पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक कहा न जाये

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

प्रश्न पुस्तिका क्रमांक :
Question Booklet No. :

Course Name : Microbiology and Bioinformatics

बुकलेट सीरीज
Booklet Series

C

OMR Sheet No. :----------

AUPGCET-2024

निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे
Time Allowed : 2 Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 100
Maximum Marks : 100

प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले नीचे लिखे अनुदेशों को ध्यान से पढ़ लें।
Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अनुदेश :

1. इस पुस्तिका में **कुल** 100 प्रश्न हैं।
2. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं तथा सबके अंक समान हैं। गलत उत्तर के लिए ऋणात्मक मूल्यांकन नहीं होगा।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले आप इस पुस्तिका की जाँच करके देख लें कि इसमें पूरे पृष्ठ (कवर रहित) हैं तथा कोई पृष्ठ पूर्णरूपेण अथवा आंशिक रूप से छपा नहीं है। यदि आप इस पुस्तिका में कोई त्रुटि पाएँ तो तत्काल इसके बदले दूसरी प्रश्न पुस्तिका ले लें।
4. कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा आपको ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर पत्रक अलग से दिया जायेगा। प्रश्नों के उत्तर वास्तव में प्रारम्भ करने से पहले आप **उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना आवेदन संख्या, प्रश्न पुस्तिका क्रमांक, बुकलेट सीरीज तथा अन्य विवरण अवश्य भरें।** ऐसा न करने पर आपके उत्तर पत्रक को जाँचा नहीं जायेगा और आपको शून्य अंक दे दिया जायेगा।
5. परीक्षा भवन छोड़ने से पहले अभ्यर्थी को ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर पत्रक और प्रश्न-पुस्तिका कक्ष निरीक्षक को जमा करना है।
6. अशुद्ध/गलत मुद्रित प्रश्न के लिए सबको उस प्रश्न के पूर्ण अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
7. ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक में उत्तर अंकित करने की विधि तथा आवश्यक अनुदेश इस पुस्तिका के पीछे छपे हैं। उत्तर अंकित करने के लिए इन अनुदेशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें तथा उनका अनुपालन करें।
8. ऊपर के अनुदेशों में से किसी एक का भी अनुपालन न करने पर अभ्यर्थी की उत्तर पुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।

Instructions for Candidates :

1. This Booklet contains 100 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory and carry equal marks. There won't be any negative marking for Wrong Answers.
3. Before you start answering the questions you must check up this Booklet and ensure that it contains all printed (without cover) pages and none of them is fully/partly blank. If you find any defect in this booklet, you must get it replaced immediately.
4. You will be supplied the OMR Answer Sheet separately by the invigilator. **You must complete the details of Application No., Test Booklet No., Booklet Series and other informations** before you actually start answering the questions, failing which your Answer Sheet shall not be evaluated and you will be awarded 'ZERO' mark.
5. Before leaving the examination hall candidates must submit the OMR answer sheet and question booklet to the Invigilator.
6. Every candidate will be awarded full marks for the corresponding Wrong/Misprint questions.
7. The manner/instruction to mark the OMR Answer Sheet has been printed at the back of this Booklet. Read it carefully and comply with.
8. In case of failure to comply with any of the above instructions the Answer Sheet of the candidate shall not be evaluated.

DO NOT OPEN THE BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Signature of the Candidate
Name of the Candidate
Date :

Signature of Invigilator

Rough Work

1. What is the approximate size of the bacterial cell?
   (A) 1 mm in diameter
   (B) 0.5 to 1.0 micrometer in diameter
   (C) 2mm in diameter
   (D) 2 micrometer in diameter
2. The greatest resolution in light microscopy can be obtained with_____
   (A) Shortest wavelength of visible light used
   (B) Longest wavelength of visible light used
   (C) An objective with minimum numerical aperture
   (D) Shortest wavelength of visible light used and an objective with the maximum numerical aperture
3. The respiratory chain of bacteria is associated with the _____
   (A) Cytoplasmic membrane
   (B) Cell wall
   (C) cytoplasm
   (D) mitochondrial membrane
4. Glycolysis can occur in _____
   (A) anaerobic cells
   (B) aerobic cells
   (C) neither aerobic and anaerobic cells
   (D) both aerobic and anaerobic cells
5. Which of the following enzyme removes the RNA primer with its 5′ -nuclease activity?
   (A) DNA polymerase III
   (B) RNA polymerase
   (C) DNA polymerase I
   (D) DNA polymerase II
6. Phosphorus is essential component of _____
   (A) Phospholipids
   (B) teichoic acid
   (C) nucleotides
   (D) All of the mentioned
7. The bacterium Staphylococcus aureus is which type of bacteria?
   (A) Mesophile
   (B) Mesophile and psychrophile
   (C) Psychrophile
   (D) Thermophile

