

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Fourth Semester)**  
**EXAMINATION, 2025-26**  
**(Old Syllabus Effective from 2022)**  
**(Only Back Paper Students)**

**PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY**

Paper Code							
L	0	2	1	0	0	5	T

Questions Booklet  
Series

**D**

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. Which of the following is the pharmacodynamics method of studying bioavailability ?
  - (A) Acute pharmacologic response
  - (B) Plasma-level time studies
  - (C) Urinary excretion studies
  - (D) Stool excretion studies
2. What is bioavailability ?
  - (A) The time of absorption of the drug from its dosage form
  - (B) The rate of absorption of the unchanged drug from its dosage form
  - (C) The time of absorption of the unchanged drug from its dosage form
  - (D) The rate of absorption of the drug from its dosage form
3. Which of the following terms is used to describe a drug that has the same effect on a receptor as the endogenous chemical messenger ?
  - (A) Agonist
  - (B) Antagonist
  - (C) Partial agonist
  - (D) Inverse agonist
4. What term is used to signify a preparation that appears identical to the preparation of an active drug but which has no biological activity ?
  - (A) Peptidomimetic
  - (B) Dummy drug
  - (C) Gazebo
  - (D) Placebo
5. The plasma proteins mainly involved in drug binding are :
  - (A) Albumin
  - (B)  $\alpha_1$ -acid glycoprotein
  - (C) Lipoproteins
  - (D) All of the above
6. Which one of the following generally examines these four main parameters : absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion ?
  - (A) Pharmacokinetics
  - (B) Toxicology
  - (C) Enzyme Kinetics
  - (D) None of the above
7. The time period for which the plasma concentration of drug remains above minimum effective concentration is known as :
  - (A) Onset of time
  - (B) Onset of action
  - (C) Duration of drug action
  - (D) Therapeutic range

8. On what basis, the dose interval is calculated ?
  - (A) Active drug concentration in the formulation
  - (B) Half-life of the drug
  - (C) Duration of the disease
  - (D) Age of the patient
9. What is the optimal multiple dosage regimen ?
  - (A) The concentration of active agent in the drug formulation
  - (B) Dosage which maintains the plasma concentration within the therapeutic window
  - (C) The manner in which a drug is taken
  - (D) The manner in which drug given to child
10. What is dosage regimen ?
  - (A) The concentration of active agent in the drug formulation
  - (B) The manner in which the drug is given to old people
  - (C) The manner in which a drug is taken
  - (D) The manner in which drug given to child
11. Which of the following is not a factor governing the removal of substances through dialysis ?
  - (A) Molecular weight
  - (B) Water solubility
  - (C) Disintegration time
  - (D) Protein binding
12. Which of the following promotes the excretion of basic drugs ?
  - (A) Glucose
  - (B) Citrates
  - (C) Bicarbonates
  - (D) Ammonium chloride
13. According to the pH-partition theory which form of the drug gets absorbed mostly ?
  - (A) Hydrated form
  - (B) Aggregated form
  - (C) Ionized
  - (D) Unionized
14. Which of the following compounds are used as agents to determine Glomerular Filtration Rate ?
  - (A) Calcium ion
  - (B) Albumin
  - (C) Creatinine
  - (D) Calcium carbonate
15. Which compounds are excreted through the lungs ?
  - (A) Lipophilic
  - (B) Gaseous
  - (C) Liquid and hydrophilic
  - (D) Solid less than 100 dalton
16. Which one of the following is the principal organ for drug excretion ?
  - (A) Lungs
  - (B) Liver
  - (C) Kidneys
  - (D) Sweat glands

