Roll No. .....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

M. Sc. (Biotechnology) (Second Semester) (NEP)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours] [*Maximum Marks : 75*

Instructions to the Examinee :

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.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

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. Identify the reduced form of coenzymes :

(A) NAD^+

(B) FAD

(C) $FADH_2$

(D) Ubiquinone

2. Which one of the following vitamins is a precursor of NAD^+ ?

(A) Vitamin B1

(B) Vitamin B2

(C) Vitamin B3

(D) Vitamin B5

3. Loss of electrons can be termed as ..... .

(A) Metabolism

(B) Anabolism

(C) Oxidation

(D) Reduction

4. The reducing agents in the reactions X and Y (provided below) are ..... and ....., respectively.

X : $Mg + Fe^{2+} \rightarrow Mg^{2+} + Fe$

Y : Acetaldehyde + NADH $\rightarrow$ Ethanol + NAD^+

(A) Mg and Acetaldehyde

(B) Mg and NADH

(C) Fe^{2+} and Acetaldehyde

(D) Fe^{2+} and NADH

5. Which of the following enzyme catalyzes the first step of glycolysis ?

(A) Hexokinase

(B) Pyruvate kinase

(C) Phosphofructokinase-1

(D) Enolase

6. A single molecule of glucose generates ..... molecules of acetyl CoA, which enters the Krebs cycle ?

(A) Four

(B) Three

(C) Two

(D) One

7. Dihydroxyacetone phosphate is rapidly and reversibly converted to ..... .

(A) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

(B) 1, 3-bis-phosphoglycerate

(C) Fructose 1, 6-bisphosphate

(D) Fructose 6-phosphate

8. Substrate level phosphorylation step in glycolysis is catalyzed by ..... .

(A) Phosphofructokinase-1 and Phosphoglycerate Kinase

(B) Phosphoglycerate Mutase and Phosphoglycerate Kinase

(C) Enolase and Phosphoglycerate Kinase

(D) Pyruvate Kinase and Phosphoglycerate Kinase

9. The total number of ATP molecules synthesized in the glycolysis by substrate level phosphorylation :

(A) Two

(B) Four

(C) Six

(D) Eight

10. On oxidation of how many grams of glucose, 32 moles of ATP are synthesized ?

(A) 0.18

(B) 1.8

(C) 18

(D) 180

11. High concentration of glucose 6-phosphate is inhibitory to ..... .

(A) Hexokinase

(B) Pyruvate kinase

(C) Enolase

(D) Phosphofructokinase-1

12. Which substrate is used in the last step of glycolysis ?

(A) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

(B) Pyruvate

(C) Phosphoenolpyruvate

(D) 1, 3-bisphosphoglycerate

13. Glycolysis converts ..... .

(A) Glucose into pyruvate

(B) Glucose into phosphoenolpyruvate

(C) Fructose into pyruvate

(D) Fructose into phosphoenolpyruvate

14. Which of the following acts as activator of the Phosphofructokinase-l in the glycolysis ?

(A) AMP

(B) ATP

(C) Acetyl-CoA

(D) Citrate

15. When one molecule of glucose is oxidized to two molecules of lactate during anaerobic glycolysis, which of the following statements is false ?

(A) Lactate dehydrogenase reaction produces no ATP

(B) Glyceraldehyde 3-P dehydrogenase reaction produces 2 ATP molecules

(C) Pyruvate kinase reaction produces 2 ATP molecules

(D) Phosphofructokinase-1 reaction uses 1 ATP molecule

16. Hydrolysis of sucrose yields ..... .

(A) D-galactose and D-glucose

(B) D-glucose and D-glucose

(C) D-galactose and D-fructose

(D) D-fructose and D-glucose

17. Which enzyme is involved in the pathway of synthesis of acetyl-CoA from pyruvate ?

(A) Hexokinase

(B) Pyruvate Decarboxylase

(C) Pyruvate Dehydrogenase

(D) Pyruvate Kinase

18. Formation of one molecule of glucose from pyruvate requires ..... .

(A) 2 ATP, 2 GTP and 2 NADH

(B) 4 ATP, 1 GTP and 2 NADH

(C) 3 ATP, 2 GTP and 2 NADH

(D) 4 ATP, 2 GTP and 2 NADH

19. Which of the following statements about gluconeogenesis is correct ?

(A) Pyruvate is first converted to phosphoenolpyruvate by phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase

(B) Pyruvate is first converted to oxaloacetate by phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase

(C) Fructose 1, 6-biphosphatase converts fructose 1, 6-bisphosphate into fructose 1-phosphate

(D) Glucose 6-phosphatase hydrolyzes glucose 6-phosphate to release glucose into the blood

20. Which of the following produces pyruvate ?

(A) Leucine

(B) Alanine

(C) Lysine

(D) All of the above

21. Gluconeogenesis involves the conversion of ..... .

(A) Glucose to Pyruvate

(B) Pyruvate to Glucose

(C) Fructose to Pyruvate

(D) Pyruvate to Fructose

22. Which of the following organisms cannot convert Acetyl-CoA derived from fatty acids into glucose ?

(A) Animals

(B) Plants

(C) Bacteria

(D) All of the above

23. In the TCA cycle, which of the following combines with Acetyl-CoA to form a 6 carbon compound ?

(A) Oxaloacetate

(B) Fumarate

(C) Pyruvate

(D) Malate

24. For each molecule of glucose, how many times does the TCA cycle proceed ?

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Four

25. In the TCA cycle, one molecule of Acetyl-CoA upon complete oxidation produces ..... .

(A) 2 GTP, 2 $FADH_2$ and 2 NADH

(B) 1 GTP, 3 $FADH_2$ and 1 NADH

(C) 1 GTP, 1 $FADH_2$ and 3 NADH

(D) 3 GTP, 1 $FADH_2$ and 2 NADH

26. Products of glucose oxidation essential for oxidative phosphorylation are :

(A) Pyruvate

(B) Acetyl-CoA

(C) NADPH and ATP

(D) NADH and $FADH_2$

27. Which of the following complexes of electron transport chain does not account for the pumping out of protons from the mitochondrial matrix ?

(A) Complex I

(B) Complex III

(C) Complex II

(D) Complex IV

28. In the pentose phosphate pathway, the major products are ..... .

(A) Ribulose 5-Phosphate and NADPH

(B) Ribulose 5-Phosphate and NADH

(C) Ribulose 5-Phosphate and NAD^+

(D) Ribulose 5-Phosphate and ATP

29. What is the main function of the pentose phosphate pathway ?

(A) Supply $NADP^+$

(B) Supply NADH

(C) Supply energy

(D) Supply pentoses and NADPH

30. Which of the following statements is correct about the reductive pentose phosphate pathway ?

(A) It is not reversible

(B) Transketolase transfers 3 carbon units

(C) Transaldose transfers 2 carbon units

(D) The pathway can provide glycolytic intermediates

31. In the pentose phosphate pathway, the conversion of xylulose 5-phosphate to ribulose 5-phosphate is catalyzed by ..... .

(A) Phosphopentose Epimerase

(B) Transaldolase

(C) Transketolase

(D) Phosphopentose Isomerase

32. What is the first reaction of the pentose phosphate pathway ?

(A) Oxidation of glucose 6-phosphate to 6-phosphoglucono-δ-lactone

(B) Oxidation of 6-phosphogluconate to ketopentose ribulose 5-phosphate

(C) Reduction of 6-phosphoglucono-δ-lactone to glucose 6-phosphate

(D) Reduction of ketopentose ribulose 5-phosphate to 6-phosphogluconate

33. After glycolysis, which of the following is transported across the inner mitochondrial membrane into the matrix ?

(A) Pyruvate

(B) Acetyl-CoA

(C) ATP molecules

(D) Coenzyme A

34. NADH and $FADH_2$ is associated with respectively ..... .

(A) Complex II and complex III

(B) Complex I and complex III

(C) Complex III and complex IV

(D) Complex I and complex II

35. In the electron transport chain, each pair of electron donated by $FADH_2$ releases sufficient energy to produce ..... .

