1. The appropriate method to study the behaviour of animals and mental patients.
   1. Introspection method
   2. Experimental method
   3. Longitudinal method
   4. Observation method

2. The Scientist who stated that the children are born with innate language abilities.
   1. Skinner
   2. Chomsky
   3. Bandura
   4. Watson
3. Not attending to the interview assuming that I will not get the job because thousands of people are attending to the interview for only very few jobs, adopted defence mechanism here is

1. Withdrawal
2. Regression
3. Reversing motive
4. Sublimation

A student is able to draw pictures efficiently without any training because of his.

1. Attitude
2. Aptitude
3. Interest
4. Experience
5. According to Gardner the intelligence possessed by sports men is.

1. Bodily kinaesthetic intelligence
2. Interpersonal intelligence
3. Naturalistic intelligence
4. Visual spacial intelligence

6. The painful emotional state created in a person as a result of contrasting desires.

1. Conflict
2. Stress
3. Frustration
4. Maladjustment
7. According to Erickson High School children face this Psycho social critical situation.
   1. Industry vs Inferiority
   2. Initiative vs Guilt
   3. Role Identity vs Role confusion
   4. Intimacy vs Isolation

8. According to Thorndike this part of the brain influences mechanical intelligence by controlling motor skills of a person.
   1. Diencephalon
   2. Fore Brain
   3. Hind Brain
   4. Mid Brain
9. In the stages of Human development this stage is called as 'Adjustment stage'

1. Adulthood
2. Middle age
3. Adolescence
4. Childhood

The child is habituated to drink milk through feeding bottle. When offered milk in a tumbler instead of feeding bottle first he tries his old way of drinking i.e., sucking, afterwards he picks up the new way of drinking. This cognitive process is called.

1. Accommodation
2. Assimilation
3. Organization
4. Equilibrium
11. Ramesh has to cross the river and go to neighbouring village to write exams. One day he is unable to attend the exam due to floods. The obstacle faced by Ramesh is.
   1. Social Environment obstacle
   2. Physical obstacle
   3. Physical Environment obstacle
   4. Mental obstacle

12. The play in which children do not share their play things but imitate one another and continue their play is known as.
   1. Solitary play
   2. Parallel play
   3. Social play
   4. Symbolic play
13. Sumanth learnt to play cricket, now he wants to learn computer. The type of transfer of learning in this context is
1. Positive transfer
2. Negative transfer
3. Zero transfer
4. Bilateral transfer

14. Ganesh learnt a list of 25 meaningless words in 20 attempts. After one month, when he was asked to relearn the same list, he took 14 attempts to learn. Saving score of Ganesh is

1. 30%
2. 40%
3. 60%
4. 70%
15. Sumalatha doesn’t know Sanskrit, but she can recite Sanskrit slokas in Bhagavatgeetha without any mistake. The memory of Sumalatha is

1. Passive Memory
2. Rote Memory
3. Logical Memory
4. Sensory Memory

16. Direct, Indirect, alternative and self reinforcement were proposed by

1. Bandura
2. Skinner
3. Pavlov
4. Vygotsky
17. Author of the book “Animal Intelligence : Experimental Studies”

1. Thurstone
2. Skinner
3. Thorndike
4. Kohler

18. In Pavlov experiment, the dog salivated only for the sound of the bell for which it was conditioned, but not salivating to other sounds. This is because of

1. Stimulus generalization
2. Stimulus discrimination
3. Extinction
4. Higher order conditioning
19. The first person who used teaching machines is

1. Pavlov
2. Thorndike
3. Pressey
4. Freud

Scaffolding means

1. Offering support
2. Prediction
3. Near
4. Making parts

ରିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ରେକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁର କରିବା ସର୍ବତ୍ରଦ୍ୱାର ଅଭ୍ୟର

1. ପାଵ୍ଲା
2. ଥର୍ନ୍ଡିକ
3. ପ୍ୟର୆ସୀ
4. ଫ୍ରୂୱ୍

20. Scaffolding means

1. Offering support
2. Prediction
3. Near
4. Making parts

‘ସକାପାଡ଼ିଙ୍ଗ’ କହିର

1. ସହେମାଗ ଅଦଫା
2. ସାକ୍ରାଟିକ୍ତ
3. ନିକଟ
4. ବାଗବାଗ କାପା
21. One of the following is related to psychomotor domain

1. Imitation  
2. Analysis  
3. Responding  
4. Valuing  

22. The most appropriate meaning of learning is

1. Acquisition of skill  
2. Modification of behaviour  
3. Personal adjustment  
4. Gathering information
23. In the order of teaching to mentally-retarded, awarding points, money etc. is regarded as this type of reinforcement.

1. Social
2. Secondary
3. Primary
4. Natural

24. During Enquiry based learning, the student

1. Gives importance to product rather than process
2. Depends on teacher to get knowledge
3. Uses inquiry for learning
4. Depends on bookish knowledge
25. The correct statement with regard to opinions of Piaget and Bruner on teaching process is,

1. Piaget opines that there is no relation between teaching and maturity of the child
2. Bruner opines maturity of the child is most important for teaching.
3. Bruner opines that there is no relation between teaching and maturity of the child
4. There is no difference of opinion between Piaget and Bruner with regard to teaching and maturity of the child
26. According to Bartlet, the leaders who possess special competency in a particular area and can show impact on a group though they have no relation with the members of the group are called as

1. Experts
2. Institutional leaders
3. Dominant leaders
4. Persuasive leaders

27. Right to expression belongs to this category of child rights

1. Right to participate
2. Right to Survive
3. Protection Rights
4. Right to develop
28. As per CCE the teacher responsible to teach Art and culture education is
1. Language Teacher
2. Mathematics Teacher
3. Physical Education Teacher
4. Science Teacher

CCE ଅବେୟାରେ ଜାତୀୟ କିତାବ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଶାସନକ କର୍ତ୍ତା, ଏହି ଶାସନକ କରିବାରେ କରିବେ
1. ବାଷା ଶିକ୍ଷା
2. ଗଣିତ ଶିକ୍ଷା
3. ଫାର୍ୟାଭ ଶିକ୍ଷା
4. ଫିଜ୍ଞାନ ଶିକ୍ଷା

29. The following is not the concept of NCF- 2005 with regard to Languages
1. English should have a place on par with other Indian languages
2. Home language is not required
3. Preparation of subject wise dictionaries lessens the burden of the students.
4. Language is a source for enriching the social life.
30. The right of Education is
1. related to Access only
2. related to Enrollment and Access only
3. related to Access, Enrollment, Quality and Equity
4. related to Access, Enrollment and Quality only.

