Roll No. .....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

M. Sc. (Microbiology) (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

(New Syllabus Effective from 2023)

FUNDAMENTALS OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY

Paper Code								
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Questions Booklet Series
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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. Z-DNA is a unique left-handed helix. Which specific sequence and sugar pucker combination is characteristic of its 'zigzag' backbone ?

   (A) Alternating (AT) *n* sequences; all C2′-endo puckers.

   (B) Alternating (GC) *n* sequences; alternating C2′-endo and C3′-endo puckers.

   (C) Homopurine stretches; all C3′-endo puckers.

   (D) Alternating (GC) *n* sequences; all syn-conformation bases.

2. The temperature at which half of the DNA molecules in a sample are denatured is known as the melting temperature (T_m). Which of the following factors increases the (T_m) of a DNA molecule ?

   (A) High Adenine-Thymine (A-T) content

   (B) Low salt concentration in the buffer

   (C) High Guanine-Cytosine (G-C) content

   (D) Presence of urea or formamide

3. Which DNA form has the smallest diameter and the highest number of base pairs per turn ?

   (A) A-DNA

   (B) B-DNA

   (C) Z-DNA

   (D) C-DNA

4. The spontaneous deamination of Cytosine under physiological conditions results in the formation of which 'unnatural' DNA base ?

   (A) Hypoxanthine

   (B) Xanthine

   (C) Uracil

   (D) 5-Methylcytosine

5. Which specific carbon position of the Guanine residue is the most vulnerable site for alkylation by potent laboratory mutagens like MNNG ?

   (A) C-2

   (B) C-4

   (C) C-6

   (D) N-7

6. The formation of a 'Cyclobutane ring' between adjacent pyrimidines is the signature structural feature of damage caused by :

(A) Ionizing radiation

(B) Ultraviolet (UV) light

(C) Intercalating agents

(D) Alkylating agents

7. Hydrolytic damage leading to the spontaneous loss of the N-glycosyl linkage results in the creation of :

(A) Thymine dimers

(B) Abasic (AP) sites

(C) Phosphodiester nicks

(D) DNA-protein crosslinks

8. Which base is generated specifically by the deamination of 5-methyl cytosine, often leading to 'hotspots' for transition mutations ?

(A) Uracil

(B) Thymine

(C) Adenine

(D) Hypoxanthine

9. 5-Bromouracil (5-BU) acts as a mutagen by substituting for thymine. In its rare enol-tautomer form, it mistakenly pairs with :

(A) Adenine

(B) Cytosine

(C) Guanine

(D) Uracil

10. Deamination of Adenine converts it into Hypoxanthine, which subsequently forms hydrogen bonds with :

(A) Thymine

(B) Cytosine

(C) Guanine

(D) Adenine

11. Which type of DNA damage involves the insertion of flat, hydrophobic molecules between the stacked base pairs, causing frameshift mutations ?

(A) Alkylation

(B) Oxidation

(C) Intercalation

(D) Depurination

12. Which enzyme is responsible for the direct reversal of DNA damage by removing methyl groups from O6-methylguanine in a 'suicide' reaction ?

(A) DNA Glycosylase

(B) O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT)

(C) Photolyase

(D) AP Endonucleas

13. In Bacterial Nucleotide Excision Repair (NER), which protein complex is responsible for identifying the lesion and melting the DNA helix ?

(A) UvrA and UvrB

(B) UvrC and UvrD

(C) Muts and MutL

(D) RecA and RecBCD

14. During Base Excision Repair (BER), the enzyme that cleaves the phosphodiester backbone specifically at an abasic (AP) site is :

(A) DNA Pol I

(B) DNA Ligase III

(C) AP Endonuclease

(D) Uracil-DNA Glycosylase

15. The 'Mismatch Repair' (MMR) system in *E. coli* distinguishes the parent strand from the newly synthesized daughter strand based on :

(A) Phosphorylation status

(B) Acetylation of histones

(C) Hemimethylation at GATC sequences

(D) Thiolation of uracil

16. What is the fundamental difference between Homologous Recombination (HR) and Non-Homologous End Joining (NHEJ) for repairing Double-Strand Breaks (DSBs) ?

(A) NHEJ is error-free, while HR is highly mutagenic).

(B) HR requires a sister chromatid as a template; NHEJ does not.

(C) HR occurs only in the G1 phase of the cell cycle.

(D) NHEJ uses DNA Polymerase for long-patch synthesis.

17. In the SOS Response in *E. coli*, which protein acts as the primary 'sensor' by binding to single-stranded DNA and stimulating the autocatalytic cleavage of the LexA repressor ?

(A) DNA Pol III

(B) RecA

(C) SuIA

(D) UvrD

18. Ku70 and Ku80 heterodimers are essential components of which repair machinery ?

(A) Mismatch Repair

(B) Base Excision Repair

(C) Non-Homologous End Joining

(D) Nucleotide Excision Repair

19. During *E. coli* DNA replication, which enzyme is responsible for removing the RNA primer and replacing it with DNA through its $5' - 3'$ exonuclease activity ?

(A) DNA Polymerase III

(B) DNA Polymerase I

(C) DNA Ligase

(D) Primase (DnaG)

20. What is the role of the 'Clamp Loader' (γ complex) in the DNA Polymerase III holoenzyme ?

(A) To synthesize the RNA primer

(B) To unzip the double helix

(C) To load the β-sliding clamp onto the DNA template

(D) To provide $3' - 5'$ proofreading activity

21. In eukaryotes, the "End Replication Problem" is solved by Telomerase. Telomerase is a unique enzyme categorized as a :

(A) DNA-dependent DNA polymerase

(B) RNA-dependent DNA polymerase (Reverse Transcriptase)

(C) DNA-dependent RNA polymerase

(D) RNA-dependent RNA polymerase

22. The 'Licensing Factor' required for the initiation of eukaryotic DNA replication, which ensures DNA is replicated only once per cell cycle, is :

(A) PCNA

(B) MCM (Minichromosome Maintenance) complex

(C) ORC (Origin Recognition Complex)

(D) Cdc6 and Cdt1

23. Which topoisomerase is responsible for relieving the positive supercoiling (torsional stress) ahead of the replication fork by making double-strand breaks ?

(A) Topoisomerase I

(B) Topoisomerase II (DNA Gyrase in bacteria)

(C) DNA Helicase

(D) SSB proteins

24. During eukaryotic replication, 'Polymerase Switching' occurs when :

(A) Pol α is replaced by Pol ε or Pol δ.

(B) Pol III is replaced by Pol I.

(C) RNA Polymerase is replaced by DNA Polymerase.

(D) Primase is replaced by Helicase.

25. 'Okazaki Fragments' are synthesized on the lagging strand. In eukaryotes, the removal of the RNA-DNA primer "flap" is primarily performed by :

(A) DNA Polymerase I

(B) RNase H and FEN1 (Flap Endonuclease 1)

(C) DNA Ligase I

(D) Topoisomerase III

26. The DnaA protein in *E. coli* initiates replication by binding to specific sequences within :

(A) ter sites

(B) *oriC* (Origin of Chromosomal Replication)

(C) Promoter regions

(D) Centromeres

27. Which eukaryotic DNA polymerase is primarily responsible for the highly processive synthesis of the leading strand ?

(A) DNA Polymerase α

(B) DNA Polymerase β

(C) DNA Polymerase δ

(D) DNA Polymerase $\varepsilon \in$

28. What is the function of Single-Strand Binding (SSB) proteins ?

(A) To catalyze the formation of phosphodiester bonds

(B) To prevent the separated DNA strands from re-annealing

(C) To identify mismatched base pairs

(D) To terminate replication at the *ter* site

29. The 'Core Enzyme' of *E. coli* RNA Polymerase lacks which specific subunit required for the initiation of transcription at specific promoter sites ?

(A) Alpha (α)

(B) Beta (β)

(C) Sigma (σ)

(D) Omega (ω)

30. In prokaryotic promoters, the 'Pribnow Box' is a conserved hexanucleotide sequence located at which position relative to the transcription start site (+1) ?

(A) – 35 region

(B) – 10 region

(C) + 10 region

(D) – 75 region

31. During the transition from 'Initiation' to 'Elongation,' RNA Polymerase undergoes a conformational change and releases which component ?

(A) The β' subunit

(B) The nascent RNA strand

(C) The Sigma (σ) factor

(D) The Rho protein

32. 'Abortive Initiation' refers to a process where RNA Polymerase :

(A) Synthesizes and releases short RNA transcripts (2-10 nt) before clearing the promoter.

(B) Terminates transcription prematurely due to DNA damage.

(C) Fails to bind to the – 35 consensus sequence.

(D) Degrades the DNA template during unwinding.

33. In 'Rho-independent' (Intrinsic) termination, the termination signal on the newly synthesized RNA consists of :

(A) A poly-A tail followed by a G-C rich region.

(B) A stable G-C rich hairpin loop followed by a string of Uracil (U) residues.

(C) A C-rich sequence known as the "Rut" site.

(D) A binding site for the NusA protein.

34. The Rho protein, involved in Rho-dependent termination, possesses which enzymatic activity to 'catch up' with the RNA Polymerase ?

(A) $5' - 3'$ Exonuclease

(B) ATP-dependent Helicase

(C) DNA Ligase

(D) Peptidyl Transferase

35. Which subunit of the prokaryotic RNA Polymerase is responsible for binding to the 'UP element' found in highly expressed genes like rRNAs ?

(A) Sigma (σ)

(B) Beta (β)

(C) Alpha (α) C-terminal domain

(D) Omega (ω)

36. Rifampicin is an antibiotic that inhibits prokaryotic transcription by :

(A) Intercalating between DNA base pairs.

(B) Binding to the β subunit and blocking the exit of the nascent RNA chain.

(C) Mimicking the structure of an incoming NTP.

(D) Preventing the binding of the Sigma factor to the core enzyme.

37. The 'Open Complex' during transcription initiation is characterized by :

(A) The initial binding of the Holoenzyme to the DNA.

(B) The localized melting (unwinding) of approximately 14 bp of DNA around the start site.

(C) The formation of the first phosphodiester bond)

(D) The binding of the Rho factor to the polymerase.

38. Which Sigma factor σ is the "housekeeping" factor in E. *coli*, responsible for the transcription of most genes during exponential growth ?

(A) σ^{32}

(B) σ^{54}

(C) σ^{70}

(D) σ^{28}

39. Which enzyme is responsible for synthesizing mRNA in eukaryotes ?

(A) RNA Polymerase I

(B) RNA Polymerase II

(C) RNA Polymerase III

(D) DNA Polymerase alpha

40. The TATA box is a common promoter element found in eukaryotes. Where is it typically located ?

(A) + 10 region

(B) – 10 region

(C) – 25 to – 35 region

(D) + 35 region

41. Which of the following is NOT a step in the processing of eukaryotic pre-mRNA ?

(A) 5′ Capping

(B) 3′ Polyadenylation

(C) Intron Splicing

(D) Reverse Transcription

42. The 5′ cap added to eukaryotic mRNA consists of :

(A) Poly-A tail

(B) 7-methylguanosine

(C) Adenine nucleotides

(D) Modified uracil

43. What is the role of General Transcription Factors (GTFs) ?

(A) They catalyze the formation of peptide bonds.

(B) They help RNA Polymerase bind to the promoter.

(C) They degrade introns after splicing.

(D) They transport mRNA to the cytoplasm.

44. Which RNA Polymerase is responsible for the synthesis of tRNA ?

(A) RNA Polymerase I

(B) RNA Polymerase II

(C) RNA Polymerase III

(D) Primase

45. Splicing is the process where :

(A) Exons are removed and introns are joined)

(B) Introns are removed and exons are joined)

(C) The DNA double helix is unwound.