(A) 0.5 ATP

(B) 1.5 ATP

(C) 2.5 ATP

(D) 3.5 ATP

36. Which of the following is not true for cytochrome c oxidase complex ?

(A) It donates electrons to O_2

(B) It accepts electrons from cytochrome c

(C) It pumps two protons out of the mitochondrial matrix

(D) It accepts electrons from ubiquinone

37. Where does oxidative phosphorylation take place ?

(A) Ribosomes

(B) Nucleus

(C) Mitochondria

(D) Cell membrane

38. The proposal of the chemiosmotic hypothesis was by ..... .

(A) Peter D. Mitchell

(B) Charles Darwin

(C) Alfred Russell

(D) Hans Krebs

39. ATP synthesis via chemiosmosis is facilitated by ..... .

(A) ATP Dehydrogenase

(B) ATP Synthase

(C) Kinase

(D) Phosphatase

40. Which of the following cytochromes is responsible for donating electrons to oxygen ?

(A) Cyt a_3

(B) Cyt b

(C) Cyt c

(D) Cyt a_1

41. Which of the following complexes of ETS does not account for the pumping out of protons from the mitochondrial matrix ?

(A) Complex I

(B) Complex III

(C) Complex II

(D) Complex IV

42. Which of the following is the Complex IV of ETS ?

(A) NADH dehydrogenase

(B) Cytochrome c oxidase

(C) Cytochrome bc_1

(D) Succinate dehydrogenase

43. Maximum energy per gram on oxidation is yielded from ..... .

(A) Starch

(B) Fat

(C) Glycogen

(D) Protein

44. NADH produced during glycolysis transfer electrons to the electron transport chain via :

(A) Malate-Aspartate Shuttle

(B) Acetyl-CoA Shuttle

(C) Carnitine Shuttle

(D) All of the above

45. Cyanide, oligomycin, and 2, 4-dinitrophenol (DNP) are inhibitors of mitochondrial aerobic phosphorylation. Which of the following statements correctly describes the mode of action of the three inhibitors ?

(A) Cyanide and 2,4-dinitrophenol inhibit the respiratory chain, and oligomycin inhibits the synthesis of ATP.

(B) Cyanide inhibits the respiratory chain, whereas oligomycin and 2,4-dinitrophenol inhibit the synthesis of ATP.

(C) Cyanide, oligomycin, and 2,4-dinitrophenol compete with O_2 for cytochrome oxidase.

(D) Oligomycin and cyanide inhibit synthesis of ATP while 2,4-dinitrophenol inhibits the respiratory chain.

