

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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## M. Sc. (Biotechnology) (Second Semester) (NEP)

### EXAMINATION, 2022-23

#### PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY AND TISSUE CULTURE

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet Series
<b>A</b>

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. Haploid plants are produced in large numbers by :
  - (A) anther culture
  - (B) ovary culture
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) embryo culture
  
2. A gene produced for recombinant DNA technology contains a gene from one organism joined to the regulatory sequence of another gene. Such a gene is called :
  - (A) oncogene
  - (B) junk gene
  - (C) chimeric gene
  - (D) None of the above
  
3. What is somatic embryogenesis ?
  - (A) The production of embryos from vegetative cells
  - (B) The production of embryos from egg cells
  - (C) The production of embryos from pollen cells
  - (D) The production of embryos from seeds
  
4. What is the process of protoplast fusion ?
  - (A) The fusion of two plant cells to form a hybrid cell
  - (B) The fusion of two plant organs to form a new plant
  - (C) The fusion of two plant species to form a new hybrid species
  - (D) The fusion of plant cells and animal cells
  
5. Which of the following genes is not a constituent of T-DNA in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* ?
  - (A) Octopine synthase
  - (B) Isopentyl transferase
  - (C) Virulence gene G
  - (D) Indole acetamide hydrolase
  
6. Rhizosphere biodegradation depends on relationships between green plants and ..... .
  - (A) microorganisms
  - (B) algae
  - (C) people
  - (D) animals

7. Which part of plant would be most suitable for raising virus-free plants for micropropagation ?
- (A) Node  
(B) Bark  
(C) Vascular tissue  
(D) Apical meristem
8. Golden rice is genetically engineered by altering the biosynthetic pathway for the production of :
- (A) Carotenoid  
(B) Chlorophyll  
(C) Flavonoids  
(D) Phycocyanins
9. During *Agrobacterium* infections, plants begin to synthesize Arginine derivatives called :
- (A) Acetosyringone  
(B) Opines  
(C) Acetobenzylpurine  
(D) Hygromycin
10. Synthetic seeds are mostly derived from :
- (A) Zygotic embryos  
(B) Fruit of coconut  
(C) Avocado seeds  
(D) Somatic embryos
11. Cybrids are produced by :
- (A) In-vitro fusion of cytoplasm  
(B) In-vitro fusion of gametes  
(C) Fusion of plastids  
(D) Fusion of nuclear gametes
12. Virulence trait of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* is borne on :
- (A) chromosomal DNA  
(B) tumour inducing plasmid DNA  
(C) Both chromosomal and plasmid DNA  
(D) cryptic plasmid DNA
13. Which technique is used to introduce genes into dicots ?
- (A) Electroporation  
(B) Particle acceleration  
(C) Microinjection  
(D) Ti plasmid infection
14. Direct DNA uptake by protoplasts can be stimulated by :
- (A) polyethylene glycol (PEG)  
(B) decanal  
(C) luciferin  
(D) All of the above

15. Crown gall tissue :
- (A) can be cultivated in-vitro in absence of bacteria.
  - (B) retains tumorous properties when cultivated.
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) shows tumorous properties only in presence of bacteria.
16. In Genetic Engineering a modified or new gene transfer is done to .....
- (A) make diseases resistant plant
  - (B) introduce new traits
  - (C) increase the yield of secondary metabolites
  - (D) All of the above
17. .... is the physical method for direct transfer of genes.
- (A) PEG-mediated
  - (B) Dextran-mediated
  - (C) Calcium-mediated
  - (D) Liposome fusion
18. In liposome-mediated direct gene transfer method genes are .....
- (A) Gene is stable
  - (B) Gene is protected
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither protected nor stable
19. Which of the following does not represent strategy for phytoremediation ?
- (A) Phytodegradation
  - (B) Phytomining
  - (C) Continuous removal through hyperaccumulators
  - (D) Chelate-mediated extraction of pollutants
20. The process of phytoremediation where complexation and immobilization of toxin takes place within so it is called :
- (A) Phytoextraction
  - (B) Photodegradation
  - (C) Phytovolatilization
  - (D) Phytostabilization

