

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number

M. Sc. (Biotechnology) (Second Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS

Paper Code						
M	B	T	2	0	0	1

Questions Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
 2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
 2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
 3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. The scientists involved in discovery of DNA as chemical basis of heredity were :
 - (A) Hershey and Chase
 - (B) Griffith and Avery
 - (C) Avery, MacLeod and McCarty
 - (D) Watson and Crick

2. One turn of DNA possesses :
 - (A) One base pair
 - (B) Two base pairs
 - (C) Five base pairs
 - (D) Ten base pairs

3. Number of codons in the genetic triplet code is :
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 16
 - (C) 32
 - (D) 64

4. Initiation codons for protein synthesis are :
 - (A) UUU and GGG
 - (B) AAU and UAA
 - (C) AUG and GUA
 - (D) GUG and AUG

5. Termination codons for protein synthesis are :
 - (A) AUU, AUG and GUU
 - (B) UGA, UAA and UAG
 - (C) UAU, UAG and UUA
 - (D) AAA, UUU and UGA

6. The two antiparallel strand of DNA are :
 - (A) Equidistant and run in 5' → → → → → → → → 3' direction
 - (B) Equidistant but run in 3' → → → → → → → → 5' and 5' → → → → → → → → 3' directions
 - (C) Unequal and run in opposite directions
 - (D) Unequal and diverge from each other

7. The process of multiplication of DNA is known as :
 - (A) Replication
 - (B) Duplication
 - (C) Transcription
 - (D) Translation

8. Formation of RNA over the template of DNA is called :
- (A) Replication
 - (B) Translation
 - (C) Transversion
 - (D) Transcription
9. The area of unwinding and separation of DNA strands during replication is called :
- (A) Origin
 - (B) Initiation point
 - (C) Primer
 - (D) Replication fork
10. Topoisomerase is involved in :
- (A) Producing RNA primer
 - (B) Joining of DNA segments
 - (C) Producing nick in DNA
 - (D) Separation of DNA strands
11. In DNA replication, the primer is :
- (A) small deoxyribonucleotide polymer
 - (B) small ribonucleotide polymer
 - (C) helix destabilising protein
 - (D) enzyme taking part in joining nucleotides
12. DNA strand is synthesised in the direction.
- (A) 5' to 3'
 - (B) 3' to 5'
 - (C) 5' to 4'
 - (D) 3' to 4'
13. Okazaki segments are :
- (A) small segments of RNA
 - (B) small peptides
 - (C) small DNA segments
 - (D) small DNA segments formed over DNA template running in 3' to 5' direction
14. Shine-Dalgarno sequence is :
- (A) a stop codon
 - (B) trailer sequence
 - (C) a short sequence act as a ribosome binding site
 - (D) the reading frame of a gene
15. LINE and SINE are examples of
- (A) LTR retrotransposon
 - (B) Composite transposon
 - (C) Non-LTR retrotransposon
 - (D) Ac-element

16. Leading strand during DNA replication is formed :
- Continuously
 - In short segments
 - First DNA replication
 - Ahead of replication
17. In proofread during DNA replication :
- Wrong nucleotides are inserted.
 - Wrong nucleotides are taken out.
 - Wrong nucleotides are removed and correct ones inserted.
 - Mutations are prevented.
18. Nonsense codons take part in :
- helping protein synthesis
 - termination gene message for polypeptide synthesis
 - initiating gene message for polypeptide synthesis
 - synthesis of non-protein amino acids
19. *Escherichia coli* fully labelled with ^{15}N in allowed to grow in ^{14}N medium. The two strands of DNA molecule of the first-generation bacteria have :
- different densities and do not resemble parent DNA
 - different densities but resemble parent DNA
 - same density but resemble parent DNA
 - same density but do not resemble parent DNA
20. One-gene-one-enzyme hypothesis was proposed by :
- Jacob and Monod
 - Beadle and Tatum
 - Watson and Crick
 - Garrod and Jensen
21. Initiation codon of protein synthesis (in eukaryotes) is :
- GUA
 - GCA
 - CCA
 - AUG
22. Genetic Code was discovered by :
- Nirenberg and Mathaei
 - Nirenberg and Holley
 - Holley and Ochoa
 - Holley, Nirenberg and Khorana
23. DNA polymerase helps in :
- Splitting of two DNA strands
 - Proofreading of DNA
 - Renaturation of DNA
 - Joining monomers of DNA

