

Set No. 1

17P/292/24

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)

2017

193

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet

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 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 without its envelope*.
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Sheet 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 Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the 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. Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You 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.

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।]

[No. of Printed Pages : 20+2]

170

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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. Specific immunity can be acquired either naturally or artificially and involves
 - (1) antibodies
 - (2) antigens
 - (3) the classical complement pathway
 - (4) All of these
2. Which does not provide long-term immunity?
 - (1) Artificially acquired active immunity
 - (2) Artificially acquired passive
 - (3) Naturally acquired active immunity
 - (4) None of these

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3. Which one of the following is the major immunoglobulin in human serum, accounting for 80% of the immunoglobulin pool?
(1) IgA (2) IgD (3) IgG (4) IgM
4. Which immunoglobulin is the least prevalent?
(1) IgA (2) IgD (3) IgE (4) IgM
5. Which one of the following is useful to STIMULATE antibody production?
(1) An adjuvant (2) A hapten (3) Antiserum (4) Purified antigen
6. Which one of the following is a free-living nitrogen fixing organism?
(1) *Rhizobium* (2) *Azotobacter* (3) *E. coli* (4) *Bacillus sp.*
7. The major advantage of plant with VAM is
(1) increased N_2 absorption (2) increased P absorption
(3) increased K absorption (4) increased Mn absorption
8. Which one of the following is N_2 fixing actinomycetes?
(1) *Acetobacter* (2) *Azotobacter* (3) *Frankia* (4) *Azospirillum*
9. Example of beneficial microbe-plant-soil interactions is
(1) organic matter decomposition (2) symbiotic nitrogen fixation
(3) mycorrhizal fungi (4) All the above are true
10. First disease of plants to be recognized as
(1) tobacco mosaic virus (2) bean mosaic virus
(3) sugarcane mosaic virus

11. Anaerobic bacteria like *Clostridium* may reduce nitrate to ——— directly.
(1) nitrite (2) ammonia (3) nitrogen (4) hydroxylamine
12. Sterile container is
(1) free from all pathogens (2) free from all micro-organisms
(3) free from all bacteria (4) All of the above
13. Who gave eight kingdom system of classification?
(1) H. Hellriegel (2) Cavalier-Smith
(3) Carl Woese (4) Sergei Winogradsky
14. The structure of cell is formed by
(1) nucleus (2) microfibræ (3) microtubules (4) cell membrane
15. Holding period for hot air oven is
(1) 140 °C for 1 hour (2) 160 °C for 1 hour
(3) 140 °C for ½ hour (4) 180 °C for 1 hour
16. Agarose gel method was first done by
(1) Border (2) Oudin (3) Neufeld (4) Lord Liste
17. Ziehl-Neelsen stain is
(1) metachromatic stain (2) nuclear stain
(3) relief stain (4) acid-fast stain

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18. First virus to be studied was

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) pox virus | (2) rabies virus |
| (3) hepatitis virus | (4) tobacco mosaic virus |

19. It was first showed that the mosaic disease of tobacco is due to virus by

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (1) van Leeuwenhoek | (2) Edward Jenner |
| (3) Iwanowsky | (4) Loeffler |

20. The fungal nucleus

- (1) contains true chromosomes
- (2) has a nuclear membrane
- (3) differs from the bacterial nucleus
- (4) All of these

21. The most commonly used micro-organism in alcohol fermentation is

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Aspergillus niger</i> | (2) <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> |
| (3) <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> | (4) <i>Escherichia coli</i> |

22. Large vessel containing all the parts and condition necessary for the growth of desired micro-organisms is called

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| (1) bio reactor | (2) auto reactor | (3) impeller | (4) None of these |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|

23. Basic principle in industrial microbiology is

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) suitable growth conditions | (2) fermentation |
| (3) providing aseptic conditions | (4) All of these |

