

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question Booklet Number
-------------------------

## M. Sc. (Microbiology) (Second Semester) (NEP)

### EXAMINATION, 2022-23

#### VIROLOGY

Paper Code							
L	0	4	0	8	0	4	T

Questions Booklet Series
<b>A</b>

Time : 1:30 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 75

#### Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

#### परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

***(Only for Rough Work)***

1. Name the father of Virology :
  - (A) Martinus Beijerinck
  - (B) Dmitri Ivanowsky
  - (C) Francis Conrat
  - (D) D. Herelle
  
2. The viral genome is packaged into a proteinaceous structure made up of repeated subunits known as :
  - (A) capsomere
  - (B) capsid
  - (C) envelop
  - (D) core
  
3. Viruses can be transmitted in plant by :
  - (A) Seeds and Pollen
  - (B) Insect vectors
  - (C) Mechanical
  - (D) All of the above
  
4. Virus that was first isolated was :
  - (A) Herpes Virus
  - (B) Cauliflower Mosaic Virus
  - (C) Tobacco Mosaic Virus
  - (D) Lambda bacteriophage
  
5. Viruses are ..... .
  - (A) Eukaryotes
  - (B) Protista
  - (C) Acellular
  - (D) Prokaryotes
  
6. Which of the following viruses contains the currently known largest genome size ?
  - (A) Human Immunodeficiency Virus
  - (B) Mimi Virus
  - (C) Mega Virus
  - (D) Pox Virus
  
7. An icosahedron is an object or symmetry with :
  - (A) 20 faces, 12 vertices and 30 edges
  - (B) 20 faces, 20 vertices and 30 edges
  - (C) 20 faces, 12 vertices and 20 edges
  - (D) None of the above
  
8. Viral capsid symmetry shaped in a filamentous or rod-shaped structure that has a central cavity that encloses its nucleic acid is known as :
  - (A) Icosahedral
  - (B) Helical
  - (C) Complex
  - (D) Capsomere
  
9. The Tobacco Mosaic Virus was crystallized for first time by :
  - (A) W. M. Stanley
  - (B) Louis Pasteur
  - (C) Edward Jenner
  - (D) Andre Lwoff

10. Which of the following has responsibility for the assignment of new viruses to specific groupings and authorizes the nomenclature and taxonomic classification of viruses ?
- (A) International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses
- (B) World Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses
- (C) Bergeys Manual of Determinative Microbiology
- (D) International Committee for Virology
11. Capsid is composed 60 asymmetric units made of 3 protein for a total of 180 capsid proteins will refer to as :
- (A) Triangulation Number  $T = 60$
- (B) Triangulation Number  $T = 1$
- (C) Triangulation Number  $T = 3$
- (D) Triangulation Number  $T = 7$
12. Example of enveloped virus is :
- (A)  $T_3$  phage
- (B)  $T_7$  phage
- (C) HIV
- (D) Adeno virus
13. Which of the following classes consists of ambisense viruses ?
- (A) Class V
- (B) Class VII
- (C) Class III
- (D) Class IV
14. Prions or Infectious Proteins are also referred to as :
- (A) Persistent Virus
- (B) Satellite Virus
- (C) Slow Virus
- (D) Latent Virus
15. According to LHT classification system of viruses RNA viruses are categorised in phylum :
- (A) Deoxyvira
- (B) Ribovira
- (C) Deoxyoxyvira
- (D) Mexovira
16. What is the most important factor for virus classification ?
- (A) genome chemistry
- (B) capsid symmetry
- (C) presence or absence of envelop
- (D) disease caused by the virus

17. First US Food and Drug Administration approved Antisense Oligo Deoxyribo Nucleotide (AODN) Fomivirsen is against :
- (A) Cytomegalovirus induced retinitis  
 (B) Ebola virus induced haemorrhagic fever  
 (C) Measles virus induced rash  
 (D) All of the above
18. Viral genome inserted to the bacterial DNA is termed as .....
- (A) Lysogeny  
 (B) Prophage  
 (C) Lytic cycle  
 (D) Prophase
19. Main RNAi agents that can be used in antiviral therapy include :
- (A) miRNA, siRNA, shRNA  
 (B) siRNA, hammerhead ribozyme, shRNA  
 (C) shDNA, miRNA, hairpin ribozymes  
 (D) All of the above
20. AS per Baltimore's classification, Group ..... contains ssDNA genome viruses.
- (A) I  
 (B) II  
 (C) III  
 (D) IV

