



**NILACHAL EDUCATIONAL TRUST**  
**ODISHA VIDYARATNA AWARD**  
**CLASS – VI**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Full mark : 120**

**Instructions to the candidates :**

- All questions are compulsory. Candidates should write the answers only in the blank space provided.
- Candidates are advised to attempt either the Odia medium or the English medium questions as per their choice.
- There will be no negative marking for any wrong answer.
- Do the rough works on the sheet attached at the end of question paper.

**ENGLISH**

**A. Insert correct articles.**

- Q1. My father is \_\_\_\_\_ M. A. in English.  
Q2. Mumbai is \_\_\_\_\_ London of India.  
Q3. Rohit is \_\_\_\_\_ unique boy.  
Q4. I know how to play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.  
Q5. Yesterday I met \_\_\_\_\_ European.

**B. Fill in the blanks with proper degree of adjectives.**

- Q6. Diamond is the \_\_\_\_\_ of all gems. (costly)  
Q7. Kavita is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl in her class. (good)  
Q8. Make \_\_\_\_\_ noise than before. (little)  
Q9. Reeta is \_\_\_\_\_ than her sister. (intelligent)  
Q10. Your handwriting is the \_\_\_\_\_ among all the students. (bad)

**C. Use correct form of verb given in the brackets.**

- Q11. When I am tried, I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ the T.V. (watch)  
Q12. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ a horse. (ride)  
Q13. Nikhil is in his room. He \_\_\_\_\_ to music. (listen)  
Q14. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ tiffin to school. (bring)  
Q15. When I reached at the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_. (leave)

**D. Use correct preposition./**

- Q16. The patient died \_\_\_\_\_ cholera.  
Q17. She burst \_\_\_\_\_ tears.  
Q18. She can't agree \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal.  
Q19. I am starting my new job \_\_\_\_\_ 15<sup>th</sup> April.

Q20. The book consists \_\_\_\_\_ forty pages.

**E. Use correct pronoun.**

Q21. I saw a group of students. Some of \_\_\_\_\_ were very smart.

Q22. You have had your share. Let me have \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q23. She is the lady \_\_\_\_\_ bag was stolen.

Q24. They completed their work \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q25. I met Anil \_\_\_\_\_ told me your address.

**F. Put right conjunction.**

Q26. Sarada \_\_\_\_\_ her sister is busy in the kitchen.

Q27. I know \_\_\_\_\_ he will come.

Q28. Sunil was punished \_\_\_\_\_ he was guilty.

Q29. Maria has cut her finger \_\_\_\_\_ chopping vegetables.

Q30. He ran fast, \_\_\_\_\_ missed the train.

**G. Fill in the blanks with appropriate auxiliary verbs.**

Q31. These days mumps \_\_\_\_\_ not at all difficult.

Q32. A pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ lying in the corner.

Q33. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ a powerful country.

Q34. The scissors \_\_\_\_\_ old.

Q35. Six weeks \_\_\_\_\_ a long vacation for students.

**H. Write collective nouns.**

Q36. A \_\_\_\_\_ of ants.

Q37. A \_\_\_\_\_ of birds.

Q38. A \_\_\_\_\_ of trees.

Q39. A \_\_\_\_\_ of puppies.

Q40. A \_\_\_\_\_ of sailors.

**SCIENCE**

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ ଭିଟାମିନ୍ ଅଭାବରେ କ୍ଷତ ଶ୍ରୀଘ୍ନ ଶୁଖେ ନାହିଁ ।

Wounds take longer time to heal when we have deficiency of vitamin \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ ଆହାର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ଉପକାରୀ ଅଟେ ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାର ଜୀବସାର ଥାଏ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ food for the body is useful which contains a varieties of vitamins .

