

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
Postgraduate Entrance Examination July-2019



**QUESTION PAPER
BOOKLET SERIES**

X

**QUESTION PAPER
BOOKLET NO.**

Entrance Reg. No.

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SUBJECT CODE : 1 7

QUESTION BOOKLET

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

COURSE : M.Sc.

SUBJECT : Group - 1

MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

MAXIMUM TIME : 2.30 HOURS

(Including time for filling O.M.R. Answer sheet)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The sealed question paper booklet containing 100 questions enclosed with O.M.R. Answer Sheet is given to you.
2. Verify whether the given question booklet is of the same subject which you have opted for examination.
3. Open the question paper seal carefully and take out the enclosed O.M.R. Answer Sheet outside the question booklet and fill up the general information in the O.M.R. Answer sheet. If you fail to fill up the details in the form as instructed, you will be personally responsible for consequences arising during evaluating your Answer Sheet.
4. During the examination:
 - a) Read each question carefully.
 - b) Determine the Most appropriate/correct answer from the four available choices given under each question.
 - c) Completely darken the relevant circle against the Question in the O.M.R. Answer Sheet. For example, in the question paper if "C" is correct answer for Question No.8, then darken against Sl. No.8 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet using Blue/Black Ball Point Pen as follows:

Question No. 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (Only example) (Use Ball Pen only)
5. Rough work should be done only on the blank space provided in the Question Booklet. Rough work should not be done on the O.M.R. Answer Sheet.
6. If more than one circle is darkened for a given question, such answer is treated as wrong and no mark will be given. See the example in the O.M.R. Sheet.
7. The candidate and the Room Supervisor should sign in the O.M.R. Sheet at the specified place.
8. Candidate should return the original O.M.R. Answer Sheet and the university copy to the Room Supervisor after the examination.
9. Candidate can carry the question booklet and the candidate copy of the O.M.R. Sheet.
10. The calculator, pager and mobile phone are not allowed inside the examination hall.
11. If a candidate is found committing malpractice, such a candidate shall not be considered for admission to the course and action against such candidate will be taken as per rules.
12. Candidates have to get qualified in the respective entrance examination by securing a minimum of 8 marks in case of SC/ST/Cat-I Candidates, 9 marks in case of OBC Candidates and 10 marks in case of other Candidates out of 50 marks.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL UP THE O.M.R. SHEET

1. There is only one most appropriate/correct answer for each question.
2. For each question, only one circle must be darkened with BLUE or BLACK ball point pen only. Do not try to alter it.
3. Circle should be darkened completely so that the alphabet inside it is not visible.
4. Do not make any unnecessary marks on O.M.R. Sheet.
5. Mention the number of questions answered in the appropriate space provided in the O.M.R. sheet otherwise O.M.R. sheet will not be subjected for evaluation.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

- 1) 1N NaOH has a pH of
(A) 1 (B) 10
(C) 14 (D) 7
- 2) The value of ionic product of water at 25°C is
(A) 1.14×10^{-15} (B) 2.95×10^{-15}
(C) 5.6×10^{-14} (D) 1×10^{-14}
- 3) In an SN^2 type of substitution reaction, the attacking chemical species is
(A) An electrophile
(B) A nucleophile
(C) A free radical
(D) Reactive oxygen species
- 4) Metal ion present in Chlorophyll and Vitamin B_{12} are
(A) Manganese and Cobalt
(B) Cobalt and Iron
(C) Cobalt and Manganese
(D) Magnesium and Cobalt
- 5) The shape of carbocation is;
(A) Pyramidal (B) Bent
(C) Linear (D) Trigonal planar
- 6) Bond angle of water is
(A) 104.5 (B) 105.4
(C) 92.2 (D) 52.5

- 7) A substance that donates a pair of electrons to form coordinate covalent bond is called
- (A) Lewis acid (B) Lewis base
(C) Bronsted-Lowry acid (D) Bronsted-Lowry base
- 8) The number of moles of solute in 1000 grams of the solvent is called
- (A) Molarity (B) Normality
(C) Mole fraction (D) Molality
- 9) Colour in transition metal compounds is attributed to
- (A) Small size metal ions
(B) Absorption of light in UV region
(C) Completed subshell
(D) Incompleted subshells
- 10) Co-ordinate bond is absent in which of the following structures
- (A) Beta carotene (B) Chlorophyll
(C) Cyanocobalamin (D) Heme
- 11) Which of the following is used to visualize live cells?
- (A) SEM
(B) TEM
(C) Phase contrast microscope
(D) Compound microscope
- 12) Extremely fine extracellular structures involved in cell to cell contact is
- (A) Flagella (B) Cilia
(C) Pili (D) Spinae

