INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. IMPORTANT : CANDIDATES TO NOTE THAT ADDITIONAL SHEETS WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED AND CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR ANSWERS JUDICIOUSLY. CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR REGISTRATION NUMBER IN SPECIFIED SPACE ON FRONT PAGE ONLY. WRITING NUMBER OR NAME IN ANY OTHER PART OR MAKING SPECIFIC MARKS IS TREATED AS DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE EXAMINER AND WILL BE DEALT SERIOUSLY AS PER UNIVERSITY RULES(MALPRACTICE IN EXAMINATION).
2. Write on both sides. Do not write in the margin space.
3. Enter all details with Registration No., Programme, Semester etc. in the front page and do not write anything in any other space. Registration No. should be written legibly and shade the Corresponding circle in the OMR clearly with black/blue ball pen.
4. Candidates are required to put their signature and left hand thumb impression in the specified places.
5. No sheet shall be torn of from the answer-book provided, if any page is spoiled/damaged, put a line across it.
6. Do not leave any blank page between your answers. Answers written beyond blank pages may not be assessed, if by accident a page is left blank write on it "P.T.O" in bold letters.
7. At the end of the examination, answer-book whether written or blank, must be handed over to the Room Superintendent.
8. Nothing shall be written on the question paper or the blotting paper.
9. See that the answer-book supplied to you bear the signature of the Room Superintendent and date.
10. Write the question numbers (specifying the sub question, if any) in the margin and leave sufficient space after completion of answer to each question.
11. Exchange of writing materials, Communicating with other students, is strictly prohibited.
12. You will not be permitted to leave the examination hall until half an hour after the question papers are distributed.
13. During the last thirty minutes, you will not be allowed to leave the hall.
14. A Candidate is liable to be expelled from the examination hall and his/her case will be reported to the Registrar / Concerned officer of the University, if he / she
    (i) Brings any book, notes, mobiles any electronic instruments etc., into the examination hall,
    (ii) Speaks to or communicates in any other way with any other candidate while the examination is going on,
    (iii) Or takes with him/her any answer-book written or blank or Question Papers, while leaving the examination hall during examination,
    (iv) If found giving or receiving assistance, or copying from any paper book or notes or allowing any other candidates to copy from his/her answer book etc.
    (v) Writes either on blotting paper or any other paper clues or points which might possibly be of help to any other candidates during the examination,
    (vi) Uses or attempts to use in any other unfair means like smuggling in any other answer-book written outside or found guilty of impersonation,
    (vii) Discloses his/her identity or makes peculiar marks in his/her answer-book,
    (viii) Or uses abusive or obscene language or is guilty of any other misconduct of a serious nature.
15. A warning bell will be given ten minutes before the close of the examination. At the second bell, You must stop writing and be ready to hand over answer-book to the Room Superintendent. You must not leave your seat until all answer-books are collected by the Room Superintendent.
16. Candidates are forbidden to smoke or to take tea, coffee etc. In the Examination Hall, Drinking water will be supplied at the seat itself, if necessary.
17. Candidates who are not in their seats by the time notified, will not be admitted to the examination. The Chief Superintendent may however, at his discretion admit those who give him a satisfactory reason for the delay not exceeding 30 minutes after the commencement of examination.
18. A candidate who disobeys any instructions issued by the Chief Superintendent or Room Superintendent, or who is guilty of rude or disobedient behavior, is liable to be instantly expelled.
19. Use either blue or black ink pen or ballpoint pen. Do not change the color of ink in any condition. In case you are compelled to change the color do not forget to take the signature of Room Superintendent explaining him/her the situation.

Part A

a) Homeostasis is defined as maintainence of fluid balance in the body such as water, PH level, etc. homeostasis helps in maintenance of fluid or acid-base balance in the body.
Example.
(1) Water balance
(2) PH level balance.
(3) Acid-base balance.
Types of homeostasis.
(1) Negative feed back system
(2) Positive feed back system

b) (1) Epithelial tissue
(2) Muscular tissue
(3) Connective tissue
(4) Nervous tissue.

c) (1) protection of internal body organs.
(2) Helps in excreation of waste products through sweat glands.
(3) metabolism - Helps in absorption of vitamin D
(4) Helps in Sense of the outer environment.
(5)

d) (1) Arteries

It is a blood vessels which carries oxygenated blood from heart to all parts of the body. expect pulmonary artery.

(2) veins.

This are the blood vessels which carries deoxygenated blood from different parts of the body to the heart Expect Pulmonary veins.

(e) (f) kidney.