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24. Which one of the following organic groups are found in naturally occurring amino acids?
- (1) Guanidinium ion (2) Indole
(3) Imidazole (4) All of these
25. The pH of a solution is determined by
- (1) bacteria (2) yeast (3) fungi (4) None of these
26. Molecules in which the atoms are held together by — bonds have the strongest chemical linkages.
- (1) non-covalent (2) covalent (3) ionic (4) hydrogen
27. Buffer solutions
- (1) will always have a pH of 7
(2) are rarely found in living systems
(3) cause a decrease in pH when acids are added to them
(4) tend to maintain a relatively constant pH
28. Most of the important functional groups in biological molecules contain
- (1) oxygen and/or nitrogen and are acidic
(2) oxygen and a phosphate
(3) nitrogen and a phosphate
(4) oxygen and/or nitrogen and are polar
29. Which one of the following forces is the most favourable for protein folding?
- (1) Conformational entropy (2) Hydrophobic interactions
(3) van der Waals interactions (4) Hydrogen bonds

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- 30.** Fructose is metabolized by
- (1) fructose 1-phosphate pathway
 - (2) fructose 6-phosphate pathway
 - (3) glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate pathway
 - (4) Both (1) and (2)
- 31.** Humans are unable to digest
- (1) starch
 - (2) complex carbohydrates
 - (3) denatured proteins
 - (4) cellulose
- 32.** The key enzyme in the regulation of fatty acid synthesis is
- (1) acetyl CoA carboxylase
 - (2) AMP activated protein kinase
 - (3) protein phosphatase
 - (4) None of these
- 33.** Beta pleated sheets are examples of protein's
- (1) primary structure
 - (2) secondary structure
 - (3) tertiary structure
 - (4) quaternary structure
- 34.** Phospholipid contains
- (1) hydrophilic heads and hydrophobic tails
 - (2) long water-soluble carbon chains
 - (3) positively charged functional groups
 - (4) both (2) and (3)

35. Cellulose fibers resemble with the protein structure in the form of
(1) β -sheets (2) α -heli (3) β -turns (4) None of these
36. The rate of Kill for any bacteria is a
(1) zero order reaction (2) 1st order reaction
(3) 2nd order reaction (4) 3rd order reaction
37. Metalloproteins cytochrome oxidase is paired with ——— atom.
(1) iron (2) magnesium (3) copper (4) cobalt
38. Dissociation of water can be expressed as
(1) $K = [H^+][OH^-]/[H_2O]$ (2) $K = [H^+][OH^-]/[OH^-]$
(3) $K = [H^+][H_2O]/[H_2O]$ (4) $K = [H^+][OH^-]/[H^+]$
39. Isoelectric point is denoted by
(1) pI (2) pH (3) pO (4) pE
40. A molecular technique in which DNA sequences between two oligonucleotides primer can be amplified is known as
(1) southern blotting (2) northern blotting
(3) PCR (4) DNA replication
41. Allosteric enzymes are
(1) larger than simple enzymes
(2) ~~smaller than simple enzymes~~
(3) larger and more complex than simple enzyme
(4) ~~smaller than simple enzyme but not complex~~

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- 42.** Why does the glycolytic pathway continue in the direction of glucose catabolism?
- (1) There are essentially irreversible reaction that act as the driving force for the pathway
 - (2) High levels of ATP keep the pathway going in a forward direction
 - (3) The enzymes of glycolysis only function in one direction
 - (4) Glycolysis occur in either directions
- 43.** The release energy obtained by oxidation of glucose is stored as
- (1) concentration gradient across a membrane driving force for the pathway
 - (2) ATP
 - (3) ADP
 - (4) NAD positive
- 44.** The yield of the antibiotics depends upon
- (1) pH of the medium
 - (2) age of the inoculum
 - (3) composition of the medium
 - (4) All of these
- 45.** The phospholipids present in cytoplasm membrane of archaeobacteria is
- (1) phosphoglycerides
 - (2) polyisoprenoid
 - (3) polyisoprenoid branched chain lipids
 - (4) None of the above

(40)

46. Mycoplasmas are different from the other prokaryotes by
- (1) presence of chitin in cell wall
 - (2) presence of murein in cell walls
 - (3) presence of protein in cell walls
 - (4) absence of cell wall itself
47. Cell theory includes all of the following except
- (1) all organisms are composed of one or more cells
 - (2) the cell is the most primitive form of life
 - (3) the cell is the structural unit of life
 - (4) cells arise by division of pre-existing cells
48. Which one of the following structure is the smallest?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) Viroid | (2) Hydrogen atom |
| (3) Bacterium | (4) Mitochondrion |
49. Which one of the following may account for the small size of the cells?
- (1) Rate of diffusion
 - (2) ~~Surface area/volume ratio~~
 - (3) No. of mRNA that can be produced by nucleus
 - (4) All of the above

