

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Second Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2025-26

(Old Syllabus Effective from 2022)

(Only Back Paper Students)

BIOENERGETICS AND INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet
Series

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)

1. Where are the enzymes for β -oxidation present ?
 - (A) Nucleus
 - (B) Cytosol
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Golgi Apparatus
2. The urea cycle primarily occurs in the :
 - (A) Kidney
 - (B) Muscle
 - (C) Brain
 - (D) Liver
3. The urea cycle converts toxic ammonia into :
 - (A) Urea
 - (B) Uric acid
 - (C) Creatinine
 - (D) Ammonium chloride
4. The final product of the urea cycle is formed by :
 - (A) CPS I
 - (B) Argininosuccinate lyase
 - (C) Arginase
 - (D) OTC
5. 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
6. Which one of the following is the end product of gluconeogenesis ?
 - (A) Glucose
 - (B) Citrate
 - (C) Pyruvate
 - (D) Glycine
7. Oxaloacetate is reduced to malate by :
 - (A) Pyruvate carboxylase
 - (B) Malate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Pyruvate kinase
 - (D) Phosphofructokinase-1
8. Which one out of the following enzymes acts in the pentose phosphate pathway ?
 - (A) Aldolase
 - (B) Glycogen phosphorylase
 - (C) Pyruvate kinase
 - (D) 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase

9. Glycerol is converted in to Glycerol 3-Phosphate by :
- (A) Glycerol hydrolase
 - (B) Glycerol transferase
 - (C) Glycerol dehydrogenase
 - (D) Glycerol kinase
10. NADP is a cofactor used in :
- (A) Catabolic reactions
 - (B) Anabolic reactions
 - (C) Elimination reaction
 - (D) Redox reactions
11. Which of the following is the Complex I of ETS ?
- (A) NADH dehydrogenase
 - (B) Cytochrome c oxidase
 - (C) Cytochrome bc₁
 - (D) Succinate dehydrogenase
12. NADP⁺ in its reduced form is :
- (A) NAD
 - (B) NADH
 - (C) NADPH
 - (D) DPH
13. ATP synthesis via chemiosmosis mechanism is driven by :
- (A) ATP Dehydrogenase
 - (B) ATP Synthase
 - (C) Kinase
 - (D) Phosphatase
14. Every cycle of B-oxidation produces :
- (A) 1 FAD, 1 NAD⁺ and 2 CO₂ molecules
 - (B) 1 FADH₂, 1 NADH and 1 acetyl co-A
 - (C) 1 FADH₂, 1 NAD⁺ and 1 acetyl co-A
 - (D) 1 FAD, 1 NADH and 2 CO₂ molecules
15. Products of glucose oxidation essential for oxidative phosphorylation are :
- (A) Pyruvate
 - (B) Acetyl-CoA
 - (C) NADPH and ATP
 - (D) NADH and FADH₂
16. NADH produced during glycolysis transfer electrons to the electron transport chain via :
- (A) Malate-Aspartate shuttle
 - (B) Glycerol 3-phosphate shuttle
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

17. Conversion of dUMP to dTMP is catalyzed by :
- (A) Dihydroorotase
 - (B) Dihydrofolate reductase
 - (C) Thymidylate synthase
 - (D) Cytidylate synthase
18. Lesch-Nyhan Syndrom is due to deficiency of :
- (A) Adenine Phosphoribosyl transferase
 - (B) Hypoxanthine-Guanine Phosphoribosyl transferase
 - (C) Xanthine Oxidase
 - (D) AMP Deaminase
19. Ribonucleotide reductase enzyme required for the biosynthesis of :
- (A) Deoxyribonucleotides
 - (B) Histidine
 - (C) AMP
 - (D) CTP
20. How many double bonds are present in the linoleic acid ?
- (A) One
 - (B) Two
 - (C) Three
 - (D) Four
21. Pentose phosphate pathway and malic enzymes provide required for fatty acid synthesis.
- (A) NADH
 - (B) FAD
 - (C) FADH₂
 - (D) NADPH
22. Carnitine 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
23. How many carbon atoms does citrate contain ?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 8
24. Where are ketone bodies synthesized ?
- (A) Brain
 - (B) Muscles
 - (C) Liver
 - (D) Adipose tissues

25. Identify the ketone bodies :
- (A) Acetone
 - (B) Acetoacetate
 - (C) β -Hydroxybutyrate
 - (D) All of the above
26. Changes in enthalpy in an exothermic reaction is :
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Constant
 - (D) Neutral
27. Which of the following is a statement of the first law of thermodynamics ?
- (A) Energy can be created and destroyed.
 - (B) Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed.
 - (C) Entropy always decreases.
 - (D) The universe tends to maximum order.
28. A reaction is spontaneous when :
- (A) ΔG is positive
 - (B) ΔG is zero
 - (C) ΔG is negative
 - (D) ΔH is positive
29. $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$. In this equation, T refers to :
- (A) Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - (B) Temperature in $^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - (C) Temperature in Kelvin
 - (D) Time
30. In the reduction of pyruvate to lactate, which of the following is regenerated ?
- (A) H^+
 - (B) NADH
 - (C) NAD^+
 - (D) FAD

31. Which of the following is not a monosaccharide with 5 carbon atoms ?
- (A) Arabinose
 - (B) Xylulose
 - (C) Trehalose
 - (D) Ribulose
32. Glycolysis begins with which of the following reactions ?
- (A) Reduction
 - (B) Oxidation
 - (C) Phosphorylation
 - (D) Acidification
33. In which of the following forms, glucose is stored in the liver ?
- (A) Glycogen
 - (B) Starch
 - (C) Dextrin
 - (D) Cellulose
34. Which of the following amino acids is exclusively ketogenic ?
- (A) Leucine
 - (B) Asparagine
 - (C) Threonine
 - (D) Proline
35. Proline is the cyclized derivative of :
- (A) Glutamate
 - (B) Arginine
 - (C) Glutamine
 - (D) Serine
36. Albinism is a disorder caused by a deficiency in which enzyme ?
- (A) Phenylalanine hydroxylase
 - (B) Tyrosinase
 - (C) Tryptophan hydroxylase
 - (D) Histidine hydroxylase
37. 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

38. Oxidation of 3 molecules of glucose by pentose phosphate pathway results in production of :
- (A) 3 molecules of pentose, 6 molecules of NADPH and 3 molecules of CO₂
 - (B) 4 molecules of pentose, 6 molecules of NADPH and 3 molecules of CO₂
 - (C) 4 molecules of pentose, 3 molecules of NADPH and 3 molecules of CO₂
 - (D) 3 molecules of pentose, 4 molecules of NADPH and 3 molecules of CO₂
39. The use of NADPH generated from pentose phosphate pathway cannot be :
- (A) Oxidized in the electron transport chain to provide 38 ATPs
 - (B) Used for the synthesis of fatty acids
 - (C) Used for steroid synthesis
 - (D) All of the above
40. Glucagon is released from :
- (A) Muscle
 - (B) Pancreas
 - (C) Kidneys
 - (D) Epithelial tissues
41. Protein that contains a nucleic acid derivative of riboflavin is called :
- (A) Nucleic acid
 - (B) Amino acid
 - (C) Flavoprotein
 - (D) None of the above
42. Phosphatidylcholine is found naturally in the body in all cells. Phosphatidylcholine is member of :
- (A) Sphingophospholipids
 - (B) Glycolipids
 - (C) Glycerophospholipids
 - (D) Sterols
43. In the TCA cycle, one molecule of Acetyl-CoA upon complete oxidation produces :
- (A) 2 GTP, 2 FADH₂ and 2 NADH
 - (B) 1 GTP, 3 FADH₂ and 1 NADH
 - (C) 1 GTP, 1 FADH₂ and 3 NADH
 - (D) 3 GTP, 1 FADH₂ and 2 NADH

44. Complex II of electron transport chain is also called :
- (A) NADH dehydrogenase
 - (B) Succinate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Cytochrome bc1 complex
 - (D) Cytochrome oxidase
45. NADH and FADH₂ is associated with respectively :
- (A) Complex II and complex III of electron transport chain
 - (B) Complex I and complex III of electron transport chain
 - (C) Complex III and complex IV of electron transport chain
 - (D) Complex I and complex II of electron transport chain
46. In the electron transport chain, each pair of electron donated by NADH releases sufficient energy to produce :
- (A) 0.5 ATP
 - (B) 1.5 ATP
 - (C) 2.5 ATP
 - (D) 3.5 ATP
47. Which of the following is *not true* for cytochrome c oxidase complex ?
- (A) It donates electrons to O₂.
 - (B) It accepts electrons from cytochrome c.
 - (C) It pumps two protons out of the mitochondrial matrix.
 - (D) It is not inhibited by cyanide.
48. Where does oxidative phosphorylation take place ?
- (A) Ribosomes
 - (B) Nucleus
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Cell membrane
49. Which of the following produces α-ketoglutarate ?
- (A) Leucine
 - (B) Threonine
 - (C) Methionine
 - (D) Proline
50. 3-phosphoglycerate is not the metabolic precursor for :
- (A) Serine
 - (B) Glycine
 - (C) Cysteine
 - (D) Arginine

