

**PUBDET-2017**

**Subject : Sociology**

*Time Allowed : 1Hour 30 Minutes*

*Maximum Marks : 100*

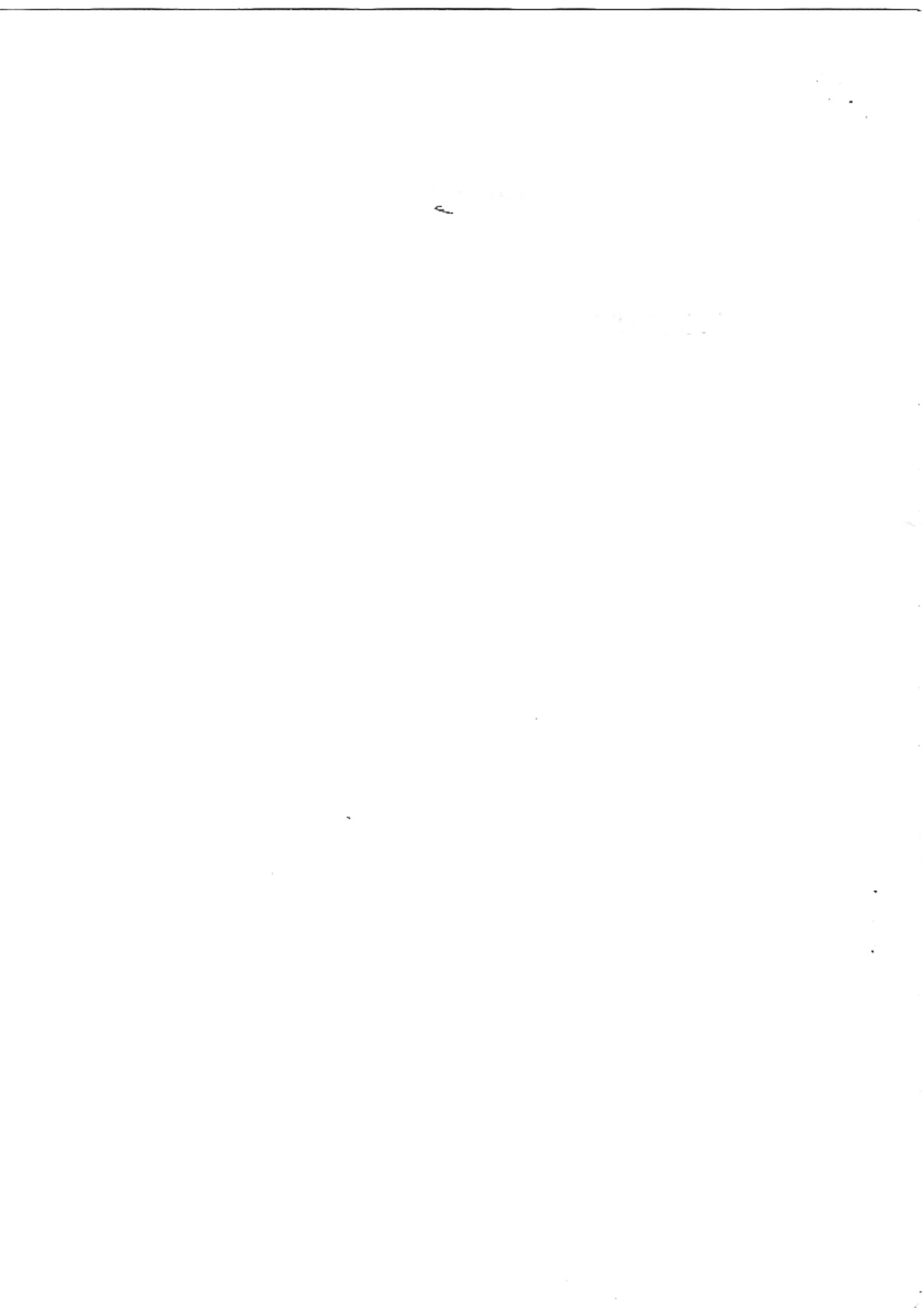
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Booklet No. ....

