M.Sc. Geology

12P/205/29 Question Booklet No..... 1144

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No. | | | | | | | | |

Roll No.
(Write the digits in words) .....

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

Day and Date ....
(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only **blue/black ball-point pen** in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your *Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen* in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. *For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle* in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed.* If you *do not wish to attempt* a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark)
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं]

[No. of Printed Pages : 24+2

No. of Questions/प्रश्नों की संख्या : 150

Time/समय : 2 Hours/घण्टे **Full Marks/पूर्णांक :** 450

Note/नोट : (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3** marks. **One** mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंक का है। प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए **एक** अंक काटा जाएगा। प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक शून्य होगा।

(2) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

1. The average radius of the earth is

(1) 6378 km (2) 637·1 km (3) 6372 km (4) 6271 km

2. 'Sima' is a part of

(1) outer core (2) crust

(3) upper mantle (4) lower mantle

3. Mushroom, Inselberg and Zeugen are produced by

(1) wind erosion (2) glacial erosion (3) river erosion (4) sea erosion

4. Paternoster lake is characteristic of

(1) aeolian action (2) glacial action (3) fluvial action (4) stream terraces

5. The crust and upper part of upper mantle together constitute

(1) troposphere (2) asthenosphere (3) lithosphere (4) biosphere

6. Alluvial fans are significant

(1) fluvial landforms (2) glacial landforms

(3) aeolian landforms (4) karst topography

7. Long, narrow and sinuous ridges of sands and gravels situated in the middle of ground moraines are

(1) drumlins (2) crag and tail (3) eskers (4) kames

8. Which of the following is formed by wind erosion?

(1) Yardang (2) Gorges (3) Loess (4) Butte

9. The instrument used for recording seismic waves is

(1) thermometer (2) seismograph (3) barometer (4) seismogram

10. Headlands are produced by

(1) groundwater erosion (2) river erosion

(3) marine erosion (4) wind erosion

11. Stalagmites are characteristic feature of

(1) river (2) glacier (3) groundwater (4) wind

12. Which one among the following is a feature produced by wind?

(1) Drumlins (2) Loess (3) Delta (4) Canyons

13. Find odd one out

(1) Granite (2) Basalt (3) Slate (4) Diorite

14. Which one is an argillaceous rock?

(1) Sandstone (2) Limestone (3) Conglomerate (4) Shale

15. The 'Nebular Hypothesis' was proposed by

(1) Kant (2) Laplace

(3) Kant and Laplace (4) Moulten and Chamberlin

16. 'Conorad discontinuity' lies between

(1) crust and mantle (2) sial and sima

(3) sima and mantle (4) mantle and core

17. Newly deposited clays have porosity

(1) up to 5% (2) up to 100% (3) up to 70% (4) up to 30%

18. Antidunes develop under

(1) transitional flow regime (2) lower flow regime

(3) upper flow regime (4) both in lower and upper flow regime

19. Large-scale cross-beds have the minimum thickness of

(1) 10 cm (2) 50 cm (3) 66 cm (4) 5 cm

20. Bauma sequence forms in

(1) shallow sea (2) rivers (3) desert (4) deep sea

21. Average depth of fair weather wave base is

(1) 40-50 m (2) 8-15 m (3) 70-80 m (4) 100 m

22. Debris flow produce

(1) clast supported texture (2) grain supported texture

(3) matrix supported texture (4) cement supported texture

23. Presence of mineral glauconite suggests

(1) desert environment (2) glacial environment

(3) fluvial environment (4) marine environment

24. Facies association of a prograding delta is

(1) coarsening upward (2) fining upward

(3) disorganized (4) both fining upward and disorganized

25. In shallow marine environment, palaeocurrent patterns are

(1) unimodal (2) bimodal

(3) polymodal (4) both unimodal and bimodal