Q3. ଗଛର ଯେଉଁ ଅଂଶକୁ ଆମେ ଖାଦ୍ୟରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥାଉ, ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

The parts of plant which can be eaten are known as \_\_\_\_\_

Q4. ଅଣ୍ଡାର କେଶରରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ଏବଂ ଧଳାଅଂଶରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ପୋଷକ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ରହିଥାଏ ।

Egg yolk is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ and egg albumin is rich in \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q5. ଅଧିକ ଚର୍ବିଯୁକ୍ତ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ଖାଇବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଶରୀରର \_\_\_\_\_ ଅବସ୍ଥା ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

Eating too much of fat rich foods may lead to a condition called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q6. ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା \_\_\_\_\_ ଆମ ଶରୀରକୁ କୌଣସି ପୋଷଣ ଦେଇନଥାଏ । କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହା ଆମ ଶରୀରକୁ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉପଯୋଗୀ ଅଟେ ।

The component of food that does not provide any nutrient to our body and yet is very essential for our body is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q7. ଖାଦ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା \_\_\_\_\_ ଭିଟାମିନ୍ ରାନ୍ଧିବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଯାଏ ।

The vitamin of food that gets easily destroyed by cooking is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q8. ଏକ ସୁଇଙ୍ଗରେ (ଦୋଳି) ପିଲାଟିର ଗତି ହୋଇଛି \_\_\_\_\_

Motion of a child on a swing is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q9. \_\_\_\_\_ ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଉଭୟ ପ୍ରାଣୀ ଓ ଉଦ୍ଭିଦକୁ ଖାଦ୍ୟ ହିସାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରେ ।

The animals that consumes both plants and animals as its food is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q10. ଫୁଲରେ ଥିବା ମିଠା ରସକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Sweet juice from flowers is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q11. ସିଲ୍କ୍ ଫାଇବର \_\_\_\_\_ ରୁ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

Silk fibre is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.

Q12. \_\_\_\_\_ ଉପାୟରେ ସିଲ୍କ ସୂତାରୁ କପଡ଼ା ତିଆରି କରାଯାଏ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process used for making silk fabric from the fibre.

Q13. \_\_\_\_\_ ଏବଂ \_\_\_\_\_ ଗ୍ୟାସ୍ ଜଳରେ ଦ୍ରବୀଭୂତ ହୋଇପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ gases are insoluble in water.

Q14. ଯେଉଁ ପଦାର୍ଥର କୌଣସି ଆକାର ନଥାଏ, କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପରିମାଣ ଥାଏ, ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

Any material that does not have a defined shape but has a defined volume are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q15. ମହାନ୍ ଭାରତୀୟ ବୈଜ୍ଞାନିକ ଡ଼. ଏ. ପି. ଜେ ଅବ୍ଦୁଲ୍ କଲାମ୍ ଭାରତର \_\_\_\_\_ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଜନ୍ମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ ।

The great Indian Scientist Dr. A. P. J Abdul Kalam was born in \_\_\_\_\_ state of India.

Q16. ସାଧାରଣତଃ ଧାତୁକୁ ଗରମ କଲେ \_\_\_\_\_ ହୁଏ ।

Generally on heating metals cause \_\_\_\_\_.

Q17. କାଗଜ, ପେଟ୍ରୋଲ୍, ଏଲ୍.ପି.ଜି, ସି.ଏନ.ଜି ଇତ୍ୟାଦିକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ପଦାର୍ଥ କହନ୍ତି ।

Paper, Petrol, LPG, CNG etc. are \_\_\_\_\_ substances.

Q18. ଏକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ନୂତନ ପଦାର୍ଥ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହୁଏ \_\_\_\_\_

A change in which new substance is formed is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q19. ଏକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଯାହା ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସମୟ ବ୍ୟବଧାନରେ ଘଟେ ତାହା ହେଉଛି \_\_\_\_\_

A change that occurs during a definite time interval is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q20. କ୍ଷୀର ଫୁଟିବାରେ ମାଇକ୍ରୋବାସ / ଅଣୁଜୀବ ମାରିବା ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କହନ୍ତି ।

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process in boiling of milk to kill microbes.