46. The first stable compound of Krebs cycle is ..... .

(A) Citrate

(B) Cis-Aconitate

(C) Oxaloacetate

(D) Malate

47. Which of the following is the prosthetic group of NADH dehydrogenase ?

(A) NADH

(B) FAD

(C) NADPH

(D) FMN

48. Which one of the following is the one having highest redox potential ?

(A) Ubiquinone

(B) O_2

(C) FMN

(D) NAD^+

49. In oleic acid, the double bond is placed between ..... .

(A) C_6-C_7

(B) C_7-C_8

(C) C_8-C_9

(D) C_9-C_{10}

50. Which of the following is an essential fatty acid ?

(A) Palmitic acid

(B) Oleic acid

(C) Stearic acid

(D) Linolenic acid

51. Ergosterol is a sterol found in the cell membrane of ..... .

(A) *Escherichia coli*

(B) *Homo sapiens*

(C) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

(D) *Oryza sativa*

52. What is the source of NADPH required for fatty acid synthesis ?

(A) Pentose phosphate pathway

(B) Malic enzyme

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

53. How many rounds of β-oxidation are necessary to metabolize lauric acid (12 : 0) and arachidic acid (20 : 0) ?

(A) 12 and 20, respectively

(B) 6 and 10, respectively

(C) 5 and 9, respectively

(D) 3 and 5, respectively

54. The *de novo* fatty acid synthesis occurs in which compartment of animal cells ?

(A) Mitochondria

(B) Peroxisome

(C) Endoplasmic reticulum

(D) Cytosol

55. Acetyl-CoA Shuttle System has an important role in ..... .

(A) β-oxidation of fatty acids

(B) Fatty acid synthesis

(C) Unsaturation of fatty acid

(D) All of the above

56. Mammalian hepatocytes can introduce double bonds at ..... position (s).

(A) Δ^{9}

(B) $\Delta^{9, 12}$

(C) $\Delta^{9, 12, 15}$

(D) $\Delta^{5, 8, 11, 14}$

57. Kennedy pathway performs role in the biosynthesis of ..... .

(A) Sterol

(B) Triacylglycerol

(C) Glycogen

(D) Starch

58. Which genetic disorder is associated with dysfunction of peroxisomes ?

(A) Parkinson's disease

(B) Down's syndrome

(C) Zellweger syndrome

(D) Bubble Boy syndrome

59. During biosynthesis of fatty acid, Acetyl-CoA is converted into Malonyl-CoA via :

(A) Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase

(B) Enoyl-ACP Reductase

(C) Acetyl-CoA Transacylase

(D) All of the above

60. Insulin stimulates ..... .

(A) Glycogenolysis

(B) Gluconeogenesis

(C) Glycogenesis

(D) Fatty acid oxidation

61. Which of the following condenses acyl and malonyl groups ?

(A) Acyl carrier protein

(B) Acetyl-CoA ACP transacetylase

(C) β-ketoacyl ACP synthase

(D) Malonyl-CoA ACP transferase

62. Pyruvate is the precursor for ..... .

(A) Alanine

(B) Glutamate

(C) Serine

(D) Proline

63. The cyclized derivative of glutamate is ..... .

(A) Proline

(B) Arginine

(C) Glutamine

(D) Serine

64. Precursor of glycine is ..... .

(A) Proline

(B) Glutamine

(C) Serine

(D) Glutamate

65. Which of the following is a non-essential amino acid ?

(A) Methionine

(B) Threonine

(C) Lysine

(D) Cysteine

66. Which of the following gives rise to methionine, threonine, and lysine ?

(A) Pyruvate

(B) Glutamate

(C) Aspartate

(D) Serine

67. Which of the following is not an aromatic amino acid ?

(A) Phenylalanine

(B) Tyrosine

(C) Tryptophan

(D) Leucine

68. Which of the following can be formed by hydroxylation of phenylalanine ?

(A) Serine

(B) Tyrosine

(C) Tryptophan

(D) Leucine

69. Phosphoribosyl pyrophosphate is a precursor of tryptophan and ..... .

(A) Tyrosine

(B) Histidine

(C) Phenylalanine

(D) Isoleucine

70. When a molecule of palmitic acid (16 : 0) is completely oxidized by β-oxidation, how many molecules of Acetyl-CoA are formed ?

(A) Seven

(B) Eight

(C) Nine

(D) Ten

71. When a molecule of palmitic acid (16 : 0) is completely oxidized by β-oxidation, how many molecules of ATP are generated ?

