

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक  
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

(NEP)

**(BH100201T)**

**MAMMALIAN PHYSIOLOGY**

**K-1361**

**Paper Code**

**BH100201T**

(To be filled in the  
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज  
Question 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 हो 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. Urine formation involves multiple coordinated processes in nephron.
  - (A) Diffusion
  - (B) Osmosis
  - (C) Filtration
  - (D) Filtration + reabsorption + secretion
2. Apart from excretion, kidneys play a crucial role in maintaining internal chemical balance of the body.
  - (A) pH
  - (B) Temperature
  - (C) Digestion
  - (D) Respiration
3. ADH increases water reabsorption, leading to change in urine concentration.
  - (A) Dilution
  - (B) Filtration
  - (C) Secretion
  - (D) Concentration
4. Most useful substances are reabsorbed in a specific nephron segment.
  - (A) DCT
  - (B) Loop
  - (C) PCT
  - (D) CD
5. The first step of urine formation takes place in a specialized capillary network of the nephron.
  - (A) Glomerulus
  - (B) Loop
  - (C) DCT
  - (D) CD

6. Lipase converts complex molecules into fatty acids and glycerol.
- (A) Protein
  - (B) Carb
  - (C) DNA
  - (D) Lipid
7. Most nutrients from digested food are absorbed in a specialized region of the alimentary canal with large surface area.
- (A) Stomach
  - (B) Small intestine
  - (C) Colon
  - (D) Mouth
8. Bile, produced by the liver, plays an important role in digestion by aiding the breakdown of large fat globules.
- (A) Protein digestion
  - (B) Carb digestion
  - (C) Enzyme action
  - (D) Fat emulsification
9. Pepsin is a gastric enzyme that specifically acts on complex food molecules and breaks them into simpler units.
- (A) Fat
  - (B) Protein
  - (C) Carbs
  - (D) DNA

10. Carbohydrate digestion begins where salivary enzymes initiate the breakdown of starch into simpler sugars.
- (A) Mouth
  - (B) Stomach
  - (C) Intestine
  - (D) Colon
11. Growth hormone mainly promotes growth and elongation of skeletal structures during development.
- (A) Blood
  - (B) Nerves
  - (C) RBCs
  - (D) Bones
12. The hypothalamus regulates the endocrine system by controlling the activity of the master gland of the body.
- (A) Kidney
  - (B) Pituitary
  - (C) Liver
  - (D) Heart
13. Calcitonin helps in maintaining mineral balance by lowering blood calcium levels.
- (A) Oxygen
  - (B) Sodium
  - (C) Glucose
  - (D) Calcium
14. Oxytocin plays an important role in reproductive functions, especially during lactation.
- (A) Milk ejection
  - (B) Digestion
  - (C) Growth
  - (D) Respiration

15. Endocrine glands release hormones directly into the bloodstream instead of using specialized channels for transport.
- (A) Blood
  - (B) Ducts
  - (C) Cells
  - (D) Hormones
16. Some hormones act antagonistically to insulin and help increase blood glucose levels during fasting or stress conditions.
- (A) Insulin
  - (B) Glucagon
  - (C) Calcitonin
  - (D) ADH
17. Cortisol is a hormone produced by the adrenal cortex and belongs to a class of cholesterol-derived hormones.
- (A) Enzyme
  - (B) Lipid
  - (C) Protein hormone
  - (D) Steroid hormone
18. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) mainly acts on organs responsible for regulating water balance by increasing water reabsorption.
- (A) Brain
  - (B) Heart
  - (C) Kidney
  - (D) Liver

19. Thyroxine, a hormone produced by the thyroid gland, primarily increases the overall metabolic rate of the body.
- (A) Immunity
  - (B) Digestion
  - (C) Metabolism
  - (D) Growth
20. Insulin is a hormone secreted by pancreatic  $\beta$ -cells that helps regulate blood sugar by promoting glucose uptake into cells and reducing its level in the bloodstream.
- (A) Glucose
  - (B) Calcium
  - (C) Sodium
  - (D) Oxygen
21. How is cardiac output (CO) calculated?
- (A)  $HR + SV$
  - (B)  $HR \times SV$
  - (C)  $SV - HR$
  - (D)  $HR \div SV$
22. Through which vessel does oxygenated blood return from the lungs to the heart?
- (A) Pulmonary vein
  - (B) Aorta
  - (C) Vena cava
  - (D) Pulmonary artery