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50. A plasmids can be considered as a suitable cloning vector if
- (1) it can be readily isolated from the cells
 - (2) it possess a single restriction site for one or more restriction enzymes
 - (3) insertion of foreign DNA does alter its replication properties
 - (4) All of the above
51. Which one of the following vector can maintain the largest fragment of foreign DNA?
- (1) YAC
 - (2) Cosmids
 - (3) Plasmid
 - (4) Phage
52. In aerobic respiration, the terminal electron acceptor is
- (1) oxygen
 - (2) hydrogen
 - (3) nitrogen
 - (4) nitrate
53. Which one of the following does not produce oxygen as a product of photosynthesis?
- (1) Oak trees
 - (2) Purple sulphur bacteria
 - (3) Cyanobacteria
 - (4) Phytoplankton
54. What are the main constituents of culture for animal cell growth?
- (1) Glucose and glutamine
 - (2) Growth factors
 - (3) Cytokines
 - (4) All of these
55. Which one of the following ranks the molecules in the correct order by size?
- (1) Water-sucrose-glucose-protein
 - (2) Protein-water-glucose-sucrose
 - (3) Water-protein-sucrose-glucose
 - (4) Protein-sucrose-glucose-water

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56. Linkage present in cellulose molecule is
(1) β (1 \rightarrow 4) (2) α (1 \rightarrow 4) (3) α (1 \rightarrow 6) (4) Both (2) and (3)
57. The following substances are cell inclusions except
(1) melanin (2) glycogen (3) lipids (4) centrosome
58. Which one of the following has isoenzyme?
(1) Lactic dehydrogenase (2) Hexokinase
(3) Citrate synthetase (4) Aldolase
59. Synthesis of mRNA on DNA template is
(1) unidirectional
(2) **bidirectional**
(3) bidirectional with the help of primer
(4) unidirectional with the help of primer
60. How many energy bonds are expected in the formation of a peptide bond?
(1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 6 (4) 3
61. Movement of cancer cells to a new site, where a secondary tumour begins is called
(1) vascularization (2) metastasis
(3) promotion (4) **anaplasia**
62. The ~~predominant antibody in saliva~~ is
(1) IgG (2) IgE (3) IgA (4) IgD

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- 63.** Diseases in which a person's immune system attacks the person's own normal tissue are called?
- (1) Secondary immune diseases (2) Autoimmune diseases
(3) Primary immune diseases (4) Clonal selection diseases
- 64.** Which one of the following cell type is haploid?
- (1) Primary spermatocyte (2) Spermatogonium
(3) Sertoli cell (4) Secondary spermatocyte
- 65.** The kidney forms from
- (1) endoderm (2) somites (3) mesoderm (4) ectoderm
- 66.** Which one of the following is gradually reduced and degenerated in ageing according to immunity theory?
- (1) Thyroid (2) Parathyroids (3) Thymus (4) Pituitary
- 67.** The visible product of photosynthesis is
- (1) glucose (2) cellulose (3) starch (4) fructose
- 68.** The reservoir for nitrogen is
- (1) the atmosphere (2) rocks
(3) ammonia (4) nitrates
- 69.** Which one of the following cannot move freely in and out of a capillary?
- (1) Sugar (2) Oxygen
(3) Carbon dioxide (4) Plasma protein

(40)

70. The size of filtration slits of glomerulus are approximately
(1) 10 nm (2) 15 nm (3) 20 nm (4) 25 nm
71. When different genes interact with each other in a way that influences the phenotype, this phenomenon is known as
(1) epistatic (2) pleiotrophic
(3) codominance (4) incomplete dominant
72. Plasmids do which of the following?
(1) Direct synthesis of conjugation pili
(2) Provide resistance to certain antibiotics
(3) Induce the formation of tumors in plants
(4) All of the above
73. The most common lethal genetic disease in the United States is
(1) sickle cell disease (2) cystic fibrosis
(3) Huntington's disease (4) haemophilia
74. Longest cells in human body are
(1) leg muscle cells (2) bone cells
(3) nerve cells (4) heart muscle cells
75. According to botanical nomenclature, which are not allowed
(1) synonyms ~~(2) eponyms~~ (3) tautonyms (4) isonyms

