

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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## M. Sc. (Microbiology) (Second Semester)

### EXAMINATION, 2025-26

(New Syllabus Effective from 2023)

## BACTERIAL METABOLISM AND PHYSIOLOGY

Paper Code								
L	0	4	0	8	0	1	T	(N)

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. The Q cycle transfers electrons from :
  - (A) Ubiquinol to cytochrome c
  - (B) NADH to oxygen
  - (C) FADH<sub>2</sub> to NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - (D) Succinate to oxygen
2. Oxidative phosphorylation couples :
  - (A) PPP with nucleotide synthesis
  - (B) Glycolysis with fermentation
  - (C) Electron transport with ATP synthesis
  - (D) Krebs cycle with CO<sub>2</sub> fixation
3. NADH is generated at the step catalyzed by :
  - (A) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase
  - (B) Hexokinase
  - (C) Pyruvate kinase
  - (D) Enolase
4. The key enzyme unique to glyoxylate cycle is :
  - (A) Malate dehydrogenase
  - (B) Citrate synthase
  - (C) Isocitrate lyase
  - (D) Succinate dehydrogenase
5. The enzyme converting pyruvate to lactate is :
  - (A) Lactate dehydrogenase
  - (B) Alcohol dehydrogenase
  - (C) Pyruvate kinase
  - (D) Malate dehydrogenase
6. Substrate-level phosphorylation occurs in :
  - (A) Glyoxylate cycle
  - (B) ETS only
  - (C) PPP only
  - (D) Glycolysis
7. The enzyme that converts pyruvate to acetyl-CoA is :
  - (A) Lactate dehydrogenase
  - (B) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
  - (C) Malate dehydrogenase
  - (D) Succinate dehydrogenase
8. Phosphofructokinase-1 is inhibited by :
  - (A) ATP
  - (B) ADP
  - (C) AMP
  - (D) NADH

9. The glyoxylate cycle is favored when :
- (A) NADPH is high
  - (B) Glucose is abundant
  - (C) Oxygen is absent
  - (D) Acetate is the carbon source
10. Heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria produce :
- (A) Only CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (B) Only lactic acid
  - (C) Only ethanol
  - (D) Lactic acid + ethanol + CO<sub>2</sub>
11. The enzyme Rubisco is regulated by :
- (A) ATP only
  - (B) Oxygen only
  - (C) CO<sub>2</sub> and Mg<sup>2+</sup> concentration
  - (D) NADH
12. Nitrogenase reduces :
- (A) NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> → NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>
  - (B) N<sub>2</sub> → NH<sub>3</sub>
  - (C) NH<sub>3</sub> → NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>
  - (D) NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> → NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
13. Nitrate assimilation begins with :
- (A) Nitrate reductase
  - (B) Nitrite reductase
  - (C) Nitrogenase
  - (D) Ammonia monooxygenase
14. Pasteur effect reduces :
- (A) Glucose consumption under aerobic conditions
  - (B) Oxygen consumption under anaerobic conditions
  - (C) ATP yield under aerobic conditions
  - (D) NADH yield under anaerobic conditions
15. Nitrogenase requires :
- (A) NADPH only
  - (B) ATP and reduced ferredoxin
  - (C) Oxygen
  - (D) FADH<sub>2</sub>
16. nifL gene encodes :
- (A) ATP synthase subunit
  - (B) Positive regulator
  - (C) Structural protein
  - (D) Negative regulator of nif operon

17. Nitrification requires :
- (A) Oxygen
  - (B) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) NADPH
  - (D) Fermentation
18. Denitrification is carried out by :
- (A) Obligate aerobes
  - (B) Facultative anaerobes
  - (C) Obligate anaerobes
  - (D) Cyanobacteria
19. Nitrogenase is repressed by :
- (A) Oxygen absence
  - (B) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) Combined nitrogen sources  
(NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>)
  - (D) High ATP
20. The nitrogenase complex consists of :
- (A) Fe protein + MoFe protein
  - (B) Cytochrome + RuBisCO
  - (C) ATP synthase + NADH dehydrogenase
  - (D) Ferredoxin + plastocyanin
21. Ammonia assimilation occurs via :
- (A) Nitrate reductase
  - (B) Nitrogenase
  - (C) Glutamine synthetase
  - (D) ATP synthase
22. Ammonia assimilation is important for :
- (A) Oxygen transport
  - (B) ATP synthesis
  - (C) Amino acid biosynthesis
  - (D) CO<sub>2</sub> fixation
23. ATP sulfurylase catalyzes :
- (A) SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> → APS (adenosine-5' - phosphosulfate)
  - (B) SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> → SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>
  - (C) H<sub>2</sub>S → S<sup>0</sup>
  - (D) S<sup>0</sup> → H<sub>2</sub>S
24. The Pho regulon is activated under :
- (A) Nitrogen starvation
  - (B) Phosphate starvation
  - (C) Oxygen starvation
  - (D) ATP excess

25. Sulphur assimilation is essential for :
- (A) CO<sub>2</sub> fixation
  - (B) ATP synthesis
  - (C) Cysteine and methionine synthesis
  - (D) Oxygen transport
26. Pho system regulates :
- (A) Genes for nitrogenase
  - (B) Genes for phosphate uptake
  - (C) Genes for sulfur assimilation
  - (D) Genes for glycolysis
27. ADP-ribosylation of nitrogenase occurs on :
- (A) Fe protein (dinitrogenase reductase)
  - (B) MoFe protein
  - (C) Leghemoglobin
  - (D) RuBisCO
28. Route I of ammonia assimilation is effective under :
- (A) Anaerobic conditions
  - (B) Low ammonia concentration
  - (C) High ammonia concentration
  - (D) High oxygen
29. *Azotobacter* protects nitrogenase by :
- (A) High respiratory activity
  - (B) Heterocyst formation
  - (C) Leghemoglobin
  - (D) ATP hydrolysis
30. The sensor kinase in Pho system is :
- (A) NifA
  - (B) PhoB
  - (C) PhoR
  - (D) NifL
31. Assimilative nitrate reduction occurs under :
- (A) Oxygen-limiting conditions
  - (B) Nitrogen-limiting conditions
  - (C) High ammonia
  - (D) High ATP
32. Obligate anaerobes lack :
- (A) Superoxide dismutase and catalase
  - (B) RuBisCO
  - (C) ATP synthase
  - (D) Cytochrome oxidase

33. Acidophiles maintain neutral cytoplasmic pH by :
- (A) Producing CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (B) Importing OH<sup>-</sup>
  - (C) Proton pumps expelling H<sup>+</sup>
  - (D) Using Rubisco
34. Peroxidase detoxifies :
- (A) CO<sub>2</sub> using NADPH
  - (B) O<sub>2</sub> using ATP
  - (C) OH<sup>-</sup> using FADH<sub>2</sub>
  - (D) H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> using NADH
35. Osmoprotectants include :
- (A) Trehalose, proline, glycine betaine
  - (B) ATP, NADH, FADH<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) RuBisCO, leghemoglobin
  - (D) Cytochrome oxidase
36. Aquaporins regulate :
- (A) CO<sub>2</sub> transport
  - (B) Proton transport
  - (C) Oxygen transport
  - (D) Water transport
37. Thermophiles adapt by :
- (A) Catalase
  - (B) Unsaturated fatty acids
  - (C) RuBisCO
  - (D) Heat-stable enzymes and saturated fatty acids
38. Donnan equilibrium occurs due to :
- (A) Impermeant charged ions inside cells
  - (B) ATP hydrolysis
  - (C) Oxygen toxicity
  - (D) CO<sub>2</sub> diffusion
39. LuxI/LuxR system is found in :
- (A) *E. coli*
  - (B) *Vibrio fischeri*
  - (C) *Bacillus subtilis*
  - (D) *Azotobacter*
40. Bioluminescence requires :
- (A) Oxygen and FMNH<sub>2</sub>
  - (B) CO<sub>2</sub> and ATP
  - (C) NADPH only
  - (D) FADH<sub>2</sub> only
41. Dissimilative nitrate reduction occurs under :
- (A) Anaerobic conditions
  - (B) Aerobic conditions
  - (C) Nitrogen-limiting conditions
  - (D) High ATP

42. Superoxide dismutase protects cells by converting :
- (A)  $O_2^- \rightarrow H_2O_2$
  - (B)  $O_2 \rightarrow O_3$
  - (C)  $H_2O_2 \rightarrow O_2$
  - (D)  $OH^- \rightarrow H_2O$
43. Gram-negative bacteria use quorum sensing autoinducer :
- (A) ROS
  - (B) Peptides
  - (C) Acyl-homoserine lactones (AHLs)
  - (D) ATP
44. Biofilm formation is an example of :
- (A) Multicellular organization
  - (B) ATP synthesis
  - (C) ROS detoxification
  - (D)  $CO_2$  fixation
45. Donnan equilibrium leads to :
- (A) Oxygen toxicity
  - (B) ATP synthesis
  - (C) Osmotic pressure differences
  - (D)  $CO_2$  fixation
46. Cyanobacteria exhibit multicellular organization via :
- (A) Leghemoglobin
  - (B) Heterocyst differentiation
  - (C) RuBisCO
  - (D) Catalase
47. Heat shock proteins are induced by :
- (A) Low ATP
  - (B) Low oxygen
  - (C) High  $CO_2$
  - (D) Elevated temperature
48. Reducing agents used in anaerobic media include :
- (A) Glucose
  - (B) Thioglycolate
  - (C) ATP
  - (D) RuBisCO
49. Biofilm matrix is composed of :
- (A) Extracellular polymeric substances (EPS)
  - (B) ATP
  - (C) RuBisCO
  - (D) ROS
50. Quorum sensing regulates :
- (A) ROS detoxification
  - (B) ATP synthesis
  - (C) Virulence, biofilm formation
  - (D)  $CO_2$  fixation

51. Which transport mechanism moves molecules against a concentration gradient by coupling it to the energetically favorable movement of another ion (like  $H^+$  or  $Na^+$ ) ?
- (A) Passive diffusion
  - (B) Facilitated diffusion
  - (C) Secondary active transport
  - (D) Group translocation
52. ABC transporters utilize the energy from which of the following to move substrates ?
- (A) Proton motive force
  - (B) ATP hydrolysis
  - (C) Light energy
  - (D) Sodium gradient
53. Bacteriorhodopsin acts as a light-driven pump to move which ion across the membrane ?
- (A)  $Na^+$
  - (B)  $Cl^-$
  - (C)  $H^+$
  - (D)  $K^+$
54. Which process moves molecules from an area of high concentration to low concentration without the help of a protein ?
- (A) Facilitated diffusion
  - (B) Passive diffusion
  - (C) Active transport
  - (D) Group translocation
55. What does the acronym ABC in 'ABC transport' stand for ?
- (A) Ammonium Binding Complex
  - (B) Automated Bacterial Carrier
  - (C) Active Biological Channel
  - (D) ATP-Binding Cassette
56. What is the primary difference between passive diffusion and facilitated diffusion ?
- (A) Passive diffusion requires ATP
  - (B) Facilitated diffusion uses specific carrier proteins
  - (C) Passive diffusion moves against the gradient
  - (D) Facilitated diffusion is faster at very high concentrations

57. Why is group translocation considered 'economical' for a bacterial cell ?
- (A) It uses no energy
  - (B) It uses heat instead of ATP
  - (C) It modifies the substrate so it cannot diffuse back out
  - (D) It only works for water molecules
58. The thermodynamics of transport systems dictates that movement against a gradient requires :
- (A) An increase in entropy
  - (B) Input of free energy ( $\Delta G > 0$  for the substrate)
  - (C) A decrease in temperature
  - (D) The absence of a membrane
59. Which of the following describes a 'Uniport' system ?
- (A) Two molecules moving together
  - (B) Light-driven movement of electrons
  - (C) Two molecules moving in opposite directions
  - (D) One molecule moving in one direction
60. If a cell's internal glucose concentration is 10 mM and the external is 2 mM, which mechanism must it use to take up more glucose ?
- (A) Simple diffusion
  - (B) Facilitated diffusion
  - (C) Active transport
  - (D) Osmosis
61. A bacteria is in a low-iron environment. To survive, it would likely upregulate the production of :
- (A) Porins
  - (B) Siderophores
  - (C) Aquaporins
  - (D) Bacteriorhodopsin
62. Which transport mechanism is most likely to be used for a highly non-polar gas like  $O_2$  ?
- (A) ABC transport
  - (B) Facilitated diffusion
  - (C) Passive diffusion
  - (D) Group translocation

