Roll No.----------

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | |

K-1373

B.Sc. (Biotech.) (Sixth Semester) Examination, 2025-26

(NEP)

(BBT6001)

RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY

Paper Code
BBT6001

(To be filled in the OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
C

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.

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

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 हो या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. A plasmid with one or two copies per cell is termed as
   (A) Stringent
   (B) Relaxed
   (C) Conjugative
   (D) integrative
2. The large plasmid found in those Agrobacterium tumefaciens cells able to direct crown gall formation on certain species of plants.
   (A) TDNA
   (B) M Plasmid
   (C) Ti Plasmid
   (D) R plasmid
3. What is true about asymmetric PCR?
   (A) It is used to generate double-stranded copies of a DNA sequence
   (B) It is used to generate single-stranded copies of a DNA sequence
   (C) Both (A) and (B)
   (D) None of the above
4. The first significant DNA sequence to be obtained was that of _____
   (A) Lambda
   (B) Plasmid
   (C) Lactose
   (D) Mammals
5. What digestion pattern of the restriction endonucleases is followed while constructing recombinant molecule using a cosmid?
   (A) Partial digestion
   (B) Complete digestion
   (C) Single endonuclease digestion
   (D) Double endonuclease digestion
6. Which of the following is used by DNA polymerase as a substrate?
   (A) Sucrose
   (B) Lactose
   (C) Nucleotide
   (D) Nucleoside

7. What is the process of primer binding to the denatured strand referred to as?
   (A) Annealing
   (B) Renaturation
   (C) Denaturation
   (D) None of the above
8. Which of these statements correctly describes the PCR — polymerase chain reaction?
   (A) Automated PCR machines are known as thermal cyclers
   (B) A thermostable DNA polymerase is necessary
   (C) PCR can produce millions to billions of desired DNA copies from microgram quantities of DNA
   (D) All of the above
9. A linker is called a cassette when it is combined with
   (A) Selectable Marker
   (B) MCS
   (C) Adaptors
   (D) TdT
10. DNA fragments separated on an agarose gel can be visualized after staining with
   (A) Ethidium bromide
   (B) Bromophenol blue
   (C) Acetocarmine
   (D) Aniline blue
11. Chloramphenicol amplification is carried out in various plasmids. Which of the statement is incorrect for it?
   (A) It is used for increasing copy number in plasmids containing pMB1 origin
   (B) Chloramphenicol promotes bacterial protein synthesis
   (C) The protein synthesis is responsible for chromosomal DNA replication
   (D) Chromosomal DNA replication is related to cell division
12. It is required to distinguish between the cells that have taken up the vector and that have not. It is done by using
   (A) Multiple cloning site
   (B) Origin of replication
   (C) High copy number
   (D) Selectable marker

13. Often, PCR can be performed in order to confirm whether an insert is present in the plasmid. Cells are taken directly and PCR is performed; this type of PCR is known as

(A) Direct PCR

(B) Colony PCR

(C) Quantitative PCR

(D) In-situ PCR

14. DNA libraries that include the representation of the whole genome of the organism are called

(A) cDNA Libraries

(B) Genomic DNA Libraries

(C) Expressed gene library

(D) Any one of the above

15. Type III cuts the sequence in the following way

(A) Within the recognition sequence

(B) At 100-1000 nucleotides away from the recognition sequence

(C) Two separate, non-palindromic sequences in an inverted repeat arrangement on DNA, and cleave the DNA about 20-30 base pairs after the recognition site.