24. Semi-conservative DNA/chromosome replication using ^{15}N was demonstrated by :
- Messelson
 - Taylor
 - Messelson and Stahl
 - Hershey and Chase
25. DNA having labelled thymidine is allowed to replicate in medium having non-radioactive thymidine. After three duplications, the DNA molecules having labelled thymidine shall be :
- One molecule
 - Two molecules
 - Four molecules
 - Eight molecules
26. Transcription involves :
- Synthesis of RNA over DNA
 - Joining of amino acids in a polypeptide
 - Synthesis of RNA over ribosome
 - Synthesis of DNA
27. DNA replication requires :
- DNA polymerase
 - RNA polymerase and translocase
 - DNA ligase
 - DNA polymerase and DNA ligase
28. RNA contains Uridine, it is a :
- pyrimidine
 - purine
 - nucleotide
 - nucleoside
29. Polypeptide chain is initiated by :
- Leucine
 - Glycine
 - Methionine
 - Lysine
30. Which statement best describes the main distinction between the origin of the two classes of small regulatory RNAs : siRNA and miRNA ?
- siRNAs originate within the cell cytoplasm; miRNAs originate from the cell genome.
 - siRNAs originate from predominantly exogenous dsRNA; miRNAs originate from the cell genome.
 - miRNAs are expressed whenever siRNAs are unable to appropriately degrade RNA sequences.
 - miRNAs are processed from dsRNA viruses, siRNAs are processed from ssRNA viruses.

31. Process of protein synthesis in a cell is :
- (A) Translocation
 - (B) Translation
 - (C) Transcription
 - (D) Transduction
32. Nucleosomes inhibit :
- (A) Activators
 - (B) RNA polymerase
 - (C) Translation
 - (D) Assembly of transcription factors
33. The two strands of DNA are held together by :
- (A) Peptide bonds
 - (B) Phosphodiester bonds
 - (C) Hydrogen bonds
 - (D) S-S bonds
34. Degeneracy of genetic code was discovered by :
- (A) Khorana
 - (B) Ochoa
 - (C) McClintock
 - (D) Bernfield and Nirenberg
35. The leucine zipper motif involves the cooperation of two subunits.
- (A) leucine
 - (B) RNA
 - (C) protein
 - (D) histone
36. *Escherichia coli* with completely radioactive DNA was allowed to replicate in non-radioactive medium for two generations. Percentage of bacteria with radioactive DNA is :
- (A) 100%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 25%
 - (D) 12.5%
37. DNA replication in eukaryotes commences :
- (A) From both ends of a chromosome simultaneously
 - (B) Several sites along DNA of a chromosome simultaneously
 - (C) From centromere to either end
 - (D) From one end of chromosome to the other

38. Which of the following are not matched correctly ?
- (A) snRNA—splice out exons from transcript
 - (B) post-translational modifications—phosphorylation
 - (C) exon splicing—occurs in nucleus
 - (D) activated enhancers—trigger transcription
39. Invitro synthesis of RNA and DNA was carried out first by :
- (A) Kornberg and Nirenberg
 - (B) Ochoa and Kornberg
 - (C) Ochoa and Nirenberg
 - (D) Nirenberg and Khorana
40. Genetic code consists of :
- (A) Adenine and guanine
 - (B) Cytosine and uracil
 - (C) Cytosine and guanine
 - (D) All of the above
41. Genetic code determines :
- (A) Sequence of amino acids in protein chain
 - (B) Variations
 - (C) Constancy of morphological traits
 - (D) Structural pattern
42. First deciphering of genetic code through trinucleotide synthesis was performed by :
- (A) Beadle and Tatum
 - (B) Watson and Crick
 - (C) Nirenberg
 - (D) Ochoa
43. Codon of mRNA and anticodon of tRNA is made of :
- (A) A set of three out of U, A, C and G
 - (B) A set of three and two respectively
 - (C) A set of two nitrogen bases and one nitrogen base respectively
 - (D) Three nitrogen bases
44. Antibiotic inhibiting translation in eukaryotes is :
- (A) Tetracyclin
 - (B) Puromycin
 - (C) Penicillin
 - (D) Chloromycetin

45. In order for the helix-turn-helix motif to bind to DNA, the must fit into the major groove of the DNA.
- (A) homeotic switches
 (B) zinc fingers
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) recognition helix
46. Genetic code is said to be degenerate because :
- (A) Codons degenerate very quickly
 (B) One amino acid is coded by more than one codon
 (C) One codon code for more than one amino acid
 (D) None of the above
47. Nirenberg synthesised an RNA having 34 adenine residues (AAAA....) and obtained a polypeptide of 11 lysine residues. It proved that genetic code for lysine is :
- (A) Adenine
 (B) AA
 (C) AAA
 (D) AAAA....A
48. Khorana *et al.* synthesised RNA with copolymer of UGUGUGUGUG... it produced a peptide with alternate cysteine and valine. The codons for the two are :
- (A) UGU and GUG
 (B) UUG and GGU
 (C) GUG and UGU
 (D) UGG and GUU
49. When tryptophan is present in the medium, the transcription of tryptophan producing genes in *E. coli* is stopped by a helix-helix regulator binding to the :
- (A) *trp* repressor
 (B) *trp* promotor
 (C) *trp* operator
 (D) *trp* polymerase
50. In the genetic dictionary, there are 64 codons as :
- (A) 64 amino acids are to be coded.
 (B) 64 types of tRNAs are present.
 (C) There are 44 nonsense codons and 20 sense codons.
 (D) Genetic code is triplet.

51. An anticodon of tRNA can recognize more than one codon of mRNA. It is :
- (A) Wobble hypothesis
 - (B) Gene flow hypothesis
 - (C) Template hypothesis
 - (D) Richmond and Lang effect
52. The RNA primary transcripts in transcription regarded as inactive and undergoes certain changes called as :
- (A) Pre-transcriptional changes
 - (B) Post-transcriptional changes
 - (C) Pre-translational changes
 - (D) Okazaki changes
53. Enzyme required for transcription is :
- (A) RNA-ase
 - (B) Endonuclease
 - (C) RNA polymerase
 - (D) DNA polymerase
54. Nonsense codon takes part in :
- (A) Terminating message of gene-controlled protein synthesis
 - (B) Formation of unspecified amino acids
 - (C) Conversion of sense DNA into nonsense one
 - (D) Releasing tRNA from polypeptide chain
55. Termination of polypeptide chain is brought about by :
- (A) UUG, UAG and UCG
 - (B) UAA, UAG and UGA
 - (C) UUG, UGC, UCA and ACC
 - (D) UCG and GCG
56. Synthesis of DNA over RNA template/teminism occurs in :
- (A) TMV
 - (B) Reovirus
 - (C) Rous Sarcoma virus
 - (D) T₂ virus
57. Experimental material in the study of DNA replication has been :
- (A) *Escherichia coli*
 - (B) *Neurospora crassa*
 - (C) *Pneumococcus*
 - (D) *Drosophila melanogaster*
58. Site of RNA that binds to mRNA molecule is :
- (A) 3' end
 - (B) 5' end
 - (C) Codon
 - (D) Anticodon

59. Find out the correct the following discoveries :

- (1) Griffith-Transformation
- (2) Gamow-Triplet code
- (3) Miescher-Nucleic acid

Codes :

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
- (B) 1 and 2 are correct, 3 are false.
- (C) 1 is correct, 2 and 3 are false.
- (D) 1 and 3 are correct and 2 are false.

