Set No. 1

Total No. of Printed Pages : 22

18P/305/23

Question Booklet No .....

Roll No. (To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No. (Write the digits in words) ..... Code Not Set

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet .....

Centre Code No. .....

Name of Invigilator .....

(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. (Use black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet.)
2. 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.
3. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, in the Examination Hall except the Admit Card.
4. 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.
5. Entries by blue/black pen in the space provided above.
6. **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.**
7. **No overwriting 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.**
8. Wrong entries in the aforesaid entries is to be rectified **by the invigilator, otherwise it will be treated as wrong.**
9. 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 OMR Answer Sheet.**
10. 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.
11. 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. Each question will be awarded 4 marks.
12. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
13. 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.
14. Candidates are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
15. If any candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment

805

ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य

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.

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1. Which of the following is not an essential nutrient ?

(1) Nitrogen (2) Phosphorus

(3) Sulphur (4) Arsenic

2. *Khaira* disease in rice is due to deficiency of

(1) Zinc (2) Copper

(3) Iron (4) Manganese

3. Essentiality criteria for classifying elements as essential nutrients was given by

(1) Arnon and Stout (1939) (2) Warington (1923)

(3) Subbiah and Asija (1956) (4) Sommer and Lipman (1926)

4. Phosphorus is absorbed by the plant roots as

(1) Phosphate ions (2) Phosphite ions

(3) Elemental phosphorus (4) Phosphene gas

5. Unit of cation exchange capacity is

(1) mmhos/cm (2) cmol(p^+)/kg

(3) ppm (4) per cent

6. Soil having pH < 8.5, EC > 4.0 mmhos/cm and ESP < 15 is classified as

(1) Alkali soil (2) Saline soil

(3) Saline-alkali soil (4) Calcareous soil

7. Which of the following nutrient is a constituent of chlorophyll ?

(1) Mg (2) Cl (3) Zn (4) B

8. Which of the following relationship is correct ?

(1) $P_2O_5 = 2.29 \times P$ (2) $P = 2.29 \times P_2O_5$

(3) $P_2O_5 = 1.12 \times P$ (4) $P_2O_5 = 3.00 \times P$

9. Which of the following is not a phosphatic fertilizer ?

(1) Bone meal (2) DAP

(3) MAP (4) MOP

(Continue

10. According to International Society of Soil Science (now International Union of Soil Sciences) classification, the size of silt particles ranges between

(1) 0.05-0.002 mm
(2) 0.02-0.002 mm
(3) 0.2-0.02 mm
(4) < 0.002 mm

11. Quartz has a chemical formula of

(1) SiO_2
(2) $KAlSi_3O_8$
(3) Fe_2O_3
(4) Al_2O_3

12. Which of the following is a dominant clay mineral in laterirte and lateritic soils ?

(1) Kaolinite
(2) Smectite
(3) Illite
(4) Vermiculite

13. Heavy soils are characterized by

(1) Low bulk density
(2) High sand fraction
(3) Poor nutrient retention
(4) None of these

14. Acid sulphate soils suffer from toxicity of

(1) Aluminium
(2) Sodium
(3) Calcium
(4) Phosphorus

15. In reclamation of sodic soils, the amendment used is

(1) Calcite
(2) Dolomite
(3) Gypsum
(4) Tourmaline

(*Turn Over*)

16. Number of Soil Orders identified so far as per Soil Taxonomy is

(1) 10 (2) 11 (3) 12 (4) 13

17. Which of the following is a diagnostic sub-surface horizon in Soil Taxonomy ?

(1) Mollic (2) Ochric

(3) Umbric (4) Argillic

18. *Soil property = Function of (climate, biosphere, relief, parent material, time).* This equation was propounded by :

(1) H. Jenny (2) J. S. Joffe

(3) C. E. Kellogg (4) C. F. Marbut

19. Physical disintegration and chemcial decomposition of rocks and minerals resulting in the formation of parent material is termed as

(1) Weathering (2) Soil formation

(3) Laterization (4) Podzolization

20. Which of the following is an example of sedimentary rocks ?

(1) Granite (2) Basalt

(3) Gabbro (4) Shale

21. Most abundant element on weight basis in Earth's crust is

(1) Silicon (2) Oxygen

(3) Aluminium (4) Iron

(*Continued*)