Q21. ଥଣ୍ଡା କରି ଜଳ ବରଫ କରିବାକୁ ଏକ \_\_\_\_\_ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କହନ୍ତି ।

Water changes into ice on cooling is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ change.

Q22. ଚିନି, ପାଣିରେ ମିଶାଇବା ଏକ \_\_\_\_\_ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ।

Dissolving sugar in water is a \_\_\_\_\_ change.

Q23. କରୋନା ଏକ \_\_\_\_\_ (ଜୀବାଣୁ / ଭୂତାଣୁ / କୀଟାଣୁ) ।

Corona is a \_\_\_\_\_ . (Germ / Virus / bug)

Q24. ଟେଲିଫୋନ୍‌ର ଉଦ୍ଭାବକଙ୍କ ନାମ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The name of the scientist who invented telephone is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q25. ସୌର ଜଗତର ସବୁଠାରୁ ବୃହତ ଆଗ୍ନେୟଗିରି \_\_\_\_\_ ଗ୍ରହରେ ଅଛି ।

The biggest known volcano in the solar system is located on \_\_\_\_\_ planet.

Q26. ରବର ବ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡର ପ୍ରସାରଣ ହେଉଛି \_\_\_\_\_ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ।

Stretching of rubber band is \_\_\_\_\_ change.

Q27. ଯେଉଁ ବସ୍ତୁରେ ଆଂଶିକ ଆଲୋକ ପ୍ରତେକ କରିଥାଏ ତାହାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କୁହନ୍ତି ।

The materials which allow partial of transmission of light through them are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q28. ଶୁଖିଲା କାଠ ହେଉଛି ତାପର ଏକ \_\_\_\_\_ ପରିବାହୀ ।

Dry wood is a \_\_\_\_\_ conductor of heat.

Q29. ପେନିସିଲିନ୍‌ର ଉଦ୍ଭାବକଙ୍କ ନାମ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The name of the scientist who invented penicillin is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q30. ମନୁଷ୍ୟ ଶରୀରର ସବୁଠାରୁ ଶକ୍ତ ମାଂସପେଶୀ \_\_\_\_\_ ରେ ଥାଏ ।

In human body \_\_\_\_\_ is the strongest muscle.

Q31. ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟକିରଣ ଆଡକୁ ଷ୍ଟେମ୍ (କାଣ୍ଡ) ବଙ୍କା ହେବାକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କହନ୍ତି ।

Bending of stem towards sunlight is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q32. ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ କିରଣ ଆସି ପୃଥିବୀ ପୃଷ୍ଠରେ ପଡ଼ିବା ପାଇଁ \_\_\_\_\_ ମିନିଟ୍ ସମୟ ଲାଗେ ।

It takes \_\_\_\_\_ minutes for the sun light to reach on earth surface.

Q33. \_\_\_\_\_ ରେ ବାସ କରୁଥିବା ପଶୁମାନଙ୍କର ବହୁତ ଛୋଟ ଆଖି ଥାଏ ।

Animals living in \_\_\_\_\_ have very much reduced eyes.

Q34. ଏକ ନୋଡ୍‌ରେ ପତ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ହେଉଛି \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The arrangement of leaves at a node is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q35. କାଣ୍ଡର ମୂଳରୁ ବାହାରିଥିବା ଚେର ଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ କହନ୍ତି ।

Roots those come out from the base of stem is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Q36. \_\_\_\_\_ ଅସ୍ଥି, ଜଙ୍ଗ ଅସ୍ଥି ସହ ଯୋଡ଼ିହୋଇଅଛି ।

\_\_\_\_\_ bones are attached with thigh bones.

Q37. ଆମ ଶରୀରରେ ଥିବା କାନ୍ଧ ହାଡ଼ର ସଂଖ୍ୟା \_\_\_\_\_ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ number of shoulder bones are there in our body.