21. Herpes Virus belongs to which group as per the Baltimore Classification ?
- (A) I  
 (B) II  
 (C) III  
 (D) IV
22. Match the following viruses with the type of genetic material they have :

	<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
(i)	Double-stranded DNA	(a) $\phi\times 174$
(ii)	Single-stranded DNA	(b) T <sub>7</sub> phage
(iii)	Double-stranded RNA	(c) Rotavirus
(iv)	Single-stranded RNA	(d) Togavirus

**Codes :**

- (A) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d  
 (B) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c  
 (C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d  
 (D) i-b, ii-d, iii-c, iv-a

23. Positive stranded RNA viruses have which of the following characteristics ?
- (A) Their genome RNA can be translated directly as mRNA.
  - (B) They have to transcribe their genome RNA to a mirror image copy as a mRNA.
  - (C) This genome is circular.
  - (D) Their RNA genome is segmented.
24. Which of the following diseases is not caused by togaviruses ?
- (A) Chikungunya
  - (B) Rubella (German measles)
  - (C) Western Equine encephalitis
  - (D) COVID
25. Picornavirus replication as a positive strand RNA virus is particularly typified by which of the following ?
- (A) Virions carry RNA transcriptase enzyme into the cell
  - (B) The virion RNA is translated into a single large polyprotein
  - (C) The virion DNA acting as mRNA
  - (D) The virus exits by apoptosis of the cell
26. What are the morphological features of Rotavirus ?
- (A) Indistinct morphology with contractile tail
  - (B) Double layered protein with spikes
  - (C) Enveloped virus with glycoprotein spikes
  - (D) Helical Virus
27. What is the main genetic characteristic of the herpes virus family ?
- (A) Large linear DNA genome
  - (B) Small ssDNA genome
  - (C) Segmented DNA genome
  - (D) Circular dsDNA genome
28. What is the morphology of the tobacco mosaic virus ?
- (A) Complex with a membrane and tegument and icosahedron core
  - (B) Naked virion with over 50 types of spikes
  - (C) Compact icosahedron structure
  - (D) Rigid Helical virus

29. What are the major applications of M<sub>13</sub> virus ?
- As vectors for carrying genes of other viruses
  - For understanding animal virus behavior
  - Understanding the function of reverse transcriptase enzyme
  - Study of viral polynucleohydrosis protein
30. Adenovirus replication strategy uncovered which of major molecular biology discovery ?
- The function of RT
  - Mechanism of replication of DNA
  - mRNA splicing
  - Function of viral ligase
31. The replication of hepatitis B-includes which of the following stages ?
- Movement of intact virus to the cellular cytoplasm for replication
  - Conversion of relaxed circular viral DNA in to covalently closed circular (CCC) DNA in the nucleus
  - Virions produced in the cytoplasm by cellular DNA polymerase
  - Oncogenic activity to transform neural cells.
32. The genetic map of phage T<sub>4</sub> is circular because :
- The sequence is terminally redundant.
  - The sequence is circularly permuted.
  - The sequence is 50 kbp long.
- Codes :**
- 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 1 and 2
33. The first DNA based sequencing was performed for :
- T<sub>4</sub> phage
  - T<sub>7</sub> phage
  - Phi × 174 phage
  - Mu phage
34. Mutator phage is :
- T<sub>4</sub> phage
  - Mu phage
  - Phi ×174 phage
  - M<sub>13</sub> phage

35. When bacteriophage  $\lambda$  integrates into the bacterial chromosome, it does so at :
- An att P site in the host chromosome.
  - An att B site in the phage chromosome.
  - An att B site in the host chromosome using a lambda-encoded integrase
  - An att B site in the host chromosome using a bacteria-encoded integrase.
36. Diagnosis of Tobacco Mosaic Virus can be done using :
- ELISA
  - Real Time PCR
  - Plant bioassay
  - All of the above
37. HIV is not transmitted by which of the following routes of infection ?
- Sexual
  - Parenteral
  - Vertical
  - Mosquito borne
38. Example of filamentous phage is :
- T<sub>4</sub> phage
  - Lambda phage
  - Phi × 174 phage
  - M<sub>13</sub> phage
39. Which of the following is an example of Group II virus ?
- Pox virus
  - Rotavirus
  - Phi × 174
  - All of the above
40. Bacteriophage was discovered by :
- Beijerinck
  - Joseph Lister
  - Lous Pasteur
  - Twort and d'Herelle
41. Pox virus is transmitted by :
- Sexual Route
  - Respiratory Route
  - Blood borne
  - None of the above
42. The envelope of a virus is derived from the host's :
- nucleic acids
  - membrane structures
  - cytoplasm
  - genome



