Roll No. .....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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

(Old Syllabus Effective from 2022)

(Only Back Paper Students)

CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY

Paper Code							
L	0	2	0	8	0	4	T

Questions Booklet Series
A

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. In liver disease, an elevated AST/ALT ratio greater than 2 : 1 is often seen in :
   (A) Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
   (B) Viral hepatitis
   (C) Alcoholic liver disease
   (D) Autoimmune hepatitis

2. Chemical compounds involved in the process of metabolism is known as ..... .
   (A) Metabolites
   (B) Radicals
   (C) Catabolites
   (D) Intermediates

3. Which of the following is the heaviest cellular component of cell ?
   (A) Mitochondria
   (B) Golgi body
   (C) Nucleus
   (D) Nucleolus

4. Prothrombin time (PT) is prolonged in :
   (A) Hemolysis
   (B) Liver dysfunction
   (C) Obstructive jaundice
   (D) Viral hepatitis

5. Which of the following biomolecules constitute 18% of a mammalian cell ?
   (A) Carbohydrate
   (B) Protein
   (C) Nucleic Acid
   (D) Water

6. Which of the following has a spiral metabolic pathway ?
   (A) Glycolysis
   (B) Citric acid cycle
   (C) Glyoxylate cycle
   (D) Fatty acid biosynthesis

7. Which clinical test is used to diagnose Addison's disease ?
   (A) Radioactive iodine uptake (RAIU)
   (B) ACTH stimulation test
   (C) Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT)
   (D) Dexamethasone suppression test

8. All of these enzymes are located in mitochondria, EXCEPT :
   (A) Succinate dehydrogenase
   (B) Amylase
   (C) Cytochrome oxidase
   (D) Malate dehydrogenase

9. What is the primary source of alkaline phosphatase (ALP) ?
   (A) Liver and bones
   (B) Liver and kidneys
   (C) Liver and pancreas
   (D) Liver and heart

10. Name the type of the pathway which is involved in the synthesis of compounds ?
   (A) Anabolic pathways
   (B) Catabolic pathways
   (C) Amphibolic pathway
   (D) Anapleurotic pathway

11. Regulation of metabolic pathways is achieved through the following methods, except one. Mark the one :

(A) Substrate concentration
(B) Allosteric regulation of enzymes
(C) Ag-Ab interaction
(D) Extracellular signals

12. Which of the following is not part of the liver function test panel ?

(A) Alanine transaminase (ALT)
(B) Amylase
(C) Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
(D) Bilirubin

13. Which type of bilirubin is water-soluble ?

(A) Unconjugated bilirubin
(B) Conjugated bilirubin
(C) Delta bilirubin
(D) Indirect bilirubin

14. Which of the following is not an enzyme-catalyzed reaction in metabolism ?

(A) Isomerization and elimination
(B) Internal rearrangement
(C) Maillard reaction
(D) Free radical reaction

15. Which of the following is not an aerobic reaction ?

(A) Glycolysis
(B) Citric acid cycle
(C) Oxidative phosphorylation
(D) Fermentation

16. Which of these enzymes in glycolysis do not take part in an irreversible reaction ?

(A) Hexokinase
(B) Phosphofructokinase
(C) Pyruvate kinase
(D) All of the above

17. Iodoacetate is an inhibitor of :

(A) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase which reacts with its -SH group of cys residue and stops the glycolysis pathway.
(B) Glyceraldehydes-3 phosphate dehydrogenase which reacts with its -SH group of cys residue and stops the glycolysis pathway.
(C) Galactose-6phosphate dehydrogenase which reacts with its -SH group of cys residue and stops the glycolysis pathway.
(D) None of the above

18. Which of these following enzymes does not take part in pyruvate-dehydrogenase complex ?

(A) Glyceraldehyde-3 phosphate dehydrogenase
(B) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
(C) Dihydrolipoyl transacetylase
(D) Dihydrolipoyl dehydrogenase

19. Which of the following is caused by the hypersecretion of Growth Hormone (GH) in an adult ?
(A) Gigantism
(B) Pituitary Dwarfism
(C) Acromegaly
(D) Hashimoto's Thyroiditis

20. Which of the following is the most common cause of anemia worldwide ?
(A) Vitamin B12 deficiency
(B) Chronic disease
(C) Iron deficiency anemia
(D) Sickle cell anemia

