

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Towards the end of the vedic period, around 600 BCE, a strong reaction against priestly domination, cults and rituals began especially in lands of Panchala and Videha. The upnishads were compiled in this period. The Upanishads were mainly philosophical texts criticising priestly rituals and laid stress on right belief and right knowledge of the self, insisting that the relation of the atman with the Brahman must be properly understood. The Upanishads describe dialogues between guru and Shishya and were probably written by Kshatriyas. Brahman emerged as supreme entity in the Upanishads, comparable to powerful kings of the era.

The Upanishads followed by the principle of Jnana, i.e.

1. True knowledge for peace;
2. Changelessness, indestructibility and immortality of soul.

End of later Vedic period marked the beginning of territorial kingdoms such as Panchala Janapada, Koshala Janapada, etc and wars were not fought only for cattle but also for territory. The most important and the oldest are – the Brihadaranyaka and Chandogya Upanishads. In the former Upanishads, the meditation on the sacred symbol is stressed. The Katha Upanishad that narrates the story of Nachiketa and the three gifts he got from the god of death. That one 108 upanishads and the period of 800 BC to 500 BC is known as the period of Upanishads, 11 are predominant and they are called Mukhya Upanishads. They are spiritual and philosophical in nature and they reveal the aim of Vedas.

Questions

1. How many total Upanishads?
(A) 103 (B) 1902 (C) 101 (D) 108
2. Upanishads are also called :-
(A) Rig Veda (B) Veda (C) Vedanta (D) NOTA
3. Who emerged as supreme entity in the Upanishads?
(A) Kshatriya (B) Vaishya (C) Brahmana (D) NOTA
4. The period of 800 BC to 500 BC is known as :-
(A) Yajur Vedic Period (B) Rigvedic Period
(C) Vedanta (D) Period of Upanishads
5. The most important and the oldest Upanishads are :-
(A) Brihadaranyaka and Chandogya
(B) Katha Upanishad
(C) Mundko Upanishad
(D) Prashna Upanishad

ANSWER KEYS

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A

ENGLISH LANGUAGE
ADVERB CAUSE:

An adverbial clause, sometimes referred to as an adverb clause, is a group of words that, together, functions as an adverb. This means that the clause describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Unlike other types of clauses, an adverbial clause is always a dependent

clause. This means that it cannot stand on its own as an independent sentence.

Adverbial clauses make sentences richer by providing additional context and description that standard adverbs cannot. See how adverbial clauses and adverbs compare in these

examples:

He bakes cakes weekly.

He bakes cakes before he leaves for work every Sunday.

Eagerly, my brother agreed to the business proposal.

As dollar signs flashed in his eyes, my brother agreed to the business proposal.

EXERCISE:

Find out the adverb clauses in the following sentences and state the kind of each.

1. Even if it rains, I will come.
2. When you have finished your work, you may go home.
3. You can put it wherever you like.
4. I did not buy that watch because it was expensive.
5. You must go whether you hear from him or not.
6. He spoke in such a low voice that few people could hear him.
7. Since you have apologized, we will take no further action against you.
8. I have not been well since I returned from the hills.
9. He was so weak that he could not stand.
10. As he was not there, I spoke to his mother.

Answers

1. Adverb clause of concession – even if it rains
2. Adverb clause of time – when you have finished your work
3. Adverb clause of place – wherever you like
4. Adverb clause of reason – because it was expensive
5. Adverb clause of condition – whether you hear from him or not
6. Adverb clause of result – that few people could hear him
7. Adverb clause of cause – since you have apologized
8. Adverb clause of time – since I returned from the hills
9. Adverb clause of result – that he could not stand
10. Adverb clause of cause – as he was not there

REASONING

What is an Alphanumeric Series?

As the name suggests, Alpha-numeric, a series which is formed by combining both alphabets and numbers is called an alphanumeric series. Questions from this topic are mostly asked in the preliminary phase of all Government exams.

The questions from this topic are easy to solve, and candidates can expect at least 1-3 questions from this topic to be asked in the exam.

Tips & Tricks To Solve Alphanumeric Questions

There are a variety of types in which questions may be asked for the alphanumeric series. These include:

- **Missing Series:** Where a series of alphabets and numbers may be given a particular pattern and candidates may be asked to fill in the blank space with the required element
- **Alphabet-Number-Symbol:** These questions may also be asked in a format where a series with alphabets, number and different types of symbols (like &, *, \$, etc.) may be given, and questions may be asked based on them
- **Only Alphabetic Series:** Series with either missing element or questions with sub-parts may be asked which comprise only English Alphabets and no numbers, set in a specific pattern
- **Only Numerical Series:** Series comprising only numbers, set in a specific pattern may be asked the exam. Questions based on this type may be asked in the form of rearrangement of numbers or digits with the number in ascending, descending or any other order.

