



**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE**  
Ph.D. Entrance Examination, October - 2017

SUBJECT CODE :

**16**

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

**01270**

Entrance Reg. No.

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

SUBJECT :

**MICROBIOLOGY**

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. (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.**

**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 ಅವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

**PART - A**

**[50 × 1 = 50]**

- Imagine, a protein is made up 121 aminoacids, then how many Nitrogen bases are involved in the formation of sensible codons in m-RNA that is required for the synthesis of protein.  
(A) 121 (B) 122  
(C) 363 (D) 369
- Arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi have a symbiotic association with 90% of terrestrial plant roots and it mainly aids in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) It fixes atmospheric Nitrogen  
(B) It kills the soil pathogens  
(C) It aids in the absorption of water  
(D) It aids in the absorption of phosphorus
- The most largest organisms in a food chain is as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Primary consumers (B) Secondary consumers  
(C) Producers (D) Decomposers
- \_\_\_\_\_ Enzyme is present in almost every living cell. It has a property to decompose  $H_2O_2$  into  $H_2O$  and  $O_2$ .  
(A) Catalase (B) Urease  
(C) Amylase (D) Maltase
- The end products of anaerobic respiration or Fermentation.  
(A)  $C_2H_5OH+CO_2$  (B)  $CO_2+O_2$   
(C)  $O_2+H_2O$  (D)  $CO_2+H_2O$
- Antony van Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723), the discoverer of the microbial world and he belongs \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
(A) Irish (B) Scotland  
(C) Halland (D) USA
- A group of organisms at any particular level in a classification system is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Species (B) Genus  
(C) Taxon (D) Phylum

8. Electron chains in prokaryotes operates in plasma membrane, as \_\_\_\_\_ are absent in prokaryotes.
- (A) Mesosomes (B) Chromosomes  
(C) Mitochondria (D) Nucleus
9. The expanded words of RSNC is as \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Reginal Society for Nature Conservation  
(B) Royal Society for Nature Conservation  
(C) Reserve Society for Normal Community  
(D) Remote System for Natural Conservation
10. In E.coli, the DNA molecule has 1000-1100 $\mu$ m length with more than \_\_\_\_\_ nucleotide pairs.
- (A)  $3.235 \times 10^3$  (B)  $3.325 \times 10^5$   
(C)  $3.335 \times 10^4$  (D)  $3.3215 \times 10^2$
11. Many xenobiotic pollutants that have proven recalcitrant to microbial attack are halocarbons these halocarbons are chemically and biologically very \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Stable (B) Unstable  
(C) Soluble in water (D) Insoluble in water
12. The world health organization biosafety manual states that “No biosafety cabinet or procedure alone guarantees safety unless the user operates safe techniques. It is the responsibility of a, b, c, d. and you must select one which is in order.
- (A) Individual  $\rightarrow$  Laboratory workers  $\rightarrow$  Managers  
(B) Everyone  $\rightarrow$  Managers  $\rightarrow$  Laboratory workers  
(C) Laboratory workers  $\rightarrow$  Everyone  $\rightarrow$  Managers  
(D) Managers  $\rightarrow$  Laboratory workers  $\rightarrow$  Everyone
13. Aerobe is an organism that lives in air and uses oxygen as the terminal electron acceptor in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Respiration (B) Photosynthesis  
(C) Imbibition (D) Plasma membrane

14. Polylinker is a short synthetic fragment of DNA containing sequence for several restriction \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Polynucleases (B) DNA nucleases  
(C) Endonucleases (D) Mononucleases
15. The phototrophic bacteria has two accessory pigments, they are carotenoids and phycobiliproteins the main function of phycobili proteins are \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Regulation of CO<sub>2</sub> (B) Light harvesting  
(C) Protein-synthesis (D) Transfer of electrons
16. Biosafety information network and advisory service, aimed at monitoring the global development in regulatory issue, and it deal in the subject of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Environmental biology (B) Microbiology  
(C) Marine biology (D) Biotechnology
17. Two of the following scientiests experimented with the transfer of genes in to protoplast by using plastids as vectors.
- (A) Watson and Crick (B) J.H. Dodds and Bengochea  
(C) F. Skoog and C.O. Miller (D) S.G. Guha and S.C.Maheswari
18. Transduction is the transfer of genetic information from one cell to another by means of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) T-plasmids (B) By yeasts  
(C) Viral Vectors (D) By cytochrome
19. Robert H.Whittaker (1969) who, proposed the five kingdom concept in the classification with inclusion of micro organisms, based on cellular organization and choose one is the correct order in arrangement.
- (A) Protesta → Monera → Fungi → Plantae → Animilia  
(B) Fungi → Protesta → Monera → Plantae → Animilia  
(C) Monera → Protesta → Fungi → Plantae → Animilia  
(D) Plantae → Fungi → Protesta → Monera → Animilia