8. Growth of bacteria or microorganisms refer to _____
   (A) Changes in the total population
   (B) an increase in number of cells
   (C) an increase in the size of an individual organism
   (D) an increase in the mass of an individual organism
9. Which of the following method can be used to determine the number of bacteria quantitatively?
   (A) Spread-plate
   (B) Streak-plate
   (C) Pour-plate and spread plate
   (D) Pour plate
10. What are the cell wall structural components of fungi?
   (A) peptidoglycan
   (B) cellulose
   (C) chitin
   (D) chitin, cellulose, or hemicellulose
11. Chrysolaminarin is the reserved food of _____
   (A) Bacillariophycophyta
   (B) Xanthophycophyta
   (C) Chlorophycophyta
   (D) Phaeophycophyta
12. Protozoa that eat other organisms are known as _____
   (A) parasitic
   (B) mutualistic
   (C) holozoic
   (D) saprophytic
13. What does a viral DNA becomes after being associated with the bacterial chromosome?
   (A) plasmid
   (B) plaque
   (C) prophage
   (D) gene
14. Which of the following inhibits DNA replication?
   (A) x-ray
   (B) gamma rays
   (C) UV light
   (D) cathode rays
15. Which was the first disease for which a chemotherapeutic agent was used?
   (A) Small pox
   (B) Syphilis
   (C) AIDS
   (D) Malaria
16. Tyrocidines are more effective against _____
   (A) Gram-negative organisms
   (B) Gram-positive organisms
   (C) Spirochetes
   (D) Mycoplasmas

17. Cellulose is degraded to cellobiose by the enzyme _____

(A) cellulose dehydrogenase

(B) hexokinase

(C) beta-glucosidase

(D) cellulase

18. Sulphates are reduced to hydrogen sulphide by _____

(A) Thiobacillus thiooxidans

(B) Rhodospirillum

(C) Desulfotomaculum sp.

(D) Photosynthetic sulfur bacteria

19. The microorganisms from lakes and rivers can grow at a salt concentration of _____

(A) above 1 percent

(B) below 1 percent

(C) 2.5 to 4 percent

(D) 5 percent

20. In regions of the estuary that are nutritionally poor, it is more likely to find which of the following organisms?

(A) Viruses

(B) Coliforms

(C) fecal streptococci

(D) appendaged bacteria

21. In which of the following treatment involve oxidation of organic constituents of the wastewater?

(A) Final treatment

(B) Advanced treatment

(C) Secondary treatment

(D) Primary treatment

22. Bacterial cell grown on hydrocarbon wastes from the petroleum industry are a source of _____

(A) fats

(B) vitamins

(C) Carbohydrates

(D) Proteins

23. Which of the following microorganism produces dextran?

(A) Leuconostoc mesenteroides

(B) Streptomyces olivaceus

(C) Bacillus thuringiensis

(D) Bacillus polymyxa

24. Which of the following yeast can be used to produce microbial protein?

(A) Eremothecium ashbyi

(B) Candida utilis

(C) Saccharomyces cerevisiae

(D) Candida milleri

25. What is Microbiology?
    (A) Study of molecules that are visible to human eyes
    (B) Study of animals and their family
    (C) Study of organisms that are not visible to naked eyes
    (D) Study of microscope
26. Who is known as the father of Microbiology?
    (A) Edwin John Butler
    (B) Ferdinand Cohn
    (C) Robert Koch
    (D) Antoni von Leeuwenhoek
27. Which microorganism (s) among the following perform photosynthesis by utilizing light?
    (A) Cyanobacteria, Fungi and Viruses
    (B) Viruses
    (C) Cyanobacteria
    (D) Fungi
28. Which part of the compound microscope helps in gathering and focusing light rays on the specimen to be viewed?
    (A) Condenser lens
    (B) Magnifying lens
    (C) Objective lens
    (D) Eyepiece lens
29. Which of the following are produced by microorganisms?
    (A) Alcoholic beverages
    (B) Fermented dairy products
    (C) Breads
    (D) All of the mentioned
30. What is the approximate size of the bacterial cell?
    (A) 1mm in diameter
    (B) 0.5 to 1.0 micrometer in diameter
    (C) 2mm in diameter
    (D) 2 micrometer in diameter
31. The greatest resolution in light microscopy can be obtained with _____
    (A) Shortest wavelength of visible light used
    (B) Longest wavelength of visible light used
    (C) An objective with minimum numerical aperture
    (D) Shortest wavelength of visible light used and an objective with the maximum numerical aperture
32. Which of the following is used in electron microscope?
    (A) Electron beams and magnetic fields
    (B) Light waves
    (C) magnetic fields
    (D) electron beams

33. Which among the following are "Spirochetes"?
    (A) Streptomyces sp.
    (B) Treponema Pallidum
    (C) Spirillum volutans
    (D) Corynebacterium diphtheriae
34. Bacteria having clusters of flagella at both poles of cells are known as?
    (A) Amphitrichous
    (B) Monotrichous
    (C) Peritrichous
    (D) Lophotrichous
35. The general mechanism is that an enzyme acts by:
    (A) Reducing the activation energy
    (B) Increasing activation energy
    (C) Decreasing pH value
    (D) Increasing the pH value
36. The coenzyme is:
    (A) Often a metal
    (B) always a protein
    (C) Often a vitamin
    (D) always an inorganic compound
37. An enzyme that joins the ends of two strands of nucleic acid is:
    (A) Polymerase
    (B) ligase
    (C) Synthetase
    (D) Helicase
38. Which of the following is produced with the combination of apoenzyme and coenzyme:
    (A) Holoenzyme
    (B) Enzyme substrate complex
    (C) Prosthetic group
    (D) Enzyme product complex
39. Blocking of enzyme action by blocking its active site is called as:
    (A) Allosteric inhibition
    (B) Feedback inhibition
    (C) Competitive inhibition
    (D) Non-competitive inhibition
40. Enzyme catalysing rearrangement of atomic grouping without altering molecular weight or number of atom is:
    (A) Ligase
    (B) Isomerase
    (C) Oxidoreductase
    (D) Hydrolase
41. The enzyme was first isolated and purified in the form of crystals:
    (A) Urease
    (B) Pepsin
    (C) Amylase
    (D) Ribonuclease
42. Restriction enzymes were discovered by
    (A) Smith and Nathans
    (B) Alexander Fleming
    (C) Berg
    (D) None

43. Bacteria protect themselves from viruses by fragmenting viral DNA with
    (A) Ligase
    (B) Endonuclease
    (C) Exonuclease
    (D) Gyrase
44. Klenow fragment is derived from
    (A) DNA Ligase
    (B) DNA Pol-I
    (C) DNA Pol-II
    (D) Reverse Transcriptase
45. Southern blotting is
    (A) Attachment of probes to DNA fragments
    (B) Transfer of DNA fragments from electrophoretic gel to a nitrocellulose sheet
    (C) Comparison of DNA fragments to two sources
    (D) Transfer of DNA fragments to electrophoretic gel from cellulose membrane
46. Elisa is
    (A) Using radiolabelled second antibody
    (B) Usage of RBCs
    (C) Using complement-mediated cell lysis
    (D) Addition of substrate that is converted into a coloured end product
47. The Golden Rice variety is rich in
    (A) Vitamin C
    (B) B-carotene and ferritin
    (C) Biotin
    (D) Lysine
48. The DNA fragments have sticky end due to
    (A) Endonuclease
    (B) Unpaired bases
    (C) Calcium ions
    (D) Free methylation
49. Plasmids are used as cloning vectors for which of the following reasons
    (A) Can be multiplied in culture
    (B) Self-replication in bacterial cells
    (C) Can be multiplied in laboratories with the help of enzymes
    (D) Replicate freely outside bacterial cells
50. The human genome project was launched in the year
    (A) 1980
    (B) 1973
    (C) 1990
    (D) 1989
51. The vaccines prepared through recombinant DNA technology are
    (A) Third generation vaccines
    (B) First generation vaccines
    (C) Second- Generation vaccines
    (D) None

52. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for the choice of an organism?
    (A) The organism must be genetically stable
    (B) The organism must be able to produce a high yield of product
    (C) The optimum temperature for the growth of an organism must be above 50^0C
    (D) The organism must be able to grow in an easily available nutrient medium

53. Full-form of ATCC is _____
    (A) American Type Culture Collection
    (B) Automatic Type Counter & Classifier
    (C) American Type Counter Collection
    (D) American Type Classifier and Collection

54. Which of the following method is not used in isolation and screening of desired microorganisms?
    (A) Crowded plate technique
    (B) Auxanographic technique
    (C) Enrichment Culture Technique
    (D) Hanging Drop technique

55. The screening is isolation and detection of microorganisms of interest
    (A) True
    (B) False
    (C) Both (A) & (B)
    (D) None of these

56. Which of the following method is useful for the isolation and detection of organisms having the ability to produce antibiotics?
    (A) Crowded plate technique
    (B) Auxanographic technique
    (C) Enrichment Culture technique
    (D) Indicator dye technique

57. Which of the following shows the zone of inhibition when a particular organism is grown on a Petri plate?
    (A) Growth Factor producers
    (B) Antibiotic producers
    (C) Organic acid producers
    (D) Amino acid producer

58. The prototrophs are the organisms which are not capable of synthesizing all growth requirements for themselves.
    (A) True
    (B) False
    (C) Both (A) & (B)
    (D) None of these

59. A test tube contain 9ml distilled water. 1 g of soil is added to that test tube and the soil is allowed to settle down. Now, 1ml of that stock solution is taken and transferred to the 2nd test tube containing 9ml of distilled water. The process is repeated several times until the requirement is met. For this dilution, it may be said that the solution was diluted _____

(A) 100-fold

(B) 10-fold

(C) 1000-fold

(D) 2-fold

60. Which of the following technique uses sound waves for cell disruption?

(A) Homogenizaton

(B) Sonication

(C) Blender

(D) Mortar and Pestle

61. Which of the following is not the product of cell disruption?

(A) DNA

(B) RNA

(C) Protein

(D) Water

62. The _____ is a vessel that contains all the parts and conditions necessary for the growth of desired microorganisms.

(A) Impeller

(B) Sparger

(C) Bioreactor

(D) Baffles

63. The jacketed vessel is more stable than the non-Jacketed vessel.

(A) True

(B) False

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) None of these

64. The process of finding a particular member of the library which is having some defined properties is called as _____

(A) searching

(B) Screening

(C) locating

(D) narrowing

65. Nitrocellulose membranes are less sensitive than nylon membranes.

(A) True

(B) False

(C) Both (A) & (B)

(D) None of these

66. Which of the following statement is false about DNA?
    (A) Located in chromosomes
    (B) Carries genetic information from parent to offspring
    (C) Abundantly found in cytoplasm
    (D) There is a precise correlation between the amount of DNA and number of sets of chromosome per cell

67. Which of the following function of DNA is necessary for the purpose of evolution?
    (A) Replication
    (B) Transcription
    (C) Translation
    (D) Mutation

68. According to the phenotypic characters of pneumococcus considered in Griffith's experiment of transformation, which of the following statements are correct?
    (i) Presence of slime layer
    (ii) Presence of capsule
    (iii) Absence of capsule
    (iv) Type of adhesion
    (v) Molecular makeup of capsule
    (A) (i), (ii), (iii)
    (B) (ii), (iii), (iv)
    (C) (ii), (iii), (v)
    (D) (i), (iv), (v)

69. Which of the following combination is a correct observation for the transformation experiment performed by Griffith?
    (A) Type IIIS (living)+mouse=dead
    (B) Type IIIS (heat killed) +mouse=dead
    (C) Type IIR (living)+mouse=dead
    (D) Type IIIS (heat killed)+type IIR (living)+mouse=living

70. Fredrick Griffith's experiment involving Streptococcus pneumonia lead to the discovery of _____
    (A) DNA as genetic material
    (B) RNA as genetic material
    (C) Protein as genetic material
    (D) Transforming principle

71. Define results proving DNA to be genetic material was given by _____
    (A) Fredrick Griffith
    (B) Hershey and Chase
    (C) Avery, Macleod and MacCarty
    (D) Meselson and Stahl

72. Which of the following statements regarding the mechanism of transformation in Bacillus subtilis is false?
    (A) A competent bacteria contains a DNA receptor/translocation complex
    (B) While translocation of exogenous DNA, both strands gets passage into the cell
    (C) While translocation of exogenous DNA, only one strand gets passage into the cell
    (D) The exogenous DNA recombines and incorporates itself in the chromosome of the recipient cell.
73. What were the main criteria taken under consideration for the experiment by Hershey and Chase?
    (A) DNA contains phosphorus, protein contains sulfur
    (B) Protein contains phosphorus, DNA contains sulfur
    (C) Both DNA and protein contains phosphorus and not sulphur
    (D) Both DNA and protein contains sulfur and not phosphorus
74. What combination of radiolabelling is correct in case of Hershey and Chase's demonstration of DNA as genetic material in T2 bacteriophage?
    (A) 31P, 35S
    (B) 31P, 32S
    (C) 31P, 14C
    (D) 31P, 12C
75. Antigens are administrated in
    (A) Active immunization
    (B) Passive immunization
    (C) Both (A) & (B)
    (D) None of the above
76. Which among the following are asexual spores?
    (A) Blastospores
    (B) Ascospores
    (C) Basidiospores
    (D) Zygospores
77. Vaccines prepared from one microbe and used against the same is known as
    (A) Homologous
    (B) Cellular
    (C) Heterologous
    (D) Subunit
78. The reaction between antigen and antibody is
    (A) Non-specific
    (B) Specific
    (C) Highly specific
    (D) Depends on environment
79. The part of antigen which combines with antibody is called
    (A) Epitope
    (B) Antigenic determinant
    (C) Both (A) & (B)
    (D) Paratope
80. Acridine orange is which type of mutagen?
    (A) Chemical compounds
    (B) Transposons
    (C) base analog
    (D) intercalating agents

81. The overall capacity of antibody to combine with mulivalent antigen is known as-
(A) Affinity
(B) Avidity
(C) Specificity
(D) Stereo specificity

82. Lipopolysaccharide in cell wall is characteristic of?
(A) Algae
(B) Fungi
(C) Gram-negative bacteria
(D) Gram-positive bacteria

83. The term anaphylaxis was given by
(A) Burnet
(B) Richard Petri
(C) Richet
(D) Gell and Coomb

84. Rhogam helps in prevention
(A) Types I Hypersensitivity
(B) Types II Hypersensitivity
(C) Types III Hypersensitivity
(D) Types IV Hypersensitivity

85. Self-antigens are also known as
(A) Fetal Antigen
(B) Neoantigen
(C) Auto-antigen
(D) None of the above

86. Which of the following are true for cytoplasmic membrane?
(A) site of generation of protonmotive force
(B) hydrophilic barrier
(C) hydrophobic barrier
(D) hydrophobic barrier and site of generation of protonmotive force

87. In monoclonal antibody technology, tumor cells that can replicate endlessly are fused with mammalian cells that produce an antibody. The result of this cell fusion is a:
(A) hybridoma
(B) myeloma
(C) natural killer cell
(D) lymphoblast

88. Which of the following is true for autoimmune disease?
(A) Elevated amount of immunoglobulin is produced
(B) The disease can be passively transferred
(C) Immunoglobulins or their products are deposited at the site of reaction
(D) All of the above

89. The respiratory chain of bacteria is associated with the _____
(A) mitochondrial membrane
(B) Cytoplasmic membrane
(C) Cell wall
(D) Cytoplasm

90. Which organism reside inside the cell-
(A) Leishmania
(B) Trypanosoma cruzi
(C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
(D) All of the above

91. Components of innate immunity are:
    (A) Skin
    (B) Mucus
    (C) Tears
    (D) All the above
92. Among the following which can directly react with oxygen?
    (A) Cytochrome c
    (B) Cytochrome c_1
    (C) Cytochrome a
    (D) Cytochrome a_3
93. Attributes of adaptive immunity are:
    (A) Specificity
    (B) Diversity
    (C) Memory
    (D) All of the above
94. Which cell belongs to adaptive immunity:
    (A) Macrophages
    (B) T cell
    (C) B cell
    (D) Both (B) & (C)
95. In photosynthesis by green plants, algae, cyanobacteria which of the following acts as terminal electron acceptor?
    (A) Water
    (B) Oxygen
    (C) NADP+
    (D) FAD+
96. Dengue fever is transmitted by which of the following mosquitoes?
    (A) Anopheles
    (B) Aedes
    (C) Culex
    (D) Mansoni
97. K_{eq} is greater than 1.0 depending on which of the following conditions?
    (A) Standard free energy change is negative
    (B) Standard free energy change is positive
    (C) Chemical reaction proceeds in reverse direction
    (D) Products are not formed
98. Rabies virus is shaped like a
    (A) Sphere
    (B) Rectangle
    (C) Spiral
    (D) Bullet
99. Spores formed by sexual reproduction on a club-shaped structure are _____
    (A) Ascospores
    (B) Zygospores
    (C) Basidiospores
    (D) Oospores
100. Which part of the compound microscope helps in gathering and focusing light rays on the specimen to be viewed?
    (A) Condenser lens
    (B) Magnifying lens
    (C) Objective lens
    (D) Eyepiece lens

Rough Work

ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक में उत्तर अंकित करने के लिए आवश्यक अनुदेश

1. यथा सम्भव केवल काले/नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन का प्रयोग करें।
2. गोले को अत्यधिक सावधानी पूर्वक काला/नीला करें क्योंकि बाद में सुधार करना सम्भव नहीं है।
3. प्रत्येक वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न के बाद चार उत्तर विकल्प (A), (B), (C) तथा (D) दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक दशा में उनमें से एक विकल्प ही उस प्रश्न का सही उत्तर होगा। इनमें से सही उत्तर-विकल्प चुनकर ओ.एम.आर.पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या के सामने वाले सही गोल खाने को बॉल प्वाइंट पेन से काला/नीला किया जायेगा।
4. यदि आप ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक में किसी प्रश्न के सामने एक से अधिक गोलाकार खाने भरेंगे तो आपका उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
5. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक में वस्तुनिष्ठ के उत्तरों के अलावा अन्य सभी वांछित विवरण भी आवश्यक रूप से भरे जाने हैं। इसके लिये उपयुक्त गोलों को काला/नीला करें।
6. यदि दिये गये निर्देशानुसार आप अपेक्षित गोलों को काला/नीला नहीं करते हैं तो आपके उत्तर-पत्रक का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जायेगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. पत्रक को कहीं से भी न मोड़ें और न ही निर्धारित स्थान के अतिरिक्त किसी भी अन्य स्थान पर कोई भी निशान लगायें अन्यथा आपके उत्तर-पत्रक की जाँच सम्भव नहीं होगी।
8. निर्धारित स्थानों के अलावा अन्यत्र किसी स्थान पर न तो कोई निशान लगायें और न ही अनुक्रमांक या नाम लिखें, अन्यथा आपकी प्रवेश परीक्षा निरस्त कर दी जायेगी।
9. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक में वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने के लिये गोलाकार खाने को सही-सही भरने की विधि निम्न प्रदर्शित उदाहरण के अनुसार होगीः

सही तरीका : (A) ● (C) (D)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING THE ANSWERS IN THE OMR ANSWER SHEET

1. Preferably use Black/Blue Ball Point Pen.
2. Darken the circle very carefully, because there is no scope for rectification afterwards.
3. Each objective type question has 4 (four) alternatives (A), (B), (C) and (D). In any case one and only one alternative will be the correct answer. Choose the right alternative and darken the appropriate circle in the OMR answer sheet in front of the related question.
4. If you darken more than one circle in front of any question in your OMR Sheet, your answer will be treated as wrong.
5. In OMR answer sheet you must fill up all other required informations and for this you must darken the appropriate circle. Do this very carefully.
6. Your answer sheet will not be evaluated if you fail to fill up the required circles correctly as per given directions.
7. Do not fold OMR answer sheet and do not make any stray marks on it, otherwise it won't be possible to evaluate it.
8. Do not make any stray mark and do not write your roll number or name except in the space provided for the purpose, otherwise your examination will be cancelled.
9. The right method to darken the circle to answer the objective type questions in OMR sheet is as shown below :

Right method : (A) ● (C) (D)