63. Predict the effect of adding an uncoupler (which dissipates the proton gradient) on proton-gradient driven active transport.
- (A) Transport increases
  - (B) Transport stops
  - (C) Transport reverses direction
  - (D) No effect
64. Which component of the PTS system is usually sugar-specific ?
- (A) Enzyme I
  - (B) HPr
  - (C) Enzyme II (specifically IIB and IIC)
  - (D) ATP-synthase
65. A researcher inhibits ATP synthesis in a bacteria. Which transport would stop immediately ?
- (A) Passive diffusion
  - (B) ABC transport
  - (C) Facilitated diffusion
  - (D) Oxygen uptake
66. The primary CO<sub>2</sub>-fixing enzyme in the Calvin Cycle is :
- (A) RuBisCO
  - (B) ATP citrate lyase
  - (C) Carbonic anhydrase
  - (D) Acetyl-CoA carboxylase
67. Chemolithotrophs obtain their energy from :
- (A) Sunlight
  - (B) Organic compounds
  - (C) Inorganic compounds
  - (D) Heat
68. How does anoxygenic photosynthesis differ from oxygenic photosynthesis ?
- (A) It does not use light
  - (B) It does not produce oxygen as a byproduct
  - (C) It occurs only in eukaryotes
  - (D) It uses two photosystems (PS I and PS II)

69. Compare the 'Quantum Yield' of Purple Sulfur bacteria (PS I-like) and Cyanobacteria (PS I + PS II). Why is Cyanobacterial photosynthesis considered more 'evolved' ?
- (A) It produces more heat.  
 (B) It can utilize water (H<sub>2</sub>O), an almost inexhaustible electron donor, despite its very high reduction potential (+ 0.82V).  
 (C) It only functions in the presence of H<sub>2</sub>S.  
 (D) It does not require a membrane-bound ATPase.
70. The oxidation of Ammonia to Nitrite is performed by :
- (A) *Nitrobacter*  
 (B) *Methanogens*  
 (C) *Pseudomonas*  
 (D) *Nitrosomonas*
71. Carboxysomes are specialized structures in some autotrophs that contain :
- (A) DNA  
 (B) RuBisCO  
 (C) ATP synthase  
 (D) Chlorophyll
72. Sulfur-oxidizing bacteria regulate electron flow through :
- (A) Sulfite oxidase  
 (B) Sulfate permease  
 (C) Sulfur reductase  
 (D) ATP sulfurylase
73. The key enzyme in methane oxidation is :
- (A) Methane monooxygenase  
 (B) Alcohol dehydrogenase  
 (C) Formaldehyde dehydrogenase  
 (D) Acetyl-CoA carboxylase
74. In cyclic photophosphorylation, electrons are recycled back to :
- (A) Photosystem II  
 (B) Photosystem I reaction center  
 (C) Cytochrome b6f complex  
 (D) NADP + reductase
75. Methanogens belong to which domain of life ?
- (A) Bacteria  
 (B) Eukarya  
 (C) Archaea  
 (D) Protozoa

76. ATP synthesis in nitrifying bacteria is driven by :
- (A) Proton motive force
  - (B) Substrate-level phosphorylation
  - (C) Fermentation
  - (D) Glycolysis
77. The product of the Calvin cycle that directly enters carbohydrate synthesis is :
- (A) 3-phosphoglycerate
  - (B) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate (G3P)
  - (C) Ribulose-1, 5-bisphosphate
  - (D) NADPH
78. The Calvin cycle is also known as :
- (A) C<sub>4</sub> pathway
  - (B) Glyoxylate cycle
  - (C) Reductive pentose phosphate cycle
  - (D) Krebs cycle
79. Phycobilins are characteristic pigments of :
- (A) Sulfur bacteria
  - (B) Green plants
  - (C) Purple bacteria
  - (D) Cyanobacteria
80. What is the central coordinating metal ion found in all Chlorophyll and Bacteriochlorophyll molecules ?
- (A) Iron
  - (B) Magnesium
  - (C) Copper
  - (D) Zinc
81. Phycobiliproteins are light-harvesting pigments characteristic of which group ?
- (A) Purple Sulfur Bacteria
  - (B) Green Sulfur Bacteria
  - (C) Cyanobacteria
  - (D) Heliobacteria
82. What is the primary role of the 'Antenna' in a Light-Harvesting Complex ?
- (A) To act as the final electron acceptor
  - (B) To expand the surface area and spectral range for photon capture
  - (C) To pump protons across the membrane
  - (D) To synthesize ATP directly
83. The oxygen-evolving complex (OEC) is located in :
- (A) Photosystem II
  - (B) Photosystem I
  - (C) Cytochrome b<sub>6</sub>f
  - (D) ATP synthase

84. Which stage of the Calvin Cycle involves the enzyme RuBisCO ?
- (A) Reduction phase
  - (B) Regeneration phase
  - (C) Carboxylation phase
  - (D) Photorespiration phase
85. In nitrifiers, NADH is generated via :
- (A) Reverse electron transport
  - (B) Substrate-level phosphorylation
  - (C) Fermentation
  - (D) Glycolysis
86. A bacterium uses  $H_2S$  as an electron donor and lives in total darkness at the bottom of the ocean. It is a :
- (A) Photoautotroph
  - (B) Chemoorganotroph
  - (C) Chemolithoautotroph
  - (D) Photoheterotroph
87. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Dehydrogenase is the key enzyme for :
- (A) The Calvin Cycle
  - (B) The Wood-Ljungdahl Pathway
  - (C) Iron oxidation
  - (D) Nitrification
88. End product of glycolysis under aerobic conditions is :
- (A) Ethanol
  - (B) Lactate
  - (C) Pyruvate
  - (D) Acetyl-CoA
89. Ribose-5-phosphate from Pentose Phosphate Pathway (PPP) is used for :
- (A) Glycogen synthesis
  - (B) Protein synthesis
  - (C) Lipid synthesis
  - (D) Nucleotide synthesis
90. Cyclic photophosphorylation is favored when :
- (A) NADPH levels are high
  - (B) ATP levels are high
  - (C)  $CO_2$  levels are low
  - (D) Oxygen levels are high
91. The key intermediate of Entner-Doudoroff pathway is :
- (A) Acetyl-CoA
  - (B) Ribose-5-phosphate
  - (C) Citrate
  - (D) KDPG (2-keto-3-deoxy-6-phosphogluconate)

92. Why do Hydrogen-oxidizing bacteria often have two different Hydrogenase enzymes ?
- (A) One for  $H_2$  gas and one for liquid  $H_2$ .
- (B) One to produce ATP (membrane-bound) and one to produce NADH (cytoplasmic).
- (C) One for the day and one for the night.
- (D) To compete with methanogens.
93. The rate-limiting enzyme of glycolysis is :
- (A) Phosphofructokinase-1
- (B) Hexokinase
- (C) Pyruvate kinase
- (D) Enolase
94. The enzyme producing  $FADH_2$  in Krebs cycle is :
- (A) Malate dehydrogenase
- (B) Succinate dehydrogenase
- (C) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
- (D) Citrate synthase
95. Complex I of ETS transfers electrons from :
- (A) Succinate
- (B)  $FADH_2$
- (C) NADH
- (D) Cytochrome c
96. Methanotrophs use the 'Ribulose Monophosphate' (RuMP) pathway primarily for :
- (A) Producing methane
- (B) Incorporating formaldehyde into cellular biomass
- (C) Splitting water
- (D) Transporting iron
97. The chemiosmotic theory explains :
- (A) Glycolysis
- (B) Oxidative phosphorylation
- (C) Fermentation
- (D) PPP
98. The key enzyme of PPP is :
- (A) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- (B) Hexokinase
- (C) Pyruvate kinase
- (D) Aldolase
99. Rotational catalysis involves rotation of :
- (A)  $\beta$ - subunit
- (B)  $\alpha$ -subunit
- (C)  $\gamma$ -subunit of ATP synthase
- (D)  $\delta$ - subunit
100. The  $\beta$ - subunits of  $F_1$  contain :
- (A) Catalytic sites for ATP synthesis
- (B) Proton channels
- (C) Electron carriers
- (D) Oxygen evolving complex

***(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।