধাৰী b) লক্ষীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা c) নলিনীবালা দেবী d) অনুৰাধা শৰ্মা পূজাৰী
116. 'কেতেকী' নামৰ কবিতাপুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধাৰী b) আশুতল মালিক c) অনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা d) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধাৰী
117. 'অৰ্জন ভঞ্জন' নামৰ পুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) মাধব দেব b) শংকৰ দেব c) হৰেকৃষ্ণ ডেকা d) অনন্দৰাম বৰুৱা

(Q. 118 - 120) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ প্ৰকৃত সন্ধি বাচি উলিয়াওক -

118. নগৰীয়া
a) নগৰ + ঈয়া b) নগৰী + য়া c) নগৰ + ইয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
119. বান্ধিকী
a) বাল + মিকী b) বল্ল + ইক + ঈ c) বাল + ষ্টিক + ঈ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
120. কান্দুৰা
a) কান্দ + উৰা b) কান্দু + ৰা c) কান + দ + উৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

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(1) He works for _____ NGO.

- (a) a (b) the (c) an (d) none

(2) _____ dinner will be held at Taj Vivanta.

- (a) a (b) The (c) an (d) none

(3) _____ man is the only creature that has developed the power of speech.

- (a) The (b) a (c) an (d) none

(4) _____ X-ray of his chest was done yesterday.

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(c) exkrescance (d) excrescence
- (17) (a) colloquial (b) colloquial
(c) colloquiel (d) coloquiel
- (18) (a) depricate (b) diprecate
(c) deprecate (d) deprekate
- (19) (a) diarrhoea (b) diarhoea
(c) diarrhea (d) daerrhoea
- (20) (a) efiacious (b) efficecious
(c) eficecious (d) efficacious

Find out the names of young ones of the following from the options given below (Question nos. 21 to 25)

- (21) **Panda**
(a) cub (b) bunny (c) Pinkie (d) Neonate
- (22) **Pigeon**
(a) chick (b) Squeaker (c) Spat (d) Joey
- (23) **Cockroach**
(a) Hatchling (b) Foal (c) Caterpillar (d) Nymph
- (24) **Koala**
(a) Joey (b) Colt (c) Spat (d) Foal
- (25) **Penguin**
(a) Spat (b) chick (c) Squab (d) Maggot

Find out the correct synonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 26 to 30)

- (26) **fair**
(a) good (b) unbiased
(c) satisfactory (d) none of the above
- (27) **excited**
(a) hilarious (b) satisfactory
(c) thrilled (d) none of the above
- (28) **hypocrisy**
(a) deceit (b) quiet
(c) abhor (d) none of the above
- (29) **introverted**
(a) sharp (b) smart
(c) bashful (d) falseness
- (30) **kind**
(a) amiable (b) affection
(c) pessimistic (d) none of the above

31. The Treaty of Yandabo was signed on -

- a) 14/02/1826 b) 24/03/1826 c) 24/02/1826 d) 14/03/1826

32. **How many times the Ahom Kings defeated the Mughals?**
 a) 13 Times b) 12 Times c) 5 Times d) 17 Times
33. **The battle of Saraighat between the Mughal Empire and the Ahom Kingdom took place in the year -**
 a) 1674 b) 1671 c) 1675 d) 1673
34. **Who was the Ahom king during the battle of Saraighat?**
 a) Rudra Singha b) Siva Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Udayaditya Singha
35. **How many times India won the Men's Hockey World Cup?**
 a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Eight Times
36. **The Jules Rimet Trophy was associated with -**
 a) Basket Ball b) Hand Ball c) Beach Ball d) Football
37. **Gabriela Sabatini was a -**
 a) Swimmer b) Gymnastics player c) Tennis player d) Volleyball player
38. **How many medals did India won in the recent Commonwealth Games 2022?**
 a) 61 b) 71 c) 63 d) 64
39. **The 1st Indian to win an Olympic medal is -**
 a) Geet Sethi b) Milkha Singh c) K D Jadhav d) P T Usha
40. **The 1st Asian Games was held in the year 1951 in -**
 a) Tokyo b) Beijing c) Singapore d) New Delhi

Comprehension (Question nos. 41 to 50)

- Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention of nature, and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
- Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges: he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons: his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist bought him enough wealth to buy the Botors armament plant in Sweden.
- Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine literature, he wished to honour people who work for the promotion of peace.
- It's strange that the very name whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
- Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, learning that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin (D) Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research, the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impressions that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.
- He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommend making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life, it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

(41) Alfred established the Nobel Prize to

- (a) use his wealth for hard working people (b) honour only those people who are intelligent
 (c) remind people of his achievements (d) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind

(42) in the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means

- (a) expressing one's regret (b) making a promise to do something

(c) expressing one's approval or support (d) expressing one's opposition

(43) The paradox, 'It's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's

- (a) analytic mind (b) scientific mind
(c) persuasive nature (d) hatred for scientists

(44) Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass

- (a) popularity (b) intelligence
(c) enemies (d) wealth

(45) Immanuel's interest in dynamite influenced Alfred's inclination for working

- (a) for the Nobel Peace Prize (b) with contradiction
(c) with explosives (d) for humanity

(46) One of the paradoxes of Alfred's life was that he was

- (a) intelligent yet lonely (b) occupied yet lonely
(c) lonely yet rich (d) hardworking but a failure

(47) Einstein had the impression that the Germans would

- (a) bomb Hiroshima (b) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb
(c) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb (d) work for humanity

(48) The Manhattan Project was initiated

- (a) to protect the Nazis (b) in honour of Einstein
(c) to bomb Hiroshima (d) to carry out nuclear research

(49) The passage is

- (a) a process essay (b) an argumentative essay
(c) an expository essay (d) a descriptive essay

(50) In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means

- (a) worked hard (b) completed successfully
(c) won awards (d) made an effort to do something

51. Indian Railways and Telegraphs were started during the times of

- a. Bentinck b. Cornwallis c. Dalhousie d. None of these

52. The Harappans did not know the use of

- a. Bronze b. Gold c. Silver d. Iron

53. 'Ringworm' is caused by

- a. Bacteria b. Fungus c. Virus d. Worms

54. Water which contains Calcium and Magnesium ions is called

- a. Heavy water b. Hard water c. Soft water d. Purified water

55. Which of the following helps in reducing water pollution?

- a. Eucalyptus b. Water hyacinth c. Salvina d. Lotus

56. The place in India receiving the lowest rainfall is

- a. Leh b. Jaisalmer c. Bikaner d. Jodhpur

57. Which time of the day is generally the hottest period all over India?

- a. Noon b. 1 P.M. c. 3 P.M. d. One can't say

58. Which state in India has the largest area under forest?

- a. Himachal Pradesh b. Madhya Pradesh c. Karnataka d. Assam

59. The Indus Valley Civilization was based on the racial stocks of

- a. Mediteranneans b. Nordics c. Negritos d. None of these

60. Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam belong to the linguistic family of