(D) It cuts randomly

16. Introduction of DNA molecules into the recipient organism is termed as

(A) Transformation

(B) Translation

(C) Transduction

(D) Transcription

17. Which of the following enzyme is said as reverse transcriptase?

(A) DNA dependent DNA polymerase

(B) RNA dependent RNA polymerase

(C) RNA dependent DNA polymerase

(D) DNA dependent RNA polymerase

18. The sticky ends are held together by which type of bonds?

(A) Hydrogen bond

(B) Covalent bond

(C) Ionic bond

(D) Van-der-waal forces

19. Formation of which type of chemical bond is catalyzed by DNA ligase?

(A) Glycosidic

(B) Hydrogen

(C) Phosphodiester

(D) Ether

20. Different types of plasmid can therefore be assigned to different incompatibility groups based on

(A) Whether or not they can coexist

(B) They can kill each other

(C) They can move

(D) None of the above

21. A fragment of DNA, containing the gene to be cloned, is first inserted into a with ligase enzyme.

(A) Clone

(B) rDNA

(C) Vector

(D) Bacteria

22. Which of the following pair will produce complementary sticky ends?

(A) Eco RI & MspI

(B) MspI & HPAII

(C) Sau 3A & Bam Hl

(D) MboI & Sau 3A

23. EcoR1 has which of the following hexanucleotide recognition sequence?

(A) GAATTC

(B) GGATCC

(C) AGATCT

(D) GCAGCA

24. In which cultures, cells are maintained in an undifferentiated state?

(A) Leaf

(B) Root

(C) Stem

(D) Callus

25. What is pharming?

(A) Protein engineering

(B) Plant manipulation

(C) Genetic engineering of pharm animals

(D) Genetic engineering of cows

26. In humans, the babies produced by investor fertilization and embryo transfer was popularly called as

(A) In vitro babies

(B) Test tube babies

(C) Invitro – invivo babies

(D) All of these

27. The first successfully cloned animal was

(A) Monkey

(B) Gibbon

(C) Sheep

(D) Rabbit

28. Animal cell cultures are used widely for the production of

(A) Inulin

(B) Cellulose

(C) Mabs

(D) Alkaline phosphatase

29. Which of the following would NOT be an advantage to using DNA sequencing rather than restriction

(A) DNA sequencing allows the identification of all known restriction enzyme recognition sites in one experiment.

(B) Restriction mapping is limited to identification of restriction sites that are relatively few in number.

(C) Restriction sites that are very close together are difficult to restriction map.

(D) None of these

30. Plasmids are used as cloning vectors for which of the following reasons?

(A) Can be multiplied in culture

(B) Self-replication in bacterial cells

(C) Can be multiplied in laboratories with the help of enzymes

(D) Replicate freely outside bacterial cells

31. The DNA fragments have sticky ends due to

(A) Endonuclease

(B) Unpaired bases

(C) Calcium ions

(D) Free methylation

32. Southern blotting is

(A) Attachment of probes to DNA fragments

(B) Transfer of DNA fragments from electrophoretic gel to a nitrocellulose sheet

(C) Comparison of DNA fragments to two sources

(D) Transfer of DNA fragments to electrophoretic gel from cellulose membrane

33. Restriction enzymes were discovered by

(A) Smith and Nathans

(B) Alexander Fleming

(C) Berg

(D) None

34. The Taq polymerase enzyme is obtained from

(A) Thermus aquaticus

(B) Thiobacillus ferrooxidans

(C) Bacillus subtilis

(D) Pseudomonas subtilis

35. is used as a vector for cloning into higher organisms

(A) Retrovirus

(B) Baculovirus

(C) Salmonella typhimurium

(D) Rhizopus nigricans

36. Excision and insertion of a gene is called

(A) Biotechnology

(B) Genetic engineering

(C) Cytogenetics

(D) Gene therapy

37. RNA interference helps in

(A) Cell proliferation

(B) Micropropagation

(C) Cell defence

(D) Cell differentiation

38. PCR technique was invented by

(A) Karry Mullis

(B) Boyer

(C) Sanger

(D) Cohn

39. Which of the following is an endonuclease?

(A) DNase I

(B) Hind II

(C) Protease

(D) None

40. Which is a genetically modified crop?

(A) Bt-cotton

(B) Bt-brinjal

(C) Golden rice

(D) All

41. The first clinical application of gene therapy over a 4 year old girl was for

(A) Adenosine deaminase deficiency

(B) Adenosine deficiency

(C) Growth deficiency

(D) Adenine deficiency

42. Which of the following is the quality of improved transgenic basmati rice?

(A) Gives high yield but no characteristic aroma

(B) Gives high yield and is rich in vitamin A

(C) Does not require chemical fertilizers and growth hormones

(D) Resistant to insects and diseases

43. Which of these would be an example of subcloning?

(A) A recircularized vector is digested with a second restriction enzyme.

(B) Part of the insert from a hybrid vector is inserted into a different vector.

(C) Several different restriction enzymes are used to cut a hybrid vector, individually and in combination

(D) All of these.

44. Chemical transformation refers to the methods which use chemicals in order to carry out transformation. Which of the following statements is true with respect to it?