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. This question paper contains 50 MCQ type objective questions. Each question has four answer options given, viz. A, B, C and D.
2. Only one answer is correct. Correct answer will fetch full marks 2. Incorrect answer or any combination of more than one answer will fetch - ½ mark. No answer will fetch 0 mark.
3. Questions must be answered on OMR sheet by darkening the appropriate bubble marked A, B, C, or D.
4. Use only **Black/Blue ball point pen** to mark the answer by complete filling up of the respective bubbles.
5. Mark the answers only in the space provided. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR.
6. Write question booklet number and your roll number carefully in the specified locations of the OMR. Also fill appropriate bubbles.
7. Write your name (in block letter), name of the examination centre and put your full signature in appropriate boxes in the OMR.
8. The OMRs will be processed by electronic means. Hence it is liable to become invalid if there is any mistake in the question booklet number or roll number entered or if there is any mistake in filling corresponding bubbles. Also it may become invalid if there is any discrepancy in the name of the candidate, name of the examination centre, signature of the candidate vis-a-vis what is given in the candidate's admit card. The OMR may also become invalid due to folding or putting stray marks on it or any damage to it. the consequence of such invalidation due to incorrect marking or careless handling by the candidate will be sole responsibility of candidate.
9. Rough work must be done on the question paper itself. Additional blank pages are given in the question paper for rough work.
10. Handover the OMR to the invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.



"If I do not have any wheat, I am not able to make cookies".

1. If the statement above is true, which of the following statements must be true?

(যদি এই উক্তিটি ঠিক হয়, তবে নীচের তালিকার কোন উক্তিটি সঠিক?)

- (A) If I did not make cookies, I must not have had wheat.
- (B) If I made cookies, I must have had wheat.
- (C) If I have wheat, I must be able to make cookies.
- (D) If I was able to make cookies, I must not have had any wheat.

2. Peter subscribed to four journals that cost \$ 12.90, \$ 16.00, \$ 18.00 and \$ 21.90 per year, respectively. If she made an initial payment of one half of the total yearly subscription cost, and paid the rest in four equal monthly payments, how much was each of the four monthly payments?

- (A) \$ 8.60
- (B) \$ 9.20
- (C) \$ 9.45
- (D) \$ 17.20

3. At the beginning of 1999, the population of Westfield was 2,04,000 and the population of Nesfield was 2,16,000. If the population of each city increased by exactly 20% in 1999, how many more people lived in Nesfield than in Westfield at the end of 1999?

- (A) 2,400
- (B) 10,000
- (C) 12,000
- (D) 14,400

Select the best answer from the choices given and replace the underlined portion in Q. No. 4 and 5.

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 4 এবং 5-এর জন্য তালিকা থেকে উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করে চিহ্নিত অংশটি বদলাও।)

4. Jane Adam, a children's author who is beginning to attract the notice of critics and librarians alike, wrote and illustrated her first story Alice and she was only seven years old then.

- (A) and she was only seven years old then
- (B) at age seven years old only
- (C) when she was only seven years old
- (D) upon the reaching of only seven years

5. If Peter Holme's memory had not been felicitously stirred by the taste of a madeleine, he might never have been moved to write Remembrance of Things Past.

- (A) had not been felicitously stirred by the taste of a madeleine
- (B) had not been stirred by means of the felicitous taste of a madeleine
- (C) were not to be felicitously stirred by the taste of a madeline
- (D) were not to be stirred by the taste of a felicitous madeline

6.

Price of the Buttons in Store

Colour	Price
Black	\$ 2 Per 5 Buttons
Blue	\$ 2 Per 6 Buttons
Brown	\$ 3 Per 8 Buttons
Orange	\$ 4 Per 12 Buttons
Red	\$ 4 Per 7 Buttons

In Store, which colour costs the most per button?