26. Braided River Channels develop due to

(1) low surface gradient and stable banks

(2) high suspension load

(3) steep surface gradient and unstable banks

(4) point bars

27. Greywacke sandstone indicates

(1) active provenance tectonics and prolonged transport

(2) stable provenance and prolonged transport

(3) active provenance tectonics and less transport

(4) stable provenance and less transport

28. Which one is the completely unfoliated rock?

(1) Slate (2) Schist (3) Phyllite (4) Hornfels

29. Pyrometamorphism generally includes

(1) high pressure changes

(2) high temperature changes

(3) low pressure and temperature changes

(4) high pressure and temperature changes

30. Migmatites are the result of

(1) retrograde metamorphism (2) ultrametamorphism

(3) palingenesis (4) metasomatism

31. Khondalites are characteristic rocks of

(1) amphibolite facies (2) granulite facies

(3) eclogite facies (4) green-schist facies

32. Find odd one out

(1) Marble (2) Slate (3) Granite (4) Phyllite

33. Tormalinisation is a combined effect of

(1) water and fluorine

(2) water, borone and fluorine

(3) water, carbon dioxide and chlorine

(4) water, carbon dioxide and hydrogen

34. Thermal metamorphism of shales produces

(1) hornfels (2) novaculite (3) phyllite (4) schist

35. The metamorphic rock essentially composed of hornblende and plagioclase is

(1) amphibolite (2) hornblendite (3) blue schist (4) hornfels

36. The most common accessory mineral in eclogites is

(1) ilmenite (2) zoisite (3) rutile (4) sphene

37. Which one is a metamorphic texture?

(1) Ophitic (2) Clastic (3) Granoblastic (4) Subophitic

38. The metamorphic rock with maculose structure is

(1) granulose (2) hornfels (3) cataclastic (4) schistose

39. The gabbroic rock without pyroxenes containing mainly feldspars and olivine is

(1) norite (2) troctolite (3) dunite (4) eucrite

40. The volcanic rocks containing the highest percentage of silica is

(1) rhyolites (2) trachytes (3) andesites (4) basalts

41. Granophyres are hypabyssal equivalent of

(1) basalt (2) granite (3) gabbro (4) diorite

42. An example of a discordant igneous intrusion is

(1) chonolith (2) lacolith (3) lopolith (4) bysmalith

43. Chalcopyrite is ore mineral of

(1) aluminium (2) copper (3) iron (4) silver

44. A vertical dyke showing transverse veins is known as

(1) stock work (2) saddle reef (3) ladder vein (4) vug

45. The chemical composition of haematite is

(1) Fe_2O_3 (2) Fe_3O_4 (3) Fe_3O_2 (4) Fe_2O_4

46. Placer gold deposits are mostly

(1) elluvial (2) colluvial (3) aeolian (4) alluvial

47. Banded manganese ores are generally

(1) epigenetic (2) syngenetic

(3) paragenetic (4) both epigenetic and paragenetic

48. Chromite deposits are mostly of

(1) igneous origin

(2) metamorphic origin

(3) sedimentary origin

(4) both metamorphic and sedimentary origin

49. The chief ore of aluminium is

(1) pyrolucite (2) sphalerite (3) bauxite (4) chalcopyrite

50. The most important ore of lead is

(1) rutile (2) psilomelane (3) sphalerite (4) galena

51. The Kolar Gold Field is located in

(1) Bihar (2) Karnataka

(3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Tamil Nadu

52. 'Smarskite' is an ore mineral of

(1) thorium (2) uranium (3) cobalt (4) copper

53. The purest form of iron is

(1) native iron (2) pig iron (3) wrought iron (4) steel

54. Uranium deposits of Jaduguda are of

(1) metamorphic origin (2) sedimentary origin

(3) magmatic origin (4) hydrothermal origin

55. Coal seams are often found to be associated with

(1) China clay (2) fire clay (3) pottery clay (4) bentonites

56. Pegmatite rock contains one of the following in abundance

(1) Tourmaline (2) Spinel (3) Forsterite (4) Andesine

57. Plaster of Paris is obtained from

(1) bauxite (2) gypsum (3) kaolin (4) limestone

58. The reservoir rock of Bombay High oil field is

(1) sandstone (2) limestone (3) shale (4) clay

59. The base of Palaeozoic Era is marked by first appearance of

(1) Corals (2) Trilobites (3) Brachiopods (4) Cephalopods

60. Triassic begins with first appearance of