60. Nucleotide arrangement in DNA can be seen by :

- (A) X-ray crystallography
- (B) Electron microscope
- (C) Ultracentrifuge
- (D) Light microscope

61. A DNA with unequal nitrogen bases would be most probably :

- (A) Single stranded
- (B) Double stranded
- (C) Triple stranded
- (D) Four stranded

62. Pneumococcus experiment proved that :

- (A) Bacteria do not reproduce asexually
- (B) Bacteria undergo binary fission
- (C) DNA is genetic material
- (D) RNA may sometimes control production of DNA and proteins

63. Select the correct/incorrect functions :

- (1) DNA polymerase–Cuts DNA at specific sites
- (2) Ligase–Joins short DNA segments
- (3) Helicase–Breaks H-bonds between complementary DNA strands

Codes :

- (A) 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
- (B) 1 is correct, 2 and 3 are false.
- (C) 1 and 3 are correct, 2 is false.
- (D) 1 and 2 are correct, 3 is false.

64. Prokaryotic genetic system possesses :

- (A) DNA but no histones
- (B) Either DNA or histones
- (C) Both DNA and histones
- (D) Neither DNA nor histones

65. Who proposed that genes control production of enzymes ?

- (A) R. D. Kornberg
- (B) Beadle and Tatum
- (C) A. E. Garrod
- (D) T. H. Morgan

66. De novo methyl transferase is :

- (A) DNMT1
- (B) DNMT3a
- (C) DNMT3b
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

67. Gene is a :
- (A) Segment of DNA
 - (B) Segment of chromosome
 - (C) Functional unit of DNA
 - (D) DNA segment capable of crossing over
68. The stage following infection by virus when virus particles cannot be observed is :
- (A) Infection phase
 - (B) Eclipse phase
 - (C) Maturation phase
 - (D) Lysogenic phase
69. Regular gene controls chemical synthesis (Operon concept) by :
- (A) Inhibiting transcription of mRNA
 - (B) Inhibiting enzymes
 - (C) Inhibiting passage of mRNA
 - (D) Inhibiting substrate enzyme reaction
70. In Operon concept, the operator gene combines with :
- (A) Regulator protein to switch off structural gene transcription
 - (B) Regulator protein to switch on structural gene transcription
 - (C) Inducer to switch off structural gene transcription
 - (D) Regulator gene to switch off structural gene transcription
71. The terms cistron, recon and muton were proposed by :
- (A) Johannsen
 - (B) Morgan
 - (C) Lederberg
 - (D) Benzer
72. Smallest segment of DNA capable of undergoing crossing over and recombination is :
- (A) Muton
 - (B) Cistron
 - (C) Recon
 - (D) Intron
73. Biologically functional tyrosine suppressor tRNA of *Escherichia coli* synthesized by Khorana in 1979 had :
- (A) 333 nucleotide pairs
 - (B) 312 nucleotide pairs
 - (C) 207 nucleotide pair
 - (D) 77 nucleotide pairs
74. In viruses, the nucleic acid is :
- (A) DNA
 - (B) RNA
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Either (A) or (B)