- 13) Name the Scientist who first discovered the cell in a piece of cork;
- (A) Louis Pasteur
 - (B) Anton van Leeuwenhoek
 - (C) Robert Hooke
 - (D) Rudolf Virchow
- 14) Which of the following is described by the fluid mosaic model?
- (A) Nucleus
 - (B) Plasma membrane
 - (C) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - (D) Ribosome
- 15) Name the technique which is used to visualize the lateral movement of lipids;
- (A) FRAP
 - (B) Microscopy
 - (C) Electrophoresis
 - (D) Spectrometry
- 16) Which of the following process is also known as cell drinking?
- (A) Pinocytosis
 - (B) Phagocytosis
 - (C) Clathrin-mediated endocytosis
 - (D) Caveolae-mediated endocytosis
- 17) The chemical products of the cell are shipped and distributed by;
- (A) ER lumen
 - (B) Golgi apparatus
 - (C) Lysosome
 - (D) Endosome
- 18) In which of the following phase, sister chromatids move towards opposite poles?
- (A) Telophase
 - (B) Anaphase
 - (C) Prophase
 - (D) Metaphase

- 19) A tumor suppressor gene _____.
- (A) Prevents oncogenesis (B) Inhibits cell division
(C) Causes tumor (D) Causes cancer
- 20) The terminal end of a chromosome is called as;
- (A) Centromere (B) Chromomere
(C) Telomere (D) Metamere
- 21) Carrageenan is used as;
- (A) Emulsifier (B) Solidifying agent
(C) Binder (D) Emulsifier and Binder
- 22) *Sphagnum* may be used as substitute for
- (A) Absorbant cotton (B) Non absorbant cotton
(C) Plastic (D) Polythene
- 23) The plants having seeds without fruits belong to;
- (A) Pteridophytes (B) Angiosperms
(C) Gymnosperms (D) Mosses
- 24) Egg apparatus consists of;
- (A) Egg (B) Egg and polar nuclei
(C) Egg and synergids (D) Egg and antipodal cells
- 25) A collection of closely related genera is placed in a taxon referred to as;
- (A) Order (B) Family
(C) Sunflower (D) Wheat

- 26) Coir of commerce comes from which part of coconut_____.
- (A) Epicarp (B) Mesocarp
(C) Seed coat (D) Endocarp
- 27) Leaves of flowering plants are also known to carry out all the following, except
- (A) Vegetative propagation
(B) Transpiration
(C) Photosynthesis
(D) Nerve impulse conduction
- 28) Trypsin converts
- (A) Fats in to acids
(B) Starch and glycogen in to maltose
(C) Proteins in to peptides
(D) Sucrose in to glucose and fructose
- 29) The resins and terpenes are obtained from;
- (A) Gnetum (B) Pinus
(C) Cycas (D) Anacardium
- 30) Modification and adjustment of an organism to any change in local environment is called _____.
- (A) Introduction (B) Selection
(C) Acclimitization (D) Quarantine
- 31) Which of the following structure is found in all the chordates?
- (A) Cranium (B) Notochord
(C) Spinal cord (D) Vertebral column

32) Malarial parasites infects;

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Red blood cells | (B) Muscles |
| (C) Brain tissue | (D) Intestinal lining |

33) Eutrophic means –

- (A) lake rich in nutrients and species
- (B) lake less in nutrients and species
- (C) highly polluted lake
- (D) less polluted lake

34) Adaptive radiation refers to;

- (A) Adaptations due to geographical isolation
- (B) Migration of a members of a species to different geographical areas
- (C) Power of adaptation in an individual to a variety of environments
- (D) Evolution of different species from a common ancestor

35) The collective name for dopamine, serotonin, GABA, Noradrenaline is_____.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Hallucinogens | (B) Neurotransmitters |
| (C) Amines | (D) Peptides |