Given below are a few tips and tricks that may help you solve the questions based on the alphanumeric series:

- In pattern-based series, first, analyse alphanumeric series given to you and try to crack the pattern that is being followed. Mostly the pattern may involve change is succeeding or preceding terms of either the number or the alphabet
- In abrupt series, which include number-symbol-alphabet, mostly no pattern is followed. Candidates need to move to the sub-part of the questions and straightaway answer them
- Ensure that for missing number series, you recheck the entire series after finding an answer, to ensure that no error has been made

Directions (Q1-Q2): Refer to the alphanumeric series given below and answer the following questions:

A * 5 9 I N & E @ # U 1 &

- How many vowels in the above arrangement are preceded by a symbol?
 (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) None
- Which is the second element to the left of the sixth element from the right?
 (A) & (B) @ (C) N (D) E

Directions(Q3-Q4): Find the missing element in the series given below:

- ABD EFH IJL MNP QRT ?**
 (A) XYZ (B) VWY (C) WXZ (D) UVX
- ACE ? MOQ SUW**
 (A) GIK (B) FHJ (C) GHJ (D) GIL

Directions (Q5): Refer to the numerical series given below and answer the following questions:

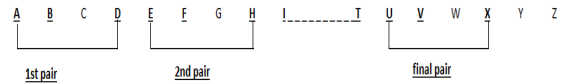
435 224 786 823 902

- When all the digits in each of the given numbers are arranged in ascending order, which number becomes the highest?
 (A) 435 (B) 224 (C) 786 (D) 823

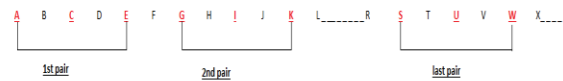
Q1.Answer: (2) Two; "E" is preceded by "&" and "U" is preceded by "#"

Q2.Answer: (3) N; Sixth element from the right is E and second to its left is N

Q3.Answer: (4) UVX;
Solution:



Q4.Answer: (1) GIK;
Solution:



Q5.Answer: (3)786

Solution: When the digits are arranged in ascending order within the number, the new numbers formed are:

435 – 345

224 – 224

786 – 678

823 – 238

902 – 092

MATH

Concept of negative Work:

Negative work increases the Time in which a work is to be completed. This application can be extended to cases involving Pipes and cisterns. Suppose there are two pipes in a Cistern. Pipe A is used to fill the Cistern and Pipe B is used to empty the Cistern. Here we say that Pipe B and Pipe A are working against each other. When a leak is developed in the Cistern, the leak forms the component of negative work, which slows down the completion of the task (in this case, the filling of the Cistern)

The following questions will explain the concept better.

- Pipe A can fill a tank in 'an' hours. On account of a leak at the bottom of the tank, it takes thrice as long to fill the tank. How long will the leak at the bottom of the tank take to empty a full tank, when pipe A is kept closed?

(A) (3/2)hours (B) (2/3)hours

(C) (4/3)hours (D) (3/4)hours

Answer: Option (a)

Explanation:

The pipe can fill $(1/a)^{\text{th}}$ of the tank in an hour. Because of the leak, it can only fill $1/3a$ of the tank per hour.

Let X be the Time in which the leak can completely empty the tank, hence $1/x = 1/a - 1/3a$
 $= x = 3a/2\text{hrs.}$

- A Cistern has three pipes A, B, and C. Pipe A can fill a Cistern in 10 hrs, Pipe B can fill a Cistern in 5 hrs while Pipe C can empty the Cistern in 20 hrs. If they are switched on at the same Time; in how many hours will the Cistern be filled?

(A) (3)hours (B) (4)hours

(C) (6)hours (D) (6.5)hours

Answer: Option (b)

Explanation:

In one hour Pipe A can fill $100/10 = 10\%$ of the Cistern.
 In one hour Pipe B can fill $100/5 = 20\%$ of the Cistern.
 In one hour Pipe C can empty $100/20 = 5\%$ of the Cistern.

If all three are working together, $(10 + 20 - 5) = 25\%$ of the Cistern will get filled in one hour, so it will take 4 hrs for the Cistern to fill.

3. A tank can be filled by tap A in 6 hrs and by tap B in 3 hrs. But when they are open simultaneously to fill an empty tank they take 3 hrs more than their normal Time. A hole is later discovered as the reason for the delay. Find the Time taken by the hole to empty the tank if it is completely filled.

- (A) 2 hours 15 minutes (B) 3 hours
 (C) 4 hours (D) 3 hours 20 minutes

Answer: Option (d)

Explanation:

Tap A takes 6 hrs to fill, so in one hour it will fill 16.67 % of the tank.