(A) Chemical transformation decreases the efficiency of transformation as compared to natural transformation

(B) Ice cold calcium solution followed by heat shock is responsible for affecting the efficiency of DNA uptake

(C) The mechanism responsible for it named as 'the heat shock model'

(D) Other complex mixtures such as those containing Manganese and hexamine cobalt can't be used to affect the efficiency

45. Bacteria protect themselves from viruses by fragmenting viral DNA with

(A) Ligase

(B) Endonuclease

(C) Exonuclease

(D) Gyrase

46. Klenow fragment is derived from

(A) DNA Ligase

(B) DNA Pol-I

(C) DNA Pol-II

(D) Reverse Transcriptase

47. Gene therapy is

(A) A clinical procedure in which a gene or other DNA sequence is used to treat a disease.

(B) A clinical procedure in which an antisense RNA is used to treat a disease.

(C) A clinical procedure using the CRISPR/Cas method to treat a disease.

(D) All

48. A cloning strategy whereby insertion of a new piece of DNA into a vector inactivates a gene carried by the vector.

(A) Insertional complementation

(B) Insertional inactivation

(C) Insertional fixation

(D) Functional inactivation

49. In Choose the correct statement for the infection process of M13.

(A) The infectious particle is double-stranded

(B) It is contained in a protein coat that is made up of products of gene III or gene VIII

(C) The phage infects only female cells

(D) The phage enters the bacterial cells by the filament which is meant for movement

50. An enzyme that, in the cell, repairs single stranded discontinuities in double stranded DNA molecules.

(A) Kienow

(B) DNA Ligase

(C) S1 nuclease

(D) Topoisomerase

51. A method used to identify the polypeptide coded by a cloned gene in a cDNA library.

(A) Western blotting

(B) Hybrid release translation (HRT)

(C) ELISA

(D) EMSA

52. The expression of a transgene in the target tissue is identified by a

(A) Transgene

(B) Promoter

(C) Enhancer

(D) Reporter

53. Insertion of a fragment of DNA, carrying a gene, into a cloning vector, and subsequent propagation of the recombinant DNA molecule in a host organism. Also used to describe those techniques that achieve the same result without the use of a cloning vector.

(A) Gene cloning

(B) Gene editing

(C) Gene subtraction

(D) None

54. The identification of a protein binding site on a DNA molecule by determining which phosphodiester bonds are protected from cleavage by deoxyribonuclease I.

(A) Fingerprint

(B) Microarray

(C) Footprinting

(D) IMSA

55. A recombinant protein that carries a short peptide from the host organism at its amino or, less commonly, carboxyl terminus.
    (A) Selected protein
    (B) Fusion protein
    (C) Display protein
    (D) Simple protein

56. A technique that results in inactivation of a gene, as a means of determining the function of that gene.
    (A) Gene editing
    (B) Gene mapping
    (C) Gene knockout
    (D) SDM

57. A functional protein array is
    (A) A protein array designed to enable protein sequences to be studied.
    (B) A protein array designed to enable protein interactions to be studied.
    (C) A DNA array designed to enable protein interactions to be studied.
    (D) None of the above

58. Fluorophore
    (A) An organic compound that emits fluorescent light when stimulated with light of a different wavelength.
    (B) An inorganic compound that emits fluorescent light when stimulated with light of a different wavelength.
    (C) An organic compound that emits fluorescent light when stimulated with light of the same wavelength.
    (D) An inorganic compound that emits fluorescent light when stimulated with light of the same wavelength.

59. An Electrophoresis Technique For The Separation Of Large DNA Molecules.
    (A) Field Inversion Gel Electrophoresis (FIGE)
    (B) PAGE
    (C) SAGE
    (D) All

60. The methodology used to identify the proteins in a proteome.

(A) Expression proteomics

(B) Functional genomics

(C) ELISA

(D) None

61. An enzyme that sequentially removes nucleotides from the ends of a nucleic acid molecule.

(A) Exonuclease

(B) Endonuclease

(C) Haelll

(D) All

62. A plasmid capable of integration into the host cell's chromosome.

(A) Episome

(B) Prophage

(C) Peroxisome

(D) All

63. An enzyme that breaks phosphodiester bonds within a nucleic acid molecule.

(A) Endonuclease

(B) Exonuclease

(C) Ball

(D) All

64. Conversion of a sticky end to a blunt end by enzymatic synthesis of the complement to the single-stranded extension

(A) End filling

(B) Homo polymer tailing

(C) Nicking

(D) None

65. A totipotent cell from the embryo of a mouse or other organism, used in construction of a transgenic animal such as a knockout mouse.

