INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided below.

2. On the front page of the OMR Answer Sheet, write your Roll Number in the space provided at the top and by darkening the circle at the bottom. Also, write the Question Booklet Number, Centre Code Number and the Set Number (wherever applicable) in appropriate places.

3. No erasing or rewriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR Answer Sheet and Roll No. and OMR Answer Sheet No. on the Question Booklet.

4. Any change in the above-mentioned entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.

5. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to mark 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 OMR Answer Sheet.

6. 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.

7. 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).

8. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.

9. 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 Test Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.

10. Under no circumstances are candidates permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.

11. 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.

(उपर्यक्त निर्देश हिंदी में अनिल आवरण—पढ़ पर दिये गये हैं।)
FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए
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. Which of the following plant viruses has double-stranded DNA genome?
   (1) Cauliflower Mosaic Virus
   (2) Tobacco Mosaic Virus
   (3) Maize Streak Virus
   (4) Brome Mosaic Virus

2. Alcohol production from sugar is based on the organism:
   (1) Bacteria
   (2) Protozoa
   (3) Yeast
   (4) Bacteria and Protozoa

3. The insecticidal compound Azadirachtin is obtained from:
   (1) Arjuna
   (2) Ginger
   (3) Turmeric
   (4) Neem

4. The medicinal plant Arjuna is used for management of:
   (1) Diabetes
   (2) Peptic ulcers
   (3) Cardiovascular problems
   (4) Wounds

5. A 'gene sanctuary' is created for the conservation of:
   (1) cultivated species
   (2) animal species
   (3) wild relatives of crops
   (4) cultivated and wild species
6. The Kanha National Park is a reserve for:
   (1) Millets   (2) Graminaceous species
   (3) Legumes   (4) Tigers

7. The somatic chromosome number of a diploid plant is denoted by 2n. The somatic chromosome number of a tetraploid plant will be depicted as:
   (1) 2x   (2) 4x   (3) 2n   (4) 4n

8. An anticodon is found in:
   (1) tRNA   (2) mRNA   (3) rRNA   (4) siRNA

9. Thymine does occur in:
   (1) siRNA   (2) tRNA   (3) mRNA   (4) rRNA

10. Which of the following is not associated with protein synthesis?
    (1) Ribosome   (2) Polysome
    (3) Golgi body   (4) Rough endoplasmic reticulum

11. The haploids of which of the following are fertile?
    (1) Rice   (2) Tomato   (3) Barley   (4) Potato

12. The endosperm of a plant species has 21 chromosomes. Which of the following cells will have 14 chromosomes?
    (1) Pollen grains   (2) Pollen mother cells
    (3) Synergid cells   (4) Megasporas

13. When a diploid individual has a single allele of a gene, this condition is known as:
    (1) Hemizygous   (2) Homozygous
    (3) Heterozygous   (4) Segregation

14. Cell cultures of a plant species show root regeneration. This situation is best described by the term:
    (1) Cytodifferentiation   (2) Caulogenesis
    (3) Totipotency   (4) Rhizogenesis
15. Males of which of the following insects are always haploid?
   (1) House fly (2) Butterfly
   (3) Termite (4) Lady bird beetle

16. In case of honey bee, workers are:
   (1) Female  (2) Male
   (3) Intersex  (4) Some are male and some are female

17. Which of the following does not affect gene function?
   (1) DNA methylation  (2) Heterochromatinization
   (3) Cutimization  (4) Histone acetylation

18. The family name cruciferae is related to:
   (1) Corolla shape  (2) Fruit type
   (3) Inflorescence  (4) Placentation

19. Basal placentation is found in the family:
   (1) Cruciferae  (2) Leguminosae  (3) Solanaceae
   (4) Graminae

20. Inferior ovaries are found in:
   (1) Cruciferae  (2) Rosaceae  (3) Solanaceae
   (4) Leguminosae

21. Gossypium spp. belong to family:
   (1) Malvaceae  (2) Rosaceae
   (3) Leguminosae  (4) Solanaceae

22. Which of the following is not correct about Rhizobium spp.?
   (1) Form root nodules
   (2) Form stem nodules
   (3) Can fix nitrogen in free-living state
   (4) Can multiply in soil in free-living state