- a. Aryan b. Dravidian c. Austric d. None of these

61. VAN means

- a. Virtual Area Network b. Visual Art Nomenclature c. Virtual Ariel Network d. None of these

62. Which sanctuary has been selected as an alternative home to the Indian Lion?

- a. Bandipur Sanctuary b. Ghana Sanctuary c. Periyar Sanctuary d. Chandra Prabha Sanctuary

63. Where is the Black Pagoda?

- a. Konark b. Khajuraho c. Madurai d. Egypt

64. Which of the following is wrongly paired?

- a. Bharatnatyam : Tamil Nadu
b. Kathakali : Karnataka
c. Odissi : Orissa
d. Kuchipudi : Andhra Pradesh

65. Which of the following minerals is found in beach sand?

- a. Gypsum b. Gold c. Kyanite d. Ilmenite

66. The first atomic power plant was constructed in India at

- a. Tarapur b. Rana Pratap Sagar c. Kalpakkam d. Narora

67. The Constitution is silent in the 'Directive Principles' about

- a. Living wages for workers
b. Legal aid to the poor
c. Compulsory primary education
d. Adult education

68. To whom does the President of India address his letter of resignation?

- a. The Prime Minister b. The Vice-President c. The Speaker d. The Chief Justice

69. In case the Office of the President falls vacant, fresh elections to fill up the post must be held within

- a. 60 days b. Six months c. One year d. Such period as may be determined by Parliament

70. The remuneration for the Attorney-General of India is determined by

- a. The President b. The Parliament c. The Council of Ministers d. The Constitution

71. Article 25 of the Constitution of India relates to

- a. Cultural and Educational Rights
b. Right to freedom of Religion

- c. Right against exploitation
- d. Ban on religious instructions in Government institutions

72. Which of the following writ is not issued by a superior Court to an inferior Court?

- a. Prohibition
- b. Mandamus
- c. Certiorarie
- d. None of these

73. The appointment of All India Services are made by the

- a. UPSC
- b. President
- c. Prime Minister
- d. Parliament

74. The Oscar award winning film 'Platoon' was based on

- a. Iran-Iraq War
- b. Falkland War
- c. Vietnam War
- d. Israel War

75. The drugs caffeine, tannin and nicotine are

- a. Steroids
- b. Cortisone
- c. Alkaloids
- d. Mild alkalis

76. Vitamin A is found abundantly in

- a. Brinjal
- b. Carrot root
- c. Maize grains
- d. Onion bulb

77. The gland which maintains body temperature is the

- a. Pituitary gland
- b. Thyroid gland
- c. Adrenals
- d. Hypothalamus

78. Which of the following is a hereditary disease?

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Hemophilia
- c. Jaundice
- d. Diptheria

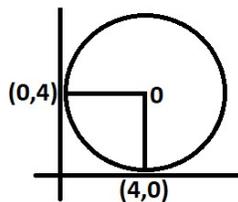
79. The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 0.166g. How much will a person weighing 60 kgs on earth weigh on the moon?

- a. 20 kgs
- b. 30 kgs
- c. 10 kgs
- d. 0 kg

80. What does USB stand for?

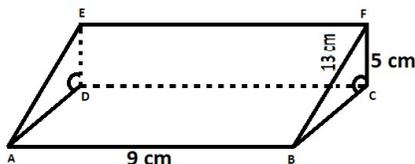
- a. Universal Signal Board
- b. Universal Signal Bus
- c. Universal Serial Bus
- d. Universal Serial Board

81. In the figure given below, what is the perimeter of the circle shown?



- a) $4\sqrt{2}\pi$
- b) $8\sqrt{2}\pi$
- c) 8π
- d) 16π

82. In the following figure, ABCD is a rectangle in a horizontal plane. E and F are vertically above D and C respectively. The length of BE is -



- a) $\sqrt{200} \text{ cm}$
- b) $\sqrt{250} \text{ cm}$
- c) $\sqrt{300} \text{ cm}$
- d) $\sqrt{350} \text{ cm}$

83. The Jungle Warfare School is situated in -

- a) Kerala
- b) Assam
- c) West Bengal
- d) Mizoram

84. The first Assamese daily newspaper was -

- a) Dainik Asom
- b) Jonaki
- c) Dainik Batori
- d) Amar Asom

85. Digboi Refinery was commissioned on -

- a) 11/12/1901
- b) 11/12/1899
- c) 12/11/1899
- d) None

86. The 'Sainik School' in Assam is situated at -

- a) Goalpara
- b) Dhubri
- c) Dergaon
- d) Lakhimpur

87. **The biggest tea garden in Assam is -**
 a) Hatikhuli b) Corramore c) Monabarie d) Nonoi
88. **The state bird of Assam is -**
 a) Kingfisher b) Hornbill c) White-winged wood duck d) Parrot
89. **Which of the following books is written by Laxminath Bezbarua ?**
 a) Junuka b) Mamore Dhora Taruwal c) Yovita d) Kaliya Daman
90. **The Sivasagar Tank situated in Sivasagar town is dug by -**
 a) Siva Singha b) Rudra Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Queen Ambika

Find out the correct antonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 91 to 95)

91. **Lunacy**
 a) Insanity b) Stupidity c) intelligence d) bad
92. **Wise**
 a) Stupid b) good c) careful d) none of the above
93. **Trivial**
 a) insignificant b) Important c) little d) none of the above
94. **Happy**
 a) cheerful b) Bright c) wistful d) none of the above
95. **Broad**
 a) Flat b) Narrow c) Proud d) none of the above

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate one and substitute based on the context (Question nos. 96 to 100)

96. **In this the custom of having more than one husband at the same time is acceptable which is known as-**
 a) Polygamy b) Polyandry c) Polyphony d) Polychromy
97. **A person who hates reason or discussion is called _____**
 a) Misogynist b) Bibliophile c) Misologist d) Misanthropist
98. **Our neighbour works as _____ in a museum.**
 a) Curator b) Supervisor c) Care taker d) Warden
99. **Our aunty is a _____. She speaks many languages.**
 a) Linguist b) Polyglot c) Bilingual d) Monolingual
100. **My colleague is habitually silent. She talks very little. She is a _____.**
 a) Servile b) Synoptic c) taciturn d) unequivocal