22. Which of the following is known as Father of Soil Science ?

(1) V. V. Dokuchaev (2) J. H. Liebig

(3) J. S. Kanwar (4) H. Jenny

23. Land area degraded by soil erosion (water + wind) in India is about

(1) 86 Mha (2) 72 Mha

(3) 120 Mha (4) 144 Mha

24. A layer generally parallel to the soil surface differing in terms of colour, texture, structure, boundaries etc. is referred to as

(1) Soil horizon (2) Soil profile

(3) Soil type (4) Soil series

25. Parent material transported and deposited by water (rivers and streams) is called

(1) Alluvium (2) Colluvium

(3) Outwash (4) Marine

26. A soil has bulk density of 1.68 g/cm^3 and particle density of 2.80 g/cm^3. Pore space of this soil is

(1) 40% (2) 60% (3) 80% (4) 20%

27. Carbon dioxide content in atmosphere in 2015 in parts per million by volume (ppm V) exceeded

(1) 400 (2) 450 (3) 425 (4) 475

28. Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas ?

(1) O_2 (2) CO_2 (3) N_2O (4) CH_4

29. Fundamental law used for determining the soil mechanical composition is

(1) Stokes' law (2) Darcy's law

(3) Ohm's law (4) Fick's law

30. Nutritional disorder in rice occurring due to toxicity of hydrogen sulphide i called

(1) *Akiochi* (2) *Khaira*

(3) *Itai itai* (4) White bud

31. pH of 0.0001 M HCl is

(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4) 5

32. Which of the following is a unit of electrical conductivity ?

(1) deciSiemen/m (2) moles/L

(3) Ohm's (4) Parts per million

33. Method used to determine easily oxidizable organic carbon is famousl referred to as

(1) Walkley-Black (2) Arnon-Stout

(3) Lindsay-Norvell (4) Haber-Bostch

(Continue

34. Easily oxidizable organic carbon content of soil is taken as the measure of availability of

(1) Phosphorus (2) Potassium

(3) Sulphur (4) Nitrogen

35. Which of the following is described as the universally deficient element in Indian soils ?

(1) Phosphorus (2) Potassium

(3) Zinc (4) Nitrogen

36. Phosphorus availability in soil is maximum in the range of

(1) 3.5-4.5 (2) 5.0-6.0

(3) 6.5-7.5 (4) 7.5-8.5

37. Which of the following is an iron-mineral ?

(1) Magnesite (2) Magnetite

(3) Apatite (4) Sphalerite

38. As per Fertilizer Control Order, minimum N content in urea by weight must be

(1) 46% (2) 39% (3) 25% (4) 18%

39. Which of the following fertilizer *per se* does not contain any nutrient yet it is called fertilizer ?

(1) Organic fertilizer (2) Mineral fertilizer

(3) Inorganic fertilizer (4) Biofertilizer

40. High cation exchange capacity of black cotton soils (Vertisols) is due to the predominance of clay mineral named

(1) Kaolinite (2) Smectite (Montmorillonite)

