

17P/210/29(i)

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

Roll No.

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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 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 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 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.

Total No. of Printed Pages : 32

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

17P/210/29(1)

ROUGH WORK
रफ़ कार्य

17P/210/29(1)

No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 360

Note : (1) 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.*

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

01. The process by which the particles move a region of higher concentration to a lower concentration to spread uniformity is called as :

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) Osmosis | (2) Diffusion |
| (3) Transportation | (4) Conduction |

02. The force with which the surface molecules of a liquid are held together is called :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Tensile strength | (2) Power |
| (3) Cohesive | (4) Surface tension |

03. Chief cells secrete :

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| (1) NaOH | (2) HCl |
| (3) NaHCO ₃ | (4) Enzymes |

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04. If a reaction is equilibrium, the free energy, ΔG is equal to :

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 0 (4) 10

05. Which are the non-covalent bonds responsible for the high melting and boiling points of water ?

- (1) H-bonds (2) Van der Waals force
(3) hydrophobic force (4) Electrostatic interactions

06. Which of the following is a suicide enzyme ?

- (1) Glucokinase (2) LDH
(3) Cyclooxygenase (4) GOT

07. Why is red wine particularly beneficial ?

- (1) It contains vitamins
(2) It contains proper carbohydrate
(3) It contains antioxidants
(4) It contains proteins

08. Which of the following is **not** useful in identifying the amino-terminal residue of protein ?

- (1) Cyanogen bromide
(2) Dabsyl chloride
(3) Fluorodinitrobenzene
(4) Phenyl isothiocyanate

09. Which of the following amino acid residues is likely to be found on the inside of a water-soluble protein ?

- (1) His (2) Asp (3) Ile (4) Arg

10. The resistance experience by one layer of a liquid in moving over another layer is called :

- (1) Friction (2) Viscosity
(3) Force (4) Torque

11. Which of the following is true ?

- (1) Apoenzyme - coenzyme = holoenzyme
(2) Apoenzyme + coenzyme = holoenzyme
(3) Apoenzyme = holoenzyme
(4) Coenzyme = holoenzyme

12. Which of the following is the important reactive group of glutathione in its role as an antioxidant ?

- (1) Hydroxyl group (2) Sulfhydryl group
(3) Keto group (4) Carboxyl group

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13. Which of the following is **not** a dietary antioxidant ?

(1) Vitamin C

(2) Vitamin E

(3) Vitamin K

(4) β -Carotene

14. If the average molecular weight of one amino acid is 110, the molecular weight of a peptide made up of 10 amino acids is expected to be :

(1) 1100

(2) 744

(3) 938

(4) 876

15. How many molecules of Vitamin A are formed from one Molecule of β carotene ?

(1) 1

(2) 2

(3) 3

(4) 4

16. In photosynthesis and cellular respiration processes, the catalyst Cytochrome Oxidase utilizes :

(1) Cu

(2) Fe

(3) Cu and Fe

(4) Ni

17. Who gave the name "Nucleic Acid" ?

(1) Altmann

(2) Franklin

(3) Watson

(4) Crick

18. The offsprings obtain how much genes from father ?
(1) 25% (2) 75% (3) 50% (4) 100%
19. A child with IQ 140 belongs to which category ?
(1) Genius (2) Superior
(3) Most superior (4) Average
20. In which era life was evolved ?
(1) Precambrian Era (2) Mesozoic Era
(3) Coenozoic era (4) Palaeozoic era
21. A specific characteristic of class insects is :
(1) Two pairs of legs
(2) Three pairs of legs
(3) Four pairs of legs
(4) Five pairs of legs
22. Sleeping sickness occurs due to :
(1) Ugléna (2) Plasmodium
(3) Trypanosoma (4) Protozoa

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23. Silverfish is :

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| (1) Insect | (2) Fish |
| (3) Crustacean | (4) Bird |

24. Hydra moves with fast speed by :

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| (1) Looping | (2) Walking on foot |
| (3) Creeping | (4) Somar salting |

25. On which segment of the body, the earthworm possesses male reproductory organ ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Segment 10 | (2) Segment 19 |
| (3) Segment 20 | (4) Segment 21 |

26. Tendons connect :

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Bone to bone | (2) Bone to muscle |
| (3) Muscle to muscle | (4) Skin to muscle |

27. Which of the following is **not** an enzyme ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) Maltase | (2) Amylose |
| (3) Trypsin | (4) Lipase |

28. Most of the members of Vitamin B complex are primarily used as :

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (1) Hormones | (2) Enzymes |
| (3) Co-enzymes | (4) Digestive elements |

29. Chloride shift in blood is essential for the transport of which gas ?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|
| (1) O ₂ | (2) N ₂ | (3) CO ₂ | (4) CO |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------|