“ନିଁଁାଳ ଭଳ୍ଯାକ” ଏହି
1. ପତ୍ରିକା ‘ପାପାକ’ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଯ
2. ପତ୍ରିକା କର୍ତ୍ତରକାର ବେଦ ପାପାକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା
3. ପାପାକ , କର୍ତ୍ତରକାର , ସୁଫ୍କାର ବେଦ ପାପାକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା
4. ପତ୍ରିକା ପାପାକ , କର୍ତ୍ତରକାର ବେଦ ପାପାକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା
ନିଭନ ଓଦ୍ୟାତ୍ମକକୁ (31 ଓ 32) ପ୍ରାଣ ବନ୍ଧକୁ ଗୁଡ୍ଦି କରାନ୍ତି।
ବାଣ ପ୍ରାଣ ବନ୍ଧକୁ, ହରା ବନ୍ଧକୁ, ହରା ବନ୍ଧକୁ ନାର୍ଥକୁ।
ପ୍ରାଣ ବନ୍ଧକୁ – ବନ୍ଧକୁ ବନ୍ଧକୁ, ବନ୍ଧକୁ ବନ୍ଧକୁ ବନ୍ଧକୁ, ବନ୍ଧକୁ ବନ୍ଧକୁ ବନ୍ଧକୁ ବନ୍ଧକୁ।

31. ତାକୁ ସତତା ଆଗମାନାଙ୍କା ଗିତକୁରେକାଙ୍କାଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧକୁ ସତତା ଗିତକୁରେକାଙ୍କାଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧକୁ –
   1. ଗିତକୁ
   2. ଗିତକୁ
   3. ଗିତକୁ
   4. ଗିତକୁ

32. "ଗିତକୁ" ଶାକ୍ତିକାଙ୍କାଙ୍କାଙ୍କ ବନ୍ଧକୁ –
   1. ଗିତକୁ
   2. ଗିତକୁ
   3. ଗିତକୁ
   4. ଗିତକୁ
ନିଭନ ଄ନୁୄେଦଟି ଩ଢ଼ି ଦିଅ ମାଆଥିଫା (33 ଓ 34) ସୁପ୍ରୁ ଦିଏସୁ ଦିଏ ଦିଏ।

ଭଣିଷ ନିଭାକ୍ତ ପ୍ରର୍ନଯ ଦିଏ ଖ Bris ହୃଦ୞କୁ ପ୍ରର୍ସ୍ତ କ୍ଷଯ। 

33. ଭଣିଷକୁ ନମ୍ର , ନିଭାକ୍ତ ଓ ସହିଷ୍ଣୁ କ୍ଷଯ -
1. ଖୃଷ୍ଟ
2. କ୍ରୋୟ
3. କୃଷ୍ଣ
4. ସର୍ଗ

34. ସ୍ତୁତିକାଳ ଖିଲେବା ରିଲେ -
1. ବସାଲାକ
2. ସୃଷ୍ଟ
3. ଦୃଷ୍ଟ
4. ସ୍ରାଷ୍ୟ

35. ଯୁଦ୍ଧାଧାବ ବିଶେ ଚାଟାର ବିଶ -
1. ଖାଶାର
2. କ୍ରାଷା
3. ସୃଷ୍ଟ
4. ସ୍ରାଷ୍ୟ
36. "କଫି ସମ୍ରାଟ" ଘାନ ସାଜ କଫି -
   1. ଦୀନକୃଷ୍ଣ ଦାସ
   2. ଈୄ଩ନ୍ଧ ବଞ୍ଜ
   3. ବ୍ରଜନାଥ ଫଡ଼ୄଜନା
   4. ଄ବିଭନୁୟ ସାଭନ୍ତ ସିଂହାଯ

37. ‘କଫିଧାର ଏଖାନ’ ଏଖ -
   1. କଫିଧାର
   2. କଫି
   3. କଫିଧାର କଫି
   4. କଫିଧାର

38. ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କଫିଧାର ଏଖାନ ରହାପାର ରହାପାର ଦିବେର ଦିବେର କଫିଧାର ଏଖାନ
   1. ଗାଲକୌଇନ
   2. ଗୁରୁତ୍ତ
   3. ଗାଦେ
   4. ଗାଦେ

39. ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ -
   1. ଗାଲକୌଇନ
   2. ଗାଲକୌଇନ
   3. ଗାଲକୌଇନ
   4. ଗାଲକୌଇନ
40. ‘ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଏହାଙ୍କ ସଭ୞ଯ’ ଜାପାଳ ଥାମାଜାରୁ –

1. ହୄଯକୃଷ୍ଣ ଭହତାବ
2. କୃଷ୍ଣଚନ୍ଧ ଡାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀ
3. ସ୍ରାବଳ୍ଯ୍ଯ୍ୟ୍ୟ କାମେଉଁ
4. ଗାଙ୍ଗେଜିଜା ଆପ

41. ସାଇକିଯା ଭାଟିଫ଼ଜଣ ପ୍ରଥାଗ୍ରାହୀ –

1. ଭାଟିଫ଼ଜଣ
2. ଫୁଡିଆର୍ଜଣ
3. ଫୁଳିଆର୍ଜଣ
4. ଫୁଳିଆ

42. ଓବ ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି ସାଇକିଯା ଘାଡା –

1. ହାଲକ ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
2. ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
3. ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
4. ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି

43. ଓବ ହାଲକା କାଲକ ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତିଏ –

1. ହାଲକ ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
2. ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
3. ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
4. ଝୁଙ୍ଗାତି
44. 'ନଦି' ବାବି ଅପ୍ଯୂତାଛ ତାକ -

1. ଅଦ୍ଦନ
2. ଅଦ୍ଦଧ
3. ଅଦ୍ଦ୍ର
4. ଅଦ୍ଦରେଲିକ

45. 'ରହିବି' ବାବି ଅପ୍ଯୂତି ଲଚି -

1. ଐ + କୀ
2. ଐ + ଦୀ
3. ଐ + ତୀ
4. ଐ + ଦୁଯା

46. 'ଜୁଲୀ' ଲେ ସିଦାର୍ଶୀ -

1. ଜୁଲୀ
2. ଜୁଲଞ୍ଚ
3. ଜୁଲୀ
4. ଜୁଲଜୋ

47. 'ପୁତ୍ର - ପୁତ୍ର' ବାବି ଲେ ପୁତ୍ରଦିକ ତାର ମଧ୍ୟକୁ -

1. ପୁତ୍ର, ପୁତ୍ର
2. ପୁତ୍ରି, ପୁତ୍ରୀ
3. ପୁତ୍ର, ପୁତ୍ରୀ
4. ପୁତ୍ରୀ, ପୁତ୍ର
48. ‘ହଯି’ ବାକୁ ଦୁଇଟି ବିନ୍ନାଥଶ –

1. ଓଡିକର, ଓଡ଼ିକ
2. ବୃଥିଫୀ, ବୃଥିଫୀ
3. ହୁଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ, ହୁଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ
4. ଫ୍ରୂଚ୍ଛଣ, ଫ୍ରୂଚ୍ଛଣ

49. ଦୁଇଟି ବାକୁ ଦୁଇଟି ବାକୁଁ ରହିବ।

1. ଓଡ଼ିକରେ
2. ଦୀଜୋଠେ
3. ଦହକୁଠେ
4. ଦାଙ୍ଗିଙ୍ଙେ

50. ‘ଜଦାଟି’ – ସଭା ଦୁଇଟି ବାକୁଁ ରହିବ ହରେ

1. ଓଡିକରେ ଏକ
2. ଫିଫୃତି ଫାକୟ
3. ସୂମଶ୍ୟ ଫାକୟ
4. ପ୍ରର୍ନ ଫାକୟ

51. ତୁକ୍ତର ଦୁଇଟି ବାକୁଁର ତାଳିକା କରିବାକୁ କାଣା ହେଉଛ? – ଜଦାଓ ଜଦ କାଣା ହେଉଛ –

1. ଓଡ଼ିକର କୁର୍ଦରାଠି
2. ଓଡ଼ିକର କ୍ସ୍ମଳିତି
3. ହୁଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ୍ଙ କ୍ସ୍ମଳିତି
4. ଓଡ଼ିକର କ୍ସ୍ମଳିତି
52. ସମୟରେ ରାତ୍ରି କ୍ରିକ୆ଟ ଟୀମ ସମେତ ପାରଦ୍ରିତ ରହିବ।

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| 1.   | କମ୍ପିଯ଼ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର
| 2.   | ରହିଁତ ରହିବ |
| 3.   | କମ୍ପିଯ଼ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର |
| 4.   | ରହିଁତ ରହିବ |

53. ପ୍ରାଣୀଯ ବରଭନ୍ଦ ଫାଣୀ, ଭଯଣ କାୄ଱ ତାହାଣି।

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54. "କର୍ତ୍ତା – କର୍ତ୍ତା – କର୍ତ୍ତା – କର୍ତ୍ତା
କର୍ତ୍ତା – କର୍ତ୍ତା – କର୍ତ୍ତା – କର୍ତ୍ତା।" କର୍ତ୍ତାରେମାନଙ୍କ ସାଜସତର ରହିବ ଏବଂ ଅପରିରବର୍ତ୍ତି –

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</table>
Odia Methodology- Paper -II – Set – 1

55. ଫୟାକ୍ୟଣ , ଧ୍ୱନି , ଯୂଇ , ର୍ବ୍ଦସମ୍ପ୍ଦ ଅଦି ବାଷାଯ ଫିବିନ୍ନ ଫିବାଗ ସହିତ ଟେଟେ ଟ୍ରିନା ବାଷା ଶୀଷତାରେ ବେଟି ଟେଟେ ଇଲ୍ଯୁ ଟେଟିଯାଇ।
   1. ଭାଷମତ ଟେଟାପାଇ
   2. ମ୍ୟାଭାଷମତ ଟେଟାପାଇ
   3. ତାଭାର୍ଯାଭାର୍ଯ ଟେଟାପାଇ
   4. ସ୍ବଭାଗମତ ଟେଟାପାଇ

56. ବାଷାତାକ୍ତି ଜରୁତ୍ବୀତି ଏହା ଭାଷରେ ମୁଖୁ ଶୀଷତାରେ କୃତ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଦହାଣ -
   1. ସମ୍ମନ୍ଦ
   2. ଭାଷମତ
   3. ବାଷା
   4. ସ୍ବଭାଗ

57. ବାଷାତାକ୍ତି କୃତ୍ୟରେ ଭାଷା ଭାଷା ଭାଷିକ- 
   1. ଭାଷମତ
   2. ବାଷା
   3. ଭାଷ
   4. ସ୍ବଭାଗ