(3) Illite (4) Chlorite

41. Scale of pH meter ranges from

(1) 0 to 7 (2) 7-14 (3) 0 to 14 (4) –14 to 14

42. As per Fertilizer Control Order DAP must contain minimum (by weight) of

(1) 11% N + 52% P_2O_5 (2) 18% N + 52% P_2O_5

(3) 11% N + 46% P_2O_5 (4) 18% N + 46% P_2O_5

43. Total number of farm holdings as per 2010-2011 agricultural census in India is

(1) 138 million (2) 38 million

(3) 138 crore (4) 125 crore

44. As per Government of India Order, urea has to be fully coated with

(1) Neem oil (2) Gypsum

(3) Sulphur (4) Polymer

45. Which of the following is most concentrated source of N ?

(1) Anhydrous ammonia (2) Urea

(3) Ammonium chloride (4) Ammonium nitrate

46. Which of the following is an acidic cation ?

(1) Ca^{2+} (2) Mg^{2+} (3) K^{+} (4) Al^{3+}

47. Which of the following term does not describe the moisture status of soil ?

(1) Udic (2) Ustic (3) Aquic (4) Mesic

48. Relative proportion of sand, silt and clay content on weight basis is termed as soil

(1) Texture (2) Structure

(3) Tilth (4) Aggregation

49. Weight of 0-15 cm layer of one hectare of soil with bulk density of 1.5 g/cm^3 is

(1) 2.0×10^6 kg (2) 2.25×10^6 kg

(3) 2.5×10^6 kg (4) 2.25×10^3 kg

50. Hue, value and chroma are used together to describe

(1) Soil texture (2) Soil structure

(3) Soil plasticity (4) Soil colour

51. Available water is given by difference between water content at

(1) Field capacity and Wilting Point

(2) Saturation and Field capacity

(3) Field capacity and Hygroscopic Coefficient

(4) Wilting Point and Hygroscopic Coefficient

52. Which of the following technique is not used to measure soil water content ?

(1) Neutron moisture meter

(2) Flame photometer

(3) Electrical resistance method

(4) Gamma ray attenuation technique

53. Which of the following is a PHYSICAL property of soil ?

(1) Organic carbon

(2) Cation exchange capacity

(3) pH

(4) Infiltration rate

54. Which of the following is not a soil forming process ?

(1) Laterization

(2) Podzolization

(3) Gleization

(4) Flocculation

55. Which of the following micro-organism is associated with biological nitrogen fixation ?

(1) Vesicular arbuscular mycorrhiza

(2) *Aspergillus awamori*

(3) *Alternaria solani*

(4) *Rhizobium*

56. Arrangement of silica (SiO_2) and alumina [$Al_2(OH)_6$] sheets in kaolinite follows the sequence

(1) 1:1

(2) 2:1

(3) 1:2

(4) None of these

(*Continued*)

57. In 0.1 *N* HCl *versus* 0.1 *N* NaOH titration, indicator used is

(1) Phenolphthalein (2) Mureoxide

(3) Thymol blue (4) Diphenylamine

58. From point of crop production, most favourable soil structure is

(1) Prismatic (2) Platy

(3) Blocky (4) Granular

59. Which of the following is not a unit of mass ?

(1) Pound (2) Kilogram

(3) Bushel (4) Litre

60. Physical condition of a soil as related to its ease of tillage, fitness as a seed bed and impedance to seedling emergence and root penetration is called

(1) Tilth (2) Soft

(3) Hard (4) None of these

61. Which of the relationship holds for conversion of soil organic carbon (SOC) to soil organic matter (SOM) ?

(1) SOM = 0.58 × SOC (2) SOM = 1.72 × SOC

(3) SOM = 1.12 × SOC (4) SOM = 2.29 × SOC

62. Which of the following is not a pressurised method of irrigation ?

(1) Sprinkler (2) Drip

(3) Rain gun (4) Check basin

63. Uniform removal of soil layer sloping lands by action of water is called as

(1) Rill erosion (2) Gully erosion

(3) Splash erosion (4) Sheet erosion

64. Which of the following law deals with water flow in porous medium like soil ?

(1) Darcy's law (2) Fick's law

(3) Fourier's law (4) Ohm's law

65. Particles are called COLLOIDAL if their diameter is between

(1) 2-200 nm (2) 1-100 nm

(3) 2-200 μm (4) 1-100 μm

66. Dominant clay mineral in black cotton soils (Vertisols) is

(1) Kaolinite (2) Vermiculite

(3) Illite (4) Smectite (Montmorillonite)

67. Anion exchange capacity exhibited by the soil is due to presence of

(1) Kaolinite (2) Vermiculite

(3) Illite (4) Chlorite

68. Which of the following is a boron-containing mineral ?

(1) Apatite
(2) Magnetite
(3) Hematite
(4) Tourmaline

69. Which of the following acts as an electron acceptor in aerobic respiration ?

(1) Oxygen
(2) Hydrogen
(3) Nitrogen
(4) Carbon dioxide

70. End product of mineralization of N under fully oxidative environment is

(1) Ammonia
(2) Nitrate
(3) Dinitrogen
(4) Protein

71. Which of the following term does not denote soil temperature ?

(1) Frigid
(2) Mesic
(3) Thermic
(4) Natric

72. Acid sulphate soils occur predominantly in State of

(1) Punjab
(2) Himachal Pradesh
(3) Andhra Pradesh
(4) Kerala

73. Management of acid soils centres around the application of

(1) Lime
(2) Gypsum
(3) Bentonite
(4) Iron sulphate

74. Which of the following is an acid forming fertilizer ?

(1) Muriate of potash
(2) Bone meal
(3) Calcium cynamide
(4) Ammonium sulphate

75. Residual sodium carbonate (RSC), a measure of potential water sodicity, i given by relationship

(1) $RSC = \left(Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+}\right) - \left(CO_3^{2-} + HCO_3^-\right)$

(2) $RSC = \left(CO_3^{2-} + HCO_3\right) - \left(Ca^{2+} + Mg^{2+}\right)$

(3) $RSC = \left(Na^+ + K^+\right) - \left(CO_3^{2-} + HCO_3^-\right)$

(4) $RSC = \left(CO_3^{2-} + HCO_3^-\right) - \left(Na^+ + K^+\right)$

(Units of cation and anion concentrations are in meq/L)