36) Gaps in the myelin sheath of neurons are called_____.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Nodes of Ranvier | (B) The synapse |
| (C) Axonal interstices | (D) Mylinoids |

37) The action potential is measured in millivolts (mV) and is ranged from_____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) –90mV to + 20mV | (B) –70mV to + 30mV |
| (C) –65mV to + 40mV | (D) –30mV to + 60mV |

- 38) MSH is produced by _____.
(A) Anterior pituitary
(B) Posterior pituitary
(C) Parathyroid
(D) Pars intermedia of pituitary
- 39) _____ hormone causes the contraction of labor;
(A) Prolactin (B) Progesteron
(C) Oxytocin (D) Estrogen
- 40) Urea cycle is taking place in;
(A) Liver (B) Brain
(C) Lungs (D) Kidney
- 41) Viruses are considered as;
(A) Prokaryotic (B) Eukaryote
(C) Cellular (D) Acellular
- 42) Reverse transcriptase is;
(A) RNA dependent DNA polymerase
(B) DNA dependent RNA polymerase
(C) DNA polymerase
(D) RNA polymerase
- 43) Penicillin inhibits the synthesis of ;
(A) Cell membrane (B) Cell wall
(C) DNA (D) Nucleus

- 44) Air-borne bacterial disease is;
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| (A) Cholera | (B) Typhoid |
| (C) Botulism | (D) Whooping cough |
- 45) Chemolithotrophs obtain energy from;
- (A) Oxidation of organic compounds
- (B) Oxidation of inorganic compounds
- (C) Reduction of organic compounds
- (D) Reduction of inorganic compounds
- 46) During death phase, there is a remarkable decrease in number of
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Bacteria | (B) Viable bacteria |
| (C) Dividing bacteria | (D) Progeny |
- 47) HOPS are used in the production of;
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Beer | (B) Wine |
| (C) Chocolate | (D) Whiskey |
- 48) VDRL is a diagnostic test for;
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) Hepatitis | (B) Malaria |
| (C) Syphilis | (D) Typhoid |
- 49) Denitrification is a process of conversion of
- (A) Nitrogen to Ammonia
- (B) Ammonia to Nitrate
- (C) Nitrate to Ammonia
- (D) Ammonia to Nitrogen

- 50) Rust disease causing fungus belongs to the order;
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) Uredinales | (B) Ustilaginales |
| (C) Moniliales | (D) Mucorales |
- 51) An experiment involving two linked genes *vg* (vestigial wing) and *b* (black body) in *Drosophila* helped to understand;
- (A) coefficient of crossing over
(B) linkage and crossing over
(C) nonparental di-type
(D) homozygous inheritance
- 52) Mutations that involve specific sites of a gene are called
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Forward mutation | (B) Natural mutation |
| (C) Point mutation | (D) Germinal mutation |
- 53) Sex-linked traits affected are mostly males, because
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Y chromosomes | (B) Hemizygous |
| (C) Heterozygous | (D) Dominant |
- 54) When a bacteriophage genome has integrated into the host bacterial DNA, it is called;
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) Transformation | (B) Prophage |
| (C) Conjugation | (D) Transfection |
- 55) Cytoplasmic male sterility in maize is caused by a mutation in the DNA of
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Plasmids | (B) Chloroplasts |
| (C) Mitochondria | (D) Endoplasmic reticulum |

- 56) Wide range of skin colour across people is a good example of
- (A) mendelian inheritance (B) monogenic inheritance
(C) polygenic inheritance (D) mitochondrial inheritance
- 57) The most common syndrome in humans having only full monosomy is;
- (A) Pataus syndrome (B) Turners syndrome
(C) Downs syndrome (D) Klinefelters syndrome
- 58) During conjugation;
- (A) There is no physical contact between participating cells
(B) Physical contact is required between participating cells
(C) Bacteriophage is required
(D) A chemical or electric stimulus is required
- 59) X and Y are linked genes. What will be the genotype of progeny in a cross between XY/xy and XY/XY?
- (A) XXYY and XxYy (B) XXyy and xxyy
(C) XXYY and xxyy (D) XXYY and xxYY
- 60) Which of the following statements explains the particulate inheritance?
- (A) The determinants of inherited traits are not discrete units that are not passed between generations unaltered and blended together.
(B) The determinants of inherited traits are discrete units that are passed between generations altered and blended together.
(C) The determinants of inherited traits are not discrete units that are passed between generations unaltered and blended together.
(D) The determinants of inherited traits are discrete units that are passed between generations unaltered and not blended together.