43. Negative sense RNA strand is also known as :
- (A) sense RNA
  - (B) antisense RNA
  - (C) cDNA
  - (D) ribozyme
44. Viruses can be cultured in all, except .....
- (A) Chick embryo
  - (B) Blood agar
  - (C) Guinea pigs
  - (D) Tissue Culture
45. In naming viruses, the family name ends with ..... and genus name ends with .....
- (A) virus; viridae
  - (B) viridae; virus
  - (C) virion; virus
  - (D) virus; virion
46. What is the name for the transfer of genetic information from one bacterium to another bacterium by a lambda phage ?
- (A) Specialized transduction
  - (B) Generalized transduction
  - (C) Excision
  - (D) Translation
47. Viruses that infect Cyanobacteria such as LLP and N1 are known as :
- (A) Mycophages
  - (B) Cyanophages
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
48. Infections caused due to viral genome integrated in host genome is known as :
- (A) Persistent infections
  - (B) Chronic infections
  - (C) Latent infections
  - (D) All of the above
49. Example of lysogenic bacteriophage is :
- (A) Lambda
  - (B) T<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) T<sub>7</sub>
  - (D) Phi × 174
50. If 10<sup>9</sup> pfu/ml of phage is used to infect 10<sup>8</sup> cfu/ml *E. coli*, MOI used will be :
- (A) 0.1 MOI
  - (B) 1.0 MOI
  - (C) 10 MOI
  - (D) None of the above
51. In One Step Growth Curve, the number of virions per bacterium released is described as :
- (A) Latent Period
  - (B) Incubation Size
  - (C) Burst Size
  - (D) All of the above

52. dsDNA Group I virus that replicates in the cytoplasm is :
- (A) Polyoma Virus
  - (B) Pox Virus
  - (C) Herpes Virus
  - (D) Adenovirus
53. In an indirect ELISA, the enzyme :
- (A) is bound by the antibody's antigen-binding site.
  - (B) is attached to the well of a microtiter plate.
  - (C) is conjugated to the antigen.
  - (D) is bound to the constant region of the secondary antibody.
54. Bacteriophage also known as lytic or virulent phage :
- (A) Lambda phage
  - (B) T<sub>7</sub> phage
  - (C) M<sub>13</sub> phage
  - (D) All of the above
55. The difference in replication strategy of Group I and Group VII dsDNA virus is :
- (A) Genome synthesis occurs using DNA dependent DNA polymerase in Group I and RNA dependent DNA polymerase in Group VII
  - (B) Genome synthesis occurs using DNA dependent RNA polymerase in Group I and RNA dependent DNA polymerase in Group VII
  - (C) Genome synthesis occurs using DNA dependent DNA polymerase in Group I and RNA dependent RNA polymerase in Group VII
  - (D) Genome synthesis occurs using RNA dependent DNA polymerase in Group I and DNA dependent DNA polymerase in Group VII
56. In lambda phage, Cro :
- (A) Binds OR1 and represses C<sub>I</sub> synthesis and activates lytic pathway
  - (B) Binds OR2 and represses C<sub>I</sub> synthesis and activates lytic pathway
  - (C) Binds OR3 and represses C<sub>I</sub> synthesis and activates Iytic pathway
  - (D) All of the above
57. In lambda phage genome, Cos site .....
- (A) Represents junction between 2 genome sequence in a concatamer
  - (B) Represents specific packaging termination sequence.
  - (C) Represents site for in-vitro packaging in cosmid vectors
  - (D) All of the above

