

**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE**  
**Postgraduate Entrance Examination November-2021**



**QUESTION PAPER  
BOOKLET NO.**

<b>Entrance Reg. No.</b>					

**SUBJECT CODE : 21**

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

**COURSE : M.Sc.**

**SUBJECT : Mathematics**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 50**

**MAXIMUM TIME : 75 MINUTES**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. The sealed question paper 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 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) If  $f(x) = e^x - 1 - x$ , then
  - (A)  $f(x)$  attains negative values
  - (B)  $f(x)$  has exactly one zero
  - (C)  $f(x)$  has more than one zeroes
  - (D)  $f(x)$  is strictly increasing on  $(-10, 10)$
  
- 2) The number of ring homomorphisms from  $\mathbb{Z}_{20}$  to  $\mathbb{Z}_9$  (assuming that 1 in  $\mathbb{Z}_{20}$  is taken to 1 in  $\mathbb{Z}_9$ ) are
 

(A) 1	(B) 0
(C) 11	(D) 9
  
- 3) If the point  $(2, 3, -1)$  divides the line joining  $(a, 4, c)$  and  $(2, b, -1)$  in the ratio  $1 : 2$ , then the values of  $a, b$  and  $c$  are,
  - (A)  $a = 2; b = 1; c = -1$
  - (B)  $a = 1; b = 2; c = 2$
  - (C)  $a = 2; b = 1; c = 2$
  - (D)  $a = 1; b = -1; c = -1$
  
- 4) If  $\langle x|y \rangle$  denotes the inner product on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $\langle (2, 6) | (1, 4) \rangle = k$ , then  $\langle (5, 15) | (1, 4) \rangle =$ 

(A) $\frac{3k}{2}$	(B) $5k$
(C) $\frac{5k}{2}$	(D) $3k$
  
- 5) The function  $z \operatorname{Re}(z)$  satisfies Cuachy-Riemann equation
  - (A) at every point in the complex plane
  - (B) only at  $z = 0$
  - (C) only at  $z = \frac{1}{2}$
  - (D) only on real axis

6) The Newton-Raphson algorithm for finding the  $k^{th}$  root of 10 is

(A)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{k} \left( x_n + \frac{10}{x_n^k} \right)$

(B)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{k} \left( (k-1)x_n + \frac{10}{x_n^k} \right)$

(C)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{k} \left( (k-1)x_n + \frac{10}{x_n^{k-1}} \right)$

(D)  $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{k} \left( x_n + \frac{10}{x_n^{k-1}} \right)$

7) For what value of  $k$  the following system of equations has no solution?

$$x + y + 2z - 1 = 0$$

$$2x + y - z - 1 = 0$$

$$x + 2y - kz + 3 = 0$$

(A)  $k = -1$

(B)  $k = -3$

(C)  $k = -5$

(D)  $k = -7$

8) Which of the following linear transformations  $T$  from  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  is non-singular?

(A)  $T((x, y, z)) = (x + 3y + z, 6x + 2y - 2z, -x + y + z)$

(B)  $T((x, y, z)) = (x + 3y - z, 6x + 2y - 2z, -x + 5y - z)$

(C)  $T((x, y, z)) = (x + 3y + z, 6x + 2y + z, -x + y + z)$

(D)  $T((x, y, z)) = (x + 3y - z, 6x + y + 11z, -x - 4y + 2z)$

9) Suppose  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$ . Define  $g(x)$  on  $[0, 1]$  by

$$g(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt. \text{ Then the value of } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{g\left(\frac{1}{2} + 3h\right) - g\left(\frac{1}{2} + h\right)}{h} \text{ is}$$

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

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

(C)  $3f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

(D)  $3g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$

- 10) If the order of the integration  $\int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^{2x} (4x + 2) \, dy \, dx$  is reversed, the resulting integral will be

(A)  $\int_0^4 \int_{2y}^{y^2} (4x + 2) \, dx \, dy$

(B)  $\int_0^2 \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{y^2} (4x + 2) \, dx \, dy$

(C)  $\int_0^2 \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} (4x + 2) \, dx \, dy$

(D)  $\int_0^4 \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} (4x + 2) \, dx \, dy$

- 11) The value of  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2(x)}{(x^2 + 1) \tan^{-1}(x)} \, dx$  lies in

(A)  $[0, \log_e 2]$

(B)  $[1, \log_e 3]$

(C)  $[\log_e 4, 2]$

(D)  $[\log_e 8, 4]$

- 12) Which of the following congruence equations has a solution for  $x$ ?

(A)  $1255x \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$

(B)  $3430x \equiv 3 \pmod{14}$

(C)  $1008x \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$

(D)  $420x \equiv 3 \pmod{14}$

- 13) Which of the following is **TRUE** about direction cosines?

(A) Direction cosines of a line are always positive real numbers

(B) The values of direction cosines of a line can never exceed 1

(C) Direction cosines of  $x$ -axis are 1 ; 0 and 1

(D) All of the above

14) Choose the **CORRECT** statement.

- (A) There exists a finite subgroup of group of integers under usual addition
- (B) The order of every non-identity element of any infinite group is always infinite
- (C) The group of rational numbers under addition is isomorphic to the group of rational numbers under multiplication
- (D) Every subgroup of the group of integers under addition has a generator

15) Find the **WRONG** statement

- (A)  $A$  is countable,  $B$  is countable implies  $A \cup B$  is countable
- (B) There always exists an onto map from an uncountable set to a countable set
- (C) Every subset of a countable set is either finite or countable
- (D) There always exists a one-one map from an uncountable set to a countable set

16) If  $L\left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right) = F(s)$  is the Laplace transform of  $\frac{\sin t}{t}$ , then the value of  $F$  at  $s = 1$  is

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | (B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| (C) 1               | (D) Does not exist  |

17) Which of the following polynomials is irreducible over  $\mathbb{Z}$ ?

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (A) $x^4 + 10x^2 - 5x + 30$             | (B) $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$  |
| (C) $x^5 + 2x^4 + 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 6$ | (D) $x^3 + 26x^2 + 30x + 5$ |

18) If  $S_n$  denotes the permutation group of order  $n$ , then

- (A) there exists an element of order 6 in  $S_5$
- (B) there is only one element of order 4 in  $S_5$
- (C) there exists an element of order 12 in  $S_7$
- (D) there exists no element of order 10 in  $S_7$

19) Choose the **CORRECT** statement

- (A) Every point of  $[0, 1]$  is its limit point
- (B) 0 is not a limit point of the set  $(0, 1]$
- (C) 1 is the limit point of the set  $\left\{\frac{1}{n} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}^+\right\}$
- (D) The set  $[0, 1] \cup [2, 3]$  has exactly two limit points

20) Suppose  $T$  is a linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ . If  $T(0, 1) = (2, 3)$  and  $T(1, 0) = (a, b)$ , then for which values of  $a$  and  $b$ , rank of  $T$  is 2?

- (A)  $a = 6; b = 9$
- (B)  $a = 8; b = 9$
- (C)  $a = 4; b = 6$
- (D)  $a = 4\sqrt{2}; b = 6\sqrt{2}$

21) For what value of  $p$ , the improper integral  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$  converges?

- (A)  $p = \frac{3}{4}$
- (B)  $p = \frac{3}{16}$
- (C)  $p = \frac{4}{3}$
- (D) All the above

22) If  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \sin x$  for  $x \neq 0$ , then for what value of  $f$  at  $x = 0$ , the function  $f$  is differentiable at 0?

- (A)  $f(0) = 0$
- (B)  $f(0) = 2$
- (C)  $f(0) = 1$
- (D) None of the above

23)  $f$  is a real valued differentiable function defined on  $[1, \infty)$  satisfying  $f(1) = 1$

and  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + f^2(x)}$ . Then

(A)  $f(x)$  crosses the  $x$  - axis in the interval  $\left(1, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$

(B) The value of  $f(x)$  never exceeds 2

(C)  $f(x)$  attains the value 3

(D)  $f(5\pi) = f(10\pi)$

24) Which of the following functions  $f$  on open interval  $(1, 2)$  cannot be extended to a continuous function on  $[1, 2]$ ?

(A)  $f(x) = (x-1)\log(x-1)$

(B)  $f(x) = e^{\frac{1}{x^2-4}}$

(C)  $f(x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2x-3}\right)$

(D)  $f(x) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{x-1}\right)$

25) The value of  $\sum_{j=0}^7 (2j+1)^8 \pmod{16}$  is

(A) 8

(B) 0

(C) 4

(D) 1

26) Suppose a sequence  $\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  converges to  $l$ , then

(A)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = 4l + 1$

(B)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = l$

(C)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = 2l$

(D)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = 2l + 1$

27) For any real number  $a$ , define  $(a)_n = a(a+1) \dots (a+n-1)$  for all natural

numbers  $n$ . Then the value of  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta)^{2n} d\theta$  for any natural number  $n$  is

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (A) $\frac{\pi(\frac{3}{2})n}{6 \times n!}$ | (B) $\frac{\pi(\frac{1}{2})n}{2 \times n!}$ |
| (C) $\frac{\pi(\frac{1}{2})n}{n!}$          | (D) $\frac{\pi(\frac{3}{2})n}{n!}$          |

28) Choose the **CORRECT** statement among the following :

- (A) In a finite integral domain  $D$  the map  $x \rightarrow ax$  for some fixed  $a \in D$  is not always onto.
- (B) There exists a field with exactly 3 ideals
- (C) The set of all zero divisors of a ring  $(R, +, \cdot)$  forms a group under the operation  $+$ .
- (D) If  $F$  is a field of prime order  $p$ , then the map  $x \rightarrow x^p$  is a homomorphism from  $F \rightarrow F$ .

29) Suppose in a group  $G$  every element is of order 2. Then which of the following must be true about  $G$ ?

- (A)  $G$  cannot be cyclic
- (B)  $G$  must be abelian
- (C) Order of  $G$  must be a square number
- (D) No such  $G$  exists

30) For which value of  $x$ , the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^n$  diverges?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) $x = 5/9$ | (B) $x = 3/7$  |
| (C) $x = 1/3$ | (D) $x = 6/17$ |



31) Which of the following planes is perpendicular to the plane

$$2x - \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{1}{4}z + 7 = 0?$$

(A)  $-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{2}y + 4z - \frac{1}{7} = 0$

(B)  $-2x + \frac{2}{3}y + \frac{1}{4}z - 7 = 0$

(C)  $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}y - 8z + \frac{1}{7} = 0$

(D)  $\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{2}y + 8z - \frac{1}{7} = 0$

32) Which of the following is an exact differential equation?

(A)  $e^y dx + (xe^y + 2y)dy$

(B)  $e^x dx + (ye^x + 2x)dy$

(C)  $e^y dx + (xe^x + 2y)dy$

(D)  $e^x dx + (ye^y + 2x)dy$

33) If  $f(x) = 0$  has a root in  $[a, b]$ , then the first approximation of the root  $x_1$  in Regular Falsi method is given by

(A)  $x_1 = \frac{a f(a) - b f(b)}{f(a) - f(b)}$

(B)  $x_1 = \frac{a f(b) - b f(a)}{f(b) - f(a)}$

(C)  $x_1 = \frac{a f(b) - b f(a)}{f(a) - f(b)}$

(D)  $x_1 = \frac{a f(a) - b f(b)}{f(b) - f(a)}$

- 34) Which of the following is true about a bilinear transformation?
- (A) There exists a non-identity bilinear transformation with exactly 3 fixed points
  - (B) There is a bilinear transformation which takes two distinct points in  $z$  - plane to the same point in  $w$  - plane
  - (C) There always exists a unique bilinear transformation that takes given 3 distinct points in  $z$  - plane to given 3 - distinct points in  $w$  - points.
  - (D) All the above
- 35) If  $\mathbb{R}^n$  denotes the Euclidian space of dimension  $n$ , then
- (A) There exist 3 elements in  $\mathbb{R}^4$  which span  $\mathbb{R}^4$
  - (B) There exist 4 elements in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  which are linearly independent
  - (C) There exist 4 elements in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  which span  $\mathbb{R}^3$
  - (D)  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\mathbb{R}^4$  are isomorphic as vector spaces over  $\mathbb{R}$
- 36) If  $\vec{F}$  is the gradient of  $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ , then  $\text{Curl} \vec{F}$  is
- (A) 1
  - (B) 0
  - (C) 3
  - (D) -1
- 37) If  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ , then the general solution of the differential equation  $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = e^x$  is
- (A)  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} - e^x$
  - (B)  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} - x e^x$
  - (C)  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} + e^x$
  - (D)  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x} + x e^x$

