Set No. 1

18P/205/21

Total No. of Printed Pages : 24

Question Booklet No.....

(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 .....

Centre Code No. | | | | |

.....

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 OMR Answer Sheet)

1. Within 30 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.*
3. A separate OMR Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second OMR Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write all the entries by blue/black ball pen in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the OMR Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, write the Question Booklet Number, Centre Code Number and the Set Number (wherever applicable) in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR Answer Sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Answer Sheet Serial 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 OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle* in the corresponding row of the OMR Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the OMR Answer Sheet.
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the OMR 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. On completion of the Test, the Candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the examination room/hall. However, candidates are allowed to take away Text Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.
13. Candidates 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.

पृष्ठ 24 निदेश के.ई. में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य के लिए जगह

No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours **Full Marks** : 360

Note : (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.

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

1. Coastal lakes connected to sea are known as

(1) Fresh water lakes (2) Sabkha

(3) Lagoons (4) Embayment

2. Sial is also known as

(1) part of core (2) lower continental crust

(3) mantle (4) upper continental crust

3. Flat-topped hills or small mountains formed by stream action are called

(1) mesas (2) buttes

(3) cuestas (4) stream terraces

4. Which among the following rivers does not form a delta?

(1) Krishna (2) Godavari (3) Ganga (4) Narmada

5. The land counterpart of a delta is

(1) pediment (2) natural levee

(3) alluvial fan (4) stream terrace

6. *Exfoliation* is a form of

(1) physical weathering (2) chemical weathering

(3) biochemical weathering (4) mass wasting

7. The crust and upper part of mantle together constitute

(1) troposphere (2) asthenosphere

(3) lithosphere (4) biosphere

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

(1) drumlins (2) crag and tail

(3) eskers (4) kames

9. Which among the following is formed by wind erosion?

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

10. The 'Nebular Hypothesis' was proposed by

(1) Kant (2) Laplace

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

11. Headlands are produced by

(1) groundwater erosion (2) river erosion

(3) marine erosion (4) wind erosion

12. Stalagmites are characteristic of

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

13. Dip of the axial plane and plunge of the fold hinge line are same in a fold. The fold is

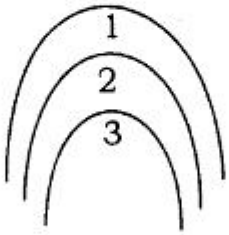
(1) isoclinal (2) inclined (3) reclined (4) recumbent

14. An upright fold is superimposed by another upright folding with mutually perpendicular fold axes. This will result in a