Assamese Section

(Q. 101 - 104) তলত দিয়া শব্দসমূহৰ শুদ্ধ বিপৰীত লিংগ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

101. **কোৱা**
 a) কুঁৱৰী b) কাউৰী c) কাউৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
102. **গগৈ**
 a) আইচু b) গগৈয়ানি c) বোপাই d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
103. **দতুঁৱা**
 a) দতাল b) দতুঁৱনী c) কাঢ়লী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
104. **দেওৰ**
 a) জা b) দেওৰনী c) দেবাৰাণী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(Q. 105 - 108) নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

105. ইক্ষু
a) ভিক্ষুক b) কুঁহিয়াৰ c) চকু d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
106. খৰিয়াল
a) ঘৰিয়াল b) ডাখ মনৰ c) কাজিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
107. নিহালী
a) কল্পল b) ৰাতিপূৰা c) সন্ধিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
108. খুলন্তৰ
a) দুষ্ট b) ডাঙৰ c) বেয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
109. 'কেতেকী' নামৰ কবিতাপুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী b) আশুতল মালিক c) অনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা d) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধুৰী
110. 'অৰ্জন ভঞ্জন' নামৰ পুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) মাধব দেব b) শংকৰ দেব c) হৰেকৃষ্ণ ডেকা d) অনন্দৰাম বৰুৱা

(Q. 111 - 114) শুদ্ধ বাক্যটো বাচি উলিয়াওক -

111. a) তুমি দশম শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । c) তুমি দশমী শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া ।
b) তুমি দশমমান শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
112. a) ৰংবং অহাকালি ডিফুলৈ যাব । c) ৰংবং কালিলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
b) ৰংবং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব । d) ৰংবং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
113. a) এতিয়া তিনিটা বাজিছে । c) এতিয়া তিন বাজিছে ।
b) এতিয়া তিনি বাজিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
114. a) মোৰ মূৰ বিষাইছে । c) মোৰ মূৰ বিথিছে ।
b) মোৰ মূৰ কামুৰিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
115. 'কলিকতাৰ চিঠি' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?
a) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধুৰী b) লক্ষীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা c) নলিনীবালা দেবী d) অনুৰাধা শৰ্মা পূজাৰী

(Q. 109 - 110) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ লিখক -

116. অন্ত
a) শেষ b) আৰম্ভ c) পাতাল d) কাল
117. অনু
a) পৰমাণু b) বিৰাগ c) বৃহৎ d) ক্ষুদ্ৰ

(Q. 118 - 120) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ প্ৰকৃত সন্ধি বাচি উলিয়াওক -

118. নগৰীয়া
a) নগৰ + ঙ্গীয়া b) নগৰী + য়া c) নগৰ + ইয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
119. বান্ধিকী
a) বাল + মিকী b) বন্দ + ইক + ঙ্গী c) বাল + ষ্টিক + ঙ্গী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
120. কান্দুৰা
a) কান্দ + উৰা b) কান্দু + ৰা c) কান + দ + উৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

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THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

SET-**C**

Written examination (OMR based objective type multiple choices) in connection with direct recruitment for the posts of LDA and Copyist for the District Courts of Assam.

Total Marks : 120 marks

Duration :

2 hours

Date : 11-09-2022 (Sunday)

Time :

10:00 am to 12:00 noon

Total number of questions is 120. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

Choose the correctly spelt words (Question nos. 1 to 5)

- (1) (a) exkrescence (b) excrescence
(c) exkrescance (d) excrescence
- (2) (a) colloquial (b) colloquial
(c) colloquiel (d) colloquiel
- (3) (a) depricate (b) diprecate
(c) deprecate (d) deprekate
- (4) (a) diarrhoea (b) diarrhoea
(c) diarheoa (d) daerrhoea
- (5) (a) efiacious (b) efficecious
(c) eficecious (d) efficacious

Choose the correct words to fill up the blanks- (Questions 6 to 10)

- (6) Gold coins were called _____ by the Government.
(a) up (b) back (c) in (d) at
- (7) Get a mechanic to see _____ it.
(a) to (b) into (c) at (d) on
- (8) Let me stand _____ with you if it is too expensive.
(a) at (b) on (c) in (d) to
- (9) The dog turned _____ me and bit me in the leg.
(a) at (b) in (c) of (d) on
- (10) Why do not you take _____ your moustache?
(a) out (b) off (c) to (d) on

Put correct articles in the following sentences if necessary from the options below (Question Nos. 11 to 15)

- (11) He works for _____ NGO.
(a) a (b) the (c) an (d) none
- (12) _____ dinner will be held at Taj Vivanta.
(a) a (b) The (c) an (d) none
- (13) _____ man is the only creature that has developed the power of speech.
(a) The (b) a (c) an (d) none
- (14) _____ X-ray of his chest was done yesterday.
(a) The (b) an (c) a (d) none

- (15) _____ Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan
(a) An (b) A (c) The (d) none

Find the correct meanings of the following words from the options given below (Question Nos. 16 to 20)

(16) Cascades

- (a) a kind of fruits (b) waterfalls
(c) sacred (d) disrespectful

(17) Oblivion

- (a) forgetfulness (b) thoughtfulness
(c) darkness (d) rebuke

(18) Prodigious

- (a) Religious (b) fearless
(c) courageous (d) enormous

(19) Scowl

- (a) Scold (b) sudden fight
(c) bad-tempered look (d) loud cry

(20) Scurry

- (a) Run with quick steps (b) causing alarm
(c) frighten (d) hardly enough

Find out the names of young ones of the following from the options given below (Question nos. 21 to 25)

(21) Panda

- (a) cub (b) bunny (c) Pinkie (d) Neonate

(22) Pigeon

- (a) chick (b) Squeaker (c) Spat (d) Joey

(23) Cockroach

- (a) Hatchling (b) Foal (c) Caterpillar (d) Nymph

(24) Koala

- (a) Joey (b) Colt (c) Spat (d) Foal

(25) Penguin

- (a) Spat (b) chick (c) Squab (d) Maggot

Find out the correct synonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 26 to 30)

(26) fair

- (a) good (b) unbiased
(c) satisfactory (d) none of the above

(27) excited

- (a) hilarious (b) satisfactory
(c) thrilled (d) none of the above

(28) hypocrisy

- (a) deceit (b) quiet
(c) abhor (d) none of the above

(29) introverted

- (a) sharp (b) smart
(c) bashful (d) falseness

(30) kind

- (a) amiable (b) affection

(c) pessimistic

(d) none of the above

Find out the correct antonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 31 to 35)

(31) Lunacy

(a) Insanity

(b) Stupidity

(c) intelligence

(d) bad

(32) Wise

(a) Stupid

(b) good

(c) careful

(d) none of the above

(33) Trivial

(a) insignificant

(b) Important

(c) little

(d) none of the above

(34) Happy

(a) cheerful

(b) Bright

(c) wistful

(d) none of the above

(35) Broad

(a) Flat

(b) Narrow

(c) Proud

(d) none of the above

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate one and substitute based on the context (Question nos. 36 to 40)

(36) In this the custom of having more than one husband at the same time is acceptable which is known as-

(a) Polygamy

(b) Polyandry

(c) Polyphony

(d) Polychromy

(37) A person who hates reason or discussion is called _____

(a) Misogynist

(b) Bibliophile

(c) Misologist

(d) Misanthropist

(38) Our neighbour works as _____ in a museum.

