

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

MICROBIOLOGY

(Agriculture and Environmental Microbiology)

(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 group of microbes is primarily responsible for nitrogen fixation in soil?
 - (A) Cyanobacteria
 - (B) Actinomycetes
 - (C) Fungi
 - (D) Rhizobia
2. In wastewater treatment, which microbes would be most effective at removing organic pollutants?
 - (A) Methanogens
 - (B) Algae
 - (C) Aerobic heterotrophic bacteria
 - (D) Sulfur-oxidizing bacteria
3. Which of the following best describes a *droplet nucleus*?
 - (A) Large water droplets that settle quickly
 - (B) Residue of evaporated droplets that remain suspended in air
 - (C) Aggregates of fungal spores
 - (D) Clusters of bacterial colonies on surfaces
4. Why are decomposer microbes essential for ecosystems?
 - (A) They fix atmospheric nitrogen
 - (B) They recycle nutrients by breaking down organic matter
 - (C) They produce oxygen through photosynthesis
 - (D) They prevent soil erosion
5. What is the main principle of an impinger?
 - (A) Centrifugation of air particles
 - (B) Filtration of air through membranes
 - (C) Trapping microbes on solid agar plates
 - (D) Collection of particles in liquid medium
6. Which group of microbes forms the primary producers in freshwater lakes?
 - (A) Protozoa
 - (B) Cyanobacteria and algae
 - (C) Fungi
 - (D) Viruses
7. Which microbial group is responsible for decomposition of organic matter in rivers?
 - (A) Bacteria and fungi
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Cyanobacteria
 - (D) Protozoa
8. A river sample tested positive for high coliform counts. What does this suggest?
 - (A) Industrial pollution
 - (B) Fecal contamination
 - (C) Presence of viruses
 - (D) High oxygen content

9. Why do green and purple sulfur bacteria occupy the middle zones in Winogradsky column?
 - (A) They require both light and anoxic conditions
 - (B) They are strict aerobes
 - (C) They only grow in darkness
 - (D) They degrade cellulose
10. Dominant primary producers in deep-sea hydrothermal ecosystems are:
 - (A) Cyanobacteria
 - (B) Chemolithoautotrophic bacteria
 - (C) Green algae
 - (D) Fungi
11. Why are aerosols significant in microbiology?
 - (A) They increase microbial growth in soil
 - (B) They act as vectors for airborne transmission of pathogens
 - (C) They promote fermentation
 - (D) They help in nitrogen fixation
12. If freshwater becomes enriched with organic matter, which microbial group will proliferate first?
 - (A) Aerobic heterotrophic bacteria
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Fungi only
 - (D) Algae
13. The Andersen air sampler is based on which method?
 - (A) Filtration
 - (B) Centrifugation
 - (C) Impaction
 - (D) Impingement
14. The Winogradsky column is primarily used to study:
 - (A) Viral replication
 - (B) Microbial diversity and nutrient cycling
 - (C) Antibiotic resistance
 - (D) Immunology
15. Compare aerosols and droplet nuclei. which statement is correct?
 - (A) Aerosols are always non-infectious, while droplet nuclei are infectious
 - (B) Droplet nuclei are smaller, lighter, and remain airborne longer than aerosols
 - (C) Aerosols are formed only indoors, droplet nuclei only outdoors
 - (D) Droplet nuclei settle faster than aerosols