23. What does the T wave in an electrocardiogram (ECG) represent?
- (A) Depolarization
  - (B) Repolarization
  - (C) Contraction
  - (D) Relaxation
24. Under which condition does blood pressure increase in the circulatory system?
- (A) Vasodilation of blood vessels
  - (B) Vasoconstriction of blood vessels
  - (C) Decrease in heart rate
  - (D) Decrease in cardiac output
25. Which factor directly influences stroke volume of the heart?
- (A) Heart rate
  - (B) Contractility of cardiac muscle
  - (C) Hormones
  - (D) Temperature
26. What is the primary function of capillaries in the circulatory system?
- (A) Pumping blood
  - (B) Exchange of gases and nutrients
  - (C) Storage of blood
  - (D) Filtration of blood
27. What is the primary function of the sinoatrial (SA) node in the heart?
- (A) It controls heart rhythm
  - (B) It regulates blood flow
  - (C) It controls oxygen levels
  - (D) It secretes hormones

28. What is the effect of an increase in heart rate (HR) on cardiac output (CO), assuming other factors remain constant?
- (A) Cardiac output increases
  - (B) Cardiac output decreases
  - (C) No change in cardiac output
  - (D) No change in blood pressure
29. Which type of valve in the heart prevents the backflow of blood from the ventricles into the atria?
- (A) Semilunar valve
  - (B) Atrioventricular (AV) Valve
  - (C) Aortic valve
  - (D) Pulmonary valve
30. By which mechanism does the heart pump blood throughout the circulatory system?
- (A) Diffusion
  - (B) Pressure gradient
  - (C) Osmosis
  - (D) Filtration
31. What is the likely consequence of a low platelet count in the blood?
- (A) Anemia
  - (B) Excessive bleeding
  - (C) Increased infection risk
  - (D) Reduced oxygen supply
32. Which type of cell is responsible for producing antibodies in the body?
- (A) T lymphocyte
  - (B) Red blood cells
  - (C) B lymphocytes
  - (D) Platelets

33. What does hematocrit represent in a blood test?
- (A) Percentage of plasma
  - (B) Percentage of red blood cells
  - (C) Percentage of white blood cells
  - (D) Platelet count
34. What is the average lifespan of red blood cells in humans?
- (A) 60 days
  - (B) 90 days
  - (C) 120 days
  - (D) 150 days
35. What is the primary role of albumin in blood plasma?
- (A) Maintaining osmotic pressure
  - (B) Providing immunity
  - (C) Helping in clotting
  - (D) Transporting oxygen
36. What effect does a decrease in blood pH have on the oxygen—haemoglobin dissociation curve?
- (A) Increased haemoglobin concentration
  - (B) Shift to the left
  - (C) No change
  - (D) Shift to the right
37. Which type of white blood cell is primarily involved in defense against parasitic infections?
- (A) Monocytes
  - (B) Basophils
  - (C) Neutrophils
  - (D) Eosinophils

38. What is the main function of platelets in the blood?
- (A) Blood clotting
  - (B) Providing immunity
  - (C) Gas transport
  - (D) Digestion
39. What will be the effect on oxygen transport if haemoglobin levels decrease in the blood?
- (A) Increased oxygen transport
  - (B) Decreased oxygen transport
  - (C) Increased carbon dioxide levels
  - (D) No change in oxygen transport
40. What is the primary function of red blood cells (RBCs) in the human body?
- (A) Transport of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)
  - (B) Transport of oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>)
  - (C) Transport of hormones
  - (D) Transport of enzymes
41. What process is most directly affected if calcium (Ca<sup>2+</sup>) channels are blocked at the synapse?
- (A) Nerve impulse conduction
  - (B) Release of neurotransmitters
  - (C) Formation of myelin sheath
  - (D) ATP synthesis
42. Which ion primarily enters the neuron during the depolarization phase of an action potential?
- (A) K<sup>+</sup>
  - (B) Na<sup>+</sup>
  - (C) Ca<sup>2+</sup>
  - (D) Cl<sup>-</sup>