- (A) Black
- (B) Blue
- (C) Brown
- (D) Red

7. On a map, 1 centimetre represents 6 kilometres. A square on the map with a perimeter of 16 centimeters represents a region with what area?

- (A) 64 square kilometers
- (B) 96 square kilometers
- (C) 256 square kilometers
- (D) 576 square kilometers

Select the best answer set for the blanks in Q. No. 8, 9 and 10.

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 8, 9 এবং 10-এর জন্য তালিকা থেকে উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ করো।)

8. The Roman Emperor Ceaser was viewed with \_\_\_\_\_ by generations of historians until newly discovered evidence showed him to be \_\_\_\_\_ administrator.

- (A) suspicion, a deficient
- (B) reluctance, an inept
- (C) antagonism, an eager
- (D) disdain, a capable

9. The scientific community was \_\_\_\_\_ when a living specimen of the coelacanth, thought to be no longer \_\_\_\_\_, was discovered by deep sea fishermen.

- (A) perplexed, common
- (B) overjoyed, dangerous
- (C) unconcerned, local
- (D) astounded, extant

10. Although at times Peter could be disagreeable and even \_\_\_\_\_, more often than not he was the most \_\_\_\_\_ person you could hope to meet.

- (A) contentious, complaisant
- (B) disgruntled, befuddled
- (C) contradictory, disconcerted
- (D) misguided, solicitous

11. Six cups of milk are required to make a batch of sweets. How many cups of milk are required to make enough sweets to fill 12 sweet jars, if each sweet jar holds 1.5 batches?

- (A) 108
- (B) 90
- (C) 81
- (D) 78

12. Rosy and Jim live 150 miles apart. Each drives towards the other's house along a straight road connecting the two, Rosy at a constant rate of 30 miles per hour and Jim at a constant rate of 50 miles per hour. If Rosy and Jim leave their houses at the same time, how many miles are they from Rosy's house when they meet?

- (A) 40
- (B)  $51\frac{1}{2}$
- (C)  $56\frac{1}{4}$
- (D) 75

13. A bag contains 4 red balls, 10 blue balls, and 6 yellow balls. If three balls are removed from the bag at random and no ball is returned to the bag after removal, what is the probability that all three balls will be blue?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- (C)  $\frac{3}{20}$
- (D)  $\frac{2}{19}$

14. Starting with a blue light, a strand of coloured lights contains lights in a repeating pattern of blue, orange, green, purple, red and yellow. What is the colour of the 53rd light?

- (A) Blue
- (B) Orange
- (C) Green
- (D) Red

15.

Machine Production		
	Morning Shift	Afternoon Shift
Monday	200	375
Tuesday	245	330
Wednesday	255	340
Thursday	250	315
Friday	225	360

Machine production at a factory occurs during two shifts, as shown in the chart above. If machines are produced only during the morning and afternoon shifts, on which of the following pairs of days is the greatest total number of machines produced?

- (A) Monday and Thursday
- (B) Tuesday and Thursday
- (C) Tuesday and Wednesday
- (D) Tuesday and Friday

16. If a rectangular pool has a volume of 16,500 cubic feet, a uniform depth of 10 feet, and a length of 75 feet, what is the width of the pool, in feet?

- (A) 22
- (B) 26
- (C) 32
- (D) 110

17. A music class has a ratio of girls to boys of 4 to 3. If the class has a total of 35 students, how many more girls are there than boys?

- (A) 20
- (B) 15
- (C) 7
- (D) 5

18. Zoya has a collection of 80 records. If 40% of her records are jazz records, and the rest are blues records, how many blues records does she have?

- (A) 32
- (B) 40
- (C) 42
- (D) 48

19. Pins are sold in 8-ounce and 20-ounce boxes. If 50 boxes of Pins were sold and the total weight of the Pins sold was less than 600 ounces, what is the greatest possible number of 20-ounce boxes that could have been sold?