23. Which of the following is prokaryote?
   (1) Protozoa  (2) Blue-green algae
   (3) Green algae  (4) Chlorella

(3)
24. The 'Killer' trait of *Paramecium* is due to:
   (1) a nuclear gene
   (2) a plasma gene
   (3) both nuclear and plasma genes
   (4) an endosymbiont

25. Companion cells are found in:
   (1) cortex
   (2) phloem
   (3) pericycle
   (4) xylem

26. Which of the following is devoid of nucleic acids?
   (1) T2 phage
   (2) Prions
   (3) Tobacco mosaic virus
   (4) Cauliflower mosaic virus

27. Satellite RNA is found in some:
   (1) RNA viruses
   (2) DNA viruses
   (3) Bacteria
   (4) Yeast

28. *Agaricus bisporus* is generally known as:
   (1) Dhingri mushroom
   (2) Paddy mushroom
   (3) Chinese mushroom
   (4) Button mushroom

29. In some individuals, consumption of milk leads to diarrhoea; this is due to:
   (1) casein
   (2) microbes
   (3) lactose
   (4) adulteration

30. Cereal proteins are deficient in:
   (1) Lysine
   (2) Methionine
   (3) Proline
   (4) Valine

31. The invariable feature of RNA molecules is:
   (1) Uracil
   (2) Single strand
   (3) Double helix
   (4) D-ribose

32. Backcross method is used to achieve which of the following objectives?

   **Objectives:**
   I. Gene transfer
   II. Cytoplasm transfer
   III. Gene pyramiding
   IV. Transgressive Segregation
   (1) I, II, III, IV
   (2) I, II, III
   (3) I, II, IV
   (4) II, III, IV
33. The haploid production technique applicable to the largest number of species is:
   (1) anther culture          (2) ovary culture
   (3) pollination with inducer strain  (4) interspecific hybridization

34. Which of the following is a variety comprising more than one homozygous genotype?
   (1) clone    (2) pureline    (3) synthetic    (4) multiline

35. Which of the following lines consists of a single heterozygous genotype?
   Lines:
   I. Clone
   II. Pureline
   III. Single Cross
   IV. Double Cross
   (1) II, III, IV      (2) I, II, III, IV      (3) I, III      (4) I, III, IV

36. Which of the following is not seed?
   (1) Potato tubers used for planting
   (2) Wheat grains used as food
   (3) Gram seed used for sowing
   (4) Wheat grains used for sowing

37. Mass selection is used for production of:
   (1) Certified seed    (2) Foundation seed
   (3) Nucleus seed     (4) Truthful seed

38. In angiosperms like tobacco, plasma genes show which of the following modes of transmission?
   (1) Strictly maternal only
   (2) Generally maternal, but some paternal
   (3) Only Paternal
   (4) Biparental

      (5)
39. With reference to organogenesis, the most important component of plant tissue culture system is:
   (1) Vitamins
   (2) Carbon and energy source
   (3) Micronutrients
   (4) Growth regulator

40. Which of the following is not an insect predator?
   (1) Ladybird beetles
   (2) Lecewings
   (3) Praying Mantis
   (4) Mealy bugs

41. Which of the following insects transmit viruses?
   Insects:
   I. Leaf hoppers
   II. Aphids
   III. Whiteflies
   (1) I, II, III
   (2) I, II
   (3) I, III
   (4) II, III

42. The major stored grain insect pests belong to the orders:
   Orders:
   I. Coleoptera
   II. Diptera
   III. Lepidoptera
   (1) I, II, III
   (2) I, III
   (3) I, II
   (4) II, III

43. Cotton is attacked by the insect pests:
   Insect pests
   I. Spotted bollworm
   II. Jassids
   III. White fly
   IV. Aphids
   (1) I, II, III, IV
   (2) I, III, IV
   (3) I, II, III
   (4) II, III, IV