43. From which part of the neuron are neurotransmitters released into the synaptic cleft?
- (A) Dendrites
  - (B) Axon terminal
  - (C) Soma
  - (D) Nodes
44. What will be the effect on membrane potential if potassium ( $K^+$ ) permeability decreases in a neuron?
- (A) Hyperpolarization will occur
  - (B) Depolarization will occur
  - (C) There will be no change
  - (D) Repolarization will increase
45. Which part of a neuron is mainly responsible for initiating the action potential?
- (A) Axon hillock
  - (B) Dendrite
  - (C) Soma
  - (D) Synapse
46. What effect does an increase in stimulus strength have on the frequency of nerve impulses generated?
- (A) It reduces impulse frequency,
  - (B) It increases impulse frequency
  - (C) It prevents impulse generation
  - (D) It slows conduction

47. Which type of neuron is responsible for connecting sensory neurons to motor neurons within the central nervous system?
- (A) Motor neuron
  - (B) Sensory neuron
  - (C) Interneuron
  - (D) Bipolar neuron
48. Why is the myelin sheath considered important for proper functioning of neurons?
- (A) It stores energy for neurons
  - (B) It insulates nerve fibers to enhance signal transmission
  - (C) It stores neurotransmitters
  - (D) It synthesizes proteins
49. What will happen to the generation of an action potential if sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) channels are blocked in a neuron?
- (A) Faster impulse transmission
  - (B) No depolarization will occur
  - (C) Hyperpolarization will occur
  - (D) Increased calcium influx
50. Which ion is primarily responsible for bringing the neuron back to its resting state during repolarization?
- (A)  $\text{K}^+$
  - (B)  $\text{Na}^+$
  - (C)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
  - (D)  $\text{Cl}^-$

51. The process by which different body systems work together to maintain proper function is known as:
- (A) Digestion
  - (B) Respiration
  - (C) Integration
  - (D) Circulation
52. A deficiency of oxygen supply to tissues results in which condition?
- (A) Hyperoxia
  - (B) Hypoxia
  - (C) Hypercapnia
  - (D) Alkalosis
53. Which organ is primarily responsible for integrating and processing signals in the body?
- (A) Kidney
  - (B) Liver
  - (C) Lung
  - (D) Brain
54. When blood glucose levels fall below normal, which hormone is mainly released to restore glucose levels?
- (A) Insulin
  - (B) Glucagon
  - (C) Cortisol
  - (D) ADH

55. Which hormone primarily regulates the basal metabolic rate in the human body?
- (A) Insulin
  - (B) Thyroxine
  - (C) Growth hormone
  - (D) Antidiuretic hormone
56. An increase in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) concentration in the blood leads to which condition?
- (A) Alkalosis
  - (B) Neutral pH
  - (C) Acidosis
  - (D) No change
57. Reflex actions such as withdrawal from a hot object are controlled by which system?
- (A) Circulatory system
  - (B) Endocrine system
  - (C) Digestive system
  - (D) Nervous system
58. 'When ATP levels are low in muscle cells, what is the most likely effect on muscle function?
- (A) Relaxes poorly
  - (B) Contracts continuously
  - (C) Increases force production
  - (D) Stores Ca<sup>2+</sup>

59. Which body system is responsible for the fastest response to external or internal stimuli?
- (A) Endocrine system
  - (B) Nervous system
  - (C) Immune system
  - (D) Digestive system
60. During conditions of hypoxia (low oxygen availability), what happens to red blood cell (RBC) production in the body?
- (A) Increases
  - (B) Decreases
  - (C) Stops
  - (D) No change
61. Proper integration and coordination of different organ systems in the body is essential because it ultimately ensures:
- (A) Survival of the organism
  - (B) Digestion only
  - (C) Growth only
  - (D) Reproduction only
62. When oxygen levels in the body decrease, physiological responses are activated to compensate, leading to:
- (A) Slowing of heart rate
  - (B) Increase in heart rate
  - (C) Stopping of breathing
  - (D) Reduction in carbon dioxide