58. Following Rolling Circle model of replication, formation of long genome strands linked together in the same direction are known as :
- (A) Connections
  - (B) Concatamers
  - (C) Rolling circle pins
  - (D) All of the above
59. Which of the following is an example of Oncovirus ?
- (A) Epstein Barr Virus
  - (B) Hepatitis B Virus
  - (C) Human Papilloma Virus
  - (D) All of the above
60. Viral Infectivity Dose 50 is :
- (A) the number of viruses sufficient to infect 50% of a given susceptible population
  - (B) 50% viruses sufficient to infect a certain given susceptible population
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
61. Plant insect vectors include :
- (A) Mosquito
  - (B) Cockroach
  - (C) Aphids
  - (D) None of the above
62. Virus typically used for phage display techniques include :
- (A) Lambda phage
  - (B) T<sub>4</sub> phage
  - (C) M<sub>14</sub> phage
  - (D) All of the above
63. POCK assay is usually performed in :
- (A) Tissue Culture
  - (B) Experimental Animal Models
  - (C) Chick Chorio Allantoic Membrane
  - (D) Bacterial lawn
64. Difference between RIA and ELISA is in detection of antigen and antibody complex using :
- (A) Radioactivity for RIA and enzymes for ELISA
  - (B) Radioactivity for ELISA and enzymes for RIA
  - (C) Fluorescence for RIA and enzymes for ELISA
  - (D) All of the above
65. Quantitative Real Time Polymerase Chain Reaction will be used to quantify :
- (A) Viral DNA
  - (B) Viral protein
  - (C) Viral particles
  - (D) Viral RNA

66. Hepatitis D is an example of :
- (A) Virusoid
  - (B) Viroid
  - (C) Slow Virus
  - (D) Prion
67. The clear zone of clearance in bacterial lawn in a Double Layer Agar Overlay are called :
- (A) Plaques
  - (B) CAMS
  - (C) Tumors
  - (D) Probes
68. Which of the following is true of prions ?
- (A) They can be inactivated by boiling at 100°C.
  - (B) They contain a capsid.
  - (C) They are a mutated form of protein, PrP.
  - (D) They contain RNA
69. HIV pol gene does not code for which of the following ?
- (A) Integrase
  - (B) Reverse Transcriptase
  - (C) Envelope
  - (D) Protease
70. HIV gp 120 uses which of the following as host receptors ?
- (A) CD4 and chemokine receptor
  - (B) CD8 and chemokine receptor
  - (C) CXCR4 and chemokine receptor
  - (D) CXCR8 and chemokine receptor
71. Which of the following viruses is known for latent infections ?
- (A) Pox virus
  - (B) Rotavirus
  - (C) Herpes virus
  - (D) Togavirus
72. Viruses infecting fungi are known as :
- (A) Mycoviruses
  - (B) Mycophages
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
73. Which of the following is not a method by which viral infection spreads in plants ?
- (A) Exuding sap of infected plants
  - (B) Infected seeds
  - (C) Through meristem
  - (D) Infected pollen
74. Which of the following represent antiviral treatment options ?
- (A) Interferons
  - (B) Viral enzyme inhibitor
  - (C) Nucleic acid structural analogues
  - (D) All of the above

75. Which of the following represent recent applications of phages ?
- (A) Use as cargo for drug delivery
  - (B) Therapeutic agents for bacterial infections
  - (C) Piezoelectric agents for use as nanobiosensors
  - (D) All of the above
76. Modified cytosine found in T<sub>4</sub> virus is :
- (A) 5-hydroxymethylcytosine
  - (B) 5-methylcytosine
  - (C) 5-hydroxycytosine
  - (D) None of the above
77. Example of a filamentous virus :
- (A) TMV virus
  - (B) Poty Virus
  - (C) HIV
  - (D) Phi × 174
78. Potato Spindle Tuber Viroid has :
- (A) dsDNA enclosed in capsid
  - (B) ss linear DNA not enclosed in capsid
  - (C) ss circular RNA enclosed in capsid
  - (D) ss circular RNA not enclosed in capsid
79. TMV RNA and protein when mixed :
- (A) will self assemble to form infectious particles
  - (B) will not self assemble to form infectious particles
  - (C) will self assemble to form non-infectious particles
  - (D) None of the above
80. Example of whole virus inactivated vaccine :
- (A) Covishield
  - (B) Covaxin
  - (C) HPV
  - (D) DPT
81. Which of the following represent antiviral vaccine candidates ?
- (A) Live attenuated strains
  - (B) Recombinant viral proteins
  - (C) mRNA
  - (D) All of the above
82. Semipersistent viruses are :
- (A) internalized in the insect by binding to chitin lining the gut, but do not appear to enter tissues
  - (B) retained by insect tissues and are characterized by invading the salivary glands
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
83. Potato Virus X is plant pathogenic virus belonging to :
- (A) Potex Virus
  - (B) Potyviridae
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above