(A) B cell

(B) Embryonic stem (ES) cell

(C) Hematopoietic stem cells

(D) Mesenchymal stem cells

66. Electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA)

(A) A technique that identifies a DNA fragment that has a bound RNA by virtue of its decreased mobility during gel electrophoresis.

(B) A technique that identifies a DNA fragment that has a bound protein by virtue of its decreased mobility during gel electrophoresis.

(C) A technique that identifies a Protein fragment that has a bound antigen by virtue of its decreased mobility during gel electrophoresis.

(D) None

67. A wafer of silicon carrying a high-density array of oligonucleotides used in transcriptome and other studies.

(A) Microarray

(B) DNA chip

(C) Probe

(D) Bioelectrode

68. Disarmed plasmid is

(A) A Ti plasmid that has had Beft and right border genes removed, so it is no longer able to promote cancerous growth of plant cells.

(B) A Ti plasmid that has had some or all of the T DNA genes removed, so it can promote cancerous growth of plant cells.

(C) A Ti plasmid that has had some or all of the T DNA genes removed, so it is no longer able to promote cancerous growth of plant cells.

(D) None

69. Deletion analysis is performed for:

(A) The identification of control sequences for a gene by determining the effects on gene expression of specific deletions in the upstream region.

(B) The identification of control sequences for a gene by determining the effects on gene expression of specific deletions in the downstream region.

(C) The identification of control sequences for a gene by determining the effects on gene multiplication of specific deletions in the upstream region.

(D) None

70. A GC rich DNA region located upstream of 40—50% of the genes in the human genome.

(A) CpG island

(B) CpG ilets

(C) GpC island

(D) GC island

71. A cloning vector consisting of the λ cos site inserted into a plasmid, used to clone DNA fragments up to 40 kb in size.

(A) Cosmid

(B) Phasmid

(C) Phagemid

(D) Fosmid

72. Copy number is

(A) The number of molecules of a plasmid contained in a single cell.

(B) The no. of insert in a vector

(C) The no. of RE sites in MCQ

(D) None

73. A nucleotide sequence used to describe a large number of related though non identical sequences is known as

(A) Consensus sequence

(B) Preserved sequence

(C) Repeated sequence

(D) Contour sequences

74. A prokaryotic immune system that forms the basis to gene editing.

(A) Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats (CRISPR)

(B) Restriction modification system

(C) An RNase III-like enzyme, Dicer system

(D) All

75. Cleaved amplified polymorphic sequence (CAPS) analysis is:

(A) Restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis applied to a PCR product.

(B) PCR analysis of cDNA clones

(C) PCR analysis of gDNA clones

(D) Restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis of cDNA

76. A technique that can be used to construct a clone contig by identifying overlapping fragments of cloned DNA.

(A) Chromosome walking

(B) Western blotting

(C) New generation sequencing

(D) sequence walking

77. A method for identifying the positions where individual DNA binding proteins attach to a genome.

(A) Chromatin immunoprecipitation sequencing

(B) Nuclear immunoprecipitation sequencing

(C) Cell immunoprecipitation sequencing

(D) Chromosomal immunoprecipitation sequencing

78. The Human Genome Project was launched in the year

(A) 1980

(B) 1973

(C) 1990

(D) 1989

79. Cell-free translation system is

(A) A cell extract containing ribosomal subunits, amino acids, enzymes, and cofactors and able to translate added mRNA molecules.

(B) A cell extract containing ribosomal subunits, tRNAs, amino acids, enzymes, and cofactors and able to translate added mRNA molecules.

(C) A cell extract containing ribosomal subunits, tRNAs, amino acids, and cofactors and able to translate added mRNA molecules.

(D) None

80. A method for studying the composition of a transcriptome.

(A) PAGE

(B) CAGE

(C) PFGE

(D) All

81. An end of a DNA molecule at which both strands terminate at the same nucleotide position with no single stranded extension, is known as-

(A) Blunt end

(B) Flush end

(C) Cohesive end

(D) Both (A) and (B)

82. Which bacterium is used in the production of insulin by genetic engineering?

(A) Saccharomyces

(B) Rhizobium

(C) Escherichia

(D) Mycobacterium

83. An algorithm frequently used in homology searching.

(A) BLAST

(B) BALST

(C) BASTS

(D) FASTS

84. What is Biological containment?

(A) One of the preparation method for the replication of recombinant DNA molecules in microorganisms in the natural environment.