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- 76.** In groundnut the root is
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| (1) epiphytic | (2) napiform |
| (3) nodulated | (4) photosynthetic |
- 77.** The cells which act as parasites in the body
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (1) schwann cells | (2) hepatocytes |
| (3) Kupffer's cells | (4) cancer cells |
- 78.** Which one of the following ecosystems have more productivity in an unit area grassland?
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Grassland | (2) Marine ecosystem |
| (3) Pond ecosystem | (4) Tree ecosystem |
- 79.** When birth-rate equals death rate
- | |
|---|
| (1) a population grows rapidly |
| (2) density dependant limiting factors do not affect the population |
| (3) a population goes through up and down cycles |
| (4) the size of a population remains constant |
- 80.** Which one of the following is not an abiotic factor that shapes ecosystems?
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
| (1) Soil minerals | (2) Predators | (3) Fire | (4) Rainfall |
|-------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|
- 81.** Last stage of plant succession is
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) ecotype | (2) serial community |
| (3) biotic community | (4) ecotone |

(40)

82. Peptone water medium is an example of

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) synthetic medium | (2) semi-synthetic medium |
| (3) differential medium | (4) None of these |

83. Example of anaerobic medium is

- (1) Robertson cooked meat medium
- (2) nutrient agar
- (3) nutrient broth
- (4) MacConkey's agar

84. Chemical preservatives do not include

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (1) organic acids | (2) sulphates |
| (3) alcohol | (4) starch |

85. Most current gene therapy trials target

- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| (1) SCID deficiency | (2) cancer |
| (3) cystic fibrosis | (4) HIV |

86. Transgenic animals used for

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) drug discovery | (2) toxicological studies |
| (3) pharmacokinetic studies | (4) All of these |

87. The cross of plants results in

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (1) cross breeds | (2) hybrids | (3) inbreed | (4) None of these |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|

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- 88.** Augmentation gene therapy is the example of
(1) germ-line gene therapy (2) somatic gene therapy
(3) both (1) and (2) (4) None of these
- 89.** In ELISA which of the molecule is adsorbed on the solid stationary phase?
(1) Enzyme (2) Antigen (3) Antibody (4) Both (2) and (3)
- 90.** In an electron microscope higher magnification is due to the use of
(1) higher wavelengths of light (2) high velocity electrons
(3) achromatic lenses (4) magnetic system
- 91.** Which one of the following species of clostridium is responsible for formation of dark green to black colours in cheese?
(1) *Clostridium tyrobutyricum* (2) *Clostridium sporogenes*
(3) *Clostridium herbarum* (4) None of these
- 92.** Human papilloma virus causes which one of the following?
(1) hepatitis (2) cervical cancer
(3) AIDS (4) oral cancer
- 93.** Distance between each turn of the DNA helix is
(1) 20 Å (2) 28 Å (3) 34 Å (4) 42 Å
- 94.** Which one of the following are incapable of producing toxins in the body?
(1) *Clostridium tetani* (2) *Human immunodeficiency virus*
(3) *Escherichia coli* (4) *Clostridium botulinum*

(40)

95. Koch's postulates are used to relate
- (1) a specific micro-organism to a specific disease
 - (2) spontaneous generation of micro-organism to organic matter
 - (3) production of toxins to disease
 - (4) transmission of sleeping sickness to tsetse flies
96. Phylogenetic tree of bacteria is constructed based on the sequencing of
- (1) 18S rRNA
 - (2) 16S rRNA
 - (3) DNA
 - (4) All of the above
97. Tubulin in cilia and flagella are examples of
- (1) hormonal proteins
 - (2) storage proteins
 - (3) motility proteins
 - (4) defence proteins
98. Probiotics are
- (1) cancer inducing microbes
 - (2) kind of food allergens
 - (3) live microbial food supplement
 - (4) safe antibiotics
99. The polysaccharide used to solidify bacterial growth media is
- (1) gelatin
 - (2) agar
 - (3) starch
 - (4) All of the above
100. Micro-organisms that survive in the ~~absence of moisture~~ do so because
- (1) ~~they produce flagella~~
 - (2) metabolize glucose
 - (3) have no cell membranes
 - (4) produce spores