- (A) 34
- (B) 33
- (C) 25
- (D) 16

Replace the underlined portion with best option from Q. No. 20 to 25

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 20 থেকে 25-এর জন্য তালিকা থেকে উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করে চিহ্নিত অংশটি বদলাও।)

20. Of the top investment firms, only the few that have complied with SEC guidelines should be trusted by investors looking for a good place to build capital.

- (A) Of the top investment firms, only the few that have complied with SEC guidelines
- (B) Of the top investment firms, only a few, those which have compliance with SEC guidelines
- (C) Only a few of the top investment firms, because of complying with SEC guidelines
- (D) Only a few of the top investment firms, in which the SEC guidelines were complied by

21. The audience, though still trying to appreciate the modern drama production, are getting restless and won't be able to sit still more much longer.

- (A) production, are getting restless and won't be able to
- (B) production is getting restless and aren't able to
- (C) production, are getting restless and they won't be able to
- (D) production, is getting restless and won't be able to

22. Antique showpieces can be worth a great deal of money, but so many fakes abound that it can be difficult to distinguish valuable and worthless pieces.

- (A) valuable and worthless pieces
- (B) valuable to worthless pieces
- (C) between valuable and worthless pieces
- (D) between valuable from worthless pieces

23. Mary was very self - assured about the upcoming audition, this confidence gave her the ability to continue performing her scene even after she forgot several lines.

- (A) this
- (B) and this
- (C) however, her
- (D) that

24. A Mongol emperor associated with ancient Chinese splendor, the tiny Japanese fleet nevertheless managed to defeat Kublai Khan's huge, nearly invincible army.

- (A) splendor, the tiny Japanese fleet nevertheless managed to defeat Kublai Khan's huge, nearly invincible army
- (B) splendor, the tiny Japanese fleet nevertheless being the first to defeat Kublai Khan's huge nearly invincible army
- (C) splendor, Kublai Khan's army was nevertheless defeated by the tiny, nearly invincible Japanese fleet
- (D) splendor, Kublai Khan commanded a nearly invincible army that was nevertheless defeted by the tiny Japanese fleet

25. In contrast to them in Washington and other American cities, Belgium's streets are not littered with fast food containers and discarded papers; however, pedestrians do need to watch out for dog droppings.

- (A) In contrast to them in Washington and other American cities, Belgium's streets
- (B) Belgium's streets, in contrast to them in Washington and other American cities
- (C) Belgium's streets, when in contrast to those in Washington and other American cities
- (D) Belgium's streets, in contrast to those in Washington and other American cities

**DIRECTIONS for Q. No. 26 to 30.** Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 26 থেকে 30-এর জন্য নিম্নলিখিত অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করো।)

Two brothers, Rama and Shyama, bought four acres of land in 1980 and started cultivating it in 1981. They produced 1,000 kilograms of paddy per acre in that year. Being the elder brother, Rama decided the proportion in which the produce would be shared. He retained 1,800 kilograms and gave the rest to Shyama. In 1984, when the production was twice that in 1981, Rama gave 60 per cent of the produce to Shyama. Shyama found that Rama was more considerate in that year than in 1982 when he had received 2,700 kilograms which was only 200 kilograms more than what Rama had retained when he had divided the produce equally. In 1985, when the production was twice that of 1983, Rama retained 9,000 kilograms which was 75 per cent of the total production in 1985.

26. In 1981, Rama and Shyama had shared the production in the ratio of

- (A) 50 : 50
- (B) 45 : 55
- (C) 55 : 45
- (D) 25 : 75

27. The increase in production between 1983 and 1984 was

- (A) 1,000 kg
- (B) 1,500 kg
- (C) 2,000 kg
- (D) 3,500 kg

28. The quantity received by Shyama in 1984 was

- (A) four times the production in 1983
- (B) one fourth the production in 1985
- (C) twice the production in 1982
- (D) forty per cent of the production in 1985

29. Is it true that Shyama's share in 1985 was half the production in 1983?

- (A) No, it is one fourth of the production in 1982
- (B) No, it is half of the production in 1984
- (C) Yes
- (D) It cannot be determined

30. This quantity of paddy received by Shyama in 1985 as a ratio of quantity received in 1981 is closer to

- (A) 1.00 : 1.00
- (B) 1.00 : 0.95
- (C) 1.00 : 1.36
- (D) 1.00 : 1.26

**DIRECTIONS for Q. No. 31 to 50.** Each passage in this part is followed by questions based on its contents. Read each passage carefully and choose the best answer for each question.

