

M. Sc. in Soil & Water Conservation Engineering
13P/289/7

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)

Serial No. of 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 10 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 Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any changes 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 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 marks).
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 गये हैं।]

Total No. of Printed Pages : 14

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No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours]

[Full Marks : 360

Note :(i) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (three) marks. *One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.*

(ii) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. In india, the most popularly use recording type rain gauge is the
 - (1) Tipping bucket rain gauge
 - (2) natural siphon rain gauge
 - (3) weighing bucket rain gauge
 - (4) telemetry rain gauge
2. The SCS curve number method is generally used to determine
 - (1) Evaporation from plant surface
 - (2) Evaporation from soil surface
 - (3) surface runoff after infiltration
 - (4) volume of precipitation
3. If rainfall occurs on a concrete surface, then the curve numbers (CN) for such a land use will be
 - (1) 100
 - (2) Zero
 - (3) 140
 - (4) 80
4. The Rational method used for computation of the runoff from a micro-watershed gives
 - (1) Runoff volume
 - (2) Peak rate of runoff
 - (3) discharge of a channel
 - (4) Runoff depth
5. The runoff coefficient is more when land is
 - (1) very slopy
 - (2) flater
 - (3) mildly slopy
 - (4) wet
6. The streams which behave like storm drains are called
 - (1) perennial streams
 - (2) intermittent stream
 - (3) emphemeral
 - (4) flow hydrograph

7. A triangular-shaped hydrograph is obtained from
 (1) A polygone- shaped watershed (2) a triangular - shaped watershed
 (3) A Kidney - shaped watershed (4) none of the above
8. Current meter are used for measurement of on
 (1) stream flow depth (2) stream flow velocity
 (3) sediment flow (4) discharge
9. Stage- discharge curve represents the relationship between
 (1) gauge height and flow velocity (2) gauge height and stream flow rate
 (3) both (1) & (2) (4) flow depth and velocity
10. Plot of rainfall intensity and time is known as
 (1) hydrograph (2) hyetograph
 (3) mass-curve (4) distribution graph
11. Area of hydrograph represents the
 (1) rainfall depth (2) discharge rate
 (3) effective rainfall (4) total run off volume
12. The Unit hydrograph theory was introduced by
 (1) C.E.Ramser (1940) (2) Sherman (1932)
 (3) Linsley (1935) (4) Clark (1954)
13. If T is the return period, then the term $(T-1)/T$ give the probability of
 (1) Occurance of event (2) non-occurance of event
 (3) both (1)and (2) (4) none of the above
14. Bucket capacity of tipping bucket rain gauge is
 (1) 0.25 mm of rainfall (2) 25 mm of rainfall
 (3) 12.7 mm of rainfall (4) 50 mm of rainfall
15. Electromagnetic method of stream measurement is based on the principal of
 (1) Faraday's (2) Ohm's law
 (3) Kirchoff's law (4) both (1) & (3)
16. The formula for recurrence interval return period in given by
 (1) $T=1/N$ (2) $T=(p)1/2$
 (3) $T=(N+1)/M$ (4) None of above
17. I_{30} index method computes the rainfall erosivity factor based on _
 (1) rainfall intensity (2) rainfall depth
 (3) rainfall duration (4) run off depth

18. KE >25 index method compute the rainfall erosivity factor, based on
 (1) rainfall depth (2) rainfall intensity
 (3) direct runoff depth (4) effective rainfall depth
19. The Log pearson type III data is used for approximate estimation of frequency of
 (1) peak period (2) measured annual flood peak
 (3) daily peak (4) extreme value distribution
20. $I = (KTm)^{1/n} / (D+a)$ is the formula for
 (1) Precipitation index (2) rainfall intensity
 (3) daily peak (4) infiltration rate
21. Snyder's method is used to derive the
 (1) Unit hydrograph (2) synthetic unit hydrograph
 (3) dimensionless unit hydrograph (4) distribution graph
22. Total runoff represents the sum of
 (1) surface runoff and interflow (2) direct runoff and base flow
 (3) both (1) & (2) above (4) stem flow and base flow
23. Two watersheds A and B have the same area, but A has greater stream density than B, which of the following watershed will produce high peak runoff
 (1) watershed A
 (2) watershed B
 (3) both watershed will generate same peak runoff
 (4) No runoff
24. A flow- mass curve is the plot of
 (1) Cumulative discharge volume and Time
 (2) discharge and probability
 (3) discharge and time
 (4) intensity and time
25. Permeability of Clay soil as compared to sandy soil is
 (1) equal (2) more (3) lesser (4) difficult to say
26. Soil texture refers to :
 (1) arrangement of soil particles (2) size of soil particles
 (3) colour of soil particles (4) none of the above