(g)

(e) ~~Neuron~~

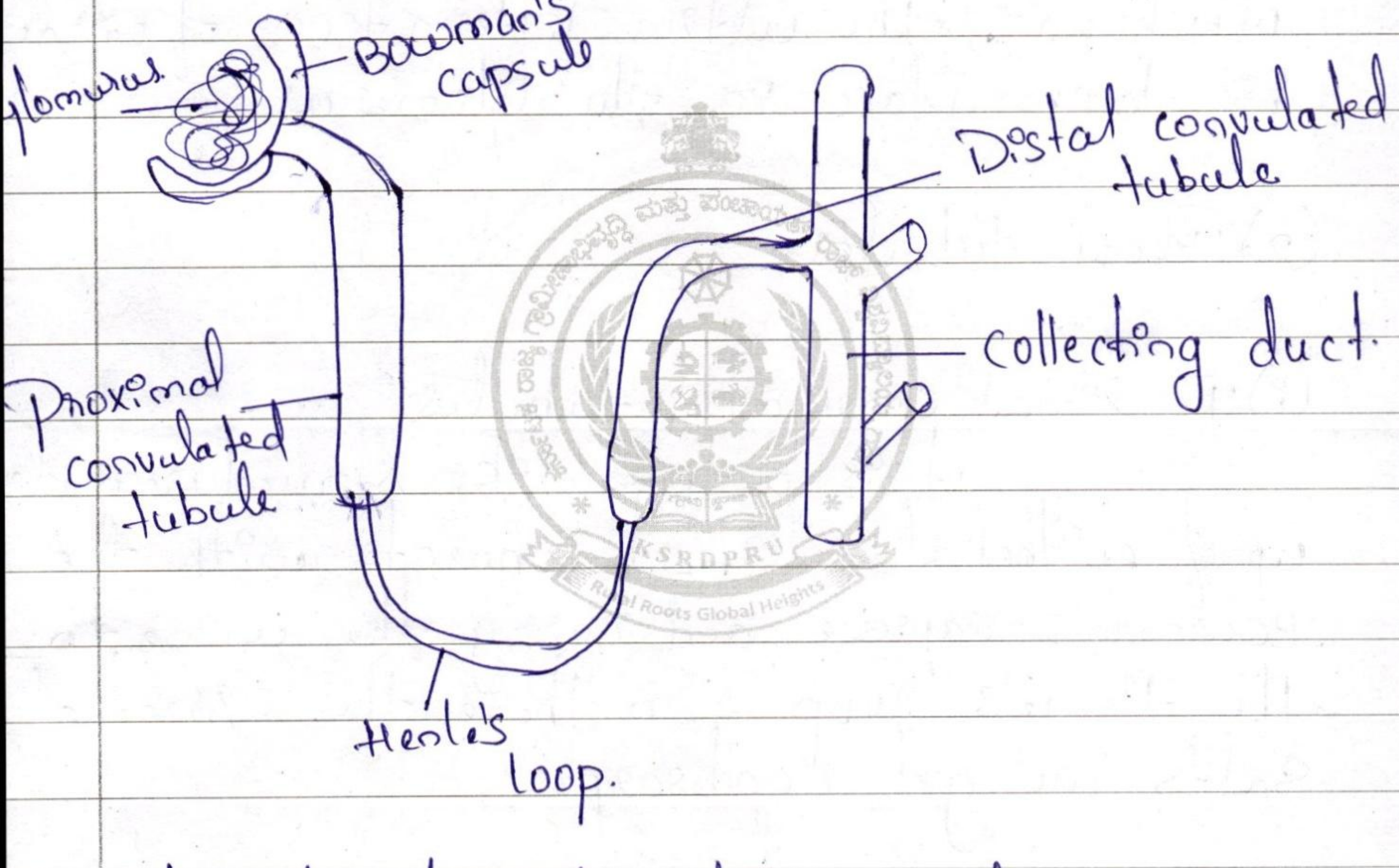
f) (1) A pair of kidney.
(2) A pair of ureters
(3) A urinary bladder
(4) urethra.

Part B.

2. Nephron

It is structural & functional unit of kidney. Each kidney contains about 1 millio
- n Nephrons. It helps in formation of urine & filteration of blood.

Structure.



The structure of kidney is divided into 2 parts.

(1) Renal corpuscle
(2) Renal tubule.

(1) Renal Corpuscle

(i) Bowman's capsule - It is a cup like structure which carries glomerus and it is made of epithelial cells.

(ii) Glomerus - It is important part of the Nephron. the ultra filteration of urine is takes place in the glomerus.

(2) Renal tubules.

(i) Proximal convulated tubules
It is a tube like structure made up of epithelial cells. It connects with the Bowman's capsule and carry the urine to the Henle's loop. In there the essential salts are get reabsorps.

(ii) Henle's loop.
It is thin tube like ∪ shaped structure which connects the both tubules Proximal convulated tubule & Distal convulated tubule It carries the urine from Proximal tubule to distal tubule.

(iii) Distal convulated tubule.

It receives the urine from heale's loop & there is no absorption or secretion of any salts. It simply carries the urine & send to collecting duct.

(iv) collecting duct.