16. 'Compare microbial communities of rivers and lakes' which statement is correct?
- (A) Rivers have more dynamic microbial shifts due to flow, while lakes show stratification related microbial layers
 - (B) Lakes have fewer microbes than rivers
 - (C) Rivers lack protozoa
 - (D) Lakes contain no viruses
17. Stuarine environments are characterized by:
- (A) High oxygen and no salinity
 - (B) Constant salinity and temperature
 - (C) Fluctuating salinity and nutrient-rich waters
 - (D) No microbial life
18. In estuaries, heterotrophic bacteria flourish due to:
- (A) Organic matter input from ocean
 - (B) Organic matter input from rivers
 - (C) Hydrothermal vent emissions
 - (D) Presence of methanogens
19. In impinger method, which liquid is commonly used to trap microbes?
- (A) Sterile buffer/saline
 - (B) Ethanol
 - (C) Agar solution
 - (D) Acetone
20. Which factor distinguishes microbial communities of deep sea from estuaries?
- (A) High pressure and low temperature in deep sea vs fluctuating salinity in estuaries
 - (B) Both are nutrient-rich zones
 - (C) Both lack microbial diversity
 - (D) Estuaries have extreme pressure like deep sea
21. Which factor is most responsible for high microbial diversity in estuaries?
- (A) Constant salinity
 - (B) Mixing of marine and freshwater nutrients
 - (C) Absence of organic matter
 - (D) Low dissolved oxygen
22. In a stratified lake, why do anaerobic microbes dominate in deeper layers?
- (A) Because oxygen is depleted in hypolimnion
 - (B) Because sunlight is abundant
 - (C) Because nutrients are absent in deeper water
 - (D) Because protozoa feed on them
23. Hydrothermal vents are mainly found:
- (A) In freshwater lakes
 - (B) Along mid-ocean ridges
 - (C) In estuaries
 - (D) On coastal beaches

24. Symbiosis refers to:
- (A) Competition between microbes
 - (B) Free-living microbial lifestyle
 - (C) Killing of one microbe by another
 - (D) Permanent or long-term association between organisms
25. In mutualism, both partners:
- (A) Compete with each other
 - (B) Derive benefit from the interaction
 - (C) Remain unaffected
 - (D) Suffer harm
26. An example of commensalism in microbiology is:
- (A) *Staphylococcus epidermidis* on human skin
 - (B) Rhizobium-legume symbiosis
 - (C) Pathogenic Salmonella in gut
 - (D) Viral infection of bacteria
27. In microbial competition, what is typically limited?
- (A) Temperature
 - (B) Water only
 - (C) Sunlight
 - (D) Space, nutrients, or oxygen
28. In air quality assessment, what is the advantage of impaction method over impinger method?
- (A) Allows direct microbial growth on agar plates
 - (B) Higher portability
 - (C) Better for chemical analysis of aerosols
 - (D) Faster air drying
29. Which nutrients are most responsible for eutrophication?
- (A) Nitrogen and phosphorus
 - (B) Calcium and potassium
 - (C) Sodium and chloride
 - (D) Iron and zinc
30. If two bacterial species compete in the same nutrient medium, which outcome is likely?
- (A) Both species grow without limitation
 - (B) Mutualism develops automatically
 - (C) Competitive exclusion of the weaker species
 - (D) One species transforms into a fungus
31. Lichens represent a mutualistic association between:
- (A) Algae and fungi
 - (B) Bacteria and virus
 - (C) Protozoa and fungi
 - (D) Archaea and cyanobacteria

32. Tube worms (*Riftia pachyptila*) lack:
- (A) Gills
 - (B) Mouth and digestive system
 - (C) Trophosome
 - (D) Symbiotic bacteria
33. Amensalism is an interaction where:
- (A) Both organisms benefit
 - (B) Both organisms are harmed
 - (C) One organism is harmed while the other is unaffected
 - (D) Both organisms are unaffected
34. Cultural eutrophication is mainly caused by:
- (A) Volcanic eruptions
 - (B) Human activities such as agriculture and sewage discharge
 - (C) Earthquakes
 - (D) Tectonic uplift
35. In a pharmaceutical cleanroom, which air monitoring method will directly show colony-forming units per cubic meter (CFU/m³)?
- (A) Impinger with liquid media
 - (B) Impactor with agar plates
 - (C) HEPA filtration
 - (D) Gas chromatography
36. Why are piezophiles abundant in the deep sea?
- (A) They resist desiccation
 - (B) They photosynthesize efficiently
 - (C) They thrive under high hydrostatic pressure
 - (D) They degrade hydrocarbons
37. Competitive exclusion principle states that:
- (A) Two species sharing the same niche cannot coexist indefinitely
 - (B) All microbes benefit from each other
 - (C) One species always becomes a parasite
 - (D) Microbes never compete
38. Which visible sign indicates eutrophication in lakes?
- (A) Crystal clear water
 - (B) Algal blooms
 - (C) Increased fish diversity
 - (D) High water transparency
39. An example of microbial synergism is:
- (A) Mixed culture fermentation of yogurt
 - (B) Antibiotic production by fungi
 - (C) Bacteriophage infection of bacteria
 - (D) Salmonella infection
40. Penicillin inhibiting *Staphylococcus aureus* without affecting *Penicillium* is an example of:
- (A) Synergism
 - (B) Amensalism
 - (C) Mutualism
 - (D) Commensalism