(1) dome and basin structure (2) mushroom shaped structure

(3) hook type structure (4) positive flower structure

15. If 1, 2, 3 represent the successively younger beds, the structure given in the figure is



(1) antiformal anticline (2) antiformal syncline

(3) synformal syncline (4) synformal anticline

16. A Listric fault is

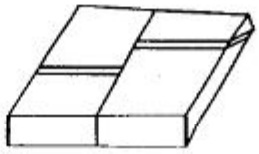
(1) steep dipping normal fault

(2) gentle dipping normal fault

(3) steep dipping fault at top and gentle dipping at bottom

(4) gentle dipping fault at top and steep dipping at bottom

17. Which one of the following statements is true for the structure shown in the figure below?



(1) Dip fault and strike slip fault

(2) Strike fault and dip-slip fault

(3) Dip fault and dip-slip fault

(4) Strike fault and strike-slip fault

18. Shear joints are formed due to

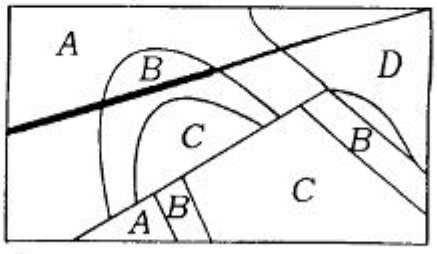
(1) tensional forces

(2) compressional forces

(3) coupler forces

(4) torsional forces

19. According to the geological map shown in the figure what is the correct sequence of tectonic events?



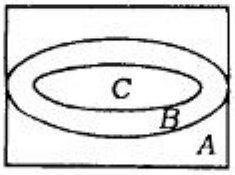
(1) Unconformity, fold, fault, dike

(2) Fold, fault, dike, unconformity

(3) Fault, fold, unconformity, dike

(4) Fold, fault, unconformity, dike

20. If *A*, *B* and *C* are successively older beds, then the geological map in the figure shows



(1) doubly plunging anticline
(2) doubly plunging syncline
(3) window
(4) inlier

21. Which one of the following statements is true?

(1) A vertical bed will be plotted at periphery of the stereonet
(2) An inclined bedding plane will occur as a curve along small circle girdle of stereonet
(3) Many apparent dips of an inclined bedding plane can be determined from the stereonet
(4) The anticline and syncline can be differentiated from the stereonet

22. The tectonic plates have divergent motion at

(1) constructive plate boundary
(2) destructive plate boundary
(3) conservative plate boundary
(4) Benioff zone

23. Which one of the following is not correct about Himalaya?

(1) The Himalaya is a mountain which developed in Cenozoic Era
(2) The mountain building occurred in five orogenic phases
(3) It developed at the cost of Indian Ocean
(4) Collision of Indian and Eurasian plates is responsible for its development

24. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

(1) The transform faults displace the Mid Oceanic Ridges

(2) Japanese Islands are formed due to subduction of oceanic plates

(3) Deep seated earthquakes originate in the Benioff zone

(4) Tsunamis are generated because of quiet type volcanic activity in the ocean

25. The supercontinent that existed between 900-1000 million years ago is name as

(1) Pangea

(2) Panthalasa

(3) Rodinia

(4) Gondwanaland

26. For determining top and bottom sides of a sequence of bed which one of th following cannot be used?

(1) Rock cleavages

(2) Planar cross bedding

(3) Isotopic dating

(4) Fossils

27. The remote sensing satellite orbits are generally placed at altitude of

(1) 200-1000 km

(2) 1200-2400 km

(3) 24000-36000 km

(4) 24000-36000 m

28. Which among the following mineral displays twinkling?

(1) Augite (2) Gypsum (3) Calcite (4) Talc

29. Which one of the following mineral exhibits admantine luster?

(1) Diamond (2) Calcite (3) Quartz (4) Nepheline

30. Quartz has

(1) conchoidal fracture
(2) Hackly fracture
(3) uneven fracture
(4) even fracture

31. Olivine belongs to

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

32. Mineral diamond crystallizes in

(1) orthorhombic system
(2) tetragonal system
(3) cubic system
(4) monoclinic system

33. Pericline twinning is present in which mineral?

(1) Plagioclase (2) Stauralite (3) Pyrite (4) Calcite

34. The triclinic system is characterized by

(1) 4 axes of 3 fold symmetry
(2) 1 axis of 3 fold symmetry
(3) only one plane of symmetry
(4) no plane or axes of symmetry

35. Trigonal symmetry is characterized by

(1) no planes, 4 axes and no centre
(2) 4 planes, 4 axes and no centre
(3) no planes, 4 axes and a centre
(4) no planes, no axes and a centre