Q38. ସମଗ୍ର ଶରୀରର ଓଜନ ବହନ କରୁଥିବା ଅଙ୍ଗର ନାମ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ part of the body bear the weight of whole body.

Q39. \_\_\_\_\_ ଅସ୍ଥି ସବୁଠାରୁ ଲମ୍ବା ଏବଂ ଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀ ଅସ୍ଥି ଅଟେ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ is the longest and strongest bone.

Q40. ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ଧାତୁକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ଧାତୁ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

The metals which are shining in nature are called \_\_\_\_\_ metal.

## MATHEMATICS

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ ବୃହତ୍ତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଦ୍ୱାରା 285 ଓ 1249 କୁ ଭାଗ କଲେ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 9 ଓ 7 ଭାଗଶେଷ ବଳିବ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ is the greatest number which divides 285 and 1249 leaving remainder 9 and 7 respectively.

Q2. ଗୋଟିଏ ଲଟାର ଓଜନ 3 କି.ଗ୍ରା. 225 ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ହେଲେ 39 ଟି ଲଟାର ଓଜନ \_\_\_\_\_.

The mass of a brick is 3 kg 225 g. The total mass of 39 such bricks is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q3. ଯଦି ଗୋଟିଏ କାର 6 ଲିଟର ପେଟ୍ରୋଲରେ 135 କି.ମି. ବାଟ ଯାଏ, ତେବେ କାରଟି 15 ଲିଟର ପେଟ୍ରୋଲରେ \_\_\_\_\_ କି.ମି ବାଟ ଯିବ ।

In covering 135 km a car consumes 6 litre of petrol. \_\_\_\_\_ km will go in 15 litre of petrol.

Q4.  $\frac{1}{4}$  ଓ  $\frac{3}{4}$  ଯୋଗଫଳକୁ 3 ରୁ ବିୟୋଗ କଲେ ବିୟୋଗ ଫଳ \_\_\_\_\_ ହେବ ।

When  $\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\right)$  is subtracted from 3, the result is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q5. 1 ଘଣ୍ଟାର \_\_\_\_\_ ଭାଗ / ଅଂଶ 12 ମିନିଟ୍ ।

\_\_\_\_\_ fraction of an hour is 12 minutes.

Q6. ଚିନି ଅଙ୍କ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ବୃହତ୍ତମ ଓ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଦ୍ୱୟର ଯୋଗଫଳ ଓ ଅନ୍ତର ଫଳର ଗୁଣଫଳ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The product of sum and difference of largest 3 digit number and the smallest 3 digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.

Q7. 3116365 ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ 1 ର ସ୍ଥାନୀୟମାନ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ତର ଫଳ \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The difference between the place value of 1 in 3116365 is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q8. ଯଦି 31629475 ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ 1 ଓ 4 ର ସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଅଦଳ ବଦଳ କରାଯାଏ ତେବେ ନୂତନ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ପୂର୍ବ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ଅଧିକ ହେବ ।

If the places of 1 and 4 in 31629475 are altered then the new number will be \_\_\_\_\_ more than the previous number.

Q9. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରୁ 7 ବିଯୋଗ କଲେ ବିଯୋଗ ଫଳ 21, 28, 36 ଓ 45 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ସେହି ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି \_\_\_\_\_ ?

\_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest number which when decreased by 7, becomes divisible by 21, 28, 36 and 45.

Q10. ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଯାହା 4 ଓ 9 ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ, ତାହା \_\_\_\_\_ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ?

A number will be divisible by \_\_\_\_\_ if it is divisible by 4 and 9.