41. An example of predation in microbial ecology is:
- (A) Bdellovibrio preying on *E. coli*
 - (B) *E. coli* in human gut
 - (C) Cyanobacteria in lichens
 - (D) Mycorrhiza with plant roots
42. Which energy source drives microbial primary production in hydrothermal vents?
- (A) Sunlight
 - (B) Oxidation of reduced inorganic compounds (e.g., H_2S)
 - (C) Organic matter from rivers
 - (D) Fermentation
43. In a microbial predator-prey system, if predator numbers increase, what is the expected immediate effect on prey?
- (A) Prey population decreases
 - (B) Prey population increases
 - (C) Prey population remains constant
 - (D) Prey becomes predator
44. The term "rhizosphere effect" refers to:
- (A) Increased microbial activity near roots
 - (B) Decrease in root growth
 - (C) Photosynthesis in leaves
 - (D) Soil erosion
45. Root exudates are mainly produced by:
- (A) Stems
 - (B) Dead root cells only
 - (C) Leaves
 - (D) Active root cells
46. Which microbial group is attracted to flavonoids in legume root exudates?
- (A) *Phytophthora*
 - (B) *E. coli*
 - (C) *Bacillus anthracis*
 - (D) *Rhizobium*
47. Compare mutualism and commensalism. which statement is correct?
- (A) In both, one benefits and the other is unaffected
 - (B) In mutualism, both benefit; in commensalism, one benefits without harming the other
 - (C) Both involve harm to one partner
 - (D) Both reduce ecosystem stability
48. Amino acids in root exudates primarily:
- (A) Support microbial growth and biofilm formation
 - (B) Harden roots
 - (C) Reduce photosynthesis
 - (D) Produce toxins in soil

49. Why is microbial activity higher in the rhizosphere than in bulk soil?
- (A) Due to root exudates providing nutrients
 - (B) Lack of water
 - (C) Absence of sunlight
 - (D) Extreme temperature
50. The Lotka-Volterra model describes:
- (A) Population dynamics of predator-prey interactions
 - (B) Mutualistic interactions
 - (C) Microbial synergism
 - (D) Commensalism
51. Hemicellulose is mainly degraded by:
- (A) Proteases
 - (B) Lipases
 - (C) Xylanase, mannanase, arabinofuranosidase
 - (D) Ureases
52. The process of controlled aerobic decomposition of organic waste is called:
- (A) Anaerobic digestion
 - (B) Composting
 - (C) Pyrolysis
 - (D) Sanitary landfilling
53. The optimum C:N ratio for efficient composting is:
- (A) 10:1
 - (B) 20:1
 - (C) 25–30:1
 - (D) 50:1
54. Why is lignin more difficult to degrade compared to cellulose?
- (A) Because lignin is a complex, irregular aromatic polymer
 - (B) Because lignin is crystalline
 - (C) Because lignin is soluble in water
 - (D) Because lignin is a protein
55. Which of the following is an anaerobic liquid waste treatment method?
- (A) Trickling filter
 - (B) Oxidation pond
 - (C) Septic tank
 - (D) Activated sludge process
56. During the thermophilic stage of composting, temperature usually reaches:
- (A) 10–20 °C
 - (B) 25–30 °C
 - (C) 60–70 °C
 - (D) Above 100 °C