84. Most economical damage in the form of Potato Tuber Necrotic Ringspot Disease (PTNRD) to potato tuber is caused by :
- (A) DVY<sup>N</sup>
  - (B) PVY<sup>O</sup>
  - (C) PVY<sup>NTN</sup>
  - (D) PVY<sup>C</sup>
85. Transmission caused by virus circulating in the host by infecting insect cells and replicating in the vector is known as :
- (A) Circulative, non-propagative
  - (B) Circulative, propagative
  - (C) Non-circulative
  - (D) None of the above
86. Which of the following statements applies to viruses ?
- (A) They cannot be observed using a light microscope.
  - (B) They can be separated from homogenates of host cells using simple filters.
  - (C) Release of a virus from its host cell is always associated with lysis of the cell.
  - (D) Viruses are complexes of DNA and proteins.
87. Methods to control plant virus dispersion include :
- (A) Quarantine and removal of infected plants
  - (B) Using virus free certified seeds
  - (C) Control of natural vectors
  - (D) All of the above
88. Which of the following is untrue ?
- (A) NPV codes for protein crystal that dissolves in the alkaline midgut of insects to release the virus particle and infect the larva.
  - (B) NPV causes 100% mortality in insects.
  - (C) NPV can be used as a biopesticide.
  - (D) NPV codes for protein crystal that dissolves in the acidic midgut of insects to release the virus particle and infect the larva.
89. The presence or absence of particular components on the surface of a host cell that are required for the virus to attach determines its :
- (A) Host range
  - (B) Entry into cell
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
90. The Herpes Virus contains ..... between envelop and nucleocapsid.
- (A) Tegument
  - (B) Glycoprotein spike
  - (C) Nucleic acid
  - (D) None of the above

91. If nucleic acid of TMV strain A is mixed with helical capsid of strain B in-vitro, infectious particle after self assembly will result in production of :
- (A) TMV strain A  
 (B) TMV strain B  
 (C) Hybrid  
 (D) TMV strain A and TMV strain B
92. Causative agent of Small pox disease is :
- (A) Vaccinia Virus  
 (B) Variola Virus  
 (C) Varicella Virus  
 (D) Vericompost Virus
93. Example of naked icosahedral virus is :
- (A) Hepadna Virus  
 (B) HIV  
 (C) Adenovirus  
 (D) Herpes Virus
94. Example of Group VII pararetrovirus partial dsDNA virus is :
- (A) Hepatitis B Virus  
 (B) Japanese Encephalitis Virus  
 (C) Smallpox Virus  
 (D) Rabies Virus
95. Which of the following can be used antiviral therapeutics ?
- (A) Aptamers b  
 (B) Ribozymes  
 (C) Antisense RNA  
 (D) All of the above
96. NPV is abbreviation for :
- (A) Nucleus Polyhedronal Virus  
 (B) Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus  
 (C) Nucleus Polygonal Virus  
 (D) Not Possible Virion
97. Helper protein C coded by Poty Virus is used for :
- (A) Connection between virus and Aphid stylet  
 (B) Coat protein  
 (C) RNA helicase  
 (D) RNA polymerase
98. A type of cell culture that can reproduce for an extended number of generations and is used to support viral replication is a :
- (A) Primary cell culture  
 (B) Continuous cell line  
 (C) Cell strain  
 (D) Diploid fibroblast cell
99. Example of dsDNA Oncogenic Virus is :
- (A) Polyoma Virus  
 (B) Pox Virus  
 (C) Rotavirus  
 (D) M<sub>13</sub> virus
100. Which of the following viruses are used for phage display technology ?
- (A) M<sub>13</sub> virus  
 (B) RSV  
 (C) Togavirus  
 (D) Rubella Virus

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

**Example :**

**Question :**

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Impt. :** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।