27. Ratio of volume of water added or removed directly from the saturated aquifer to the resulting change in volume of aquifer below the water table is called:
(1) apparent specific yield (2) specific yield
(3) storage coefficient (4) specific storage
28. Darcy's law is valid under the condition of
(1) flow with Reynold No. > 10 (2) Reynold No. < 1.0
(3) Reynold No. > 1000 (4) study uniform flow
29. Available soil moisture to plants in soil profile (root zone) is approximately:
(1) 100 per cent of (field capacity -wilting point)
(2) 50 per cent of (field capacity -wilting point)
(3) 10 per cent of (field capacity -wilting point)
(4) 50 per cent of field capacity
30. Cohesion is
(1) attraction of similar molecules
(2) Attraction between two different molecules
(3) both (1) & (2)
(4) none of above
31. An instrument used for measurement of Saturated hydraulic conductivity of soils is
(1) Permeameter (2) hydrometer
(3) conductivity meter (4) manometer
32. Time considered for estimating drainage coefficient is
(1) 24 minutes (2) 24 hrs.
(3) 48 hrs. (4) none of the above
33. Drainage investigations/surveys include
(1) Reconnaissance (2) preliminary survey
(3) design survey (4) all of the above
34. USWB Class A pan evaporimeter has diameter of about
(1) 100 cm (2) 120cm (3) 150cm (4) 175cm
35. In humid areas drainage is planned according to
(1) rainfall (2) humidity
(3) number of rainy days (4) None of the above
36. Field reconnaissance is done to prepare
(1) work outline for detailed investigations
(2) to develop general plan and estimates
(3) both (1) and (2)
(4) preparation of construction plan and specifications

37. Usually the salinity problem occurs in
 (1) sub-humid region (2) arid region
 (3) humid region (4) tropical region
38. Evapotranspiration in a cropped field surrounded by dry fallow land will be higher than that surrounded by vegetation; due to
 (1) Conduction of heat (2) Oasis effect
 (3) Clothesline effect (4) Convection of heat
39. If the Impellor speed of centrifugal pump is doubled, the power consumption will be
 (1) the same (2) 4 times (3) 8 Times (4) 16 times
40. Pressure drop through a media filter used in drip irrigation should not exceed
 (1) 70kPa (2) 100kPa (3) 130kPa (4) 60kPa
41. Application of fertilizer with irrigation is called
 (1) Chemigation (2) Fertigation (3) fertilization (4) dosing
42. Which of the following fertilizer can be suitably fertigated
 (1) Urea (2) DAP (solid)
 (3) potesium sulphate (4) Single super phosphate
43. For chemigation of micro-nutrients the best means is
 (1) furrow system (2) sprinkler system
 (3) Drip system (4) broad casting
44. The map prepared by joining imaginary line of the points of same depth of ground water with reference to ground surface is called as
 (1) topographic map (2) iso-bath map
 (3) piezometric map (4) Iso-bar map
45. For safe drainage normally root zone depth considered to be kept free from ground water level below
 (1) 0.5m (2) 1.5m (3) 3m (4) 4m
46. Which of the following crop is most susceptible to water logging
 (1) Fruits (2) vegetable crops (3) field crops (4) paddy
47. Usually the salinity problem occurs in
 (1) sub-humid region (2) arid region
 (3) humid region (4) tropical region
48. Modified Penman method for computing Potential Evapotranspiration includes:
 (1) Energy terms, (2) Aerodynamic terms
 (3) both (1) & (2) above (4) none of the above