76. Fraction of soil humus soluble in both alkali and acid solutions is termed as

(1) Humic acids
(2) Fulvic acids
(3) *Humin*
(4) Amino acids

77. Carbon : Nitrogen (C:N) ratio of soil humus ranges between

(1) 9:1 - 12:1
(2) 15:1 - 18:1
(3) 21:1 - 24:1
(4) 5:1 - 8:1

78. Mineralization is a biological process just opposite of

(1) Immobilization
(2) Respiration
(3) Phosphorylation
(4) Fixation

(*Continue*

79. Number of nutrients identified so far as essential for plant growth is

(1) 15 (2) 16 (3) 17 (4) 18

80. Capacity of a soil to function within ecosystem boundaries to sustain biological productivity, maintain environmental quality, and promote plant and human health is termed as

(1) Soil quality (2) Soil erodibility

(3) Soil fertility (4) Soil productivity

81. Which one of the following is not a biological property of soil ?

(1) Biomass carbon (2) Dehydrogenase activity

(3) Nutrient mineralization (4) Bulk density

82. Which of the following compound is referred to as 'Energy currency of the plants' ?

(1) Adenosine diphosphate (2) Adenosine triphosphate

(3) Diammonium phosphate (4) Single super phosphate

83. Which of the following bacteria is involved in conversion of ammonium to nitrite ?

(1) Nitrobacter (2) Nitrosomonas

(3) Azotobacter (4) Acetobacter

84. Nitrogen and hydrogen gases are made to combine at high temperature and pressure to yield

(1) Ammonia (2) Nitrous oxide

(3) Nitric oxide (4) Nitrosamine

85. Unit of soil water suction expressed as logarithm of height of water column in cm above free water level is termed as

(1) pH (2) pE (3) pF (4) pP

86. Lime potential is given by expression

(1) pFe + 2pOH (2) $1/2pCa + pH_2PO_4$

(3) pH – 1/2pCa (4) None of these

87. Loss of electrons in redox reactions is termed as

(1) Oxidation (2) Reduction

(3) Complexation (4) Neutralization

88. Removal of soil material from surface soil layer as suspension or in the form of solution is called

(1) Alluviation (2) Illuvation

(3) Cheluviation (4) Eluviation

89. A vertical section of soil through all its horizons and extending into parent material is called

(1) Soil profile (2) Pedon

(3) Diagnostic horizon (4) Epipedon

90. The basic unit of soil clssification of a family and consisting of soils that are alike in all major soil characteristics is called as

(1) Soil type (2) Soil series

(3) Soil group (4) Solum

(*Continued*)

91. Which of the following process is not linked to 'Nitrogen cycle in nature' ?

(1) Ammonia volatilization (2) Nitrification

(3) Denitrification (4) Laterization

92. On heating at 132 °C, urea molecule decomposes to yield

(1) Nitric oxide (2) Biuret

(3) Nitrogen gas (4) Nitrous oxide

93. Which of the following compound is a nitrification inhibitor ?

(1) DCD (2) 2,4-D

(3) PPDA (4) Hydroquinone

94. Which of the following acid is used for manufacture of single super phosphate from phosphate rock ?

(1) H_3PO_4 (2) HNO_3 (3) HCl (4) H_2SO_4

95. Branch of Science dealing with the influence of soil on living beings, particularly plants, including human use of land for plant growth is called

(1) Edaphology (2) Pedology

(3) Geology (4) Botany

96. Horizon characterized by maximum eluviation of silicate clays and sesquioxides, and occurring above the B horizon and below the A horizon is termed as

(1) O horizon (2) E horizon

(3) C horizon (4) R horizon

97. Content of water on mass or volume basis, remaining in the soil 2 or 3 days after having been wetted with water and after free drainage is called

(1) Wilting point
(2) Field capacity
(3) Saturation water
(4) Hygroscopic water

98. Science dealing with evaluation of Earth's surface is called

(1) Geology
(2) Zoology
(3) Geography
(4) Geomorphology

99. Deposit of parent material laid down by rivers or streams is called

(1) Fluvial
(2) Colluvial
(3) Loess
(4) Aeolian

100. A coarse textured acid igneous rock containing chiefly feldspars and quartz and some mica and/or hornblende is

(1) Sandstone
(2) Basalt
(3) Granite
(4) Shale

101. Water which moves into, through or out of soil under the influence of gravity is

(1) Capillary water
(2) Free water
(3) Gravitational water
(4) None of these

102. Gypsum requirement is determined for the reclamation of

(1) Saline soil
(2) Alkali soil
(3) Calcareous soil
(4) Light soil

(*Continued*)