21. Which among the following is genetically engineered super bug utilized in petroleum biodegradation ?
- (A) *Pseudomonas putida*
  - (B) *Bacillus cereus*
  - (C) *Acetobacter*
  - (D) None of the above
22. Which of the following hormones is used as a herbicide ?
- (A) Auxin
  - (B) Giberrellic acid
  - (C) Cytokinin
  - (D) 2, 4-D
23. Which is a microbial insecticide ?
- (A) Brevis
  - (B) Polymixa
  - (C) *Bacillus thuringiensis*
  - (D) Subtilis
24. Among these which is not a stage of callus culture ?
- (A) Induction
  - (B) Proliferative
  - (C) Morphogenesis
  - (D) All of the above
25. Crops engineered for glyphosate are resistant/tolerant to :
- (A) Fungi
  - (B) Bacteria
  - (C) Insects
  - (D) Herbicides
26. In-vitro clonal propagation of plants is characterized by :
- (A) RAPD and PCR
  - (B) Northern Blotting
  - (C) Electrophoresis and HPLC
  - (D) Microscopy
27. Which part would be most suitable for raising virus free plants for micropropagation ?
- (A) Bark
  - (B) Vascular tissue
  - (C) Meristem
  - (D) Node
28. Jaya and Ratna developed for the green revolution in India, are the varieties of :
- (A) Rice
  - (B) Wheat
  - (C) Maize
  - (D) Bajra

29. Plant hormone used to induce uniform ripening of banana is :
- (A) Ethylene  
(B) ABA  
(C) GA3  
(D) IAA
30. What does the acronym CRISPR stand for ?
- (A) Controlled Reservative Image Spectacle Palindromic Recounts  
(B) Clustered Regularly-Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) None of the above
31. Which of the following is considered as the disadvantage of conventional plant tissue culture for clonal propagation ?
- (A) Multiplication of sexually derived sterile hybrids  
(B) Less multiplication of disease-free plants  
(C) Storage and transportation of propagates  
(D) Both (B) and (C)
32. The bacterium ....., which infects some plants and integrates part of its Ti plasmid into the plant genome, has been used to transfer foreign genes into a number of plant species.
- (A) *Rhizobium*  
(B) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*  
(C) *Aminobacter anthyllides*  
(D) *Bradyrhizobium arachides*
33. CRISPR-Cas9 was discovered in which of the following organisms ?
- (A) Protists  
(B) Fungi  
(C) Bacteria  
(D) Viruses
34. SNPs can occur within the short sequences that are recognized by restriction enzymes and thus the length of a fragment generated by cutting a DNA molecule with a restriction enzyme could be different for each allele. This is known as a :
- (A) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)  
(B) Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (RFLP)  
(C) Real Time PCR  
(D) Variable Number Tandem Repeats (VNTRs)

35. Organogenesis is :
- (A) formation of callus tissue
  - (B) formation of root and shoots on callus tissue
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) genesis of organs
36. In a callus culture :
- (A) increasing level of cytokinin to a callus induces shoot formation and increasing level of auxin promote root formation.
  - (B) increasing level of auxin to a callus induces shoot formation and increasing level of cytokinin promote root formation.
  - (C) auxins and cytokinins are not required.
  - (D) only auxin is required for root and shoot formation.
37. Which breeding method uses a chemical to strip the cell wall of plant cells of two sexually incompatible species ?
- (A) Mass selection
  - (B) Protoplast fusion
  - (C) Transformation
  - (D) Transpiration
38. Protoplasts are the cells devoid of :
- (A) cell membrane
  - (B) cell wall
  - (C) Both cell wall and cell membrane
  - (D) None of the above
39. The phenomenon of the reversion of mature cells to the meristematic state leading to the formation of callus is known as :
- (A) redifferentiation
  - (B) dedifferentiation
  - (C) Either (A) or (B)
  - (D) None of the above
40. What is/are the benefit(s) of micropropagation or clonal propagation ?
- (A) Rapid multiplication of superior clones
  - (B) Multiplication of disease-free plants
  - (C) Multiplication of sexually derived sterile hybrids
  - (D) All of the above
41. Cellular totipotency is the property of :
- (A) plants
  - (B) animals
  - (C) bacteria
  - (D) All of the above



42. Which enzyme is useful in genetic engineering ?
- (A) Restriction endonucleases  
 (B) Ligases  
 (C) Amylase  
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
43. Emasculation is linked with :
- (A) Hybridization  
 (B) Clonal selection  
 (C) Mass selection  
 (D) Pure line selection
44. Cry genes were obtained from :
- (A) Cotton pest  
 (B) Tobacco plant  
 (C) *Bacillus thuringiensis*  
 (D) Coli
45. The production of secondary metabolites require the use of :
- (A) Protoplast  
 (B) Cell suspension  
 (C) Meristem  
 (D) Auxillary buds
46. DMSO is used as :
- (A) Gelling agent  
 (B) Chelating agent  
 (C) Cryoprotectant  
 (D) Alkylating agent
47. Part of plant which is used in plant tissue culture for culturing is called :
- (A) Scion  
 (B) Stock  
 (C) Explant  
 (D) Callus
48. Batch cultures are type of suspension culture where :
- (A) medium is continuously replaced.  
 (B) medium is loaded only at the beginning.  
 (C) no depletion of medium occurs.  
 (D) cellular wastes are continuously removed and replaced.
49. Hairy root cultures for secondary metabolite production are induced by transforming plant cells with :
- (A) Virus  
 (B) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*  
 (C) *Bacillus thuringiensis*  
 (D) *Agrobacterium rhizogenes*
50. A recombinant DNA molecule is produced by joining together :
- (A) one mRNA with a DNA segment  
 (B) one mRNA with a tRNA segment  
 (C) two mRNA molecules  
 (D) Two DNA segments