49. Temperature reduces the
 (1) viscosity of water (2) ground water flow towards well
 (3) both (1) & (2) (4) head loss
50. The imaginary line of the ground water table from which the water table slope downward away from both side to called as
 (1) ground water divide (2) drainage divide
 (3) boundary line of hydrologic unit (4) none of the above
51. Reynold number for ground water flow varies from
 (1) 1 to 10 (2) 10 to 15 (3) 15 to 20 (4) below 1
52. The ratio of volume of voids to the 1 volume of formation is called
 (1) Void ratio (2) Porosity
 (3) Dry bulk density (4) Wet bulk density
53. The well in which the water level remains at the water table level are
 (1) Non-artesian wells (2) Flowing artesian well
 (3) Non-flowing artesian well (4) Confined well
54. Ratio of volume of water added or removed directly from the saturated aquifer to the resulting change in volume of aquifer below the water table is called:
 (1) apparent specific yield (2) specific yield
 (3) storage coefficient (4) specific storage
55. The term conjunctive use implies
 (1) water used by crops
 (2) joint use of surface and ground water
 (3) use of ground water
 (4) Ratio of ground water to surface water availability
56. Pumping of ground water for irrigation or other uses, at the rate greater than the ground water recharge
 (1) ground water excess (2) ground water mining
 (3) ground water withdrawal (4) blue water
57. Perched water table is located
 (1) below the main water table (2) above the main water table
 (3) in between confining layers (4) None of the above
58. Piezometric head in saline water is
 (1) More than fresh water (2) Less than fresh water
 (3) Zero (4) Negative

59. Keeping other factors constant, tube well will increase the discharge by 10 to 11 percent by
 (1) doubling of its diameter (2) by doubling its pump size
 (3) doubling depth of well (4) by doubling the draw down
60. The capacity of soil formation to drain the water contained under gravity force is called
 (1) Void ratio (2) Specific yield
 (3) Dry bulk density (4) Wet bulk density
61. The well in which the water level remains at the water table level are
 (1) Non-artesian wells (2) Flowing artesian well
 (3) Non-flowing artesian well (4) Confined well
62. An aquifer found between impervious layers above and below it termed as
 (1) Leaky aquifer (2) Perched aquifer
 (3) Unconfined aquifer (4) Confined aquifer
63. Electrical resistivity surveying is performed by laying the instrument
 (1) on ground surface (2) in observation well
 (3) in pump (4) perched water
64. Formation which contains sufficient water and can be easily transferred is
 (1) Acquiclude (2) Aquifer
 (3) Aquifuse (4) Aquitard
65. In submersible pump installation in a well
 (1) the motor is placed on the top of ground surface
 (2) motor is placed below the water table
 (3) motor is kept floating on water surface
 (4) None of the above
66. Tube well development operation is performed to
 (1) to prevent the well from surging
 (2) increase specific capacity of the well
 (3) to apply sealent material on walls
 (4) to increase draw down in the well
67. At a greater land slope, the possibility of
 (1) soil splash is more (2) soil detachment is less
 (3) soil detachment is more (4) both (1) & (3) above
68. The limit of slope length at which soil erosion begins is called as
 (1) optimum slope length (2) critical slope length
 (3) allowable slope length (4) none of the above

