

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

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. Match pathway with cellular location:
 - (A) Glycolysis - Mitochondria
 - (B) TCA cycle - Cytosol
 - (C) β -oxidation - Mitochondria
 - (D) PPP - Mitochondria
2. 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
3. Which metabolic pathway generates CO₂ directly?
 - (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) Glycogenolysis
 - (C) β -oxidation
 - (D) TCA cycle
4. 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
5. 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

6. 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
7. 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
8. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) Leucine is ketogenic
 - (B) Alanine is glucogenic
 - (C) Lysine is glucogenic
 - (D) Isoleucine is both
9. Which pathway produces the highest amount of ATP per glucose molecule?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) Oxidative phosphorylation
 - (D) Pentose phosphate pathway
10. 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

11. Which gas is released during alcoholic fermentation?
- (A) CO_2
 - (B) O_2
 - (C) NH_3
 - (D) H_2
12. Which cofactor is required for pyruvate dehydrogenase complex?
- (A) Biotin
 - (B) Vitamin C
 - (C) NADPH
 - (D) Thiamine pyrophosphate
13. 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
14. During starvation, the brain adapts to use:
- (A) Glucose only
 - (B) Fatty acids only
 - (C) Ketone bodies
 - (D) Amino acids only
15. Match hormone with metabolic effect:
- (A) Insulin - Glycogen breakdown
 - (B) Glucagon - Gluconeogenesis
 - (C) Cortisol - Glycolysis inhibition
 - (D) Epinephrine - Lipogenesis

16. Photosystem II absorbs light maximally at:
- (A) 680 nm
 - (B) 700 nm
 - (C) 720 nm
 - (D) 650 nm
17. In alcoholic fermentation (yeast), pyruvate is first converted into:
- (A) Lactate
 - (B) Acetaldehyde
 - (C) Ethanol
 - (D) Acetyl-CoA
18. Which enzyme is unique to gluconeogenesis?
- (A) Aldolase
 - (B) Phosphoglycerate kinase
 - (C) Enolase
 - (D) Pyruvate carboxylase
19. Which enzyme catalyzes the conversion of pyruvate to lactate?
- (A) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
 - (B) Lactate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Alcohol dehydrogenase
 - (D) Hexokinase
20. 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

21. Match metabolic state with dominant pathway:
- (A) Fed state - Gluconeogenesis
 - (B) Fasting state - Lipogenesis
 - (C) Starvation - Ketogenesis
 - (D) Fed state - Glycogenolysis
22. 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
23. 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
24. 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
25. Which pathway generates ribose-5-phosphate for nucleotide synthesis?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) Pentose phosphate pathway
 - (D) β -oxidation

26. The Cori cycle is an example of:
- (A) Lipid metabolism
 - (B) Inter-organ metabolic integration
 - (C) Protein synthesis
 - (D) DNA replication
27. In muscle, glycogen breakdown is stimulated by:
- (A) Insulin
 - (B) ATP
 - (C) Epinephrine
 - (D) Citrate
28. Which statement is CORRECT?
- (A) Gluconeogenesis occurs only in muscle
 - (B) Brain performs gluconeogenesis
 - (C) RBC performs gluconeogenesis
 - (D) Liver performs gluconeogenesis
29. 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
30. Which shuttle system is more efficient in ATP production?
- (A) Glycerol-3-phosphate shuttle
 - (B) Malate-aspartate shuttle
 - (C) Carnitine shuttle
 - (D) Alanine shuttle

31. The pentose phosphate pathway is particularly active in cells involved in:
- (A) Muscle contraction
 - (B) Oxygen transport
 - (C) DNA replication only
 - (D) Lipid synthesis
32. The oxygen released during photosynthesis originates from:
- (A) CO₂
 - (B) Glucose
 - (C) NADPH
 - (D) Water
33. Under anaerobic conditions, cells convert pyruvate into lactate primarily to:
- (A) Generate ATP
 - (B) Produce CO₁
 - (C) Activate TCA cycle
 - (D) Regenerate NAD
34. During high-energy conditions (high ATP/low ADP), which metabolic pathway is inhibited?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) Gluconeogenesis
 - (C) Fatty acid synthesis
 - (D) Glycogen synthesis
35. 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

36. 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
37. 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
38. Inhibition of CPT-1 leads to accumulation of:
- (A) Acetyl-CoA
 - (B) Malonyl-CoA
 - (C) Long-chain fatty acids in cytosol
 - (D) Ketone bodies
39. Which metabolite allosterically activates pyruvate carboxylase?
- (A) Citrate
 - (B) Acetyl-CoA
 - (C) NADH
 - (D) ATP
40. 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

41. Which enzyme links glycolysis and TCA cycle regulation most tightly?
- (A) Hexokinase
 - (B) Enolase
 - (C) Aldolase
 - (D) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
42. Which of the following allosterically inhibits PFK-1?
- (A) AMP
 - (B) Fructose-2,6-bisphosphate
 - (C) Citrate
 - (D) ADP
43. Which enzyme catalyzes the committed step of glycolysis?
- (A) Phosphofructokinase-1
 - (B) Hexokinase
 - (C) Pyruvate kinase
 - (D) Aldolase
44. 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
45. 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