51. Endonucleases, a group of enzymes cleave DNA :
- (A) Externally
  - (B) Internally
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
52. Who is known as the Father of Tissue Culture ?
- (A) Bonner
  - (B) Laibach
  - (C) Haberlandt
  - (D) Robert Hooke
53. Totipotency refers to .....
- (A) Development of fruits from flowers in a culture
  - (B) Development of an organ from a cell in a culture medium
  - (C) Flowering in a culture medium
  - (D) All of the above
54. Which of the following is the main application of embryo culture ?
- (A) Clonal propagation
  - (B) Production of embryoids
  - (C) Induction of somaclonal variations
  - (D) Overcoming hybridisation barriers
55. Choose the correct option of stages of somatic embryo formation :
- (A) Globular, Heart, Cotyledonary, Torpedo
  - (B) Heart, Globular, Torpedo, Cotyledonary
  - (C) Cotyledonary, Globular, Heart, Torpedo
  - (D) Torpedo, Cotyledonary, Globular, Heart
56. Choose the wrong option regarding browning :
- (A) Frequent subculture is sufficient to overcome this problem.
  - (B) Ascorbic acid can be used.
  - (C) Culture in dark can be used.
  - (D) Activated charcoal should not be used.
57. Hyperacidity is also known as :
- (A) Browning
  - (B) Vitrification
  - (C) Somaclonal variation
  - (D) Epiphytic contamination

58. What are cybrids ?
- (A) Cells or plants containing nucleus of one species but cytoplasm from both parental species
  - (B) Cells or plants containing nucleus of both species but cytoplasm from one species
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both of the above
59. What is the temperature of liquid nitrogen used in cryopreservation ?
- (A)  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (B)  $-139^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (C)  $-198^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - (D)  $-194^{\circ}\text{C}$
60. Among these which of the following is cultured to obtain haploid plants ?
- (A) Embryo
  - (B) Nucleus
  - (C) Apical bud
  - (D) Entire anther
61. Which plant cells shows the property of totipotency ?
- (A) Sieve tube
  - (B) Xylem vessels
  - (C) Cork cells
  - (D) Meristem
62. Synthetic seeds are obtained by the encapsulation of somatic embryos with :
- (A) Sodium alginate
  - (B) Sodium chloride
  - (C) Sodium nitrate
  - (D) Sodium acetate
63. Among these which is a GM crop ?
- (A) Bt Brinjal
  - (B) Bt Cotton
  - (C) Golden rice
  - (D) All of the above
64. The first transgenic plant produced is :
- (A) Rice
  - (B) Tobacco
  - (C) Brinjal
  - (D) Tomato
65. National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI) is located at which place ?
- (A) Delhi
  - (B) Chandigarh
  - (C) Pune
  - (D) Lucknow

66. What do you understand by somaclones ?
- (A) Plants morphologically identical to the plants
  - (B) Plants genetically identical to the original plants
  - (C) Plants anatomically identical to the plants
  - (D) Plant chemically identical to the plant
67. Pomato is a :
- (A) Somatic hybrid
  - (B) Somaclonal variant
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
68. Transport of auxin is :
- (A) Non-polar
  - (B) Symplast
  - (C) Polar
  - (D) Apoplast
69. National Institute of Plant Genome Research, which is a DBT institute is located at which place ?
- (A) Lucknow
  - (B) New Delhi
  - (C) Palampur
  - (D) Mysore
70. Bioassay used for detection of auxin is :
- (A) Avena curvature test
  - (B) Split pea stem curvature test
  - (C) Tobacco pith culture
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
71. The commonly used solidifying agent used in micropropagation is :
- (A) Dextran
  - (B) Agar
  - (C) Mannan
  - (D) None of the above
72. The variation caused in in-vitro culture is known as :
- (A) Mutation
  - (B) Somaclonal variation
  - (C) Vitrification
  - (D) None of the above
73. Embryo rescue is used for :
- (A) Recovery of interspecific hybrids
  - (B) Propagation of haploids
  - (C) Overcoming dormancy
  - (D) All of the above

