

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

M.Phil./Ph.D. (ANTHROPOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 260/101

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 260/101

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. An example for reflexive ethnography
 - (A) Margaret Mead's study on Samoa
 - (B) Vincent Crapanzano's book on Tuhami
 - (C) Malinowski's study on Trobriand islanders
 - (D) W.H.R's study on the Todas

2. 'Patterns of Culture'- a book written by
 - (A) Margaret Mead
 - (B) Ruth Benedict
 - (C) Franz Boas
 - (D) Edward Tyler

3. 'Sanskritisation' was a concept given by
 - (A) L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer
 - (B) A.R. Radcliffe Brown
 - (C) M.N. Srinivas
 - (D) Edmund Leach

4. The category 'Scheduled Caste' is a
 - (A) Cultural category
 - (B) Administrative category
 - (C) Racial group
 - (D) All the above

5. Green revolution in India was promoted by
 - (A) M.S. Swaminathan
 - (B) Manmohan Singh
 - (C) M.N. Srinivas
 - (D) D.N. Majumdar

6. The extended case method was promoted by
 - (A) The American school of Anthropology
 - (B) The British school of Anthropology
 - (C) The French school of Anthropology
 - (D) The Manchester school of Anthropology

7. Who among the following were traditionally a polyandrous society?
 - (A) Betta Kurumba
 - (B) Nayaka
 - (C) Kota
 - (D) Toda

8. Polygyny is a practice where
 - (A) A woman has two or more husbands
 - (B) A man has two or more wives
 - (C) A woman marries the elder brother of her sister's husband
 - (D) None of the above

9. The concept 'man-nature-spirit complex' was given by
(A) D. N. Majumdar (B) L.P. Vidyarti
(C) Julian Steward (D) Leslie White
10. The 'People of India Project' of the Anthropological Survey of India was headed by
(A) K.S. Singh (B) P.K. Mishra
(C) A. Sarkar (D) Thurston
11. Who among the following is not a matrilineal group?
(A) Nayar (B) Khasi
(C) Chenchu (D) Garo
12. What is not true among the following?
(A) Contribute more to overall population growth
(B) Permit some men to have more children than others
(C) Encourages women to have fewer children with longer intervals between births
(D) Do not contribute more to overall population growth
13. Who among the following is not a forager group?
(A) Kadar (B) Chenchu
(C) Cholanaiken (D) Toda
14. Deep feelings of uneasiness, loneliness, and anxiety that may occur when a person shifts from one culture to another
(A) Xenocentrism (B) Cultural relativism
(C) Culture shock (D) Ethnocentrism
15. The view that culture consists of both behavior and beliefs and how they are interrelated
(A) Holism (B) Idealism
(C) Behaviourism (D) None of the above
16. Who among the following is a foraging community?
(A) Yanomamo (B) Eskimo
(C) Iroquois (D) Bedouin

17. Who first called the foraging communities as the original affluent society?
(A) Marshall Sahlins (B) Richard Lee
(C) Nurit Bird-David (D) None of the above
18. In economic anthropology 'Scarcity of means or resources' was one of the main tenants of
(A) the formalists (B) the substantivists
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) neither (A) or (B)
19. The term vote bank was coined by
(A) Andre' Beteille (B) A.K Ramanujan
(C) A.R Desai (D) M. N. Srinivas
20. The book, 'Argonauts of the Western Pacific' was written by
(A) A. R. Radcliffe Brown (B) Evans Pritchard
(C) B. Malinowski (D) Edmund Leach
21. The Kula exchange was first anthropologically studied by
(A) A. R. Radcliffe Brown (B) Evans Pritchard
(C) B. Malinowski (D) Edmund Leach
22. Current Anthropology is a peer reviewed journal published by
(A) University of Chicago, US
(B) The Royal Anthropological Institute, UK
(C) Australian National University, Australia
(D) Delhi University, India
23. Eastern Anthropologist is a peer reviewed journal published by
(A) The Royal Anthropological Institute, UK
(B) Australian National University
(C) National University of Singapore
(D) Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society of India
24. The theory of structuralism is associated to
(A) C. Levi Strauss (B) B. Malinowski
(C) A. R. Radcliffe Brown (D) None of the above

