

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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**M. Sc. (Biotechnology) (Fourth Semester)**  
**EXAMINATION, 2022-23**

**GENOMICS, PROTEOMICS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS,  
100 PRODUCT REGULATION AND BIOSAFETY**

Paper Code						
M	B	T	4	0	0	2

Questions Booklet Series
<b>A</b>

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 term 'biosafety' refers to :
  - (A) The study of biological organisms
  - (B) The safe handling and containment of biological materials
  - (C) The prevention of environmental pollution
  - (D) The treatment of infectious diseases
2. What is a Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC) ?
  - (A) Laboratory coat worn by researchers
  - (B) Device used to sterilize laboratory equipment
  - (C) Specialized enclosure used to handle hazardous materials
  - (D) Machine for analyzing DNA sequences
3. What is the primary function of a biological safety cabinet ?
  - (A) Protecting the environment from contamination
  - (B) Ensuring the safety of laboratory personnel
  - (C) Preserving the integrity of experimental samples
  - (D) All of the above
4. Which of the following is an example of a biosafety level 4 microbes ?
  - (A) HIV
  - (B) Tuberculosis
  - (C) Influenza
  - (D) Ebola virus
5. Which biosafety level is appropriate for handling microorganisms that pose moderate risk to personnel and the environment ?
  - (A) BSL-1
  - (B) BSL-2
  - (C) BSL-3
  - (D) BSL-4
6. What is the recommended biosafety level for handling agents that do not cause disease in healthy humans ?
  - (A) BSL-1
  - (B) BSL-2
  - (C) BSL-3
  - (D) BSL-4

7. Which of the following is an example of primary containment for biohazards ?
- (A) Biological safety cabinets
  - (B) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
  - (C) Hand washing facilities
  - (D) Laboratory design and engineering controls
8. What is the purpose of biosafety guidelines issued by the Government of India ?
- (A) To ensure the safety of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
  - (B) To regulate the import and export of living modified organisms (LMOs)
  - (C) To protect human health and the environment from potential risks posed by biotechnology
  - (D) All of the above
9. What does the term GMOs stand for ?
- (A) Genetically Modified Organisms
  - (B) Genetically Manipulated Organisms
  - (C) Genomic Modification Organisms
  - (D) Genomic Manipulation Organisms
10. LMOs refers to :
- (A) Long Modified Organisms
  - (B) Living Modified Organisms
  - (C) Laboratory Modified Organisms
  - (D) Limited Modified Organisms
11. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of GMOs ?
- (A) They have genes from different species
  - (B) They exhibit traits not naturally found in the original organism
  - (C) They are created through genetic engineering techniques
  - (D) They have no impact on human health or the environment
12. What is the role of an Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBSC) ?
- (A) To oversee and ensure compliance with biosafety guidelines
  - (B) To develop new genetically modified organisms
  - (C) To conduct risk assessments for genetically modified crops
  - (D) To regulate the sale and distribution of GMOs

13. Which government body in India is responsible for issuing biosafety guidelines ?
- (A) Ministry of Agriculture
  - (B) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
  - (C) Ministry of Science and Technology
  - (D) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
14. What is the primary objective of biosafety regulations in India ?
- (A) To promote the development of genetically modified organisms
  - (B) To protect biodiversity and natural resources
  - (C) To facilitate the commercialization of genetically modified crops
  - (D) To reduce the cost of agricultural production
15. Which level of containment is required for handling genetically modified microorganisms in India ?
- (A) Level 1
  - (B) Level 2
  - (C) Level 3
  - (D) Level 4
16. What does copyright protect ?
- (A) Inventions and technological innovations
  - (B) Literary, artistic and creative works
  - (C) Industrial designs and product appearance
  - (D) Traditional knowledge and cultural expressions
17. Which of the following is a related right in intellectual property ?
- (A) Industrial design
  - (B) Traditional knowledge
  - (C) Geographical indications
  - (D) Copyright
18. What is industrial design ?
- (A) Protection of unique product features
  - (B) Protection of traditional cultural expressions
  - (C) Protection of geographical indications
  - (D) Protection of software and computer programs