Tap B takes 3 hrs to fill, so in one hour it will fill 33.33% of the tank.

Together they will fill $16.67\% + 33.33\% = 50\%$ of the tank.

They should take $100/50 = 2$ hrs to fill the tank.

But they take 3 hrs more, because of the hole; they totally take 5 hrs to fill i.e. they fill 20% in an hour.

This is possible if the hole empties $50 - 20 = 30\%$ of the tank in an hour.

So to completely empty the full tank; the hole will take $100/30$ hrs = 3.33 hrs = 3 hrs and 20 mins.

4. Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in $37\frac{1}{2}$ minutes and 45 minutes respectively. Both pipes are opened. The cistern will be filled in just half an hour, if B is turned off after:

- (A) 5 min.
 (B) 9 min.
 (C) 10 min.
 (D) 15 min.

Answer: Option (b)

Explanation:

Let B be turned off after x minutes. Then,
 Part filled by (A + B) in x min. + Part filled by A in $(30 - x)$ min. = 1.

$$\therefore x \left(\frac{2}{75} + \frac{1}{45} \right) + (30 - x) \cdot \frac{2}{75} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{11x}{225} + \frac{(60 - 2x)}{75} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 11x + 180 - 6x = 225.$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 9.$$

5. A tank is filled by three pipes with uniform flow. The first two pipes operating simultaneously fill the tank in the same time during which the tank is filled by the third pipe alone. The second pipe fills the tank 5 hours faster than the first pipe and 4 hours slower than the third pipe. The time required by the first pipe is:

- (A) 6 hours
 (B) 10 hours
 (C) 15 hours
 (D) 30 hours

Answer: Option (c)

Explanation:

Suppose, first pipe alone takes x hours to fill the tank. Then, second and third pipes will take $(x - 5)$ and $(x - 9)$ hours respectively to fill the tank.

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{(x - 5)} = \frac{1}{(x - 9)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x - 5 + x}{x(x - 5)} = \frac{1}{(x - 9)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x - 5)(x - 9) = x(x - 5)$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 - 18x + 45 = 0$$

$$(x - 15)(x - 3) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 15. \quad [\text{neglecting } x = 3]$$



ODIA LANGUAGE



ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ କେତେକ ପଦ-ସଂହତି ଗୋଟିଏ ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଶେଷ ଅର୍ଥରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇ ଭାଷାକୁ ଅଭିନବ ରୂପରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠିତ କରାଇବାକୁ ସମର୍ଥ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଆଭିଧାନିକ ଅର୍ଥ ସହିତ ଆଦୌ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ନଥାଏ, ପରନ୍ତୁ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଏକ ଏକ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଲାକ୍ଷଣିକ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାରେ ସକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି । ଏହି ବିଶେଷ ଲାକ୍ଷଣିକ ଅର୍ଥ ହିଁ ହେଉଛି ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ପଦସଂହତିଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଅନ୍ତର୍ନିହିତ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ବହୁଳ ଭାବେ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ହେଉଥିବା ଏତାଦୃଶ ପଦସଂହତିଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଗଠନରୀତି ଓ ପ୍ରୟୋଗବିଧି ମଧ୍ୟ ସୁନିର୍ଦ୍ଧିଷ୍ଟ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ‘ରୁଚି’ ନାମରେ ପରିଚିତ ଏହି ବିଶେଷ ଧରଣର ପଦସଂହତି ବା ଖଣ୍ଡବାକ୍ୟ (ଅସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ପଦସଂହତି) ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଆଭିଧାନିକ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ଏକ ଏକ ବିଶେଷ ଲାକ୍ଷଣିକ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଥିବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟ କରାଯାଏ । ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ‘ଅକାଳ କୁଷ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ’ ଭଳି ରୁଚି ପ୍ରୟୋଗଟିକୁ ବିଶ୍ଳେଷଣ କରାଯାଉ । ଏହାର ଆଭିଧାନିକ ଅର୍ଥ ହେଉଛି - ‘ଅସମୟରେ ଜାତ ହୋଇଥିବା ପାଣିକଖାରୁ ।’ ମାତ୍ର ଆଭିଧାନିକ ଅର୍ଥ ସହିତ ପଦ ସଂହତିଟିର ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ ଅର୍ଥର ଆଦୌ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ନାହିଁ । ଯାହା ମନେହୁଏ, କୌଣସି ଚରିତ୍ରହୀନ ପୁତ୍ର ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅକାଳରେ ଜାତ କୁଷ୍ମାଣ୍ଡର କ୍ଷତିକାରକ ଶକ୍ତିକୁ ଆଖି ଆଗରେ ରଖି ଉପର୍ଯ୍ୟୁକ୍ତ ପଦସଂହତିଟିକୁ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରାଯାଇଛି; ଯାହା ‘କୁଳରେ କଳଙ୍କ ଲଗାଇଥିବା ପୁତ୍ର’ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଯୁକ୍ତ । ସତେ ଯେପରି ଏହି ଲାକ୍ଷଣିକ ଅର୍ଥ ଭିତରେ ହିଁ ପଦସଂହତିଟିର କଳାତ୍ମକ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିହିତ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ଶହ ଶହ ପଦ-ସଂହତି ରୁଚି ନାମରେ ପରିଚିତ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ ଥିବା ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳୁଛି । ଗଠନ ଓ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଏଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ତିନିଗୋଟି ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ କରି ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।