25. Who among the following did extensive ethnographic research on the Scheduled tribe groups of Andhra Pradesh and the North-eastern states?
- (A) D.N.Majumdar (B) E. Thurston
(C) C. von-Furer Haimendorf (D) V. Elwin
26. The book, *Muria and their Ghotul* was written by
- (A) V. Elwin (B) E. Thurston
(C) C. von-Furer Haimendorf (D) None of the above
27. Who was the political leader of India who first proposed the tribal policy popularly known as the pancheel?
- (A) Indira Gandhi (B) M. K. Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) B.R. Ambedkar
28. Cladistic analysis is related to
- (A) Blood group detection (B) Dating of fossils
(C) Fossil analysis (D) Classification of bones
29. The concept *thick description* was proposed by
- (A) Raymond Firth (B) Adam Kuper
(C) Clifford Geertz (D) None of the above
30. In human evolution the name 'Lucy' is used to refer to the remains of
- (A) Australopithecus (B) Neanderthal
(C) Homoerectus (D) Homohabilis
31. Anthropologists have responsibilities when studying other cultures. Which of the following is one such obligation?
- (A) The responsibility to treat and respect field subjects as equals.
(B) The responsibility to not withhold useful knowledge.
(C) The responsibility to study field subjects objectively.
(D) All the above.
32. Anthropologists doing fieldwork typically try to investigate how the various aspects of culture relate to each other, i.e., political systems, economics and religious beliefs. This approach is
- (A) sociocultural (B) ethnological
(C) holistic (D) culture-bound

33. Besides being interested in descriptions of particular cultures, the ethnologist is interested in
- (A) promoting Western ways
 - (B) cross-cultural comparisons
 - (C) descriptions of non-human species
 - (D) teaching food foragers how to use time saving gadgets
34. Margaret Mead
- (A) Studied physical anthropology
 - (B) Worked in the Trobriand Islands
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
35. Which of the following is not one of the characteristic field techniques of ethnography?
- (A) participant observation
 - (B) interview schedule
 - (C) genealogical method
 - (D) problem-instigating research
36. The genealogical method is important to ethnographic research because
- (A) The collection of blood samples allows researchers to extract genetic material from individuals in a culture and sequence their genes
 - (B) It collects data that is essential to understanding the current social relations and reconstruct history
 - (C) It sheds light on the imponderabilia of daily life
 - (D) All of the above reasons explain why the genealogical method is important to ethnographic research
37. The etic perspective is
- (A) that of ethnographer
 - (B) that of the local members of the community being studied
 - (C) the one held by refugees regarding the authorities that forced them to leave their home country
 - (D) how locals perceive the world in which they live
38. Which of the following is not an example of participant observation?
- (A) Dancing in a festival
 - (B) Singing during a ritual
 - (C) Take part in a hunt
 - (D) All of the above are examples of participant-observation.

39. Which of the following is not one of the four questions that must be addressed in every grant proposal?
- (A) What kinds of clothes will you bring? (B) Why this place?
(C) How will the study be done? (D) Why this problem?
40. Unlike ethnography, survey research
- (A) studies whole functioning communities
(B) has been traditionally conducted in non-industrial, small-scale societies
(C) is conducted with little or no personal contact between study subjects and researchers
(D) makes little use of statistics
41. Which of the following is not a characteristic field technique of the ethnography?
- (A) first hand fieldwork (B) life histories
(C) participant observation (D) random sampling
42. Unlike questionnaires, in-depth interviews:
- (A) rely on very short responses
(B) are better suited to urban, complex societies where most people are literate
(C) are usually administered to a random sample of a larger population
(D) allow informants to talk about what they see as important, rather than have to modify their responses to fit into predetermined categories
43. Bronislaw Malinowski is well known for
- (A) his work among the Trobriand Islanders
(B) emphasizing the importance of exploring the "imponderabilia of daily life"
(C) setting the standard for holistic ethnography
(D) all of the above
44. Ethnicity means
- (A) identifying with a particular group that is defined in terms of specific phenotypic features
(B) identifying with, and feeling part of a particular group that shares certain beliefs, values, customs, and norms
(C) being excluded from other groups because of one's ethnic identity
(D) both (B) and (C) are correct.

