Roll No. .....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

M. Sc. (Fourth Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

ZOOLOGY

(Molecular Endocrinology) (Elective)

Paper Code							
B	0	5	1	0	0	9	T

Questions 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.

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. The primary target organ of ADH (antidiuretic hormone) is :
   (A) Liver
   (B) Kidney
   (C) Adrenal gland
   (D) Thyroid

2. Which of the following is NOT a function of glucocorticoids ?
   (A) Anti-inflammatory effects
   (B) Stimulation of gluconeogenesis
   (C) Promoting sodium retention
   (D) Immunosuppression

3. Thyroid hormones require which element ?
   (A) Iron
   (B) lodine
   (C) Calcium
   (D) Sodium

4. G-protein coupled receptors are involved in :
   (A) DNA replication
   (B) Signal transduction of peptide hormones
   (C) Protein synthesis
   (D) Lipid metabolism

5. Recombinant insulin production involves :
   (A) Fermentation only
   (B) Gene insertion into bacteria like E. coli
   (C) Hormone extraction from animals
   (D) Chemical synthesis only

6. Endocrine signaling differs from paracrine signaling in :
   (A) Distance of action (long-distance)
   (B) Type of receptor
   (C) Hormone structure
   (D) Enzyme activity

7. ELISA is preferred over RIA because :
   (A) It uses radiation
   (B) It is safer and non-radioactive
   (C) It is less sensitive
   (D) It is slower

8. Growth hormone (GH) is produced by :
   (A) Thyroid
   (B) Pituitary gland
   (C) Adrenal gland
   (D) Liver

9. RNA extraction is required before :
   (A) ELISA
   (B) RT-PCR
   (C) HPLC
   (D) Immunoassay

10. Which assay uses radioactive labeling ?
   (A) ELISA
   (B) RIA
   (C) HPLC
   (D) PCR

11. RIA stands for :
   (A) Radio Immune Analysis
   (B) Radioimmunoassay
   (C) Rapid Immune Assay
   (D) Receptor Immuno Assay

12. Peptide hormones are generally :
(A) Lipid soluble
(B) Water soluble
(C) Steroid-based
(D) Derived from cholesterol

13. Endocrine disruptors can mimic :
(A) Enzymes
(B) Hormones
(C) DNA
(D) RNA

14. Nanotechnology in hormone delivery helps in :
(A) Faster digestion
(B) Targeted drug delivery
(C) Hormone destruction
(D) Increased toxicity

15. One advantage of recombinant hormones is :
(A) High toxicity
(B) Immunogenicity
(C) High purity and safety
(D) Low availability

16. Thyroxine is used in treatment of :
(A) Hyperglycemia
(B) Hypothyroidism
(C) Hypertension
(D) Anemia

17. Eicosanoids are derived from :
(A) Amino acids
(B) Cholesterol
(C) Arachidonic acid
(D) Glucose

18. Which gland produces pheromones in mammals ?
(A) Pituitary
(B) Adrenal
(C) Apocrine glands
(D) Thyroid

19. Semiochemicals that act within the same species are called :
(A) Allelochemicals
(B) Pheromones
(C) Kairomones
(D) Allomones

20. DDT affects reproduction by :
(A) Increasing estrogen activity
(B) Blocking insulin
(C) Increasing testosterone
(D) Reducing cortisol

21. The vomeronasal organ (VNO) is involved in detecting :
(A) Light
(B) Sound
(C) Chemical signals (pheromones)
(D) Temperature

22. Match the hormone with its chemical class :

1.	Cortisol	(P)	Peptide Hormone
2.	Insulin	(Q)	Steroid Hormone
3.	Epinephrine	(R)	Amine hormone
4.	Thyroxine	(S)	Iodothyroxine

Codes :
(A) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-R, 4-S
(B) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-S, 4-R
(C) 1-Q, 2-R, 3-P, 4-S
(D) 1-R, 2-P, 3-Q, 4-S

23. **Statement-1 :** RNA extraction from endocrine tissue is performed under RNase-free conditions.

Statement-2 : RNases are ubiquitous enzymes that rapidly degrade RNA, so their inhibition is essential to obtain intact RNA for downstream analyses.

(A) Both Statement-1 and Statement-2 are true

(B) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false

(C) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

(D) Both Statement-1 and Statement-2 are false

24. **Statement-1 :** Prostaglandins act as circulating hormones that travel long distances in the blood to exert their effects.

Statement-2 : Prostaglandins have very short half-lives and are rapidly inactivated acting mainly in a paracrine or autocrine manner.

(A) Both Statement-1 and Statement-2 are true

(B) Statement-1 is true, Statement-2 is false

(C) Statement-1 is false, Statement-2 is true

(D) Both Statement-1 and Statement-2 are false

25. **Assertion (A) :** RT-PCR is more sensitive than Northern blot for detecting low abundance mRNAs.

Reason (R) : RT-PCR amplifies the target cDNA exponentially, whereas Northern only detects existing mRNA without amplification.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

26. **Assertion (A) :** ELISA has replaced RIA in many clinical laboratories.

Reason (R) : ELISA avoids the use of radioactive isotopes, making it safer and handle RIA

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

27. Molecular action of semiochemicals involves :

(A) Direct DNA damage

(B) Binding to olfactory receptors and triggering signal transduction

(C) Inhibiting steroid synthesis

(D) Activating caspases

28. Arachidonic acid is released from membrane phospholipids by :

(A) Cyclooxygenase

(B) Phospholipase A2

(C) Lipoxygenase

(D) Thromboxane synthase

29. Oxytocin is known to influence :

(A) Blood glucose levels

(B) Social bonding, maternal behavior, and childbirth

(C) Thyroid hormone synthesis

(D) Bone mineral density

30. The lipoxygenase pathway produces :

(A) Prostaglandins

(B) Leukotrienes

(C) Thromboxanes

(D) Cortisol

31. Recombinant human insulin replaced animal-derived insulin because :

(A) It is less effective

(B) It is less immunogenic and more consistent in quality

(C) It is cheaper to extract from animals

(D) Animal insulin has different amino acid sequence

32. Prostaglandins are a type of :

(A) Steroid hormone

(B) Eicosanoid

(C) Peptide hormone

(D) Catecholamine

33. Phosphodiesterase terminates signaling by :

(A) Activating adenylyl cyclase

(B) Degrading cAMP to AMP

(C) Stimulating G proteins

(D) Inhibiting PKC

34. cGMP is produced by :

(A) Adenylyl cyclase

(B) Guanylyl cyclase

(C) Phospholipase C

(D) Protein kinase G

35. PIP2 is cleaved by which enzyme to produce IP3 and DAG ?

(A) Adenylyl cyclase

(B) Phospholipase C (PLC)

(C) Phospholipase A2

(D) Protein kinase C

36. Match the hormone with its gland of origin :

1.	Oxcytocin	(P)	Adrenal Cortex
2.	Melatonin	(Q)	Posterior Pituitary
3.	Aldosterone	(R)	Parathyroid
4.	PTH	(S)	Pineal Gland

Codes :

(A) 1-Q, 2-S, 3-P, 4-R

(B) 1-S, 2-Q, 3-R, 4-P

(C) 1-P, 2-R, 3-S, 4-Q

(D) 1-R, 2-P, 3-Q, 4-S

37. Match the eicosanoid with its primary biological action :

1.	PGE2	(P)	Bronchoconstriction and allergy
2.	TXA2	(Q)	Vasodilation and platelet aggregation inhibition
3.	PGI2	(R)	Platelet aggregation and vasoconstriction
4.	LTC4	(S)	Fever, pain, and inflammation

Codes :

(A) 1-S, 2-R, 3-Q, 4-P

(B) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-R, 4-S

(C) 1-R, 2-S, 3-P, 4-Q

(D) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-S, 4-R

38. The zona glomerulosa of the adrenal cortex produces :

(A) Cortisol

(B) Aldosterone

(C) DHEA

(D) Epinephrine

39. G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) are located :

(A) In the nucleus

(B) On the cell surface membrane

(C) In the mitochondria

(D) In the endoplasmic reticulum

40. Leukotrienes are eicosanoids involved primarily in :

(A) Bone metabolism

(B) Inflammation and allergic reactions

(C) Thyroid function

(D) Blood pressure regulation

41. Combined oral contraceptives contain :

(A) Only progesterone

(B) Synthetic estrogen and progestin

(C) Testosterone and estrogen

(D) FSH and LH

42. The half-life of a hormone in the body depends on :

(A) Only the route of administration

(B) Metabolic clearance rate and volume of distribution

(C) The number of receptors on target cells

(D) The concentration of second messengers

43. Erythropoietin (EPO) is a recombinant hormone used to treat :

(A) Diabetes

(B) Anemia (especially in renal failure)

(C) Hyperthyroidism

(D) Cushing's syndrome

44. The term 'bioavailability' of a hormone refers to :

(A) Total amount of hormone synthesized

(B) Fraction of administered hormone that reaches systemic circulation

(C) Rate of receptor binding

(D) Number of target cells

45. Hormone therapy for osteoporosis may include :

(A) Androgens only

(B) Estrogen or SERMs to maintain bone density

(C) Catecholamines

(D) Eicosanoids

46. Which second messenger directly activates calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinases ?

(A) cAMP

(B) Ca^{2+}

(C) DAG

(D) IP3

47. Protein kinase A (PKA) is activated by :

(A) DAG

(B) cAMP

(C) IP3

(D) Ca^{2+}

48. Steroid hormone receptors are classified as :

(A) Enzyme-linked receptors

(B) Nuclear receptors / ligand-activated transcription factors

(C) Ion channel receptors

(D) G protein-coupled receptors

49. Gs protein activation leads to :

(A) Inhibition of adenylyl cyclase

(B) Stimulation of adenylyl cyclase

(C) Activation of phospholipase C

(D) Closure of ion channels

50. The biological half-life of peptide hormones is generally :

(A) Very long (days to weeks)