19. Which of the following is a requirement for obtaining a patent ?
- (A) Novelty
  - (B) Utility
  - (C) Non-obviousness
  - (D) All of the above
20. What is the maximum duration of patent protection in most countries ?
- (A) 10 years
  - (B) 20 years
  - (C) 30 years
  - (D) Lifetime of the inventor
21. Before disclosing an invention, what precaution should an inventor take to protect their patent rights ?
- (A) File a provisional patent application
  - (B) Publish the invention online
  - (C) Share the invention with friends and colleagues
  - (D) None of the above
22. What is the process of submitting a patent application to the patent office called ?
- (A) Patent disclosure
  - (B) Patent registration
  - (C) Patent infringement
  - (D) Patent filing
23. Which approach is used to analyze proteins on a small scale, often requiring minimal sample volume ?
- (A) 2D electrophoresis
  - (B) Microscale solution
  - (C) Isoelectric focusing
  - (D) Peptide fingerprinting
24. Which step in 2D electrophoresis separates proteins based on their isoelectric point ?
- (A) First dimension separation
  - (B) Second dimension separation
  - (C) Gel staining
  - (D) Protein digestion

25. Which technique is used to determine the identity of proteins based on their peptide fragments ?
- (A) Western blotting
  - (B) Mass spectrometry
  - (C) Isoelectric focusing
  - (D) Gel electrophoresis
26. Proteomics is the study of :
- (A) DNA sequencing and analysis
  - (B) Protein structure and function
  - (C) Gene expression patterns
  - (D) Inheritance patterns of genetic disorders
27. Microarray data analysis is used to :
- (A) Detect genetic mutations
  - (B) Measure gene expression levels
  - (C) Sequence entire genomes
  - (D) Study protein-protein interactions
28. Which of the following techniques is commonly used in microarray data analysis :
- (A) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
  - (B) Western blotting
  - (C) Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS)
  - (D) Hybridization-based assays
29. The main goal of analyzing microarray data is to :
- (A) Identify disease-causing mutations
  - (B) Determine the structural properties of genes
  - (C) Discover new drug targets
  - (D) Understand gene expression patterns
30. Pharmacogenomics refers to the study of :
- (A) How genes influence drug response
  - (B) How drugs influence gene expression
  - (C) How drugs interact with proteins
  - (D) How environmental factors affect drug metabolism
31. High-throughput screening (HTS) in genome research refers to :
- (A) Analyzing the entire human genome
  - (B) Screening thousands of compounds for biological activity
  - (C) Identifying gene mutations in cancer patients
  - (D) Sequencing the entire proteome of an organism

32. The identification of gene targets in drug discovery aims to :
- (A) Develop drugs that target specific genes
  - (B) Determine the function of unknown genes
  - (C) Identify disease-causing genes
  - (D) Analyze gene expression patterns in healthy individuals
33. Pharmacogenetics plays a crucial role in drug development by :
- (A) Optimizing drug dosages for individual patients
  - (B) Evaluating drug safety and efficacy
  - (C) Identifying drug-drug interactions
  - (D) All of the above
34. Which project aimed to sequence the entire human genome ?
- (A) Human Genome Project
  - (B) Comparative Genomics Project
  - (C) Genome Sequencing Initiative
  - (D) Genetic Marker Classification Project
35. How is genome sequencing information typically stored and accessed ?
- (A) In physical books and libraries
  - (B) In online databases and repositories
  - (C) On floppy disks and CDs
  - (D) Through personal visits to research centers
36. Which online database is widely used for accessing and retrieving genomic information ?
- (A) PubMed
  - (B) Google Scholar
  - (C) GenBank
  - (D) ResearchGate
37. What is comparative genomics ?
- (A) Analyzing the differences in gene expression between species
  - (B) Comparing the size of genomes in different organisms
  - (C) Studying the similarities and differences in genomes across species
  - (D) Identifying and classifying mutations in a genome



38. Which molecular marker is commonly used for identification and classification in comparative genomics ?
- (A) 16S rRNA
  - (B) DNA polymerase
  - (C) RNA helicase
  - (D) Protein kinase
39. Which of the following is FALSE about Sanger's sequencing ?
- (A) It depends on chemical degradation of nucleotides.
  - (B) It employs dideoxynucleotides.
  - (C) The resulted strand obtained from sequencing is complementary strand
  - (D) Lack of 3' OH group prevents chain elongation
40. The gap filling in next generation sequencing can be done using :
- (A) Long read chemistry
  - (B) Resequencing
  - (C) Cloning and characterization
  - (D) Using annotation
41. N-50 value in NGS indicates :
- (A) Longest contig length covering 50% of the genome
  - (B) Shortest contig length covering 50% of the genome
  - (C) Longest contig length covering 100% of the genome
  - (D) Shortest contig length covering 100% of the genome
42. RPKM and FPKM values in sequencing indicate :
- (A) Number of genes
  - (B) Quality of contigs
  - (C) Number of chromosomes
  - (D) Sequencing depth and gene length
43. Which of the following is known as linker histone ?
- (A) H4
  - (B) H3
  - (C) H2
  - (D) H1

