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

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

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

K-1375

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

(NEP)

(BBT6003)

PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

Paper Code
BBT6003

(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.

(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. Which chemical is most commonly used to double the chromosome number of a haploid plantlet to make it fertile?
   (A) Colchicine
   (B) PEG
   (C) Abscisic acid
   (D) Silver nitrate
2. In anther culture, 'Albino' plants are a frequent problem, especially in which group of plants?
   (A) Legumes
   (B) Cereals (like Rice and Wheat)
   (C) Solanaceous plants
   (D) Woody perennials
3. Pollen culture (isolated microspores) is often preferred over anther culture because-
   (A) It is much easier to perform
   (B) Pollen grains do not require nutrients
   (C) It avoids the risk of diploid plants arising from the anther wall
   (D) It eliminates the need for sterilization
4. One of the major advantages of synthetic seed technology is -
   (A) It increases genetic variability within a crop
   (B) It completely eliminates the need for any greenhouse hardening
   (C) It works identically for all plant species without protocol changes
   (D) It allows for the large-scale propagation of elite, uniform plant varieties
5. Embryo Rescue is a specialized micropropagation technique used to -
   (A) Save embryos from being damaged by infection
   (B) Overcome post-zygotic incompatibility in interspecific crosses
   (C) Produce haploid plants from anthers
   (D) Increase the size of the endosperm

6. Protoplast isolation depends on which of these

(A) Enzyme Type and concentration

(B) Osmoticum of protoplast environment

(C) Plant material

(D) All of the above

7. In a callus culture system, what does the term “friable callus” refer to?

(A) A hard and compact mass of cells

(B) A loosely bound, soft mass of cells

(C) Callus that has begun to differentiate into roots

(D) Callus that has developed into shoots

8. In a cell suspension culture, cells are maintained in a -

(A) Semi-solid medium

(B) Solid gel medium

(C) Liquid medium with shaking or agitation

(D) Static liquid medium

9. What is the advantage of using cell suspension culture in the production of secondary metabolites?

(A) It can produce high-quality metabolites

(B) It can maintain a stable environment for cell growth

(C) It can generate large quantities of plant cells for metabolite production

(D) None of these

10. Select the incorrect statement -

(A) The first step in protoplast regeneration is cell wall formation

(B) Cell wall formation is directly proportional to division of protoplast

(C) Protoplasts are generally cultured at a density $1X10^4$ to $1X10^5$ protoplasts ml^{-1}

(D) All are incorrect statement

11. Why is mannitol or sorbitol added during protoplast isolation?

(A) To enhance enzyme activity

(B) To provide a carbon source

(C) To maintain osmotic balance

(D) To induce rooting

12. Which of the following is not a potential outcome of protoplast fusion?

(A) Symmetric hybrid

(B) Seedless fruit development

(C) Asymmetric hybrid

(D) Cybrid

13. The laminar airflow cabinet primarily used for which of these -

(A) Sterilization

(B) Humidity control

(C) An aseptic working environment

(D) None of the above

14. Plant material, is sterilized by -

(A) Autoclaving

(B) Surface sterilization by using disinfectant

(C) Exposing UV light inside laminar air flow

(D) All of the above

15. Which of the following factor is used for the maturation of somatic embryos?

(A) Low Sucrose concentration

(B) Abscisic acid (ABA)

(C) Lack of light

(D) Both (A) and (B)

16. Which of these is the advantage of micropropagation -

(A) Year-round production

(B) Rapid multiplication

(C) Regeneration of rare plants

(D) All of the above

17. The morphological and physiological changes occur during hardening of in vitro raised plant is

(A) Root hair formation

(B) Initiation of photosynthetic activity and stomatal function

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

18. Which of the following is the main application of zygotic embryo culture?

(A) Clonal propagation

(B) Production of shoots

(C) Induction of somaclonal variations

(D) Overcoming hybridization barriers

19. Growth regulator which can induce shoot organogenesis is -

(A) Adenine

(B) Benzyl adenine

(C) 6-benzyl amino purine

(D) All of the above

20. Packed cell volume measurement is used in finding the -

(A) percentage of culture showing regeneration

(B) Growth of cell suspension culture

(C) Testing viability of cultures

(D) All of the above

21. If you fuse a 'normal' protoplast with a nucleated protoplast that has been irradiated, the resulting plant is likely to be -