69. The formula for terminal velocity (V_t) of raindrop is given by
 (1) $V_t = (gd)^{1/2}$ (2) $V_t = ((4gd/3Cd)(P_w/P_a - 1))^{1/2}$
 (3) $V_t = C(RS)^{1/2}$ (4) none of the above
70. Detachment of soil particle by flowing water varies as
 (1) square of its velocity (2) square root of its velocity
 (3) power three of its velocity (4) power 1.5 of its velocity
71. Sheet erosion is also termed as
 (1) attrition (2) laminar erosion
 (3) detrition (4) phytogenic erosion
72. Design of diversion ditches is based on the return period of
 (1) 5 to 10 years (2) 50 years (3) 25 years (4) 100 years
73. Location of permanent gully control structure is decided on basis of
 (1) gully depth (2) gully width
 (3) gully bed slope (4) all of the above
74. A straight drop structures for gully control are normally provided for drop height up to:
 (1) 3m drop height (2) 10-20m drop height
 (3) 20-30m drop height (4) none of the above
75. Permanent gully control structures are designed in respect of
 (1) hydrologic (2) hydraulic (3) structural (4) all of the above
76. The SCS equation for all soil regions except black soil region of India is given by
 (1) $Q = (P - 0.3S)^2 / (P + 0.7S)$ (2) $Q = (P - 0.2S)^2 / (P + 0.8S)$
 (3) $(P - 0.15)^2 / (P + 0.9S)$ (4) none of the above
77. The Kirpich formula estimates the T_c is given by
 (1) $T_c = 0.02((L/H)^{3/2})^{0.77}$ (2) $T_c = 0.01947 L^{0.77} S^{-0.385}$
 (3) $T_c = 0.02(LS)^{-0.385}$ (4) $T_c = 0.02(LS)^{0.77}$
78. On increment land slope 4 times the transportation of particle is increased by
 (1) 4 times (2) 8 times (3) 16 times (4) 32 times
79. Slope length affects the erosion mainly by
 (1) increasing flow velocity for shorter duration
 (2) decreasing flow velocity for shorter duration
 (3) increasing flow velocity for longer duration
 (4) None of the above

80. The limit of slope length at which soil erosion begins is called as
 (1) optimum slope length (2) critical slope length
 (3) allowable slope length (4) none of the above
81. Transportation of soil particles under splash erosion will be greater on
 (1) level land surface (2) uniform sloppy land
 (3) irregular surface (4) level land without cover
82. Soil detachment by raindrop is independent of
 (1) land slope (2) soil type (3) soil depth (4) soil texture
83. Design of diversion ditches is based on the return period of
 (1) 5 to 10 years (2) 50 years (3) 25 years (4) 100 years
84. Transportation ability of flowing water varies as
 (1) $[\text{velocity}]^5$ (2) $[\text{velocity}]^2$
 (3) $[\text{velocity}]^{1/2}$ (4) $[\text{velocity}]^4$
85. Percolation ponds are designed based on the consideration of
 (1) lesser water depth over larger spreading area
 (2) lesser water depth over lesser spreading area
 (3) greater water depth & lesser open surface area
 (4) greater water depth & greater open surface area
86. Revised universal soil loss equation (RUSLE) estimates
 (1) average sediment yield (2) average annual sediment yield
 (3) average annual soil erosion (4) all of the above
87. In USLE/RUSLE, the specification of 'unit plot' is
 (1) 22.1 m length with 9% uniform slope
 (2) 10 m length with 4.5 % uniform slope
 (3) 15 m length with 9 % uniform slope
 (4) 22.1 m length with 9 % undulating slope
88. The construction of dugout type form pond is found suitable for the area, where land slope is
 (1) less than 4% (2) 10% (3) 15% (4) > 15%
89. I_{30} index method computes the rainfall erosivity factor based on
 (1) rainfall intensity (2) rainfall depth
 (3) rainfall duration (4) runoff depth
90. For water harvesting by contour bunds, the height of bund is generally kept as
 (1) 20 to 30 m (2) 0.3 to 1.0 m
 (3) 10 to 20 m (4) 5 to 10 m