44. *Pythium* causes:
   (1) root rot
   (2) leaf spot
   (3) leaf blight
   (4) fruit rot
   (5)
45. Which of the following belongs to fungi imperfecti?
   (1) *Erysiphe pisi*  
   (2) *Phytophthora infestans*  
   (3) *Aspergillus niger*  
   (4) *Sclerospora graminicola*

46. Late blight of potato is caused by:
   (1) *Alternaria solani*  
   (2) *Phytophthora infestans*  
   (3) *Rhizoctonia solani*  
   (4) *Pripolaris Cylindrica*

47. *Sclerospora graminicola* causes downy mildew of:
   (1) sorghum  
   (2) cucurbits  
   (3) wheat  
   (4) pearl millet

48. Downy mildew is caused by members of:
   (1) Ascomycetes  
   (2) Oomycetes  
   (3) Basidiomycetes  
   (4) Deuteromycetes

49. In case of which of the following gene interactions a 3 : 1 phenotypic ratio would be obtained in test cross?

   **Gene Interaction:**
   I. Duplicate  
   II. Complementary  
   III. Supplementary
   (1) I, II  
   (2) II, III  
   (3) I, III  
   (4) I, II, III

50. The primary function of a gene is to encode:
   (1) a polypeptide  
   (2) a protein  
   (3) a RNA molecule  
   (4) an enzyme

51. The F2 phenotypic ratio in case of masking gene action is:
   (1) 9 : 3 : 4  
   (2) 12 : 3 : 1  
   (3) 13 : 3  
   (4) 9 : 6 : 1

52. Polygenes show:
   (1) additive gene effects  
   (2) dominance gene effects  
   (3) additive and interaction effects  
   (4) additive, dominance and interaction effects
53. A \( E_1 \) hybrid will be of commercial value if its performance is superior to the:
   (1) mid-parent  (2) superior parent
   (3) best check variety  (4) either parent

54. Genetic variation will be present in:
   (1) \( E_1 \) from a cross between two pure lines
   (2) A double haploid line
   (3) \( E_1 \) from a cross between a pure line and a doubled haploid line
   (4) \( E_1 \) from two clones

55. Crossing over occurs during:
   (1) Pachytene  (2) Zygotene  (3) Diakinesis  (4) Diplotene

56. Which of the following is diocious?
   (1) Maize  (2) Castor  (3) Triticale  (4) Papaya

57. Proandry occurs in:
   (1) Pearl millet  (2) Maize  (3) Tomato  (4) Brassica spp.

58. Which of the following is a recent introduction in India?
   (1) Tobacco  (2) Potato  (3) Soyabean  (4) Tomato

59. In case of garlic, bulbils develop from:
   (1) Leaves  (2) Roots  (3) Shoots  (4) Flowers

60. The onion we eat is a modified stem called:
   (1) bulb  (2) tuber  (3) rhizome  (4) corm

61. Xenia represents the effect of pollen genotype on:
   (1) fruit  (2) embryo  (3) endosperm  (4) ovary

62. Which of the following is a threshold character?
   (1) Seed colour  (2) Disease resistance
   (3) Seed coat colour  (4) Flower colour
63. Which of the following is an integral component of proteins, but not of DNA?
   (1) Phosphorus   (2) Carbon   (3) Nitrogen   (4) Sulphur

64. Which of the following is not a micronutrient?
   (1) Mn   (2) Fe   (3) Mg   (4) Zn

65. Which of the following is considered as the 'Drosophila of plant kingdom'?
   (1) Arabidopsis   (2) Pisum   (3) Triticum   (4) Nicotiana

66. Photophosphorylation occurs in:
   (1) Peroxisomes   (2) Mitochondria
   (3) Golgi bodies   (4) Chloroplasts

67. Which of the following histones is the easiest to be separated from chromatin?
   (1) H3   (2) H2b   (3) H1   (4) H4

68. Pseudodominance is produced by:
   (1) duplication   (2) inversion   (3) translocation   (4) deletion

69. Genes that affect the expression of more than one character are called:
   (1) epistatic   (2) polymeric
   (3) pleiotropic   (4) super genes

70. In case of Drosophila, the progeny from a white eye female mated to a red eye male will be:
   (1) 1 red eye female : 1 white eye male
   (2) All red eye flies
   (3) All white eye flies
   (4) 3 Red eye flies : 1 white eye flies

71. Dominance relationship between alleles is modified by the sex of the individuals in the case of:
   (1) sex-linked traits   (2) sex-limited traits
   (3) sex-influenced traits   (4) primary sex characters
72. A biotechnological production process may use which of the following agents?

Agents:

I. Microbes
II. Animal cells
III. Plant cells
IV. Recombinant microbes

A. I, II, III, IV  B. I, II, III
C. I, III, IV  D. II, III, IV

73. Biocontrol agents are used for the control of which of the following pests and pathogens?

Pest and Pathogens:

I. Insect pests
II. Fungal Pathogens
III. Bacterial pathogens
IV. Weeds

A. I, II, III  B. I, II, III, IV
C. I, IV  D. II, III, IV

74. The phrase 'stress hormone' refers to:

A. Cytokinin  B. Auxin  C. Gibberellin  D. Abscisic acid

75. Which of the following organisms enhance the availability of soil phosphorus?

Organisms:

I. Mycorrhiza
II. Some bacteria
III. Blue-green algae

A. I  B. II  C. I, II  D. I, II, III

76. Phenocopies are produced by:

A. Environmental factors  B. Gene mutation  C. Deletion  D. Duplication

77. Abscisic acid promotes:

A. Flowering  B. Cell elongation  C. Dormancy  D. Germination

78. Frame-shift mutation will be produced by:

A. Addition of 11 bases  B. Addition of 12 bases  C. Deletion of 9 bases  D. Base substitution
79. According to the current view, heterosis is the result of:
   (1) Overdominance
   (2) Mainly dominance plus overdominance
   (3) Dominance
   (4) Epistasis

80. Isozymes represent variation in:
   (1) heat stability
   (2) substrate specificity
   (3) pH optima
   (4) electrophoretic mobility

81. The strongest effects on protein function are caused by mutations due to:
   (1) base substitution
   (2) frame-shift
   (3) transition
   (4) transversion

82. In a salivary gland cell of *Drosophila*, the number of giant-chromosomes will be:
   (1) $4n$
   (2) $3n$
   (3) $n$
   (4) $2n$

83. Which of the following is the most gentle method of drying?
   (1) Freeze drying
   (2) Spray drying
   (3) Vacuum drying
   (4) Sun drying

84. Ribosomes are produced in:
   (1) Endoplasmic reticulum
   (2) Golgi bodies
   (3) Nucleolus
   (4) Cytosol

85. Which of the following aberrations can alter the morphology of a chromosome without changing its gene content?
   (1) Inversion
   (2) Deletion
   (3) Duplication
   (4) Translocation

86. In an acrocentric chromosome, the centromere is located:
   (1) in the middle of the chromosome
   (2) at one end of the chromosome
   (3) between one end and the middle of the chromosome
   (4) very close to one end of the chromosome
87. Each chromosome comprises two chromatids during :
   (1) G1 phase               (2) G2 phase
   (3) S phase                (4) Telophase

88. Fruit development without pollination is known as :
   (1) parthenocarpy         (2) pathenogenesis
   (3) apomixis             (4) apogamy

89. The maximum use of heterosis is done by :
   (1) synthetic varieties  (2) double cross hybrids
   (3) composite varieties  (4) single cross hybrids

90. Selfing in which of the following will produce genetic variation ?
   (1) Pureline             (2) Clone
   (3) Inbred line          (4) Inbred line and clone

91. Endosperm is present in the seeds of :
   (1) Pea                   (2) Groundnut
   (3) Mustard               (4) Pigeon pea

92. Which of the following crops is often cross-pollinated ?
   (1) Pigeon pea            (2) Pea
   (3) Wheat                (4) Maize

93. Sister chromatids separate during which of the following stages ?

   Stage : 
   
   I. Mitotic anaphase
   II. Anaphase I
   III. Anaphase II
   (1) I, II               (2) II, III
   (3) I, III             (4) I, II, III

(12 )
94. Chromosome pairing occurs in which of the following cells?

Cells:

I. Megasporocyte mother cells
II. Microspores
III. *Drosophila* salivary gland cells
IV. Pollen mother cells

(1) I, II, III (2) I, III, IV
(3) II, III, IV (4) I, II, III, IV

95. The most common euploid state is:

(1) triploid (2) tetraploid (3) haploid (4) diploid

96. The F1 from two white-flowered plants has red flowers. The F2 generation of this cross would show:

(1) 9 red : 7 white (2) 13 red : 1 white
(3) 15 red : 1 white (4) 3 red : 1 white

97. The following progenies are obtained from the test cross AaBb × aabb.

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<td>AaBb</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Aabb</td>
<td>40</td>
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<td>aaBb</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>aabb</td>
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The above results suggest:

(1) coupling phase linkage (2) independent assortment
(3) lethal gene action (4) repulsion phase linkage

98. Which of the following is test cross?

(1) AaBb × Aabb (2) AaBb × aabb
(3) AaBb × AaBb (4) AaBb × aaBb

(13)
P.T.O.
99. Which of the following biochemicals is produced from plant cell cultures on commercial scale?

**Biochemicals:**
1. Taxol
2. Shikonin
3. Berberine
4. I, II
5. I, II, III
6. II, III
7. I, III

100. Which of the following commercial preparations is invariably a recombinant protein?
1. Human insulin
2. Rennet
3. Lactase
4. Papain

101. CO₂ incubators are used for:
1. plant tissue cultures
2. microbial cultures
3. animal cell cultures
4. algal cultures

102. Commercial scale biochemical production from plant tissue cultures is base on:
1. root cultures
2. callus cultures
3. shoot cultures
4. suspension cultures

103. The least polluting energy is:
1. fossil fuel energy
2. solar energy
3. biofuel energy
4. coal energy

104. Probiotics contain:
1. live microorganisms
2. inactivated microorganisms
3. purified proteins
4. vitamins and proteins

105. The safest vaccines are:
1. purified antigen vaccines
2. attenuated pathogen vaccines
3. inactivated pathogen vaccines
4. recombinant vaccines
106. Which of the following is not related to transgene?
   (1) transferred by recombinant DNA technology
   (2) synthesized chemically
   (3) from another organism
   (4) from a related species

107. The somatic chromosome complement of a plant is $2n - 1 - 1$. This plant is known as:
   (1) monosomic
   (2) double trisomic
   (3) double monosomic
   (4) nullisomic

108. By definition, self-pollination is essential for propagation of:
   (1) clones
   (2) purelines
   (3) inbreds
   (4) synthetics

109. A ring of four chromosomes will be seen at MI of:
   (1) inversion heterozygote
   (2) inversion homozygote
   (3) translocation heterozygote
   (4) translocation homozygote

110. A single chromosome break can produce:
   (1) inversion
   (2) duplication
   (3) translocation
   (4) deletion

111. Apomixis is most prevalent in:
   (1) Graminae
   (2) Cruciferae
   (3) Solanaceae
   (4) Leguminosae

112. In Drosophila, maleness is determined by:
   (1) Y chromosome
   (2) X chromosomes
   (3) autosome
   (4) autosomes and X chromosomes

113. Which is the most widely used method for creation of genetic variation?
   (1) Interspecific hybridization
   (2) Intervarietal hybridization
   (3) Genetic transformation
   (4) Mutagenesis
114. Which of the following factors affects disease development?
   Factors:
   1. Host plant genotype
   II. Environment
   III. Pathogen genotype
   (1) I, II, III  (2) I, II  (3) I, III  (4) II, III

115. Emasculation is easiest in:
   (1) pea  (2) maize  (3) pigeonpea  (4) barley

116. 'Chemical hybridizing agents':
   (1) promote cross-pollination  (2) promote femaleness
   (3) promote pollen germination  (4) induce male sterility

117. The notation 'species A + species B' represents:
   (1) a species hybrid  (2) a sexual hybrid
   (3) an allopolyploid  (4) a somatic hybrid