(A) A symmetric hybrid

(B) A cybrid

(C) A haploid mutant

(D) A chimera

22. Some growth regulators (like Gibberellic Acid) cannot be autoclaved because they are -

(A) Too expensive

(B) Thermolabile

(C) Radioactive

(D) Solid at high temperature

23. The process of a differentiated cell reverting back to an undifferentiated state to form a callus is called -

(A) Differentiation

(B) Redifferentiation

(C) Dedifferentiation

(D) Totipotency

24. In Tissue culture Pre-existing variations in source plant can result in -

(A) Somaclonal variation

(B) Gametoclonal variation

(C) Mutation

(D) All of the above

25. The concentration of Agar typically used to solidify the medium is -

(A) 0.08% to 0.9%

(B) 0.8% to .9%

(C) 8% to 10%

(D) 15%to20%

26. Activated charcoal is sometimes added to the media to -

(A) Provide extra carbon for growth

(B) Absorb toxic phenolic compounds released by the explant

(C) Make the medium look more attractive

(D) Increase the pH of the medium

27. The term "Explant" is defined as -

(A) A plant used for micopropagation

(B) The nutrient medium used for culture

(C) Any cell, tissue or organ used to start an in-vitro culture

(D) Shoot collected from natural resources

28. Which of the following is the most important factor in choosing an explant?

(A) The age and health of the mother plant

(B) Plants growing in shade

(C) The size of the roots

(D) All of the above

29. Trimming the edges of an explant after sterilization is done because -

(A) The edges may have contaminating agents

(B) It makes the explant fit better in the tube

(C) The sterilizing chemicals may damage or killed the cells at the cut edges

(D) It prevents the plant from growing too fast

30. Select the correct statement -

(A) Activated charcoal provide extra carbon in culture medium for growth

(B) Activated charcoal is used in medium for controlling any change in pH of the medium

(C) Activated charcoal adsorb toxic phenolic compounds released by the explant

(D) All are correct statement

31. Nitrogenase, the enzyme responsible for nitrogen fixation, is highly sensitive to which of the following?

(A) Carbon dioxide

(B) Molecular oxygen

(C) Hydrogen gas

(D) Light

32. Rhizobia bacteria are considered actively fixing nitrogen when the interior color of the nodule is -

(A) Green

(B) White

(C) Pink

(D) Blue

33. The non-protein component required by Nitrogenase for its catalytic activity contains -

(A) Magnesium and Zinc

(B) Molybdenum and Iron

(C) Copper and Manganese

(D) Cobalt and Nickel

34. Which of the following is a widely used fungal biocontrol agent against several plant pathogens?

(A) *Bacillus thuringiensis*

(B) *Trichoderma harzianum*

(C) *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

(D) *Rhizobium leguminosarum*

35. Biocontrol agents that starve pathogens by depleting available iron in the soil often produce -

(A) Toxins

(B) Hormones

(C) Enzymes

(D) Siderophores

36. Which of the following describes “hyperparasitism” in biocontrol?

(A) A plant resistant to all pests

(B) A chemical pesticide used in high doses

(C) A microorganism that is a parasite of a plant pathogen

(D) A virus that infects human cells

37. How PGPR can make phosphorus available to plants -

(A) By converting phosphate into nitrogen

(B) By secreting organic acids to solubilize inorganic phosphorus

(C) Absorbing all phosphorus for their own growth

(D) Fixing atmospheric phosphorus gas

38. Which of the following is free-living nitrogen-fixing PGPR?

(A) Rhizobium

(B) Vibrio

(C) Frankia

(D) Azotobacter

39. The production of which enzyme by PGPR helps plants tolerate abiotic stress by lowering ethylene levels?

(A) Nitrogenase

(B) ACC deaminase

(C) Cellulase

(D) Amylase

40. Which of the following is a direct mechanism used by Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria to enhance plant growth?
    (A) Production of phytohormones like IAA (Auxin)
    (B) Increasing soil salinity
    (C) Competition for nutrients with the host plant
    (D) Inducing leaf senescence
41. Approximately how many ATP molecules are required to fix one molecule of N_2?
    (A) 2ATP
    (B) 8 ATP
    (C) 16 ATP
    (D) 32 ATP
42. Biopesticides are often considered environmentally friendly because -
    (A) They have a very long residual effect in the soil.
    (B) They have a broad-spectrum activity against all organisms.
    (C) They degrade quickly and have low toxicity to non-target organisms
    (D) They are more toxic than synthetic chemicals
43. What is the first stable product of nitrogen fixation in the root nodules of leguminous plants?
    (A) Glutamate
    (B) NO^-_2
    (C) Ammonia
    (D) Both (B) & (C)
44. Which of the following bacteria reduce nitrate in soil into nitrogen?
    (A) Nitrifying bacteria
    (B) Nitrogen-fixing bacteria
    (C) Denitrifying bacteria
    (D) Both (B) and (C)
45. *Trichoderma* species are primarily used as biopesticides to control -
    (A) Insect pests
    (B) Nematodes
    (C) Fungal pathogens
    (D) Rodents

46. Which of the following is a limitation of biopesticides?

(A) Harmful to non-target organisms

(B) High persistence in the environment

(C) Short shelf-life and sensitivity to environmental conditions

(D) Non-biodegradable

47. The crystal proteins (Cry proteins) produced by Bacillus *thuringiensis* are used to kill -

(A) Fungi

(B) Bacteria

(C) Insects

(D) Nematodes

48. What is the function of leghaemoglobin in the root nodules of legumes?

(A) Oxygen removal

(B) Inhibition of nitrogenase activity

(C) Expression of nif gene

(D) Nodule differentiation

49. Hydrogenase enzymes are primarily involved in

(A) The breakdown of glucose in anaerobic conditions

(B) The synthesis of ATP in mitochondria

(C) The process of nitrogen fixation in plants

(D) The production and utilization of hydrogen gas in biological systems

50. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of plant growth-promoting bacteria?

(A) They inhibit plant growth through the production of toxins

(B) They enhance nutrient availability to plants by fixing nitrogen or solubilizing phosphates

(C) They cause diseases in plants

(D) They reduce the oxygen content in soil, making it less suitable for plant growth

51. Select the incorrect statement

(A) Callus is mass of cells

(B) Callus may be compact or friable

(C) Callus is formed by binary fission

(D) Callus can be used for establishing cell suspension culture

52. Organogenesis is effected by

(A) Explant Age

(B) Cytokinin concentration

(C) Genotype

(D) All of these

53. What is the primary objective of anther culture in plant breeding?

(A) To produce seeds from vegetative tissues

(B) To produce haploid plants

(C) To create new plant varieties by hybridization

(D) To propagate plants via cutting

54. Which stage of micropropagation specifically focuses on the induction of roots?

(A) Stage I

(B) Stage II

(C) Stage III

(D) Stage IV

55. Select the correct statement?

(A) Direct organogenesis takes a longer time to produce plantlets than indirect organogenesis

(B) Direct organogenesis significantly increases the risk of somaclonal variation.

(C) Direct organogenesis reduces the likelihood of genetic variations in the clones.

(D) None of the above

56. In the Skoog and Miller experiment, what was the result of a medium with a nearly 1:1 ratio of auxin to cytokinin?

(A) Root formation

(B) Shoot formation

(C) Callus growth

(D) Embryo formation

57. In a Continuous cell suspension Culture the growth rate is controlled by -

(A) Changing the temperature every hour

(B) Constant addition of fresh medium and removal of used medium

(C) Increasing the amount of light

(D) Adding antibiotics

58. Select the correct statement -

(A) 2,4-D is the most common growth regulator used for somatic embryogenesis induction

(B) All plant cells are totipotent

(C) Leaf is the best plant material for induction of organogenesis

(D) Abscisic acid is favourable in development of somatic embryos

59. The concept of 'direct somatic embryogenesis' is characterized by

(A) Development of embryos via an intermediate callus phase

(B) Formation of embryos directly from explant cells

(C) Requirement of high cytokinin to auxin ratios

(D) Induction of embryos from pollen grains only

60. Select the correct statement

(A) Shoot is a bipolar structure

(B) Root is a bipolar structure

(C) Somatic embryo is a bipolar structure

(D) Callus is bipolar structure

61. Synthetic seeds are typically produced by encapsulating somatic embryos in -

(A) Agarose gel

(B) Sodium alginate

(C) Calcium carbonate

(D) Polyethylene glycol

62. The term PEDCs stands for -

(A) Protoplast-Embryo Derived Cells

(B) Phytohormone Enhanced Differentiated Cells

(C) Plant Embryo Development Complexes

(D) Pre Embryogenic Determined Cells

63. Secondary embryogenesis refers to the -

(A) Induction of embryos from a secondary callus

(B) Production of new embryos from existing somatic embryos

(C) Formation of embryos from triploid endosperm

(D) Both (A) and (B)

64. Which sterilization method is most appropriate for heat-labile components of the medium?

(A) Autoclaving at 121°C

(B) Tyndallization

(C) Membrane filtration

(D) Hot air oven sterilization

65. Which of these is considered undefined organic additive often used to promote growth?

(A) Caesin hydrolysate

(B) Coconut water

(C) Malt extract

(D) All of the above

66. Which of the following amino acids is most frequently added to media to provide a "ready- to-use" organic nitrogen source?

(A) L-Glutamine

(B) L-Arginine

(C) L-Leucine

(D) L-Tryptophan

67. The phenomenon of vitrification in micropropagation results in which of these?

(A) Excessive root formation

(B) Browning of culturemedium

(C) Translucent, hyperhydric and glassy shoots

(D) Deficiency of nitrogen in the medium

68. Somaclonal variation' is a significant limitation in micropropagation when the goal is

(A) Induction of mutations for crop improvement

(B) Maintaining genetic uniformity

(C) Production of secondary metabolites

(D) Virus elimination through meristem culture

69. Which stage of micropropagation is often considered the most critical due to high mortality rates?

(A) Establishment of explant

(B) Hardening and Acclimatization

(C) In vitro rooting

(D) Shoot multiplication

70. Excudation of phenolics during the establishment of woody plant cultures leads to -

(A) Increased growth rate of the explant

(B) Spontaneous somatic embryogenesis

(C) Enhanced root formation

(D) Browning of the medium and tissue necrosis

71. Which of the following is an economic limitation of large-scale micropropagation compared to traditional seed propagation?

(A) Requirement of less space

(B) High labor costs and energy-intensive infrastructure

(C) Rapid multiplication rates

(D) All-season availability of plants

72. Excessive subculturing in micropropagation is generally discouraged because it increases the risk of -

(A) Epigenetic instability and loss of regeneration potential

(B) Microbial contamination from the air

(C) Agar solidification

(D) Depletion of sucrose in the stock solution

73. The method of 'Meristem Culture' is valued in micropropagation for

(A) Increasing the rate of somatic embryogenesis

(B) Creating synthetic seeds

(C) Inducing polyploidy

(D) Producing virus-free plantlets

74. The term 'Acclimatization' refers to the process of

(A) Sterilizing the explant with NaOCl

(B) Gradually adapting in vitro plants to the external environment

(C) Increasing the nutrient in the medium

(D) Storing cultures at low temperatures

75. Which surface sterilant is most effective but also highly toxic and difficult to dispose of safely?

(A) Sodium hypochlorite

(B) Calcium hypochlorite

(C) Mercuric chloride

(D) Hydrogen peroxide

76. Which part of the plant is generally easily surface sterilize?

(A) Seeds or internally protected embryos

(B) Roots from soil-grown plants

(C) Mature bark from old trees

(D) Leaves from a field-grown crop during monsoon

77. What is the primary objective of adding a few drops of 'Tween-20' to the initial wash of an explant?

(A) To act as a potent systemic fungicide

(B) To reduce surface tension and ensure better contact with sterilants

(C) To induce early cell division in the epidermal layer

(D) To neutralize the toxic effects of Mercuric Chloride

78. In a Sucrose-Mannitol gradient centrifugation, healthy and intact protoplasts typically -

(A) Pellet at the bottom of the tube

(B) Form a band at the interface of the two solutions

(C) Suspended in the upper mannitol layer

(D) Stick to the walls of the centrifuge tube

79. Evans Blue or Fluorescein Diacetate (FDA)' are often used to

(A) Count the number of mitochondria

(B) Identify the species of the plant

(C) Measure the thickness of the regenerated cell wall

(D) Determine the viability of the isolated protoplasts

80. Which of the following is a fluorescent dye -

(A) Methylene Blue

(B) TTC

(C) Calcofluor White

(D) Evans Blue

81. The concentration of the osmotic stabilizer in protoplast purification medium is usually kept slightly -

(A) Lower

(B) Higher

(C) Exactly the same

(D) It must be zero

82. Haploids plants can be produced -

(A) Gynogenesis

(B) Microspore culture

(C) Anther culture

(D) All of the above

83. Filter paper raft —nurse culture technique help in -

(A) Establishing cell suspension culture

(B) Multiplication of callus culture

(C) Establishing single cell culture

(D) None of the above

84. Hardening of plantlets produced through plant tissue culture is -

(A) Keeping plantlets at 30—40°C for 30 minutes

(B) The gradual acclimatization of tissue culture plants before field cultivation

(C) Plunging culture vials into hot water at 40°C

(D) Increasing the concentration of agar to make the plant tissues physically tough

85. During the hardening process, which of the following environmental factors is typically reduced to stimulate plant adaptation?

(A) Light intensity

(B) Carbon dioxide concentration

(C) Humidity

(D) Temperature

86. What is the primary physiological change that occurs in plantlets during successful acclimatization?

(A) Transition from heterotrophic to autotrophic growth

(B) Rapid elongation of the main shoot

(C) Rapid increase in leaf number

(D) Rapid increase in root length

87. Which of the following is considered the primary cause of 'heritable' somaclonal variation?

(A) Temporary physiological changes

(B) Changes in chromosome number (polyploidy/aneuploidy) and structure

(C) Formation of somaclone

(D) All of the above

88. Select correct statement from the following -

(A) Older callus cultures show more variation rates

(B) Virus free plant can be produced by meristem culture

(C) Endoreduplication is the cause of pre-existing variation in explant

(D) All Statements are correct

89. Which pathway of micropropagation is most likely to produce the highest frequency of somaclonal variants?

(A) Axillary bud proliferation

(B) Shoot tip culture

(C) Indirect organogenesis via a prolonged callus phase

(D) Direct somatic embryogenesis

90. Gametoclonal variation occur due to -

(A) Meiotic crossing over during gamete formation

(B) Mitotic division that takes place in regeneration

(C) Due to callus formation

(D) All of the above

91. What is the primary advantage of producing Doubled Haploids (DH) in plant breeding?

(A) To increase the frequency of mutations

(B) To achieve 100% homozygosity in a single generation

(C) To produce heterozygous lines

(D) All of the above

92. The mechanism that takes place in somaclonal variant formation may be -

(A) Activation of transposable element

(B) DNA methylation

(C) Gene amplification

(D) All of the above

93. In electrofusion, protoplasts are first aligned in a chain (pearl chain formation) using

(A) A high-voltage DC pulse

(B) A low-voltage, high-frequency AC field

(C) Magnetic beads

(D) Constant stirring

94. A Cybrid is specifically characterized by

(A) Fusion of two identical nuclei

(B) Nuclear genome of one parent and cytoplasmic genome of both or the other parent

(C) Doubling of the chromosome number of a single parent

(D) Fusion of two different species of pollen grains

95. Select the incorrect statement for PEG-induced protoplast fusion -

(A) The PEG concentration should be between 15 to 45%

(B) The molecular weight of PEG should be below 1000

(C) High pH (10.5) is favorable for fusion

(D) Washing of PEG after fusion period should be gradual

96. Which of the following is a 'Visual' method for selecting hybrid cells after fusion?

(A) Use of antibiotic resistance markers

(B) Use of chlorophyll-deficient (albino) mutants as one parent

(C) Complementation of auxotrophic mutants

(D) Growth on high-salt media

97. What is the primary advantage of somatic hybridization over conventional sexual hybridization?

(A) It is much cheaper to perform

(B) It allows the crossing of sexually incompatible species

(C) It always results in fertile offspring

(D) It does not require sterile conditions

98. A cell suspension culture is typically initiated by placing which of the following into a liquid medium?

(A) compact callus

(B) Friable callus

(C) Dry seeds

(D) Pollen grains

99. In a cybrid, what usually happens to the chloroplasts of the two parents?

(A) They always fuse to form "megachloroplasts"

(B) They do not get affected

(C) They are both destroyed by the nucleus

(D) They undergo random sorting, usually resulting in a cell with only one type

100. At which developmental stage is the pollen most responsive to the induction of androgenesis?

(A) Early tetrad stage

(B) Uninucleate stage

(C) Mature trinucleate pollen stage

(D) Before or just after the first mitotic division

******

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 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, 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।