58. ସାରପ୍ରିଥିକ ବାଷାତାକ୍ତି ପାପେଣ ପାପେଣ ପାପେଣ -
   1. ପାପେଣ ସାରପ୍ରିଥି
   2. ସାରପ୍ରିଥି ସାରପ୍ରିଥି
   3. ସାରପ୍ରିଥି ସାରପ୍ରିଥି
   4. ସାରପ୍ରିଥି ସାରପ୍ରିଥି
59. ଆସୁତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଣାଣ ବେଳି ହିଶାପର ସ୍ରେଣି ଏହାରେ ସଲାବେହା ସମାନ -
   1. ଜଜ୍
   2. ପ୍ରଫନ୍ଚ
   3. ଩ଦ୍୍୦୍୦
   4. ଧାଦ୍୦୦

60. ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ ରୁଜ୍ୟର ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ କାଲିତା ହିଶାପର ବାଣିଜ୍ୟ କାଲିତା -
   1. ରବାରେକ ପୁଜ୍ୟରେ
   2. ସାଇରକ ପୁଜ୍ୟରେ
   3. ପାଙ୍କିକ ପୁଜ୍ୟରେ
   4. ପାଙ୍କିକ ପୁଜ୍ୟରେ
61. Hari made an earth-shaking decision.
The synonym of 'earth-shaking' is:
1. valuable
2. dangerous
3. important
4. small

62. I finished my dinner. Then my father came.
The above sentences can be combined as:
1. As my father came in, I finished my dinner
2. After my father came, I finished my dinner
3. I finished my dinner, so my father came in
4. My father came in after I had finished my dinner

63. This is a beautiful story, .................
Choose the correct question tag to complete this sentence

1. isn't this ?
2. isn't it ?
3. doesn't it ?
4. is this ?
64. The cow gives milk.
   The correct 'Yes / No' question of this sentence is:

1. Is the cow gives milk ?
2. Does the cow gives milk ?
3. Does the cow give milk ?
4. Did the cow give milk ?

65. Are you studying ........ for your exams ?
   Choose the grammatically correct form of the word to complete the meaning of the above sentence.
   1. Very serious
   2. Serious
   3. Seriously
   4. Seriousness

66. The contracted form of 'will not' is :

1. wouldn't
2. will not ?
3. won't ?
4. ll'not ?

67. The verb form of 'pretension' is:

1. pretend
2. pretene
3. preten
4. pretend
68. If there ………. trees, there would be no life on earth
Choose the grammatically and meaningfully correct expression to fill in the blank.

1. not were
2. was not
3. were no
4. are no

69. Raman passed away on November 21, 1970.
The meaning of 'passed away' is:
1. death
2. killed
3. was killed
4. died

70. Choose the word that means 'the study of the cultures of the past'.

1. Archaeology
2. Physiology
3. Psychology
4. Geology

71. Choose the sentence that has a defining relative clause.

1. Hari, who is my friend, has won the prize.
2. Swathi, who is my daughter, has passed the exam.
3. Mohan who came from Guntur stood first.
4. She said that she was good at English.
72. 'A person who hates women' is:

1. misogynist
2. fatalist
3. monogamy
4. ambiguous

73. I do not have enough clothes for my journey.
   This sentence expresses:
1. capacity
2. inadequacy
3. doubt
4. possibility

74. He goes to .......... school regularly.
   Choose the article that fits the context

1. a
2. an
3. the
4. No article is needed.

75. Seeing the police, the thief ran away.
   This sentence is:
1. a compound sentence
2. a conditional sentence
3. a simple sentence
4. a complex sentence
76. Choose the word with wrong spelling.

1. precocious
2. moustache
3. straight
4. vulger

[77–79] – Read the following passage and choose the correct answers to the questions given after

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs – but at the local limit, it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the reader should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes and their grievances on this platform.

77. The following is the purpose of a newspaper.

1. To present facts in a blunt way
2. To encourage the readers to be pretentious
3. To project news objectively and imaginatively
4. To exert influences on the individuals.
78. The readers can air their grievances:
   1. by writing to their local newspaper
   2. by writing to local officials
   3. by supporting the local newspaper
   4. by being complacent

79. Choose the false statement.
   1. Newspaper should help its readers to express themselves.
   2. Newspapers should reflect the community it serves.
   3. Newspapers should not stifle the individual's voice.
   4. Journalists never argue over the functions of a newspaper.

80. He is not good. He is not kind.
    These two sentences can be combined as:
   1. He is neither good nor kind.
   2. He is not good but kind.
   3. He is good and kind.
   4. He is either good or kind.

81. Choose the sentence that expresses ability.
   1. She can pass the examination.
   2. She will pass the examination.
   3. She may help you.
   4. She should help you.
82. I had scarcely put the phone down ………….. it rang again.
Choose the correct word to complete the meaning of the sentence above.

1. later
2. than
3. when
4. then

83. Choose the word that can be used to write an adverbial clause of condition:

1. If
2. As
3. Since
4. Because

84. Choose the correct spelling of the word.

1. rejuvenate
2. rijivinate
3. rijuvenate
4. rejuvinate

85. 'Syllabification' means:

1. breaking a word into syllables
2. combining two syllables into one
3. removing vowel sounds from words
4. adding a consonant to every syllable
86. Choose the word that has the stress on the first syllable.

1. debate
2. downstairs
3. vibrate
4. electrical

87. The two main types of evaluation are

1. syllabus and Curriculum
2. descriptive and objective
3. deductive and inductive
4. formative and summative

88. Reinforcement is a skill that involves

1. revision and recognition
2. recalling and reordering
3. recapitulation
4. repetition, summarizing, probing questions, clarification and illustration.
89. (CLT) Communicative Language Teaching believes that

1. Language learning happens best when the atmosphere is relaxed and learner receives encouragement
2. Language learning happens when the atmosphere is rule based
3. Language learning happens best when the teacher dominates the class while teaching.
4. Language learning happens when reading is given top priority.