103. Quantity of grain yield of cereal crop per unit of total biomass produced is

(1) Economic yield
(2) Optimum yield
(3) Harvest plus
(4) Harvest index

104. Amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a given quantity of a soil by 1 °C is

(1) Heat flux
(2) Heat content
(3) Heat capacity
(4) Specific heat

105. Volume of water moving per unit area of soil per unit time is called

(1) Water potential
(2) Water content
(3) Hydraulic conductivity
(4) Water flux

106. Hydrometer is used for determining

(1) Water content
(2) Mechanical composition of soil
(3) Water diffusivity
(4) Soil consistence

107. Maintenance of soil fertility and plant nutrient supply at an optimum level for sustaining the desired productivity through optimization of the benefits from organic, inorganic and biological nutrient sources is termed as

(1) Integrated nutrient management
(2) Balanced fertilization
(3) Organic farming
(4) Fertilization

108. Replacement of one atom by another of similar size in a crystal structure without disrupting or seriously changing the structure is referred to as

(1) Ionic substitution
(2) Ionic replacement
(3) Isomorphous substitution
(4) None of these

109. Two dimensional entity representing area and landscape on Earth is called as

(1) Soil
(2) Land
(3) Earth crust
(4) Lithosphere

110. Energy due to a motion of particle that is proportional to its velocity squared is

(1) Potential energy
(2) Kinetic energy
(3) Electrical energy
(4) None of these

111. Which of the following law states that 'The growth and reproduction of an organism is dependent on the nutrient that is available in minimum quantity' ?

(1) Liebig's law
(2) Mitscherlich's law
(3) Wallace law of maximum
(4) Bray's nutrient mobility

112. Which method is used to determine available phosphorus in calcareous soil ?

(1) Bray and Kurtz (1945)
(2) Olsen et al. (1954)
(3) Subbiah and Asija (1956)
(4) Lindsay and Norvell (1978)

113. Graphical method for determining critical nutrient level of deficiency in soil was given by

(1) Bray (1954)
(2) Parker (1951)
(3) Cate and Nelson (1965)
(4) Nye and Tinker (1977)

114. Which of the following enzymes is associated with biological nitrogen fixation ?

(1) Urease
(2) Nitrogenase
(3) Dehydrogenase
(4) Kinase

115. Depressing effect caused by one or more nutrients on the uptake and availability of another nutrient in plant is termed as

(1) Additive effect
(2) Synergism
(3) Antagonism
(4) None of these

116. Surface soil layer with a very high percentage of organic matter is

(1) A horizon
(2) B horizon
(3) O horizon
(4) E horizon

117. Science of rocks which form the units of Earth's crust is called

(1) Geology
(2) Geography
(3) Meterology
(4) Petrology

118. Unconsolidated mantle of the weathered rock and soil material on the Earth's surface or loose earth material above the solid rock is called

(1) Soil profile
(2) Soil horizon
(3) Earth crust
(4) Regolith

(Turn Over)

119. Which of the following relation is correct ?

(1) ppm = 10^2 × percent

(2) ppm = 10^{-4} × percent

(3) ppm = 10^4 × percent

(4) ppm = 10^{-2} × percent

120. Which of the following mineral does not contribute to cation exchange capacity (CEC) ?

(1) Illite

(2) Kaolinite

(3) Chlorite

(4) Quartz

ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

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

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 5) मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद है और कोई प्रश्न छूटा [illegible] पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें ।

2. [illegible] में *प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त*, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें ।

ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है । इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें । दूसरा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा । केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा ।

4. [illegible] आवरण-पृष्ठ पर नीली/काली पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें ।

5. *ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें । जहां-जहां आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक, केन्द्र कोड नम्बर तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें ।*

ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है ।

[illegible] प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा ।

प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको ओ.एम.आर. 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 ।

6. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 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 सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें । ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे ।*

11. [illegible] पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाला पृष्ठ तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग

12. [illegible] के बाद अभ्यर्थी अपना ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा कक्ष/हाल में कक्ष निरीक्षक को सौंप दें । अभ्यर्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न पुस्तिका तथा ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्र की प्रति ले जा सकते हैं ।

13. अभ्यर्थी को 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 ।