Q11.  $653*47$  ରେ ଥିବା ତାରକା ଚିହ୍ନ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଯେଉଁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ଅଙ୍କ ଲେଖିଲେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି ୧୧ ଦ୍ୱାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହୁଏ ସେହି ଅଙ୍କଟି \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The least value that should be written at \* so that the number  $653*47$  will be divisible by 11 is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q12. ଯେଉଁ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟାକୁ 20, 25, 35 ଓ 40 ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଲଗା ଅଲଗା ଭାଗ କଲେ ଭାଗଶେଷ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ 14, 19, 29 ଓ 34 ରହିବ ସେହି ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The smallest number which when divided by 20, 25, 35 and 40 leaves a remainder of 14, 19, 29 and 34 respectively is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q13.  $1+3+5+7+9+\dots+19$  ର ସମଷ୍ଟି \_\_\_\_\_ .

$1+3+5+7+9+\dots+19$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q14. 10,000 ର ନିକଟତମ ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କର ଯାହା 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ଏବଂ 7 ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହେବ ।

ଉତ୍ତର : \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_

The two numbers nearest to 10,000 which are exactly divisible by each of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q15. ଗୋଟିଏ ଝୁଡ଼ିରେ 153 ଟି ସେଉ ଏବଂ 119 ଟି କମଳା ଅଛି । ଏହି ଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଗଦାରେ ସମାନ ସଂଖ୍ୟକ କରି ସଜାଯିବ । ତେବେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗଦାରେ ସର୍ବାଧିକ ଫଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟା \_\_\_\_\_ .

There are 153 apples and 119 oranges in a basket. These fruits are to be arranged in heaps containing the same number of fruits. Then the greatest number of fruits possible in each heap is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q16. ପଞ୍ଚି ଅଷ୍ଟମାଂଶର ଭଗ୍ନାଂଶ ରୂପ \_\_\_\_\_ .

\_\_\_\_\_ is the fractional form of five eighth.

Q17.  $36\frac{1}{3}$  ମି. ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଏକ ଦଉଡ଼ିରୁ ଯଥାକ୍ରମେ  $12\frac{2}{5}$  ମି.,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ମି, ଓ  $5\frac{4}{15}$  ମି ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଦଉଡ଼ି କଟାଗଲା ପରେ ଆଉ \_\_\_\_\_ ମିଟର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟର ଦଉଡ଼ି ବଳକା ରହିବ ?

A rope,  $36\frac{1}{3}$  m long was cut into three parts measuring  $12\frac{2}{5}$  m,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m and  $5\frac{4}{15}$  m respectively.

The length of the rope left is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q18.  $999\frac{1}{7} + 999\frac{2}{7} + 999\frac{3}{7} + 999\frac{4}{7} + 999\frac{5}{7} + 999\frac{6}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q19. ଦୁଇ ଦଶ ଦୁଇ ଦଶାଂଶକୁ ଦଶମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କର ।

Two tens and two tenths in decimal is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q20. 7.8934 ରେ 3 ର ସ୍ଥାନାୟମାନ କେତେ ?

The place value of 3 in 7.8934 is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q21. 175 ସେଣ୍ଟିମିଟର = \_\_\_\_\_ ମିଲିମିଟର ।

175 cm = \_\_\_\_\_ mm.

Q22.  $91\frac{7}{2}$  ର ଦଶମିକ ରୂପ = \_\_\_\_\_ ।

The decimal form of  $91\frac{7}{2}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q23. 0.238 ର ସାଧାରଣ ଭଗ୍ନାଂଶ ରୂପ = \_\_\_\_\_ ।

0.238 in fraction form = \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q24. 3 ଶତାଂଶ + 3 ଦଶାଂଶ = \_\_\_\_\_ .

3 hundredth + 3 tenths = \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q25. ଦୁଇଟି ମୌଳିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଗ.ସା.ଗୁ = \_\_\_\_\_ .

The HCF of the two prime number is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q26. ଏକ ଲକ୍ଷ = \_\_\_\_\_ ହଜାର ।

1 lakh = \_\_\_\_\_ thousands.