(D) Amino acids are assembled into proteins.

46. The 'Poly-A tail' is added to which end of the mRNA ?

(A) 5′ end

(B) 3′ end

(C) Both ends

(D) Middle of the sequence

47. Which complex is responsible for removing introns from a primary transcript ?

(A) Ribosome

(B) Spliceosome

(C) Nucleosome

(D) Replisome

48. In eukaryotes, transcription occurs in the ……. while translation occurs in the …… .

(A) Cytoplasm; Nucleus

(B) Nucleus; Cytoplasm

(C) Nucleus; Nucleus

(D) Mitochondria; Nucleus

49. The enzyme Poly-A Polymerase is responsible for adding a tail of adenine nucleotides to which part of the mRNA ?

(A) The 5′ UTR

(B) The 3′ end

(C) The promoter region

(D) The intron-exon junction

50. What are the non-coding sequences of a gene that are removed during RNA splicing called ?

(A) Exons

(B) Promoters

(C) Introns

(D) Enhancers

51. Which process allows a single gene to code for multiple different proteins by including or excluding specific exons ?

(A) RNA interference

(B) Alternative splicing

(C) Reverse transcription

(D) DNA methylation

52. In the Lac operon, the repressor protein binds to which specific DNA site to block transcription ?

(A) Promoter

(B) Operator

(C) Enhancer

(D) Structural gene

53. Which molecule acts as an inducer in the Lac operon, causing the repressor to detach from the DNA ?

(A) Glucose

(B) Tryptophan

(C) Allolactose

(D) cAMP

54. What is the primary effect of DNA methylation on gene expression ?

(A) It increases transcription

(B) It triggers RNA splicing

(C) It usually silences gene expression

(D) It speeds up translation

55. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) regulate gene expression post-transcriptionally by :

(A) Adding a 5′ cap to mRNA.

(B) Binding to complementary mRNA sequences to inhibit translation or cause degradation.

(C) Moving mRNA from the cytoplasm back into the nucleus.

(D) Acetylating histone proteins.

56. Histone acetylation generally leads to :

(A) Chromatin condensation and gene silencing

(B) Removals of the TATA box

(C) Chromatin loosening and increased transcription

(D) Permanent DNA mutations

57. The Trp operon is considered a repressible operon because :

(A) It is always turned off unless lactose is present.

(B) It is turned off when the end-product (tryptophan) is abundant.

(C) It only functions in eukaryotic cells.

(D) It requires a sigma factor to be silenced.

58. In the *lac* operon, which molecule binds to the Catabolite Activator Protein (CAP) to assist RNA polymerase binding when glucose levels are low ?

(A) ATP

(B) cAMP

(C) Allolactose

(D) Tryptophan

59. The *trp* operon is regulated by a process called attenuation. This mechanism relies on the formation of specific secondary structures in which molecule ?

(A) DNA template

(B) Repressor protein

(C) Leader mRNA

(D) Ribosomal RNA

60. Which of the following describes a 'constitutive' gene in prokaryotes ?

(A) A gene that is only expressed during stress.

(B) A gene that is expressed continuously at a relatively constant level.

(C) A gene that is regulated by an inducer.

(D) A gene that is always silenced by a repressor.

61. In the absence of tryptophan, what happens to the *trp* repressor protein ?

(A) It binds to the operator to block transcription.

(B) It binds to the promoter to enhance transcription.

(C) It remains inactive and cannot bind to the operator.

(D) It is degraded by proteases.

62. What is the function of the *lacY* gene within the lac operon ?

(A) It encodes β-galactosidase to break down lactose.

(B) It encodes lactose permease to transport lactose into the cell.

(C) It encodes transacetylase to detoxify thiogalactosides.

(D) It encodes the repressor protein.

63. During 'Catabolite Repression,' the presence of glucose leads to :

(A) High levels of cAMP and high transcription of the lac operon.

(B) Low levels of cAMP and low transcription of the lac operon.

(C) High levels of allolactose and high transcription.

(D) Binding of the repressor to the CAP site.

64. In the trp operon attenuation mechanism, which hairpin structure acts as the transcriptional terminator ?

(A) 1-2 hairpin

(B) 2-3 hairpin

(C) 3-4 hairpin

(D) 1-4 hairpin

65. A 'Polycistronic' mRNA is a characteristic of prokaryotic gene regulation where :

(A) One mRNA molecule codes for multiple different proteins.

(B) Multiple mRNA molecules code for one protein.

(C) mRNA is heavily spliced before translation.

(D) mRNA contains only one start and one stop codon.

66. The binding of a corepressor to an aporepressor results in :

(A) The detachment of the repressor from the operator.

(B) A conformational change that allows the repressor to bind to the operator.

(C) The degradation of the promoter sequence.

(D) The recruitment of the CAP protein.

67. Which component of the prokaryotic ribosome is responsible for identifying the Shine-Dalgarno sequence on mRNA ?

(A) 23S rRNA

(B) 16S rRNA

(C) 5S rRNA

(D) 50S subunit

68. The first amino acid incorporated into a prokaryotic polypeptide chain is :

(A) Methionine

(B) N-formylmethionine (fMet)

(C) Glycine

(D) Alanine

69. The Shine-Dalgarno sequence is typically located :

(A) 3′ to the stop codon.

(B) Within the coding region of the gene.

(C) 8-13 nucleotides upstream of the start codon.

(D) At the very 5′ end of the mRNA cap.

70. Which initiation factor (IF) prevents the 30S and 50S subunits from associating prematurely ?

(A) IF-1

(B) IF-2

(C) IF-3

(D) EF-Tu

71. During elongation, which elongation factor brings the charged aminoacyl-tRNA to the A-site of the ribosome ?

(A) EF-G

(B) EF-Tu

(C) EF-Ts

(D) IF-2

72. The formation of a peptide bond between two amino acids is catalyzed by :

(A) Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase

(B) Peptidyl transferase (23S rRNA)

(C) RNA Polymerase

(D) EF-G

73. Translocation of the ribosome along the mRNA requires energy from GTP hydrolysis and which factor ?

(A) EF-Tu

(B) EF-Ts

(C) EF-G

(D) IF-1

74. To which site on the ribosome does the initiator tRNA (fMet-tRNA) directly bind during initiation ?

(A) A-site

(B) P-site

(C) E-site

(D) Z-site

75. Which release factor (RF) recognizes the UAA and UAG stop codons in *E. coli* ?

(A) RF-1

(B) RF-2

(C) RF-3

(D) RF-4

76. What is the role of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase ?

(A) It joins the 30S and 50S subunits.

(B) It attaches the correct amino acid to its corresponding tRNA.

(C) It moves the ribosome to the next codon.

(D) It removes introns from the tRNA.

77. Which initiation factor is responsible for binding the 5′ cap of eukaryotic mRNA to the small ribosomal subunit ?

(A) elF2

(B) elF3

(C) elF4E

(D) elF5

78. The small ribosomal subunit in eukaryotes is :

(A) 30S

(B) 40S

(C) 50S

(D) 60S

79. Unlike prokaryotes, eukaryotic translation typically begins with which amino acid ?

(A) N-formylmethionine

(B) Valine

(C) Leucine

(D) Methionine

80. Which eukaryotic elongation factor is responsible for bringing the aminoacyl-tRNA to the A-site ?

(A) eEF1A

(B) eEF2

(C) elF2

(D) eEF1B

81. The Poly-A tail of mRNA enhances translation by interacting with the 5′ cap through which protein ?

(A) PABP (Poly-A Binding Protein)

(B) Rho factor

(C) Sigma factor

(D) Spliceosome

82. Translocation of the eukaryotic ribosome along the mRNA is catalyzed by :

(A) eEF1A

(B) eEF2

(C) elF3

(D) Peptidyl transferase

83. Which of these serves as the catalytic component (ribozyme) for peptide bond formation in the eukaryotic 60S subunit ?

(A) 18S rRNA

(B) 5S rRNA

(C) 28S rRNA

(D) 16S rRNA

84. Eukaryotic release factors (eRFs) recognize how many stop codons ?

(A) Only one

(B) Two (UAA and UAG)

(C) All three (UAA, UAG, UGA)

(D) None of the above

85. In eukaryotes, translation occurs primarily in the :

(A) Nucleus

(B) Nucleolus

(C) Cytoplasm

(D) Lysosome

86. Which antibiotic inhibits translation in prokaryotes by binding to the 30S subunit and causing the misreading of mRNA ?

(A) Penicillin

(B) Streptomycin

(C) Chloramphenicol

(D) Erythromycin

87. Which inhibitor blocks the peptidyl transferase center of the 50S ribosomal subunit in bacteria ?

(A) Tetracycline

(B) Puromycin

(C) Chloramphenicol

(D) Cycloheximide

88. Which antibiotic prevents the binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to the A-site of the prokaryotic 30S subunit ?

(A) Tetracycline

(B) Streptomycin

(C) Rifampicin

(D) Puromycin

89. Which toxin inactivates the eukaryotic elongation factor eEF2 through ADP-ribosylation, halting translocation ?

(A) Ricin

(B) Diphtheria toxin

(C) Alpha-amanitin

(D) Tetracycline

90. Which inhibitor is specific to eukaryotic translation and blocks the peptidyl transferase activity of the 60S subunit ?

(A) Chloramphenicol

(B) Cycloheximide

(C) Erythromycin

(D) Tetracycline

91. Which translation inhibitor acts as a structural analog of aminoacyl-tRNA, causing premature chain termination in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes ?

(A) Puromycin

(B) Streptomycin

(C) Tetracycline

(D) Erythromycin

92. Proteins destined for secretion or the plasma membrane are typically synthesized on :

(A) Free ribosomes in the cytoplasm

(B) Ribosomes attached to the Rough Endoplasmic Reticulum (RER)

(C) Smooth Endoplasmic Reticulum (SER)

(D) The Golgi apparatus

93. The 'Signal Hypothesis' describes how a specific sequence of amino acids directs a protein to the ER. This signal sequence is usually located at the :

(A) C-terminus

(B) N-terminus

(C) Middle of the polypeptide

(D) 3′ UTR of the mRNA

94. Retrograde transport (movement of proteins from the Golgi back to the ER) is mediated by which type of coated vesicle ?

(A) COPI

(B) COPII

(C) Clathrin

(D) Caveolin

95. Proteins moving from the Endoplasmic Reticulum to the Golgi apparatus are packaged into vesicles coated with :

(A) COPI

(B) COPII

(C) Clathrin

(D) Dynamin

96. The KDEL sequence (Lys-Asp-Glu-Leu) at the C-terminus of a protein serves as a :

(A) Signal for secretion out of the cell

(B) Degradation signal for the proteasome

(C) Retrieval signal to return the protein to the ER

(D) Nuclear localization signal

97. Which modification occurs in the Golgi apparatus to target enzymes specifically to the lysosome ?

(A) Addition of a Poly-A tail

(B) Attachment of Mannose-6-phosphate (M6P)

(C) Palmitoylation

(D) Myristoylation

98. The process of "bulk" transport where a cell secretes large amounts of proteins into the extracellular space is called :

(A) Endocytosis

(B) Exocytosis

(C) Autophagy

(D) Transcytosis

99. Proteins destined for the nucleus contain a specific sequence of basic amino acids known as the :

(A) Nuclear Export Signal (NES)

(B) Nuclear Localization Signal (NLS)

(C) TATA box

(D) Leader sequence

100. Mitochondrial and chloroplast proteins synthesized in the cytosol are kept in an unfolded state by which proteins before they are imported ?

(A) Chaperones (e.g., Hsp70)

(B) Snurps (snRNPs)

(C) Proteasomes

(D) Ubiquitin ligases

(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 छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।