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 31 থেকে 50-এর জন্য নিম্নলিখিত দুটি অনুচ্ছেদ পড়ে উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করো।)

**Passage – I**

Anecdote suggests that the black economy has mushroomed in recent years, fertilized by the increasing burden of taxation. Not only have tax rates risen, but more people have become eligible to pay them. For example, before the Second World War fewer than 4 m workers were liable to pay income tax in Britain; today there are more than 20 m British taxpayers.

The advent of value-added Tax (VAT) has provided a further boost. VAT is payable at all stages of production and distribution, unlike earlier European sales taxes which were levied only on wholesalers. So, the number of companies and individuals paying indirect taxes has gone up (from 74,000 in Britain in 1980 to more than 1 m today) and with it the number of potential tax evaders.

VAT also subjected services to indirect tax for the first time.

Services play a growing part in an advanced economy and are particularly easy to conceal from the taxman, mainly because they tend to be less capital-intensive. The freelance car mechanic can hide his spanners more easily than the car-maker can hide his factory.

Self-Employment is a feature of services. It accounts for an average of 22% of all OECD employment in relating, catering and hotels, compared with only 6% of employment in manufacturing. The self-employment has greater scope to cheat the taxman than employees whose income tax deducted at source; they can both understand their income and overstate their expenses. The self-employment has risen in most industrial countries since the early 1970s. Governments felt about the impact of the black economy on their tax revenues. It places a heavier burden on honest taxpayers and can create a vicious circle, tax evasion, forces governments to increase tax rates, and this encourages more economic activity to sink from sight.

Estimates of America's black economy range from 4% of GDP to 33% Britain from 2% to 15% and West Germany's 3.28%.

Two methods – the currency demand and the casual approaches have been applied to most OECD economies. Mr Fredirich Schneider and Mr Markus Hofreither of the University of Linz recently reviewed the pattern in 17 countries. The currency demand approach confirms the popular notion that Italy has the biggest black economy (30% of GDP), followed by Spain (23%), Belgium (21%) and Sweden (13%). Countries with relatively small black economies were, they thought, America (5%) and Britain, Switzerland and France (all with 7%).

The casual approach pointed the finger at the same countries. Once again, Italy Sweden and Belgium topped the league; together with Denmark, they all had black economies in the range 11% – 13% of GDP. Japan and Switzerland had the smallest black economics at 4% of GDP.

Mr Schneider and Mr Hofrither concluded that the black economy averages 7% – 10% of GDP in most industrial countries. And although the two methods produced different absolute sizes of the black economy, they both showed that it has grown everywhere since 1960.

The OECD is unmoved by the black economy, reckoning that it averages only 4% of GDP although that would mean that some \$400 billion worth of annual output is hidden from the statisticians of the OECD

countries. The OECD's scepticism is backed by one of the most convincing books on the theory and facts of the black economy. "Britain's shadow economy", by Mr Stephen Smith of the London institute for Fiscal studies. It concludes that Britain's economy is no more than 3% – 5% of its GDP.

In contrast, Italy's *economia sommersa* seems to live upto its reputation, accounting for perhaps a third of Italy's GDP. The black economy partly explains why Italy thrives while its economic statistics look shaky. It is a country of tax evasion and astonishing moonlight. A survey in 1980 found that 54% of all Italian civil servants had a second job, 33% sold goods in the ministry during working hours and 27% were doing other work during official working time often running consultancies from their desks.