(1) *Olenus* (2) *Nautilus*

(3) *Otoceras woodwardi* (4) *Macrocephalites*

61. The fundamental unit of chronostratigraphic classification is

(1) erathem (2) system (3) stage (4) series

62. Find odd one out

(1) Period (2) Zone (3) Age (4) Epoch

63. The Geological Time Scale (2004) includes

(1) two eons (2) three eons (3) five eons (4) seven eons

64. Which one is not a chronostratigraphic unit?

(1) System (2) Formation (3) Stage (4) Series

65. The Chari Formation is best developed in

(1) Spiti basin (2) Kachchh basin

(3) Jaisalmer basin (4) Godavari basin

66. Isopach maps are used for analysis of

(1) stratigraphic thickness (2) depositional environments

(3) sedimentary structures (4) structural features

67. The Himalayan Neogene succession is represented by

(1) Dagshai Formation

(2) Siwalik Group and Karewa Formation

(3) Subathu Formation

(4) Kasauli Formation

68. The law of 'order of superposition of beds' was proposed by

(1) Steno (2) Smith (3) Kiev (4) Phillip

69. The Palaeozoic/Mesozoic boundary lies at

(1) 270 ma (2) 251 ma (3) 240 ma (4) 255 ma

70. The close of Cretaceous marks the extinction of

(1) bivalves (2) trilobites (3) corals (4) dinosaurs

71. Nallamalai Group is famous for

(1) iron (2) pyrite

(3) copper and lead (4) mica

72. The strike of Aravalli is

(1) NNW-SSE (2) NNE-SSW (3) NE-SW (4) SW-NE

73. The presence of coal deposits impart great economic significance to

(1) Middle Gondwana sediments

(2) Lower Gondwana sediments

(3) Upper Gondwana sediments

(4) Late Triassic sediments

74. The tooth like phosphatic microfossils are

(1) conodonts (2) thecodonts (3) bathydonts (4) coprolites

75. Cephalopoda with complex suture is

(1) *Ceratites* (2) *Nautilus* (3) *Goniatites* (4) *Ammonites*

76. The trilobite with pygidium equal to that of cephalon is called

(1) micropygous (2) macropygous

(3) isopygous (4) either micropygous or isopygous

77. Which one of the following trilobites is characteristic of Middle Cambrian?

(1) *Redlichia* (2) *Olenellus* (3) *Paradoxides* (4) *Olenus*

78. The order Primates is for

(1) *Homo sapiens* (2) Trilobites (3) Brachiopods (4) Mollusca

79. The gastropod genus *Physa* is

(1) uncoiled (2) dextrally coiled

(3) sinistrally coiled (4) planispirally coiled

80. The trilobite having large number of lenses in the eyes is

(1) *Agnostus* (2) *Microdicus* (3) *Remopleurides* (4) *Olenellus*

81. The exoskeleton of molluscs is most commonly composed of

(1) silica (2) calcite (3) aragonite (4) phosphate

82. The least favourable environment for the preservation of fossils is

(1) terrestrial (2) lacustrine (3) fluvial (4) marine

83. Which one is not a bivalve?

(1) *Nautilus* (2) *Lima* (3) *Nucula* (4) *Trigonia*

84. Rapidly evolving class is

(1) Bivalvia (2) Gastropoda (3) Cephalopoda (4) Brachiopoda

85. Find odd one out

(1) Lathi formation (2) Chari formation

(3) Jaisalmer formation (4) Bhadasar formation

86. Palana legnite deposit is assigned to ——— age.

(1) late Triassic (2) Tertiary (3) early Jurassic (4) Cretaceous

87. Dip of the bed is always measured in

(1) horizontal plane (2) vertical plane

(3) inclined plane (4) axial plane

88. An unconformity with almost parallel beds overlying and underlying the surface of erosion is

(1) non-conformity (2) disconformity

(3) para-unconformity (4) angular unconformity

89. The folds with thickened crests or troughs and thinner limbs are

(1) open folds (2) closed folds (3) isoclinal folds (4) overfolds

90. Abrupt termination of strata marks the presence of

(1) fold and joint (2) joint (3) fold (4) fault

91. The folds having both the limbs overturned are

(1) cross folds (2) conjugate folds

(3) tight folds (4) fan folds

92. The structure having dip towards a common central point from all sides is

(1) basin (2) fault (3) dome (4) joint

93. A group of folds having essentially parallel axial planes is

(1) recumbent folds (2) isoclinal folds

(3) conjugate folds (4) overturned folds

94. Mullions are formed under

(1) compressive stress regime

(2) tensile stress regime