ଯଥା -

- (କ) କ୍ରିୟାତ୍ମକ ରୁଚି (Semi-verbal Idioms)
- (ଖ) କ୍ରିୟାହୀନ ରୁଚି (Verbless Idioms)
- (ଗ) ଉପମା ବା ତୁଳନାତ୍ମକ ରୁଚି (Metaphorical Idioms)

(କ) କ୍ରିୟାତ୍ମକ ରୁଚି (Semi-verbal Idioms)

କୌଣସି ବାକ୍ୟାଂଶ ବା ପଦ ସଂହତିରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦ ସଂଯୁକ୍ତ ଥାଇ ତାହା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ଏକ ନୂତନ ଲାକ୍ଷଣିକ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଥିଲେ, ତାହାକୁ କ୍ରିୟାତ୍ମକ ରୁଚି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର କେତେଗୋଟି ରୁଚି ପ୍ରୟୋଗର ଅର୍ଥ ସହ ପ୍ରୟୋଗବିଧି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଗଲା ।
ଅକସ ରଖିବା / ଅହନ୍ତା ରଖିବା (ରାଗ ରଖିବା) - ଗ୍ରାମ ସାହୁକାରର ଶୋଷଣ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ମୁଁ ମୁହଁ ଖୋଲିବାରୁ, ସେ ମୋ ଉପରେ ଅକସ ରଖିଛି ।

(ଖ) କ୍ରିୟାହୀନ ରୁଚି (Verbless Idioms)

ଯେଉଁ ବାକ୍ୟାଂଶ ବା ପଦସଂହତିରେ କ୍ରିୟାପଦର ବ୍ୟବହାର ହୋଇନଥାଏ ଏବଂ ପଦସଂହତିଟି ଏକ ବିଶେଷ ଆରୋପିତ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ କ୍ରିୟାହୀନ ରୁଚି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହେଉଥିବା ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର କେତେକ ରୁଚି ପ୍ରୟୋଗର ଅର୍ଥ ସହ ପ୍ରୟୋଗବିଧି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଗଲା । ଯଥା -

ଅକଳ ସଲାମି (ଉଚିତ୍ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ର) - ସେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମୟରେ ମୋତେ ଯେତି ହିନସ୍ତା କରିଛି, ମୁଁ ତାକୁ ଅକଳ ସଲାମି ନ ଦେଇ ଛାଡ଼ିବି ନାହିଁ ।

(ଗ) ତୁଳନାତ୍ମକ ବା ଉପମାତ୍ମକ ରୁଚି:(Metaphorical Idioms)

ଯେଉଁ ପଦସଂହତିରେ ଉପମେୟକୁ ଉପମାନ ସହିତ ତୁଳନା କରାଯିବା ସଙ୍ଗେ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଉପମାବାଚକ ଶବ୍ଦର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଘଟିଥାଏ ଏବଂ ସମଗ୍ର ପଦସଂହତିଟି ଏକ ବିଶେଷ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ ତୁଳନାତ୍ମକ ବା ଉପମାତ୍ମକ ରୁଚି କୁହାଯାଏ । ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରୁଚି ପ୍ରୟୋଗରେ ଅର୍ଥଗତ ବୈଶିଷ୍ଟ୍ୟ ସହ ଚିତ୍ରଧର୍ମୀ ଆବେଦନ ସ୍ୱତ୍ତ୍ୱଭାବେ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ଏହି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟର କେତେଗୋଟି ରୁଚି ପ୍ରୟୋଗର ଅର୍ଥ ସହ ପ୍ରୟୋଗବିଧି ନିମ୍ନରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଗଲା । ଯଥା -

ଏଣୁଥ ପରି ମୁଣ୍ଡ ରୁଜାରିବା (କିଛି ନ ରୁଝି ସବୁଥିରେ ସମ୍ମତି ଜଣାଇବା) - ସବୁ କଥାରେ ଏଣୁଥ ପରି ମୁଣ୍ଡ ରୁଜାରିବା ଗୀତାର ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ।

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