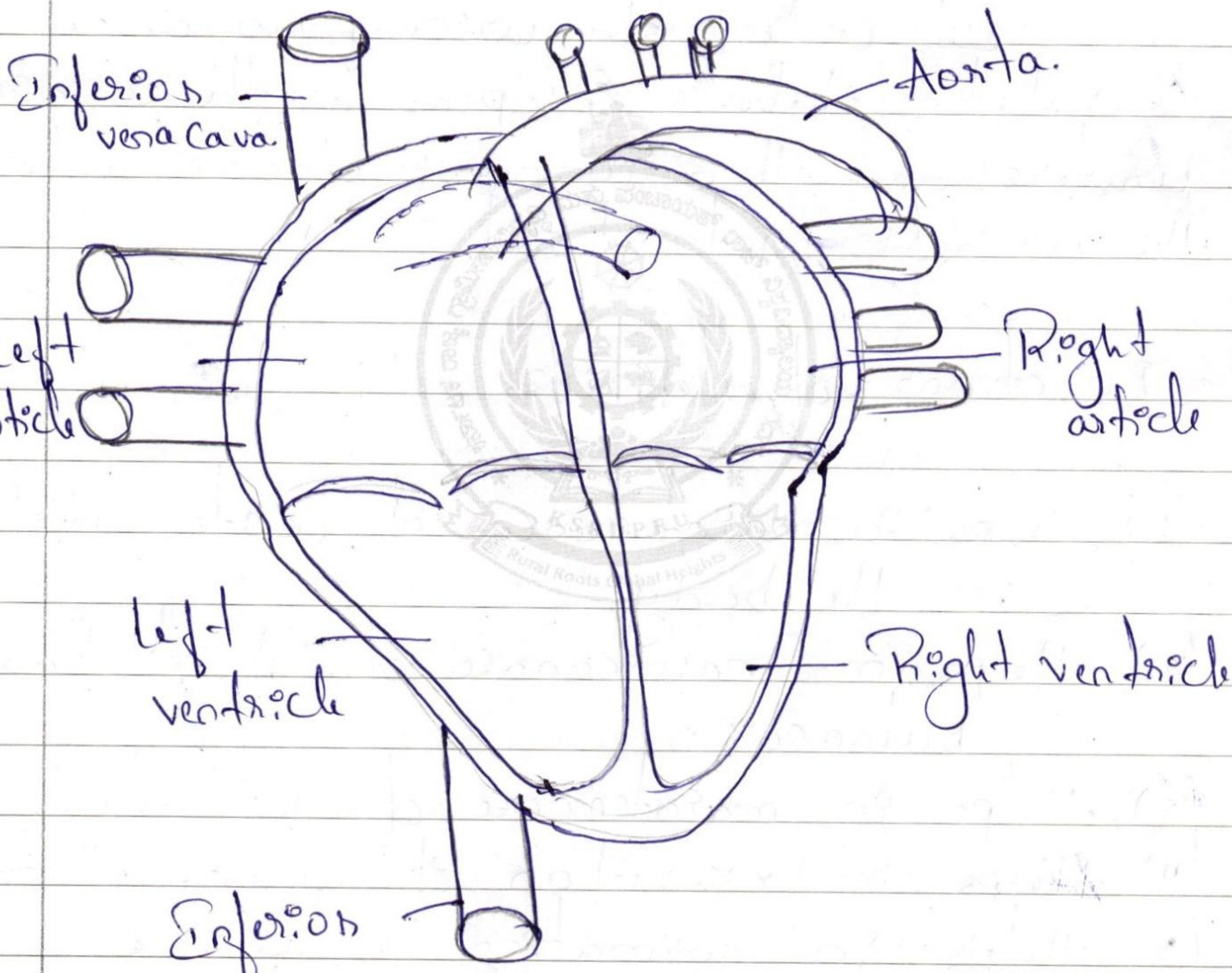
It collects the urine from distal convulated tubule & opens at the apair ureters and then urinary bladder where the urine is get stored.

=> Functions of Nephrons.

(1) Helps in maintenance of water level in the body.
(2) Helps in maintenance of Acid base balance
(3) Helps in maintenance of PH level.
(4) Helps in excretion of waste products
(5) Helps in formation of urine
(6) Helps in filteration of blood.

3. Heart:

Heart is a muscular organ which helps in blood circulation. It is left hand fist sized & weights about 250 - 300 gms It is protected by the ribs. And it is present at the thoracic cavity in the left side.



There are 4 Number of chambers Present in the heart.

1. Right article
2. Right ventricle
3. Left article
4. Left ventricle

Valves of the heart.

There are tricuspid valve & mitral valve present in the heart between the chambers of the heart.

Layers of the heart.

1. Epicardium.
2. Hypo cardium.
3. Myo cardium

1. Epicardium - It is a outer most layer.

2. Hypo cardium - It is 2nd layer which presents beneath the epicardium.

3. Myo cardium - It is inner most layer it's helps in Pump & relaxation of blood. heart.

=> Cardiac cycle

(1) Arterial systole.

