

Set No. 1

18P/219/21

304

Total No. of Printed Pages : 28

Question Booklet No.....

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

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Roll No. (Write the digits in words).....

१०१९

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet

Centre Code No.

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Day and Date

(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Use only **blue/black ball-point pen** in the space above and on both sides of the OMR Answer Sheet)
1. Within 30 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
 2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card*.
 3. A separate OMR Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second OMR Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only one OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
 4. Write all the entries by blue/black ball pen in the space provided above.
 5. **On the front page of the OMR Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, write the Question Booklet Number, Centre Code Number and the Set Number (wherever applicable) in appropriate places.**
 6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR Answer Sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. on the Question Booklet.
 7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the Invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
 8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. *For each question, you are to record the correct option on the OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the OMR Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the OMR Answer Sheet.*
 9. For each question, darken only one circle on the OMR Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
 10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).*
 11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet
 12. On completion of the Test, the Candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the examination room/hall. However, candidates are allowed to take away Text Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.
 13. Candidates are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
 14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

सूचना निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य के लिए जगह

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No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 360

- Note :**
- (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3** marks. **One** mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.
 - (2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. A life cycle in which the dominant phase is a sporophyte is known as
(1) Sporophytic (2) Haplontic (3) Diplontic (4) Diplobiontic
2. Fucoxanthin pigment is found in
(1) Green algae (2) Red algae
(3) Blue-green algae (4) Brown algae
3. Synzoospore is found in
(1) *Vaucheria* (2) *Oedogonium* (3) *Spirogyra* (4) *Nostoc*

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(P.T.O.)

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4. Slimy and slippery nature of *Nostoc* is due to covering of
(1) Mucilage (2) Gelatin (3) Mucous (4) Jelly
5. When the entire body of a fungus is used in the formation of reproduct structure, the organism is called
(1) Epicarpic (2) Holocarpic (3) Acarpic (4) Eucarpic
6. A flask-shaped fruiting body of Ascomycotina is called
(1) Perithecium (2) Apothecium
(3) Cleistothecium (4) Sclerotium
7. The flagella on the zoospores of *Albugo* are
(1) Equal terminal (2) Unequal lateral
(3) Unequal terminal (4) Equal lateral
8. Which one of the following is commonly called as blue-green mould?
(1) *Penicillium* (2) *Aspergillus* (3) *Erysiphe* (4) *Mucor*
9. Which one of the following is called 'Reindeer's moss'?
(1) *Usnea* (2) *Cladonia* (3) *Parmelia* (4) *Loberia*

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10. S. R. Kashyap is a scientist famous for

- (1) Bryology (2) Mycology (3) Phycology (4) Pteridology

11. Which one of the following species of *Riccia* is aquatic?

- (1) *Riccia discolor* (2) *Riccia fluitans*
(3) *Riccia crystallina* (4) *Riccia Himalayensis*

12. The air cavities in the capsule of moss are partitioned with delicate strands of cells which are called as

- (1) Trabeculae (2) Compartments
(3) Partitions (4) Septa

13. The gametophyte of moss is

- (1) Capsule (2) Protonema (3) Seta (4) Zygote

14. Which one of the following does not have a pith?

- (1) Protostele (2) Dictyostele (3) Solenostele (4) Siphonostele

15. Which one of the following is a fossil?

- (1) *Selaginella* (2) *Rhynia* (3) *Pteris* (4) *Adiantum*

- 16.** Gametangia of ferns are produced on
(1) Prothallus (2) Sorus (3) Leaves (4) Ramenta
- 17.** Which one of the following is called 'walking fern'?
(1) *Pteris* (2) *Adiantum* (3) *Ophioglossum* (4) *Selaginella*
- 18.** The enzyme involved in feedback inhibition are called
(1) Holoenzyme (2) Apoenzyme
(3) Coenzyme (4) Allosteric enzyme
- 19.** Trimerous flowers, superior ovary and axile placentation is found in
(1) *Amaranthaceae* (2) *Liliaceae*
(3) *Apocyanaceae* (4) *Rubiaceae*
- 20.** Rice fruit is an example of
(1) Achene (2) Cypsela (3) Cremocarp (4) Caryopsis
- 21.** *Pentoxylon* was discovered by Birbal Sahni from
(1) Nilgiri Hills (2) Western Ghat
(3) Rajmahal Hills (4) Valley of Flowers
- 22.** Floral buds are modified into tendrils in
(1) *Bignonia* (2) *Antigonon* (3) *Coccinia* (4) *Clematis*