90. The king who commissioned scholars to translate the English Bible and write it in modern English is

1. King Herod
2. King Moses
3. King Joseph
4. King James
91. History has been a discipline of study for the past
   1. 100 years
   2. 200 years
   3. 300 years
   4. 400 years

92. Father of History
   1. Aristotle
   2. Thucydides
   3. Hegel
   4. Herodotus
93. The earliest specimen of Harappan script was noticed in the year
1. 1851 A.D
2. 1852 A.D
3. 1853 A.D
4. 1854 A.D

94. The first popular king of Magadha was
1. Ajathasathru
2. Udayan
3. Maha Padmananda
4. Bimbisara
95. The city that is nearer to the equator in India
1. Srinagar
2. Delhi
3. Banglore
4. Kanya Kumari

96. The limitation of per capita income to compare the development of different countries is that
1. the calculation of per capita income is difficult
2. it does not reveal the disparities among the people
3. it is not useful for comparison
4. it can be valued only in dollars.
97. The country that is not a founder member of ‘NATO’
1. Iceland
2. Spain
3. Poland
4. Turkey

98. Identify the wrongly matched pair
1. Social Contract - Rousseau
2. Two Treaties of Government – John Locke
3. The Spirit of Laws – Roger Bacon
99. One of the following is treated as a hurdle to democratic values,

1. Active participation of the citizens is needed.
2. The basic principles of political equality and inclusiveness should be followed
3. Elections should be conducted in a free and fair atmosphere
4. Voting of aged people is not compulsory.

100. At the time of fire accident we should not ….

1. make a phone call to 101 and give the address, details of fire accident
2. hide in a cupboard or under the bed
3. get out of the building/place of accident as soon as possible.
4. switch off all the electrical appliances and turn off the main switch board.
101. An art which is associated with the origin of Veerashaiva movement in 12th and 13th centuries was

1. Kuchipudi
2. Oggu Katha
3. Tholu Bommalata
4. Burra Katha

12ଏ ଓ 13ଏ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀବରେ ବରତାଦାବଟିକ ଆନାଦାର ଭିଯୁଷ୍ଠବୂଢାର ଉଠିଥିକୁ ଓଘ୍ୟୁଡ଼୍ବ ଓଡୁର

1. କୁଚିପୁଡି
2. ଓଗୁକଥା
3. ଠୁଲୋ ବାମମଲାଟା
4. ବୁର୍଱ା କଥା

102. The temperature in Delhi at 6.00 AM was \(-4\)°C. In the afternoon at 3.00PM it is raised by 10°C. Then temperature at 3.00 PM was

1. \(10\)°C
2. \(-6\)°C
3. \(4\)°C
4. \(6\)°C

ଦିଲ୍ଲୀର ସାଂଘର୍ଣ ଛଅ ଖଣ୍ଟା ବ୍ରଙ୍ଗ୍ଣ ପ୍ରାତିଜ୍ଞା ଖଣ୍ଟା ଖଣ୍ଟା ଢୁବାଳା ଓ ଅଧିଢାଳ ତିନିଟା ସଭ୍ୟ ସାଂଘର୍ଣ ସଭ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାତିଜ୍ଞା ଅଭାଣ ତିନିଟା ସଭ୍ୟ ଖଣ୍ଟା

1. \(10\)°C
2. \(-6\)°C
3. \(4\)°C
4. \(6\)°C
103. Simla, Bengaluru, Bhopal, New Delhi –

The correct order of the given places from North to South is –

1. New Delhi, Simla, Bengaluru, Bhopal
2. Simla, New Delhi, Bengaluru, Bhopal
3. Simla, New Delhi, Bhopal, Bengaluru
4. New Delhi, Simla, Bhopal, Bengaluru

ସିଭ଱ା , ୄଫାଙ୍ଗୁରୁ , ୄଫାବା଩ା , ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ଉତ୍ତଯନ୍ତୁ ଦକ୍ଷିଣକ୍ରିଯା ସଜାଇୁର

1. ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ , ସିଭ଱ା , ୄଫଙ୍ଗୁରୁ , ୄଫାବା଩ା
2. ସିଭ଱ା , ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ , ୄଫଙ୍ଗୁରୁ , ୄଫାବା଩ା
3. ସିଭ଱ା , ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ , ୄଫାବା଩ା , ୄଫଙ୍ଗୁରୁ
4. ନୂଆଦିଲ୍ଲୀ , ସିଭ଱ା , ୄଫାବା଩ା , ୄଫଙ୍ଗୁରୁ

104. River Volga drains into the

1. North Sea
2. Caspian Sea
3. Black Sea
4. Baltic Sea

ବଲ୍କା ନଦି ଏହି ସଭୁସୃତଣ୍ଡ ଭିୄଶ

1. ଉତ୍ତଯ ସଭୁସୃତଣ୍ଡ
2. ଓାରେିଆନ ସଭୁସୃତଣ୍ଡ
3. ଓରୃଷ୍ଣ ସଭୁସୃତଣ୍ଡ
4. ଫାଲ୍ଟିକ୍ ସଭୁସୃତଣ୍ଡ
105. The village headman (Patla) in Gonds acquires his post by
1. winning in election
2. heredity
3. possessing more properties
4. the suggestion of the priest

106. The mightiest Mahajanapada was
1. Vajji
2. Avanti
3. Magadha
4. Matsya
107. Political science begins with a state and ends with a state. This definition was given by
1. R.G. Gettle
2. Stephen Leacock
3. John Richard Seely
4. J.W. Garner

108. World’s greatest ‘Political religion’ is
1. Communism
2. Capitalism
3. Dictatorship
4. Democracy
109. The Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi after the failure of Cripps Mission.
1. Vandemataram movement
2. Non-Cooperation movement
3. Civil disobedience movement
4. Quit India movement

110. The Constitutional Article that gives provision for Presidential rule in a state is
1. 324
2. 356
3. 314
4. 321
111. When there is general inflation, the whole sale price index will
1. remains constant
2. fluctuates
3. rises rapidly
4. increases slowly