63. Regulation of blood glucose levels is primarily carried out by an organ that stores and releases glucose as needed:
- (A) Liver
  - (B) Kidney
  - (C) Brain
  - (D) Heart
64. During physical exercise, the demand for oxygen increases, and to meet this demand the respiration rate:
- (A) Decreases
  - (B) Increases
  - (C) Stops temporarily
  - (D) Remains unchanged
65. Maintenance of pH balance in the body is achieved through coordinated action of organs like kidneys and lungs, therefore it involves:
- (A) Kidneys only
  - (B) Lungs only
  - (C) Both kidneys and lungs
  - (D) Heart
66. When body temperature rises above normal, the body responds through mechanisms that help in heat loss such as:
- (A) Shivering
  - (B) Vasoconstriction
  - (C) Sweating
  - (D) Hormone stop

67. Regulation of body temperature involves coordination between different systems of the body, primarily:
- (A) Nervous system only
  - (B) Endocrine system only
  - (C) Both nervous and endocrine systems
  - (D) Digestive system
68. During dehydration, the body activates compensatory mechanisms to conserve water by:
- (A) Decreases ADH
  - (B) Stops urine
  - (C) Increases glucose
  - (D) Increases ADH
69. A negative feedback mechanism is essential in physiological systems because it helps in maintaining stability by:
- (A) Amplifying the change
  - (B) Reducing deviation from normal
  - (C) Stopping metabolic processes
  - (D) Increasing hormone secretion continuously
70. Homeostasis is the process by which the body maintains a constant internal environment despite external changes. It mainly ensures:
- (A) Internal stability
  - (B) External environment
  - (C) Only temperature control
  - (D) Only oxygen supply

71. What is the most general consequence of hormonal imbalance in the body?
- (A) Disturbance in digestion
  - (B) Disruption of homeostasis
  - (C) Impairment of respiration
  - (D) Alteration in circulation
72. Which hormone is responsible for lowering calcium levels in the blood?
- (A) Calcitonin
  - (B) Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
  - (C) Cortisol
  - (D) Growth hormone (GH)
73. By what mechanism do steroid hormones primarily exert their effects on target cells?
- (A) Binding to membrane receptors
  - (B) Regulating gene expression
  - (C) Activating ion channels
  - (D) Stimulating enzyme activity
74. Hormones exert their effects only on target cells that possess which of the following?
- (A) Enzymes
  - (B) Specific receptors
  - (C) DNA
  - (D) RNA
75. Which endocrine gland responds directly to stimulation by thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)?
- (A) Thyroid gland
  - (B) Adrenal gland
  - (C) Pituitary gland
  - (D) Pancreas

76. What is the primary function of feedback inhibition in physiological systems?
- (A) Regulation of growth
  - (B) Regulation of digestion
  - (C) Maintenance of homeostasis
  - (D) Regulation of respiration
77. What is the effect on the liver when glucagon levels increase in the bloodstream?
- (A) The liver stores glucose
  - (B) The liver stores fat
  - (C) The liver reduces enzyme activity
  - (D) The liver releases glucose
78. Which hormone plays a major role in promoting protein synthesis in the body?
- (A) Growth hormone (GH)
  - (B) Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
  - (C) Cortisol
  - (D) Glucagon
79. What is the physiological consequence of insulin resistance in the body?
- (A) Hyperglycemia
  - (B) Hypoglycemia
  - (C) Reduced metabolism
  - (D) Low blood pressure
80. During conditions of stress, which hormone is primarily released in increased amounts?
- (A) Melatonin
  - (B) Cortisol
  - (C) Insulin
  - (D) Thyroxine