23. Perisperm in seeds develops from

- (1) Funiculus (2) Hilum (3) Nucellus (4) Obturator

24. Monosporic type of embryo sac development is found in

- (1) *Lilium* (2) *Allium* (3) *Oenothera* (4) *Fritillaria*

25. Diploxylic vascular bundle is found in

- (1) *Cycas* leaves (2) *Cycas* root
(3) *Pinus* needle (4) *Gnetum* leaves

26. Stylopodium is found in the family

- (1) Poaceae (2) Cyperaceae
(3) Apiaceae (4) Ranunculaceae

27. Betalins are present in the family

- (1) Brassicaceae (2) Cactaceae
(3) Solanaceae (4) Apocynaceae

28. The resin duct of a gymnospermous stem is an example of

- (1) Intercellular space (2) Schizogenous cavity
(3) Lysigenous cavity (4) Big vacuole

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- 29.** The wing on the seed of *Pinus* is developed from
- (1) Integument (2) Nucellus
(3) Ovuliferous scale (4) Carpellary scale
- 30.** The ovuliferous scale of *Pinus* is a part of
- (1) Megasporophyll (2) Microsporophyll
(3) Ovule (4) Dwarf shoot
- 31.** Wood is classified as porous if it contains
- (1) Vessels (2) Tracheids
(3) Companion cells (4) Sclereids
- 32.** Which one of the following statements is not true for family Poaceae?
- (1) Fistular stem
(2) Spikelet inflorescence
(3) Ovary with two feathery stigma
(4) Gynoecium bicarpellary
- 33.** One chambered, one seeded fruit developed from a bicarpellary inferior ovary is found in
- (1) Asteraceae (2) Ranunculaceae
(3) Solanaceae (4) Amaranthaceae

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34. Cystoliths are usually found in family
- (1) *Acanthaceae* (2) *Solanaceae*
(3) *Asclepiadaceae* (4) *Poaceae*
35. Which one of the following statements is wrong with regard to family *Rubiaceae*?
- (1) Exstipulate leaves (2) Inferior ovary
(3) Axile placentation (4) Actinomorphic flower
36. Which one of the following plant is related to anther culture?
- (1) *Calotropis procera* (2) *Datura innoxia*
(3) *Ocimum sanctum* (4) *Jatropha curcas*
37. The first 5-carbon dicarboxylic acid in Kreb's cycle is
- (1) Acetyl CoA (2) Citric acid
(3) α -ketoglutaric acid (4) Oxaloacetic acid
38. 'Physiognomy' is the study of
- (1) Distribution of vegetation in relation to temperature
(2) Effects of light on the flowering of plants
(3) General appearance of vegetation
(4) Seasonal change in vegetation

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- 39.** The zone of atmosphere which contains protective ozone layer is known as
- (1) Troposphere (2) Thermosphere
(3) Stratosphere (4) Mesosphere
- 40.** 'Blue baby' syndrome is caused due to pollution by
- (1) Nitrates (2) Fluorides (3) Cyanides (4) Arsenic
- 41.** The amount of water retained by the soil after the drainage of gravitation water is called as
- (1) Wilting coefficient (2) Soil moisture content
(3) Field capacity (4) Combined water
- 42.** Psychrometer is the instrument used to determine
- (1) Light intensity (2) Relative humidity
(3) Water potential (4) Wind speed
- 43.** Air pollutant-photochemical oxidants include
- (1) Nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and nitric acid
(2) Oxygen, chlorine and nitric acid
(3) Carbon monoxide, dust and sulphur dioxide
(4) Ozone, peroxyacetyl nitrate and aldehydes

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44. A secondary pollutant is

- (1) CO (2) CO₂ (3) O₃ (4) SO₂

45. The term 'niche' tells us

- (1) How species differ in their temporal activities with the annual cycle
(2) How a species population is specialized within a community
(3) About vertical stratification and light variability in a vegetation
(4) Pattern of distribution of individuals within a community