17. Dissolution is considered to be a reaction between the undissolved species (solid) and the dissolution medium (liquid) in which of the following model ?
- (A) Reaction-Limited Model
  - (B) Diffusion-Limited Model or Film Theory
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
18. The mechanism of dissolution could be explained by :
- (A) Reaction limited model
  - (B) Diffusion-limited model
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
19. Absorption of drug from solid oral dosage forms is mainly influenced by ..... of the solid dosage form.
- (A) Solubility
  - (B) Disintegration
  - (C) Particle size
  - (D) Partition coefficient
20. What is true about normal saline solution (NS) ?
- (A) It is also known as 0.9% sodium chloride
  - (B) NS is an isotonic solution.
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
21. Which of the following statement is not true about aspirin (Acetyl salicylic Acid) ?
- (A) Aspirin has analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory actions
  - (B) Aspirin can cause gastric ulceration and GI bleeding
  - (C) Aspirin increases platelet aggregation and help in blood coagulation
  - (D) Aspirin provides symptomatic relief in rheumatoid arthritis
22. Which fact is true about paracetamol ?
- (A) It has analgesic and antipyretic drug
  - (B) It has weak anti-inflammatory property
  - (C) It is hepatotoxic in large dose
  - (D) All of the above
23. 5% glucose saline means :
- (A) Each 100 ml contains 5 gms. glucose and 5 gm sodium chloride
  - (B) Each 100 ml contains 5 gms. glucose and 0.9 gm, sodium chloride
  - (C) Each 100 ml contains 5 gms. glucose and 0.4 gms sodium chloride
  - (D) Each 100 ml contains 0.5 gms. glucose and 0.9 gm. sodium chloride

24. Which of the following is a complication of injections ?
- (A) Infections
  - (B) Pyrogenic reactions
  - (C) Tissue trauma
  - (D) All of the above
25. In following which is the advantage of intravenous (I.V.) drug administration :
- (A) Useful in emergency conditions
  - (B) Large volume of solution can be administered
  - (C) There is very rapid response of drug
  - (D) All of the above
26. Anxiolytics are drugs used :
- (A) To treat depression
  - (B) To relieve anxiety
  - (C) To induce sleep
  - (D) None of the above
27. Drugs which dilate the blood vessels and used to lower blood pressure :
- (A) Vasodilators
  - (B) Vasoconstrictor
  - (C) Mydriatics
  - (D) Myotics
28. Drugs which are used to increase the urine output are :
- (A) Antihypertensive
  - (B) Diuretics
  - (C) Anti diuretic hormone
  - (D) None of the above
29. Substances used to counteract the effects of poison are :
- (A) Antitussives
  - (B) Antidotes
  - (C) Anti-inflammatory
  - (D) Anesthetics
30. The drug used to prevent or treat convulsions in an epileptic patient is :
- (A) Antihistamine
  - (B) Anticoagulant
  - (C) Anaesthetics
  - (D) Anticonvulsants
31. Drug which help in reducing fever are :
- (A) Analgesics
  - (B) Anti-inflammatory
  - (C) Antipyretic
  - (D) Antiseptic
32. Drugs used to relieve pain are :
- (A) Antipyretics
  - (B) Analgesics
  - (C) Antibiotics
  - (D) Anti-pruritics

33. Which of the following statement is correct regarding drug administration ?
- (A) The child dose is less in comparison to the adult dose.
  - (B) In administration of drugs to female patient the factors like pregnancy, lactation and menstruation are to be considered
  - (C) Five rights (right patient, right drug, right dose, right time, and right route) ensures safety in giving drugs.
  - (D) All of the above
34. When a drug is administered through the layers of skin into areolar tissue, this is known as :
- (A) Intradermal administration
  - (B) Intra-arterial administration
  - (C) Subcutaneous administration
  - (D) Intramuscular administration
35. The rate of absorption of a drug is affected by :
- (A) Route of drug administration
  - (B) Solubility of the drug
  - (C) Site of administration
  - (D) All of the above
36. Pernicious anemia results from a deficiency of which of these vitamins ?
- (A) Vitamin C
  - (B) Vitamin D
  - (C) Vitamin B9
  - (D) Vitamin B12
37. Which form of drug formulation has disintegration time ?
- (A) Injections
  - (B) Syrups
  - (C) Capsules and tablets
  - (D) None of the above
38. Which tablets have longer Disintegration time ?
- (A) Single coated tablets
  - (B) Uncoated tablets
  - (C) Sugar-coated tablets
  - (D) Capsules
39. Drugs are excreted from the body through :
- (A) Kidney
  - (B) Breast milk, saliva, sweat & bile
  - (C) Intestine
  - (D) All of the above
40. The science which is concerned with the study of mechanism of action of drug and pharmacological effects produced on the human body is known as :
- (A) Pharmacokinetics
  - (B) Toxicology
  - (C) Pharmacology
  - (D) Pharmacodynamics