36. The symmetry of crystals depends upon

(1) shape of the faces (2) size of the faces

(3) distribution of angular elements (4) crystallographic notation

37. The highest degree of symmetry is shown by the

(1) isometric system (2) triclinic system

(3) hexagonal system (4) tetragonal system

38. The Bravis lattice of sodium chloride (NaCl) structure is

(1) base centred cube (2) face centred cube unit

(3) simple cube (4) body centred cube

39. How many atoms per cell are present in a body centred lattice?

(1) One atom per unit cell (2) Two atoms per unit cell

(3) Three atoms per unit cell (4) Four atoms per unit cell

40. Which mineral is not characteristic of basalts?

(1) Plagioclase (2) Augite (3) Ti-magnetite (4) Quartz

41. Which one of the following is a typical texture of lamprophyre?

(1) Ophitic (2) Trachytic (3) Porphyritic (4) Equigranular

42. Mineralogy of andesite is

(1) Olivine + Plagioclase (2) Olivine + Pyroxene

(3) Amphibole + Plagioclase (4) Olivine + Amphibole

43. Which one of the following is a hypabyssal rock?

(1) Dunite (2) Diorite (3) Dolerite (4) Dacite

44. Which one of the following has no known volcanic equivalent?

(1) Syenite (2) Anorthosite (3) Granite (4) Granodiorite

45. Hypidiomorphic texture is characteristic of

(1) kimberlite (2) komatiite (3) granite (4) basalt

46. The plutonic equivalent of phonolite is

(1) granite (2) nepheline syenite

(3) granodiorite (4) gabbro

47. The Bushveld layered igneous complex is found in

(1) Australia (2) Antarctica (3) South Africa (4) Greenland

48. The most abundant mineral in the Earth's crust is

(1) olivine (2) pyroxene (3) quartz (4) plagioclase

49. Perthite is an intergrowth between

(1) K-feldspar and Na-feldspar (2) Ca-feldspar and K-feldspar

(3) Na-feldspar and Ca-feldspar (4) K-feldspar and Ba-feldspar

50. An igneous rock containing high abundance of carbonate minerals is

(1) granodiorite (2) carbonatite (3) tonalite (4) syenite

51. Pillow lavas indicate

(1) eruption in submarine conditions

(2) eruption on continental crust

(3) rich volatile content

(4) metamorphism

52. Malani igneous suite predominantly comprises of

(1) phonolite (2) rhyolite (3) trachyte (4) komatiite

53. The discontinuity between upper crust and lower crust is termed as

(1) Moho (2) Conrad (3) Lehmann (4) Guttenburg

54. Adamellite belongs to which rock group?

(1) Basalt (2) Granitoid (3) Peridotite (4) Anorthosite

55. "Present is the key to the past" is known as law of

(1) neouniformitarianism (2) neomorphism

(3) uniformitarianism (4) superposition

56. Best sorted sediment are deposited in

(1) fluvial environment (2) Eolian environment

(3) beach environment (4) lake environment

57. Silt size rages between

(1) 4 to 8 Ø (2) −1 to −2 Ø

(3) 0 to 1 Ø (4) 1 to 2 Ø

58. Saltation is a process of sediment transport as

(1) solution (2) bed load (3) suspension (4) colloid

59. High pH conditions in sediment pore waters favour

(1) clay cementation (2) carbonate cementation

(3) iron cementation (4) silica cementation

60. Under hot and humid climate feldspar alters to

(1) garnet (2) kaoline (3) hornblende (4) serpentine

61. Starved ripples are represented by

(1) cross-bedding (2) parallel lamination

(3) lenticular bedding (4) herringbone cross-bedding

62. With respect to grain size fluvial facies cycles are

(1) coarsening laterally (2) fining upwards

(3) fining downwards (4) coarsening upwards

63. Grewacke sandstone is

(1) texturally and mineralogically immature

(2) texturally mature and mineralogically immature

(3) mineralogically mature and texturally immature

(4) mineralogically and texturally mature

64. Continental rise is classed as

(1) deep marine environment
(2) continental environment
(3) shallow marine environment
(4) detaic environment

65. Oolites embedded in fine-grained calcite (< 4μ) generate

(1) boundstone texture
(2) biolithic texture
(3) pelmicritic texture
(4) oomicritic texture

66. Siliceous oozes form in

(1) continental lakes
(2) glacial lakes
(3) deep sea
(4) shallow river

67. In fluvial channels, imbricated gravels dip in

(1) floodplain direction
(2) up-current direction
(3) down-current direction
(4) show no preferred dip

68. Heavy mineral assemblages are good indicator of

(1) transporting agency
(2) weathering agent
(3) depositional environment
(4) sediment source

69. Diagenesis is a process of

(1) conversion of sediments into a hard rock
(2) conversion of rock into sediment
(3) accumulation of sediment in a basin
(4) uplift of rocks to form mountains