30. Tricuspid valve exists between :

- (1) Right auricle and ventricle
- (2) Both auricles
- (3) Both ventricles
- (4) Left auricle and ventricle

31. Haptens are :

- (1) Small molecules
- (2) Large molecules
- (3) Medium size molecules
- (4) Inclusion bodies

32. How much protein is there in HDL ?

- (1) 10% (2) 20% (3) 50% (4) 35%

33. The letters used to denote tryptophan and lysine are :

- (1) W,K (2) R,W (3) L,K (4) K,S

34. Deamination of cytosine leads to :

- (1) Thimine (2) Uracil
(3) Guanine (4) Adenine

35. More than one codon can specify the same amino acid. this is called :

- (1) Degeneracy (2) Regeneracy
(3) continuity (4) Universality

36. If the cytosine content of a duplex is 20% of the total bases, the adenine content would be :

- (1) 10% (2) 30% (3) 40% (4) 60%

37. Which of the immunoglobulins crosses the placent and reaches to fetus is ?

- (1) IgA (2) IgM (3) IgG (4) IgE

38. Light reactions take place in :

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| (1) Stroma | (2) Grana |
| (3) Endoplasmic reticulum | (4) Golgi body |

39. In cell cycle, the per-DNA synthesis phase is termed as :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (1) G ₂ phase | (2) S phase |
| (3) G ₁ phase | (4) M phase |

40. Crossing over takes place in which stage ?

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Pachytene | (2) Zygotene |
| (3) Leptotene | (4) Diplotene |

41. The mixture of H₂ and CO is an industrial fuel known as :

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (1) Fuel gas | (2) Water gas |
| (3) Industrial gas | (4) Vapour |

42. On spot treatment of environment pollutant is known as :

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (1) In situ | (2) Ex situ |
| (3) Local | (4) Transported |

43. Endorphin is a :

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Lipid | (2) Protein |
| (3) Carbohydrate | (4) Nucleic acid |

44. The loss or addition of one or more chromosomes is known as :

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Polyploidy | (2) Aneuploidy |
| (3) Euploidy | (4) Aploidy |

45. Who said, "Ontogeny recapitulates ontogeny" ?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (1) Robert Hook | (2) Haeckel |
| (3) Baltimore | (4) Crick |

46. The science of improving human stock is known as :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (1) Genetics | (2) Biology |
| (3) Eugenics | (4) Animal science |

47. Adenovirus contains :

- (1) Double stranded DNA, nonenveloped
- (2) Double Stranded DNA, enveloped
- (3) Double Stranded RNA, nonenveloped
- (4) Single stranded RNA, enveloped

48. Any gene that is placed into a plasmid is called :

- (1) Small plasmid
- (2) DNA
- (3) Insert
- (4) Trans gene

49. A single stranded DNA/RNA molecule used to detect the presence of a complementary nucleic acid is called :

- (1) Sensor
- (2) Probe
- (3) Insert
- (4) Detector

50. Oxidative stress is caused due to :

- (1) Production of excessive free radicals
- (2) Production of excessive HCl in stomach
- (3) Indigestion
- (4) Low BMR

51. Adjuvants are the agents that :

- (1) Decrease immunogenicity of an antigen
- (2) Increase immunogenicity of an antigen
- (3) Decrease immunity
- (4) Increase immunity

52. Confining the enzyme molecules to a distinct phase is known as :

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Immobilisation | (2) Purification |
| (3) Adsorption | (4) Absorption |

53. An analytical device which employs a biological material to specifically interact with an analyte and measures the generated electrical signal by transducer is called as :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) Electrometer | (2) Biosensor |
| (3) Conductor | (4) Amplifier |

54. The disease of tomato is caused by :

- (1) *Alternaria solani*
- (2) *Fusarium oxysporium*
- (3) *Helminthosporium sativum*
- (4) *Erysiphe polygoni*

55. "*Caryopsis*" is the fruit in member of the family :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (1) Fabaceae | (2) Asteraceae |
| (3) Poaceae | (4) Abiaceae |

56. Which of the following antibiotic inhibits the translation in eukaryotes ?

- (1) Tetracyclin (2) Puromycin
(3) Penicillin (4) Chloromycetin

57. Polymerase chain reaction was developed by :

- (1) Watson and Crick
(2) Har Govind Khorana
(3) Albert Smith
(4) Kary Mullis

58. The first immunoglobulin synthesized by the fetus is :

- (1) IgA (2) IgG (3) IgM (4) IgE

59. When atoms or ions are missed or misplaced in a crystal, the defects are called as.

- (1) Surface defect (2) Point defect
(3) Unit cell defect (4) Displacement

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60. The molarity of a 250 ml solution containing 0.1 mole of NaOH would be :