20. Species of *Rhizobium* form nodules and participate in the symbiotic acquisition of nitrogen. While Bradyrhizobium strains are slow growers, where generation time is about \_\_\_\_\_ or more
- (A) 12 hrs or more (B) 14 hrs or more  
(C) 16 hrs or more (D) 20 hrs or more
21. Read the following statement A and B. Choose the correct answer in the options given.
- Statement A during culture preservation it can be dried on Silica Gel.  
Statement B during culture preservation it can be dried on Vaseline Gel.
- (A) Both statements A and B are correct  
(B) Both statements A and B are wrong  
(C) Statement A is wrong and statement B is correct  
(D) Statement A is correct and statement B is wrong
22. Chlorination is a process used for water purification the disinfection of chlorine is mainly due to the
- (A) Formation of hydrochlorous acid when chlorine is added to water  
(B) Formation of hydrochloric acid when chlorine is added to water  
(C) Formation of hydrogen gas when chlorine is added to water  
(D) Formation of hypochlorous acid when chlorine is added to water
23. Some important blue green algae perform function as biofertilizer, because, they
- (A) Convert atmospheric methane into ammonia then crop plants can absorb readily  
(B) Convert atmospheric nitrogen into useable form then crop plants can absorb readily  
(C) Induce numerous root-lets then the crop plants can absorb readily  
(D) Convert to produce enzymes then the crop plants can absorb readily.

24. The first pilot fermentor was erected in India at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru
  - (B) Central Food technological Research Institute, Mysuru
  - (C) Hindustan Antibiotic Ltd. Pune
  - (D) ICAR institute, New Delhi
25. Lactic acid was first discovered by scheele from sour milk Later on \_\_\_\_\_ identified the microorganisms involved in Lactic acid production.
- (A) Mooreetal (1975)
  - (B) Elliot (1975)
  - (C) Louis pasteur (1857)
  - (D) Yamasato etal (1973)
26. In, India one of the following plants/weed are escaped from quarantine.
- (A) Eichhornia weed
  - (B) Cocoa plant
  - (C) Coffee plant
  - (D) Parthenium weed
27. At the stockholm conference countries were deeply divided over the issue of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Environmental Protection and Agricultural Development
  - (B) Environmental Protection and Economic Development
  - (C) Environmental Protection and Grassland Development
  - (D) Environmental Protection and forest development
28. Mycotoxicosis is the process of poisoning caused by indigestion of fungal toxin is called mycotoxin. It is produced in the food by \_\_\_\_\_ fungus livesin
- (A) Species of Aspergillus
  - (B) Species of Brucella
  - (C) Eischerchia coli
  - (D) Species of Shigella
29. In nature the obligate parasite can grow and multiply only on other living hosts or living organisms choose in the following one is not obligate parasite.
- (A) Chlamydiea
  - (B) Pythium
  - (C) Mycorrhiza
  - (D) Puccinia

30. According to IUCN Red list, what is the status of Glorious-superba-a member of Liliaceae.
- (A) Endangered Species (B) Rare Species  
(C) Vulnerable Species (D) Extinct species
31. The conservation of microorganisms within the natural habitat is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Insitu conservation (B) Invivo conservation  
(C) Exvitro conservation (D) Exsitu conservation
32. Among the living organisms, the genetic diversity within a population is important as because.
- (A) The population is less susceptible to diseases.  
(B) Individuals of the population can survive when the environment change.  
(C) Museums can have more realistic collections  
(D) Both a and b are correct
33. The term mutation was first coined by Hugodevries in 1880's he conducted breeding experiments on one of the plant as \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Ladysfinger plant (B) Vinca rosea plant  
(C) Sunflower plant (D) Evening primrose plant
34. Biological oxygen demand is a measure of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Industrial wastes poured into water bodies  
(B) Extent to which water is polluted with organic compound  
(C) Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> inseperably combined with haemoglobin  
(D) Amount of oxygen needed by green plants during night
35. A pollutant can be best defined as it
- (A) Changes homeostasis of environment  
(B) Has natural geochemical cycles  
(C) Distrubs the natural flora and fauna  
(D) Become stabilized inecosystem forever