Q27. ନବେ କୋଟି ନବେ ହଜାର ନବେ କୁ ଅଙ୍କରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ \_\_\_\_\_ ହେବ ।

The number for ninety crores ninety thousand ninety is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q28. 4, 5, 6, 9 ଅଙ୍କକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ତିନି ଅଙ୍କ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତମ ସଂଖ୍ୟା \_\_\_\_\_ ଯାହାର ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଙ୍କ 5 ହୋଇଥିବ ।  
(କୌଣସି ଅଙ୍କର ପୁନରାବୃତ୍ତି ହେବ ନାହିଁ)

The smallest three digit number using the digit 4, 5, 6, 9 such that 1<sup>st</sup> digit is fixed as 5.  
(Repetition of digits not allowed) is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q29. ଯଦି  $\frac{1}{4}$  ଚାହା ଚାମଚ 1 ମିଲି. ଲି. ହୁଏ, ତେବେ 6 ଚାହା ଚାମଚ \_\_\_\_\_ ମିଲି. ଲି. ହେବ ।

If  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a teaspoon is 1 ml., then \_\_\_\_\_ ml. are in 6 teaspoon.

Q30. ଦୁଇଟି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଗ.ସା.ଗୁ 1 ହେଲେ ସେହି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଦ୍ଵୟକୁ \_\_\_\_\_ ସଂଖ୍ୟା କୁହାଯାଏ ।

If HCF of two numbers is 1 then the numbers are called as \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q31. ଗୋଟିଏ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ତାହାର ସବୁ ଗୁଣନୀୟକଙ୍କ \_\_\_\_\_ ହୋଇଥାଏ ।

A number is a \_\_\_\_\_ of each of its factors.

Q32. 1 ରୁ 100 ମଧ୍ୟରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ଟି ମୌଳିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅଛି ।

Total number of prime between 1 to 100 is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q33.  $92*389$  ରେ ଥିବା ତାରକା ଚିହ୍ନଟି ସ୍ଥାନରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ଅଙ୍କ ଲେଖିଲେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଟି 11 ଦ୍ଵାରା ବିଭାଜ୍ୟ ହେବ ।

The digit that should be written in the \* of the number  $92*389$  so that the number formed will be divisible by 11, is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q34. ଗୋଟିଏ ସରଳରେଖାରେ \_\_\_\_\_ ଟି ପ୍ରାନ୍ତବିନ୍ଦୁ ଥାଏ ।

A line has \_\_\_\_\_ end points.

Q35. 0.342 ର ସର୍ବନିମ୍ନ ଭଗ୍ନାଂଶଟି \_\_\_\_\_ ଅଟେ ।

0.342 as fraction in lowest form is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q36. ଜ୍ୟାମିତିକ ଚିତ୍ର ଯାହାର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଆକାର ନାହିଁ ତାହା \_\_\_\_\_ ଅଟେ ।

Geometrical figure which has no dimension is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q37. ଯଦି  $\overline{AB}$  ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ 9 ଙ ସେ.ମି. ହୁଏ, ତେବେ ୭  $\overline{AB}$  ରେଖାଖଣ୍ଡର ଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ \_\_\_\_\_ ସେ.ମି. ହେବ ।

If the length of a line segment  $\overline{AB} = 29$  cm., then 7  $\overline{AB}$  will be = \_\_\_\_\_ cm.

Q38. ଗୋଟିଏ ରଶ୍ମିର \_\_\_\_\_ ଟି ଆଦ୍ୟବିନ୍ଦୁ ଥାଏ ।

A ray has \_\_\_\_\_ number of starting point.

Q39.  $1 + 1\frac{7}{8} - 3\frac{8}{9}$  ର ମୂଲ୍ୟ \_\_\_\_\_ .

The value of  $1 + 1\frac{7}{8} - 3\frac{8}{9}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q40. ୧ ଟନ୍ = \_\_\_\_\_ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ ।

1 ton = \_\_\_\_\_ gram.