- 38) The number of zero divisors in the ring  $\mathbb{Z}_{30}$ , the ring of residue classes modulo 30, is
- (A) 1 (B) 30  
(C) 22 (D) 23
- 39) The particular solution of the differential equation  $3xy' - y = \ln x + 1$ ,  $x > 0$ , satisfying  $y(1) = -2$ , is
- (A)  $2x^{\frac{1}{3}} - \ln x - 4$  (B)  $2x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \ln x - 4$   
(C)  $2x^{\frac{-1}{3}} + \ln x - 4$  (D)  $2x^{\frac{-1}{3}} - \ln x - 4$
- 40) The radius of curvature of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  at the vertex  $(0, b)$  is
- (A)  $\frac{1}{b}$  (B)  $b$   
(C)  $\frac{b^2}{a}$  (D)  $\frac{a^2}{b}$
- 41) One of the roots of the equation  $x^4 + 4x^3 - 8x^2 + 16x - 48 = 0$  is  $x = 2i$ , then the remaining roots are
- (A)  $\frac{2}{i}, 2$  and  $-6$   
(B)  $-2i, -2$  and  $6$   
(C)  $\frac{2}{i}, 2$  and  $6$   
(D)  $-2i, -2$  and  $-6$

- 42) The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$
- (A) Diverges to  $+\infty$
  - (B) Converges to  $e$
  - (C) Converges to a finite value greater than  $e$
  - (D) Converges to a finite value less than  $e$
- 43) If  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are two subrings of a ring  $R$ , then
- (A)  $R_1 \cup R_2$  is always a ring
  - (B) If  $R_1 \cup R_2$  is a subring of  $R$  then  $R_1 \subset R_2$  or  $R_2 \subset R_1$
  - (C)  $R_1 \cap R_2$  need not be a subring of  $R$  always
  - (D) If  $R_1 \cup R_2$  is a subring of  $R$  then either  $R_1 = \phi$  or  $R_2 = \phi$
- 44) Choose the correct reasoning to arrive at  $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 0$ , where  $\gamma(t) = 2e^{it}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$
- (A)  $\frac{1}{1+z^2}$  being analytic in the region bounded by  $\gamma$ , by Cauchy's integral theorem  $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 0$
  - (B) Since  $\gamma$  is a closed curve, the integral of any function  $f$  over  $\gamma$  should be zero. Hence  $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 0$
  - (C) Since  $\frac{1}{1+z^2}$  is bounded in the given region, it follows that  $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 0$
  - (D) If  $f$  is analytic in the region bounded by  $\gamma$ , then  $2\pi i f(z) = \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dz$  for all  $z$  in that region. From this it follows that  $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = 0$

45) If the position of a particle moving in space is given by the vector valued function  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \left( 2 \cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \sin(2t), \frac{1+t^2}{2} \right)$ , then the velocity of the particle at  $t = 0$  is

- (A)  $(0, 2, 1)$
- (B)  $(-1, 2, 0)$
- (C)  $(1, 2, 1)$
- (D)  $(1, 2, 0)$

46) The  $n^{\text{th}}$  derivative of  $y = \sin(ax + b)$  is

- (A)  $a^n \sin\left(ax + b + n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- (B)  $a^n \sin(ax + b)$
- (C)  $a \sin\left(ax + b + n\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$
- (D)  $a^n \sin(ax + b + n\pi)$

47) The digit at the units place of  $3^{234}$  is

- (A) 1
- (B) 7
- (C) 9
- (D) 3

48) The orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves  $xy = a$ ,  $a \neq 0$ , is

(A)  $x^2 + y^2 = b$

(B)  $x^2 - y^2 = b$

(C)  $y^2 - x^2 = bxy$

(D)  $y^2 + x^2 = bxy$

49) If  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$ , then  $f_x(0, 0)$  is

(A) 0

(B)  $\infty$

(C) 1

(D)  $\sin 1$

50) The polynomial  $f(x) = 3x^7 - 2x^5 - x^3 - x - 8$  has

(A) only one positive root

(B) no positive roots

(C) exactly two positive roots

(D) exactly 7 positive roots



## Rough Work

### 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 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.