(B) Short (minutes to hours)

(C) Indefinite

(D) Several months

51. Iodine deficiency leads to deficiency of :

(A) Catecholamines

(B) Thyroid hormones

(C) Steroid hormones

(D) Peptide hormones

52. Glucagon is a :

(A) Steroid hormone

(B) Peptide hormone

(C) Catecholamine

(D) Thyroid hormone

53. Oxytocin and vasopressin are examples of :

(A) Steroid hormones

(B) Neurohormones/neuropeptides

(C) Thyroid hormones

(D) Catecholamines

54. Aldosterone is primarily a :

(A) Glucocorticoid

(B) Mineralocorticoid

(C) Sex hormone

(D) Catecholamine

55. Cortisol is classified as a :

(A) Mineralocorticoid

(B) Glucocorticoid

(C) Sex steroid

(D) Neurohormone

56. Which class of hormones can freely diffuse across the cell membrane ?

(A) Peptide hormones

(B) Steroid hormones

(C) All amine hormones

(D) Glycoprotein hormones

57. Serotonin is synthesized from :

(A) Tyrosine

(B) Tryptophan

(C) Phenylalanine

(D) Histidine

58. The biosynthesis of catecholamines begins with :

(A) Cholesterol

(B) Phenylalanine being converted to tyrosine

(C) Tryptophan

(D) Arachidonic acid

59. Which of the following is an amine hormone ?

(A) Progesterone

(B) Cortisol

(C) Melatonin

(D) Glucagon

60. Epinephrine (adrenaline) is synthesized in :

(A) Adrenal cortex

(B) Adrenal medulla

(C) Thyroid gland

(D) Anterior pituitary

61. Triiodothyronine (T3) is more potent than T4 because :

(A) It has more iodine atoms

(B) It binds more avidly to thyroid hormone receptors

(C) It is larger in size

(D) It is water-soluble

62. Thyroxine (T4) contains how many iodine atoms ?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 1

63. The first step in steroid hormone biosynthesis is conversion of cholesterol to :

(A) Estradiol

(B) Pregnenolone

(C) Testosterone

(D) Aldosterone

64. Neurohormones are secreted by :

(A) Exocrine glands

(B) Neurosecretory cells

(C) Liver cells

(D) Adipocytes

65. Pheromones are defined as :

(A) Hormones that act within the organism

(B) Chemical signals released to the environment affecting conspecifics

(C) Intracellular messengers

(D) Neurotransmitters at synapses

66. Thyroid hormones are synthesized from :

(A) Cholesterol and iodine

(B) Tyrosine and iodine

(C) Tryptophan and iodine

(D) Phenylalanine only

67. Which of the following is a steroid hormone ?

(A) Insulin

(B) Adrenaline

(C) Cortisol

(D) Glucagon

68. Growth hormone (GH) produced by rDNA technology is used for treating :

(A) Diabetes mellitus type 2

(B) GH deficiency and short stature

(C) Hypothyroidism

(D) Adrenal insufficiency

69. Insulin is produced by recombinant DNA technology using :

(A) E. coli or yeast expression systems

(B) Only mammalian cell lines

(C) Plant cells exclusively

(D) Insect cells only

70. ISH in endocrine research can be used to detect :

(A) Hormone protein in serum

(B) Hormone mRNA in specific cells

(C) Hormone receptor on cell surfaces

(D) Hormone metabolites in urine

71. A cross-reacting antibody in RIA will cause :

(A) Increased sensitivity

(B) Falsely elevated or reduced hormone measurements

(C) Better specificity

(D) No effect on results

72. Hormone localization studies are important because they :

(A) Measure blood hormone levels

(B) Identify the cells and tissues that produce or respond to hormones

(C) Sequence hormone genes

(D) Perform hormone replacement therapy

73. Which analytical method can simultaneously separate and quantify multiple hormones ?

(A) RIA

(B) HPLC

(C) ISH

(D) Northern blot

74. The extraction of RNA from endocrine tissue requires :

(A) Inhibition of RNase activity to prevent degradation

(B) Activation of DNase enzymes

(C) Denaturation of ribosomes

(D) Precipitation of proteins only

75. Which step in hormone purification removes proteins based on molecular size ?

(A) RIA

(B) Gel filtration chromatography

(C) ELISA

(D) ISH

76. The main advantage of ELISA over RIA is :

(A) Higher sensitivity

(B) Avoidance of radioactive isotopes

(C) Direct visualization of hormones in tissue

(D) Separation of hormone isoforms

77. RT-PCR is more sensitive than Northern blot because :

(A) It uses radioactive labels

(B) It amplifies the target sequence exponentially

(C) It works only with proteins.

(D) It requires less RNA

78. Which of the following is used to study mRNA levels of a hormone-synthesizing enzyme ?

(A) HPLC

(B) Northern blot

(C) RIA

(D) ELISA

79. Hormone characterization involves determining :

(A) Only the hormone's molecular weight

(B) Structure, function, and biological activity

(C) The number of hormone receptors only

(D) Gene expression levels only

80. Which technique would best detect a single hormone-producing cell in a tissue section ?

(A) HPLC

(B) RIA

(C) Immunocytochemistry

(D) Northern blot

81. The principle of competitive binding in RIA involves :

(A) Two antibodies binding simultaneously

(B) Competition between labeled and unlabeled hormone for antibody

(C) Enzymatic degradation of hormones.

(D) Fluorescence resonance energy transfer

82. Animal models of endocrine research are used to :

(A) Perform direct human experiments

(B) Study hormone functions and disease mechanisms in vivo

(C) Replace all in vitro studies

(D) Only measure serum hormone levels

83. Which of the following characterizes amine hormones ?

(A) They are derived from cholesterol

(B) They are derived from tyrosine or tryptophan

(C) They are large polypeptides

(D) They are synthesized in the adrenal cortex only

84. RNA extraction precedes RT-PCR because :

(A) PCR works directly on tissues

(B) RT-PCR requires RNA as the starting material

(C) DNA must first be removed

(D) Proteins interfere with PCR

85. HPLC stands for :

(A) High Performance Liquid Chromatography

(B) Hormone Purification by Liquid Chromatography

(C) High Pressure Lipid Chromatography

(D) Hormone Protein Liquid Concentration

86. Immunohistochemistry differs from RIA in that it :

(A) Uses radioisotopes

(B) Localizes antigens within tissue sections

(C) Measures total hormone concentration in blood

(D) Uses gel electrophoresis

87. Which property of hormones allows them to be detected at very low concentrations ?

(A) High molecular weight

(B) Biological potency and receptor specificity

(C) Lipid solubility

(D) Covalent bonding to receptors

88. In situ hybridization (ISH) uses :

(A) Antibodies labeled with enzymes

(B) Labeled nucleic acid probes complementary to target mRNA

(C) Radioactively labeled antigens

(D) Fluorescent proteins

89. Which modern endocrine technology is used to amplify cDNA from mRNA ?

(A) ISH

(B) Northern blot

(C) RT-PCR

(D) RIA

90. Which animal model is commonly used in endocrine research ?

(A) Caenorhabditis elegans only

(B) Rodents such as rats and mice

(C) Only non-human primates

(D) Only zebrafish

91. RNA extraction in endocrine research is important because :

(A) It measures hormone protein levels directly

(B) It allows analysis of gene expression

(C) It quantifies receptor binding

(D) It purifies steroid hormones

92. RT-PCR stands for :

(A) Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction.

(B) Real-Time Protein Chain Reaction

(C) Rapid Transcription PCR

(D) Regulatory Transcription PCR

93. Northern blot is used to detect :

(A) Proteins

(B) DNA sequences

(C) mRNA

(D) Lipids

94. Which technique is used to detect specific mRNA sequences in tissue sections ?

(A) Northern blot

(B) In situ hybridization (ISH)

(C) RT-PCR

(D) Western blot

95. Immunocytochemistry allows :

(A) Extraction of RNA from tissue

(B) Localization of hormones within cells or tissues

(C) Measurement of hormone mRNA levels

(D) Sequencing of hormone receptors

96. HPLC is used in hormone research primarily for :

(A) Gene expression analysis

(B) Separation and purification of hormones

(C) Antibody production

(D) Cell transfection

97. ELISA stands for :

(A) Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

(B) Electrophoretic Labeling Immunosorbent Analysis

(C) Enzyme-Linked Isotope Serum Assay

(D) Electrolytic Ligand Immunosorbent Assay

98. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) is primarily used for :

(A) Gene sequencing

(B) Hormone quantification

(C) Cell culture

(D) Protein purification

99. Which of the following best describes the chemical nature of peptide hormones ?

(A) Derived from cholesterol

(B) Composed of amino acid chains

(C) Lipid-soluble molecules

(D) Derived from tyrosine only

100. Catecholamines are synthesized from :

(A) Cholesterol

(B) Tyrosine

(C) Tryptophan

(D) Arachidonic acid

(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।