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- 101.** Murein is a
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) polypeptide | (2) peptidoglycan |
| (3) polysaccharide | (4) lipid |
- 102.** Most case of tetanus are due
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) deep wounds | (2) respiratory droplets |
| (3) bites arthropods | (4) consuming unpasteurized |
- 103.** The noncoding RNA include
- | | |
|----------|------------------------|
| (1) rRNA | (2) tRNA |
| (3) mRNA | (4) Both rRNA and tRNA |
- 104.** Tetracyclines are antibiotics that prevent the synthesis of
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (1) cell wall | (2) nucleic acid |
| (3) protein | (4) cytoplasmic membrane |
- 105.** What is the mean number of bases per twist in zDNA?
- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| (1) 10 | (2) 9 | (3) 11 | (4) 12 |
|--------|-------|--------|--------|
- 106.** Which among these is not a mycotoxin?
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| (1) Aflatoxin | (2) Patulin | (3) Ochratoxin | (4) d-Toxin |
|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
- 107.** Metal that is used as a catalyst in hydrogenation of oils is
- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) Ni | (2) Pb | (3) Zn | (4) Cd |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|

108. PS I and PS II absorb light of different wavelengths due to
(1) the presence of different soluble electron carriers
(2) different locations in the chloroplast
(3) the proteins associated with each reaction center chlorophyll
(4) different types of reaction centre chlorophylls in each photosystem
109. A common isotope of iodine used in radioimmunoassay is
(1) ^{100}I (2) ^{125}I (3) ^{150}I (4) ^{175}I
110. CAP, the catabolic activator protein, has a role in the expression of the
(1) Lac operon (2) Trp operon (3) Ara operon (4) His operon
111. Recombinant DNA technology is related with
(1) Hebert Boyer (2) Charles Darwin
(3) Stanley Cohen (4) Both (1) and (3)
112. The purpose of cloning is
(1) replacing original genotype
(2) preserving genotype
(3) production of hGH gene in E. coli
(4) None of the above
113. Golgi bodies originate from
(1) plasma membrane (2) mitochondria
(3) endoplasmic reticulum (4) cytoplasm
114. The term 'Ecology' was first coined by
(1) Elements (2) Reiter (3) Tansley (4) Odum

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115. Ecosystem have

- (1) cycling of materials and flow of energy
- (2) flow of materials and cycling of energy
- (3) cycling of both materials and energy
- (4) flow of both materials and energy

116. Which is not an example of cytoplasmic inheritance?

- (1) Plastid inheritance
- (2) Kappa particle inheritance
- (3) Sigma particle inheritance
- (4) Female sterility in maize

