UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Ph.D. Entrance Examination, November - 2020

SUBJECT CODE : 6 2

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.
505094

Entrance Reg. No.						

QUESTION BOOKLET

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

SUBJECT : STATISTICS

MAXIMUM MARKS : 100 **MAXIMUM TIME : THREE HOURS**

(Including initial 10 minutes for filling O.M.R. Answer sheet)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The sealed questions booklet containing 50 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 of alphabet and signs as instructed, you will be personally responsible for consequences arising during scoring of 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. Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ (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.**

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 stray marks on O.M.R. Sheet.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

PART - A [50 × 1 = 50]

This part shall contains 50 Multiple Choice/Objective type questions, each question carrying one mark.

1) Let $\lambda > 0$ and $F(x) = 1 - e^{-\lambda x}$ for $x > 0$. Then for $t > 0$ $\int_0^\infty e^{-tx}\, dF(x)$ equals.

(A) $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\tau}$ (B) $\frac{\lambda}{\lambda-\tau}$

(C) 0 (D) ∞

2) Which of the following is the MLE of $P(X_1>1)$, given that $\{X_1, X_2,....,X_n\}$ is a random sample from the exponential distribution with mean θ?

(A) $\exp\left(-\bar{X}\right)$ (B) $1-\exp\left(-\bar{X}\right)$

(C) $\exp\left(-1/\bar{X}\right)$ (D) $1-\exp\left(-1/\bar{X}\right)$

3) Which of the following is the UMVUE of θ from a random sample $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ from $U(0,\theta)$?

(A) $\frac{5}{4}\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$

(B) $\frac{5}{4}\max(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$

(C) $\frac{4}{5}\min(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4)$

(D) $\frac{1}{4}(X_1+X_2+X_3+X_4)$

4) Which of the following is a sufficient statistic for θ, given that $\{X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4\}$ is random sample from the probability density function $f(x,\theta)=\theta x^{\theta-1}$, $0<x<1$ and 0 otherwise?

(A) $(X_1+X_2+...+X_n)/n$

(B) $\prod_{i=1}^{n} X_i$

(C) $\max.\{X_1, X_2,..., X_n\}$

(D) $\min. \{X_1, X_2,...,X_n\}$

5) Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots X_n$ be a random sample from the normal distribution with mean 0 and variance σ^2. Then the UMP test for testing $H_0 : \sigma = 1$ vs $H_1 : \sigma \neq 1$

(A) is to reject H_0 if $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 > C_2$

(B) is to reject H_0 if $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 < C_1$

(C) is to reject H_0 if $C_1 < \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i^2 < C_2$

(D) does not exist

6) In which test both levels of probabilities of committing I type and II type need to be specified.

(A) Wilcoxon test
(B) SPRT
(C) Paired t-test
(D) F-test

7) Statement P: Critical region is the region of rejection which is a subset of the sample space.

Statement Q: Test function is a mapping from sample space to [0,1]

(A) Both P and Q are true

(B) P is true but Q is not ture

(C) P is not true but Q is true

(D) None of the above

8) For testing $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ against $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$ based on a random sample of size n from a normal distribution with mean μ and unknown variance σ^2. The best test is

(A) Most powerful test

(B) UMP test

(C) UMP unbiased test

(D) Wilcoxon Mann Whitney test

9) Data on rainfall for the month of June 2015 is available for Udupi city. Which of the test is most appropriate to check the distribution of rainfall is random?

(A) Run test

(B) Sign test

(C) Median test

(D) Wilcoxon test

10) Which one the following is the moment estimator of β if X has gamma distribution with $E(X) = \lambda\beta$ and $V(X) = \lambda\beta^2$?

(A) $S^2/\bar{X}$ (B) $S/\bar{X}$

(C) $\bar{X}/S$ (D) $\bar{X}/S^2$

11) Which of the following statistical techniques is appropriate when the variables to be analyzed are interrelated without designations as to whether they are criterion and predictor variables?

(A) multiple regression

(B) multivariate analysis of variance

(C) discriminant analysis

(D) factor analysis

12) Which of the following statistical techniques identifies homogenous subgroups?

