

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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M.Sc. (SEM.-IV) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

BOTANY

(Advanced Plant Pathology)

Paper Code

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**Question Booklet
Series**

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. 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.
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 :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

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, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
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 छानना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. The father of Plant Pathology is:
 - (A) Anton de Bary
 - (B) Robert Koch
 - (C) M.S. Swaminathan
 - (D) E.J. Butler
2. The first plant disease shown to be caused by a virus was:
 - (A) Bunchy top of banana
 - (B) Citrus tristeza
 - (C) Tobacco mosaic disease
 - (D) Potato leaf roll
3. The concept of "physiological race" of pathogens was first introduced in relation to:
 - (A) Rust fungi
 - (B) Powdery mildew
 - (C) Leaf spot fungi
 - (D) Smut fungi
4. Late blight of potato is caused by:
 - (A) *Phytophthora infestans*
 - (B) *Puccinia graminis*
 - (C) *Ustilago maydis*
 - (D) *Alternaria solani*
5. Loose smut of wheat is caused by:
 - (A) *Ustilago tritici*
 - (B) *Puccinia recondita*
 - (C) *Tilletia indica*
 - (D) *Ustilago maydis*
6. Red rot of sugarcane is caused by:
 - (A) *Fusarium oxysporum*
 - (B) *Colletotrichum falcatum*
 - (C) *Alternaria alternata*
 - (D) *Cercospora apii*
7. Citrus canker is caused by:
 - (A) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*
 - (B) *Xanthomonas citri*
 - (C) *Erwinia carotovora*
 - (D) *Pseudomonas syringae*
8. Cell wall-degrading enzymes produced by pathogens include:
 - (A) Amylase, protease, cellulase
 - (B) Pectinase, cellulase, hemicellulase
 - (C) Lipase, catalase, oxidase
 - (D) Urease, dehydrogenase, kinase
9. Pectinases secreted by pathogens primarily help in:
 - (A) Breaking starch
 - (B) Hydrolyzing cutin
 - (C) Softening middle lamella
 - (D) Detoxifying phenolics

10. Cutinase enzyme helps the pathogen in:
- (A) Penetration of epidermis
 - (B) Colonization of vascular bundles
 - (C) Disrupting chloroplast function
 - (D) Inhibiting host respiration
11. Toxins that affect a wide range of plants are termed:
- (A) Host-specific toxins
 - (B) Non-host-specific toxins
 - (C) Enzymatic inhibitors
 - (D) Alkaloid toxins
12. Which of the following correctly matches enzyme with its substrate?
- (A) Cutinase - cellulose
 - (B) Cellulase - cutin
 - (C) Pectinase - pectin
 - (D) Protease - starch
13. Bacterial pathogens most commonly enter plants through:
- (A) Epidermal cells
 - (B) Wounds and natural openings
 - (C) Direct penetration of cuticle
 - (D) Root hairs only
14. The main enzyme involved in degrading host cell walls by bacteria is:
- (A) Amylase
 - (B) Pectin methyl esterase
 - (C) Catalase
 - (D) Lipase
15. Which bacterial toxin causes chlorosis in tobacco plants?
- (A) Tabtoxin
 - (B) Victorin
 - (C) Fusicoccin
 - (D) Phaseolotoxin
16. Plant viruses are most commonly transmitted by:
- (A) Wind and rain
 - (B) Insect vectors (aphids, whiteflies)
 - (C) Soil fungi
 - (D) Nematodes only
17. Nematodes cause plant disease mainly by:
- (A) Releasing cutinase enzymes
 - (B) Mechanical penetration + secretion of cell wall-degrading enzymes
 - (C) Injecting toxins via stylet
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
18. Enzymes like polygalacturonases degrade:
- (A) Cellulose microfibrils
 - (B) Middle lamella pectins
 - (C) Cuticle layer
 - (D) Chloroplast membranes

19. Which of the following is a pre-existing structural defense in plants against pathogens?
- (A) Cuticle
 - (B) Phytoalexins
 - (C) Hypersensitive reaction
 - (D) Lignification
20. The deposition of callose and lignin at the site of infection is an example of:
- (A) Pre-existing chemical defense
 - (B) Induced structural defense
 - (C) Hypersensitive response
 - (D) Systemic acquired resistance
21. Which of the following is not a pre-existing chemical defense in plants?
- (A) Phenolic compounds
 - (B) Saponins
 - (C) Phytoalexins
 - (D) Alkaloids
22. Which defense mechanism in plants is rapid, localized, and associated with programmed cell death?
- (A) Callose deposition
 - (B) Hypersensitive reaction
 - (C) Phenolic oxidation
 - (D) Systemic acquired resistance
23. Phenolic compounds in plants act as defense by:
- (A) Acting as energy source for fungi
 - (B) Inhibiting enzymes of pathogens
 - (C) Weakening host cell wall
 - (D) Increasing pathogen sporulation
24. Which of the following best describes phytoalexins?
- (A) Constitutive antifungal compounds present before infection
 - (B) Inducible antimicrobial compounds synthesized after infection
 - (C) Waxy layers secreted on cuticle
 - (D) Proteins involved in nitrogen fixation
25. The hypersensitive reaction is most effective against:
- (A) Necrotrophic pathogens
 - (B) Biotrophic pathogens
 - (C) Saprophytic fungi
 - (D) Mycorrhizal fungi
26. Which of the following is a pre-existing anatomical barrier against pathogen entry?
- (A) Stomatal closure
 - (B) Trichomes
 - (C) Phytoalexins
 - (D) HR (hypersensitive reaction)

27. Hydrolytic enzymes such as chitinases and glucanases produced by plants are examples of:
- (A) Pre-existing structural defense
 - (B) Induced chemical defense
 - (C) Hypersensitive reaction
 - (D) Cuticular defense
28. A classical example of phytoalexin from soybean is:
- (A) Medicago
 - (B) Pisatin
 - (C) Glyceollin
 - (D) Phaseollin
29. When a pea plant is infected by *Fusarium oxysporum*, which phytoalexin is accumulated at the infection site?
- (A) Glyceollin
 - (B) Resveratrol
 - (C) Pisatin
 - (D) Medicago
30. The formation of tyloses (outgrowth of parenchyma into xylem vessels) helps the plant by:
- (A) Increasing water conduction
 - (B) Blocking pathogen movement in xylem
 - (C) Promoting fungal colonization
 - (D) Secreting phytoalexins directly
31. Which of the following is a phenolic phytoalexin?
- (A) Glyceollin
 - (B) Phaseollin
 - (C) Resveratrol
 - (D) All of the above
32. The phenolic compound tannin protects plants by:
- (A) Crosslinking with microbial enzymes and proteins
 - (B) Softening cell wall to prevent infection
 - (C) Feeding beneficial fungi
 - (D) Triggering pathogen sporulation
33. Which of the following is a cultural practice for disease management?
- (A) Crop rotation
 - (B) Seed treatment with fungicide
 - (C) Application of biocontrol agent
 - (D) Genetic engineering of plants
34. The Bordeaux mixture used in plant disease control contains:
- (A) Copper sulphate + lime
 - (B) Copper sulphate + sulphur
 - (C) Lime + zinc sulphate
 - (D) Sulphur + kerosene

35. Biological control of plant diseases generally involves:
- (A) Application of herbicides
 - (B) Use of antagonistic microorganisms
 - (C) Application of mineral oils
 - (D) Genetic modification of pathogens
36. *Trichoderma* species are effective as:
- (A) Bacterial biocontrol agents
 - (B) Mycoparasites against soil-borne fungi
 - (C) Viral biopesticides
 - (D) Nematode repellents
37. Which is an example of a biopesticide?
- (A) Neem-based formulations (Azadirachtin)
 - (B) Carbendazim
 - (C) Malathion
 - (D) Glyphosate
38. Plant quarantine is important because it:
- (A) Increases crop yield directly
 - (B) Prevents introduction and spread of exotic pathogens
 - (C) Acts as a fertilizer substitute
 - (D) Controls weeds
39. An example of a successful quarantine measure in India is the prevention of entry of:
- (A) Coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*)
 - (B) Banana bunchy top virus
 - (C) Late blight of potato
 - (D) Red rot of sugarcane
40. Roguing in plant disease management refers to:
- (A) Removal of weeds from the field
 - (B) Removal and destruction of diseased plants
 - (C) Application of pesticides before flowering
 - (D) Harvesting at early stage
41. *Pseudomonas fluorescens* is widely used in plant disease management as a:
- (A) Nitrogen fixer
 - (B) Biocontrol agent producing antibiotics and siderophores
 - (C) Growth regulator
 - (D) Systemic fungicide
42. Which of the following is a microbial biopesticide effective against insects?
- (A) *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt)
 - (B) *Trichoderma viride*
 - (C) *Rhizobium leguminosarum*
 - (D) *Glomus fasciculatum*
43. The strategy of "avoidance" in disease management involves:
- (A) Growing crop in areas or seasons unfavorable for pathogen
 - (B) Destroying infected plants
 - (C) Using resistant cultivars
 - (D) Applying fungicides

44. Neem oil is used as:
- Chemical fungicide
 - Biopesticide and insect repellent
 - Soil fumigant
 - Resistant variety inducer
45. The gene-for-gene concept in resistance breeding was proposed by:
- H.H. Flor
 - E.C. Stakman
 - Norman Borlaug
 - G.H. Shull
46. Quarantine regulations in India are governed by:
- Plant Quarantine Order, 2003
 - Protection of Plant Varieties Act, 2005
 - Insecticide Act, 1968
 - Fertilizer Control Order, 1985
47. Which method is most effective for controlling soil-borne pathogens like *Fusarium*?
- Soil solarization
 - Foliar spray of fungicides
 - Use of resistant rootstocks
 - Both (A) and (C)
48. The principle of IPM (Integrated Pest Management) emphasizes:
- Maximum pesticide use
 - Ecological balance and sustainability
 - Eradication of all microorganisms
 - Genetic uniformity of crops
49. Assertion (A): Crop rotation helps in reducing soil-borne diseases.
- Reason (R): Continuous monocropping increases pathogen inoculum in soil.
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true, R is false
 - A is false, R is true
50. Match the biocontrol agent with its target pathogen:
1. *Trichoderma harzianum*
 2. *Pseudomonas fluorescens*
 3. *Bacillus subtilis*
 4. *Paecilomyces lilacinus*
- (a) Root-knot nematodes
 - (b) Soil-borne fungi
 - (c) Foliar fungal pathogens
 - (d) Seedling blight
- (A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
 - (B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
 - (C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
 - (D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a

51. Induced resistance in plants can be triggered by:
- (A) Salicylic acid
 - (B) Jasmonic acid
 - (C) Ethylene
 - (D) All of the above
52. Which is the first line of defense against introduction of exotic pathogens?
- (A) Plant quarantine
 - (B) Resistant varieties
 - (C) Biopesticides
 - (D) Fungicide sprays
53. Soil solarization for disease control is effective because:
- (A) It increases soil pH
 - (B) It kills soil-borne pathogens with heat
 - (C) It adds nutrients to soil
 - (D) It attracts beneficial microbes
54. Which compound is the active ingredient in neem-based biopesticides?
- (A) Azadirachtin
 - (B) Rotenone
 - (C) Pyrethrin
 - (D) Nicotine
55. Use of marigold as a trap crop against nematodes is an example of:
- (A) Biological control
 - (B) Cultural method
 - (C) Genetic resistance
 - (D) Chemical control
56. Which of the following is a biofumigant crop effective against soil-borne pathogens?
- (A) Mustard (*Brassica* spp.)
 - (B) Rice
 - (C) Maize
 - (D) Groundnut
57. Assertion (A): Chemical fungicides are highly effective but may cause resistance in pathogens.
Reason (R): Repeated use of same fungicide group selects resistant strains of pathogens.
- (A) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
 - (B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
 - (C) A is true, R is false
 - (D) A is false, R is true
58. Which plant disease is managed by using the resistant variety "Pusa-1460" in pigeonpea?
- (A) Wilt (*Fusarium udum*)
 - (B) Phytophthora blight
 - (C) Cercospora leaf spot
 - (D) Powdery mildew
59. The "Green Revolution" success in wheat was partly due to:
- (A) High pesticide use
 - (B) Development of rust-resistant varieties
 - (C) Ban on imports
 - (D) Biopesticides only

60. Which PR (Pathogenesis-related) protein class includes chitinases?
- (A) PR-1
 - (B) PR-2
 - (C) PR-3
 - (D) PR-5
61. Systemic Acquired Resistance (SAR) in plants is commonly associated with accumulation of:
- (A) Jasmonic acid
 - (B) Salicylic acid
 - (C) Abscissic acid
 - (D) Auxin
62. Induced Systemic Resistance (ISR) is usually triggered by:
- (A) Viruses
 - (B) Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR)
 - (C) Fungal toxins
 - (D) UV light
63. The "gene-for-gene" hypothesis of plant-pathogen interaction was proposed by:
- (A) Flor
 - (B) Mendel
 - (C) Borlaug
 - (D) Darwin
64. The Avr (avirulence) gene of pathogen interacts with which plant gene to trigger resistance?
- (A) PR gene
 - (B) R gene (Resistance gene)
 - (C) NBS-LRR gene
 - (D) RNAi gene
65. Which molecules are commonly recognized as PAMPs (pathogen-associated molecular patterns)?
- (A) Flagellin, chitin, lipopolysaccharides
 - (B) DNA polymerase
 - (C) ATP synthase
 - (D) Auxins
66. Which transgenic approach is used in plants for virus resistance?
- (A) RNA interference (RNAi)
 - (B) Overexpression of RuBisCO
 - (C) Expression of Bt toxin
 - (D) Knockout of resistance genes
67. The hypersensitive response (HR) in plants is characterized by:
- (A) Localized programmed cell death
 - (B) Increase in chlorophyll
 - (C) Enhanced seed germination
 - (D) Excess water uptake
68. PR proteins like β -1,3-glucanases act by:
- (A) Hydrolyzing fungal cell wall glucans
 - (B) Inhibiting protein synthesis in pathogen
 - (C) Blocking DNA replication
 - (D) Enhancing chlorophyll biosynthesis

69. Jasmonic acid and ethylene signaling are primarily associated with resistance against:
- (A) Biotrophic pathogens
 - (B) Necrotrophic pathogens and insect pests
 - (C) Viral pathogens
 - (D) Symbiotic microbes
70. The transgenic "Bt cotton" protects the plant by:
- (A) Producing endotoxins from *Bacillus thuringiensis*
 - (B) Accumulating PR proteins
 - (C) Activating SAR
 - (D) Inducing RNAi silencing
71. Expression of "chitinase" and "glucanase" transgenes in crops provides resistance against:
- (A) Fungal pathogens
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Insects
 - (D) Nematodes
72. The "zig-zag model" of plant immunity was proposed by:
- (A) Jones and Dangl
 - (B) Flor
 - (C) Borlaug
 - (D) Stakman
73. Which PR proteins are strongly induced during viral infections?
- (A) PR-1
 - (B) PR-2 (β -1,3-glucanases)
 - (C) PR-5 (thaumatin-like)
 - (D) All of the above
74. Which of the following is a commonly used solidifying agent in plant pathology culture media?
- (A) Gelatin
 - (B) Agar-agar
 - (C) Starch
 - (D) Cellulose
75. PDA (Potato Dextrose Agar) medium is most widely used for the isolation of:
- (A) Viruses
 - (B) Fungi
 - (C) Bacteria
 - (D) Nematodes
76. The correct composition of PDA medium includes:
- (A) Potato extract, sucrose, agar
 - (B) Potato extract, dextrose, agar
 - (C) Potato peel, yeast extract, agar
 - (D) Potato extract, peptone, agar