ଜାପାରେ ପୁଣ୍ଯଦାନର ଭାଜାଲଚର ମଳମଳନ (ମଳମଳନ) ଏବଂ ପୂତା
1. ନିଶିକ ଦେଇଥାଏ
2. ପୂତି- ସଲ ସମର୍ଥ
3. ସରକାର ପୂତି ଦାଗ
4. ପରାରଣ ପୂତି ଦାଗ

112. The formal credits given to the villagers are supervised by
1. NABARD
2. ICICI
3. FICCI
4. IDBI

ପୁଣ୍ଯଦାନର କଲକୱ ବିଦେଶଦାନ ରୀଖୁଆନ କଲକୱ ଦାଗର ଚାରକଲ ସମର୍ଥ ଲିଖିତ ପଦାର୍ଥ।
1. NABARD
2. ICICI
3. FICCI
4. IDBI
113. The reason for Polder agriculture in Holland (The Dutch)
1. Lack of irrigation facilities.
2. Scarcity of agricultural land
3. Less priority to agriculture
4. Less expenditure for Polder agriculture

114. The result of Rakkasi Tangadi war in 1565 A.D was the
1. establishment of Vijayanagara Empire
2. establishment of Nizam Empire
3. destruction of Vijayanagara city
4. expansion of Vijayanagara Empire
115. Most of Ashoka’s inscriptions were in this language
1. Prakrit
2. Sanskrit
3. Telugu
4. Tamil

116. Upa Sarpanch of Grampanchayat is elected by
1. All voters of Grampanchayat through direct election
2. Sarpanch and ward members will elect one of them as Upasarpanch
3. A gentleman of Grampanchayat will be nominated by the Sarpanch
4. The leader of the defeated party in panchayat elections will be appointed
117. Word ‘La Stato’ was used for the first time to denote ‘state’ by
1. Machiavelli
2. Aristotle
3. Bluntschilli
4. Jean Bodin

“La Stato” ଶବ୍ଦଟି ପ୍ରଥ୍ମର ସ୍ଧିକାର କରାଯାଛନ୍ତି (La Stato) ଶବ୍ଦଟି ପ୍ରଥ୍ମର ବନ୍ଧନ କରାଯାଛନ୍ତି
1. ମାଚିଆవଲୀ
2. ଅରିସ୍ଟୋଟଲ୍
3. ବ୍ଲାଂଟ୍స଼ଲି
4. ଜୀନ ବୋଦି

118. The term “Nation” is derived from the Latin word Natio. Which means
1. country
2. state
3. relationship
4. birth

“Nation” ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଲିଟିଲାକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଛ ନାତିଆ ଶବ୍ଦଟି ଲିଟିଲାକ୍ଷଣ କରାଯାଛ ନାତିଆ 'Natio' ଶବ୍ଦ କରାଯାଛ ନାତିଆ 'Natio' ଶବ୍ଦ କରାଯାଛ ନାତିଆ
1. ରାଷ୍ଟର
2. ରାଷ୍ଟର
3. ବାଣୀ
4. ପ୍ରତି
119. Indian subcontinent is the part of
   1. Lauransia
   2. Gondwana
   3. Eurasia
   4. Angara Land

120. National Food Security act was made in the year
   1. 2009
   2. 2011
   3. 2013
   4. 2015
121. The crop that requires high temperature, high humidity, minimum 100 cm. of annual rainfall is

1. Paddy
2. Tea
3. Wheat
4. Corn

1. ଧାନ 
2. ଚାହା 
3. କହଭ 
4. ଭଓା 

122. Evergreen forests belong to this region.

1. Equatorial
2. Mediterranean
3. Moderate
4. Polar

1. ଚିଯହଯିତ ଅଯଣ୍ – ଏହି ଅଞ୍ଚ଱ଯ 
2. ଫିର୍ୁଫୄଯଔା 
3. ବୂ ଭଧ୍ୟ 
4. ୄଭଯୁ
123. A false statement regarding East India Association was…
1. founded by Dadabhai Nauroji
2. formed to address the issues of India
3. established in London
4. established in 1868

124. Lok Sabha is entitled with more powers than Rajya Sabha because
1. Lok Sabha is a permanent house
2. members of Lok Sabha are elected by people directly.
3. The leader of Lok Sabha is the Prime Minister.
4. Lok Sabha has more members.
125. Kakatiya rulers often transferred the Nayakas to new places, because:
1. to get acquainted with all places of kingdom
2. to save them from public opposition.
3. to prevent them from declaring themselves as independent rulers.
4. to restrict the increase in their wages.

1. to get acquainted with all places of kingdom
2. to save them from public opposition.
3. to prevent them from declaring themselves as independent rulers.
4. to restrict the increase in their wages.

126. The first Law minister of Independent India was:
1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Prakasham Pantulu
4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
127. Adam Smith’s definition to Economics
1. Wealth definition
2. Welfare definition
3. Household definition
4. Growth definition

'ଅଥଷନୀତି' ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଆଡ଼ାମ୍ ସମିଥ୍ ବିତ୍ତି ସାଂଜ୍ଞା
1. ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ବିତ୍ତି ସାଂଜ୍ଞା
2. ଓର୍ଣ ବିତ୍ତି ସାଂଜ୍ଞା
3. କୃହ ଯିଚା଱ନା ବିତ୍ତି ସାଂଜ୍ଞା
4. ଗୃହ ବିତ୍ତି ସାଂଜ୍ଞା

128. The terms macro and micro economics were used for the first time by
1. Adam Smith
2. Paul A. Samuelson
3. Ragnar Frish
4. Prof. Marshall