45. Which of the following statements about foragers is not true?
- (A) They hunt and gather a wide range of plant and animal species.
 - (B) Most foragers eventually turned to food production.
 - (C) Modern foragers should be viewed as pristine survivors of the Stone Age.
 - (D) Most modern foragers live in regions where agriculture is not practicable with simple technology.
46. Which of the following factors of production does horticulture make intensive use of?
- (A) land
 - (B) labor
 - (C) capital
 - (D) machinery
47. The mode of production refers to
- (A) The way in which production is organized.
 - (B) The major productive resources of an economy including the land, labor, technology, and capital.
 - (C) The rational allocation of scarce resources to alternative ends.
 - (D) The profit-oriented system principle of exchange in which goods and services are bought and sold, and values are determined by supply and demand.
48. What is the market principle?
- (A) The movement of goods, services, and resources from the local level to a central administrative location, then back to the local level.
 - (B) The rational allocation of scarce means to alternative ends.
 - (C) The exchange of goods, services, and resources in a market place.
 - (D) The use of money to buy and sell things at prices determined by supply and demand.
49. The following is true about a Nayar tarawad, except
- (A) Children are not considered relatives of their biological mother
 - (B) It is a matrilineal system
 - (C) Married couples usually live separately, each at their own tarawad
 - (D) It is headed by a senior woman and assisted by her brother
50. Which of the following terms means that people get to choose which lineage to join?
- (A) matrilineal descent
 - (B) ambilineal descent
 - (C) unilineal descent
 - (D) patrilineal descent

51. Under which form of post-marital residence rules systems do couples move to the wife's community?
- (A) patrilocal (B) matrilocal
(C) unilocal (D) neolocal
52. Which of the following statements about dowry is true?
- (A) Dowry is sometimes called progeny price
(B) Dowry and bridewealth are synonyms
(C) The dowry compensates the bride's kin for the loss of her companionship and labor
(D) None of the above statements about dowry are true
53. Which of the following statements about bride wealth is not true?
- (A) As the value of bridewealth increases, marriages become more stable
(B) The bridewealth compensates the bride's kin for the loss of her companionship and labor
(C) Bridewealth is the exchange of gifts from the bride and her kin to the groom's kin
(D) Bridewealth is sometimes called progeny price
54. What is levirate marriage?
- (A) It refers to the kind of plural marriage in which the woman's husbands are all brothers.
(B) It refers to the custom by which all the brothers of one family marry all of the sisters of another family.
(C) It refers to the custom by which a widow marries the brother of her deceased husband.
(D) It refers to the royal same-sex incest once practiced by traditional Hawaiians to concentrate mana.
55. All of the following are typical features of most states, except
- (A) judges (B) big men
(C) full-time religious practitioners (D) taxation
56. Which of the following is not part of the patrilineal-patrilocal complex?
- (A) warfare (B) patriliney
(C) reduced gender stratification (D) male supremacy