118. Sporophytic self-incompatibility is found in:
   (1) Solanum  (2) Tomato
   (3) Brassica  (4) Papaver

119. Bt-brinjal has been approved for cultivation in:
   (1) Bangladesh  (2) India  (3) Nepal  (4) Pakistan

120. Which of the following disciplines aims to modify crop genotypes?
   Disciplines:
   I. Plant breeding
   II. Plant physiology
   III. Plant biotechnology
   (1) I, II  (2) I, III
   (3) II, III  (4) I, II, III
FOR ROUGH WORK / रफ कार्य के लिए
भाषाओं के लिए निर्देश
(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम अंश के पृष्ठ पर तथा प्रकाशिका उत्तर-पत्र के दोहों पृष्ठों पर संयोजन मोहन/कार्यकारी वाण-वाइट प्रेन से ही लिखिए)

1. प्रथम पुस्तिका भिजाणे के 15 मिनट के अंदर ही देख ले कि प्रश्नान्तर में सभी गुण सूजित हैं और कोई दामा पूरा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दामाँक पत्री आपने पर इसकी सूचना लक्षित करने वाला निर्देशक को बंद कर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नान्तर ही दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर ले।

2. प्रधान मानने दो प्रश्न-पत्र के आत्योगिक, लिखित या दाता कोई भी कुछ काम करने वाला नहीं है।

3. OMR उत्तर-पत्र के पृष्ठ पर दिखा गया है। इसे न तो गोंडे और न ही दिखाई देने। पृष्ठ के ऊपर OMR उत्तर-पत्र का ही मुलमूलन दिखा जाएगा। OMR उत्तर-पत्र का मुलमूलन निर्देश आपको।

4. OMR पत्र के पृष्ठ पर कोई आपकी प्रमाणधार्मिक का काल / तारीख वाण-वाइट प्रेन से लिखिए।

5. आपके प्रश्न-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पैन से अपना अनुक्रमक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखे जाने दीये दिव्या बृत्ति की साधा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रथम-पुस्तिका का प्रबंधक तथा सेट का नम्बर उस्तिका पर लिख।

6. अंर दूसरी प्रश्न-पत्र पर अनुक्रमक स्थान। प्रथम-पुस्तिका स्थान व सेट में भाग आपकार है एवं दूसरा प्रथम उत्तर-पत्र। आपकी प्रथम-पुस्तिका के प्रभावितों से प्रस्तावित फॉर्म से अनुमति नहीं है।

7. आप अपना प्रश्न-पत्र वाण-वाइट प्रेन द्वारा प्रविष्ट लेना शर्तक फॉर्म के प्रविष्ट स्थान का प्रबंधक का साधा कर दें।

8. दूसरी पृष्ठ पर के प्रश्न-पत्र पर अनुक्रमक स्थान। प्रथम-पुस्तिका स्थान व सेट में यह वाण-वाइट प्रेन से अनुमति नहीं है।

9. आप के प्रश्न-पत्र वाण-वाइट प्रेन द्वारा प्रविष्ट लेना या निर्देशित तथा संबंधित या अनुपम से प्रश्न-पत्र के प्रबंधक का साधा कर दें।

10. आपके प्रश्न-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पैन से अपना अनुक्रमक स्थान पर लिखे जाने दीये दिव्या बृत्ति की साधा कर दें।

11. आपके प्रश्न-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पैन से अपना अनुक्रमक स्थान पर लिखे जाने दीये दिव्या बृत्ति की साधा कर दें।

12. प्रश्नान्तरों के अभाव अथवा ओर एम० आर्त उत्तर-पत्र प्रश्नान्तर के पृष्ठ भाग में निर्देशित का अनुमति राखें।

13. आपके प्रश्न-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पैन से अपना अनुक्रमक स्थान पर लिखे जाने दीये दिव्या बृत्ति की साधा कर दें।

14. प्रति कोई अभाव प्रश्नान्तर के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पैन से अपना अनुक्रमक स्थान पर लिखे जाने दीये दिव्या बृत्ति की साधा कर दें।