46. Liquid that seeps through solid wastes or other medium and has extracts of dissolved materials is known as

- (1) Pellet (2) Leachate (3) Vadose (4) Litter

47. Tiny liquid or solid particles floating in the air are known as

- (1) Clay particles (2) Aerosols
(3) Grit (4) Jackson candle

48. Density of smoke is measured on

- (1) Ringelmann scale (2) Montreal scale
(3) Winkler scale (4) Raunkiaer scale

54. The plants which are mostly found in arid zone and have their buds completely hidden in soil as bulbs or rhizomes are known as
- (1) Therophytes (2) Chamaephytes
(3) Cryptophytes (4) Phanerophytes
55. The facilitation model of succession characterizes the following
- (1) Inhibition view (2) Monoclimax view
(3) Polyclimax view (4) Maturation of communities
56. Carrying capacity of population is defined as
- (1) The level at which population is theoretically in equilibrium with its environment
(2) The level at which population is theoretically well above with its surrounding environment
(3) Population is fluctuating all the time with changing environment
(4) Total number of individual in a population at a particular time
57. Synergistic effect of two chemicals is defined as
- (1) The combined effect is equal to the sum of individual effect of the chemicals
(2) The combined effect is less than the sum of the individual effect of the chemicals
(3) The combined effect is more than the sum of the individual effect of chemicals
(4) The combined effect may be equal to zero

49. The oxidizing agent used in COD test

- (1) Potassium dichromate (2) Potassium iodide
(3) Magnesium carbonate (4) Potassium chlorate

50. The most important method to establish microbial diversity is

- (1) Measuring muramic acid in cell wall
(2) RFLP analysis
(3) 16S rRNA sequencing
(4) Measuring total DNA content

51. Ephemerals are the most common life form in

- (1) Severe desert situations (2) Severe cold situations
(3) Humid regions (4) Tropical rain forests

52. The amount of water that can be absorbed from soil by plant is called

- (1) Holard (2) Chresard (3) Echard (4) Solard

53. The specific natality rate is represented by a formula (where N = initial number of organism, n = new individuals in the population and t = time)

- (1) $\frac{\Delta Nn}{\Delta t}$ (2) $\frac{\Delta Nn}{N\Delta t}$ (3) $\frac{(\Delta Nn - \Delta N)}{\Delta t}$ (4) $\frac{(\Delta Nn + 2)}{\Delta t}$

- 58.** Pseudomurein is present in the cell wall of
- (1) *Bacillus* (2) *Clostridium*
(3) *Streptococcus* (4) *Methanococcus*
- 59.** Which one of the following can carry out photosynthesis?
- (1) *Holobacteria* (2) *Methanococcus*
(3) *Mycoplasma* (4) *Thermoplasma*
- 60.** *Aspergillus* is a
- (1) Chemoorganotroph (2) Chemolithotroph
(3) Photoorganotroph (4) Photolithotroph
- 61.** An example of helical virus is
- (1) Bacteriophage (2) TMV
(3) Herpes virus (4) Turnip yellow mosaic virus
- 62.** Which one of the following is known for retroviruses?
- (1) Howard Temin (2) Adolf Mayer
(3) D. Iwanowski (4) W. Stanley
- 63.** Riboflavin is obtained from
- (1) *Acetobacter* sp. (2) *Ashbya gossypii*
(3) *Aspergillus niger* (4) *Rhizopus* sp.

64. Transduction was discovered by
(1) Robert Koch (2) Lederberg and Tatum
(3) F. Griffith (4) Lederberg and Zinder
65. Parasexuality was discovered in
(1) *Aspergillus niger* (2) *Neurospora crassa*
(3) *Aspergillus nidulans* (4) *Penicillium citrinum*
66. Damping-off of seedlings is caused by
(1) *Pythium* (2) *Puccinia* (3) *Ustilago* (4) *Cercospora*
67. Gene-for-gene relationship between host and pathogen was demonstrated first in
(1) Wilt of Arhar (2) Flax rust
(3) Powdery mildew of Barley (4) White rust of crucifers
68. Active biochemical defense is induced by
(1) Tyloses (2) Phytoalexins
(3) Cork layer (4) Gum deposition
69. Source of a potential biopesticide is
(1) *Trichoderma* (2) *Curvularia* (3) *Aspergillus* (4) *Neurospora*

- 70.** Downy mildews are caused by
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Ascomycota | (2) Basidiomycota |
| (3) Oomycota | (4) Zygomycota |
- 71.** Red rot of sugarcane is caused by
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) <i>Pythium</i> | (2) <i>Phytophthora</i> |
| (3) <i>Colletotrichum</i> | (4) <i>Rhizoctonia</i> |
- 72.** Covered smut of barley is caused by
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) <i>Ustilago hordei</i> | (2) <i>Ustilago avenae</i> |
| (3) <i>Ustilago nuda</i> | (4) <i>Tilletia caries</i> |
- 73.** The pathogen of stem rust of wheat infects its primary host by
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) Teliospores | (2) Aeciospores | (3) Spermatia | (4) Basidiospores |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
- 74.** A thick walled oospore develop in
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) Citrus canker | (2) White rust of crucifers |
| (3) Bunt of wheat | (4) Little leaf of brinjal |
- 75.** Chemical name of kinetin is
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) 6-furfuryl amino purine | (2) 6-furfuryl amino pyrimidine |
| (3) 5-furfuryl amino purine | (4) 5-furfuryl amino pyrimidine |