ଅସ୍ଥୂ଱ ଓ ସ୍ଥୂ଱ ଯିଚା଱ନି ଯାକାତାସହ ସର୍ବପରା ବିତ୍ତି ସାଂଜ୍ଞା ସମହିତା
1. ଆଡ଼ାମ୍ ସମିଥ୍
2. ପାଉ. ସାଭୁଏଲ୍ ଅମ୍ୟ୍‌
3. ରାଗ୍ନାର୍ ଫ୍ରିସ୍
4. ପ୍ରେବାଶ ମାର୍ଶାଲ
129. The sector that offers largest employment opportunities in India is
1. Agriculture
2. Industries
3. Services
4. Information Technology

ବାଯତୄଯ ଅଧିଓ ସାଂଔ୍ଓ ୄରାଓଙ୍କୁ ଓଭଷନିମୁକ୍ତି ୄମାକାଉଥିଫା ୄକ୍ଷତ୍ରଟି
1. ଦୃଢି
2. ଚିଠି
3. ବଶଜ
4. ପୂଜା ପୂଜିତ

130. Countries in Socialist Camp are,
1. Russia, East European Countries, China
2. China, America, Britain
3. Russia, China, India
4. Russia, China, Japan

ସାଭ୍ଫାଦ ଶିଫିଯଯ ୄଦଶକୁଡ଼ିଓ
1. ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର, ଆରେକାବୃତ୍ତ ଆରେକାବୃତ୍ତ ଭାରତୀୟ,ଆରେ
2. ଭାରତ,ଆରେକାବୃତ୍ତ,ବିଶ୍ରାଂତ
3. ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର,ଆରେ,ଭାରତ
4. ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର,ଆରେ,ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ
131. Banks do not pay interest on this deposit accounts
   1. Current account
   2. Savings bank account
   3. Fixed deposit account
   4. Recurring deposit account

ଏହାଓ ପ୍ରାଯୋଜନାତକ ବଣ୍ଡ ବାହିନି ଜଭାଓତା ବଣ୍ଡ ନାହିଁ
   1. କୃଷିକୃଣ ବଣ୍ଡ
   2. ପରବର୍ତ୍ତିତ ବଣ୍ଡ
   3. ପିକ୍ରେକ୍ଟ୍ ବଣ୍ଡ
   4. ଲିକ୍ରେକ୍ଟ୍ ବଣ୍ଡ

132. Identify the mismatched pair
   1. Jyothiba phule – Satya shodhak Samaj
   2. Pandit Ramabai Saraswathi – Sarada Sadan
   3. Dayananda Saraswathi – Arya Samaj
   4. Nizam Alikhan – Muhamadan Anglo Oriental College

ନିଭନଯୁ ଠିକନ୍ତିଫା ହେକ୍ଟି ହେକ୍ଟି
   1. ଜ୍ୟୋଳିବା ଶୃଣ୍ଡ – ସତ୍ୟା ସହୋଦା ସମାଜ
   2. ପାଂସଟି ସରାବାନୀ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀକ୍ତି – ସରାଦା ସଦାନ
   3. ଦେଯାନାନୀ ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀକ୍ତି – ଆର୍ୟ ସମାଜ
   4. ନିଜାମ ଉଲ ଇକାୟନ ମହମଦାନ ଆଂଗଲା ଓଯିଏର୍଩ ଓରଜ
133. 180° East/West longitude is
1. Greenwich Line
2. Indian Standard Meridian
3. International Date Line
4. Equator

180° ଉରା / ପିଲି ପ୍ରକାଶୀରା
1. ଗ୍ରିନ୍ଉଇଚ୍ୁ ପ୍ରକାଶୀରା
2. ଗବା ପ୍ରକାଶୀରା
3. ଆଜଥଝିର ଜିସା ଦ୍ରାଖୀତା
4. କ୍ରିଷ୍ଣୁଜେରା

134. In the Empire of Ashoka the people who were appointed as officials to solve the conflicts, issues and legal problems were
1. Mahamatras
2. Dhamma Mahamatras
3. Legal Mahamatras
4. Dharma officials

ଅଶକର ହାଜୋର ଫିଫାଦ , ସଭସା ଏଇନ୍ ସଭାଭିତ ସଭାଧାନ ଫକ୍ତି
1. ହାଜୋର
2. ଧମ୍ମ ହାଜୋର
3. ନ୍ାଞ୍ଚ ହାଜୋର
4. ଦଭାଧିଓ଱ର
The concept of utility was introduced for the first time by
1. Benham
2. Jevans
3. Boulding
4. Robbins

Law of Equi Marginal Utility is also called as
1. Gossen’s first law
2. Gossen’s Second law
3. Gossen’s Third law
4. Gossen’s Fourth law
137. The country that is known as the “Land of midnight Sun”
1. Canada
2. Indonesia
3. Japan
4. Norway

138. The day on which the sunrays fall vertically on equator is
1. 21st June
2. 22nd March
3. 23rd September
4. 22nd December
Social methods - Paper - 2 - Set - 1 (Odia Medium)

139. Which of the following are considered as broader perspectives and guiding principles to the entire Education System.
   1. Objectives
   2. Aims
   3. Specification
   4. Skills

140. Identify the correct statement that relates to "nature of curriculum"
   1. Prepared according to classroom
   2. Prepared by supervisors and teachers as an authentic guide.
   3. Elaborative, related to the entire academic activities of school.
   4. Developed on local specific issues
141. Formation of National, State advisory committee for protection of child rights, supervision and grievances is explained in this chapter of RTE Act-2009.

1. Chapter 4
2. Chapter 5
3. Chapter 7
4. Chapter 6
The areas that support the study of social science as 'integrated and comprehensive' in nature are.

1. A comprehensive discussion on Geographical conditions, History, Administration and economical issues.
2. Discussion on political parties, institutions, Elections and administration of the Government.
4. Study the changes in the society through critical and analytical approaches.

“ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧ୍ୟ୞ନ ସାଂକେତିକ ଏବଂ ମାନମତ ରକ୍ଷଣମୁକ୍ତ” ଏହା ଓହିଫା ଩ାଇଁ ସହାତି ଫିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧ୍ୟ୞ନ ସମ୍ପରିତ ଏଫାଂ ଆଥିଓ ଫିର୍୞ କୁଡିଓଯ ଅଧ୍ୟ୞ନ

1. ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନମାନମତ, ଇତିହାସ, ଶାସନ ସମ୍ପରିତ ଏଫାଂ ଆଥିଓ ଫିର୍୞ ଏଫାଂ ଆଥିଓ ଫିର୍୞ କୁଡିଓଯ ଅଧ୍ୟ୞ନ

2. ଆଥିଓ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଇତିହାସ, ଶାସନ ସମ୍ପରିତ ଏଫାଂ ଆଥିଓ ଫିର୍୞ କୁଡିଓଯ ଅଧ୍ୟ୞ନ

3. ଜାତିକ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ, ଆଥିଓ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ, ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ ମୂଲିକ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ ମୂଳିକ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ

4. ଆଥିଓ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରଭୁ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନମାନମତ ମାନମତ ମାନମତ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ ପ୍ରଭୁ ବାଣିଜ୍ଞାନ ମାନମତ
While teaching the unit on ancient civilization its Historical, Political, Geographical and Literary concepts are discussed. This type of approach is.

1. Correlation approach
2. Unit approach
3. Integration approach
4. Chronological approach

The teaching method based on the principle "Learn to live but not live to learn".

1. Problem solving method
2. Project method
3. Discussion method
4. Supervisory method
145. The main objective of Social Science laboratory is
1. To provide a laboratory for social sciences also
2. To preserve the social sciences material carefully in a room.
3. Utilization of school grants
4. To make the students understand the Social Science concepts easily.

'ସାଭାଜିଓ ଫିଜ୍ଞାନ ଩ଯୀକ୍ଷାକାଯ'ର ପୂରାଣ ଓହାନା
1. ସାଭାଜିଓ ଫିଜ୍ଞାନଙ୍କାରକରେ ସାଭାଜିଓର ସହୃଦଣ୍ଡ କରେ
2. ସାଭାଜିଓ ଫିଜ୍ଞାନଙ୍କାରକରେ ଏକାଦିକଙ୍କେ ମାର୍ଗକୁ ଜଣାଇଥିବା
କାରଣ କରାଇଥିବ‚
3. ଶୈକ୍ଷଣିକଙ୍କାର କରିବ କାରଣ ହୁବା କରାଇଥିବ
4. ସାଭାଜିଓ ଫିଜ୍ଞାନଙ୍କାରକରେ ଆତ୍ମକାନ୍ତକାରେ ଜଣାଇଥିବ କାରଣ କରାଇଥିବ

146. One of the following is related to 'tripolar' education.
1. Student, teacher and textbook
2. Student, teacher and school
3. Student, teacher and inviting society into school
4. Student, teacher and Headmaster

ନିଭନଯୁ ଏହା 'ତ୍ରିଭଯୁ' (tripolar) ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ ଅନ୍ତବଷୁ କ୍ତ
1. ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ ,ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ ଏବଂ ବର୍ତ୍ତ୍ତ୍ତ୍ୱଙ୍କାରେ ଭାଷ଼ନୀ
2. ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ , ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ ଏବଂ କର୍ତ୍ତ୍ତ୍ୱଙ୍କାରେ
3. ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ , ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ ଏବଂ କର୍ତ୍ତ୍ତ୍ତ୍ତ୍ୱଙ୍କାରେ ଭାଷାବାଦ କରିବ
4. ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ , ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଶିକ୍ଷାଯ
The main use of reference books
1. To expose an issue in different dimensions
2. To preserve in social studies library
3. To inculcate book collection habit among children
4. To conduct summative assessment

The Comprehensive Evaluation means
1. Assessment of curricular and co-curricular activities
2. Recording marks scored by students
3. Observing the knowledge and skills of students
149. Conduct of "Swatcha Bharath" and "Women Empowerment" activities in schools are related to
1. Bringing society into school
2. To get recognition to teachers and Headmasters
3. To collect donations from parents
4. To provide infrastructure facilities to the school

ଫିଦ୍ା଱୞ଭାନଙ୍କ ଩ଯିଚା଱ିତ 'ସ୍ୱଚ୍ଛ ବାଯତ', 'ଭହି଱ାସଶକ୍ତିଓ' ଓଫାଂ ଏଥି଩ାଇଁ ଓଯାମାଇଥାଏ।
1. ପଦାର୍ଥ ଫିଦ୍ା଱୞ ଫିଦ୍ା଱୞ ଫସତିଯ ଚା଱ନା
2. ପରିବାର ଠାଯୁ ବାଲୀ ଦ୍ୱାଯା ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁଥାଳ ବଣ୍ଡ ଫିଦ୍ା଱୞ ଚା଱ନା
3. ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁଥାଳ ଲାଭ ରାଖିଛନ୍ତି ତାହାମାର ମାଧ୍ୟମାର ବଣ୍ଡ ଫର୍ୟାଫା
4. ଫିଦ୍ା଱୞ୄଯ ୄଭୌ଱ିଓ ଫସତିଯ ଚା଱ନା ଫର୍ୟାଫା

150. Children can obtain "Right to live" through;
1. Balanced diet
2. Living with parents
3. Getting free and quality education
4. Protection from child abuse

'ଫଞ୍ଚିଯହିଫା ଅଧିଓାଯ' ଦ୍ୱାଯା ଶିଶୁଭାୄନ ଏହା ଫଞ୍ଚିଯହିଫା
1. ପରିବାର ଠାଯୁ ଫଞ୍ଚିଯହି
2. ଶିକ୍ଷାକୁଥାଳ ଟାରିଝ ଫଞ୍ଚିଯହି
3. ଫଞ୍ଚିଯହିଫା ଦ୍ୱାଯା ଶିକ୍ଷା
4. ସଙ୍ତ ଫଞ୍ଚିଯହି, ଧାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରାରା