

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

ZOOLOGY

Public Health & Hygiene (Elective)

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. Which of the following is considered a primary determinant of public health?
 - (A) Genetic predisposition only
 - (B) Individual lifestyle factors only
 - (C) Socio-economic and environmental conditions
 - (D) Availability of advanced surgical procedures
2. The term 'hygiene' originates from 'Hygeia', who in Greek mythology was the goddess of:
 - (A) War
 - (B) Health
 - (C) Harvest
 - (D) Wisdom
3. Water-borne diseases are primarily caused by the ingestion of water contaminated with:
 - (A) Heavy metals like lead
 - (B) Pathogenic microorganisms
 - (C) High levels of chlorine
 - (D) Industrial solvents
4. Which of the following is a classic example of a water-borne bacterial disease?
 - (A) Influenza
 - (B) Measles
 - (C) Cholera
 - (D) Rabies
5. Air-borne diseases are transmitted through which medium?
 - (A) Contaminated food
 - (B) Insect vectors
 - (C) Droplet nuclei and dust
 - (D) Direct skin contact
6. Tuberculosis (TB) is a prominent example of which type of disease transmission?
 - (A) Water-borne
 - (B) Vector-borne
 - (C) Air-borne
 - (D) Food-borne
7. Which type of radiation emitted by mobile cell towers is a primary concern for public health?
 - (A) Ionizing radiation
 - (B) Alpha particles
 - (C) Non-ionizing radiofrequency (RF) radiation
 - (D) Beta particles
8. The primary health effect associated with non-ionizing radiation from electronic gadgets is:
 - (A) Genetic mutation
 - (B) Tissue heating (thermal effect)
 - (C) Blood cell destruction
 - (D) Bone density loss

9. Effective prevention against potential radiation hazards from mobile phones includes:
 - (A) Using the phone only in low-signal areas
 - (B) Keeping the phone in a metal box
 - (C) Using hands-free devices to increase distance from the head
 - (D) Charging the phone overnight next to the bed
10. The main objective of oral hygiene is to prevent:
 - (A) Halitosis only
 - (B) Dental caries and periodontal diseases
 - (C) Tooth discoloration only
 - (D) Dry mouth (xerostomia)
11. The microbial biofilm that forms on teeth and is a primary cause of dental caries is called:
 - (A) Plaque
 - (B) Tartar
 - (C) Calculus
 - (D) Pellicle
12. The most effective chemical agent in toothpaste for preventing dental caries is:
 - (A) Calcium
 - (B) Phosphorus
 - (C) Fluoride
 - (D) Zinc
13. The role of hygiene in environmental improvement primarily focuses on:
 - (A) Increasing industrial output
 - (B) Proper waste disposal and sanitation
 - (C) Promoting the use of private vehicles
 - (D) Building more concrete structures
14. What does the term 'sanitation' broadly refer to?
 - (A) Personal cleanliness only
 - (B) Provision of facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and feces
 - (C) The process of cooking food thoroughly
 - (D) The administration of vaccines
15. One of the most critical aspects of sex hygiene for preventing STIs is:
 - (A) Douching after intercourse
 - (B) Use of barrier methods like condoms
 - (C) Taking prophylactic antibiotics daily
 - (D) Choosing partners based on appearance
16. Which health hazard is directly associated with noise pollution?
 - (A) Osteoporosis
 - (B) Hearing loss and increased stress levels
 - (C) Liver cirrhosis
 - (D) Goiter

17. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) is a measure of:
- (A) The amount of oxygen needed by plants in water
 - (B) The oxygen concentration in the atmosphere
 - (C) The amount of dissolved oxygen needed by aerobic biological organisms to break down organic material
 - (D) The oxygen produced during photosynthesis in an aquatic ecosystem
18. A high BOD value in a water body indicates:
- (A) High water purity
 - (B) Low levels of organic pollution
 - (C) High levels of organic pollution
 - (D) The water is safe for drinking
19. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of health?
- (A) Physical environment
 - (B) Individual's genetic makeup
 - (C) Access to health services
 - (D) A person's favorite color
20. The concept of 'personal hygiene' encompasses:
- (A) Only handwashing
 - (B) Only bathing and dental care
 - (C) A wide range of practices related to cleanliness of the body and clothes
 - (D) Only community-level sanitation
21. What is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infections in a community setting?
- (A) Wearing gloves at all times
 - (B) Proper and frequent handwashing
 - (C) Avoiding all public places
 - (D) Taking multivitamins daily
22. A recommended level for noise in a residential area during the daytime to prevent health effects is generally below:
- (A) 120 dB
 - (B) 100 dB
 - (C) 85 dB
 - (D) 55 dB
23. The term 'health' as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) is a state of:
- (A) Absence of disease or infirmity
 - (B) Complete physical, mental, and social well-being
 - (C) The ability to perform daily tasks without fatigue
 - (D) Having a strong immune system

24. Improving environmental hygiene in a community directly helps in controlling:
- (A) Genetic disorders
 - (B) Vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue
 - (C) Autoimmune diseases
 - (D) Hormonal imbalances
25. Safe sex hygiene is crucial for preventing infections caused by viruses like:
- (A) Influenza virus
 - (B) Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
 - (C) Rotavirus
 - (D) Norovirus
26. Carbohydrates, proteins, and fats are classified as:
- (A) Micronutrients
 - (B) Macronutrients
 - (C) Protective foods
 - (D) Trace elements
27. Vitamins and minerals are classified as:
- (A) Micronutrients
 - (B) Macronutrients
 - (C) Energy-giving foods
 - (D) Body-building foods
28. A balanced diet is one that:
- (A) Contains only proteins and vitamins
 - (B) Is rich in fats and carbohydrates
 - (C) Provides all essential nutrients in correct proportions
 - (D) Excludes all forms of sugar
29. Why does the dietary plan for a pregnant woman require increased amounts of folic acid, iron, and calcium?
- (A) To increase the mother's metabolic rate
 - (B) To support fetal development and prevent maternal depletion
 - (C) To prevent morning sickness
 - (D) To reduce the overall calorie intake
30. Colostrum, the first milk produced after birth, is critically important because it is rich in:
- (A) Fats and sugars
 - (B) Antibodies (Immunoglobulins)
 - (C) Iron and calcium
 - (D) Vitamin C
31. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended by WHO for an infant for the first:
- (A) 2 months
 - (B) 4 months
 - (C) 6 months
 - (D) 12 months
32. Kwashiorkor is a severe form of malnutrition caused primarily by:
- (A) Overall calorie deficiency
 - (B) Extreme deficiency of dietary protein
 - (C) Lack of Vitamin A
 - (D) Insufficient fat intake

33. A key clinical sign of Kwashiorkor, which distinguishes it from Marasmus, is:
- (A) Severe muscle wasting
 - (B) Edema (swelling, especially in the ankles, feet, and belly)
 - (C) Low body weight
 - (D) Old man's face appearance
34. Marasmus is a condition of severe undernourishment caused by a deficiency in:
- (A) Only protein
 - (B) Only Vitamin B12
 - (C) All macronutrients (calories, protein, carbs, fats)
 - (D) Iodine
35. Rickets, characterized by soft and weak bones in children, is caused by a deficiency of:
- (A) Vitamin A
 - (B) Vitamin C
 - (C) Vitamin D
 - (D) Vitamin K
36. Goiter, the swelling of the neck resulting from an enlarged thyroid gland, is caused by a deficiency of:
- (A) Iron
 - (B) Zinc
 - (C) Calcium
 - (D) Iodine
37. Anemia is a condition characterized by a reduced number of red blood cells or hemoglobin, most commonly caused by a deficiency of:
- (A) Iodine
 - (B) Iron
 - (C) Vitamin D
 - (D) Sodium
38. Pernicious anemia is a specific type of anemia caused by the inability to absorb which vitamin?
- (A) Vitamin C
 - (B) Vitamin B6
 - (C) Folic Acid (B9)
 - (D) Vitamin B12
39. The inability to absorb Vitamin B12 in pernicious anemia is often due to the lack of:
- (A) Hydrochloric acid in the stomach
 - (B) Intrinsic factor, a protein secreted by stomach cells
 - (C) Bile from the liver
 - (D) The enzyme amylase
40. Which of the following is NOT a malnutrition disorder?
- (A) Kwashiorkor
 - (B) Marasmus
 - (C) Influenza
 - (D) Anemia

41. A 'normal adult' balanced diet should derive the majority of its calories from:
- (A) Proteins
 - (B) Fats
 - (C) Carbohydrates
 - (D) Vitamins
42. For an older person, a balanced diet should often include:
- (A) Higher calories and fats
 - (B) Lower fiber and higher sugar
 - (C) Adequate protein, calcium, and Vitamin D with fewer total calories
 - (D) Increased sodium intake
43. Which food group is the best source of dietary fiber?
- (A) Dairy products
 - (B) Meats and poultry
 - (C) Fruits, vegetables, and whole grains
 - (D) Oils and fats
44. The primary function of carbohydrates in the body is to:
- (A) Provide energy
 - (B) Build and repair tissues
 - (C) Insulate the body
 - (D) Regulate metabolism
45. The building blocks of proteins are:
- (A) Fatty acids
 - (B) Monosaccharides
 - (C) Amino acids
 - (D) Nucleic acids
46. What is the significance of "essential" amino acids?
- (A) They are produced by the body in large quantities.
 - (B) They can only be obtained from the diet.
 - (C) They are only needed during childhood.
 - (D) They are the primary source of energy.
47. The term "walnut anomalies" is not a standard medical term. Assuming it refers to a neurological condition, which nutrient is famously beneficial for brain health, often likened to the shape of a walnut?
- (A) Vitamin C
 - (B) Calcium
 - (C) Omega-3 fatty acids
 - (D) Iron
48. Substitution of diet implies:
- (A) Eating only one type of food
 - (B) Replacing unhealthy food choices with healthier alternatives
 - (C) Fasting for extended periods
 - (D) Removing all carbohydrates from the diet

49. A good substitution for refined white rice to increase fiber and nutrient intake would be:
- (A) White bread
 - (B) Brown rice or quinoa
 - (C) Potato chips
 - (D) Sugary cereals
50. The deficiency of which vitamin causes night blindness (Nyctalopia)?
- (A) Vitamin A
 - (B) Vitamin B1
 - (C) Vitamin C
 - (D) Vitamin E
51. Hypertension is the medical term for:
- (A) High blood sugar
 - (B) High blood pressure
 - (C) High cholesterol
 - (D) Low blood pressure
52. A stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of the _____ is interrupted or reduced.
- (A) Heart
 - (B) Lungs
 - (C) Brain
 - (D) Kidney
53. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is typically caused by the buildup of plaque in the arteries, a condition known as:
- (A) Arthritis
 - (B) Atherosclerosis
 - (C) Osteoporosis
 - (D) Anemia
54. A myocardial infarction is the medical term for a:
- (A) Stroke
 - (B) Seizure
 - (C) Heart attack
 - (D) Diabetic coma
55. Osteoporosis is a disease characterized by:
- (A) Inflammation of the joints
 - (B) Low bone mass and deterioration of bone tissue
 - (C) High blood sugar levels
 - (D) Chronic lung inflammation
56. Rheumatoid arthritis is an example of what type of disease?
- (A) A nutritional deficiency disease
 - (B) An infectious disease
 - (C) An autoimmune disease
 - (D) A genetic disorder
57. Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder characterized by:
- (A) High blood pressure
 - (B) Hyperglycemia (high blood sugar)
 - (C) Low bone density
 - (D) Chronic inflammation of the airways