- 61) The chemical name of glutathione is
(A) β -aspartyl cysteinyl glycine
(B) γ -glutamyl cysteinyl glycine
(C) β -aspartyl glycyl cysteine
(D) γ -glutamyl glycyl cysteine
- 62) α -D-glucose and β -D-glucose pair is called;
(A) Epimers
(B) Enantiomers
(C) Diastereomers
(D) Anomers
- 63) Following is a helix breaking amino acid
(A) Proline
(B) Serine
(C) Aspartic acid
(D) Histidine
- 64) β -oxidation of fatty acids predominantly takes place in
(A) Nucleus
(B) Endoplasmic reticulum
(C) Golgi
(D) Mitochondria
- 65) Vitamin acting as both hormone and vitamin
(A) Vitamin D
(B) Vitamin B₁
(C) Vitamin E
(D) Choline
- 66) Which arm of the tRNA pairs with mRNA during translation
(A) Acceptor arm
(B) DHU arm
(C) Anticodon arm
(D) T ψ C arm

- 67) Which is the first tricarboxylic acid formed during TCA cycle
- (A) Succinate (B) Citrate
(C) Isocitrate (D) Fumarate
- 68) In SDS-Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, the separation of proteins is based on;
- (A) Charge
(B) Molecular weight
(C) Intrinsic charge
(D) Structure of polypeptides
- 69) A mixture of four proteins are listed below. Which should elute last in the size exclusion chromatography?
- (A) Cytochrome c $M_w = 13,000$
(B) Immunoglobulin G $M_w = 145,000$
(C) Protease $M_w = 25,000$
(D) RNA polymerase $M_w = 450,000$
- 70) Isoenzymes are enzymes that;
- (A) Differ in amino acid sequence but catalyse the same chemical reaction
(B) Same in amino acid sequence but catalyse the same chemical reaction
(C) Differ in catalyse the chemical reaction
(D) Differ in amino acid sequence and catalyse different chemical reaction
- 71) How many DNA polymerase III molecules are involved in a replication fork in bacteria?
- (A) 1 (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) 4

- 72) Which of the following is usually not present in a bacterial cloning vector?
- (A) MCS
 - (B) OriC
 - (C) His tag
 - (D) Antibiotic resistance gene
- 73) Which of the following is useful for isolation of mRNA?
- (A) Agarose
 - (B) Cellulose
 - (C) Oligo dT
 - (D) EDTA
- 74) Clones are identified by hybridizing them with
- (A) a vector
 - (B) a linker
 - (C) a adaptor
 - (D) a probe
- 75) The enzyme used to join the DNA fragments is
- (A) DNA polymerase
 - (B) DNA helicase
 - (C) Reverse transcriptase
 - (D) DNA ligase
- 76) Synthesis of cDNA requires
- (A) Taq DNA polymerase
 - (B) Reverse transcriptase
 - (C) DNA polymerase I
 - (D) RNA polymerase
- 77) A library of DNA fragments results from the use of
- (A) Alkaline phosphatases
 - (B) Restriction endonucleases
 - (C) Recombinant DNA
 - (D) Lygases

78) Common vehicle used in gene therapy is;

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (A) Bacteria | (B) Virus |
| (C) Fungi | (D) Plastic capsules |

79) The first vaccine was developed by;

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Louis Pasteur | (B) Robert Koch |
| (C) Carl Landsteiner | (D) Joseph Miester |

80) Which of these is NOT a characteristic feature of adaptive immunity?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Immunogenic memory | (B) Antigen non-specific |
| (C) Self/ non-self recognition | (D) Diversity |

81) Effects of global warming are_____.