(a) Curator

(b) Supervisor

(c) Care taker

(d) Warden

(39) Our aunty is a _____. She speaks many languages.

(a) Linguist

(b) Polyglot

(c) Bilingual

(d) Monolingual

(40) My colleague is habitually silent. She talks very little. She is a _____.

(a) Servile

(b) Synoptic

(c) taciturn

(d) unequivocal

Comprehension (Question nos. 41 to 50)

1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention of nature, and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges: he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons: his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist bought him enough wealth to buy the Botors armament plant in Sweden.
3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine literature, he wished to honour people who work for the promotion of peace.
4. It's strange that the very name whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, learning that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin (D) Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research, the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impressions that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.

6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommend making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life, it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

(41) Alfred established the Nobel Prize to

- (a) use his wealth for hard working people (b) honour only those people who are intelligent
(c) remind people of his achievements (d) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind

(42) in the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means

- (a) expressing one's regret (b) making a promise to do something
(c) expressing one's approval or support (d) expressing one's opposition

(43) The paradox, 'It's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's

- (a) analytic mind (b) scientific mind
(c) persuasive nature (d) hatred for scientists

(44) Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass

- (a) popularity (b) intelligence
(c) enemies (d) wealth

(45) Immanuel's interest in dynamite influenced Alfred's inclination for working

- (a) for the Nobel Peace Prize (b) with contradiction
(c) with explosives (d) for humanity

(46) One of the paradoxes of Alfred's life was that he was

- (a) intelligent yet lonely (b) occupied yet lonely
(c) lonely yet rich (d) hardworking but a failure

(47) Einstein had the impression that the Germans would

- (a) bomb Hiroshima (b) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb
(c) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb (d) work for humanity

(48) The Manhattan Project was initiated

- (a) to protect the Nazis (b) in honour of Einstein
(c) to bomb Hiroshima (d) to carry out nuclear research

(49) The passage is

- (a) a process essay (b) an argumentative essay
(c) an expository essay (d) a descriptive essay

(50) In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means

- (a) worked hard (b) completed successfully
(c) won awards (d) made an effort to do something

51. VAN means

- a. Virtual Area Network b. Visual Art Nomenclature c. Virtual Ariel Network d. None of these

52. Which sanctuary has been selected as an alternative home to the Indian Lion?

- a. Bandipur Sanctuary b. Ghana Sanctuary c. Periyar Sanctuary d. Chandra Prabha Sanctuary

53. Where is the Black Pagoda?

- a. Konark b. Khajuraho c. Madurai d. Egypt

54. Which of the following is wrongly paired?

- a. Bharatnatyam : Tamil Nadu
- b. Kathakali : Karnataka
- c. Odissi : Orissa
- d. Kuchipudi : Andhra Pradesh

55. Which of the following minerals is found in beach sand?

- a. Gypsum
- b. Gold
- c. Kyanite
- d. Ilmenite

56. The first atomic power plant was constructed in India at

- a. Tarapur
- b. Rana Pratap Sagar
- c. Kalpakkam
- d. Narora

57. The Constitution is silent in the 'Directive Principles' about

- a. Living wages for workers
- b. Legal aid to the poor
- c. Compulsory primary education
- d. Adult education

58. To whom does the President of India address his letter of resignation?

- a. The Prime Minister
- b. The Vice-President
- c. The Speaker
- d. The Chief Justice

59. In case the Office of the President falls vacant, fresh elections to fill up the post must be held within

- a. 60 days
- b. Six months
- c. One year
- d. Such period as may be determined by Parliament

60. The remuneration for the Attorney-General of India is determined by

- a. The President
- b. The Parliament
- c. The Council of Ministers
- d. The Constitution

61. Indian Railways and Telegraphs were started during the times of

- a. Bentinck
- b. Cornwallis
- c. Dalhousie
- d. None of these

62. The Harappans did not know the use of

- a. Bronze
- b. Gold
- c. Silver
- d. Iron

63. 'Ringworm' is caused by

- a. Bacteria
- b. Fungus
- c. Virus
- d. Worms

64. Water which contains Calcium and Magnesium ions is called

- a. Heavy water
- b. Hard water
- c. Soft water
- d. Purified water

65. Which of the following helps in reducing water pollution?

- a. Eucalyptus
- b. Water hyacinth
- c. Salvina
- d. Lotus

66. The place in India receiving the lowest rainfall is

- a. Leh
- b. Jaisalmer
- c. Bikaner
- d. Jodhpur

67. Which time of the day is generally the hottest period all over India?

- a. Noon
- b. 1 P.M.
- c. 3 P.M.
- d. One can't say

68. Which state in India has the largest area under forest?

- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. Karnataka
- d. Assam

69. The Indus Valley Civilization was based on the racial stocks of

- a. Mediterranean b. Nordics c. Negritos d. None of these

70. Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam belong to the linguistic family of

- a. Aryan b. Dravidian c. Austric d. None of these

71. Article 25 of the Constitution of India relates to

- a. Cultural and Educational Rights
b. Right to freedom of Religion
c. Right against exploitation
d. Ban on religious instructions in Government institutions

72. Which of the following writ is not issued by a superior Court to an inferior Court?

- a. Prohibition b. Mandamus c. Certiorari d. None of these

73. The appointment of All India Services are made by the

- a. UPSC b. President c. Prime Minister d. Parliament

74. The Oscar award winning film 'Platoon' was based on

- a. Iran-Iraq War b. Falkland War c. Vietnam War d. Israel War

75. The drugs caffeine, tannin and nicotine are

- a. Steroids b. Cortisone c. Alkaloids d. Mild alkalis

76. Vitamin A is found abundantly in

- a. Brinjal b. Carrot root c. Maize grains d. Onion bulb

77. The gland which maintains body temperature is the

- a. Pituitary gland b. Thyroid gland c. Adrenals d. Hypothalamus

78. Which of the following is a hereditary disease?

- a. Tuberculosis b. Hemophilia c. Jaundice d. Diphtheria

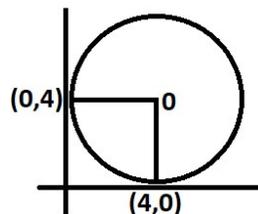
79. The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 0.166g. How much will a person weighing 60 kgs on earth weigh on the moon?