(A) 38

(B) 108

(C) 208

(D) 138

72. Which of the following gives rise to Valine and Isoleucine ?

(A) Pyruvate

(B) Glutamate

(C) Aspartate

(D) Serine

73. Which of the following is an important cellular reducing agent ?

(A) Glutathione

(B) Glycine

(C) Arginine

(D) Porphyrin

74. Which of the following is the precursor for auxin ?

(A) Phenylalanine

(B) Valine

(C) Tryptophan

(D) Arginine

75. Which of the following is an important precursor in the pyrimidine biosynthesis ?

(A) Glycine

(B) Aspartate

(C) Serine

(D) Leucine

76. In the first committed step of pyrimidine biosynthesis, the reaction is catalyzed by ..... .

(A) Aspartate transcarbamoylase

(B) Dihydroorotase

(C) Cytidylate synthase

(D) Adenylate kinase

77. CTP is formed from UTP by the action of ..... .

(A) Adenylate kinase

(B) Aspartate transcarbamoylase

(C) Dihydroorotase

(D) Cytidylate synthetase

78. Conversion of dUMP to dTMP is catalyzed by ..... .

(A) Thymidylate synthase

(B) Dihydrofolate reductase

(C) Dihydroorotase

(D) Cytidylate synthase

79. Adenosine deaminase deaminates adenosine to ..... .

(A) Hypoxanthine

(B) Inosine

(C) Xanthine

(D) Guanosine

80. The first intermediate with a complete purine ring is ..... .

(A) Inosinate

(B) Formate

(C) Aspartate

(D) Glycine

81. Glutamine is converted to glutamate and NH_4^+ by ..... .

(A) Amino transferases

(B) Glutaminase

(C) Glutamine synthase

(D) Glutamate dehydrogenase

82. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome is due to deficiency of :

(A) Adenine Phosphoribosyltransferase

(B) Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyltransferase

(C) Xanthine Oxidase

(D) AMP Deaminase

83. Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a genetic disorder caused by a deficiency in which enzyme ?

(A) Phenylalanine hydroxylase

(B) Tyrosine hydroxylase

(C) Tryptophan hydroxylase

(D) Histidine hydroxylase

84. Phenylketonuria is inherited in which pattern of inheritance ?

(A) Autosomal dominant

(B) Autosomal recessive

(C) X-linked dominant

(D) X-linked recessive

85. In the reduction of pyruvate to lactate, which of the following is regenerated ?

(A) H^+

(B) NADH

(C) NAD^+

(D) FAD

86. Albinism is a disorder caused by a deficiency in which enzyme ?

(A) Phenylalanine hydroxylase

(B) Tyrosinase

(C) Tryptophan hydroxylase

(D) Histidine hydroxylase

87. What is the general term used for the anaerobic degradation of glucose to obtain energy ?

(A) Anabolism

(B) Oxidation

(C) Fermentation

(D) None of the above

88. Which of the following is not the precursor for the *de novo* purine biosynthesis ?

(A) Aspartic Acid

(B) Glycine

(C) Glutamine

(D) Arginine

89. Severe combined immunodeficiency disease is caused by the deficiency in which of the following enzymes ?

(A) AMP deaminase

(B) Adenosine deaminase

(C) PRPP synthetase

(D) None of the above

90. Identify the function of ribonucleotide reductase enzyme ..... .

(A) Required for the biosynthesis of deoxyribonucleotides

(B) Required for the degradation of purine nucleotides

(C) Required for the degradation of pyrimidine nucleotides

(D) Required for the biosynthesis of CTP

91. The accumulation of this substance in the body causes gout :

(A) Blood plasma

(B) WBC

(C) Uric acid

(D) Synovial fluid

92. Phenylketonuria results in a build-up of which amino acid in the body ?

(A) Phenylalanine

(B) Tyrosine

(C) Tryptophan

(D) Histidine

93. Which of the following is a precursor of hormones such as testosterone, progesterone and estrogen ?

(A) Collagen

(B) Glycogen

(C) Cholesterol

(D) Glycerol

94. Glycolysis begins with which of the following reactions ?

(A) Reduction

(B) Oxidation

(C) Phosphorylation

(D) Acidification

95. Urea production occurs almost exclusively in ..... .

(A) Kidney

(B) Liver

(C) Blood

(D) Urine

96. Ribozymes are ..... .

(A) Cell organelle

(B) Enzymes

(C) Nucleotide

(D) Nucleoside

97. Fructose is a ..... .

(A) Aldose sugar

(B) Ketose sugar

(C) Monosaccharide

(D) Polymer

98. Where are the enzymes for β-oxidation present ?

(A) Nucleus

(B) Cytosol

(C) Mitochondria

(D) Golgi Apparatus

99. Which of the following undergoes β-oxidation ?

(A) Polyunsaturated fatty acids

(B) Saturated fatty acids

(C) Monounsaturated fatty acids

(D) All of the above

100. Where are ketone bodies synthesized ?

(A) Brain

(B) Muscles

(C) Liver

(D) Adipose tissues

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 ny 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 छाँटना 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।