91. Separation of base flow is essential for derivation of
(1) unit hydrograph (2) hydrograph
(3) flood routing (4) flow duration curve
92. Soil loss phenomena is
(1) a dynamic (2) a static event
(3) a cyclic event (4) none of the above
93. The retaining walls are constructed for the purpose of
(1) maintaining unequal ground level (2) controlling soil erosion loss
(3) supporting a soil mass (4) both (1) & (3)
94. Runoff coefficient is dependant on
(1) nature of soil surface (2) land use
(3) rainfall intensity (4) all of the above
95. Slope length affects the erosion mainly by
(1) increasing flow velocity for shorter duration
(2) decreasing flow velocity for shorter duration
(3) increasing flow velocity for longer duration
(4) None of the above
96. The limit of slope length at which soil erosion begins is called as
(1) optimum slope length (2) critical slope length
(3) allowable slope length (4) none of the above
97. Overall project irrigation efficiency on an average in major irrigation projects in India is approx.
(1) 10 % (2) 30 % (3) 50 % (4) 70 %
98. Major objectives of Command Area Development Programme in India is.
(1) to increase command area
(2) to improve productivity in canal command
(3) to increase irrigation potential
(4) to command water users
99. Minor Irrigation project has command area
(1) Less than 2000 ha (2) 2000 to 5000 ha
(3) 5000 ha to 10000 ha (4) > 10000 ha
100. Command area development programme in India started during
(1) 1970's (2) 1980's (3) 1990's (4) 2000

101. Conjunctive use of water in canal command is
 (1) joint use of canal and ground water (2) water use by crop
 (3) crop evapotranspiration (4) use of polluted water for irrigation
102. Rainfall in project area is
 (1) deterministic event (2) stochastic event
 (3) static event (4) iconic event
103. Benefit-cost ratio in an economically viable project should be always be
 (1) less than 1.0 (2) greater than 1.0
 (3) equal to 100 (4) equal to zero
104. Example of linear programming to solve general maximizing problem in a project is
 (1) simplex method (2) Jacobs method
 (3) Thies Method (4) stochastic method
105. Slack variable is introduced, if the
 (1) constraint is an equity (2) event is dynamic
 (3) constraint is an inequity (4) event is deterministic
106. Intangible benefits
 (1) can not be quantified in terms of money
 (2) can be quantified in monitor terms
 (3) do not exist in irrigation project
 (4) none of the above
107. A system can be defined as
 (1) a medium containing different solution
 (2) a set of connected part that form a whole
 (3) domain of interrelated activities
 (4) arranging series of interconnected events in parts
108. Response of water application during different stages of a crop is different, which can be optimized using
 (1) linear programming (2) dynamic programming
 (3) linear regression (4) Simplex method
109. Water bodies are observed in LISS III imagery in the colour as:
 (1) blue (2) black
 (3) red (4) none of the above

110. RADAR is following form of remote sensing:
 (1) active form (2) passive form
 (3) positive form (4) negative form
111. Recent satellite for remote sensing of earth is :
 (1) LISS IV (2) PAN (3) IRS-6 (4) IRS-1
112. Blue sky is result of the scattering known as:
 (1) NDVI scattering (2) Rayleigh scattering
 (3) gama scattering (4) Altra scattering
113. Absorptivity is the Capacity of a material to
 (1) Reflect incident energy (2) absorb incident radiant energy
 (3) wave length interval (4) none of the above
114. The basic element of spatial information in the raster description of spatial entities is
 (1) Laver (2) resolution (3) wave length (4) Cell
115. Representation of earth's surface for a geographical area stored in a digital file containing regularly spaced point locations with an elevation attribute is called
 (1) digitizing (2) indexing
 (3) digital elevation model (4) attribute
116. To establish relationship between page coordinates on a planar map and known real-world coordinates is
 (1) digitizing (2) georeferencing (3) Layering (4) interpolating
117. The size of picture elements or pixels of which the image is composed is called
 (1) Resolution (2) interpolation
 (3) Indexing (4) spatial autocorrelation
118. Which of the following is *not* a common example of the term 'theme' used in GIS software
 (1) Shape files (2) coverage (3) surfaces (4) raster
119. NASA stands for
 (1) National Aeronautical and Space Agency
 (2) National Air and Spatial Administration
 (3) National Aeronautical and Space Administration
 (4) National Agency for Space Administration
120. Process of superimposing two or more images or photographs so that equivalent geographical points coincide
 (1) Rastering (2) imaging (3) joint mapping (4) Registration

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

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

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख ले 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 संख्या और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र संख्या 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. रफ कार्य के लिये इस पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम खाली पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर-पत्र ही परीक्षा भवन में जमा करें।
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।