(A) factor analysis

(B) multivariate analysis of variance

(C) cluster analysis

(D) multidimensional scaling

13) The following technique can be used to detect multivariate outlier:

(A) Normal probability plot
(B) Box plot
(C) Mahalanobis distance
(D) Scatterplot

14) Which one of the following is not true for an ergodic Markov Chain?

(A) It is irreducible
(B) It is periodic with period 2
(C) It is non-null
(D) It is recurrent

15) In a Branching process let the offspring distribution be $p_k = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3})^k k = 0, 1, 2, \ldots$

Then probability of ultimate extinction is

(A) 1/3
(B) 1/2
(C) 2/3
(D) 1

16) If $\{N(t), t \geq 0\}$ is a homogeneous Poisson process, then the auto correlation coefficient between N(s) and N(t), s<t is

(A) $\frac{s}{t}$
(B) $\sqrt{\frac{s}{t}}$
(C) $\sqrt{st}$
(D) st

17) A Markov chain is irreducible if

(A) All states communicate with each other
(B) Its transition probability matrix is non-singular
(C) All states are absorbing
(D) Its states do not communicate with each other

18) Which one of the following statements is not true for a Brownian motion process?

(A) It is a process with independent increments

(B) Its increments are normally distributed

(C) It is a Markov Process

(D) It is strictly stationary

19) The distribution of the sample mean is same as that of each random sample unit implies that the distribution can be

(A) Exponential

(B) Normal

(C) Discrete distribution on a non-negative integers

(D) Cauchy

20) Brownian motion process is

(A) Discrete time discrete state space stochastic process

(B) Discrete time continuous state space stochastic process

(C) Continuous time discrete state space stochastic process

(D) Continuous time continuous state space stochastic process

21) Simplex method is employed to solve a

(A) Quadratic programming problem

(B) Dynamic programming problem

(C) Linear programming problem

(D) Stochastic programming problem

22) The Characteristic function of geometric random variable is

(A) $(q+pe^{it})^n$ (B) $p/(1-qe^{it})$

(C) $q/(1-pe^{it})$ (D) $[p/(1-qe^{it})]^r$

23) In a multiple linear regression model with multicollinearity problem, which one of the following is not true

(A) t-ratio of the regression coefficient is very small and R^2-the coefficient of determination is very high

(B) Unbiased estimator of mean response exists

(C) Error variance can be uniquely estimated

(D) There is unique β which minimises the error sum of squares

24) In a simple linear regression model $Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon_i, i = 1,2,,...n$, the variance of the least squares estimator of β_1 is

(A) $\frac{\sigma^2}{S_{xx}}, where\ S_{xx} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}\left(X_i - \bar{X}\right)^2$

(B) $\sigma^2\left(1+\frac{\bar{X}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)$

(C) $\sigma^2\left(\frac{1}{n}+\frac{\bar{X}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)$

(D) $\sigma^2\left(\frac{\bar{X}^2}{S_{xx}}\right)$

25) The model $Y_i = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} X_i + e_i$ is called

(A) Estimate of $E(Y_i/X_i)$

(B) Sample regression function

(C) Estimate of regression function

(D) Simple linear regression model

26) In the linear regression model under the assumption of normality which one of the following is true

(A) OLS estimators of regression coefficient coincides with maximum likelihood estimators

(B) The estimator of error variance coincides with maximum likelihood estimators

(C) Both OLS estimators of regression coefficient and error variance coincides with their maximum likelihood estimators

(D) Maximum likelihood estimators of error variance σ^2 are unbiased

27) Heteroscedasticity may result due to the presence of

(A) Outliers in the sample

(B) Omission of important explanatory variables in the model

(C) Skewness in the distribution of regressors in the model

(D) All the above

28) Using the OLS estimation technique in the presence of heteroscedasticity will lead to

(A) Easy acceptance of statistically significant coefficients using t and F test

(B) Easy rejection of statistically significant coefficients using t and F test

(C) The t and F test still being accurate

(D) t test gives accurate results while F test does not

29) If the Durbin-Watson d-test statistic is found to be equal to 0, this means that first order autocorrelation is