There are two arterials are present in the heart. the Right arterial collects deoxygenated blood from different parts of the body and push them to the Right ventricle.

The left arterial collects oxygenated blood from lungs through Pulmonary veins & Push them to the left ventricles.

(2) ventricle systole.

There are 2 ventricles in the heart the Right ventricle which has deoxygenated blood send through contraction to the Pulmonary arteries.

The left ventricle has oxygenated blood which Pumps and send the blood thro -ugh Aorta to the every cell & organs of the body.

(3) Cardiac diastole.

The Right article & Right ventricle has "mitral valve" which opens ~~which~~

when contraction has done
the left artiche & left ventricle has.
tricuspid valve.

(4) cardiac output.
The contraction of heart is called as systole & relaxation of heart is called has diastole.
There are 72 times per minutes of cardiac cycle in a normal person.
The each cardiac cycle takes 0.8 sec the contraction & relaxation of heart is called as cardiac cycle.

4. Pituitary gland.
It is a Endocrine gland which present at the brain. It secretes hormones such as.
(1) Growth hormone
(2) Follicle stimulating hormone
(3) LH
(4) Thyroid stimulating hormone etc.

⇒ Functions of pituitary gland

(1) Helps in secretion of hormones.
(2) Helps in Growth of the body.
(3) Helps in development of bones.
(4) Helps other organs to send signals to secretes the hormones.
(5) Helps in hormonal imbalance.

Thyroid gland.

It is a Endocrine gland present in the neck or thoracic cavity. It secretes hormones such as.

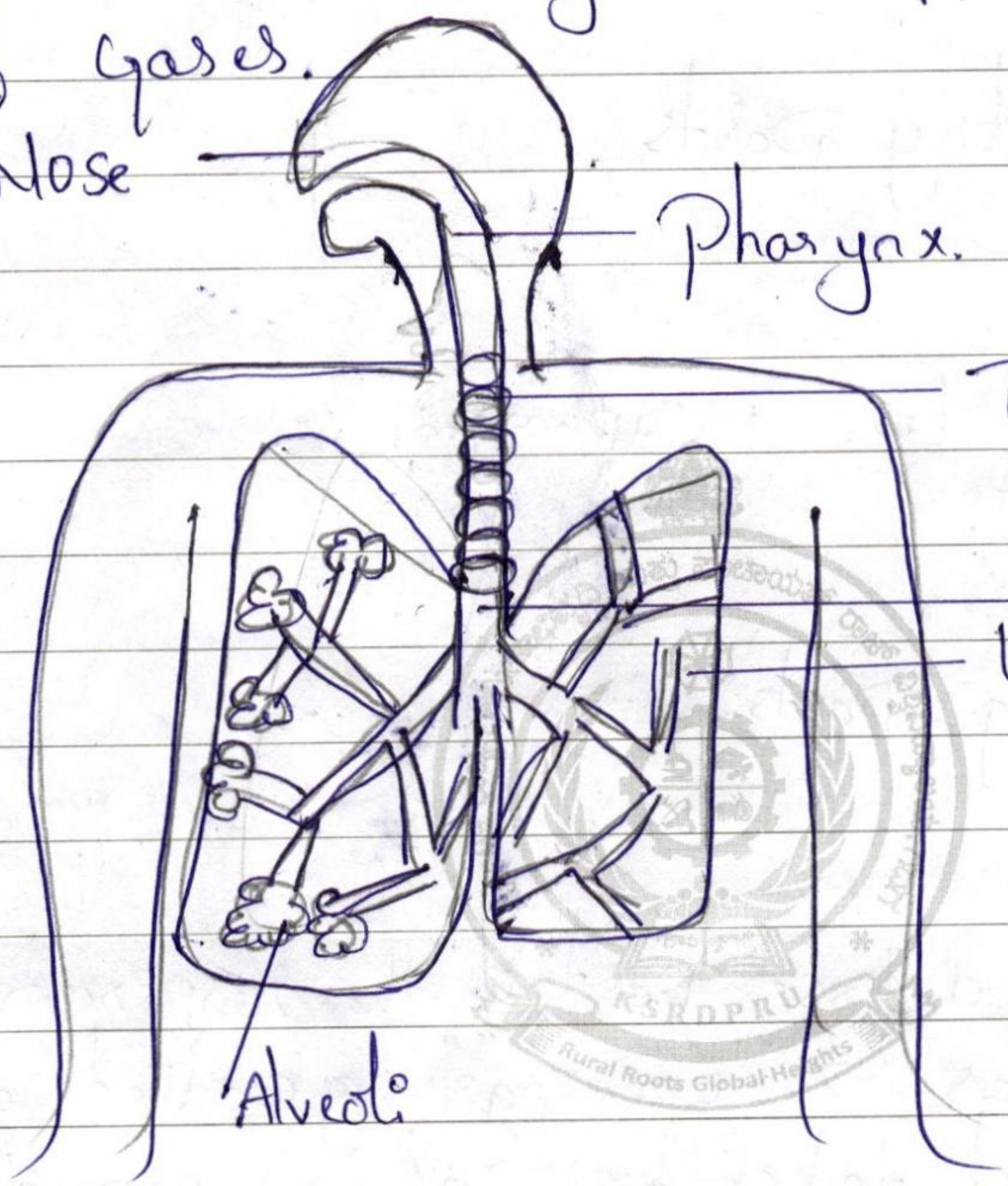
(1) Thyroxine (T_3)
(2) T_4

Functions.