21. Which of the following enzyme is inhibited by fluoroacetate in Krebs cycle ?
(A) Citrate synthase
(B) Aconitase
(C) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
(D) Fumarase

22. Which of the following findings is characteristic of hemolytic anemia ?
(A) Decreased LDH
(B) Increased haptoglobin
(C) Increased reticulocyte count
(D) Decreased MCV

23. Which enzyme is commonly elevated in obstructive jaundice ?
(A) ALT
(B) AST
(C) ALP
(D) Lipase

24. Which metabolic disorder produces a mousy odor in urine ?
(A) Alkaptonuria
(B) Phenylketonuria
(C) Maple syrup urine disease
(D) Melanuria

25. Which of the following is a marker of cholestasis ?
(A) GGT
(B) LDH
(C) ALT
(D) AST

26. Which screening test uses 2,4-DNPH reagent to detect maple syrup urine disease ?
(A) DNPH test
(B) Ferric chloride test
(C) Silver nitrate test
(D) Nitrosonaphthol test

27. Which amino acid's metabolism is defective in cystinuria ?
(A) Methionine
(B) Tryptophan
(C) Cystine
(D) Phenylalanine

28. What enzyme deficiency is associated with Lesch-Nyhan disease ?
(A) Hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyltransferase
(B) Homogentisic acid oxidase
(C) Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase
(D) Tyrosine aminotransferase

29. An infant presents with polyuria, positive clinitest, aminoaciduria, and cystine crystals. Which diagnosis fits best ?

(A) Cystinuria
(B) Cystinosis
(C) Homocystinuria
(D) Lesch-Nyhan disease

30. Diabetes insipidus is characterized by excessive thirst and polyuria. This condition arises from :

(A) Hypersecretion of insulin
(B) Hyposecretion of Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH)
(C) Hypersecretion of Aldosterone
(D) Hyposecretion of Cortisol

31. Which statement is not true for pompe disease (GSD II) ?

(A) Pompe disease is also a lysosomal storage disease
(B) Pompe disease is a metabolic myopathy
(C) Results in glycogen degradation
(D) Pompe disease is associated with non-functional α-glucosidase

32. Hyper ammone-nemia type-1 is associated with :

(A) Carbonyl phosphate synthase-1 (CPS-1)
(B) Accumulation of ammonia
(C) abnormal urea cycle
(D) All of the above

33. Which enzyme is deficient in phenylketonuria (PKU) ?

(A) Tyrosine aminotransferase
(B) Phenylalanine hydroxylase
(C) Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase
(D) Homogentisic acid oxidase

34. Which test is used to measure the concentration of protein in the urine over 24 hours to assess kidney function ?

(A) Spot urine protein test
(B) Random urine creatinine
(C) 24-hour urine protein test
(D) Serum albumin

35. Which test is specifically used to monitor long-term glucose control in patients with diabetes ?

(A) Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c)
(B) Random glucose
(C) Fasting glucose
(D) Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)

36. Which of the following tests is used to evaluate the excretory function of the liver ?

(A) Serum albumin
(B) Prothrombin time (PT)
(C) Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
(D) Serum bilirubin

37. Which lipid profile component is considered to be protective against cardiovascular disease ?

(A) Very Low-Density Lipoprotein (VLDL)

(B) Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (LDL-C)

(C) High-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol (HDL-C)

(D) Triglycerides

38. Which biomarker is the gold standard for diagnosing myocardial infarction ?

(A) Total cholesterol

(B) Myoglobin

(C) Albumin

(D) Troponin

39. Which of the following diseases is primarily caused by the hyposecretion of insulin ?

(A) Diabetes insipidus

(B) Diabetes mellitus

(C) Addison's disease

(D) Cretinism

40. Which substance is reabsorbed in the kidney and is elevated in the blood when renal function is compromised ?

(A) Uric acid

(B) Creatinine

(C) Glucose

(D) Protein

41. What can be inferred if both ALT and AST levels are significantly elevated ?

(A) Brain injury

(B) Kidney disease

(C) Liver damage

(D) Bone disease

42. Creatinine clearance measurement is advised :

(A) to estimate renal function and assess for kidney disease

(B) to estimate renal function and assess for liver disease

(C) to estimate renal function and assess for muscular dystrophy

(D) to estimate renal function and assess for heart disease

43. On collecting blood, what solution is added to it ?

(A) sodium citrate

(B) potassium citrate

(C) sodium phosphate

(D) potassium phosphate

44. A 2-week-old infant shows vomiting, hypoglycemia, and cataracts. The copper test is positive, but glucose oxidase is negative. What metabolic defect is suspected ?