77. Which dye is commonly added to selective media to inhibit bacterial growth while culturing fungi?
- (A) Crystal violet
 - (B) Lactophenol
 - (C) Streptomycin
 - (D) Rose Bengal
78. Koch's postulates are used to prove:
- (A) Pathogen variability
 - (B) Pathogen host specificity
 - (C) A specific pathogen causes a specific disease
 - (D) Mode of infection
79. Which instrument is essential for aseptic transfer of cultures?
- (A) Autoclave
 - (B) Laminar airflow chamber
 - (C) Centrifuge
 - (D) Incubator
80. The pH of most culture media used for fungi is adjusted to:
- (A) 4.5 - 5.5
 - (B) 6.0 - 6.8
 - (C) 7.2 - 7.4
 - (D) 8.0 - 8.5
81. The streak plate method is primarily used for:
- (A) Isolating pure cultures of bacteria
 - (B) Growing fungi in large quantity
 - (C) Testing pathogenicity
 - (D) Measuring antibiotic sensitivity
82. The serial dilution agar plate technique is mainly used to isolate:
- (A) Plant viruses
 - (B) Soil microorganisms
 - (C) Obligate parasites
 - (D) Mycoplasma
83. Inoculation of a pathogen into a healthy plant is done mainly to:
- (A) Increase yield
 - (B) Study pathogenicity
 - (C) Induce resistance
 - (D) Test fungicide efficacy
84. The standard procedure to prove pathogenicity is:
- (A) ELISA test
 - (B) Koch's postulates
 - (C) Southern blot
 - (D) Immunofluorescence

85. Which of the following is a selective medium for fungi?
- (A) Nutrient agar
 - (B) Czapek-Dox agar
 - (C) MacConkey agar
 - (D) King's B medium
86. Which of the following is used as an indicator medium for bacteria?
- (A) PDA
 - (B) LB medium
 - (C) MacConkey agar
 - (D) Oatmeal agar
87. "Single spore isolation" is mainly practiced for:
- (A) Pure culture of fungi
 - (B) Isolation of viruses
 - (C) Isolation of nematodes
 - (D) Bacterial culture
88. Pathogenicity is best defined as:
- (A) Ability of pathogen to survive
 - (B) Ability of pathogen to cause disease
 - (C) Capacity to colonize host without damage
 - (D) Host resistance to infection
89. Virulence refers to:
- (A) Qualitative presence of pathogen
 - (B) Quantitative degree of pathogenicity
 - (C) Host defense response
 - (D) Saprophytic ability of pathogen
90. The causal organism of wheat stem rust is:
- (A) *Puccinia recondita*
 - (B) *Puccinia graminis tritici*
 - (C) *Tilletia indica*
 - (D) *Ustilago tritici*
91. Leaf spot of turmeric is caused by:
- (A) *Colletotrichum capsici*
 - (B) *Cercospora zingiberi*
 - (C) *Alternaria alternata*
 - (D) *Phyllosticta zingiberi*
92. Wheat ear cockle is caused by:
- (A) *Anguina tritici*
 - (B) *Heterodera avenae*
 - (C) *Urocystis tritici*
 - (D) *Tilletia tritici*

93. Typical symptom of blast disease on rice leaves is:
- (A) Linear streaks
 - (B) White powdery coating
 - (C) Spindle-shaped lesions with gray center & brown margin
 - (D) Yellowing from tip downwards
94. Kresek stage is associated with which rice disease?
- (A) Blast
 - (B) False smut
 - (C) Bacterial leaf blight
 - (D) Sheath blight
95. Powdery mildew of pea is caused by:
- (A) *Erysiphe pisi*
 - (B) *Puccinia pisi*
 - (C) *Peronospora pisi*
 - (D) *Uromyces appendiculatus*
96. Wilt of arhar (pigeonpea) is caused by:
- (A) *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *udum*
 - (B) *Rhizoctonia bataticola*
 - (C) *Sclerotium rolfsii*
 - (D) *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*
97. Rust of linseed is caused by:
- (A) *Puccinia linicola*
 - (B) *Puccinia triticina*
 - (C) *Melampsora lini*
 - (D) *Puccinia graminis*
98. Phyllody disease of sesamum is caused by:
- (A) Virus
 - (B) Phytoplasma
 - (C) Fungus
 - (D) Bacterium
99. A typical symptom of pigeonpea wilt is:
- (A) Leaf rolling
 - (B) Blackening of vascular tissue
 - (C) White powdery growth on leaves
 - (D) Gall formation on roots
100. Stem gall of coriander is caused by:
- (A) *Protomyces macrosporus*
 - (B) *Claviceps purpurea*
 - (C) *Ustilago tritici*
 - (D) *Albugo candida*

Rough Page

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

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 & 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.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० 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. ओ०एम०आर० 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 में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, 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 प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।