57. Which of the following did not accompany the transition from horticulture to agriculture?
- (A) Woman lost their role as primary cultivators.
 - (B) Women began to assert themselves in extradomestic contexts.
 - (C) The average number of children per family increased
 - (D) Women became increasingly restricted to the domestic sphere.
58. What is development anthropology?
- (A) The branch of biological anthropology that focuses on human development.
 - (B) The branch of applied anthropology that focuses on social issues in, and the cultural dimension of, economic development.
 - (C) The branch of medical anthropology that focuses on the social issues in, and the cultural dimension of childbirth.
 - (D) The branch of cultural anthropology that focuses on the social issues in, and the cultural dimension of, the development of oral traditions.
59. What commonly happens as the result of introducing new technologies into traditional economies with a preexisting uneven distribution of resources?
- (A) There is greater equity in the community.
 - (B) There is a decrease in social stratification.
 - (C) Wealth disparities within the community increase.
 - (D) These technologies are incorporated without changing any aspect of the community.
60. What term refers to the movement of people from a single homeland to many lands?
- (A) westernization
 - (B) diaspora
 - (C) cultural imperialism
 - (D) acculturation.
61. The concept of _____ can be used to explain why people conform even without coercion.
- (A) resistance
 - (B) hegemony
 - (C) assimilation
 - (D) ethnocide
62. Societies are not always as discrete and traditional as we think they are. The entire notion of discrete societies was an academic fiction. – Whose view is this?
- (A) Clifford Geertz
 - (B) Edmund Leach
 - (C) Ward Goodenough
 - (D) Meyer- Foftes

63. Which of the following is not an important part of being an applied anthropologist today?
- (A) Assisting colonial governments develop more effective ways of administering and controlling native populations.
 - (B) Paying close attention to social backgrounds and cultural categories.
 - (C) Gaining experience in planning and implementing social change.
 - (D) All of the above are important parts of being an applied anthropologist.
64. A religious system that recognizes a single supernatural being is called
- (A) monomania
 - (B) monopolist
 - (C) monotheistic
 - (D) monotonous
65. Most of the early foraging societies got the bulk of their nutritional requirements from
- (A) meat
 - (B) plant foods
 - (C) processed foods
 - (D) vitamin supplements
66. Nomadic societies
- (A) travel from place to place in search of resources or in response to seasonal fluctuations.
 - (B) travel from place to place to avoid war, persecution, or natural disaster.
 - (C) stay in one place year-round.
 - (D) are small, autonomous groups, usually associated with foraging societies.
67. The difference between horticulture and agriculture is that
- (A) horticulturalists use human labor and simple tools, and agriculturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies.
 - (B) horticulturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies, and agriculturalists use human labor and simple tools.
 - (C) horticulturalists herd animals and agriculturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies.
 - (D) horticulturalists use human labor and simple tools, and agriculturalists herd animals.

57. Which of the following did not accompany the transition from horticulture to agriculture?
- (A) Woman lost their role as primary cultivators.
 - (B) Women began to assert themselves in extradomestic contexts.
 - (C) The average number of children per family increased
 - (D) Women became increasingly restricted to the domestic sphere.
58. What is development anthropology?
- (A) The branch of biological anthropology that focuses on human development.
 - (B) The branch of applied anthropology that focuses on social issues in, and the cultural dimension of, economic development.
 - (C) The branch of medical anthropology that focuses on the social issues in, and the cultural dimension of childbirth.
 - (D) The branch of cultural anthropology that focuses on the social issues in, and the cultural dimension of, the development of oral traditions.
59. What commonly happens as the result of introducing new technologies into traditional economies with a preexisting uneven distribution of resources?
- (A) There is greater equity in the community.
 - (B) There is a decrease in social stratification.
 - (C) Wealth disparities within the community increase.
 - (D) These technologies are incorporated without changing any aspect of the community.
60. What term refers to the movement of people from a single homeland to many lands?
- (A) westernization
 - (B) diaspora
 - (C) cultural imperialism
 - (D) acculturation.
61. The concept of _____ can be used to explain why people conform even without coercion.
- (A) resistance
 - (B) hegemony
 - (C) assimilation
 - (D) ethnocide
62. Societies are not always as discrete and traditional as we think they are. The entire notion of discrete societies was an academic fiction. – Whose view is this?
- (A) Clifford Geertz
 - (B) Edmund Leach
 - (C) Ward Goodenough
 - (D) Meyer- Foftes