(1) Helps in growth & development
(2) Helps in maintenance of body weight
(3) Helps in metabolism
(4) Helps in Good hair health.
(5) Helps in Proper maintenance of Homeostasis.

6. Respiratory system.

It is a system which helps in respiration. and it is present in the thrócix cavity. It helps in the exchanges of Gases.



Parts of respiratory system.

(1) Conducting Parts
(2) Respiratory Parts

(1) Conducting Parts.
(i) Nose

(ii) pharynx
(iii) Larynx
(iv) Trachea
(v) Bronchi

(2) Respiratory parts

(i) Lungs
(ii) ~~Bronchioles~~ Diaphragm.
(iii) Alveoli

[1] conducting parts.

(i) Nose

It is a first part of the respiratory tract it has 2 openings called as Nostrolls. It takes hai air from the outside Environment. the hairs present in the Nose filters the air.

(ii) Pharynx - It is a muscular organ which allows the air into trachea by closing food pipe.

(iii) Larynx - It is a sound box it helps

in Production of sound through wind.

(iv) Trachea. - It is also called as wind pipe it simply flows the air to the Bronchi.

(v) Bronchi - It receives the air from the wind pipe and it is now divided into Bronchioles & lastly alvory ducts.

(2) Respiratory Parts.

(i) lungs.

A pairs of lungs which helps in inspiration & expiration and it contains many alveoli's.

(ii) Alveoli - It is structural & functional unit of lungs there is exchange of gases are take place through fine cappillaries. It is sac like structure filled with air it is also called as air sac.

(iii) Diaphragm - It is a dowon word muscular organ helps in respiration and it is present between the thoracic cavity & Abdominal cavity.

⇒ Functions.

(i) Helps in exchange of gases. such as O_2 & CO_2.
(ii) Helps in maintenance of. salts level in the body.
(iii) Helps in purification of blood
(iv) Helps in production of sound
(v) Helps in metabolism
(vi) Helps in excreation of waste product or CO_2 from the body.
(vii) Helps in maintenance of blood and Prevents clotting of blood.

Part C.

9. Sensory organs.

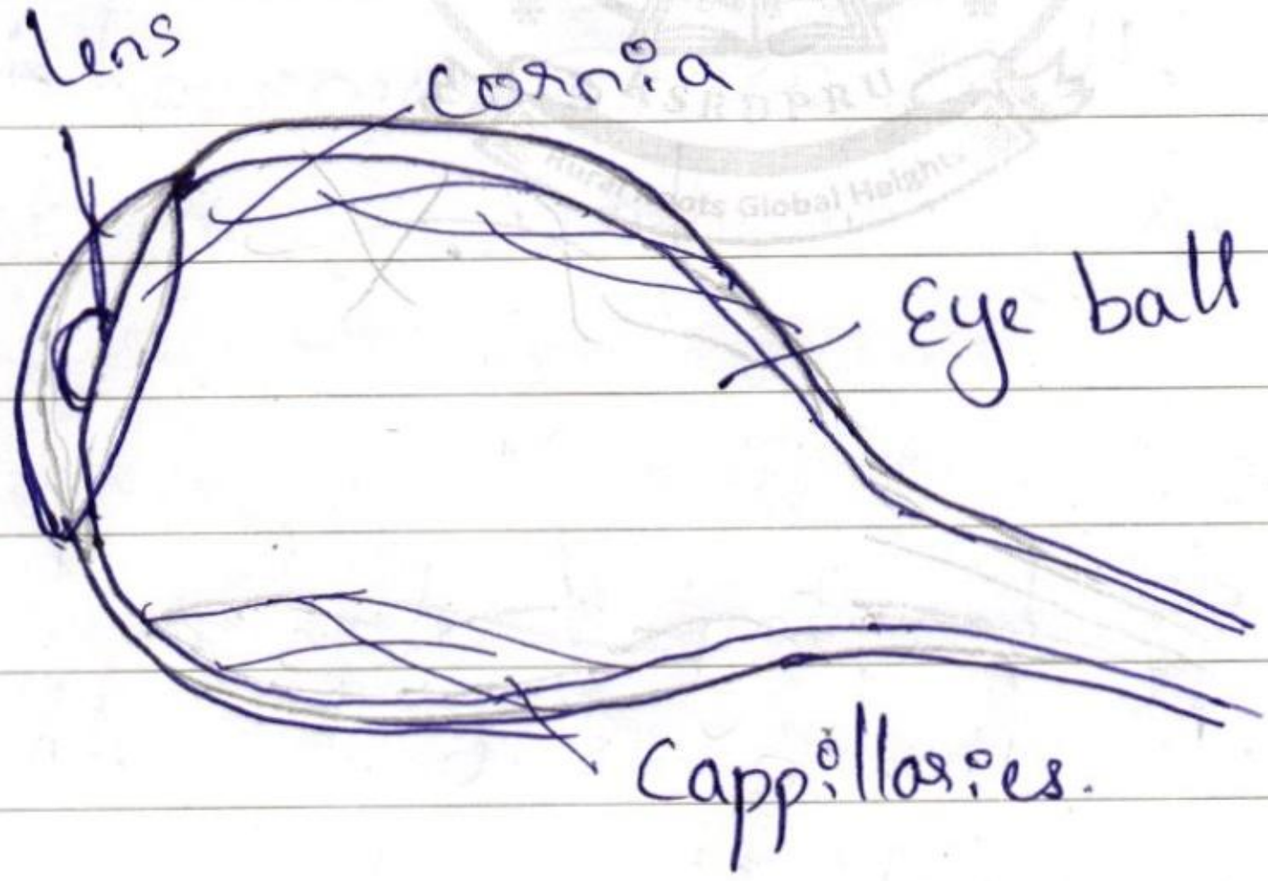
These are the special sense organs. which helps in sensation & feel of the