(A) Perfectly positive

(B) Perfectly negative

(C) Zero

(D) Non-negative

30) A sample of size n is drawn using SRSWOR scheme from a dichotomous population. If the sample has proportion p of items of category I and proportion q of category II, then an unbiased estimate of variance of proportion p is

(A) $s_p^2 = \frac{npq}{n-1}$

(B) $s_p^2 = \frac{(N-n)pq}{n}$

(C) $s_p^2 = \frac{(N-n)pq}{N(n-1)}$

(D) $s_p^2 = \frac{p^2q}{n-1}$

31) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List I	List II
a) Use of auxiliary information at the sampling stage	1. Unibiased estimator of the sampling variance
b) Interpenetrating sub sampling	2. Probability proportional to size sampling
c) After a random start, the remaining sample units are separated by equal intervals	3. Cluster sampling
d) A group of elements constitute a sampling unit	4. Linear systematic sampling

(A) (a 2), (b 1), (c 4), (d 3)

(B) (a 2), (b 1), (c 3), (d 4)

(C) (a 1), (b 2), (c 4), (d 3)

(D) (a 1), (b 2), (c 3), (d 4)

32) Which of the pair of treatment means differ significantly out of a set of treatment means, can be asserted by

(A) least significant difference test

(B) Duncan's multiple range test

(C) Student-Newman Keul's test

(D) All the above

33) If Rank(C)=v-t then the number of independent non estimable treatment contrasts in an incomplete block design with v treatments and b blocks is

(A) v-t

(B) t-1

(C) b-t

(D) v-1

34) If X has Poisson distribution with P(X = 1) = P(X = 2), then variance of the distribution will be

(A) 0

(B) $\sqrt{2}$

(C) 2

(D) 4

35) Average variance of elementary treatment contrast in BIBD is

(A) $\frac{2r\sigma^2}{\lambda v}$

(B) $\frac{2k\sigma^2}{vr}$

(C) $\frac{2k\sigma^2}{\lambda v}$

(D) $\frac{2r\sigma^2}{bk}$

36) Youden Square design is

i) An incomplete Latin Square design

ii) Particular case of BIBD

iii) Complete Design

iv) Variance balanced design

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

(B) (ii), (iii) and (i) are correct

(C) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

(D) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

37) A block design has 4 blocks and 5 treatments. What is the maximum rank of the design matrix of such a design?

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 7

(D) 4

38) Heteroscedasticity is more likely a problem of

(A) Cross-section data

(B) Time series data

(C) Pooled data

(D) All of the above

39) If a sequence $\{A_n\}$ is increasing then $\lim_{n\to\infty} A_n$ is:

(A) $\bigcup_{n=1}^{100} A_n$

(B) $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{k=n}^{\infty} A_k$

(C) $\bigcap_{n=100}^{\infty} A_n$

(D) $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$

40) Let X be an RV with Characteristic function $\phi(t)$. The random variable is symmetric if

(A) $\phi(t)$ is real

(B) $\phi(t) = \phi(-t)$

(C) both statements (A) and (B) are true

(D) Statement (A) is true but not (B)

41) The characteristic function of a degenerate random variable degenerate at X=m is

(A) m

(B) e^{itm}

(C) 1

(D) e^{it}

42) PPS sampling is more efficient than SRS sampling if

(A) Response variable Y and the auxiliary variable X are linearly related

(B) When the line of regression Y on X passes through the origin

(C) Y and X are non-linearly related

(D) Population is homogenous

43) The Bias of Ratio estimator $B\left(\hat{R}\right)is$

(A) $-\frac{Cov(\hat{R},\bar{x})}{\bar{X}}$

(B) $\frac{Cov(\hat{R},\hat{X})}{\bar{X}}$

(C) $-\frac{Cov(\hat{R},\hat{X})}{\bar{Y}}$

(D) $-\frac{Cov(\hat{R},\hat{Y})}{\bar{X}}$

44) The first order inclusion probability under Midzuno sampling scheme is

(A) $\frac{n-1}{N-1}p_i+\frac{N-n}{N-1}$

(B) $\frac{N-n}{N-1}p_i+\frac{n-1}{N-1}$

(C) $\frac{n}{N}p_i+\frac{N-n}{N-1}$

(D) $\frac{n-1}{N-1}p_i+\frac{n}{N}$

45) If events A and B are independent, then which one of the following is NOT true