117. When a gene exist in more than one form the different terms are called

- (1) heterozygous
- (2) complementary gene
- (3) genotype
- (4) alleles

118. Fungi have been defined as chlorophyll (-) less non-vascular plants by

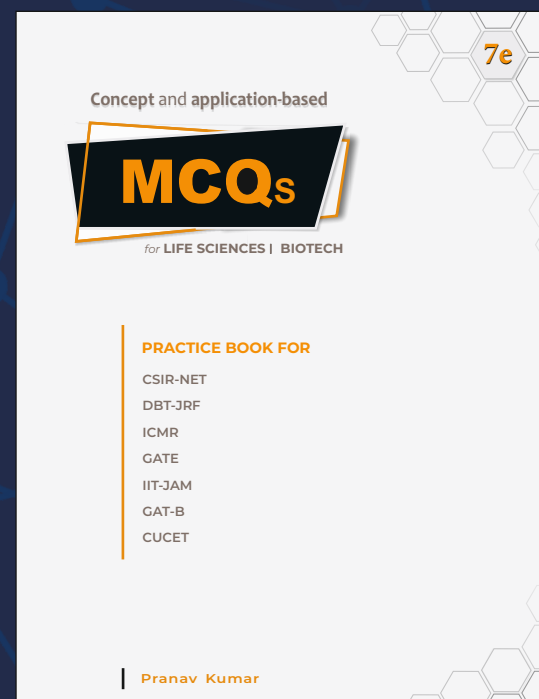
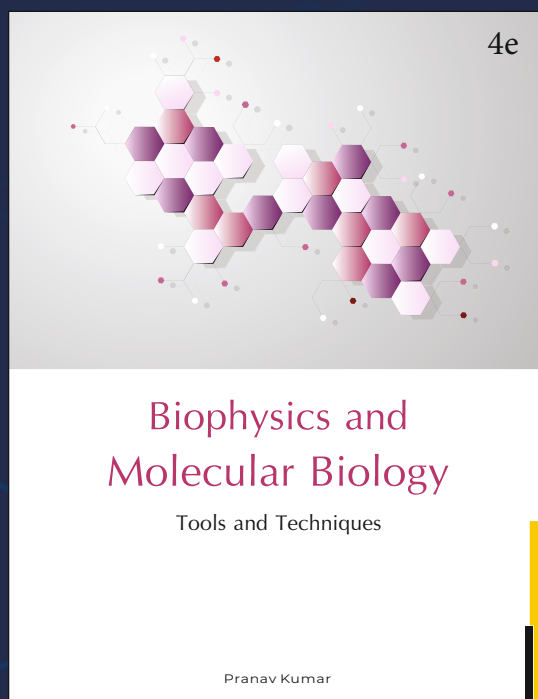
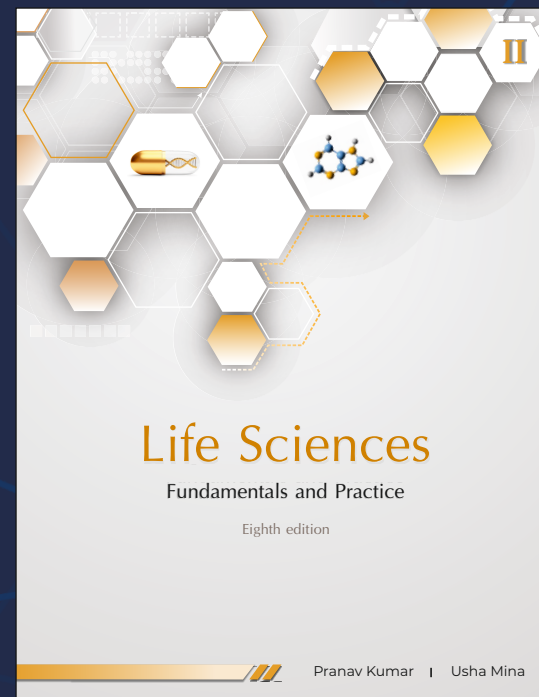
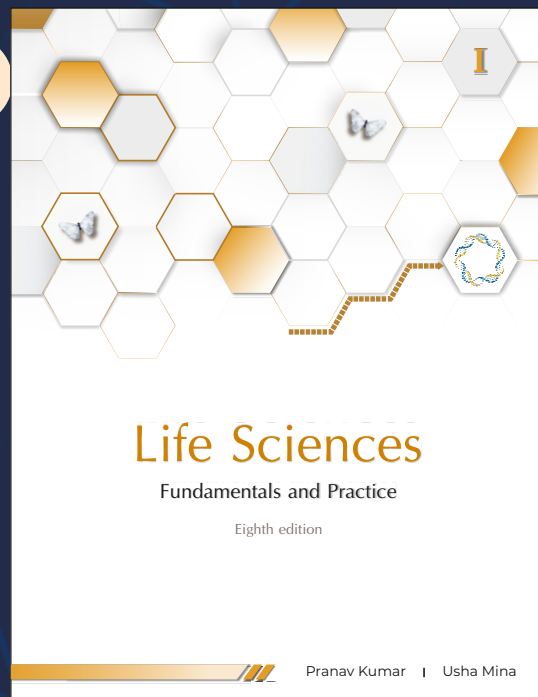
- (1) Mundkur
- (2) Alexopoulos
- (3) Bessey
- (4) Butler

119. Lichens reproduced by

- (1) Soredia
- (2) Gonidia
- (3) Conidia
- (4) Oidia

120. A hormone used for inducing morphogenesis in plant tissue culture

- (1) abscisic acid
- (2) gibberellins
- (3) cytokinins
- (4) ethylene



MSc

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अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली या 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 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 लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा, केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. 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 तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ० एम० आर० 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 साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को 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 के उपरान्त केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
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, भागी होगा/होगी।

SEAL