81. What does the sigmoid shape of the oxygen—hemoglobin dissociation curve indicate?
- (A) Weak binding of oxygen
  - (B) Cooperative binding of oxygen
  - (C) Linear binding of oxygen
  - (D) Random binding of oxygen
82. Which condition leads to a reduction in oxygen delivery to body tissues?
- (A) Rightward shift of the curve
  - (B) High carbon dioxide levels
  - (C) Carbon monoxide binding to hemoglobin
  - (D) High temperature
83. In which location is hemoglobin saturation with oxygen highest?
- (A) Body tissues
  - (B) Lungs
  - (C) Veins
  - (D) Capillaries
84. To which part of hemoglobin does oxygen primarily bind?
- (A) Globin protein
  - (B) Heme iron
  - (C) Plasma
  - (D) Platelets
85. What is the primary effect of carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning on blood physiology?
- (A) Reduction in carbon dioxide transport
  - (B) Reduction in oxygen-carrying capacity
  - (C) Change in blood pH
  - (D) Reduction in red blood cell count

86. What does the Bohr effect describe in physiology?
- (A) Binding of oxygen to hemoglobin
  - (B) Effect of carbon dioxide on oxygen release from hemoglobin
  - (C) Formation of red blood cells
  - (D) Synthesis of hemoglobin
87. In body tissues, which condition promotes the release of oxygen from hemoglobin?
- (A) Low carbon dioxide levels
  - (B) High pH
  - (C) High carbon dioxide levels
  - (D) Low temperature
88. Which factor increases the affinity of hemoglobin (Hb) for oxygen?
- (A) High carbon dioxide levels
  - (B) Low pH
  - (C) Low temperature
  - (D) High temperature
89. What is the effect of increased carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) levels on the oxygen—hemoglobin dissociation curve?
- (A) It shifts to the left
  - (B) It shifts to the right
  - (C) There is no change
  - (D) It shifts downward
90. In which form is the majority of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) transported in the blood?
- (A) As dissolved gas
  - (B) As carbaminohemoglobin
  - (C) As bicarbonate ions
  - (D) As carbonic acid

91. Which of the following proteins forms the thick filament in muscle fibers?
- (A) Actin
  - (B) Myosin
  - (C) Tropomyosin
  - (D) Troponin
92. What happens to the muscle during isotonic contraction?
- (A) The muscle changes its length
  - (B) The muscle remains the same length
  - (C) The muscle stops functioning
  - (D) The muscle expands
93. What is the primary role of troponin in muscle contraction?
- (A) It synthesizes ATP
  - (B) It binds calcium ions ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ )
  - (C) It causes filament sliding
  - (D) It stores energy
94. Which type of muscle is both involuntary in action and striated in appearance?
- (A) Skeletal muscle
  - (B) Smooth muscle
  - (C) Cardiac muscle
  - (D) Tendon
95. What is the effect on muscle contraction if calcium ions ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) are removed from the muscle cell?
- (A) Contraction stops
  - (B) Contraction increases
  - (C) Contraction slows
  - (D) There is no change

96. Which cellular structure is responsible for storing calcium ions ( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ) in muscle cells?
- (A) Nucleus
  - (B) Mitochondria
  - (C) Ribosome
  - (D) Sarcoplasmic reticulum
97. During muscle contraction, which band of the sarcomere remains constant in length?
- (A) I band
  - (B) H zone
  - (C) Z line
  - (D) A band
98. Which protein blocks the binding sites on actin filaments in a resting muscle?
- (A) Myosin
  - (B) Troponin
  - (C) Tropomyosin
  - (D) Actin
99. What happens to muscle fibers when ATP is absent during contraction?
- (A) The muscles remain relaxed
  - (B) The muscles remain contracted
  - (C) The muscles become inactive
  - (D) The muscles detach
100. Which ion is directly responsible for initiating muscle contraction in muscle fibers?
- (A)  $\text{Na}^+$
  - (B)  $\text{K}^+$
  - (C)  $\text{Cl}^-$
  - (D)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

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## **Rough Work / रफ कार्य**

## **Rough Work / रफ कार्य**



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 छॉटना 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 सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।