44. Which of the following event prevents DNA protein binding ?
- (A) Acetylation
  - (B) Bromination
  - (C) Methylation
  - (D) Alkalylation
45. Consider the following statements about NGS and indicate which is true :
- (i) Useful in detecting differential gene expression.
  - (ii) Gives sequence information of the genes and transcripts.
- (A) Only (i)
  - (B) Only (ii)
  - (C) Both (i) and (ii)
  - (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)
46. Which of the following Q score is having higher base calling accuracy ?
- (A) Q20
  - (B) Q30
  - (C) Q40
  - (D) Q50
47. Which of the following components is needed to solidify the PAGE gels ?
- (A) SDS
  - (B) Ammonium per sulphate
  - (C) Urea
  - (D) Tris base
48. Which of the following is popular mass spectrometry option for analyzing protein spots from 2D gels ?
- (A) QTOF
  - (B) ESI
  - (C) MALDI-TOF
  - (D) Triple quadrupole
49. Identify the technique to measure protein concentration :
- (A) Bradford
  - (B) BCA
  - (C) Lowry
  - (D) All of the above
50. What is the purpose of 16S rRNA typing/sequencing in comparative genomics ?
- (A) To identify and classify bacterial species
  - (B) Studying the phylogenetic relationships among bacteria
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

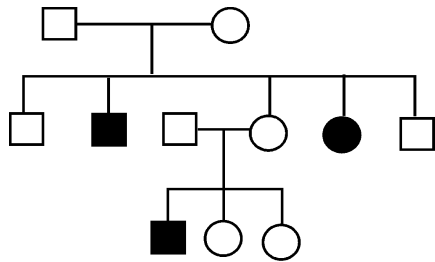
51. How does 16S rRNA typing/sequencing work ?
- (A) It analyzes the structure of ribosomes in bacteria
  - (B) It examines the nucleotide sequence of the 16S rRNA gene
  - (C) It measures the gene expression levels of 16S rRNA
  - (D) It identifies the presence of mutations in 16S rRNA
52. Which statement best describes the purpose of molecular markers in comparative genomics ?
- (A) They provide a way to track the movement of genes between species.
  - (B) They are used to determine the origin of a particular genome sequence.
  - (C) They help identify and compare specific regions of the genome across species.
  - (D) They enable the manipulation and modification of genomes in the laboratory.
53. Which of the following statements is true about molecular markers ?
- (A) They are specific to a particular species.
  - (B) They provide information about gene expression levels.
  - (C) They are used to identify mutations within a gene.
  - (D) They help in understanding genetic diversity and relationships.
54. What is the purpose of using molecular markers in comparative genomics ?
- (A) To identify the presence of specific genes in different organisms
  - (B) To determine the genome size of organisms
  - (C) To classify organisms based on their morphological characteristics
  - (D) To study evolutionary relationships and genetic variations
55. Which technique is commonly used for molecular marker typing and sequencing ?
- (A) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
  - (B) Gel Electrophoresis
  - (C) Mass Spectrometry
  - (D) Next-Generation Sequencing (NGS)

56. Which organelle is responsible for converting light energy into chemical energy through photosynthesis ?
- (A) Nucleus
  - (B) Mitochondria
  - (C) Chloroplasts
  - (D) Golgi apparatus
57. DNA sequencing is based on which fundamental principle ?
- (A) DNA polymerization
  - (B) Transcription
  - (C) Translation
  - (D) Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
58. Large-scale DNA sequencing projects aim to :
- (A) Sequence the entire human genome
  - (B) Identify all non-coding sequences in a genome
  - (C) Discover new genetic disorders
  - (D) Study the function of specific genes
59. In prokaryotes, the majority of the genome is located in which part of the cell ?
- (A) Nucleus
  - (B) Mitochondria
  - (C) Chloroplasts
  - (D) Cytoplasm
60. Which organelle possesses its own DNA that is maternally inherited in most eukaryotes ?
- (A) Nucleus
  - (B) Mitochondria
  - (C) Chloroplasts
  - (D) Endoplasmic reticulum
61. What is the primary function of mitochondrial DNA ?
- (A) Encoding enzymes for photosynthesis
  - (B) Controlling cell division
  - (C) Producing energy through respiration
  - (D) Synthesizing proteins for cell growth

62. What is the primary goal of recognizing coding and non-coding sequences in a genome ?
- (A) Identifying disease-causing mutations
  - (B) Understanding gene regulation
  - (C) Determining protein structures
  - (D) Predicting the age of an organism
63. The shotgun approach ..... sequence the clones from ..... of cloned DNA.
- (A) Randomly, one end
  - (B) Randomly, both ends
  - (C) Specifically, both ends
  - (D) Specifically, one end
64. Which of the following is incorrect ?
- (A) DNA sequencing generates initially short sequence reads from DNA clones.
  - (B) The short read are joined to form larger fragments to assemble the whole genome.
  - (C) A number of overlapping coding's can be further merged to form a scaffold.
  - (D) The average length of the reads is less than 50 bases.
65. A phylogenetic diagram can be rooted or unrooted.
- (A) True
  - (B) False
  - (C) Can be true or false
  - (D) Cannot say
66. How many types of histone molecules are found in nature ?
- (A) 3
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 6
67. Mass spectrometry is used in :
- (A) Transcriptome analysis
  - (B) Protein concentration
  - (C) Protein separation
  - (D) Protein identification
68. Protein-protein interactions can be identified by :
- (A) Phage display
  - (B) The yeast two-hybrid system
  - (C) Immunoprecipitation
  - (D) All of the above

69. Which of the following properties are true for Intellectual Property (IP) ?
- (A) IP is intangible without any physical parameters.
- (B) IP encompasses the things which are creation of human mind.
- (C) Photographs and architectural designs are covered under IP acts.
- (D) All of the above
70. India is signatory under the following IPR treaties :
- (A) TRIPS agreement
- (B) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above
71. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) Indian Patent Law does not specify the rigid protection of computer software.
- (B) Genetically altered micro-organisms were patentable.
- (C) Medical and surgical procedures are patentable.
- (D) Microbiological processes and emanating products are patentable.
72. In India, The Copyright Act gives protection to the creator of work :
- (A) Till 40 years after death
- (B) Till 50 years after death
- (C) Till 60 years after death
- (D) No protection after the death of the creator
73. Which of the following is not element of patentability according to Patents Acts ?
- (A) Novelty
- (B) Inventive step
- (C) Industrial applicability
- (D) Cost of production
74. Identify the geographical indicator :
- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Mysore silk  | (p) Odisha    |
| 2. Pattachitra  | (q) Kashmir   |
| 3. Pashmina     | (r) Rajasthan |
| 4. Blue pottery | (s) Karnataka |
- (A) 1-p, 2-q, 3-r, 4-s
- (B) 1-s, 2-p, 3-q, 4-r
- (C) 1-q, 2-r, 3-p, 4-s
- (D) 1-q, 2-p, 3-s, 4-r

75. Identify the kind of inheritance from the following pedigree :



- (A) Autosomal dominant
- (B) Autosomal recessive
- (C) Sex-linked dominant
- (D) Sex-linked recessive

76. Which of the following platform is used to perform whole genome sequencing ?

- (A) Illumina
- (B) Solexa
- (C) Roche-454
- (D) All of the above

77. Next generation sequencing will NOT be useful in which of the applications ?

- (A) Finding the differential expression levels of leaf specific genes under abiotic stress
- (B) Quantifying the protein profiles of plant tissues under stress
- (C) Decoding the complete genome of a newly isolated microbe
- (D) unravelling the whole transcriptome of an organism

78. What is the application of Bicinchonic Acid (BCA) assay ?

- (A) Quantification of DNA
- (B) Determination of protein concentration
- (C) Protein purification
- (D) Separation of proteins

79. Which acid is normally used in Bradford method for protein concentration ?

- (A) Phosphoric acid
- (B) Citric acid
- (C) Sulfuric acid
- (D) Acetic acid

80. The amino acid sequences of multiple proteins from many species have been determined using principles first developed by :

- (A) Edman
- (B) Sanger
- (C) Mendel
- (D) Watson and Crick

81. Which of the following is a Sanger's reagent ?
- (A) 1-fluoro-2, 4-dinitrobenzene
  - (B) 1-fluoro-2, 3-dinitrobenzene
  - (C) 1-fluoro-2, 4-trinitrobenzene
  - (D) I-fluoro-2, 3-trinitrobenzene
82. The isoelectric point of an amino acid is defined as the pH :
- (A) where the molecule carries no electric charge.
  - (B) where the carboxyl group is uncharged.
  - (C) where the amino group is uncharged.
  - (D) of maximum electrolytic mobility.
83. Which of the following is false regarding "Haplotype" ?
- (A) It is set of DNA variation.
  - (B) It may include SNP and Indels.
  - (C) Haplotypes are inherited together.
  - (D) None of the above
84. Statin is prescribed for lowering cholesterol, why in some patient taking statin shows muscle problem weakness and pain :
- (A) Because of variation of SLCO1B1 gene.
  - (B) Patient showing muscle problem weakness and pain are not able to uptake the drug at molecular level.
  - (C) Because of variation of drug transporter.
  - (D) All of the above
85. Why doctors recommend genetic testing of CYP2D6 and CYP2C19 genes before prescribing amitriptyline (an antidepressant) ?
- (A) It helps to decide dose of drug that doctors will recommend.
  - (B) It helps doctor to decide level of depression in patient.
  - (C) It will determine the extent of brain damage as a result of depression in these patient.
  - (D) None of the above



86. Gene ontology includes :
- (A) Cellular Component
  - (B) Molecular Function
  - (C) Biological Function
  - (D) All of the above
87. Precision medicine is associated with :
- (A) Pharmacogenetics
  - (B) Homeopathic medicine
  - (C) Individual specific drug prescription
  - (D) Both (A) and (C)
88. Which of the following database is relevant to structure proteomics ?
- (A) UniProt
  - (B) PDB
  - (C) SwissProt
  - (D) All of the above
89. Epigenetics is associated with study of which of the following ?
- (A) Histone modification
  - (B) microRNA
  - (C) Gene splicing
  - (D) None of the above
90. KEGG Pathways :
- (A) Kyoto encyclopedia of gene and genome
  - (B) Knowledge engineering of gene and genome
  - (C) Known encyclopedia of genetics and genome
  - (D) None of the above
91. Pharmacodynamics is associated with :
- (A) Drug Absorption
  - (B) Drug Distribution
  - (C) Drug Metabolism and Drug Excretion
  - (D) All of the above
92. Probable sources of Laboratory Associated Infections (LAI) are :
- (A) Culture and stocks
  - (B) Research animals
  - (C) Specimens
  - (D) All of the above
93. A pathogen which causes serious diseases in humans and animals but does not spread from one individual to another; for which preventive measures and treatments are available fall into the category of :
- (A) Risk Group I
  - (B) Risk Group II
  - (C) Risk Group III
  - (D) Risk Group IV

94. The Competent Authority in India to issue the import permits for import of seeds for research purposes and quarantine inspection is done by :
- (A) Department of Biotechnology (DBT)
  - (B) Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI)
  - (C) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR)
  - (D) ICAR–National Institute for Plant Biotechnology
95. India has approved commercial cultivation of the following GM crop :
- (A) Soybeans
  - (B) Maize
  - (C) Canola
  - (D) Cotton
96. Species level identification of an unknown microalgae sample can be done by using :
- (A) 16S rRNA sequencing
  - (B) 18S rRNA sequencing
  - (C) RFLP detection
  - (D) SNP detection
97. Histones are basic in nature because of :
- (A) Lys, Arg
  - (B) His, Met
  - (C) Ala, Val
  - (D) Phe, Trp
98. Genome of an organism represents :
- (A) Diploid content of the DNA
  - (B) Haploid content of the DNA
  - (C) Diploid content of the RNA
  - (D) Haploid content of the RNA
99. The quality of whole genome sequencing depends on :
- (A) Number of reads
  - (B) N-50 value
  - (C) Initial quality of the DNA
  - (D) All of the above
100. Transcriptome refers to :
- (A) Whole DNA content
  - (B) Whole RNA content
  - (C) Whole protein content
  - (D) Whole lipid content

***(Only for Rough Work)***

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।