INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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 Supervisor/Involigator immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.

2. Do not bring any loose paper, writing or blank, inside the Examination Hall except the Admit Card.

3. A separate OMR Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second OMR Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated.

4. Write all the entries by blue/black ball pen in the space provided above.

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

6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR Answer Sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. on the Question Booklet.

7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the Invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.

8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to record the correct option on the OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the OMR Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the OMR Answer Sheet.

9. For each question, darken only one circle on the OMR Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.

10. Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).

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

12. On completion of the Test, the Candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the examination room/hall. However, candidates are allowed to take away Text Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.

13. Candidates are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.

14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

[Signature of Invigilator]
No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 360

Note : (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 marks. One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

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

1. A life cycle in which the dominant phase is a sporophyte is known as
   (1) Sporophytic  (2) Haplontic  (3) Diplontic  (4) Diplobiontic

2. Fucoxanthin pigment is found in
   (1) Green algae  (2) Red algae
   (3) Blue-green algae  (4) Brown algae

3. Synzoospore is found in
   (1) Vaucheria  (2) Oedogonium  (3) Spirogyra  (4) Nostoc

(P.T.O.)
4. Slimy and slippery nature of Nostoc is due to covering of
   (1) Mucilage  (2) Gelatin  (3) Mucous  (4) Jelly

5. When the entire body of a fungus is used in the formation of reproductive structure, the organism is called
   (1) Epicarpic  (2) Holocarpic  (3) Acarpic  (4) Eucarpic

6. A flask-shaped fruiting body of Ascomycotina is called
   (1) Perithecium  (2) Apothecium
   (3) Cleistothecium  (4) Sclerotium

7. The flagella on the zoospores of Albugo are
   (1) Equal terminal  (2) Unequal lateral
   (3) Unequal terminal  (4) Equal lateral

8. Which one of the following is commonly called as blue-green mould?
   (1) Penicillium  (2) Aspergillus  (3) Erysiphe  (4) Mucor

9. Which one of the following is called ‘Reindeer’s moss’?
   (1) Usnea  (2) Cladonia  (3) Parmelia  (4) Loberia
10. S. R. Kashyap is a scientist famous for

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

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

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

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

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

13. The gametophyte of moss is

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

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

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

15. Which one of the following is a fossil?

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

(P.T.O.)
16. Gametangia of ferns are produced on
   (1) Prothallus  (2) Sorus  (3) Leaves  (4) Rameta

17. Which one of the following is called ‘walking fern’?
   (1) Pteris  (2) Adiantum  (3) Ophioglossum  (4) Selaginella

18. The enzyme involved in feedback inhibition are called
   (1) Holoenzyme  (2) Apoenzyme  (3) Coenzyme  (4) Allosteric enzyme

19. Trimerous flowers, superior ovary and axile placentation is found in
   (1) Amaranthaceae  (2) Liliaceae  (3) Apocynaceae  (4) Rubiaceae

20. Rice fruit is an example of
   (1) Achene  (2) Cypsela  (3) Cremocarp  (4) Caryopsis

21. Pentoxylon was discovered by Birbal Sahni from
   (1) Nilgiri Hills  (2) Western Ghat  (3) Rajmahal Hills  (4) Valley of Flowers

22. Floral buds are modified into tendrils in
   (1) Bignonia  (2) Antigonon  (3) Coccinia  (4) Clematis
23. Perisperm in seeds develops from
   (1) Funiculus  (2) Hilum  (3) Nucellus  (4) Obturator

24. Monosporic type of embryo sac development is found in
   (1) Lilium  (2) Allium  (3) Oenothera  (4) Fritillaria

25. Diploxylic vascular bundle is found in
   (1) Cycas leaves  (2) Cycas root
   (3) Pinus needle  (4) Gnetum leaves

26. Stylopodium is found in the family
   (1) Poaceae  (2) Cyperaceae
   (3) Apiaceae  (4) Ranunculaceae

27. Betalins are present in the family
   (1) Brassicaceae  (2) Cactaceae
   (3) Solanaceae  (4) Apocynaceae

28. The resin duct of a gymnospermous stem is an example of
   (1) Intercellular space  (2) Schizogenous cavity
   (3) Lysigenous cavity  (4) Big vacuole
29. The wing on the seed of *Pinus* is developed from
   (1) Integument  (2) Nucellus
   (3) Ovuliferous scale  (4) Carpellary scale

30. The ovuliferous scale of *Pinus* is a part of
   (1) Megasporophyll  (2) Microsporophyll
   (3) Ovule  (4) Dwarf shoot

31. Wood is classified as porous if it contains
   (1) Vessels  (2) Tracheids
   (3) Companion cells  (4) Sclereids

32. Which one of the following statements is not true for family Poaceae?
   (1) Fistular stem
   (2) Spikelet inflorescence
   (3) Ovary with two feathery stigma
   (4) Gynoecium bicarpellary

33. One chambered, one seeded fruit developed from a bicarpellary inferior ovary is found in
   (1) Asteraceae  (2) Ranunculaceae
   (3) Solanaceae  (4) Amaranthaceae
34. Cystoliths are usually found in family
   (1) Acanthaceae   (2) Solanaceae
   (3) Asclepiadaceae  (4) Poaceae

35. Which one of the following statements is wrong with regard to family Rubiaceae?
   (1) Exstipulate leaves  (2) Inferior ovary
   (3) Axile placentation  (4) Actinomorphic flower

36. Which one of the following plant is related to anther culture?
   (1) Calotropis procera  (2) Datura innoxia
   (3) Ocimum sanctum  (4) Jatropha curcas

37. The first 5-carbon dicarboxylic acid in Kreb’s cycle is
   (1) Acetyl CoA  (2) Citric acid
   (3) α-ketoglutaric acid  (4) Oxaloacetic acid

38. ‘Physiognomy’ is the study of
   (1) Distribution of vegetation in relation to temperature
   (2) Effects of light on the flowering of plants
   (3) General appearance of vegetation
   (4) Seasonal change in vegetation
39. The zone of atmosphere which contains protective ozone layer is known as

(1) Troposphere  (2) Thermosphere
(3) Stratosphere  (4) Mesosphere

40. 'Blue baby' syndrome is caused due to pollution by

(1) Nitrates  (2) Fluorides  (3) Cyanides  (4) Arsenic

41. The amount of water retained by the soil after the drainage of gravitational water is called as

(1) Wilting coefficient  (2) Soil moisture content
(3) Field capacity  (4) Combined water

42. Psychrometer is the instrument used to determine

(1) Light intensity  (2) Relative humidity
(3) Water potential  (4) Wind speed

43. Air pollutant-photochemical oxidants include

(1) Nitrous oxide, nitric oxide and nitric acid
(2) Oxygen, chlorine and nitric acid
(3) Carbon monoxide, dust and sulphur dioxide
(4) Ozone, peroxyacetyl nitrate and aldehydes

(55)
44. A secondary pollutant is

(1) CO  (2) CO$_2$  (3) O$_3$  (4) SO$_2$

45. The term 'niche' tells us

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

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

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

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

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

48. Density of smoke is measured on

(1) Ringelmann scale  (2) Montreal scale
(3) Winkler scale  (4) Raunkiaer scale
54. The plants which are mostly found in arid zone and have their buds completely hidden in soil as bulbs or rhizomes are known as

(1) Therophytes  
(2) Chamaephytes  
(3) Cryptophytes  
(4) Phanerophytes

55. The facilitation model of succession characterizes the following

(1) Inhibition view  
(2) Monoclimax view  
(3) Polyclimax view  
(4) Maturation of communities

56. Carrying capacity of population is defined as

(1) The level at which population is theoretically in equilibrium with its environment  
(2) The level at which population is theoretically well above with its surrounding environment  
(3) Population is fluctuating all the time with changing environment  
(4) Total number of individual in a population at a particular time

57. Synergistic effect of two chemicals is defined as

(1) The combined effect is equal to the sum of individual effect of the chemicals  
(2) The combined effect is less than the sum of the individual effect of the chemicals  
(3) The combined effect is more than the sum of the individual effect of chemicals  
(4) The combined effect may be equal to zero
49. The oxidizing agent used in COD test
   (1) Potassium dichromate    (2) Potassium iodide
   (3) Magnesium carbonate    (4) Potassium chlorate

50. The most important method to establish microbial diversity is
   (1) Measuring muramic acid in cell wall
   (2) RFLP analysis
   (3) 16S rRNA sequencing
   (4) Measuring total DNA content

51. Ephemerals are the most common life form in
   (1) Severe desert situations   (2) Severe cold situations
   (3) Humid regions             (4) Tropical rain forests

52. The amount of water that can be absorbed from soil by plant is called
   (1) Holard               (2) Chresard    (3) Echard    (4) Solard

53. The specific natality rate is represented by a formula (where \( N = \) initial number of organism, \( n = \) new individuals in the population and \( t = \) time)
   \[
   \frac{\Delta N_n}{\Delta t} \quad \frac{\Delta N_n}{N \Delta t} \quad \frac{(\Delta N_n - \Delta N)}{\Delta t} \quad \frac{(\Delta N_n + 2)}{\Delta t}
   \]
58. Pseudomurein is present in the cell wall of
   (1) Bacillus  (2) Clostridium
   (3) Streptococcus  (4) Methanococcus

59. Which one of the following can carry out photosynthesis?
   (1) Holobacteria  (2) Methanococcus
   (3) Mycoplasma  (4) Thermoplasma

60. Aspergillus is a
   (1) Chemoorganotroph  (2) Chemolithotroph
   (3) Photoorganotroph  (4) Photolithotroph

61. An example of helical virus is
   (1) Bacteriophage  (2) TMV
   (3) Herpes virus  (4) Turnip yellow mosaic virus

62. Which one of the following is known for retroviruses?
   (1) Howard Temin  (2) Adolf Mayer
   (3) D. Iwanowski  (4) W. Stanley

63. Riboflavin is obtained from
   (1) Acetobacter sp.  (2) Ashbya gossypii
   (3) Aspergillus niger  (4) Rhizopus sp.
64. Transduction was discovered by
   (1) Robert Koch  (2) Lederberg and Tatum
   (3) F. Griffith  (4) Lederberg and Zinder

65. Parasexuality was discovered in
   (1) *Aspergillus niger*  (2) *Neurospora crassa*
   (3) *Aspergillus nidulans*  (4) *Penicillium citrinum*

66. Damping-off of seedlings is caused by
   (1) *Pythium*  (2) *Puccinia*  (3) *Ustilago*  (4) *Cercospora*

67. Gene-for-gene relationship between host and pathogen was demonstrated first in
   (1) Wilt of Arhar  (2) Flax rust
   (3) Powdery mildew of Barley  (4) White rust of crucifers

68. Active biochemical defense is induced by
   (1) Tyloses  (2) Phytoalexins
   (3) Cork layer  (4) Gum deposition

69. Source of a potential biopesticide is
   (1) *Trichoderma*  (2) *Curvularia*  (3) *Aspergillus*  (4) *Neurospora*
70. Downy mildews are caused by
   (1) Ascomycota  (2) Basidiomycota
   (3) Oomycota   (4) Zygomyctota

71. Red rot of sugarcane is caused by
   (1) Pythium        (2) Phytophthora
   (3) Coletotrichum (4) Rhizoctonia

72. Covered smut of barley is caused by
   (1) Ustilago hordei (2) Ustilago avenae
   (3) Ustilago nuda  (4) Tilletia caries

73. The pathogen of stem rust of wheat infects its primary host by
   (1) Teliospores   (2) Aeciospores   (3) Spermatia   (4) Basidiospores

74. A thick walled oospore develop in
   (1) Citrus canker          (2) White rust of crucifers
   (3) Bunt of wheat         (4) Little leaf of brinjal

75. Chemical name of kinetin is
   (1) 6-furfuryl amino purine  (2) 6-furfuryl amino pyrimidine
   (3) 5-furfuryl amino purine  (4) 5-furfuryl amino pyrimidine
76. The 'Polyclimax Theory' was given by

(1) Clements  (2) Tansley  (3) Daubenmire  (4) Watt

77. In which one of the following isomorphic alternation of generation does not occur?

(1) *Ectocarpus*  (2) *Ulva*
(3) *Draparnaldiopsis*  (4) *Laminaria*

78. In which mitotic phase, the nucleolus usually dissolves?

(1) Anaphase  (2) Metaphase  (3) Prophase  (4) Telophase

79. Synaptonemal complex is found between

(1) Sister chromatids
(2) Non-sister chromatids
(3) Sister as well as non-sister chromatids
(4) Nucleotides

80. The eukaryotic DNA, in native form, is present in

(1) A conformation  (2) B conformation
(3) C conformation  (4) Z conformation
81. Which cell organelle is called suicide bag?
   (1) Peroxisomes  (2) Golgi bodies
   (3) Mesosomes  (4) Lysosomes

82. Which phase of the cell cycle is biosynthetically most active phase?
   (1) Telophase  (2) Anaphase  (3) Metaphase  (4) Interphase

83. Chromatin is composed of
   (1) Histones, DNA and RNA
   (2) Non-histones, DNA and RNA
   (3) Histones, Non-histones and DNA
   (4) Histones, Non-histones, DNA and RNA

84. Multiple allelism usually occurs at
   (1) Different loci in the same chromosome pair of an individual
   (2) Different loci in the different chromosome pairs of different individual
   (3) Same locus in similar chromosome pairs of different individuals
   (4) Same locus in dissimilar chromosome pairs of different individuals

85. Which one of the following trisomy is characterized by the formation of a ring three synaptic chromosomes?
   (1) Primary  (2) Secondary  (3) Tertiary  (4) Quarterinary
86. In a dihybrid cross, F_2 phenotypic ratio 15:1 results due to
   (1) Epistatic genes          (2) Duplicate genes
   (3) Inhibitory genes        (4) Complementary genes

87. Which one of the following is incorporated into DNA as a base analogue?
   (1) Ethyl methane sulphonate (2) Nitrous acid
   (3) 5-Bromouracil           (4) Sodium azide

88. Satellite DNA is made up of
   (1) Tandemly repeat sequences
   (2) Unique sequences
   (3) Non-tandemly repeat sequences
   (4) Interspersed repeat sequences

89. Which one of the following is most prevalent in natural plant population?
   (1) Monoploids               (2) Diploids
   (3) Autopolyploids           (4) Allopolyploids

90. A plant has 2n = 12 chromosomes which form 6 bivalents at meiosis. A chromosomal variant of this plant with 4 bivalents and 2 univalents at meiosis would be called
   (1) Disomic                  (2) Double monosomic
   (3) Double trisomic         (4) Nullisomic
91. Mendelian principle which has always stood the test of time is
   (1) Law of dominance  (2) Law of segregation
   (3) Law of co-dominance  (4) Law of independent assortment

92. The cross which is performed to ascertain cytoplasmic inheritance is
   (1) Back cross  (2) Distant cross
   (3) Reciprocal cross  (4) Test cross

93. Which one of the following plant is an illuminating example of trisomy?
   (1) Coccinia  (2) Tradescantia
   (3) Datura  (4) Oenothera

94. Crosses between diploid males and triploid females are preferably made to produce
   (1) Trisomic plants  (2) Monosomic plants
   (3) Nullisomic plants  (4) Triploid plants

95. Karyotype has changed through
   (1) Chromosome structural changes
   (2) Chromosome numerical changes
   (3) Genic changes
   (4) Chromosome structural, numerical and genic changes
96. The most potent chemical mutagen is

(1) MMS  (2) MNNG  (3) EMS  (4) BUrD

97. Expression of characters, in eukaryotic organisms, is mostly

(1) Monogenic  (2) Monoallelic
(3) Polygenic  (4) Multiple allelic

98. Dimerization takes place between the bases

(1) Adenine and thymine  (2) Guanine and thymine
(3) Adenine and adenine  (4) Thymine and thymine

99. Effect of colchicine on the dividing plant nuclei is

(1) Doubling of chromosome number
(2) Condensation of chromosomes
(3) Doubling and condensation of chromosomes
(4) Activation of cell division

100. The non-polar molecules show a tendency to associate in water compared with other low polar solvents. This tendency is called

(1) Hydrophillic effect  (2) Hydrophobic effect
(3) Colloidal effect  (4) Emulsifying effect
101. Solute potential of water is
   (1) 1 MPa  (2) 0 MPa  (3) 0.5 MPa  (4) 0.25 MPa

102. Energy transfer among pigments in the antenna is a purely
   (1) Chemical phenomenon  (2) Physical phenomenon
   (3) Biochemical phenomenon  (4) Gravitational phenomenon

103. Plastocyanin is present in
   (1) Stroma  (2) Thylakoid membrane
   (3) Luminal space  (4) Stroma lamellae

104. Carotenoids give their characteristic orange colour in 400-500 nm region because
   (1) It is long polyenes
   (2) It has multiple conjugated double bond
   (3) It has no porphyrin like ring structure
   (4) It has no Mg in its molecules

105. Changing oxidation states of which ion is responsible for evolution of O₂ at PS-II?
   (1) Mg  (2) Mn  (3) Ca  (4) Cl
5. Organic acid such as oxalic acid is relatively richer in oxygen compared to carbohydrates. So, RQ value of organic acid for complete oxidation, will be

(1) 3  (2) 1  (3) 4  (4) 6

107. During electron movement from FADH₂ to O₂ in mitochondria, number of ATP molecules produced are

(1) One  (2) Three  (3) Two  (4) Four

108. Conversion of fat to carbohydrates in germinating seeds involves

(1) Glyoxysome only
(2) Mitochondria only
(3) Glyoxysome and mitochondria both
(4) Glyoxysome and chloroplast both

109. The release of free energy from hydrolysis of one ATP molecule is

(1) ΔG' = -6500 cal/mol  (2) ΔG' = -2200 cal/mol
(3) ΔG' = -7600 cal/mol  (4) ΔG' = -8600 cal/mol

110. NO₂⁻ is reduced to NH₃ by nitrite reductase enzyme. It involves

(1) 2e⁻  (2) 4e⁻  (3) 6e⁻  (4) 3e⁻
111. Characteristic feature of an enzyme which introduces a nick (or cut) on only one of the DNA strands during replication and does not require ATP to work is

1. DNA topoisomerases (Type I)
2. DNA topoisomerases (Type II)
3. DNA ligases
4. DNA polymerases

112. Which level of protein organisation is most stable on heating to 80 °C?

1. Primary structure
2. Secondary structure
3. Tertiary structure
4. Quaternary structure

113. Polysomes consist of

1. Several dictyosomes
2. Several ribosomes
3. Several ribosomes attached to the same mRNA
4. Several ribosomes attached to the different mRNA

114. tRNA fmtn is absent in

1. Bacteria
2. Cyanobacteria
3. Eukaryotes
4. Viruses

115. Which one of the following is a hydrogen transferring coenzyme?

1. Pyridoxine phosphate
2. CoA
3. Riboflavin coenzymes
4. Lipoic acid
116. Sigmoidal type of curve is the characteristic feature of
   (1) Isoenzymes  
   (2) Allosteric enzymes  
   (3) Coenzymes  
   (4) Ribozymes

117. Auxin increases
   (1) Respiration rate  
   (2) Photosynthesis  
   (3) Toxic effect  
   (4) Fat metabolism

118. Leaf fall in a plant occurs due to
   (1) Decrease in auxin content  
   (2) Increase in auxin content  
   (3) Decrease in abscisic acid content  
   (4) Decrease in gibberellic acid content

119. Phytochrome far red is required for flowering in
   (1) Both long and short day plants  
   (2) Long day plants only  
   (3) Short day plants only  
   (4) Day neutral only
120. Which one of the following statements is correct?

(1) 16 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C₃ pathway
(2) 18 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C₃ pathway
(3) 28 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C₄ pathway
(4) 18 molecules of ATP per hexose molecule is used in C₄ pathway
SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ कार्य के लिए जगह
अभ्यारण्यों के लिए निदेश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र के दूसरी पृष्ठ पर
केवल नीली/काली बाल-प्लाइट पें दे ही लिखे)

1. प्रथम-पुस्तिका मिलने के 30 मिनट के अंदर ही रेखा लेकि प्रथमपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ बूढ़ा है और कोई पृष्ठ या प्रथम पत्र छुट्टा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दौड़के पाठ जाने पर इसकी सूचना तकाली कथा-निरीक्षक को देखकर सम्पूर्ण प्रथमपत्र की दृष्टि से पुस्तिका प्राप्त करे।

2. पत्रिका भक्त में प्रथम-पत्र के अंतिकार, लिखा गया माता कोई भी रुचि लगान साथ में न लायें।

3. ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र अवलंब में दिखा गया है। इसे न गोली पाड़ूं और न ही बिंकूर करें। दूसरा ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

4. सभी प्रविष्टियाँ प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर नीली/काली बाल-पें दे ही निरीक्षित बाल-पें पर लिखिए।

5. ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर एक अनुक्रमांक निर्देशित बाल-पें पर लिखिए तथा नीचे दिखा तथा वृष्णी कितना को गाढ़ा कर दें जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रथम-पुस्तिका का प्रथमांक और केवल कोई सबूत नहीं दें।

6. ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रथम-पुस्तिका संख्या तथा रेखा-प्रमाण (यदि उपस्थि हो) तथा प्रथम पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियाँ में उपलब्ध किया अनुमोदित नहीं है।

7. उपस्थि प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परस्पर संबंध तथा निरीक्षण कर दें। प्रथमपत्र का प्रथम अंश दें तथा बढ़ता अंश का प्रथम अंश पर लिखिए।

8. प्रथम-पुस्तिका में प्रथम पत्र के चार वैध कार्य संबंधित उत्तर दिखा। प्रथम पत्र के चौथकार्य उत्तर के लिये आवश्यक ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र की समस्तिक निरीक्षण के सामने दिखा तथा वृष्णी को ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिखा गये निरीक्षण के अनुसार बाल-पें पर गाढ़ा करना है।

9. प्रथम पत्र के उत्तर के लिये बाल-पें दें। एक वृष्णी को गाढ़ा करने पर अग्र एक वृष्णी को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।

10. ध्यान दें कि एक भार स्वाभाविक द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदलता नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप नेट प्रथम उत्तर नहीं दें तब तक ही इसके सामने दिखा गये सभी वृष्णी को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रथम पत्र पर शून्य अंक दिखा जायेंगे।

11. रफ कार्य के लिये प्रथम-पुस्तिका के पुरुषपत्र के अनुपाल पृष्ठ तथा अंग्रेजी पृष्ठ का प्रथम पत्र।

12. परिक्षा समाप्त के बाद अभ्यायी अपने ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र पर पीछे कुछ हाल में कथा निरीक्षक को सौंप है। अगर अपने साथ प्रथम-पुस्तिका तथा ओ॰एम॰आर॰ उन्नत-पत्र की प्रविष्टि हो जा सकते हैं।

13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भक्त में बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

14. यदि कोई अभ्यायी परीक्षा में अनुपूर्व साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो कह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निरीक्षित दंड का/की, पंजी होंगा/होगी।