Spain's black economy is estimated at 15% – 25% of its GDP, with more than half its output of textiles and shoes believed to come from clandestine workshops. A third of Spain's unemployment (currently 21% of its workforce) is working illegally; there would be object poverty all over Spain if they didn't because almost two thirds of the jobless receive no unemployment benefit.

Germany's *Schwartzarebett* is thought to account for around 10% of GDP. The country's high wages and the large *nembenkosten* – associated costs that burden employers provide an incentive to go "black". A skilled builder might take home DM12 an hour net of tax, but the home will pay DM56, once income taxes, social security, VAT and administrative charges have been added on. There is much scope for splitting the difference here.

In the developed world, the black economy derives chiefly from the tax and other social obligations. In the third world and the socialist block, the emphasis is on illegality, corruption and the side-stepping of graft and imposed inefficiency. Block markets, drug-smuggling and foreign exchange rackets loom large.

India's black economy is put at around 30% of its GDP, and, in 1981, the tax loss was estimated at about 75% of that collected. Burma's authoritarian regime is at constant war with a black economy offer said to be on big as its official one. In 1985, the government recalled all high denomination notes in an effort to crack down on black marketers. Now it has gone further and simply



pronounced them worthless.

If the balance between the official and the shadow economy differs between countries, this distorts comparisons of income per head. It is already clear that GDP per person is a poor indicator of the relative living standards of rich and poor countries, because in the developing world many activities take place, e.g., house-building, the subsistence farming which are part of the formal economy in industrial countries.

The Italian government recently revised its estimate of GDP upwards by 15% partly to take account of the black economy. Over-night this number-juggling pushed Italy ahead of Britain and (by some estimates) even France in the scale of economic wealth.

As far economic management, the absolute size of the shadow economy matters less than shifts in the balance between the formal and the shadow economy. Only if all three economies – the official, the black and home grow at the same rates does GDP remain a sound measure of growth. Sudden swings between them made GDP-an odd star to steer an economy.

31. According to the author, black money has increased because

- (A) the laws are not implemented rigorously.
- (B) there are no uniform laws in various countries.
- (C) taxation has become heavier.
- (D) company expense accounts are added.

32. Based on the information provided in the article, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Sales tax is a better taxation system than value added tax.
- (B) The larger the number of tax payers, the larger is the generation of black money.
- (C) The higher the number of low income tax payers, the larger is the black money.
- (D) Black money is accounted for in the expenditure, but not on the income side of GDP.

**DIRECTIONS for Q. No. 33 to 41 which of the following statements is true?**

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 33 থেকে 41-এর জন্য কোন উক্তিটি সঠিক?)

33. (A) Government should restrict self-employment to reduce black money.  
 (B) Both the self - employed and the employed understate the tax revenue or their expenditure.  
 (C) Governments encourage creation of black money.  
 (D) None of the above
34. (A) Black money holders resort to all kinds of tricks.  
 (B) The amount spent in recovering tax money is more than the tax revenue.  
 (C) Undeclared income is the source of all black money.  
 (D) Generation of black money in Britain is relatively low.
35. (A) There are only two methods to estimate black money in the economy.  
 (B) Ireland has the lowest estimated black money in the economy.  
 (C) Italy has the largest black economy.  
 (D) Italy is one of the countries in which black money is high.
36. (A) Statisticians hide the amount of black money in their analysis.  
 (B) The OECD accepts only conservative figures.  
 (C) The OECD is sceptical that black money is worth \$400 billion.  
 (D) Stephen Smith is a British economist.