41. The study of absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion of drug is known as :
- (A) Pharmacy
  - (B) Pharmacokinetics
  - (C) Pharmacodynamics
  - (D) Pharmacopoeia
42. The science which deals with the drug and their action on human body is called :
- (A) Physiology
  - (B) Pathology
  - (C) Pharmacology
  - (D) Microbiology
43. Chemotherapy is given by :
- (A) Injection
  - (B) Mouth
  - (C) Intravenous line (IV)
  - (D) Any of the above
44. The goal of chemotherapy is to :
- (A) Cure cancer
  - (B) Keep cancer from spreading
  - (C) Relieve cancer symptoms
  - (D) All of the above
45. What type of side effect is most commonly observed in beta-lactam antibiotics ?
- (A) Hearing loss
  - (B) Aplastic anaemia
  - (C) Allergic reaction
  - (D) Yellowing of teeth
46. Which of the following antibiotics are most likely responsible for hypotension, itching and other side effects ?
- (A) Aztreonam
  - (B) Vancomycin
  - (C) Daptomycin
  - (D) Linezolid
47. Which of the following species is used for producing tetracycline ?
- (A) *S. venezuelae*
  - (B) *S. griseus*
  - (C) *S. aureofaciens*
  - (D) *S. griseoflavus*
48. What is meant by antibiotic resistance ?
- (A) It means our body has become resistant to the antibiotic
  - (B) It means the bacteria have developed antibiotic resistance
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
49. Which of the following species is used for producing streptomycin ?
- (A) *S. ramosus*
  - (B) *S. griseus*
  - (C) *S. aureofaciens*
  - (D) *S. griseoflavus*
50. Antibiotics are used to treat infections by :
- (A) Virus
  - (B) Bacteria
  - (C) All the microorganisms
  - (D) None of the above

51. Cardiac glycosides are medicines for :
- (A) Gout
  - (B) Hyperglycaemia
  - (C) Treating heart failure and certain irregular heartbeats
  - (D) Arthritis
52. Antacids are medicines that :
- (A) Enhances fatty acid content in the body
  - (B) Reduces pulmonary edema
  - (C) Neutralize acid in the stomach
  - (D) Prevents arthritis
53. Which is natural bronchodilator ?
- (A) Theophylline
  - (B) Prednisolone
  - (C) Budesonide
  - (D) Ipratropium
54. Which anti asthmatic drugs act as bronchodilators ?
- (A) Salbutamol
  - (B) Ipratropium
  - (C) Theophylline
  - (D) All of the above
55. Asthma is characterized by recurrent episodes of :
- (A) Wheezing
  - (B) Chest tightness
  - (C) Coughing
  - (D) All of the above
56. What causes an asthma attack ?
- (A) Allergens
  - (B) Smoke
  - (C) Irritants
  - (D) All of the above
57. Antitussive agents are medicines that suppress :
- (A) Severe joint pain
  - (B) Tachycardia
  - (C) Coughing
  - (D) Anxiety attack
58. Which of the following is classified as skeletal muscle relaxants ?
- (A) Antitussive agents
  - (B) Antiemetic agents
  - (C) Antispasticity agents
  - (D) Antipyretic agents
59. Extraction of a small section of diseased tissue to study and diagnose is called :
- (A) Autopsy
  - (B) Biopsy
  - (C) Necrosis
  - (D) Endoscopy
60. If the blood of two different groups is mixed together, what problem is observed ?
- (A) Coagulation
  - (B) Agglutination
  - (C) Thrombus formation
  - (D) Embolism