57. Which microbial group would be most useful for bioconversion of agricultural residues into biofuels?
- (A) Methanogens only
 - (B) Nitrifying bacteria
 - (C) Cellulolytic and hemicellulolytic fungi
 - (D) Sulfate-reducing bacteria
58. If sludge is not recycled back in Activated Sludge Process, the system will:
- (A) Become more efficient
 - (B) Lose microbial biomass and reduce treatment efficiency
 - (C) Produce less effluent
 - (D) Increase oxygen levels
59. Which nutrient is mainly removed in tertiary treatment using chemical precipitation?
- (A) Nitrogen
 - (B) Sulfur
 - (C) Carbon
 - (D) Phosphorus
60. Incineration helps in:
- (A) Volume reduction of solid waste
 - (B) Recycling metals
 - (C) Removing heavy metals from water
 - (D) Reducing air pollution
61. Wastewater containing high organic load (BOD) is best treated by:
- (A) Filtration only
 - (B) Biological treatment
 - (C) UV radiation
 - (D) Coagulation
62. If two microbes coexist but both suffer nutrient limitation, this is:
- (A) Commensalism
 - (B) Competition
 - (C) Mutualism
 - (D) Predation
63. Which process in advanced activated sludge treatment is primarily responsible for nitrogen removal?
- (A) Nitrification–denitrification
 - (B) Adsorption
 - (C) Filtration
 - (D) Sedimentation
64. Which factor affects the efficiency of UV disinfection?
- (A) Turbidity of wastewater
 - (B) Oxygen concentration
 - (C) Temperature only
 - (D) Chlorine dose
65. Which of the following is in situ bioremediation?
- (A) Composting
 - (B) Biopiles
 - (C) Landfarming
 - (D) Bioventing

66. Which limitation is associated with cometabolism?
- Pollutant acts as a growth substrate
 - Generates high biomass
 - Requires addition of secondary substrates (e.g., methane, toluene)
 - Works only with sugars
67. Which microbial product is widely used for industrial delignification in pulp and paper industries?
- Laccase from white-rot fungi
 - Urease from *Bacillus*
 - Catalase from *E. coli*
 - Amylase from *Aspergillus*
68. Which of the following is not a xenobiotic?
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
 - DDT
 - Lignin
 - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
69. The process of heavy metal accumulation by microorganisms is called:
- Bioleaching
 - Biosorption
 - Biodegradation
 - Biooxidation
70. Which term refers to non-symbiotic microbes that enhance plant growth?
- Pathogens
 - PGPR
 - Mycorrhizae
 - Saprophytes
71. In sanitary landfills, the bottom liner is used to:
- Increase the waste volume
 - Prevent leachate contamination of groundwater
 - Reduce methane production
 - Enhance composting
72. Which of the following is not a typical function of PGPR?
- Induced systemic resistance (ISR)
 - Siderophore production
 - Pathogen toxin release
 - Nitrogen fixation
73. Phosphate-solubilizing PGPR mainly use which mechanism?
- Enzymatic oxidation of P
 - Organic acid production lowering soil pH
 - Conversion of phosphate into gas
 - Siderophore chelation
74. Detoxification of heavy metals in microbes often involves:
- Precipitation, sequestration, or enzymatic transformation
 - Oxidation of sugars
 - Formation of volatile organic compounds
 - Complete degradation into CO₂ and water

75. Which signaling molecules initiate symbiosis between legumes and rhizobia?
- (A) Auxins
 - (B) Cytokinins
 - (C) Flavonoids and Nod factors
 - (D) Ethylene
76. Which of the following microorganisms is widely used in degradation of xenobiotics?
- (A) *Bacillus subtilis*
 - (B) *Pseudomonas putida*
 - (C) *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*
 - (D) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
77. ACC deaminase produced by PGPR helps in plant growth by:
- (A) Reducing ethylene levels in stressed plants
 - (B) Increasing phosphorus solubilization
 - (C) Enhancing photosynthetic rate
 - (D) Fixing atmospheric nitrogen
78. Frankia forms nitrogen-fixing symbiosis with:
- (A) Cereal crops
 - (B) Actinorhizal plants
 - (C) Legumes only
 - (D) Rice roots
79. Which group of enzymes is most important in xenobiotic degradation?
- (A) Proteases
 - (B) Monooxygenases & dioxygenases
 - (C) Kinases
 - (D) Lipases
80. The ideal storage temperature for most biofertilizers is:
- (A) -20°C
 - (B) 4 – 25°C
 - (C) 40 – 45°C
 - (D) Room temperature without control
81. Which of the following is a common symptom of fungal leaf spot diseases?
- (A) Wilting
 - (B) Tumor-like growths
 - (C) Yellowing spots
 - (D) Circular necrotic spots with concentric rings
82. Anthracnose symptoms are typically seen as:
- (A) Sunken necrotic lesions on fruits, stems, and leaves
 - (B) Rust pustules
 - (C) Soft watery rot
 - (D) White mycelial mats
83. *Fusarium oxysporum* primarily survives in soil as:
- (A) Chlamydospores
 - (B) Conidia
 - (C) Ascospores
 - (D) Zygosporangia