75. Coliphage $\times 174$ possesses :
- (A) Double strand DNA
 - (B) Double strand RNA
 - (C) Single strand DNA
 - (D) Single strand RNA
76. Bacterial nucleoid has :
- (A) One double stranded DNA
 - (B) Many double stranded DNAs
 - (C) One single stranded DNA
 - (D) Two single stranded DNAs
77. Genetic elements occurring as chromosomal as well as extrachromosomal entities are :
- (A) Oxysomes
 - (B) Autosomes
 - (C) Episomes
 - (D) Mesosomes
78. The one used in recombinant DNA technology :
- (A) Plasmid
 - (B) Plastid
 - (C) Ribosome
 - (D) Mutation
79. In Rous Sarcoma Virus information flow is :
- (A) DNA Protein $\rightarrow\rightarrow$ RNA
 - (B) DNA-RNA $\rightarrow\rightarrow\rightarrow$ Protein
 - (C) RNA-DNA-Protein
 - (D) RNA-DNA-RNA-Protein
80. Genes for antibiotic resistance are located in :
- (A) Plasmid
 - (B) Nucleus
 - (C) Chromosome
 - (D) Plastid
81. Which enzyme is useful in genetic engineering ?
- (A) DNA-ase
 - (B) Amylase
 - (C) Lipase
 - (D) Restriction endonuclease
82. Lac operon is :
- (A) Arabinose operon
 - (B) Repressible operon
 - (C) Inducible operon
 - (D) Overlapping genes

83. Wild type *Escherichia coli* growing on medium having glucose is transferred to lactose containing medium. Which change occurs ?
- (A) Lac operon is induced.
 (B) Lac operon is suppressed.
 (C) All operons are induced.
 (D) The bacterium stops dividing.
84. Epigenetics involve :
- (A) Methylation
 (B) Histone modification
 (C) microRNA
 (D) All of the above
85. On the basis of host attacked, types of viruses are :
- (A) Two
 (B) Three
 (C) Four
 (D) Five
86. Tailed bacteriophage :
- (A) Non-motile
 (B) Actively motile in water
 (C) Motile on bacterial surface
 (D) Motile on surface of plant leaves
87. In split genes, the coding sequences are called :
- (A) Exons
 (B) Introns
 (C) Cistrons
 (D) Operons
88. Restriction enzymes are used in genetic engineering because they :
- (A) can join DNA fragments.
 (B) cut DNA at specific base sequence.
 (C) cut DNA at variable sites.
 (D) are proteolytic enzymes which degrade harmful proteins.
89. Protein cover of virus is :
- (A) Capsid
 (B) Viroid
 (C) Virion
 (D) Mucoprotein
90. Approx. size of mitochondria genome in kB is :
- (A) 16.5
 (B) 10.6
 (C) 2.8
 (D) 6.6

91. It is now possible to breed plants and animals of desired characters through :
- (A) Tissue culture
 - (B) Genetic engineering
 - (C) Ikebana technique
 - (D) Chromosome engineering
92. RNA is genetic material in :
- (A) Bacterium
 - (B) TMV
 - (C) Bacteriophage
 - (D) Protozoan
93. Indirect transfer of genetic material from one bacterium to another through a bacteriophage/virus is :
- (A) Transformation
 - (B) Translation
 - (C) Conjugation
 - (D) Transduction
94. Genes involved in turning on and off of structural genes as :
- (A) Operator genes
 - (B) Regulator genes
 - (C) Redundant genes
 - (D) Promoter genes
95. Intron is part of DNA which :
- (A) Codes for protein synthesis
 - (B) Helps in joining pieces of DNA
 - (C) Does not code for protein synthesis
 - (D) Initiates transcription
96. Transposable elements (genes) were first discovered in :
- (A) Pea
 - (B) *Drosophila*
 - (C) Maize
 - (D) *Amabidopsus*
97. Two bacteria most useful in genetic engineering are :
- (A) *Rhizobium* and *Azotobacter*
 - (B) *Escherichia* and *Agrobacterium*
 - (C) *Rhizobium* and *Diplococcus*
 - (D) *Nitrosomonas* and *Klebsiella*
98. Virus attacks a bacterium but neither multiplies nor the bacterium dies due to :
- (A) Lysogeny
 - (B) Adsorption
 - (C) Assimilation
 - (D) Viral stability
99. Process in which part of DNA of a bacterial cell is transferred to another through virus is :
- (A) Reproduction
 - (B) Conjugation
 - (C) Transduction
 - (D) Transformation
100. Genes regulate growth and differentiation through :
- (A) Transformation
 - (B) Translocation
 - (C) Translation and transduction
 - (D) Transcription and translation

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।