- a. 20 kgs b. 30 kgs c. 10 kgs d. 0 kg

80. What does USB stand for?

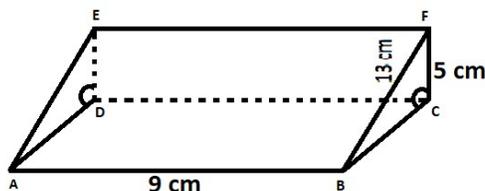
- a. Universal Signal Board b. Universal Signal Bus c. Universal Serial Bus d. Universal Serial Board

81. In the figure given below, what is the perimeter of the circle shown?



- a) $4\sqrt{2}\pi$
b) $8\sqrt{2}\pi$
c) 8π
d) 16π

82. In the following figure, ABCD is a rectangle in a horizontal plane. E and F are vertically above D and C respectively. The length of BE is -



- a) $\sqrt{200}$ cm
b) $\sqrt{250}$ cm
c) $\sqrt{300}$ cm
d) $\sqrt{350}$ cm

83. **The Jungle Warfare School is situated in -**
a) Kerala b) Assam c) West Bengal d) Mizoram
84. **The first Assamese daily newspaper was -**
a) Dainik Asom b) Jonaki c) Dainik Batori d) Amar Asom
85. **Digboi Refinery was commissioned on -**
a) 11/12/1901 b) 11/12/1899 c) 12/11/1899 d) None
86. **The 'Sainik School' in Assam is situated at -**
a) Goalpara b) Dhubri c) Dergaon d) Lakhimpur
87. **The biggest tea garden in Assam is -**
a) Hatikhuli b) Corramore c) Monabarie d) Nonoi
88. **The state bird of Assam is -**
a) Kingfisher b) Hornbill c) White-winged wood duck d) Parrot
89. **Which of the following books is written by Laxminath Bezbarua ?**
a) Junuka b) Mamore Dhora Taruwal c) Yovita d) Kaliya Daman
90. **The Sivasagar Tank situated in Sivasagar town is dug by -**
a) Siva Singha b) Rudra Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Queen Ambika
91. **The Treaty of Yandabo was signed on -**
a) 14/02/1826 b) 24/03/1826 c) 24/02/1826 d) 14/03/1826
92. **How many times the Ahom Kings defeated the Mughals?**
a) 13 Times b) 12 Times c) 5 Times d) 17 Times
93. **The battle of Saraighat between the Mughal Empire and the Ahom Kingdom took place in the year -**
a) 1674 b) 1671 c) 1675 d) 1673
94. **Who was the Ahom king during the battle of Saraighat?**
a) Rudra Singha b) Siva Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Udayaditya Singha
95. **How many times India won the Men's Hockey World Cup?**
a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Eight Times
96. **The Jules Rimet Trophy was associated with -**
a) Basket Ball b) Hand Ball c) Beach Ball d) Football
97. **Gabriela Sabatini was a -**
a) Swimmer b) Gymnastics player c) Tennis player d) Volleyball player
98. **How many medals did India won in the recent Commonwealth Games 2022?**
a) 61 b) 71 c) 63 d) 64
99. **The 1st Indian to win an Olympic medal is -**
a) Geet Sethi b) Milkha Singh c) K D Jadhav d) P T Usha
100. **The 1st Asian Games was held in the year 1951 in -**
a) Tokyo b) Beijing c) Singapore d) New Delhi

Assamese Section

(Q. 101 - 104) নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

101. **ইক্ষু**
a) ভিক্ষুক b) কুঁহিয়াৰ c) চকু d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
102. **খৰিয়াল**
a) ঘৰিয়াল b) ডাখ মনৰ c) কাজিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
103. **নিহালী**
a) কন্মল b) বাতিপূৰা c) সন্ধিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
104. **খুলন্তৰ**
a) দুষ্ট b) ডাঙৰ c) বেয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(Q. 105 - 108) শুদ্ধ বাক্যটো বাচি উলিয়াওক -

105. a) তুমি দশম শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । c) তুমি দশমী শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া ।
b) তুমি দশমমান শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
106. a) ৰংৰং অহাকালি ডিফুলৈ যাব । c) ৰংৰং কালিলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
b) ৰংৰং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব । d) ৰংৰং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
107. a) এতিয়া তিনিটা বাজিছে । c) এতিয়া তিন বাজিছে ।
b) এতিয়া তিনি বাজিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
108. a) মোৰ মূৰ বিষাইছে । c) মোৰ মূৰ বিথিছে ।
b) মোৰ মূৰ কমুৰিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।

(Q. 109 - 110) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ লিখক -

109. **অন্ত**
a) শেষ b) আৰম্ভ c) পাতাল d) কাল
110. **অনু**
a) পৰমাণু b) বিভাগ c) বৃহৎ d) ক্ষুদ্ৰ

(Q. 111 - 114) তলত দিয়া শব্দসমূহৰ শুদ্ধ বিপৰীত লিংগ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

111. **কোৱা**
a) কুঁৱৰী b) কাউৰী c) কাউৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
112. **গগৈ**
a) আইচু b) গগৈয়ানি c) বোপাই d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
113. **দতুঁৱা**
a) দতাল b) দতুঁৱনী c) কাঢ়লী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
114. **দেওৰ**
a) জা b) দেওৰনী c) দেবাৰাণী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(Q. 115 - 117) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ প্ৰকৃত সন্ধি বাচি উলিয়াওক -

115. **নগৰীয়া**
a) নগৰ + ঙ্গিয়া b) নগৰী + য়া c) নগৰ + ইয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
116. **বান্ধিকী**
a) বাল + মিকী b) বন্দা + ইক + ঙ্গি c) বাল + ঞ্জিক + ঙ্গি d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
117. **কান্দুৰা**
a) কান্দ + উৰা b) কান্দু + ৰা c) কান + দ + উৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
118. 'কলিকতাৰ চিঠি' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?
a) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধুৰী b) লক্ষীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা c) নলিনীবালা দেবী d) অনুৰাধা শৰ্মা পূজাৰী
119. 'কেতেকী' নামৰ কবিতাপুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী b) আব্দুল মালিক c) অনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা d) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধুৰী
120. 'অৰ্জন ভঞ্জন' নামৰ পুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) মাধব দেব b) শংকৰ দেব c) হৰেকৃষ্ণ ডেকা d) অনন্দৰাম বৰুৱা

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THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT AT GUWAHATI

(THE HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

SET-**D**

Written examination (OMR based objective type multiple choices) in connection with direct recruitment for the posts of LDA and Copyist for the District Courts of Assam.

Total Marks : 120 marks

Duration :

2 hours

Date : 11-09-2022 (Sunday)

Time :

10:00 am to 12:00 noon

Total number of questions is 120. Each question carries 1 mark. There is no negative marking.

Find the correct meanings of the following words from the options given below (Question Nos. 1 to 5)

(1) Cascades

- (a) a kind of fruits (b) waterfalls
(c) sacred (d) disrespectful

(2) Oblivion

- (a) forgetfulness (b) thoughtfulness
(c) darkness (d) rebuke

(3) Prodigious

- (a) Religious (b) fearless
(c) courageous (d) enormous

(4) Scowl

- (a) Scold (b) sudden fight
(c) bad-tempered look (d) loud cry

(5) Scurry

- (a) Run with quick steps (b) causing alarm
(c) frighten (d) hardly enough

Choose the correct words to fill up the blanks- (Questions 6 to 10)

(6) Gold coins were called _____ by the Government.

- (a) up (b) back (c) in (d) at

(7) Get a mechanic to see _____ it.

- (a) to (b) into (c) at (d) on

(8) Let me stand _____ with you if it is too expensive.

- (a) at (b) on (c) in (d) to

(9) The dog turned _____ me and bit me in the leg.

- (a) at (b) in (c) of (d) on

(10) Why do not you take _____ your moustache?

- (a) out (b) off (c) to (d) on

Choose the correctly spelt words (Question nos. 11 to 15)

(11) (a) exkrescence

(b) excrescence

(c) exkrescance

(d) excrescence

(12) (a) colloquial

(b) colloquial

(c) colloquiel

(d) coloquiel

(13) (a) deprecate

(b) diprecate

(c) deprecate

(d) deprekate

- (14) (a) diarrhoea (b) diarrhoea
(c) diarheoa (d) daerrhoea
- (15) (a) efiacious (b) efficecious
(c) eficecious (d) efficacious

Put correct articles in the following sentences if necessary from the options below (Question Nos. 16 to 20)

- (16) He works for _____ NGO.
(a) a (b) the (c) an (d) none
- (17) _____ dinner will be held at Taj Vivanta.
(a) a (b) The (c) an (d) none
- (18) _____ man is the only creature that has developed the power of speech.
(a) The (b) a (c) an (d) none
- (19) _____ X-ray of his chest was done yesterday.
(a) The (b) an (c) a (d) none
- (20) _____ Taj Mahal was built by Shahjahan
(a) An (b) A (c) The (d) none

Find out the names of young ones of the following from the options given below (Question nos. 21 to 25)

- (21) Panda
(a) cub (b) bunny (c) Pinkie (d) Neonate
- (22) Pigeon
(a) chick (b) Squeaker (c) Spat (d) Joey
- (23) Cockroach
(a) Hatchling (b) Foal (c) Caterpillar (d) Nymph
- (24) Koala
(a) Joey (b) Colt (c) Spat (d) Foal
- (25) Penguin
(a) Spat (b) chick (c) Squab (d) Maggot

Find out the correct synonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 26 to 30)

- (26) fair
(a) good (b) unbiased
(c) satisfactory (d) none of the above
- (27) excited
(a) hilarious (b) satisfactory
(c) thrilled (d) none of the above
- (28) hypocrisy
(a) deceit (b) quiet
(c) abhor (d) none of the above
- (29) introverted
(a) sharp (b) smart
(c) bashful (d) falseness
- (30) kind
(a) amiable (b) affection
(c) pessimistic (d) none of the above

Find out the correct antonyms of the words given from the following choices (Question nos. 31 to 35)

(31) Lunacy

- (a) Insanity (b) Stupidity (c) intelligence (d) bad

(32) Wise

- (a) Stupid (b) good (c) careful (d) none of the above

(33) Trivial

- (a) insignificant (b) Important (c) little (d) none of the above

(34) Happy

- (a) cheerful (b) Bright (c) wistful (d) none of the above

(35) Broad

- (a) Flat (b) Narrow (c) Proud (d) none of the above

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate one and substitute based on the context (Question nos. 36 to 40)

(36) In this the custom of having more than one husband at the same time is acceptable which is known as-

- (a) Polygamy (b) Polyandry (c) Polyphony (d) Polychromy

(37) A person who hates reason or discussion is called _____

- (a) Misogynist (b) Bibliophile (c) Misologist (d) Misanthropist

(38) Our neighbour works as _____ in a museum.

- (a) Curator (b) Supervisor (c) Care taker (d) Warden

(39) Our aunty is a _____. She speaks many languages.

- (a) Linguist (b) Polyglot (c) Bilingual (d) Monolingual

(40) My colleague is habitually silent. She talks very little. She is a _____.

- (a) Servile (b) Synoptic (c) taciturn (d) unequivocal

Comprehension (Question nos. 41 to 50)

1. Often, we passionately pursue matters that in the future appear to be contradictory to our real intention of nature, and triumph is followed by remorse or regret. There are numerous examples of such a trend in the annals of history and contemporary life.
2. Alfred Nobel was the son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor who experimented extensively with explosives. Alfred too carried out research and experiments with large range of chemicals; he found new methods to blast rocks for the construction of roads and bridges: he was engaged in the development of technology and different weapons: his life revolved around rockets and cannons and gun powder. The ingenuity of the scientist bought him enough wealth to buy the Botors armament plant in Sweden.
3. Paradoxically, Nobel's life was a busy one yet he was lonely; and he grew older, he began suffering from guilt of having invented the dynamite that was purposes. He set aside a huge part of his wealth to institute Nobel Prizes. Men and women for their extraordinary achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine literature, he wished to honour people who work for the promotion of peace.
4. It's strange that the very name whose name was closely connected with explosives and inventions that helped in waging wars willed a large part of his earnings for the people who work for the promotion of peace and the benefit of mankind. The Nobel Peace Prize is intended for a person who has accomplished the best work for fraternity among nations, for abolition or reduction of war and for promotion of peace.
5. Another example that comes to one's mind is that of Albert Einstein. In 1939, learning that the Nazis would win the race to build the world's first atomic bomb, Einstein urged President Franklin (D) Roosevelt to launch an American programme on nuclear research. The matter was considered and a project called the Manhattan Project was initiated. The project involved intense nuclear research, the construction of the world's first atomic bomb. All this while, Einstein had the impressions that the bomb would be used to protect the world from the Nazis. But in 1945, when Hiroshima was bombed to end World War II, Einstein was deeply grieved and he regretted his endorsement of the need for nuclear research.
6. He also stated that had he known that the Germans would be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb, he would have probably never recommend making one. In 1947, Einstein began working for the cause of

disarmament. But, Einstein's name still continues to be linked with the bomb. Man's fluctuating thoughts, changing opinions, varying opportunities keep the mind in a state of flux. Hence, the paradox of life, it's certain that nothing is certain in life.

(41) Alfred established the Nobel Prize to

- (a) use his wealth for hard working people (b) honour only those people who are intelligent
(c) remind people of his achievements (d) ease his guilt and promote work for the betterment of mankind

(42) in the fifth paragraph, the word 'endorsement' means

- (a) expressing one's regret (b) making a promise to do something
(c) expressing one's approval or support (d) expressing one's opposition

(43) The paradox, 'It's certain that nothing is certain in life', indicates the writer's

- (a) analytic mind (b) scientific mind
(c) persuasive nature (d) hatred for scientists

(44) Working with arms and ammunition helped Alfred to amass

- (a) popularity (b) intelligence
(c) enemies (d) wealth

(45) Immanuel's interest in dynamite influenced Alfred's inclination for working

- (a) for the Nobel Peace Prize (b) with contradiction
(c) with explosives (d) for humanity

(46) One of the paradoxes of Alfred's life was that he was

- (a) intelligent yet lonely (b) occupied yet lonely
(c) lonely yet rich (d) hardworking but a failure

(47) Einstein had the impression that the Germans would

- (a) bomb Hiroshima (b) be successful in making the world's first atomic bomb
(c) be unsuccessful in making the atomic bomb (d) work for humanity

(48) The Manhattan Project was initiated

- (a) to protect the Nazis (b) in honour of Einstein
(c) to bomb Hiroshima (d) to carry out nuclear research

(49) The passage is

- (a) a process essay (b) an argumentative essay
(c) an expository essay (d) a descriptive essay

(50) In paragraph 4, the word 'accomplished' means

- (a) worked hard (b) completed successfully
(c) won awards (d) made an effort to do something

51. Indian Railways and Telegraphs were started during the times of

- a. Bentinck b. Cornwallis c. Dalhousie d. None of these

52. The Harappans did not know the use of

- a. Bronze b. Gold c. Silver d. Iron

53. 'Ringworm' is caused by

- a. Bacteria b. Fungus c. Virus d. Worms

54. Water which contains Calcium and Magnesium ions is called

- a. Heavy water b. Hard water c. Soft water d. Purified water

55. Which of the following helps in reducing water pollution?

- a. Eucalyptus b. Water hyacinth c. Salvina d. Lotus

56. The place in India receiving the lowest rainfall is

- a. Leh b. Jaisalmer c. Bikaner d. Jodhpur

57. Which time of the day is generally the hottest period all over India?

- a. Noon b. 1 P.M. c. 3 P.M. d. One can't say

58. Which state in India has the largest area under forest?

- a. Himachal Pradesh b. Madhya Pradesh c. Karnataka d. Assam

59. The Indus Valley Civilization was based on the racial stocks of

- a. Mediteranneans b. Nordics c. Negritos d. None of these

60. Tamil, Telegu and Malayalam belong to the linguistic family of

- a. Aryan b. Dravidian c. Austric d. None of these

61. VAN means

- a. Virtual Area Network b. Visual Art Nomenclature c. Virtual Ariel Network d. None of these

62. Which sanctuary has been selected as an alternative home to the Indian Lion?

- a. Bandipur Sanctuary b. Ghana Sanctuary c. Periyar Sanctuary d. Chandra Prabha Sanctuary

63. Where is the Black Pagoda?

- a. Konark b. Khajuraho c. Madurai d. Egypt

64. Which of the following is wrongly paired?

- a. Bharatnatyam : Tamil Nadu
b. Kathakali : Karnataka
c. Odissi : Orissa
d. Kuchipudi : Andhra Pradesh

65. Which of the following minerals is found in beach sand?

- a. Gypsum b. Gold c. Kyanite d. Ilmenite

66. The 'Sainik School' in Assam is situated at -

- a) Goalpara b) Dhubri c) Dergaon d) Lakhimpur

67. The biggest tea garden in Assam is -

- a) Hatikhuli b) Corramore c) Monabarie d) Nonoi

68. The state bird of Assam is -

- a) Kingfisher b) Hornbill c) White-winged wood duck d) Parrot

69. Which of the following books is written by Laxminath Bezbarua ?

- a) Junuka b) Mamore Dhora Taruwal c) Yovita d) Kaliya Daman

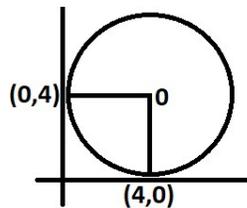
70. The Sivasagar Tank situated in Sivasagar town is dug by -

- a) Siva Singha b) Rudra Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Queen Ambika

71. The Treaty of Yandabo was signed on -

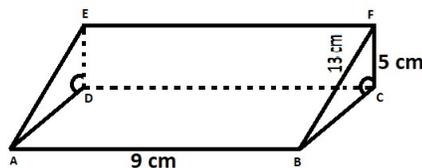
- a) 14/02/1826 b) 24/03/1826 c) 24/02/1826 d) 14/03/1826

72. How many times the Ahom Kings defeated the Mughals?
 a) 13 Times b) 12 Times c) 5 Times d) 17 Times
73. The battle of Saraighat between the Mughal Empire and the Ahom Kingdom took place in the year -
 a) 1674 b) 1671 c) 1675 d) 1673
74. Who was the Ahom king during the battle of Saraighat?
 a) Rudra Singha b) Siva Singha c) Pramotta Singha d) Udayaditya Singha
75. How many times India won the Men's Hockey World Cup?
 a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) Eight Times
76. The Jules Rimet Trophy was associated with -
 a) Basket Ball b) Hand Ball c) Beach Ball d) Football
77. Gabriela Sabatini was a -
 a) Swimmer b) Gymnastics player c) Tennis player d) Volleyball player
78. How many medals did India won in the recent Commonwealth Games 2022?
 a) 61 b) 71 c) 63 d) 64
79. The 1st Indian to win an Olympic medal is -
 a) Geet Sethi b) Milkha Singh c) K D Jadhav d) P T Usha
80. The 1st Asian Games was held in the year 1951 in -
 a) Tokyo b) Beijing c) Singapore d) New Delhi
81. In the figure given below, what is the perimeter of the circle shown?