(A) A and B^c are independent

(B) A^c and B^c are independent

(C) B and B^c are independent

(D) P(AUB)=P(A)[1-P(B)]+P(B)

46) Suppose a public health investigator wishes to estimate the proportion of children in a district receiving recommended immunization to be within 10% of the true value with 95% CI. If this proportion is assumed to be 80%, how large a sample size will he require?

(A) 62

(B) 20

(C) 42

(D) 56

47) If X and Y are independent Poisson(2) random variables, what is the distribution of X given X+Y=m?

(A) Poisson$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(B) Geometric$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(C) Binomial$\left(m,\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(D) Binomial$\left(m,\frac{1}{4}\right)$

48) Let $(X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n)$ be a random sample from the density $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|x-\mu|}$.

Then the maximum likelihood estimation of μ is

(A) the sample mean

(B) the sample range

(C) the sample median

(D) the sample minimum

49) Let $L(X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ be the likelihood ratio test statistic for testing $H_0 : \mu = \mu_0$ against $H_1 : \mu \neq \mu_0$ based on a random sample of size n from a normal distribution with mean μ and unknown variance σ^2. Then asymptotic distribution of $-2 \log L(x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ is

(A) Chi-square with one degree of freedom

(B) Chi-square with 2 degrees of freedom

(C) Chi-square with n degrees of freedom

(D) t-distribution with n-1 degrees of freedom

50) i) Statement: The mle is not always obtained by differentiation

ii) Statement : The mle is not always unique

(A) Only (i) is true

(B) Only (ii) is true

(C) Both (i) and (ii) are true

(D) Neither (i) nor (ii) are true

PART - B

This part shall contains Five questions, each question carrying ten marks.

[5 × 10 = 50]

1. a) Let $X_{(1)}$, $X_{(2)}$, $X_{(3)}$ be the order statistics of iid rv's X_1, X_2, X_3 with common pdf

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \beta e^{-x\beta} & \text{if } x > 0, \beta > 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Let $Y_1 = X_{(3)} - X_{(1)}$ and $Y_2 = X_{(2)}$. Show that Y_1 and Y_2 are independent.

b) Let (Ω, F) be a measurable space and X be a function defined on (Ω, F) to (R B). If A is σ-field in F then the class C in B of all sets whose inverse images belongs to A is also a σ-field.

[5+5=10]

2. a) Let X_0 has pdf $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2}, x \geq 1$ *and* $X_n=\frac{X_0}{n}, n \geq 1$ Examine whether X_n converges (i) almost surely and (ii) converges in r^{th} mean

b) Let $\{X_n\}$ be a sequence of binomial random variables with parameter (n,p_n) such that $np_n \to \lambda$ *as* $n \to \infty$. Show that $X_n \xrightarrow{L} X$ as $n \to \infty$, where X has Poisson distribution with parameter λ.

[5+5=10]

3. a) Explain Lahiri's method for obtaining a PPS sample. Show that this method ensures the required probability under PPS sampling.

b) Show that BIBD is a connected design.

[4+6=10]

4. a) Show that for the regression model satisfying all the basic ideal conditions, OLS estimators of β and σ^2 are jointly sufficient and efficient estimators.

b) Obtain the range for the ridge parameter such that ridge estimator dominates the OLS estimator under mean squared error criterion.

[5+5=10]

5. a) Define principal components. Obtain the first two population principal components given $\sum=\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. What is the percentage of variation explained by the first principal component?

b) Define Moving average process of order q. Show that it is covariance stationary.

[5+5=10]

⊖⊖⊖

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 50 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ನೀವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿರಿ.
3. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊಹರನ್ನು 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 ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
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 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ (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 ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.**

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 ಪೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
3. ವೃತ್ತದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರವು ಕಾಣದಿರುವಂತೆ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬುವುದು.
4. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

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