84. Which stage of *Pseudomonas syringae* is responsible for initiating disease under wet conditions?
- (A) Epiphytic population
 - (B) Endophytic colonization
 - (C) Seed-borne bacteria
 - (D) Soil survival
85. What type of genome does TMV have?
- (A) Double-stranded DNA
 - (B) Single-stranded DNA
 - (C) Single-stranded RNA
 - (D) Double-stranded RNA
86. Which stage of *Puccinia graminis* is responsible for repeating infection cycles during the growing season of wheat?
- (A) Teliospores
 - (B) Basidiospores
 - (C) Urediniospores
 - (D) Aeciospores
87. Why is TMV considered a systemic virus?
- (A) It only infects one leaf
 - (B) It spreads through xylem and phloem to infect the entire plant
 - (C) It produces spores in the soil
 - (C) It survives as a seed-borne fungus
88. How is CaMV transmitted between plants?
- (A) Seed transmission
 - (B) Soil-borne fungi
 - (C) Aphids in a non-circulative manner
 - (D) Through wounds only
89. *Puccinia graminis* overwinters in which stage?
- (A) Urediniospore
 - (B) Teliospore
 - (C) Aeciospore
 - (D) Basidiospore
90. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) produces:
- (A) Endotoxins (Cry proteins)
 - (B) Mycotoxins
 - (C) Alkaloids
 - (D) Antibiotics
91. How does *Fusarium oxysporum* typically enter a host plant?
- (A) Through stomata
 - (B) Through wounds or root tips
 - (C) Through leaf surface
 - (D) Through flowers
92. Which enzyme is essential for CaMV replication?
- (A) DNA-dependent RNA polymerase
 - (B) Reverse transcriptase
 - (C) RNA-dependent RNA polymerase
 - (D) DNA polymerase

93. For soil-borne fungal diseases in crops, which microbial biopesticide is recommended?
- (A) *Bacillus subtilis*
 (B) *Trichoderma harzianum*
 (C) *Metarhizium anisopliae*
 (D) NPV
94. Why is turning of compost piles important?
- (A) To increase nitrogen
 (B) To control pH
 (C) To maintain aeration and uniform decomposition
 (D) To add extra moisture
95. For remediation of shallow unsaturated soil contaminated with jet fuel, the most effective method would be:
- (A) Bioventing
 (B) Biosparging
 (C) Pump-and-treat
 (D) Soil excavation
96. Which characteristic differentiates biopesticides from chemical pesticides?
- (A) Non-biodegradability
 (B) Broad-spectrum toxicity
 (C) High specificity and eco-friendliness
 (D) Longer residual toxicity
97. Which combination of spores makes *Puccinia graminis* a heteroecious and macrocyclic rust?
- (A) Urediniospore, Teliospore
 (B) Urediniospore, Teliospore, Basidiospore, Aeciospore, Pycniospore
 (C) Teliospore, Basidiospore
 (D) Aeciospore, Urediniospore
98. Which of the following is an example of microbial detoxification of arsenic?
- (A) Conversion of As(III) to less toxic As(V)
 (B) Conversion of As into CO₂
 (C) Uptake and storage in vacuoles
 (D) Precipitation as arsenic sulfide
99. In biosparging, which gas is typically injected into the saturated zone?
- (A) Carbon dioxide
 (B) Oxygen
 (C) Nitrogen
 (D) Methane
100. If wastewater has high BOD, it indicates:
- (A) High organic load and low dissolved oxygen
 (B) Low organic pollution
 (D) No microbial activity
 (D) Only inorganic pollutants present

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।