76. The 'Polyclimax Theory' was given by
(1) Clements (2) Tansley (3) Daubenmire (4) Watt
77. In which one of the following isomorphic alternation of generation does not occur?
(1) *Ectocarpus* (2) *Ulva*
(3) *Draparnaldiopsis* (4) *Laminaria*
78. In which mitotic phase, the nucleolus usually dissolves?
(1) Anaphase (2) Metaphase (3) Prophase (4) Telophase
79. Synaptonemal complex is found between
(1) Sister chromatids
(2) Non-sister chromatids
(3) Sister as well as non-sister chromatids
(4) Nucleotides
80. The eukaryotic DNA, in native form, is present in
(1) A conformation (2) B conformation
(3) C conformation (4) Z conformation

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- 81.** Which cell organelle is called suicide bag?
- (1) Peroxisomes (2) Golgi bodies
(3) Mesosomes (4) Lysosomes
- 82.** Which phase of the cell cycle is biosynthetically most active phase?
- (1) Telophase (2) Anaphase (3) Metaphase (4) Interphase
- 83.** Chromatin is composed of
- (1) Histones, DNA and RNA
(2) Non-histones, DNA and RNA
(3) Histones, Non-histones and DNA
(4) Histones, Non-histones, DNA and RNA
- 84.** Multiple allelism usually occurs at
- (1) Different loci in the same chromosome pair of an individual
(2) Different loci in the different chromosome pairs of different individual
(3) Same locus in similar chromosome pairs of different individuals
(4) Same locus in dissimilar chromosome pairs of different individuals
- 85.** Which one of the following trisomy is characterized by the formation of a ring of three synaptic chromosomes?
- (1) Primary (2) Secondary (3) Tertiary (4) Quarternary

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86. In a dihybrid cross, F_2 phenotypic ratio 15:1 results due to
- (1) Epistatic genes (2) Duplicate genes
(3) Inhibitory genes (4) Complementary genes
87. Which one of the following is incorporated into DNA as a base analogue?
- (1) Ethyl methane sulphonate (2) Nitrous acid
(3) 5-Bromouracil (4) Sodium azide
88. Satellite DNA is made up of
- (1) Tandemly repeat sequences
(2) Unique sequences
(3) Non-tandemly repeat sequences
(4) Interspersed repeat sequences
89. Which one of the following is most prevalent in natural plant population?
- (1) Monoploids (2) Diploids
(3) Autopolyploids (4) Allopolyploids
90. A plant has $2n = 12$ chromosomes which form 6 bivalents at meiosis. A chromosomal variant of this plant with 4 bivalents and 2 univalents at meiosis would be called
- (1) Disomic (2) Double monosomic
(3) Double trisomic (4) Nullisomic

- 91.** Mendelian principle which has always stood the test of time is
- (1) Law of dominance (2) Law of segregation
(3) Law of co-dominance (4) Law of independent assortment
- 92.** The cross which is performed to ascertain cytoplasmic inheritance is
- (1) Back cross (2) Distant cross
(3) Reciprocal cross (4) Test cross
- 93.** Which one of the following plant is an illuminating example of trisomy?
- (1) *Coccinia* (2) *Tradescantia*
(3) *Datura* (4) *Oenothera*
- 94.** Crosses between diploid males and triploid females are preferably made to produce
- (1) Trisomic plants (2) Monosomic plants
(3) Nullisomic plants (4) Triploid plants
- 95.** Karyotype has changed through
- (1) Chromosome structural changes
(2) Chromosome numerical changes
(3) Genic changes
(4) Chromosome structural, numerical and genic changes

96. The most potent chemical mutagen is
(1) MMS (2) MNNG (3) EMS (4) BUrD
97. Expression of characters, in eukaryotic organisms, is mostly
(1) Monogenic (2) Monoallelic
(3) Polygenic (4) Multiple allelic
98. Dimerization takes place between the bases
(1) Adenine and thymine (2) Guanine and thymine
(3) Adenine and adenine (4) Thymine and thymine
99. Effect of colchicine on the dividing plant nuclei is
(1) Doubling of chromosome number
(2) Condensation of chromosomes
(3) Doubling and condensation of chromosomes
(4) Activation of cell division
100. The non-polar molecules show a tendency to associate in water compared with other low polar solvents. This tendency is called
(1) Hydrophillic effect (2) Hydrophobic effect
(3) Colloidal effect (4) Emulsifying effect