74. RFLP stand for :
- Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism
  - Restriction Fragment Long Polymorphism
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - None of the above
75. Which is true about RFLP ?
- It is a co-dominant marker.
  - Requires less less time compared to RAPD.
  - Restriction enzymes are not used.
  - It doesn't detect multiple alleles.
76. AFLP is a :
- PCR based
  - Method that detects presence or absence of fragment
  - Method to detect polymorphism in the DNA throughout the genome
  - All of the above
77. AFLP may arise due to the following :
- A difference in restriction sites
  - Mutations beyond the restriction sites that affect complementarity with the selection nucleotide of the ALFP primers
  - Deletions and inertions within the amplified restriction fragments.
- Choose the correct options :
- i, ii and iii
  - i and ii
  - iii and ii
  - None of the above
78. Protein markers offer the following advantage over NEP amrkers :
- They reflect difference in gene sequence more directly than do NEPs.
  - Only a small amount of tissue is needed for their detection.
  - Often be detected when plant is very young.
  - All of the above
79. Which of the following is used as a selection marker for the plants transformed with Agrobacterium ?
- Neomycin phosphotransferase
  - Streptomycin phosphotranseferase
  - Hygromycin phosphotransferase
  - All of the above
80. Vir genes which are needed for the T-DNA transfer are located on :
- On the T-DNA
  - On the plant genome
  - Outside the T-DNA region
  - None of the above
81. The process of T-DNA transfer from Agrobacterium to plants is known as :
- Illegitimate recombination
  - Homologous recombination
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - None of the above

82. The T-DNA transfer and processing into plant genome requires products of which of the following genes ?
- (A) Vir A and B  
 (B) Vir D and E  
 (C) Vir G and F  
 (D) All of the above
83. Southern Hybridization is used for :
- (A) RNA  
 (B) Protein  
 (C) DNA  
 (D) All of the above
84. An endonuclease that causes nicks in the T-DNA is :
- (A) Vir C  
 (B) Vir A  
 (C) Vir D  
 (D) Vir B
85. The process of microinjection involves :
- (A) Injection of DNA into bigger cells  
 (B) Injection of large amount of DNA  
 (C) Injection with needle having diameter greater than cell diameter  
 (D) All of the above
86. The right segment of octopine i.e. T-DNA (TR) is important for :
- (A) Tumor formation  
 (B) Conjugative transfer  
 (C) Enzymes for agropine biosynthesis  
 (D) All of the above
87. Opines that are present in crown gall tumor include :
- (A) Nopaline  
 (B) Agropine  
 (C) Octopine  
 (D) All of the above
88. Which among the following genes activates other genes during Agrobacterium-mediated transformation ?
- (A) Vir A and Vir G  
 (B) Vir G and Vir E  
 (C) Vir F and Vir B  
 (D) Vir B and Vir G
89. The locations of quantitative gene on chromosome are called :
- (A) Quantitative trait loci  
 (B) Qualitative trait loci  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of the above
90. Single cell can be isolated from plant organs by :
- (A) Enzymatic method  
 (B) Mechanism method  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of the above

91. Cell viability can be determined using :
- (A) Phase contrast microscopy
  - (B) TTC
  - (C) Evan's blue
  - (D) All of the above
92. Which is true about somatic embryogenesis (SE) ?
- (A) SE induction occurs on GB containing media.
  - (B) SE maturation cannot be achieved in the presence of 0.2/0.4 mg/l of ABA.
  - (C) SE can be achieved by culturing them on low sucrose medium.
  - (D) SE can be achieved by culturing them on high sucrose medium.
93. Embryo culture was first attempted by :
- (A) Hannig
  - (B) Robert Hooke
  - (C) Schielden
  - (D) Schwan
94. An ideal reporter gene should be :
- (A) Lack of endogenous activity of the concerned enzyme in plant cells
  - (B) Low cost
  - (C) Easy detection
  - (D) All of the above
95. GFP protein was isolated from the which organism ?
- (A) *Aquorea vicotrea*
  - (B) *C. elegans*
  - (C) *Thermus aquaticus*
  - (D) None of the above
96. Molecular markers include :
- (A) RAPD
  - (B) RFLP
  - (C) SSR
  - (D) All of the above
97. VNTR stand for :
- (A) variable nucleotide triplet repeat
  - (B) variable nucleoside tandem repeat
  - (C) variable number of tandem repeats
  - (D) variable nucleoside triplet repeat
98. Agar-agar, used in plant tissue culture is extracted from :
- (A) a virus
  - (B) fungi
  - (C) bacteria
  - (D) an algae
99. In-vitro culture of plant parts need :
- (A) controlled environmental condition
  - (B) aseptic condition
  - (C) maintenance of pH
  - (D) All of the above
100. The name "Golden rice" is given to a rice variety because :
- (A) it contains traces of gold.
  - (B) It is made of gold.
  - (C) it is obtained from areas where gold mining is done.
  - (D) the seeds are golden yellow in colour because of the presence of  $\beta$ -carotene.

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।