External Environment. There are 5 sense organs present in the humans.

(1) Eyes
(2) Ears.
(3) Nose.
(4) Tongue.
(5) Skin

(1) Eyes.

There are 2 pairs of eyes. present in the body. It helps in vision & seeing of external Environment.



→ Functions:
(1) Helps in vision.
(2) Helps in cleaning of Eyes through tears.

(3) Helps in formation of image
(4) Helps to send the impulses to the brain.

(2) Ears.

These are the organs which helps in hearing. these are present at the two both sides of the face.

=> Functions.
(1) Helps in hearing of Audio.
(2) Helps to listen & under the words.
(3) Helps in recall the Audio.

(3) Nose

Thise ~~are~~ is the special sense organ present at the midline of the face

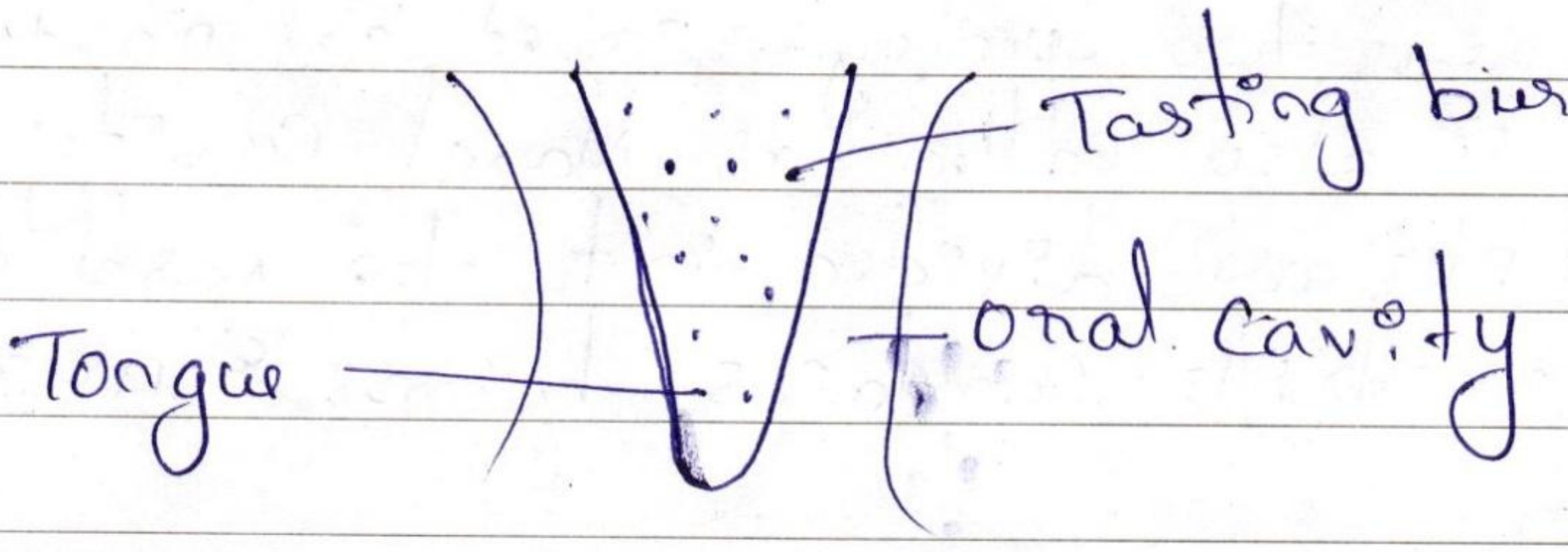
there are two openings called as nostrills. this is also called as Nasal cavity. the Nostrills are divided into ~~two~~ Nasal sternum the Nostrills contains hairs. & mucosa.

⇒ Functions.

(1) Helps in the Respiratory system.
(2) It helps in the Exchange of Gas.
(3) It helps in the Purification of air
(4) It kills the micro organisms present in the air
(5) It helps to dectect various smells

[4] Tongue

It is a special sense organ which present in the mouth or oral cavity.

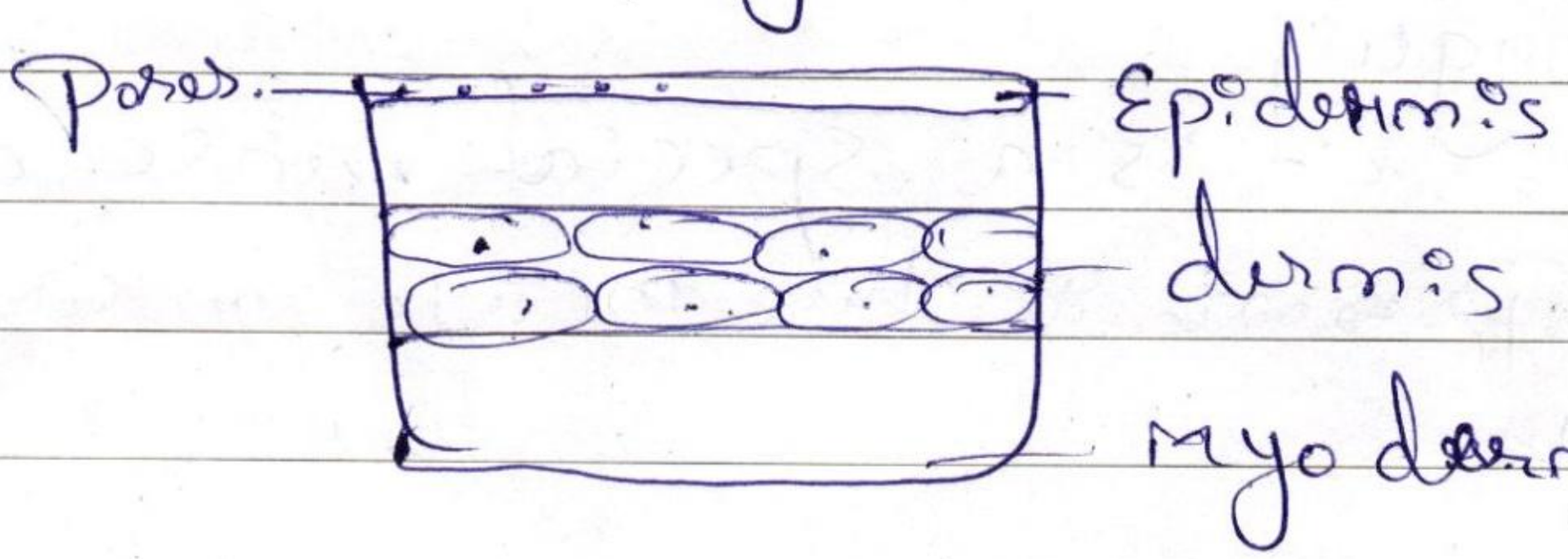


=> Functions.

(1) Helps in taste of food.
(2) It also helps in mastication of food
(3) It helps in swallowing of food
(4) It helps in speech.
(5) It has tasting buds which helps to detect the various taste.

[5] Skin.

It is a largest organ of the body which covers entire body. there are two types of skin thick skin present in the palms of hands & soles of feet. and thin skin which covers the Entire body.



There are 3 layers of skin
1. Epidermis
2. Dermis
3. Myodermis.

(1) Epidermis - It is outer most layer which helps in protection

(2) Dermis - It is present beneath the Epi-dermis it has fine cappillaries, nerve endings. Connective tissue etc.

(3) myodesmis - It is inner layer of the skin which contains fat & connective tissue it connects with the muscle & skeletal system.

=> Functions of the skin.
(1) Helps in protection of internal organs.
(2) Helps in excretion of waste products through sweat glands
(3) Helps in sensation of External Environment such has touch, burn etc
(4) Helps in absorption of vitamin D.
(5) It provides elasticity & the

(6) It helps in maintenance of homestasis.

8. Body systems

(1) Digestive system
(2) Respiratory system
(3) Central Nervous system
(4) circulatory system.
(5) Excretary system
(6) Reproductive system

[1] Digestive System

It is also called as alimentory system. the digestive system has following parts.