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

51. Which enzyme converts dUMP → dTMP?
- (A) Thymidylate synthase
 - (B) Ribonucleotide reductase
 - (C) DNA polymerase
 - (D) Ligase
52. Defect in HGPRT causes accumulation of:
- (A) Pyrimidines
 - (B) Acetyl-CoA
 - (C) NADH
 - (D) Uric acid
53. 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
54. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of
- (A) protons
 - (B) NADH
 - (C) electrons
 - (D) All of the above
55. Tyrosine is a precursor for:
- (A) Dopamine
 - (B) Melanin
 - (C) Thyroxine
 - (D) All of the above

56. 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
57. Peroxisomes are involved in which type of reactions
- (A) Calvin cycle
 - (B) Glyoxylate cycle
 - (C) Glycolate cycle
 - (D) Bacterial photosynthesis
58. A defect in phenylalanine metabolism leads to:
- (A) Gout
 - (B) Phenylketonuria
 - (C) Diabetes
 - (D) Albinism
59. 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
60. 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

61. In CAM plants, CO₂ acceptor in the night is:
- (A) RUBP
 - (B) PEP
 - (C) OAA
 - (D) PGA
62. 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
63. The main nitrogenous waste in _____ is uric acid
- (A) man
 - (B) fishes
 - (C) birds
 - (D) frog
64. Which enzyme converts glutamine to glutamate?
- (A) Glutamine synthetase
 - (B) Glutaminase
 - (C) Transaminase
 - (D) Dehydrogenase
65. Uncouplers like DNP cause:
- (A) Increased ATP synthesis
 - (B) Heat production due to proton leakage
 - (C) Inhibition of electron transport
 - (D) Decreased oxygen consumption

66. 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
67. 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
68. 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
69. 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
70. The two-pigment system theory of photosynthesis was proposed by
- (A) Aron
 - (B) Blackman
 - (C) Hill
 - (D) Emerson

71. 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
72. 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
73. 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
74. Match amino acid precursor with derived amino acid:
- (A) Pyruvate - Alanine
 - (B) Oxaloacetate - Leucine
 - (C) α -Ketoglutarate - Serine
 - (D) 3-Phosphoglycerate - Aspartate
75. Ubiquinone transfers its electrons to
- (A) Complex I
 - (B) Complex II
 - (C) matrix
 - (D) Cyt c

76. Which statement is CORRECT?
- (A) RBC lacks mitochondria
 - (B) RBC performs TCA cycle
 - (C) RBC performs β -oxidation
 - (D) RBC performs gluconeogenesis
77. The HMP pathway is also called the:
- (A) Pentose phosphate pathway
 - (B) Uronic acid pathway
 - (C) Cori cycle
 - (D) Glyoxylate cycle
78. During starvation, amino acids are primarily used for:
- (A) Lipid synthesis
 - (B) Gluconeogenesis
 - (C) Glycogen synthesis
 - (D) ATP storage
79. Which TCA cycle enzyme is directly inhibited by fluoroacetate via fluorocitrate?
- (A) Aconitase
 - (B) Succinate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Citrate synthase
 - (D) Malate dehydrogenase
80. 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

81. 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
82. Which enzyme links glycolysis and PPP by interconverting sugars through carbon transfer reactions?
- (A) Transketolase
 - (B) Hexokinase
 - (C) Aldolase
 - (D) Pyruvate kinase
83. Which statement is CORRECT?
- (A) TCA cycle produces NADH
 - (B) Glycolysis produces FADH_2
 - (C) HMP pathway produces ATP
 - (D) Urea cycle produces NADPH
84. 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
85. Asparagine is synthesized from aspartate using:
- (A) Ammonia only
 - (B) Glutamine as amide donor
 - (C) NADH only
 - (D) Biotin enzyme only

86. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) Insulin promotes glycogen synthesis
 - (B) Glucagon promotes glycogen breakdown
 - (C) Insulin promotes gluconeogenesis
 - (D) Glucagon promotes gluconeogenesis
87. 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
88. Which enzyme catalyzes conversion of arginine to urea and ornithine completing urea cycle?
- (A) Arginase
 - (B) Urease
 - (C) CPS-1
 - (D) Transaminase
89. Which metabolic intermediate serves as a key junction connecting carbohydrate, lipid, and amino acid metabolism?
- (A) Acetyl-CoA
 - (B) Pyruvate
 - (C) Citrate
 - (D) Oxaloacetate
90. Which statement is INCORRECT?
- (A) Glycolysis produces ATP
 - (B) TCA cycle produces CO₂
 - (C) HMP pathway produces ATP
 - (D) β -oxidation produces acetyl-CoA

91. 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.
92. Aromatic amino acids are synthesized from phosphoenolpyruvate and:
- (A) Erythrose-4-phosphate
 - (B) Ribose-5-phosphate
 - (C) Pyruvate
 - (D) Alpha-ketoglutarate
93. 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
94. 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
95. 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

96. Match organism with fermentation product:
- (A) Yeast - Ethanol
 - (B) Muscle cells - Ethanol
 - (C) Bacteria - Acetone only
 - (D) Plants - Lactate
97. Fermentation yields how many ATP per glucose molecule?
- (A) 36
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 4
98. 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
99. Which pathway is amphibolic?
- (A) Glycolysis
 - (B) TCA cycle
 - (C) β -oxidation
 - (D) PPP
100. 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

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।