- (A) Sea level fall and accumulation of snow
- (B) More precipitation and flood
- (C) Increase of global average land temperature and ocean temperature
- (D) Growth of coral reefs and mountain ecosystem

82) The areas which possess forests with warm and wet conditions, receive high rainfall accompanied with short dry season of India are known for;

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Dry deciduous forests | (B) Ever green forests |
| (C) Tundra forests | (D) Scrubby forests |

83) The biogeographical zones of the world were given by_____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Alfred Russel Wallace | (B) Charles Darwin |
| (C) Eugene Odum | (D) Gregor Mendel |

84) Nitrogenous wastes in reptiles

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) Urea | (B) Uric acid |
| (C) Ammonia | (D) Creatine |

85) The bioluminescent microscopic Protozoan is;

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Amoeba | (B) Noctiluca |
| (C) Ceratium | (D) Euglena |

86) Pre-adult form of Coleopteran insect is known as

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| (A) Grub | (B) Larva |
| (C) Maggot | (D) Nymph |

87) Periodic shift and return to the same habitat of the population to avoid harsh climatic conditions is referred to as;

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Emigration | (B) Migration |
| (C) Dispersion | (D) Immigration |

88) The transfer of energy that begins with the sun and passes from one organism to the next in a food chain is called;

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (A) Food web | (B) Top consumer |
| (C) Energy flow | (D) Pyramid of numbers |

89) The process shown in this reaction refers to -



- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (A) Tissue respiration | (B) Photosynthesis |
| (C) Cellular respiration | (D) Transpiration |

- 90) Bacteria are especially important in;
- (A) The water cycle
 - (B) The nitrogen cycle
 - (C) Ecological succession
 - (D) The phosphorous cycle
- 91) Mulberry is propagated mainly through;
- (A) Seed
 - (B) Stem cuttings
 - (C) Bud graft
 - (D) Layering
- 92) Silk fibre is obtained from;
- (A) Fleece of sheep
 - (B) Cotton boll
 - (C) Cocoon
 - (D) Shiny jute stalk
- 93) Reeling of silk is
- (A) Process of making silk reels
 - (B) Spinning of silk fibres
 - (C) Weaving of silk cloth
 - (D) Unwinding of silk filament from the cocoon
- 94) Silkworms secrete fibre made of;
- (A) Fat
 - (B) Cellulose
 - (C) Protein
 - (D) Nylon
- 95) Pebrine disease in silkworm is caused by;
- (A) *Aspergillus flavus*
 - (B) *Nosema bombycis*
 - (C) *Nomurae rileyi*
 - (D) *Beauveria bassiana*

- 96) Mulberry silkworm belongs to the family
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Pyralidae | (B) Noctuidae |
| (C) Acrididae | (D) Bombycidae |
- 97) *Antheraea mylitta* undergoes diapause during
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Egg stage | (B) Larval stage |
| (C) Pupal stage | (D) Adult stage |
- 98) Which region of silk gland secretes fibroin;
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (A) Filippis gland | (B) Anterior |
| (C) Middle | (D) Posterior |
- 99) Breeders stock of the silkworm is maintained by;
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Research institutes | (B) P2 farms |
| (C) P1 farms | (D) Commercial farmers |
- 100) In *Bombyx mori*, large number of hereditary traits is found in;
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Egg stage | (B) Larval stage |
| (C) Pupal stage | (D) Adult stage |



Rough Work

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 100 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ನೀವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿರಿ.
3. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊಹರು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ತೆರೆಯಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು, ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ನೀವು ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ವಿಫಲರಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀವೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
4. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ:
 - a) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
 - b) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಭ್ಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸರಿಯಾದ/ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ.
 - c) ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ಕ್ಕೆ "C" ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ತುಂಬಿರಿ:
 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ) (ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ)
5. ಉತ್ತರದ ಪೂರ್ವಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು (ಚಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು (ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು).
6. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂಕವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನೋಡಿ.
7. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
8. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
9. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
10. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್, ಪೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
11. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ದುಷ್ಟತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.
12. ಈ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಲು ಒಟ್ಟು 50 ಅಂಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ SC/ST/Cat-I ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 8 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು, OBC ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 9 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ/ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
3. ವೃತ್ತದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರವು ಕಾಣದಿರುವಂತೆ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬುವುದು.
4. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.
5. ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು O.M.R. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ O.M.R. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this booklet.