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101. Solute potential of water is

- (1) 1 MPa (2) 0 MPa (3) 0.5 MPa (4) 0.25 MPa

102. Energy transfer among pigments in the antenna is a purely

- (1) Chemical phenomenon (2) Physical phenomenon
(3) Biochemical phenomenon (4) Gravitational phenomenon

103. Plastocyanin is present in

- (1) Stroma (2) Thylakoid membrane
(3) Luminal space (4) Stroma lamellae

104. Carotenoids give their characteristic orange colour in 400-500 nm region because

- (1) It is long polyenes
(2) It has multiple conjugated double bond
(3) It has no porphyrin like ring structure
(4) It has no Mg in its molecules

105. Changing oxidation states of which ion is responsible for evolution of O₂ at PS-II ?

- (1) Mg (2) Mn (3) Ca (4) Cl

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5. Organic acid such as oxalic acid is relatively richer in oxygen compared to carbohydrates. So, RQ value of organic acid for complete oxidation, will be
- (1) 3 (2) 1 (3) 4 (4) 6
107. During electron movement from FADH_2 to O_2 in mitochondria, number of ATP molecules produced are
- (1) One (2) Three (3) Two (4) Four
108. Conversion of fat to carbohydrates in germinating seeds involves
- (1) Glyoxysome only
(2) Mitochondria only
(3) Glyoxysome and mitochondria both
(4) Glyoxysome and chloroplast both
109. The release of free energy from hydrolysis of one ATP molecule is
- (1) $\Delta G' = -6500 \text{ cal/mol}$ (2) $\Delta G' = -2200 \text{ cal/mol}$
(3) $\Delta G' = -7600 \text{ cal/mol}$ (4) $\Delta G' = -8600 \text{ cal/mol}$
110. NO_2^- is reduced to NH_3 by nitrite reductase enzyme. It involves
- (1) $2e^-$ (2) $4e^-$ (3) $6e^-$ (4) $3e^-$

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- 111.** Characteristic feature of an enzyme which introduces a nick (or cut) on only one of the DNA strands during replication and does not require ATP to work is
- (1) DNA topoisomerases (Type I)
 - (2) DNA topoisomerases (Type II)
 - (3) DNA ligases
 - (4) DNA polymerases
- 112.** Which level of protein organisation is most stable on heating to 80 °C ?
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) Primary structure | (2) Secondary structure |
| (3) Tertiary structure | (4) Quaternary structure |
- 113.** Polysomes consist of
- (1) Several dictyosomes
 - (2) Several ribosomes
 - (3) Several ribosomes attached to the same mRNA
 - (4) Several ribosomes attached to the different mRNA
- 114.** tRNA fmet is absent in
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bacteria | (2) Cyanobacteria |
| (3) Eukaryotes | (4) Viruses |
- 115.** Which one of the following is a hydrogen transferring coenzymes?
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Pyridoxine phosphate | (2) CoA |
| (3) Riboflavin coenzymes | (4) Lipoic acid |

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- 116.** Sigmoidal type of curve is the characteristic feature of
- (1) Isoenzymes (2) Allosteric enzymes
(3) Coenzymes (4) Ribozymes
- 117.** Auxin increases
- (1) Respiration rate (2) Photosynthesis
(3) Toxic effect (4) Fat metabolism
- 118.** Leaf fall in a plant occurs due to
- (1) Decrease in auxin content
(2) Increase in auxin content
(3) Decrease in abscisic acid content
(4) Decrease in gibberellic acid content
- 119.** Phytochrome far red is required for flowering in
- (1) Both long and short day plants
(2) Long day plants only
(3) Short day plants only
(4) Day neutral only

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120. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (1) 16 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C_3 pathway
- (2) 18 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C_3 pathway
- (3) 28 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C_4 pathway
- (4) 18 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C_4 pathway

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य के लिए जगह

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली/काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका मिलने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई पृष्ठ या प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. सभी प्रविष्टियां प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर नीली/काली बाल पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक एवं केन्द्र कोड नम्बर तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र सं० की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ़ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा की समाप्ति के बाद अभ्यर्थी अपना ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा कक्ष/हाल में कक्ष निरीक्षक को सौंप दें। अभ्यर्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र की प्रति ले जा सकते हैं।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, परित्यक्त होगा/होगी।