(3) shearing stress regime

(4) tensile and shearing stress regimes

95. The behaviour of perfectly elastic body is governed by

(1) Hook's law (2) Hilt's law (3) bulk modulus (4) Bode's law

96. Compressibility can be described as the reciprocal of

(1) bulk modulus (2) Young's modulus

(3) rigidity modulus (4) Young's and rigidity modulii

97. Faults striking across structures like fold axes, schistosity, lineation, etc., are known as

(1) transverse fault (2) longitudinal fault

(3) diagonal fault (4) bedding fault

98. A limited area of younger rocks surrounded by the older rocks is called

(1) outlier (2) overlap (3) inlier (4) offlap

99. A group of small size faults overlapping each other in the area of their occurrence is

(1) parallel faults (2) radial faults

(3) enechelon faults (4) peripheral faults

100. Non-conformity is synonymous to

(1) heterolithic unconformity (2) parallel unconformity

(3) angular unconformity (4) disconformity

101. Gravity faults are formed under

(1) compressive stress regime (2) tensile stress regime

(3) shear stress regime (4) effects of torsional forces

102. Joints developed perpendicular to the fold axis are termed as

(1) columnar joints (2) release joints

(3) extension joints (4) cross joints

103. The greatest principal stress axis is vertical in

(1) normal faults (2) reverse faults

(3) thrust faults (4) strike-slip faults

104. The distance between any two joints may be described as

(1) slip cleavage (2) crenulation cleavage

(3) fracture cleavage (4) bedding fissility

105. Schuppen structures are associated with

(1) normal faulting (2) reverse faulting

(3) thrust faults (4) recumbent folding

106. The simplest of all the silicate structures is

(1) orthosilicates (2) sorosilicates (3) metasilicates (4) inosilicates

107. Which one is not a potash felspar?

(1) Orthoclase (2) Oligoclage (3) Sanidine (4) Microcline

108. The main difference between graphite and diamond is

(1) composition (2) crystal structure

(3) density (4) colour

109. Which of the following minerals is having the chemical formula (Fe, Mg) SiO_3?

(1) Andalusite (2) Topaz (3) Hypersthene (4) Barite

110. Which one of the following is not an example of triclinic system?

(1) Kyanite (2) Albite (3) Andalusite (4) Microcline

111. Mineral diamond crystallizes in

(1) orthorhombic system (2) tetragonal system

(3) cubic system (4) monoclinic system

112. Which of the following systems has all closed forms?

(1) Triclinic (2) Cubic (3) Trigonal (4) Monoclinic

113. Which of the following has 3 axes of 4-fold symmetry?

(1) Baryte (2) Gypsum (3) Galena (4) Rutile

114. Which one is isotropic mineral?

(1) Quartz (2) Garnet (3) Tourmaline (4) Gypsum

115. In an uniaxial positive mineral the velocity of ordinary ray is

(1) greater than that of extraordinary ray

(2) equal to that of extraordinary ray

(3) less than that of extraordinary ray

(4) neither less nor equal to that of extraordinary ray

116. A typical monomineralic rock is

(1) syenite (2) granite (3) anorthosite (4) dolerite

117. A texture in which phenocrysts are embedded in fine grained ground mass is

(1) perthite (2) porphyritic

(3) graphic texture (4) seriate texture

118. Find odd one out

(1) Idioblastic (2) Non-clastic (3) Poikilitic (4) Blastoporphyritic

119. Orthophyric texture is a type of

(1) intergrowth texture (2) inequigranular texture

(3) equigranular texture (4) intergranular texture

120. Peridotite is

(1) an amphibole (2) a pyroxene

(3) an acid igneous rock (4) an ultra mafic rock

121. Blue-granite is also known as

(1) monozonite (2) diorite (3) larvikite (4) nordmarkite

122. Lavas containing numerous gas cavities of irregular shape are

(1) scoria (2) pumice (3) amygdales (4) ignimbrites

123. The variety of peridotite, in which olivine is altered to serpentine, is

(1) pyroxenite (2) kimberlite (3) dunite (4) bronzitites

124. Which of the following is an oxide of titanium and iron?

(1) Rutile (2) Anatase (3) Ilmenite (4) Brookite

125. The chemical composition of jaedite is

(1) $MgSiO_3$ (2) $NaFe(SiO_3)_2$ (3) $NaAl(SiO_3)_2$ (4) $LiAl(SiO_3)_2$