61. What is the normal range of blood pressure ?
- (A) 70/40-90/60
  - (B) 90/60-120/80
  - (C) 120/80-140/90
  - (D) 140/90-190/100
62. The anesthesia applied directly to the skin is :
- (A) Topical Anesthesia
  - (B) Caudal Anesthesia
  - (C) Local Blocks
  - (D) General Anesthesia
63. Glucagon is used in the treatment of :
- (A) Indigestion
  - (B) Gout
  - (C) Hypoglycaemia
  - (D) Severe hypoglycemia
64. What is meant by ADME in pharmacokinetics ?
- (A) Affinity, dosage, marketing, efficacy
  - (B) Agonism, dependence, mobility, efficiency
  - (C) Antagonism, deficiency, mean, efflux
  - (D) Absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion
65. Mechanism of action of laxatives involve :
- (A) Inhibiting  $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+$  ATPase of villous cells, impairing electrolyte and water imbalance
  - (B) Stimulating adenylyl cyclase in crypt cells, increasing water and electrolyte secretion
  - (C) Enhancing prostaglandin synthesis in mucosa which increases secretion
  - (D) All of the above
66. What are the causes of constipation ?
- (A) Lack of exercises
  - (B) Lack of fibres and liquids
  - (C) Disease state
  - (D) All of the above
67. Laxatives are a type of medicine that can treat :
- (A) High blood pressure
  - (B) Constipation
  - (C) Diarrhoea
  - (D) High blood sugar level
68. Vomikind MD 4 tablet is used to prevent and manage :
- (A) Constipation
  - (B) Nausea and vomiting
  - (C) Anxiety
  - (D) Pulmonary TB

69. Antiemetics are medications aimed at preventing or treating :
- (A) Diarrhoea
  - (B) Anxiety
  - (C) Nausea and vomiting
  - (D) Urinary tract infections
70. Emetic (vomiting centre) situated in which portion of brain ?
- (A) Medulla oblongata
  - (B) Cerebrum
  - (C) Cerebellum
  - (D) None of the above
71. Forcible voluntary or involuntary emptying of stomach contents through the mouth or, less often, the nose is ?
- (A) Diarrhoea
  - (B) Costipation
  - (C) Emesis
  - (D) None of the above
72. The test for checking mean plasma glucose concentration over the previous 8-10 weeks is :
- (A) Oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT)
  - (B) Hemoglobin A1c
  - (C) Fructosamine test
  - (D) Fasting plasma glucose concentration
73. What is the first-line drug for patients with type 2 diabetes and obesity ?
- (A) Sulphonylureas
  - (B) Metformin
  - (C) Insulin
  - (D) Acarbose
74. The risk factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus include :
- (A) Family history
  - (B) Being overweight
  - (C) High intake of dietary fat
  - (D) All of the above
75. Which of the following confirmed values meet the diagnostic threshold for diabetes ?
- (A) Fasting blood glucose < 100 mg/dl
  - (B) Random glucose < 160 mg/dl
  - (C) Fasting blood glucose  $\geq$  126 mg/dl
  - (D) None of the above
76. Glucagon :
- (A) Increases blood potassium level
  - (B) Increases blood sodium level
  - (C) Reduces blood glucose level
  - (D) Increases blood glucose level
77. Anti-diuretic hormone is secreted by :
- (A) Hypothalamus
  - (B) Pituitary gland
  - (C) Liver
  - (D) Spleen