58. Type 1 diabetes is caused by:
- (A) Insulin resistance in body cells
 - (B) An autoimmune reaction that destroys insulin-producing beta cells
 - (C) Excessive sugar consumption over a lifetime
 - (D) A viral infection of the liver
59. The hormone that regulates blood sugar levels, which is deficient or ineffective in diabetes, is:
- (A) Glucagon
 - (B) Adrenaline
 - (C) Thyroxine
 - (D) Insulin
60. Chronic acidity and heartburn are often symptoms of a condition called:
- (A) Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD)
 - (B) Irritable Bowel Syndrome (IBS)
 - (C) Peptic ulcer
 - (D) Celiac disease
61. A peptic ulcer is a sore on the lining of the:
- (A) Large intestine
 - (B) Esophagus, stomach, or small intestine
 - (C) Lungs
 - (D) Bladder
62. A major causative factor for many peptic ulcers, besides NSAID use, is infection with the bacterium:
- (A) Escherichia coli
 - (B) Staphylococcus aureus
 - (C) Helicobacter pylori
 - (D) Streptococcus pyogenes
63. Which lifestyle modification is most recommended for preventing and managing constipation?
- (A) Reducing fluid intake
 - (B) Increasing dietary fiber and water consumption
 - (C) A low-carbohydrate diet
 - (D) Avoiding physical activity
64. Obesity is medically defined using a measure called the Body Mass Index (BMI). A BMI of _____ or higher is considered obese.
- (A) 18.5
 - (B) 22.5
 - (C) 25.0
 - (D) 30.0
65. A major health consequence of untreated obesity is an increased risk of:
- (A) Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease
 - (B) Anemia
 - (C) Rickets
 - (D) Tuberculosis

66. Mental illnesses like depression and anxiety are disorders of:
- (A) The cardiovascular system
 - (B) Mood, thought, and behavior
 - (C) The endocrine system
 - (D) The digestive system
67. Which of the following is a primary preventable cause of lung cancer?
- (A) High cholesterol diet
 - (B) Lack of exercise
 - (C) Tobacco smoking
 - (D) Alcohol consumption
68. Piles, also known as hemorrhoids, are:
- (A) Ulcers in the stomach lining
 - (B) Swollen veins in the lower rectum and anus
 - (C) Gallstones in the gallbladder
 - (D) Blockages in the salivary glands
69. Which of these is a major risk factor for developing non-communicable diseases (NCDs)?
- (A) Regular vaccination
 - (B) A physically active lifestyle
 - (C) A sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet
 - (D) Frequent handwashing
70. Osteoarthritis, the most common form of arthritis, is a:
- (A) Degenerative joint disease
 - (B) Viral infection of the joints
 - (C) Bacterial infection of the bones
 - (D) Autoimmune condition
71. Atherosclerosis, the underlying cause of many cardiovascular diseases, involves the deposition of what substance on artery walls?
- (A) Calcium
 - (B) Uric acid
 - (C) Fatty substances, cholesterol, and cellular waste (plaque)
 - (D) Glycogen
72. Preventive measures for oral cancer strongly emphasize avoiding:
- (A) Sugary drinks
 - (B) High-fat foods
 - (C) Tobacco (smoking and chewing) and excessive alcohol
 - (D) Red meat
73. The primary goal in managing Type 2 diabetes is:
- (A) Curing the disease completely with medication
 - (B) To eliminate all carbohydrates from the diet
 - (C) To maintain blood glucose levels within a normal range through diet, exercise, and medication
 - (D) To frequently alternate between high and low blood sugar levels

74. A common symptom of a heart attack (myocardial infarction) is:
- (A) Sudden, severe headache
 - (B) Pain or discomfort in the chest that may spread to the arm, neck, or jaw
 - (C) Swelling in the legs and ankles
 - (D) Persistent cough
75. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are also known as:
- (A) Infectious diseases
 - (B) Contagious diseases
 - (C) Chronic diseases
 - (D) Acute illnesses
76. Communicable diseases are those that can be transmitted from:
- (A) Animals to plants
 - (B) One person or species to another
 - (C) The environment to a non-living object
 - (D) A parent to offspring genetically
77. Which of the following is a viral disease?
- (A) Tuberculosis
 - (B) Cholera
 - (C) Poliomyelitis (Polio)
 - (D) Tetanus
78. The polio virus primarily affects the:
- (A) Lungs
 - (B) Nervous system, potentially causing paralysis
 - (C) Liver
 - (D) Kidneys
79. Chickenpox is caused by which virus?
- (A) Variola virus
 - (B) Influenza virus
 - (C) Varicella-zoster virus
 - (D) Rubeola virus
80. Swine flu is a respiratory infection in humans caused by which type of virus?
- (A) Coronavirus
 - (B) H1N1 Influenza A virus
 - (C) Ebola virus
 - (D) Rotavirus
81. Dengue fever is transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected:
- (A) Anopheles mosquito
 - (B) Aedes aegypti mosquito
 - (C) Sandfly
 - (D) Tsetse fly
82. Chikungunya is a viral disease that is transmitted by mosquitoes and is characterized by:
- (A) Severe, often debilitating joint pain
 - (B) A persistent, dry cough
 - (C) Jaundice and liver failure
 - (D) Watery diarrhea