63. Which of the following is not an important part of being an applied anthropologist today?
- (A) Assisting colonial governments develop more effective ways of administering and controlling native populations.
 - (B) Paying close attention to social backgrounds and cultural categories.
 - (C) Gaining experience in planning and implementing social change.
 - (D) All of the above are important parts of being an applied anthropologist.
64. A religious system that recognizes a single supernatural being is called
- (A) monomania
 - (B) monopolist
 - (C) monotheistic
 - (D) monotonous
65. Most of the early foraging societies got the bulk of their nutritional requirements from
- (A) meat
 - (B) plant foods
 - (C) processed foods
 - (D) vitamin supplements
66. Nomadic societies
- (A) travel from place to place in search of resources or in response to seasonal fluctuations.
 - (B) travel from place to place to avoid war, persecution, or natural disaster.
 - (C) stay in one place year-round.
 - (D) are small, autonomous groups, usually associated with foraging societies.
67. The difference between horticulture and agriculture is that
- (A) horticulturalists use human labor and simple tools, and agriculturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies.
 - (B) horticulturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies, and agriculturalists use human labor and simple tools.
 - (C) horticulturalists herd animals and agriculturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies.
 - (D) horticulturalists use human labor and simple tools, and agriculturalists herd animals.

68. The definition of kinship is
- (A) any marriage system that allows multiple spouses.
 - (B) your membership in a family and your relationship to other members of that family.
 - (C) nuclear families that are connected through time.
 - (D) a social unit made up of persons of approximately the same age.
69. Anthropologists must fight ethnocentrism by practicing
- (A) cultural relativity
 - (B) good manners
 - (C) objectivity
 - (D) good hygiene
70. The base of any kinship system is the
- (A) extended family.
 - (B) community.
 - (C) nuclear family.
 - (D) grandparents.
71. Why is polygyny not common in industrial societies?
- (A) Production is more dependent on non-human energy.
 - (B) Fewer people can produce more food.
 - (C) Large families would put a strain on a family's economics.
 - (D) All the above.
72. Around 60 percent of the world's societies are
- (A) matrilineal
 - (B) bilineal
 - (C) unilineal
 - (D) patrilineal
73. Historical archaeology
- (A) studies a society that has written records.
 - (B) studies a society that does not have written records.
 - (C) tries to understand ancient skills and technologies by reproducing them.
 - (D) applies anthropology to legal matters, usually with reference to identifying skeletal remains and cause/time of death.
74. An exploratory, usually small, excavation made to establish the presence or absence of an archaeological site is called a
- (A) test pit.
 - (B) test tube.
 - (C) test pattern.
 - (D) test pilot.

75. Dating that indicates the age of one item in comparison to another is
(A) absolute dating. (B) relative dating.
(C) carbon dating. (D) potassium/argon dating.
76. In complex and multicultural societies, what can take the place of religious concepts?
(A) political organization (B) kinship
(C) legal systems (D) money
77. What is the one trait that all religions have in common?
(A) the supernatural (B) the supranational
(C) superstition (D) supernumerary
78. Semantics is the study of
(A) Forms (B) Meanings
(C) Structure (D) Content
79. 'National Character' studies were conducted by
(A) Margaret Mead. (B) Cora Bu Boispriest.
(C) Ralph Linton. (D) Abraham Kardiner.
80. Which American anthropologist came up with three stages of evolution found in unilineal evolutionism?
(A) Edward B. Tylor (B) Kenneth Feder
(C) Franz Boas (D) Lewis Henry Morgan
81. Which anthropologist was a student of Franz Boas and famous for her studies in Samoa?
(A) Margaret Mead (B) Margaret Thatcher
(C) Mary Douglas (D) Pearl S. Buck
82. The definition of carrying capacity is
(A) the maximum population of a species allowed by existing environmental conditions and resources.
(B) the environment of an organism and its adaptive response to that environment.
(C) a system of socio-economic stratification where strata are closed and a person's membership is determined at birth.
(D) when an organism has physical traits and behaviors that allow it to survive in a particular environment.