36. There are two important events \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to introduce air to the fermentor to achieve positive pressure in vessel.
- (A) Agitation and sterilization                      (B) Aeration and agitation  
(C) Sterilization and Aeration                      (D) Screwing and sterilization
37. Parasexual cycle was discovered in imperfect fungi-Here, genetic recombination occurs in vegetative cells by the mechanism of mitotic crossing over which brings the same result, that of meiotic crossing over. Choose one of the correct statement for parasexual cycle.
- (A) Formation of homokaryotic mycelium  
(B) Formation of heterokaryotic mycelium  
(C) Nuclear fusion with haploid nuclei  
(D) Multiplication of haploid strains
38. The transmission of Human immunodeficiency virus for which one of the following statement is not correct.
- (A) The chances of transmission from female to male are twice as from male to female.  
(B) Infection from transfusion of infected blood much higher than contaminated needle.  
(C) Infected mother can transmit the infection to her baby during pregnancy at child birth breast-feeding  
(D) Transmission are more if a person suffers from sexual transmitted infections
39. Almost all the organisms contain double stranded DNA But viruses like bacteriophage 174 single stranded circular DNA. However, it become \_\_\_ only at the time of replication.
- (A) Circular    (B) Double stranded  
(C) Superhelical coils                              (D) Twisted super coils



40. There are three main methods of transmission of airborne diseases. Choose the following one is not airborne infection.
- (A) Direct airborne (B) Indirect airborne  
(C) Direct droplets (D) Decaying of vegetation
41. Mainly protein synthesis occurs in two steps and involve DNA, mRNA, tRNA and aminoacids for which transcription process occure in \_\_\_\_\_ and translation process occure in \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.
- (A) Cytoplasm and Mitochondria  
(B) Cell membrane and chloroplast  
(C) Nucleus and cytoplasm  
(D) Ribosomes and thylakoids
42. Lyophilization is a method of food preservation by rapid freezing and dehydration of the frozen product under high vaccum. The dried product is sealed in foil. This method is most useful for the preserving \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Milk and Ghee (B) Microbial growth  
(C) Meat and Fish (D) Some anaerobic bacteria
43. In India, the patent Act (1970) allows the process of patents but not the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Product patent (B) Product property  
(C) Product trading (D) Product lagislation
44. USA has adopted a strong and uniform IPR laws through out the world. It is mainly protect the issues with respect to \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Many ethical issues of man in society  
(B) Alteration of nutritional value by the industry  
(C) Environmental issues raised by ecologists  
(D) Mainly on plant breeders rights

45. Minchi is one type of oriental food, and it is prepared from \_\_\_\_\_. It contains several species of molds, some bacteria and yeast before using the final product must be boiled backed or fried.
- (A) Bulbs and corns of Taroplant
  - (B) Steamed polished rice
  - (C) Gutan rich wheat
  - (D) Soyabeans with roasted wheat
46. \_\_\_\_\_ area of intense microbial physiological activity of growing plants. It is the unique habital for microorganisms.
- (A) Root hairs
  - (B) Rhizoplane
  - (C) Rhizosphere
  - (D) Non-rhizosphere
47. Most widely used bacterial pesticide of bactrium is Bacillus thuringiensis commercial preparation of B. thuringiensis registered in 12 manufacturing companies in five countries used on numerous agricultural crops. This bacterial insecticide has been successfully tested more than \_\_\_\_\_ insect species.
- (A) 140
  - (B) 145
  - (C) 139
  - (D) 143
48. The chlamydiae/chlamydias are group of obligate intracellular parasites. They are unable to generate sufficient ATP to support their reproduction. But, they form small dense cells called elementary bodies. These bodies enter into the living host body causing diseases. In the following choose one of the most important diseases caused by Chlamydiae trachomatis to both men and women.
- (A) Dysentery
  - (B) Damage of kidney
  - (C) Infertility
  - (D) Blood poisoning
49. The main object of the plant disease control is to prevent economic loss and increase the value of the crop. control of plant diseases by physical methods are more applicable. choose in the following one is not correct method in contract of plant diseases under physical methods.
- (A) steeping
  - (B) Radiation
  - (C) Refrigeration
  - (D) Heat treatment

50. The collection of bacterial colonies containing all the individual genes of an organism is called gene bank. During, initial establishment of gene bank, different bacterial colonies must be raised. All the bacterial colonies should be stored for longer time in defined medicine especially in liquid nitrogen at \_\_\_\_\_ °C choose the correct one which is most suitable for long term storage of bacterial cells.

(A) 100°C

(B) -100°C

(C) 0°C

(D) -196°C

### PART - B

1. Write on the biological scope of immunology. [10]
2. Describe the biomass production of SCP (single cell protein). [10]
3. Detailed account on microbes role in mineral leaching and mining. [10]
4. What is transformation? Explain the modern techniques of introducing rDNA into a plant cell. [10]
5. Explain the sexually transmissible disease/infection/AIDS (aquired immune deficiency syndrome) [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 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 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.**

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