- (1) 0.1 (2) 0.2 (3) 0.3 (4) 0.4

61. After dissolution of iodine in a solution, the entropy :

- (1) Increases
(2) Decreases
(3) First increases and then decreases
(4) First decreases and then increase

62. The order of reaction for radioactive decay is :

- (1) First (2) Second
(3) Third (4) Zero

63. What is produced when ethanol vapours are passed over alumina at 600 K ?

- (1) Ethane (2) Ethene
(3) Acetylene (4) Methane

64. The metal oxide which is known as philosopher's wool :

- (1) ZnO (2) CuO (3) FeO (4) CdO

65. Give one example of substance used in hair dye :

- (1) Aminophenol (2) Cyclomethicone
(3) Butylene glycol (4) Propylene glycol

66. 1 mM is equal to :

- (1) 1 nmole/ml (2) 1 μ mole/ml
(3) 1 pmole/ml (4) 1 fmole/ml

67. The sum of pKa and pKb is equal to :

- (1) 12 (2) 14 (3) 10 (4) 7

68. How many different stereoisomers are possible with an aldohexose ?

- (1) 4 (2) 8 (3) 12 (4) 16

69. A DNA has 2.1×10^6 nucleotides in its coding strand. The number of codons would be :

- (1) 7×10^4 (2) 6×10^3
(3) 7×10^3 (4) 4×10^3

70. In which of the following compounds C-H bond length is minimum ?

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Ethane | (2) Ethene |
| (3) 1,2-dichloroethene | (4) 1, 2-dichloroethane |

71. Freons are :

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Chlorofluorocarbons | (2) Aromatic molecules |
| (3) Unsaturated fats | (4) Carbohydrates |

72. Cryophytic algae grow on :

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| (1) Rocks | (2) Water |
| (3) Soil | (4) Ice and snow |

73. An animal which is unicellular, microscopic with no tissues is called as :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Metazoa | (2) Protozoa |
| (3) Chordata | (4) Virus |

74. The organism which contains both the chloroplast and flagella is ?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Paramecium | (2) Amoeba |
| (3) Euglena | (4) Trypanosoma |

75. Which one is commonly known as 'Pond Silk' ?
- (1) Ulothrix (2) Spirogyra
(3) Chara (4) Batrachospermum
76. Litmus is a natural dye obtained from
- (1) Algae (2) Fungi
(3) Lichens (4) Corals
77. Bordeaux mixture consists of :
- (1) Lime and Calcium sulphate
(2) Sulphur and lime
(3) Copper sulphate and lime
(4) Copper sulphate and sulphur
78. The nurse cells are present in the sporogonium of :
- (1) Riccia (2) Marchantia
(3) Angiosperms (4) Gymnosperms
79. Which of the following is classified as an eastern cycad ?
- (1) Dioon (2) Stangeria
(3) Ceratozamia (4) Zamia

80. Which of the following cells are present only in sponges ?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Erythrocytes | (2) Blastocytes |
| (3) Neurons | (4) Funnel Cells |

81. Which of the following is called 'The Lantern of Aristotle' ?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Star fish | (2) Sea Anemon |
| (3) Sea Archin | (4) Hydra |

82. 'Hipnotoxin' is found in :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) Nematocysts | (2) Sponges |
| (3) Ascaris | (4) Protozoans |

83. The common feature of rennin, amylase and trypsin is that they are :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Proteins | (2) Vitamins |
| (3) Nucleic acids | (4) Carbohydrates |

84. The vitamin needed for maturation of erythrocytes is :

- | | | | |
|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| (1) C | (2) B ₁₂ | (3) D | (4) K |
|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|

85. Light reaction in photosynthesis produces :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Oxidising entity | (2) Reducing entity |
| (3) CO ₂ | (4) Glucose |

86. RuDP carboxylase can utilise following as a substrate :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) CO_2 | (2) O_2 |
| (3) O_2 and CO_2 | (4) Water |

87. The molecule which binds to the active site in an enzyme is called :

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) Substrate | (2) Activator |
| (3) Inactivator | (4) Non-competitive inhibitor |

88. The genetic material of Simion Virus 40 (SV40) is :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) DNA | (2) RNA |
| (3) RNA-DNA hybrid | (4) Peptidonucleic acid |

89. The fibronectin is a :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Nucleoprotein | (2) Glycoprotein |
| (3) Lipoprotein | (4) Phosphoprotein |

90. The red pigment found in the ripe tomatoes are called :

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) Lycopene | (2) Leukoplast |
| (3) Chloroplast | (4) Carotene |

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91. Replication takes place in :

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Cytoplasm | (2) Nucleus |
| (3) Golgi body | (4) Endoplasmic reticulum |

92. The transcription in prokaryotes is catalyzed by :

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) RNA polymerase I | (2) DNA polymerase II |
| (3) RNA polymerase II | (4) DNA polymerase III |