70. Migmatites are the result of

(1) retrograde metamorphism (2) ultrametamorphism

(3) palingenesis (4) metasomatism

71. Find odd one out

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

72. Thermal metamorphism of shales produces

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

73. Khondalites are characteristic rocks of

(1) amphibolite facies (2) granulite facies

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

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

(1) amphibolite (2) hornblendite

(3) blue schist (4) hornfels

75. Which among the followings is a metamorphic texture?

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

76. The metamorphic rock with maculose structure is

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

77. Cephalopods having complex suture are

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

78. The study of interrelationships between the ancient organisms and the environment in which they lived, is done under

(1) palaeoecology (2) biostratigraphy

(3) ichnology (4) taphonomy

79. The marginal or ventral facial suture in trilobites is known as

(1) proparian (2) opisthoparian

(3) hypoparian (4) gonatoparian

80. The amphidetic ligament, whose maximum length is transverse to the commissure of a bivalve is called

(1) multivincular (2) parvincular

(3) alivincular (4) duplivincular

81. Select an oldest bivalve genus in the geological record from the following

(1) *Nucula* (2) *Megalodon* (3) *Eurydesma* (4) *Fordilla*

82. Which one of the following is an example of living fossil?

(1) *Terebratula* (2) *Rhynchonella*

(3) *Lingula* (4) *Hippurites*

83. The bryozoan colony having sheet like appearance and with zooids on both sides, is known as

(1) foliaceous (2) fenestrate (3) dendroid (4) encrusting

84. The valves in brachiopods are opened by

(1) adductor muscles (2) diductor muscles

(3) ligaments (4) pallial sinus

85. Which one of the following microfossils has a siliceous shell?

(1) Ostracodes (2) Diatoms

(3) Pteropods (4) Coccoliths

86. Wandering animals on sea-bottom are known as

(1) sessile (2) nektic (3) vagile (4) planktic

87. Who wrote the book *Systema Naturae* ?

(1) Carl von Linnaeus (2) Charles Darwin

(3) William Smith (4) Charles Lyell

88. A species, in Linnaeus' concept is called

(1) biospecies (2) morphospecies

(3) chronospecies (4) evolutionary species

89. A basic mechanism of growth, the periodic shedding of exoskeleton and formation of a new one, in trilobites, is known as

(1) modification (2) ecdysis

(3) accretion (4) anisometric growth

90. An endogastric cephalopod is

(1) orthoconic in shape

(2) cyrtoconic, with siphuncle on the concave side of the shell

(3) cyrtoconic, with siphuncle on the ventral side of the shell

(4) breviconic in shape

91. Which one of the following is not a typical Intertrappean plant?

(1) *Palmoxylon* (2) *Nipadites* (3) *Azolla* (4) *Dicroidium*

92. The fundamental unit of chronostratigraphic classification is

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

93. Find odd one out

(1) period (2) member (3) age (4) epoch

94. The Chari Formation is developed in

(1) Spiti basin (2) Kachchh basin

(3) Jaisalmer basin (4) Godavari basin

95. The trend of Aravalli is

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

96. The Palaeozoic Mesozoic boundary lies at

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

97. The close of Cretaceous marks the extinction of

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

98. Select a non basement rock of the Indian stratigraphic horizon from the following

(1) Gondite (2) Dhosa Oolite

(3) Khondalite (4) Peninsular Gneiss

99. Which one of the following represents igneous activities during Vindhyan times?

(1) Ophiolite
(2) Malani Rhyolite
(3) Kodurite
(4) Golden Oolite

100. Which one of the following belongs to Cretaceous Period?

(1) Chari Formation
(2) Rajmahal Formation
(3) Sillakkudi Formation
(4) Niniyur Formation

101. Spirifer razah Zone is a part of which one of the following horizons?

(1) Hapatnar group
(2) Syrinyothyris limestone
(3) Fenestella shale
(4) Zewan formation

102. Which one of the following is the most pronounced phase of Himalayan Orogeny?

(1) Late Eocene
(2) Middle Miocene
(3) Pliocene—Pleistocene
(4) Palaeocene—Early Eocene