(B) One of the precautionary measures taken to prevent the replication of recombinant DNA molecules in microorganisms in the natural environment.

(C) The proprietary measures taken to prevent the replication of recombinant DNA molecules in microorganisms in the natural environment.

(D) All

85. Which of the enzymes whose recognition sites are shown here would produce sticky ends compatible with BstAUI (5′-G |GTACC-3′)?.

(A) Bcll (5′-T|GATCA-3′)

(B) Sunl (5′-C|GTACG-3′)

(C) Hindlll (5′-A|AGCTT-3′)

(D) Kpnl (5′-GGTAC|C-3′)

86. What enzyme forms covalent bonds between restriction fragments?

(A) DNA primase

(B) DNA helicase

(C) DNA polymerase

(D) DNA ligase

87. The unpaired nucleotides produced by the action of restriction enzymes are referred to have.

(A) Sticky ends

(B) Single strands

(C) Restriction fragments

(D) Ligases

88. Plant transformation can be obtained by

(A) Combining plant and animal cells in culture

(B) Shooting DNA into plant cells with a ballistic gene gun

(C) Using the E. coli bacterium to infect plant roots

(D) Infecting plants with a vaccinia virus

89. The oligonucleotides used to capture DNA fragments during target enrichment, prior to preparation of a next-generation DNA sequencing library.

(A) BATS

(B) CATS

(C) Baits

(D) Bails

90. A plasmid

(A) Is a circular DNA molecule

(B) Always contains an origin of replication

(C) Usually contains one or more restriction sites

(D) All of the above

91. A cloning vector based on the F plasmid, used for cloning relatively large fragments of DNA in E. coli.

(A) BAC

(B) YAC

(C) Cosmid

(D) Plasmid

92. The first transgenic plant to be produced is

(A) Brinjal

(B) Tobacco

(C) Rice

(D) Cotton

93. A mutant microorganism that grows only when supplied with a nutrient not required by the wild type.

(A) Prototroph

(B) Autotroph

(C) Auxotroph

(D) Heterotroph

94. A protein that has a high affinity for biotin and is used in a detection system for biotinylated probes.

(A) Avidin

(B) Streptavidin

(C) (A) and (B) both

(D) None

95. Attachment of an oligonucleotide to a single-stranded DNA molecule by hybridization.

(A) Annealing

(B) Ligation

(C) Complementation

(D) All

96. Which type of restriction enzymes do not usually require ATP?

(A) Type I

(B) Type II

(C) Type III

(D) Type IV

97. The order for the construction of a cDNA fragment from mRNA is to

(A) Bind oligo-dT, treat with reverse transcriptase, digest with RNase, add G residues to the 3' end, bind oligo-dC, treat with DNA polymerase

(B) Treat with reverse transcriptase, digest with RNase, add G residues to the 3' end, bind oligo-dC, treat with DNA polymerase and bind oligo-dT

(C) Digest with RNase, add G residues to the 3 end, treat with reverse transcriptase, add G residues to the 3 end and treat with DNA polymerase

(D) Bind oligo-dC, treat with reverse transcriptase, digest with RNase, add G residues to the 3 end, bind oligo-dT and treat with DNA polymerase

98. Both DNA gel electrophoresis and SDS-PAGE of proteins are similar because

(A) In both cases molecules migrate to the anode

(B) Both techniques rely on a constant charge-to-mass ratio

(C) Both techniques utilize the sieving properties of gels

(D) All of the above

99. Restriction enzymes are named for

(A) The person who discovered

(B) The bacterium they are derived from

(C) The viral DNA that they attack

(D) None of the above

100. An adaptor is

(A) A synthetic, ds-oligonucleotide having a RE-specific sticky end and a blunt end.

(B) A synthetic, ss-oligonucleotide used to attach sticky ends to a blunt-ended molecule.

(C) A synthetic, ds-oligonucleotide used to attach blunt ends to a blunt-ended molecule.

(D) None

******

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the question 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 एक 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, उत्तर 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।