78. Insulin promotes :
- (A) Glucosuria
  - (B) Glycogenesis
  - (C) Glycogenolysis
  - (D) Gluconeogenesis.
79. Diabetes insipidus is due to insufficient release of :
- (A) Insulin
  - (B) ADH
  - (C) Thyroxine
  - (D) Glucagon
80. Identify the Oral Hypoglycemic Medications :
- (A) Sulfonylureas
  - (B) Biguanides
  - (C) Meglitinides
  - (D) All of the above
81. Oral Hypoglycemic Agents (OHAs) are a group of drugs used to :
- (A) Enhance the amount of sugar present in the blood
  - (B) Enhance the amount of water present in the blood
  - (C) Reduce the amount of sugar present in the blood
  - (D) Reduce the amount of water present in the blood
82. What is an idiosyncratic drug reaction ?
- (A) An adverse reaction that can occur in most patients treated with a drug
  - (B) A favorable reaction that does not occur in most patients treated with a drug
  - (C) An adverse reaction that does not occur in most patients treated with a drug
  - (D) A favorable reaction that can occur in most patients treated with a drug
83. Allergic reactions are countered by the administration of :
- (A) Cortisol
  - (B) Insulin
  - (C) Antihistamine
  - (D) Oxytocin
84. Which of the following usually cannot act as an allergen ?
- (A) Pure water
  - (B) Pollen
  - (C) Dust
  - (D) Shellfish

85. The inflammatory response in allergy is due to the release of ..... by mast cells :
- (A) Antibodies
  - (B) Antigens
  - (C) Mucus
  - (D) Histamine
86. Hypersensitivity to an allergen is due to :
- (A) Food habits
  - (B) Life style
  - (C) Improper functioning of the immune system
  - (D) Environment
87. Anaphylactic shock is :
- (A) Mild local reaction to an allergen
  - (B) Severe local reaction
  - (C) The severe reaction of the whole body
  - (D) The mild reaction of the whole body
88. Heavy metal poisoning can be happened because of :
- (A) Eating a lot of food that contains metals
  - (B) Taking medications with high amounts of metallic elements
  - (C) Drinking water from older water supply systems
  - (D) All of the above
89. The heavy metals most commonly associated with poisoning of humans are :
- (A) Lead
  - (B) Mercury
  - (C) Arsenic
  - (D) All of the above
90. The LD50 is best described as which of the following :
- (A) The dose at which 50% of all test animals die
  - (B) The dose at which 50% of the animals demonstrate a response to the chemical
  - (C) The dose at which all of the test animals die
  - (D) The dose at which at least one of the test animals dies
91. The LD50 is calculated from :
- (A) A quantal dose-response curve
  - (B) A hormesis dose-response curve
  - (C) A graded dose-response curve
  - (D) A log-log dose-response curve
92. Chloramphenicol is classified as :
- (A) Antiseptic
  - (B) Antibiotic
  - (C) Antiallergic
  - (D) Analgesic

93. The most rapid exposure to a chemical would occur through which of the following routes ?
- Oral
  - Subcutaneous
  - Inhalation
  - Intramuscular
94. If two organophosphate insecticides are absorbed into an organism, the result will be :
- Additive effect
  - Synergistic effect
  - Potentiation
  - Subtraction effect
95. The organs least involved in systemic toxicity are :
- Brain and peripheral nerves
  - Muscle and bone
  - Liver and kidney
  - Hematopoietic system and lungs
96. The most common target organ of toxicity is the :
- Heart
  - Lung
  - CNS (brain and spinal cord)
  - Skin
97. Which of the following toxicity can occur due to single exposure ?
- Acute toxicity
  - Sub-acute toxicity
  - Sub-chronic toxicity
  - Chronic toxicity
98. Allergic contact dermatitis is :
- A non-immune response caused by a direct action of an agent on the skin
  - An immediate type I hypersensitivity reaction
  - A delayed type IV hypersensitivity reaction
  - Characterized by the intensity of reaction being proportional to the elicitation dose
99. A toxic substance produced by biological system is specially referred to as a :
- Toxicant
  - Toxin
  - Xenobiotic
  - Poison
100. Which of following special type of studies are performed where two drugs or two sets of formulation of the same drug are compared to show that they have nearly equal bioavailability ?
- Biogenetic studies
  - Biodynamic studies
  - Biostatic studies
  - Bioequivalence studies

***(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।