- a) $4\sqrt{2}\pi$
 b) $8\sqrt{2}\pi$
 c) 8π
 d) 16π

82. In the following figure, ABCD is a rectangle in a horizontal plane. E and F are vertically above D and C respectively. The length of BE is -



- a) $\sqrt{200}$ cm
 b) $\sqrt{250}$ cm
 c) $\sqrt{300}$ cm
 d) $\sqrt{350}$ cm

83. The Jungle Warfare School is situated in -
 a) Kerala b) Assam c) West Bengal d) Mizoram
84. The first Assamese daily newspaper was -
 a) Dainik Asom b) Jonaki c) Dainik Batori d) Amar Asom
85. Digboi Refinery was commissioned on -
 a) 11/12/1901 b) 11/12/1899 c) 12/11/1899 d) None
86. The first atomic power plant was constructed in India at
 a. Tarapur b. Rana Pratap Sagar c. Kalpakkam d. Narora
87. The Constitution is silent in the 'Directive Principles' about
 a. Living wages for workers
 b. Legal aid to the poor
 c. Compulsory primary education
 d. Adult education

88. To whom does the President of India address his letter of resignation?

- a. The Prime Minister b. The Vice-President c. The Speaker d. The Chief Justice

89. In case the Office of the President falls vacant, fresh elections to fill up the post must be held within

- a. 60 days b. Six months c. One year d. Such period as may be determined by Parliament

90. The remuneration for the Attorney-General of India is determined by

- a. The President b. The Parliament c. The Council of Ministers d. The Constitution

91. Article 25 of the Constitution of India relates to

- a. Cultural and Educational Rights
b. Right to freedom of Religion
c. Right against exploitation
d. Ban on religious instructions in Government institutions

92. Which of the following writ is not issued by a superior Court to an inferior Court?

- a. Prohibition b. Mandamus c. Certiorarie d. None of these

93. The appointment of All India Services are made by the

- a. UPSC b. President c. Prime Minister d. Parliament

94. The Oscar award winning film 'Platoon' was based on

- a. Iran-Iraq War b. Falkland War c. Vietnam War d. Israel War

95. The drugs caffeine, tannin and nicotine are

- a. Steroids b. Cortisone c. Alkaloids d. Mild alkalis

96. Vitamin A is found abundantly in

- a. Brinjal b. Carrot root c. Maize grains d. Onion bulb

97. The gland which maintains body temperature is the

- a. Pitutary gland b. Thyroid gland c. Adrenals d. Hypothalamus

98. Which of the following is a hereditary disease?

- a. Tuberculosis b. Hemophilia c. Jaundice d. Diptheria

99. The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 0.166g. How much will a person weighing 60 kgs on earth weigh on the moon?

- a. 20 kgs b. 30 kgs c. 10 kgs d. 0 kg

100. What does USB stand for?

- a. Universal Signal Board b. Universal Signal Bus c. Universal Serial Bus d. Universal Serial Board

Assamese Section

(Q. 101 - 104) শুদ্ধ বাক্যটো বাচি উলিয়াওক -

- 101.** a) এতিয়া তিনিটা বাজিছে । c) এতিয়া তিন বাজিছে ।
b) এতিয়া তিনি বাজিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
- 102.** a) মোৰ মূৰ বিষাইছে । c) মোৰ মূৰ বিথিছে ।
b) মোৰ মূৰ কামুৰিছে । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।
- 103.** a) তুমি দশম শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । c) তুমি দশমী শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া ।
b) তুমি দশমমান শ্ৰেণীত পঢ়া । d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয় ।

104. a) ৰংবং অহাকালি ডিফুলৈ যাব । c) ৰংবং কালিলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।
b) ৰংবং কাইলৈ ডিফুলৈ যাব । d) ৰংবং কাইলে ডিফুলৈ যাব ।

(Q. 105 - 108) নিম্নলিখিত শব্দসমূহৰ প্ৰকৃত অৰ্থ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

105. নিহালী
a) কন্মল b) ৰাতিপূৰা c) সন্ধিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
106. খুলন্তৰ
a) দুষ্ট b) ডাঙৰ c) বেয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
107. ইক্ষু
a) ভিক্ষুক b) কুঁহিয়াৰ c) চকু d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
108. খৰিয়াল
a) ঘৰিয়াল b) ডাখ মনৰ c) কাজিয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(Q. 109 - 110) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ বিপৰীত শব্দ লিখক -

109. অন্ত
a) শেষ b) আৰম্ভ c) পাতাল d) কাল
110. অনু
a) পৰমাণু b) বিৰাগ c) বৃহৎ d) ক্ষুদ্ৰ

(Q. 111 - 114) তলত দিয়া শব্দসমূহৰ শুদ্ধ বিপৰীত লিংগ বাচি উলিয়াওক -

111. কোৱা
a) কুঁৱৰী b) কাউৰী c) কাউৰ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
112. গগৈ
a) আইচু b) গগৈয়ানি c) বোপাই d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
113. দতুঁৱা
a) দতাল b) দতুঁৱনী c) কাঢ়লী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
114. দেওৰ
a) জা b) দেওৰনী c) দেবাৰাণী d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়

(Q. 115 - 117) তলৰ শব্দকেইটাৰ প্ৰকৃত সন্ধি বাচি উলিয়াওক -

115. নগৰীয়া
a) নগৰ + ঈয়া b) নগৰী + য়া c) নগৰ + ইয়া d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
116. বান্ধিকী
a) বাল + মিকী b) বন্দ + ইক + ঈ c) বাল + শ্বিক + ঈ d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
117. কান্দুৰা
a) কান্দ + উৰা b) কান্দু + ৰা c) কান + দ + উৰা d) ওপৰৰ এটাও নহয়
118. 'কলিকতাৰ চিঠি' নামৰ গ্ৰন্থখনৰ লিখক কোন ?
a) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধাৰী b) লক্ষীনাথ বেজবৰুৱা c) নলিনীবালা দেবী d) অনুৰাধা শৰ্মা পূজাৰী
119. 'কেতেকী' নামৰ কবিতাপুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) লক্ষ্যধৰ চৌধুৰী b) আব্দুল মালিক c) অনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ আগৰৱালা d) ৰঘুনাথ চৌধাৰী
120. 'অৰ্জন ভঞ্জন' নামৰ পুঠিখন কোনে লিখিছিল ?
a) মাধব দেব b) শংকৰ দেব c) হৰেকৃষ্ণ ডেকা d) অনন্দৰাম বৰুৱা

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