126. The hardness of orthoclase on Moh's scale is

(1) 7 (2) 6 (3) 5 (4) 8

127. The end members of orthorhombic pyroxene are

(1) enstatite-diopside (2) enstatite-hypresthene

(3) diopside-augite (4) augite-jaedite

128. Fibrous variety of quartz is

(1) flint (2) chalcedony (3) chert (4) amethyst

129. Which of the following is not a magnetic mineral?

(1) Pyrrhotite (2) Hematite (3) Orthoclase (4) Magnetite

130. Which one is a light mica?

(1) Phlogopite (2) Biotite (3) Paragonite (4) Zinwaldite

131. Olivine belongs to

(1) neosilicate (2) inosilicate (3) sorosilicate (4) cyclosilicate

132. What is mineral 'wool' ?

(1) Albite (2) Andalusite (3) Asbestos (4) Kyanite

133. The native mineral having hackly fracture is

(1) sulphur (2) copper (3) gold (4) borax

134. Which of the following properties is not observed under ordinary light?

(1) Colour (2) Inclusions

(3) Pleochroism (4) Refractive Index (RI)

135. Augite shows

(1) 1st order interference colours

(2) 2nd order interference colours

(3) 3rd order interference colours

(4) 4th order interference colours

136. The indicatrix of a uniaxial positive crystal is a/an

(1) sphere (2) ellipsoid

(3) oblate spheroid (4) prolate spheroid

137. Vertical section of a uniaxial mineral shows

(1) dichroism (2) pleochroism (3) isotropism (4) equal illumination

138. Refregence is the ability to produce

(1) reflection (2) extinction (3) refraction (4) interference

139. The most fundamental and common form of pyroxene is

(1) pyramid (2) prism (3) basal pinacoid (4) side pinacoid

140. Find the odd one out

(1) Biotite (2) Phlogopite (3) Enstatite (4) Muscovite

141. The silicate class has —— subclasses.

(1) 4 (2) 6 (3) 8 (4) 10

142. Leucoxene is a variety of

(1) tourmaline (2) talc (3) sphene (4) topaz

143. The type locality for Triassic is in

(1) England (2) Germany (3) Canada (4) France

144. The community of interrelated organisms inhabiting in area is

(1) biotype (2) thenatocoenose

(3) biocenose (4) thenotype

145. The lower Gondwana rocks are of —— age.

(1) Cambrian (2) Permian (3) Jurassic (4) Triassic

146. Trilobites got extinct towards the close of

(1) Devonian (2) Permian (3) Cambrian (4) Silurian

147. The characteristic flora of Middle Gondwana is

(1) *Glossopteris* (2) *Ptilophyllum* (3) *Dichroidium* (4) *Gangamopteris*

148. Katrol formation belongs to

(1) Triassic of Spiti (2) Jurassic of Jaisalmer

(3) Jurassic of Kachchh (4) Cretaceous of Jabalpur

149. In brachiopods, the pedical valve is also called as

(1) brachial valve (2) ventral valve (3) right valve (4) dorsal valve

150. The corona is the part of ——— shell.

(1) ammonoid (2) trilobite (3) echinoid (4) bivalve

★ ★ ★

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

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

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

2. परीक्षा भवन में *लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त,* लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।

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

4. अपना *अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन* से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।

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

6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र सं० की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।

7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।

8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। ***प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।***

9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।

10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का *उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं,* तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।

11. रफ़ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।

12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ***ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र*** परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।

13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।