(1) Mouth
(2) Eosphagus
(3) stomach
(4) Small intestine.
(5) Large intestine
(6) Rectum
(7) Anus.

organs of digestive system.

(1) Liver.

(2) Salivary glands
(3) Gall bladder
(4) Pancreas

The Digestive system helps in digestion of food through. the first point mouth and the end point. Anus. In there there is a breakdown of food & absorption of micro nutrients which are necessary for Energy & physical activities.

[2] Respiratory system.

It is a system which helps in Exchanges of gases & in Respiration. the Respiratory system has following parts.

(1) Nose
(2) Pharynx
(3) Larynx
(4) Trachea
(5) Bronchi
(6) A pair of lungs
(7) Alveoli
(8) Diapharm

These all parts are included in

the respiration process. the respiration starts with the nose. It takes the oxygen & through out the CO_2 out of the body. Respiratory system helps in Breathing & Speech etc

[3] Central Nervous System

Central Nervous system is a system between Brain & Spinal Cord. the parts of Central Nervous system.

(1) Brain
(2) Neuron
(3) Spinal cord.

This System helps in Pass of Impulses & react to the external Environment through the order of brain. Brain is the master organ of the body which controls the entire body. Neuron sends & receives the signals.

[4] Circulatory System.

Circulatory system is a Circu-lation of blood in the body. and they are two types of circulation.

(1) Pulmonary circulation
(2) systemic circulation

(1) Pulmonary circulation.
It is circulation of blood from lungs to heart in lungs the deoxygenated blood is Purified & get oxygenated by the lungs.

(2) systemic circulation
In this circulation there is a circulation between heart and the whole body, cells, organs Every things.

The circulatory System Parts are
1. Heart
2. lungs.
3. Arteries
4. veins
5. Cappillaries.

(6) Excretory system
It is a system present in the pelvic region it helps in formation of urine & filteration of blood.

The parts included in the Excretory system are -

(1) A pair of kidney
(2) A pair ureters
(3) urinary bladder
(4) urethra

The Excretory system helps in formation of urine and it excretes the waste products out from the body & also helps in filteration of blood.

(6) Reproductive system.

This are the system where Reproduction is take place. there are two types of reproductive system

(1) Male reproductive system
(2) Female reproductive system.

(1) Male reproductive system

Helps in formation of sperm and gives new life of a species:

(2) Female reproductive system

In female reproductive system

There is a formation of Egg. when the Egg & Sperm are get fertilized there is a formation of zygote and later Baby.

10. Mechanism of blood circulation.

There are two types of blood circulation.

1. Pulmonary blood circulation
2. system blood circulation.

[1] pulmonary blood circulation.

It is circulation between the heart and lungs. the Right ventricle which contains deoxygenated blood se pumps and sends to the lungs through the pulmonary arteries. the lungs makes the deoxygenated blood into oxygenated blood by the helps of Alveoli present in the lungs. Now the oxygenated blood is sends to the left article by the help of pulmonary veins.

[2] Systemic blood Circulation.

It is Circulation between the heart and Every system of the body. The left ventricle which has oxygenated blood Pumps and sends the blood to the Every organ & Cells of the body by the ~~tical~~ help of Aorta Now the aorta ;s branches ;n arteries astrioles and lastly cappillaries. & n Cappillaries the oxygenated & deoxygen -ated ;s exchange. and now the deoxyg -enated blood from the body comes to the Right article by the helps of veins.

Work Sheet

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸವಲತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ) ಯನುಸಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
3. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು. ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
4. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಡಗೈ ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
5. ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪುಟವನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಬಾರದು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುಟವು ಹಾಳಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಯ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
6. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಣ್ ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುಟ ತಿರುವಿರಿ (ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ) ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.
7. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೋಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
9. ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.
10. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳ ಬಿಡುವುದು.
11. ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ.
12. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಅರ್ಧ ತಾಸಿನವರೆಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
13. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮೂವತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
14. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು/ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
    - (i) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗೆ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ನೋಟ್ಸ್, ಚೀಟಿ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರೆ.
    - (ii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ.
    - (iii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋದರೆ.
    - (iv) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ/ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಕಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
    - (v) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳಿವು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ.
    - (vi) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ತರುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಹೊರಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
    - (vii) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
    - (viii) ಅಥವಾ ನಿಂದಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
15. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 10 ನಿಮಿಷ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಎರಡನೇ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
16. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಹ/ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ವಗೈರೆ ಸೇದುವುದಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಅವರಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
17. ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
18. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಿಧೇಯತೆ ತೋರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಒರಟಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅವಿಧೇಯತೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
19. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಾಹಿಯ (ಇಂಕ್) ಪೆನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಹಿಯ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮರೆಯದಿರಿ.