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

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

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

K-1370

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

(NEP)

(BBT4002)

INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

Paper Code
BBT4002

(To be filled in the OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours] **[Maximum Marks-75**

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

(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)

1. Carnitine is required for:

   (A) Lipid synthesis

   (B) Glycolysis

   (C) TCA cycle

   (D) Transport of fatty acids into mitochondria

2. NADPH is primarily generated from:

   (A) Glycolysis

   (B) TCA cycle

   (C) Electron transport chain

   (D) HMP pathway

3. Ketone bodies are formed in:

   (A) Brain

   (B) Liver

   (C) Muscle

   (D) Kidney

4. Which hormone activates adenylate cyclase leading to increased cAMP and stimulation of glycogen breakdown in liver?

   (A) Insulin

   (B) Glucagon

   (C) Estrogen

   (D) Thyroxine

5. A mutation affecting carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I would most directly impair:

   (A) Glycolysis

   (B) Fatty acid synthesis

   (C) TCA cycle

   (D) Urea cycle

6. In glycogen metabolism, the branching enzyme is essential because it:

(A) Breaks α-1,4 bonds

(B) Converts glucose to glycogen

(C) Adds glucose residues

(D) Creates α-1,6 linkages

7. A high-fat diet leads to increased β-oxidation of fatty acids. Which of the following is a direct product of each cycle of β-oxidation?

(A) NADPH

(B) GTP

(C) $FADH_2$

(D) CO_2

8. Which enzyme catalyzes the committed step of glycolysis?

(A) Phosphofructokinase-1

(B) Hexokinase

(C) Pyruvate kinase

(D) Aldolase

9. Which of the following allosterically inhibits PFK-1?

(A) AMP

(B) Fructose-2,6-bisphosphate

(C) Citrate

(D) ADP

10. Which enzyme links glycolysis and TCA cycle regulation most tightly?

(A) Hexokinase

(B) Enolase

(C) Aldolase

(D) Pyruvate dehydrogenase

11. Which enzyme catalyzes the committed step in fatty acid synthesis by converting acetyl-CoA into malonyl-CoA?

(A) Fatty acid synthase

(B) Acetyl-CoA carboxylase

(C) Thiolase

(D) Enoyl reductase

12. Which metabolite allosterically activates pyruvate carboxylase?

(A) Citrate

(B) Acetyl-CoA

(C) NADH

(D) ATP

13. Inhibition of CPT-1 leads to accumulation of:

(A) Acetyl-CoA

(B) Malonyl-CoA

(C) Long-chain fatty acids in cytosol

(D) Ketone bodies

14. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

(A) Glycolysis occurs in mitochondria

(B) TCA cycle occurs in cytosol

(C) β-oxidation occurs in mitochondria

(D) HMP pathway occurs in mitochondria

15. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) PFK-1 is rate-limiting enzyme of glycolysis

(B) Hexokinase is reversible

(C) Pyruvate kinase is irreversible

(D) Citrate inhibits PFK-1

16. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) NADPH is produced in glycolysis

(B) NADH is produced in HMP pathway

(C) NADPH is produced in HMP pathway

(D) ATP is produced in HMP pathway

17. During high-energy conditions (high ATP/low ADP), which metabolic pathway is inhibited?

(A) Glycolysis

(B) Gluconeogenesis

(C) Fatty acid synthesis

(D) Glycogen synthesis

18. Under anaerobic conditions, cells convert pyruvate into lactate primarily to:

(A) Generate ATP

(B) Produce CO_1

(C) Activate TCA cycle

(D) Regenerate NAD

19. The oxygen released during photosynthesis originates from:

(A) CO_2

(B) Glucose

(C) NADPH

(D) Water

20. The pentose phosphate pathway is particularly active in cells involved in:

(A) Muscle contraction

(B) Oxygen transport

(C) DNA replication only

(D) Lipid synthesis

21. Which shuttle system is more efficient in ATP production?

(A) Glycerol-3-phosphate shuttle

(B) Malate-aspartate shuttle

(C) Carnitine shuttle

(D) Alanine shuttle

22. A defect in peroxisomal beta-oxidation particularly impairs breakdown of:

(A) Short-chain fatty acids

(B) Very-long-chain fatty acids

(C) Ketone bodies

(D) Glycerol

23. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) Gluconeogenesis occurs only in muscle

(B) Brain performs gluconeogenesis

(C) RBC performs gluconeogenesis

(D) Liver performs gluconeogenesis

24. In muscle, glycogen breakdown is stimulated by:

(A) Insulin

(B) ATP

(C) Epinephrine

(D) Citrate

25. The Cori cycle is an example of:

(A) Lipid metabolism

(B) Inter-organ metabolic integration

(C) Protein synthesis

(D) DNA replication

26. Which pathway generates ribose-5-phosphate for nucleotide synthesis?

(A) Glycolysis

(B) TCA cycle

(C) Pentose phosphate pathway

(D) β-oxidation

27. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Transamination produces ammonia

(B) Oxidative deamination produces ammonia

(C) Glutamate dehydrogenase releases NH_3

(D) Urea cycle detoxifies NH_3

28. Under high NADH conditions in mitochondria, oxaloacetate is preferentially converted to which metabolite leading to decreased gluconeogenesis flux?

(A) Aspartate

(B) Malate

(C) Citrate

(D) Pyruvate

29. During intense exercise, AMP levels increase. This leads to:

(A) Inhibition of glycolysis

(B) Activation of gluconeogenesis

(C) Decreased ATP production

(D) Activation of PFK-1

30. Match metabolic state with dominant pathway:

(A) Fed state - Gluconeogenesis

(B) Fasting state - Lipogenesis

(C) Starvation - Ketogenesis

(D) Fed state - Glycogenolysis

31. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Glycogen phosphorylase breaks α-1,4 bonds

(B) Debranching enzyme handles α-1,6 bonds

(C) Glycogen synthase creates α-1,6 bonds

(D) Glycogen branching enzyme creates α-1,6 bonds

32. Which enzyme catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to lactate?

(A) Pyruvate dehydrogenase

(B) Lactate dehydrogenase

(C) Alcohol dehydrogenase

(D) Hexokinase

33. Which enzyme is unique to gluconeogenesis?

(A) Aldolase

(B) Phosphoglycerate kinase

(C) Enolase

(D) Pyruvate carboxylase

34. In alcoholic fermentation (yeast), pyruvate is first converted into:

(A) Lactate

(B) Acetaldehyde

(C) Ethanol

(D) Acetyl-CoA

35. Photosystem II absorbs light maximally at:

(A) 680 nm

(B) 700 nm

(C) 720 nm

(D) 650 nm

36. Match hormone with metabolic effect:

(A) Insulin - Glycogen breakdown

(B) Glucagon - Gluconeogenesis

(C) Cortisol - Glycolysis inhibition

(D) Epinephrine - Lipogenesis

37. During starvation, the brain adapts to use:

(A) Glucose only

(B) Fatty acids only

(C) Ketone bodies

(D) Amino acids only

38. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) β-oxidation produces NADPH

(B) β-oxidation produces $FADH_2$

(C) FA synthesis produces $FADH_2$

(D) FA synthesis produces NADH

39. Which cofactor is required for pyruvate dehydrogenase complex?

(A) Biotin

(B) Vitamin C

(C) NADPH

(D) Thiamine pyrophosphate

40. Which gas is released during alcoholic fermentation?

(A) CO_2

(B) O_2

(C) NH_3

(D) H_2

41. Consider the following relationships between photosynthetic components and their roles: Which pair is correctly matched?

(A) Photosystem II — Reduction of $NADP^+$

(B) Photosystem I — Oxidation of water

(C) Cytochrome b6f — Proton gradient formation

(D) ATP synthase — Electron transport

42. Which pathway produces the highest amount of ATP per glucose molecule?

(A) Glycolysis

(B) TCA cycle

(C) Oxidative phosphorylation

(D) Pentose phosphate pathway

43. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Leucine is ketogenic

(B) Alanine is glucogenic

(C) Lysine is glucogenic

(D) Isoleucine is both

44. Acetyl-CoA cannot be converted into glucose because:

(A) It is irreversible in TCA cycle

(B) It cannot form oxaloacetate net

(C) It produces ATP only

(D) It inhibits gluconeogenesis

45. During amino acid catabolism, the removal of amino groups is a crucial step. Which process primarily transfers the amino group from amino acids to α-ketoglutarate?

(A) Oxidative deamination

(B) Dehydration

(C) Decarboxylation

(D) Transamination

46. Which glycolytic intermediate directly links carbohydrate metabolism to lipid biosynthesis via conversion into glycerol-3-phosphate?

(A) Dihydroxyacetone phosphate

(B) 3-phosphoglycerate

(C) Fructose-6-phosphate

(D) Glucose-6-phosphate

47. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) Urea cycle occurs in kidney

(B) Urea cycle occurs in RBC

(C) Urea cycle occurs in brain

(D) Urea cycle occurs in liver

48. Which metabolic pathway generates CO_2 directly?

(A) Glycolysis

(B) Glycogenolysis

(C) β-oxidation

(D) TCA cycle

49. The urea cycle converts toxic ammonia into urea. Which step occurs in mitochondria?

(A) Arginine $\rightarrow$ Ornithine

(B) Fumarate formation

(C) Citrulline $\rightarrow$ Argininosuccinate

(D) Carbamoyl phosphate formation

50. Match pathway with cellular location:

(A) Glycolysis - Mitochondria

(B) TCA cycle - Cytosol

(C) β-oxidation - Mitochondria

(D) PPP - Mitochondria

51. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) PRPP is precursor for nucleotide synthesis

(B) PRPP is formed from glucose directly

(C) PRPP is formed in mitochondria

(D) PRPP is used in lipid synthesis

52. Which pathway is amphibolic?

(A) Glycolysis

(B) TCA cycle

(C) β-oxidation

(D) PPP

53. Photorespiration involves chloroplasts, peroxisomes, and mitochondria. What is the net effect of this process?

(A) Net ATP gain

(B) Net carbon fixation

(C) Loss of CO_2 and energy

(D) Increased glucose production

54. Fermentation yields how many ATP per glucose molecule?

(A) 36

(B) 30

(C) 2

(D) 4

55. Match organism with fermentation product:

(A) Yeast - Ethanol

(B) Muscle cells - Ethanol

(C) Bacteria - Acetone only

(D) Plants - Lactate

56. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Xanthine oxidase forms uric acid

(B) Allopurinol inhibits xanthine oxidase

(C) HGPRT is part of salvage pathway

(D) HGPRT deficiency decreases uric acid

57. Why does fermentation stop if NAD is not regenerated?

(A) Glycolysis cannot proceed

(B) Pyruvate cannot be formed

(C) ATP cannot be used

(D) Oxygen is required

58. Alanine plays an important role in glucose metabolism through the glucose-alanine cycle. What is its primary function?

(A) Direct ATP production

(B) Transport of nitrogen and carbon skeleton to liver

(C) Oxygen transport

(D) Lipid synthesis

59. Aromatic amino acids are synthesized from phosphoenolpyruvate and:

(A) Erythrose-4-phosphate

(B) Ribose-5-phosphate

(C) Pyruvate

(D) Alpha-ketoglutarate

60. Which of the following statements correctly explains why phosphofructokinase-1 (PFK-1) is considered the primary regulatory step in glycolysis, and not hexokinase?

(A) Because glucose-6-phosphate can be directly converted into glycogen, bypassing PFK-1 regulation.

(B) Because PFK-1 catalyzes the first committed step unique to glycolysis.

(C) Because ATP acts as an allosteric activator of PFK-1 but not hexokinase.

(D) Because hexokinase is localized only in mitochondria while PFK-1 is cytoplasmic.

61. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Glycolysis produces ATP

(B) TCA cycle produces CO_2

(C) HMP pathway produces ATP

(D) β-oxidation produces acetyl-CoA

62. Which metabolic intermediate serves as a key junction connecting carbohydrate, lipid, and amino acid metabolism?

(A) Acetyl-CoA

(B) Pyruvate

(C) Citrate

(D) Oxaloacetate

63. Which enzyme catalyzes conversion of arginine to urea and ornithine completing urea cycle?

(A) Arginase

(B) Urease

(C) CPS-l

(D) Transaminase

64. Glycogen synthase is characterized by all of the following statements except:

(A) the enzyme exists in active and inactive forms

(B) uridine diphosphate glucose is a substrate

(C) it is activated by phosphorylation

(D) it requires a primer strand of glycogen

65. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Insulin promotes glycogen synthesis

(B) Glucagon promotes glycogen breakdown

(C) Insulin promotes gluconeogenesis

(D) Glucagon promotes gluconeogenesis

66. Asparagine is synthesized from aspartate using:

(A) Ammonia only

(B) Glutamine as amide donor

(C) NADH only

(D) Biotin enzyme only

67. Which metabolic state is characterized by increased ketone body production due to excess acetyl-CoA?

(A) Starvation

(B) Fed state

(C) High insulin state

(D) High glucose state

68. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) TCA cycle produces NADH

(B) Glycolysis produces $FADH_2$

(C) HMP pathway produces ATP

(D) Urea cycle produces NADPH

69. Which enzyme links glycolysis and PPP by interconverting sugars through carbon transfer reactions?

(A) Transketolase

(B) Hexokinase

(C) Aldolase

(D) Pyruvate kinase

70. The acetyl groups required for cytoplasmic fatty acid synthesis appear in the cytoplasm as a result of the activity of:

(A) citrate synthetase

(B) isocitrate dehydrogenase

(C) citrate lyase

(D) thiolase

71. Match the following plant types with their characteristic features:

Which is correct?