37. (A) Civil servants account for more than half of the black money in Italy.  
 (B) Sixty per cent of Italian civil servants have business interests.  
 (C) The Italian economy is sound because of its black economy.  
 (D) Black money is essential for reducing poverty in a country.
38. (A) Schwartzarbeit is German magazine.  
 (B) Schwartzarbeit is the German word for black economy.  
 (C) One third of the Spanish work illegally.  
 (D) Italian shoes are sold in black market in Spain.
39. (A) German wage rates are high because of taxes and social welfare payments.  
 (B) Corruption is not a cause of black money generation in the OECD.  
 (C) Unemployment is largest in Spain.  
 (D) In Spain, the unemployment does not get any employment benefits.
40. (A) Seventy five per cent of the tax collected in India is from black money.  
 (B) Black market is an important source of black money in India.  
 (C) Black money in Burma is greater than in India.  
 (D) High denomination notes were recalled in India to control black market.
41. (A) Services never disclose their income to taxmen.  
 (B) Capital intensive ventures cannot hide their income from taxmen.  
 (C) Deducting income tax at source can reduce tax evasion.  
 (D) None of the above

**DIRECTIONS for Q. No. 42 to 46. According to the Passage:**

(প্রশ্নসংখ্যা 42 থেকে 46-এর জন্য অনুচ্ছেদ অনুযায়ী উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করো।)

42. (A) It is possible to overcome black economy by revising the GDP.  
 (B) By revising the GDP, Italy could overtake Britain and France in economic wealth.  
 (C) Both the above are true  
 (D) None of the above
43. (A) The size of the shadow economy cannot really affect the economic wealth of a country.  
 (B) In every economy, three different factors-official, black and home-necessarily operate.  
 (C) GDP cannot be a measure of growth where any one of the three factor is missing.  
 (D) None of the above
44. (A) Shadow economy is an unavoidable necessity in developing countries.  
 (B) Shadow economy is an avoidable necessity in developing countries.  
 (C) Shadow economy is more justified in a developing economy than in an industrial economy.  
 (D) None of the above
45. (A) But for value added tax there could have been no black economy.  
 (B) VAT is multi-point tax.  
 (C) The highest number of individuals paying indirect tax is in Britain.  
 (D) None of the above
46. (A) Service economy is important only in developed countries.  
 (B) Services economy is not subjected to indirect taxes.  
 (C) Services economy is significant in developing countries.  
 (D) None of the above

**Passage – II**

My part in producing the atomic bomb consisted in a single act. I signed a letter to President Roosevelt, pressing the need for experiments on a large scale in order to explore the possibilities for the production of an atomic bomb.

I was fully aware of the terrible danger to mankind in case this attempt succeeded. But the likelihood that the Germans were working on the same problem with a chance of succeeding forced me to this step. I could do nothing else, although I have always been convinced pacifist. To my mind, to kill in war is not a whit better than commit ordinary murder.

As long, however, as the nations are not resolved to abolish war through common actions and to solve their conflicts and protect their interests by peaceful decisions on a legal basis, they feel compelled to prepare for war. They feel obliged to prepare all possible means, even the most detestable ones, so as not to be left behind in the general armament race. This road necessarily leads to war which under the present conditions, means universal destructions.

Under these circumstances the fight against the means of war has no chance of success. Only the radical abolition of wars and of the threat of war can help. This is what one has to work for. One has to be resolved not to let oneself be forced to actions that run counter to this goal. This is a severe demand on an individual who is conscious of his dependence on society. But it is not an impossible demand.

Gandhi, the greatest political genius of our time, has pointed the way. He has shown of what sacrifices people are capable, once they have found the right way. His work for the liberation of India is a living testimony to the fact that a will governed by firm conviction is stronger than a seemingly invincible material power.

**According to the passage choose the correct answer:**

(অনুচ্ছেদ অনুযায়ী উপযুক্ত উত্তর নির্বাচন করো ঃ)