(A) Galactosemia due to GALT deficiency

(B) Maple syrup urine disease

(C) Tyrosinemia type 1

(D) Porphyria cutanea tarda

45. Von Gierke disease (GSD I) is characterized by :

(A) A deficiency in glucose-6-phosphatase

(B) A deficiency in glycogen - phosphorylase

(C) A deficiency in glucokinase

(D) A deficiency in glycogen synthase

46. D-lactic acidosis may occur in some patients and is difficult to diagnosis in the laboratory. What type of surgery predisposes patients to this complication ?

(A) Anterior resection of the rectum and colon

(B) Laparoscopic gastric banding

(C) Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy

(D) Removal of small bowel with preservation of colon

47. Fabry disease is an X-linked lysosomal storage disorder caused by a deficiency of the enzyme :

(A) Arylsulphatase A

(B) α-Galactosidase

(C) Galactosylceramidase

(D) Glucocerebrosidase

48. What is the ratio of basophils to eosinophils ?

(A) 4 : 1

(B) 1 : 4

(C) 2 : 1

(D) 1 : 2

49. Trimethylaminuria, or "fish odour syndrome," is a metabolic disorder due to a deficiency in the liver enzyme :

(A) Dimethylglycine dehydrogenase

(B) Flavin-containing mono-oxygenase 3

(C) Fatty alcohol NAD+ oxidoreductase

(D) Methane mono-oxygenase

50. A deficiency causes tyrosinemia type 1 :

(A) Fumarylacetoacetate hydrolase

(B) Homogentisic acid oxidase

(C) 4-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate dioxygenase

(D) Tyrosine aminotransferase

51. Assay of which is used for the diagnosis of pancreatitis ?
    (A) Bacterial asparginase
    (B) Amylase
    (C) Trypsin
    (D) Chymotrypsin

52. Elevated level of aldolase indicates which type of cancer ?
    (A) Liver
    (B) Lung
    (C) Bone
    (D) Prostate

53. Which of the following is use for the treatment of leukemia ?
    (A) Bacterial asparginase
    (B) Amylase
    (C) Trypsin
    (D) Chymotrypsin

54. Which of the following enzyme is used as a label for the determination of serum level of drugs ?
    (A) Peroxidase
    (B) Alkaline phosphatase
    (C) Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
    (D) All of the above

55. Which of the following statement is NOT true ?
    (A) AST was formerly known as glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase
    (B) Penicillinase is used for treatment of penicillin allergy
    (C) Pepsin is used for the treatment of jaundice
    (D) Urokinase is used in myocardial infraction

56. Elevated level of which enzyme indicates renal failure ?
    (A) Bacterial asparginase
    (B) Amylase
    (C) Trypsin
    (D) Both (B) and (C)

57. What occurs during hepatobiliary diseases ?
    (A) Increased level of NTP
    (B) Increased level of GGT
    (C) Decreased level of NTP
    (D) Both (A) and (B)

58. Increased level of GGT indicates which disease ?
    (A) Obstructive jaundice
    (B) Pancreatitis
    (C) Renal failure
    (D) All of the above

59. Moderate increase in level of AST and ALT occur after the intake of which liquid ?
    (A) Tea
    (B) Alcohol
    (C) Orange juice
    (D) None of the above

60. What happens to the level of AST after myocardial infraction ?
    (A) Increased
    (B) Decreased
    (C) Constant
    (D) None of the above

61. Bone cancer is indicated by the elevated level of which enzyme ?

(A) Aldolase

(B) Alkaline phosphatase

(C) Kinase

(D) None of the above

62. Where are Kupffer cells found ?

(A) Brain

(B) Lungs

(C) Liver

(D) Spleen

63. Which of the following tests can be performed on the donated blood ?

(i) HIV

(ii) Diabetes

(iii) Hepatitis B surface antigen

(iv) Malaria

(v) Antibody to Hepatitis C

(vi) Serological test for Syphilis

(vii) Dengue

(viii) Creatinine

Codes :

