

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

(NEP)

(BBT4002)

INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM

K-1370

Paper Code

BBT4002

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

B

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. 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

2. Which pathway is amphibolic?
 - (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) β -oxidation
 - (D) PPP

3. 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 CO₂ and energy
 - (D) Increased glucose production

4. Fermentation yields how many ATP per glucose molecule?
 - (A) 36
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 4

5. Match organism with fermentation product:
 - (A) Yeast - Ethanol
 - (B) Muscle cells - Ethanol
 - (C) Bacteria - Acetone only
 - (D) Plants - Lactate

6. 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
7. 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
8. 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
9. Aromatic amino acids are synthesized from phosphoenolpyruvate and:
- (A) Erythrose-4-phosphate
 - (B) Ribose-5-phosphate
 - (C) Pyruvate
 - (D) Alpha-ketoglutarate
10. 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.

11. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) Glycolysis produces ATP
 - (B) TCA cycle produces CO₂
 - (C) HMP pathway produces ATP
 - (D) β -oxidation produces acetyl-CoA
12. Which metabolic intermediate serves as a key junction connecting carbohydrate, lipid, and amino acid metabolism?
- (A) Acetyl-CoA
 - (B) Pyruvate
 - (C) Citrate
 - (D) Oxaloacetate
13. Which enzyme catalyzes conversion of arginine to urea and ornithine completing urea cycle?
- (A) Arginase
 - (B) Urease
 - (C) CPS-1
 - (D) Transaminase
14. 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
15. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) Insulin promotes glycogen synthesis
 - (B) Glucagon promotes glycogen breakdown
 - (C) Insulin promotes gluconeogenesis
 - (D) Glucagon promotes gluconeogenesis

16. Asparagine is synthesized from aspartate using:
- (A) Ammonia only
 - (B) Glutamine as amide donor
 - (C) NADH only
 - (D) Biotin enzyme only
17. 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
18. Which statement is CORRECT?
- (A) TCA cycle produces NADH
 - (B) Glycolysis produces $FADH_2$
 - (C) HMP pathway produces ATP
 - (D) Urea cycle produces NADPH
19. Which enzyme links glycolysis and PPP by interconverting sugars through carbon transfer reactions?
- (A) Transketolase
 - (B) Hexokinase
 - (C) Aldolase
 - (D) Pyruvate kinase
20. 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

21. Match the following plant types with their characteristic features:
Which is correct?
- (A) C₃ plants — High photorespiration
 - (B) C₄ plants — Night CO₂ fixation
 - (C) CAM plants — Kranz anatomy
 - (D) C₄ plants — Temporal separation
22. Which TCA cycle enzyme is directly inhibited by fluoroacetate via fluorocitrate?
- (A) Aconitase
 - (B) Succinate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Citrate synthase
 - (D) Malate dehydrogenase
23. During starvation, amino acids are primarily used for:
- (A) Lipid synthesis
 - (B) Gluconeogenesis
 - (C) Glycogen synthesis
 - (D) ATP storage
24. The HMP pathway is also called the:
- (A) Pentose phosphate pathway
 - (B) Uronic acid pathway
 - (C) Cori cycle
 - (D) Glyoxylate cycle
25. Which statement is CORRECT?
- (A) RBC lacks mitochondria
 - (B) RBC performs TCA cycle
 - (C) RBC performs β -oxidation
 - (D) RBC performs gluconeogenesis

26. Ubiquinone transfers its electrons to
- (A) Complex I
 - (B) Complex II
 - (C) matrix
 - (D) Cyt c
27. Match amino acid precursor with derived amino acid:
- (A) Pyruvate - Alanine
 - (B) Oxaloacetate - Leucine
 - (C) α -Ketoglutarate - Serine
 - (D) 3-Phosphoglycerate - Aspartate
28. 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
29. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) NADH feeds into ETC
 - (B) FADH₂ feeds into ETC
 - (C) NADPH feeds into ETC
 - (D) Oxygen is final electron acceptor
30. Which of the intermediate of the Krebs's cycle is utilised in the formation of amino acids?
- (A) Citric acid
 - (B) Malic acid
 - (C) Isocitric acid
 - (D) α -ketoglutaric acid

31. The two-pigment system theory of photosynthesis was proposed by
- (A) Aron
 - (B) Blackman
 - (C) Hill
 - (D) Emerson
32. 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) CO₂ fixation
33. 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
34. A plant species lacking Kranz anatomy but showing night-time CO₂ fixation is most likely:
- (A) C₃ plant
 - (B) C₄ plant
 - (C) CAM plant
 - (D) Algal species
35. 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

36. Uncouplers like DNP cause:
- (A) Increased ATP synthesis
 - (B) Heat production due to proton leakage
 - (C) Inhibition of electron transport
 - (D) Decreased oxygen consumption
37. Which enzyme converts glutamine to glutamate?
- (A) Glutamine synthetase
 - (B) Glutaminase
 - (C) Transaminase
 - (D) Dehydrogenase
38. The main nitrogenous waste in _____ is uric acid
- (A) man
 - (B) fishes
 - (C) birds
 - (D) frog
39. 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
40. In CAM plants, CO_2 acceptor in the night is:
- (A) RUBP
 - (B) PEP
 - (C) OAA
 - (D) PGA

41. 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
42. 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
43. A defect in phenylalanine metabolism leads to:
- (A) Gout
 - (B) Phenylketonuria
 - (C) Diabetes
 - (D) Albinism
44. Peroxisomes are involved in which type of reactions
- (A) Calvin cycle
 - (B) Glyoxylate cycle
 - (C) Glycolate cycle
 - (D) Bacterial photosynthesis
45. 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

46. Tyrosine is a precursor for:
- (A) Dopamine
 - (B) Melanin
 - (C) Thyroxine
 - (D) All of the above
47. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of
- (A) protons
 - (B) NADH
 - (C) electrons
 - (D) All of the above
48. Carotenoids play a protective role in photosynthesis. Which of the following best describes their function?
- (A) Direct CO₂ fixation
 - (B) Light absorption and photoprotection
 - (C) ATP synthesis
 - (D) Oxygen evolution
49. Defect in HGPRT causes accumulation of:
- (A) Pyrimidines
 - (B) Acetyl-CoA
 - (C) NADH
 - (D) Uric acid
50. Which enzyme converts dUMP → dTMP?
- (A) Thymidylate synthase
 - (B) Ribonucleotide reductase
 - (C) DNA polymerase
 - (D) Ligase

51. Carnitine is required for:
- (A) Lipid synthesis
 - (B) Glycolysis
 - (C) TCA cycle
 - (D) Transport of fatty acids into mitochondria
52. NADPH is primarily generated from:
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) Electron transport chain
 - (D) HMP pathway
53. Ketone bodies are formed in:
- (A) Brain
 - (B) Liver
 - (C) Muscle
 - (D) Kidney
54. Which hormone activates adenylate cyclase leading to increased cAMP and stimulation of glycogen breakdown in liver?
- (A) Insulin
 - (B) Glucagon
 - (C) Estrogen
 - (D) Thyroxine
55. A mutation affecting carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I would most directly impair:
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) Fatty acid synthesis
 - (C) TCA cycle
 - (D) Urea cycle

56. 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
57. 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) FADH₂
 - (D) CO₂
58. Which enzyme catalyzes the committed step of glycolysis?
- (A) Phosphofructokinase-1
 - (B) Hexokinase
 - (C) Pyruvate kinase
 - (D) Aldolase
59. Which of the following allosterically inhibits PFK-1?
- (A) AMP
 - (B) Fructose-2,6-bisphosphate
 - (C) Citrate
 - (D) ADP
60. Which enzyme links glycolysis and TCA cycle regulation most tightly?
- (A) Hexokinase
 - (B) Enolase
 - (C) Aldolase
 - (D) Pyruvate dehydrogenase

61. 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
62. Which metabolite allosterically activates pyruvate carboxylase?
- (A) Citrate
 - (B) Acetyl-CoA
 - (C) NADH
 - (D) ATP
63. Inhibition of CPT-1 leads to accumulation of:
- (A) Acetyl-CoA
 - (B) Malonyl-CoA
 - (C) Long-chain fatty acids in cytosol
 - (D) Ketone bodies
64. 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
65. 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

66. 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
67. During high-energy conditions (high ATP/low ADP), which metabolic pathway is inhibited?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) Gluconeogenesis
 - (C) Fatty acid synthesis
 - (D) Glycogen synthesis
68. Under anaerobic conditions, cells convert pyruvate into lactate primarily to:
- (A) Generate ATP
 - (B) Produce CO₁
 - (C) Activate TCA cycle
 - (D) Regenerate NAD
69. The oxygen released during photosynthesis originates from:
- (A) CO₂
 - (B) Glucose
 - (C) NADPH
 - (D) Water
70. The pentose phosphate pathway is particularly active in cells involved in:
- (A) Muscle contraction
 - (B) Oxygen transport
 - (C) DNA replication only
 - (D) Lipid synthesis

71. Which shuttle system is more efficient in ATP production?
- (A) Glycerol-3-phosphate shuttle
 - (B) Malate-aspartate shuttle
 - (C) Carnitine shuttle
 - (D) Alanine shuttle
72. 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
73. Which statement is CORRECT?
- (A) Gluconeogenesis occurs only in muscle
 - (B) Brain performs gluconeogenesis
 - (C) RBC performs gluconeogenesis
 - (D) Liver performs gluconeogenesis
74. In muscle, glycogen breakdown is stimulated by:
- (A) Insulin
 - (B) ATP
 - (C) Epinephrine
 - (D) Citrate
75. The Cori cycle is an example of:
- (A) Lipid metabolism
 - (B) Inter-organ metabolic integration
 - (C) Protein synthesis
 - (D) DNA replication

76. Which pathway generates ribose-5-phosphate for nucleotide synthesis?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) Pentose phosphate pathway
 - (D) β -oxidation
77. 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
78. 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
79. 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
80. Match metabolic state with dominant pathway:
- (A) Fed state - Gluconeogenesis
 - (B) Fasting state - Lipogenesis
 - (C) Starvation - Ketogenesis
 - (D) Fed state - Glycogenolysis

81. 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
82. Which enzyme catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to lactate?
- (A) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
 - (B) Lactate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Alcohol dehydrogenase
 - (D) Hexokinase
83. Which enzyme is unique to gluconeogenesis?
- (A) Aldolase
 - (B) Phosphoglycerate kinase
 - (C) Enolase
 - (D) Pyruvate carboxylase
84. In alcoholic fermentation (yeast), pyruvate is first converted into:
- (A) Lactate
 - (B) Acetaldehyde
 - (C) Ethanol
 - (D) Acetyl-CoA
85. Photosystem II absorbs light maximally at:
- (A) 680 nm
 - (B) 700 nm
 - (C) 720 nm
 - (D) 650 nm

86. Match hormone with metabolic effect:
- (A) Insulin - Glycogen breakdown
 - (B) Glucagon - Gluconeogenesis
 - (C) Cortisol - Glycolysis inhibition
 - (D) Epinephrine - Lipogenesis
87. During starvation, the brain adapts to use:
- (A) Glucose only
 - (B) Fatty acids only
 - (C) Ketone bodies
 - (D) Amino acids only
88. 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
89. Which cofactor is required for pyruvate dehydrogenase complex?
- (A) Biotin
 - (B) Vitamin C
 - (C) NADPH
 - (D) Thiamine pyrophosphate
90. Which gas is released during alcoholic fermentation?
- (A) CO_2
 - (B) O_2
 - (C) NH_3
 - (D) H_2

91. 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
92. Which pathway produces the highest amount of ATP per glucose molecule?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) Oxidative phosphorylation
 - (D) Pentose phosphate pathway
93. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) Leucine is ketogenic
 - (B) Alanine is glucogenic
 - (C) Lysine is glucogenic
 - (D) Isoleucine is both
94. 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
95. 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

96. 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
97. 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
98. Which metabolic pathway generates CO₂ directly?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) Glycogenolysis
 - (C) β -oxidation
 - (D) TCA cycle
99. 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
100. Match pathway with cellular location:
- (A) Glycolysis - Mitochondria
 - (B) TCA cycle - Cytosol
 - (C) β -oxidation - Mitochondria
 - (D) PPP - Mitochondria

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।