47. (A) The author strongly feels that one must work towards the abolition of wars and the threat of war.  
 (B) The author was not directly responsible for the production of atom bomb.  
 (C) The author wishes he had no role in producing as detestable a device as an atomic bomb.  
 (D) The author regrets even the little role that he has had to play in the development of the atomic bomb.
48. (A) There is no contradiction in a 'convinced pacifist' recommending production of a nuclear bomb if the situation so demands.  
 (B) The author wanted at all costs to ensure that the Germans were not the first to produce as atom bomb.  
 (C) Murder in war is no more justified than murder elsewhere.  
 (D) Nations prepare for war as they are not resolved to solve conflicts peacefully.
49. (A) Unless the means of wars are eliminated, it is difficult to eliminate wars.  
 (B) Efforts are better spent attempting to eliminate the wars themselves rather than attempting to eliminate their means.  
 (C) Trying to eliminate the means of wars has little probability of success.  
 (D) Abolition of wars and the threat of wars can only be brought about radically.
50. (A) Gandhi is the greatest politician of the twentieth century.  
 (B) Gandhi has shown that people can make utmost sacrifice only if the cause is just.  
 (C) In Gandhi's actions lies the solution to the nuclear disarmament problem.  
 (D) Gandhi has proved that non-violence as a means for setting disputes can work better than brute strength.

**PUBDET-2017**

**Subject : Sociology**

সময় : ১ ঘণ্টা ৩০ মিনিট

সর্বাধিক নম্বর : ১০০

Booklet No. ....

**নির্দেশাবলী**

পরীক্ষার্থীদের উত্তর দেওয়ার পূর্বে নির্দেশাবলী ভাল করে পড়ে নিতে হবে :

- ১। এই প্রশ্নপত্রে 50টি MCQ ধরনের প্রশ্ন দেওয়া আছে। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের A, B, C এবং D এই চারটি সম্ভাব্য উত্তর দেওয়া আছে।
- ২। সঠিক উত্তর দিলে 2 নম্বর পাবে। ভুল উত্তর দিলে অথবা যে কোন একাধিক উত্তর দিলে  $-\frac{1}{2}$  নম্বর পাবে। কোন উত্তর না দিলে শূন্য পাবে।
- ৩। OMR পত্রে A, B, C অথবা D চিহ্নিত সঠিক ঘরটি ভরাট করে উত্তর দিতে হবে।
- ৪। OMR পত্রে উত্তর দিতে শুধুমাত্র কালো/নীল কালির বল পয়েন্ট পেন ব্যবহার করবে।
- ৫। OMR পত্রে নির্দিষ্ট স্থান ছাড়া অন্য কোন দাগ দেবে না।
- ৬। OMR পত্রে নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে প্রশ্নপত্রের নম্বর এবং নিজের রোল নম্বর অতি সাবধানতার সাথে লিখতে হবে এবং প্রয়োজনীয় ঘরগুলি পূরণ করতে হবে।
- ৭। OMR পত্রে নির্দিষ্ট স্থানে নিজের নাম ও পরীক্ষাকেন্দ্রের নাম লিখতে হবে এবং নিজের সম্পূর্ণ স্বাক্ষর দিতে হবে।
- ৮। OMR উত্তরপত্রটি ইলেকট্রনিক যন্ত্রের সাহায্যে পড়া হবে। সুতরাং প্রশ্নপত্রের নম্বর বা রোল নম্বর ভুল লিখলে অথবা ভুল ঘর ভরাট করলে উত্তরপত্রটি অনিবার্য কারণে বাতিল হতে পারে। এছাড়া পরীক্ষার্থীর নাম, পরীক্ষাকেন্দ্রের নাম বা স্বাক্ষরে কোন ভুল থাকলেও পত্র বাতিল হয়ে যেতে পারে। OMR উত্তরপত্রটি ভাঁজ হলে বা তাতে অনাবশ্যিক দাগ পড়লেও বাতিল হয়ে যেতে পারে। পরীক্ষার্থীর এই ধরনের ভুল বা অসতর্কতার জন্য উত্তরপত্র বাতিল হলে একমাত্র পরীক্ষার্থী নিজেই তার জন্য দায়ী থাকবে।
- ৯। প্রশ্নপত্রের শেষে রাফ কাজ করার জন্য ফাঁকা জায়গা দেওয়া আছে। অন্য কোন কাগজ এই কাজে ব্যবহার করবে না।
- ১০। পরীক্ষাকক্ষ ছাড়ার আগে OMR পত্র অবশ্যই পরিদর্শককে দিয়ে যাবে।