(A) i, iii, v, vi

(B) i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, viii, vii

(C) ii, iv, vii, viii

(D) i, v, viii

64. What is the optimum temperature to store blood right after collecting it ?

(A) 25°C

(B) 22°C

(C) 20°C

(D) 15°C

65. What machine is used to test the blood ?

(A) Auto analyzer

(B) Hemodialyzer

(C) Diathermy machine

(D) Ventilator

66. Diagnosis of hepatic cholestasis involves :

(A) Clinical symptoms jaundice, pruritus, fatigue

(B) Elevated alkaline phosphatase (ALP) and gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT) , along with conjugated bilirubin

(C) Ultrasound imaging study

(D) All of the above

67. Which device is used to separate the components of blood ?

(A) Auto analyzer

(B) Centrifuge

(C) Hematocrit

(D) Magnetic stirrer

68. Hemophilia is more dominant in :

(A) Males

(B) Females

(C) Young children

(D) Transvestite

69. What solution is used to maintain sterility in labs ?

(A) Sodium Chloride

(B) Sodium Hypochlorite

(C) Sodium Cyanide

(D) Sodium Sulphate

70. Which of the following uses ultrasound to check the blood flow ?

(A) Doppler shift method

(B) Catheter tip method

(C) Differential auscultatory technique

(D) Oscillometric method

71. Anaemia is caused due to deficiency of ..... .

(A) Haemoglobin

(B) Fibrin

(C) Thrombin

(D) Neutrophils

72. A patient presents with unexplained weight loss, tachycardia, heat intolerance, and exophthalmos (protruding eyes) . Which condition is most likely, and which test would confirm it ?

(A) Hypothyroidism; High TSH

(B) Hyperthyroidism (Graves' disease) ; Low TSH, High T3/T4

(C) Cushing's Syndrome; High Cortisol

(D) Addison's Disease; Low Cortisol

73. One way of testing for steatorrhea is :

(A) Serum AST

(B) Serum Amylase

(C) Fecal fat analysis

(D) Albumin

74. A heterogeneous group of anemias characterized by the presence of large red blood cell precursors in the bone marrow due to impaired DNA synthesis, which inhibits nuclear division, is known as :

(A) Perinecious anemia

(B) Hemolytic anemia

(C) Megaloblastic anemia (MA)

(D) Any of them

75. Hb analysis is needed to determine α- and β-thalassemia carriers and disease.

(A) True

(B) False

76. Which test should perform to identify lactose fermenting bacteria ?

(A) Phenol red broth test
(B) LB test
(C) CST
(D) None of the above

77. Hardened deposits, often made of cholesterol or bilirubin (pigment) , that form in the gallbladder are :

(A) Bile
(B) Cyst
(C) Gallstones
(D) All of the above

78. Enzymes are known as marker of ..... damage.

(A) Tissue
(B) Organ
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

79. Which of these is a hereditary disease caused due to an error in amino acid metabolism ?

(A) Homocystinuria
(B) Albinism
(C) Phenylketonuria
(D) Branched-chain ketoaciduria

80. Which of the following act as a storage form of high energy phosphate ?

(A) Glucose-6-phosphate
(B) Phosphoenolpyruvate
(C) Phosphagens
(D) Glycerol phosphate

81. What is the name of the molecule which donates its electrons ?

(A) Reducing agent
(B) Oxidative agent
(C) Standard reduction potential
(D) Oxidant

82. What is reduction potential ?

(A) The molecule loses an electron
(B) An atom/molecule gains an electron
(C) Reducing the power of an electron
(D) Oxidation power of an electron

83. Name the type of cell in which synthesis of urea cycle takes place ?

(A) Pancreatic cell
(B) Hepatocyte
(C) Bowman’s gland cell
(D) Urinary epithelium cell

84. Which of the following pathway is not used for triacylglycerol synthesis ?

(A) Glycerol 3-phosphate pathway
(B) Glyoxylate pathway
(C) Monoacylglycerol pathway
(D) Kennedy pathway

85. Which of the following enzyme is not used in the synthesis of triacylglycerol ?

(A) Glycerol-3-phosphate acyltransferase

(B) Acylglycerophophate acyltransferase

(C) Phosphatidic acid phosphohydrolase

(D) Glycogen phosphorylase

86. Which of the following are major sites for glycogen storage ?

(A) Adipose tissue

(B) Bones

(C) Muscle and liver

(D) Kidney and liver

87. Which of the following hormone is not used in the hydrolysis of triacylglycerol into fatty acids in adipose tissues ?