103. Select an Upper Gondwana flora from the following

(1) *Gangamopteris*
(2) *Glossopteris*
(3) *Schizoneura*
(4) *Ptillophyllum*

104. Select a correct stratigraphic sequence (in ascending order) from the following

(1) Dhokpathan Formation
Chinji Formation
Nagri Formation
Kamalial Formation

(2) Kamalial Formation
Nagri Formation
Chinji Formation
Dhokpathan Formation

(3) Chinji Formation
Dhokpathan Formation
Nagri Formation
Kamalial Formation

(4) Dhokpathan Formation
Nagri Formation
Chinji Formation
Kamalial Formation

105. Which one of the following is not a mineral?

(1) Salt (2) Ice (3) Quartz (4) Asphalt

106. Which one of the following is not considered a physical property of minerals?

(1) Silicate structure (2) Hardness

(3) Color (4) Streak

107. Select the incorrect statement about cleavage

(1) A plane along which crystals break easily.

(2) A plane that reflects light.

(3) It is due to the atomic structure of minerals.

(4) It is well developed in all minerals.

108. The average rate at which temperature increases with depth in the Earth's crust is

(1) 15 degree C/km (2) 30 degrees C/km

(3) 25 degrees C/km (4) 40 degrees C/km

109. Eclogite rocks form during

(1) high pressure metamorphism

(2) ultra high pressure metamorphism

(3) ultra high temperature metamorphism

(4) regional metamorphism

110. Pyrite is also called as

(1) pure gold (2) impure gold

(3) artificial gold (4) fool's gold

111. When ore and host rock are formed simaltaneously, the process is known as

(1) epigenetic (2) syngenetic (3) diagenetic (4) paragenetic

112. Bright band coal is divided into

(1) vitrain and fusain (2) vitrain and durain

(3) vitrain and clarain (4) durain and clarain

113. Gossan is a good indicator of

(1) uranium deposit (2) phosphorite deposit

(3) sulphide deposit (4) chromite deposit

114. The most characteristic features of a placer deposit are

(1) high specific gravity, durability and chemically resistance

(2) low specific gravity, friable and chemically resistant

(3) high specific gravity, friable and chemically resistant

(4) high specific gravity, durable and chemically reactive

115. Chemical composition of chromite is

(1) $FeCr_2O_3$ (2) $FeCr_2O_2$

(3) $FeCr_2O_4$ (4) $FeO{\cdot}Cr_2O_7$

116. Which one of the following is formed by residual concentration process of ore deposit?

(1) Gold deposit
(2) Bauxite deposit
(3) Chromite deposit
(4) Pyrite deposit

117. Which one of the following minerals is quite common in oxidation and supergene enrichment process of formation of ore deposits?

(1) Cuprite (2) Galena (3) Pyrite (4) Pyrolusite

118. Which one of the following minerals is useful in extraction of more than one metals?

(1) Stannite (2) Chalcopyrite (3) Hematite (4) Rhodonite

119. Select a light coloured mineral with very high specific gravity from the following

(1) Gypsum (2) Talc (3) Quartz (4) Barite

120. Placer deposits are formed by

(1) residual concentration
(2) mechanical concentration
(3) evaporation
(4) sedimentation

★★★

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य के लिए जगह

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर
केवल नीली/काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका मिलने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई पृष्ठ या प्र छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दू पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

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

3. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। ***इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा ओ०एम०आर० उत्त पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।***

4. सभी प्रविष्टियाँ प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर नीली/काली बाल पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।

5. **ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृ को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक एवं केन्द्र कोड नम्बर तथा सेट का नम्ब उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।**

6. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र सं० की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं

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

8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। ***प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपक ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम प 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 अथ 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 चाह*** 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 की समाप्ति के बाद अभ्यर्थी अपना ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा कक्ष/हाल में कक्ष निरीक्षक को सौंप दें। अभ्य अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र की प्रति ले जा सकते हैं।

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, भा होगा/होगी।