93. Nucleoli are rich in :

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| (1) RNA | (2) Carbohydrates |
| (3) DNA | (4) Fatty acids |

94. EFG factor is also called as :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Aminoacyltransferase | (2) Oxidase |
| (3) Hydrolase | (4) Translocase |

95. Lac Operon is :

- (1) Inducible-repressible system
- (2) Repressible system
- (3) Inducible system
- (4) Sluggish system

96. Polytene cells are destined to die because they are :
- (1) Unable to undergo mitosis
 - (2) Unable to undergo meiosis
 - (3) Unable to undergo maturation
 - (4) Short lived
97. Which one from the following is an alkaloid ?
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Menthol | (2) Morphine |
| (3) Antocyanin | (4) Benzquinone |
98. Artemisin, a plant product, is used against :
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Filariasis | (2) Ascariasis |
| (3) Malaria | (4) Cancer |
99. The chemical nature of penicillin is :
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) Polyene | (2) Peptide |
| (3) Aminoglycoside | (4) Spirolactone |
100. Nitrogenase is protected from O_2 by :
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (1) N_2 | (2) Hemoglobin |
| (3) Myoglobin | (4) Leghemoglobin |

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101. Satellite DNA is made up of :

- (1) Tandemly repeated sequences
- (2) Unique sequences of DNA
- (3) Minichromosomes
- (4) Interspersed repeated sequences

102. Protein transport into mitochondria takes place :

- (1) Co-translationally
- (2) Post-translationally
- (3) Via peroxisomes
- (4) Through ER-Golgi pathway

103. Collagen is rich in :

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| (1) Histidine | (2) Hydroxyproline |
| (3) Tryptophan | (4) Alanine |

104. Measles is caused by :

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (1) Bacteria | (2) Puccinia virus |
| (3) Rubeola virus | (4) Fungi |

105. What would be a likely explanation for the existence of pseudogenes ?

- (1) Gene duplication
- (2) Gene duplication and mutation events
- (3) Evolutionary pressure
- (4) Unequal crossing over

106. Which of the following modification leads to protein degradation ?

- (1) Acetylation
- (2) Phosphorylation
- (3) Ubiquitination
- (4) Methylation

107. During mismatch repair in *E. coli*, the parental strand is recognized by :

- (1) single stranded breaks
- (2) glycosylated adenines
- (3) double stranded breaks
- (4) methylated adenines

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108. Which of the following is a role of gRNA ?

- (1) Self splicing
- (2) Polyadenylation
- (3) RNA splicing
- (4) Chemical modification of rRNA

109. Most protection against viral disease in the body takes place through the activities of :

- (1) Interferon molecules
- (2) penicillin molecules
- (3) antigen molecules
- (4) Antibody molecules

110. Skin cancer is induced by which type of DNA damage caused by exposure to harmful UV rays in sunlight :

- (1) Depurination
- (2) Deamination
- (3) Pyrimidine dimer formation
- (4) Alkylation

111. Cesium (Cs) belongs to :

- (1) s1-block
- (2) s2-block
- (3) p2-block
- (4) p5-block

112. One of the following reaction intermediates does **not** have a planar structure :

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Alkyl carbocation | (2) Alkyl carbanion |
| (3) Alkyl free radical | (4) Singlet Carbene |

113. In global warming the dangerous gas next to CO_2 is :

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) CH_4 | (2) SO_2 |
| (3) NO_2 | (4) Water vapour |

114. The master brake of the cell cycle is :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| (1) Cyclin proteins | (2) p21 |
| (3) Rb protein | (4) p7 |

115. Monopolin is a :

- (1) Complex carbohydrate
- (2) Mitosis specific protein complex
- (3) Lipid
- (4) Meiosis specific protein complex

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116. Which of the following enzymes is responsible for the transfer of amino groups from an amino acid to an alpha keto acid ?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Transaminase | (2) Transketolase |
| (3) Deaminase | (4) Lyase |

117. Germ-line cells give rise to :

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Eggs | (2) Sperms |
| (3) Eggs or sperms | (4) Somatic cells |

118. Which of the following is most stable ecosystem ?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (1) Forest | (2) Grass land |
| (3) Ocean | (4) Desert |

119. Maximum biodiversity occurs at :

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (1) Poles | (2) Equator |
| (3) Temperate | (4) Tropics |

120. The innate immune systems include :

- (1) Macrophages, neutrophils and dendrites
- (2) Macrophages, neutrophils and RBCs
- (3) RBCs, Chief cells and dendrites
- (4) Master cells, β -cells and dendrites

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ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य

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ROUGH WORK
रफ़ कार्य

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 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, प्रश्नपुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक 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 लिए 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 लिए 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 संबंधित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ कार्य के लिए प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ एम आर 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।