(A) Epinephrine

(B) Norepinephrine

(C) Glucagon

(D) Insulin

88. Triacylglycerol packed with the apolipoprotein and cholesterol in lipoprotein aggregate is called ..... .

(A) Chylomicrons

(B) VLDL

(C) HDL

(D) LDL

89. Deposits of bilirubin within the skin, mucus membranes, and in the whites of the eyes is known as juxtaposition.

(A) True

(B) False

90. Bilirubin deposits within the skin areas are a symptom of a medical condition called :

(A) Jaundice

(B) Pancreatitis

(C) Meningitis

(D) None of the above

91. Cirrhosis of the liver, obstruction, and hepatitis can cause elevations in :

(A) AST levels

(B) Amylase

(C) Lipase

(D) ALT

92. A type of jaundice that is caused by excessive destruction of red blood cells (RBCs), as seen in conditions like sickle cell anemia :

(A) Post hepatic

(B) Pre hepatic

(C) Hepatic

(D) splenohepatic

93. ..... is a group of enzymes found mainly in bone, liver, intestines, and placenta.

(A) AST

(B) ALT

(C) SGPT

(D) ALP

94. Conjugated bilirubin is released into the bloodstream from the breakdown of erythrocytes.

(A) False

(B) True

95. A 25-year-old woman presents with easy bruising and prolonged bleeding after minor cuts. Laboratory tests show normal prothrombin time (PT) , normal activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) , normal fibrinogen, but a markedly prolonged bleeding time. Platelet count is 40,000/μL. Which mechanism best explains her bleeding pattern ?

(A) Qualitative defect in fibrinogen impairing clot stabilization.

(B) Quantitative defect in platelets impairing primary hemostasis.

(C) Excessive activation of the fibrinolytic system.

(D) Defective secondary hemostasis due to factor VIII deficiency.

96. A 7-year-old child presents with sudden-onset petechiae and bruising one week after viral upper respiratory infection. Physical exam shows no hepatosplenomegaly. Platelet count is 12,000/μL, hemoglobin and white cell count are normal, and coagulation studies (PT, aPTT) are within normal limits. Which condition best explains these findings ?

(A) Hemophilia A

(B) Disseminated intravascular coagulation

(C) Immune thrombocytopenic purpura

(D) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

97. Which clinical finding most strongly suggests a qualitative platelet function disorder rather than a quantitative platelet deficiency ?

(A) Prolonged bleeding time with normal platelet count.

(B) Severe thrombocytopenia with normal bleeding time.

(C) Markedly prolonged prothrombin time with normal platelets.

(D) Deep muscle hematomas after minor trauma.

98. A 35-year-old woman presents with easy bruising and heavy menstrual bleeding. Laboratory studies show platelets 30,000/μL, anemia, elevated lactate dehydrogenase, indirect hyperbilirubinemia, and numerous schistocytes on smear. Creatinine is mildly elevated, and she reports episodes of confusion. Coagulation tests are normal which mechanism most likely underlies her condition ?

(A) Deficiency of factor VIII leading to impaired intrinsic pathway.

(B) Autoantibodies against ADAMTS13 leading to large von Willebrand factor multimers.

(C) Systemic activation of coagulation with consumption of platelets and clotting factors.

(D) Autoantibodies against platelet glycoproteins causing splenic destruction.

99. Which of the following findings would most strongly support a diagnosis Bernard-Soulier syndrome in a patient with mucocutaneous bleeding ?

(A) Severe thrombocytopenia with giant platelets and abnormal ristocetin-induced aggregation.

(B) Marked thrombocytosis with increased mean platelet volume.

(C) Normal platelet count with abnormal aggregation in response to ristocetin.

(D) Normal platelet count with absent aggregation response to adenosine diphosphate.

100. A 60-year-old man with a history of coronary artery disease has been taking low-dose aspirin daily for several years. Which change in platelet physiology best explains aspirin's ability to reduce arterial thrombotic events ?

(A) Blockade of the ADP receptor causing decreased platelet granule release.

(B) Irreversible inhibition of platelet cyclooxygenase leading to decreased thromboxane A_2_2 production.

(C) Inhibition of platelet glycoprotein IIb/Illa receptor preventing fibrinogen binding.

(D) Reversible inhibition of platelet cyclooxygenase leading to decreased thromboxane A_2_2 production.

(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।