90. Sororate is a custom whereby
- (A) A women is obliged to marry her deceased sister's husband
 - (B) A man is obliged to marry his deceased brother's wife
 - (C) A women is married to all brothers of her husband
 - (D) A man is married to all sisters of his wife
91. Ecological Anthropology is the study that
- (A) Analysis the relationship between nature and culture
 - (B) Understands cosmology of the people
 - (C) Relates subsistence to environment
 - (D) All the above
92. The term *animism* was first used by
- (A) E. Tylor
 - (B) L.H. Morgan
 - (C) F. Boas
 - (D) E. Durkheim
93. Name of the Harappan site located in Jammu is
- (A) Lothal
 - (B) Ropar
 - (C) Manda
 - (D) Kalibangan
94. Urban Anthropology is concerned with
- (A) Social relations, symbols and political economies of people in the cities
 - (B) Infrastructure development
 - (C) Demography of the city
 - (D) None of the above
95. Visual anthropology is concerned with
- (A) Communicating anthropological observations and insights through photography, film and video
 - (B) Understanding of visual systems in cultures and societies
 - (C) It shares common concerns with anthropology of art, technology and material culture
 - (D) All the above are true

83. According to the Indian caste system an individual status depended on
- (A) Wealth
 - (B) The hierarchical position of his caste
 - (C) The number of wives he had
 - (D) All the above
84. Chalcolithic age is also known as
- (A) Old stone age
 - (B) Middle stone age
 - (C) New Stone age
 - (D) Copper- stone age
85. The concept *culture of poverty* is given by
- (A) Robert Redfield
 - (B) Oscar Lewis
 - (C) Louis Dumont
 - (D) Mckim Marriot
86. The book *Homo hierarchicus* is written by
- (A) Chris Fuller
 - (B) Marcel Mauss
 - (C) Louis Dumont
 - (D) Adrian Mayer
87. The book *The Gift* is written by
- (A) L.H.Morgan
 - (B) Marcel Mauss
 - (C) Emile Durkheim
 - (D) Talcott Parsons
88. Exogamy is a rule specifying marriage
- (A) Outside one's own kin group or community
 - (B) Within one's own kin group or community
 - (C) Either within or outside one's own kin group or community
 - (D) None of the above
89. A Rank society has
- (A) Unequal access to economic resources
 - (B) Equal access to economic resources
 - (C) Social groups have unequal access to status position and prestige
 - (D) Both (B) and (C) are correct

90. Sororate is a custom whereby
- (A) A woman is obliged to marry her deceased sister's husband
 - (B) A man is obliged to marry his deceased brother's wife
 - (C) A woman is married to all brothers of her husband
 - (D) A man is married to all sisters of his wife
91. Ecological Anthropology is the study that
- (A) Analyzes the relationship between nature and culture
 - (B) Understands cosmology of the people
 - (C) Relates subsistence to environment
 - (D) All the above
92. The term *animism* was first used by
- (A) E. Tylor
 - (B) L.H. Morgan
 - (C) F. Boas
 - (D) E. Durkheim
93. Name of the Harappan site located in Jammu is
- (A) Lothal
 - (B) Ropar
 - (C) Manda
 - (D) Kalibangan
94. Urban Anthropology is concerned with
- (A) Social relations, symbols and political economies of people in the cities
 - (B) Infrastructure development
 - (C) Demography of the city
 - (D) None of the above
95. Visual anthropology is concerned with
- (A) Communicating anthropological observations and insights through photography, film and video
 - (B) Understanding of visual systems in cultures and societies
 - (C) It shares common concerns with anthropology of art, technology and material culture
 - (D) All the above are true

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2011.

M.Phil./Ph.D. (ANTHROPOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 260/101

Register Number :

*Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)*

COURSE CODE : 260/101

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.