51. Which one of the following acts as an activator of Phosphofructokinase-1 ?
- (A) ATP
 - (B) AMP
 - (C) Citrate
 - (D) Acetyl-CoA
52. Which one of the following accepts hydrogen from malate ?
- (A) FAD
 - (B) NAD^+
 - (C) NADP
 - (D) FMN
53. Acetyl-CoA is formed from pyruvate by reaction.
- (A) Dehydration
 - (B) Reduction
 - (C) Oxidative decarboxylation
 - (D) Dephosphorylation
54. The second law of thermodynamics states that :
- (A) Energy can be converted from one form to another
 - (B) In any energy transformation, energy is conserved
 - (C) Every energy transfer increases the entropy of the universe.
 - (D) Total energy of a system remains constant.
55. Which condition favors spontaneity in a reaction ?
- (A) $\Delta H > 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$
 - (B) $\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S > 0$
 - (C) $\Delta H > 0$ and $\Delta S > 0$
 - (D) $\Delta H < 0$ and $\Delta S < 0$
56. Oxidation is defined as :
- (A) Gain of electrons
 - (B) Gain of hydrogen
 - (C) Loss of electrons
 - (D) Loss of oxygen
57. The hydrolysis of ATP to ADP releases approximately :
- (A) -7.3 kcal/mol
 - (B) $+7.3$ kcal/mol
 - (C) -3.5 kcal/mol
 - (D) -15 kcal/mol
58. Which of the following is not a high-energy phosphate compound ?
- (A) ATP
 - (B) Creatine phosphate
 - (C) AMP
 - (D) Phosphoenolpyruvate (PEP)

59. Which of the following can regenerate ATP from ADP ?
- (A) Phosphoenolpyruvate
 - (B) AMP
 - (C) Glucose
 - (D) UTP
60. The redox potential (E°) is a measure of :
- (A) Heat released
 - (B) Energy stored
 - (C) Free energy
 - (D) Tendency to gain or lose electrons
61. A molecule with a more positive redox potential :
- (A) is a better electron donor
 - (B) is a better electron acceptor
 - (C) has more energy
 - (D) is unstable
62. Which of the following reactions is not directly coupled to ATP hydrolysis ?
- (A) Muscle contraction
 - (B) Active transport
 - (C) Passive diffusion
 - (D) Biosynthesis of macromolecules
63. During oxidative phosphorylation, protons are pumped into :
- (A) Cytoplasm
 - (B) Mitochondrial matrix
 - (C) Nucleus
 - (D) Intermembrane space
64. Oxidative phosphorylation refers to :
- (A) Direct phosphorylation of ADP
 - (B) Phosphorylation using light
 - (C) ATP production via electron transport
 - (D) Breakdown of ATP
65. What is the primary function of biological oxidation ?
- (A) Synthesis of proteins
 - (B) Storage of glucose
 - (C) Release of energy
 - (D) Formation of urea
66. Which anticancer drug inhibits dihydrofolate reductase ?
- (A) 5-Fluorouracil
 - (B) Azathioprine
 - (C) Methotrexate
 - (D) Allopurinol

67. Which of the following inhibits thymidylate synthase ?
- (A) Methotrexate
 - (B) 5-Fluorouracil
 - (C) Hydroxyurea
 - (D) Dactinomycin
68. Allopurinol decreases uric acid levels by :
- (A) Inhibiting xanthine oxidase
 - (C) Blocking urate transporters
 - (B) Increasing excretion
 - (D) Increasing purine synthesis
69. Which of the following enzyme catalyzes the last step of glycolysis ?
- (A) Hexokinase
 - (B) Enolase
 - (C) Phosphofructokinase-1
 - (D) Pyruvate kinase
70. In pyrimidine degradation, uracil is ultimately converted to :
- (A) Xanthine
 - (B) Malonyl-CoA
 - (C) B-alanine
 - (D) Uric acid
71. The end product of purine catabolism in humans is :
- (A) Hypoxanthine
 - (B) Xanthine
 - (C) Uric acid
 - (D) Allantoin
72. Severe combined immunodeficiency can result from deficiency of :
- (A) Thymidylate synthase
 - (B) Adenosine deaminase
 - (C) HGPRT
 - (D) Xanthine oxidase
73. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome is characterized by :
- (A) Severe immunodeficiency
 - (B) Gout, self-mutilation, and mental retardation
 - (C) Albinism
 - (D) Muscle weakness and atrophy
74. Unsaturation of fatty acids takes place in :
- (A) Cytosol
 - (B) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
 - (C) Mitochondria
 - (D) Lysosome

75. Sucrose (cane sugar) is a disaccharide. One molecule of sucrose on hydrolysis gives :
- (A) 2 molecules of glucose
 - (B) 2 molecules of glucose + 1 molecule of fructose
 - (C) 1 molecule of glucose + 1 molecule of fructose
 - (D) 2 molecules of fructose
76. Identify the oxidized form of coenzymes :
- (A) NADPH
 - (B) FAD
 - (C) NADH
 - (D) Ubiquinol
77. Derivatization of Niacin leads to the formation of :
- (A) Carnitine
 - (B) FAD
 - (C) NADH
 - (D) ATP
78. Which one of the following vitamins is a precursor of FAD ?
- (A) Vitamin B1
 - (B) Vitamin B2
 - (C) Vitamin B3
 - (D) Vitamin B5
79. A single molecule of Acetyl-CoA generates molecules of NADH during Krebs cycle.
- (A) Four
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Two
 - (D) One
80. Cleavage of Fructose 1, 6-biophosphate yields :
- (A) Two aldoses
 - (B) Two ketoses
 - (C) An aldose and a ketose
 - (D) Only a ketose
81. The total number of ATP molecules synthesized in the glycolysis by substrate phosphorylation is :
- (A) Two
 - (B) Four
 - (C) Six
 - (D) Eight
82. The product formed in the first substrate level phosphorylation step in glycolysis is :
- (A) Pyruvate
 - (B) 3-phosphoglycerate
 - (C) 1, 3-bisphosphoglycerate
 - (D) 2-phosphoglycerate

83. Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex converts pyruvate in to :
- (A) Oxaloacetate
 - (B) Lactate
 - (C) Acetyl-CoA
 - (D) Citrate
84. Which complex of electron transport chain is inhibited by Antimycin A ?
- (A) Complex I
 - (B) Complex II
 - (C) Complex III
 - (D) Complex IV
85. ATP synthase is driven by :
- (A) High energy phosphate transfer
 - (B) NADH oxidation
 - (C) Proton gradient
 - (D) Electron spin
86. Hydrolysis of lactose 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
87. Which enzyme is involved in the pathway of ethanol fermentation ?
- (A) Hexokinase
 - (B) Pyruvate decarboxylase
 - (C) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
 - (D) Pyruvate kinase
88. Which is the only TCA step that generates GTP ?
- (A) Succinyl-CoA to succinate
 - (B) Citrate to isocitrate
 - (C) Fumarate to malate
 - (D) α -KG to succinyl-CoA
89. Which of the following condenses acyl and malonyl groups during fatty acid biosynthesis ?
- (A) Acyl carrier protein
 - (B) Acetyl-CoA ACP transacetylase
 - (C) β -ketoacyl ACP synthase
 - (D) Malonyl-CoA ACP transferase
90. Which molecule condenses with acetyl-CoA to begin the TCA cycle ?
- (A) Malate
 - (B) α -Ketoglutarate
 - (C) Oxaloacetate
 - (D) Fumarate
91. Which of the following amino acid is the precursor of cysteine ?
- (A) Proline
 - (B) Glutamine
 - (C) Serine
 - (D) Glutamate

92. Which of the following is a non-essential amino acid ?
- (A) Methionine
 - (B) Threonine
 - (C) Lysine
 - (D) Proline
93. Oxaloacetate is a precursor of Aspartate and :
- (A) Serine
 - (B) Tyrosine
 - (C) Tryptophan
 - (D) Lysine
94. 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
95. When a molecule of palmitic acid (16 : 0) is completely oxidized by β -oxidation, how many molecules of NADH and FADH₂ are generated ?
- (A) Seven
 - (B) Eight
 - (C) Nine
 - (D) Ten
96. Which of the following gives rise to Valine and Isoleucine ?
- (A) Pyruvate
 - (B) Glutamate
 - (C) Aspartate
 - (D) Serine
97. Phosphoenol pyruvate and Erythrose 4-phosphate are precursors of :
- (A) Histidine
 - (B) Aromatic amino acids
 - (C) Amino acids of aspartate family
 - (D) Amino acids of glutamate family
98. Identify the aromatic amino acid :
- (A) Proline
 - (B) Lysine
 - (C) Phenylalanine
 - (D) Leucine
99. Which of the following is the precursor for auxin ?
- (A) Phenylalanine
 - (B) Valine
 - (C) Tryptophan
 - (D) Arginine
100. Which of the following is an important precursor in the pyrimidine biosynthesis ?
- (A) Glycine
 - (B) Aspartate
 - (C) Serine
 - (D) Leucine

(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।