(A) C3 plants — High photorespiration

(B) C4 plants — Night CO_2 fixation

(C) CAM plants — Kranz anatomy

(D) C4 plants — Temporal separation

72. Which TCA cycle enzyme is directly inhibited by fluoroacetate via fluorocitrate?

(A) Aconitase

(B) Succinate dehydrogenase

(C) Citrate synthase

(D) Malate dehydrogenase

73. During starvation, amino acids are primarily used for:

(A) Lipid synthesis

(B) Gluconeogenesis

(C) Glycogen synthesis

(D) ATP storage

74. The HMP pathway is also called the:

(A) Pentose phosphate pathway

(B) Uronic acid pathway

(C) Cori cycle

(D) Glyoxylate cycle

75. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) RBC lacks mitochondria

(B) RBC performs TCA cycle

(C) RBC performs β-oxidation

(D) RBC performs gluconeogenesis

76. Ubiquinone transfers its electrons to

(A) Complex I

(B) Complex II

(C) matrix

(D) Cyt c

77. Match amino acid precursor with derived amino acid:

(A) Pyruvate - Alanine

(B) Oxaloacetate - Leucine

(C) α-Ketoglutarate - Serine

(D) 3-Phosphoglycerate - Aspartate

78. Conversion of pyruvate into PEP by use of ATP in C4 pathway occurs in

(A) mesophyll cells cytoplasm

(B) mesophyll cells chloroplast

(C) bundle sheath cells cytoplasm

(D) bundle sheath cells chloroplast

79. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) NADH feeds into ETC

(B) $FADH_2$ feeds into ETC

(C) NADPH feeds into ETC

(D) Oxygen is final electron acceptor

80. Which of the intermediate of the Kreb's cycle is utilised in the formation of amino acids?

(A) Citric acid

(B) Malic acid

(C) Isocitric acid

(D) α-ketoglutaric acid

81. The two-pigment system theory of photosynthesis was proposed by

(A) Aron

(B) Blackman

(C) Hill

(D) Emerson

82. During non-cyclic photophosphorylation, both ATP and NADPH are produced. What drives ATP synthesis in this process?

(A) Electron flow directly

(B) Proton gradient across thylakoid membrane

(C) NADPH oxidation

(D) CO_2 fixation

83. All of the enzymes of the TCA cycle are located in the mitochondrial matrix except

(A) Citrate synthetase

(B) α-ketogluta rate dehydrogenase

(C) succinate dehydrogenase

(D) fumarase

84. A plant species lacking Kranz anatomy but showing night-time CO_2 fixation is most likely:

(A) C3 plant

(B) C4 plant

(C) CAM plant

(D) Algal species

85. Which statement is INCORRECT?

(A) Glucose-6-phosphatase is in liver

(B) Muscle lacks glucose-6-phosphatase

(C) Liver releases free glucose

(D) Muscle releases glucose into blood

86. Uncouplers like DNP cause:

(A) Increased ATP synthesis

(B) Heat production due to proton leakage

(C) Inhibition of electron transport

(D) Decreased oxygen consumption

87. Which enzyme converts glutamine to glutamate?

(A) Glutamine synthetase

(B) Glutaminase

(C) Transaminase

(D) Dehydrogenase

88. The main nitrogenous waste in _____ is uric acid

(A) man

(B) fishes

(C) birds

(D) frog

89. The Z-scheme of photosynthesis illustrates the changes in redox potential of electrons during light reactions. What is the significance of this scheme?

(A) It shows ATP production pathway

(B) It explains carbon fixation

(C) It describes electron flow from water to $NADP^+$

(D) It shows glucose synthesis

90. In CAM plants, CO_2 acceptor in the night is:

(A) RUBP

(B) PEP

(C) OAA

(D) PGA

91. Which condition promotes conversion of pyruvate to lactate in muscle?

(A) High oxygen availability

(B) High NAD^+/NADH ratio

(C) Low oxygen and high NADH

(D) High ATP levels

92. Match enzyme with regulation:

(A) PFK-1 - Activated by ATP

(B) Pyruvate kinase - Inhibited by alanine

(C) Citrate synthase - Activated by NADH

(D) Isocitrate dehydrogenase - Inhibited by ADP

93. A defect in phenylalanine metabolism leads to:

(A) Gout

(B) Phenylketonuria

(C) Diabetes

(D) Albinism

94. Peroxisomes are involved in which type of reactions

(A) Calvin cycle

(B) Glyoxylate cycle

(C) Glycolate cycle

(D) Bacterial photosynthesis

95. Which statement is CORRECT?

(A) Ketone bodies increase in fasting

(B) Ketone bodies decrease in diabetes

(C) Ketone bodies formed in muscle

(D) Ketone bodies require insulin

96. Tyrosine is a precursor for:

(A) Dopamine

(B) Melanin

(C) Thyroxine

(D) All of the above

97. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of

(A) protons

(B) NADH

(C) electrons

(D) All of the above

98. Carotenoids play a protective role in photosynthesis. Which of the following best describes their function?

(A) Direct CO_2 fixation

(B) Light absorption and photoprotection

(C) ATP synthesis

(D) Oxygen evolution

99. Defect in HGPRT causes accumulation of:

(A) Pyrimidines

(B) Acetyl-CoA

(C) NADH

(D) Uric add

100. Which enzyme converts dUMP $\rightarrow$ dTMP?

(A) Thymidylate synthase

(B) Ribonucleotide reductase

(C) DNA polymerase

(D) Ligase

******

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 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q. 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q. 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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।