83. Rabies is a viral disease that is most often transmitted through the:
- (A) Bite of an infected animal
 - (B) Ingestion of contaminated water
 - (C) Inhalation of airborne droplets
 - (D) Bite of a mosquito
84. Hepatitis is a disease that primarily causes inflammation of the:
- (A) Brain
 - (B) Pancreas
 - (C) Lungs
 - (D) Liver
85. Tuberculosis is a bacterial disease caused by:
- (A) *Vibrio cholerae*
 - (B) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - (C) *Clostridium tetani*
 - (D) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
86. Cholera is a bacterial disease that causes severe:
- (A) Muscle spasms
 - (B) Skin rash
 - (C) Dehydrating diarrhea
 - (D) Neurological damage
87. Tetanus, or lockjaw, is caused by a toxin produced by the bacterium:
- (A) *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - (B) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
 - (C) *Clostridium tetani*
 - (D) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
88. Plague, a bacterial disease responsible for historical pandemics, is transmitted by:
- (A) Mosquitoes
 - (B) Ticks
 - (C) Fleas, often from rodents
 - (D) Houseflies
89. Diphtheria is a serious bacterial infection that can lead to a thick covering in the back of the throat, causing:
- (A) Severe joint pain
 - (B) Liver failure
 - (C) Difficulty breathing and heart problems
 - (D) Profuse diarrhea
90. Leprosy (Hansen's disease) is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* that primarily affects the:
- (A) Lungs, heart, and brain
 - (B) Skin, peripheral nerves, upper respiratory tract, eyes, and testes
 - (C) Digestive system
 - (D) Skeletal system
91. Which of the following is a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?
- (A) Measles
 - (B) Syphilis
 - (C) Tetanus
 - (D) Cholera

92. AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is caused by the:
- (A) Human Papillomavirus (HPV)
 - (B) Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)
 - (C) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
 - (D) Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
93. HIV primarily attacks and weakens the body's:
- (A) Nervous system
 - (B) Circulatory system
 - (C) Immune system, specifically CD4+ T cells
 - (D) Digestive system
94. Syphilis is a bacterial STD caused by the spirochete:
- (A) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
 - (B) *Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - (C) *Treponema pallidum*
 - (D) *Trichomonas vaginalis*
95. Gonorrhea is a bacterial infection caused by:
- (A) *Treponema pallidum*
 - (B) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
 - (C) *Haemophilus ducreyi*
 - (D) Human Immunodeficiency Virus
96. The primary method for preventing many communicable diseases like measles, polio, and diphtheria is:
- (A) Antibiotic therapy
 - (B) Vaccination
 - (C) Healthy diet
 - (D) Regular exercise
97. Health education for communicable diseases should emphasize:
- (A) The high cost of treatment
 - (B) Modes of transmission and methods of prevention
 - (C) The historical origin of the disease
 - (D) Only the symptoms of the final stage of illness
98. An effective preventive measure against vector-borne diseases like dengue and chikungunya is:
- (A) Taking prophylactic antibiotics
 - (B) Eliminating mosquito breeding sites
 - (C) Cooking food thoroughly
 - (D) Drinking boiled water
99. The "DPT" vaccine provides protection against which three diseases?
- (A) Dengue, Plague, Tetanus
 - (B) Diabetes, Polio, Tuberculosis
 - (C) Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough), Tetanus
 - (D) Diarrhea, Pneumonia, Typhoid
100. A key preventive measure for sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS and syphilis is:
- (A) A high-protein diet
 - (B) Annual blood tests
 - (C) Using barrier contraception like condoms consistently and correctly
 - (D) Avoiding public swimming pools

Rough Work

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।