

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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

**CHEMISTRY**

**(Bioinorganic And Supramolecular Chemistry)**

Paper Code							
B	0	2	1	0	0	8	T

Questions 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 हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

**(Remaining instructions on the last page)**

**(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)**

***(Only for Rough Work)***

1. What reaction does the enzyme catalase catalyze ?
  - (A)  $2\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - (B)  $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3$
  - (C)  $\text{Glucose} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
  - (D)  $\text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$
2. In the reaction catalyzed by catalase, what is the substrate ?
  - (A) Oxygen
  - (B) Water
  - (C) Hydrogen peroxide
  - (D) Carbon dioxide
3. Which cofactor/prosthetic group is required for the activity of catalase ?
  - (A) Zn
  - (B) Mn
  - (C) Heme
  - (D) NADP
4. A deficiency of Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> primarily leads to :
  - (A) Scurvy
  - (B) Rickets
  - (C) Pernicious anemia
  - (D) Beriberi
5. Oxidation state of Co in Vitamin B-12 in super reduced state is :
  - (A) + 3
  - (B) + 2
  - (C) 0
  - (D) + 1
6. Oxidation state of Co in Vitamin B-12 in reduced state is :
  - (A) + 3
  - (B) + 2
  - (C) 0
  - (D) + 1
7. What is the primary catalytic function of Superoxide dismutase ?
  - (A) Conversion of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen
  - (B) Dismutation of superoxide into oxygen and hydrogen peroxide
  - (C) Reduction of lipid peroxides to alcohol
  - (D) Synthesis of glutathione from amino acids
8. Which metal ion is found at the center of the corrin ring in the vitamin B<sub>12</sub> ?
  - (A) Iron
  - (B) Magnesium
  - (C) Cobalt
  - (D) Copper
9. Zinc containing metalloenzyme is :
  - (A) Carbonic Anhydrase
  - (B) Carboxypeptidase
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above

10. Gold based compounds like Auranofin are clinically used for the treatment of :
- (A) Hypertension
  - (B) Rheumatoid arthritis
  - (C) Diabetes
  - (D) Tuberculosis
11. Which metal complex is used as a contrast agent in Magnetic Resonance Imaging ?
- (A) Iron carbonyl
  - (B) Zinc gluconate
  - (C) Gadolinium(III) Complexes
  - (D) Silver Nitrate
12. Copper enzyme is :
- (A) Xanthine oxidase
  - (B) Coenzyme vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
  - (C) Superoxide dismutase
  - (D) None of the above
13. Which of the following platinum-based drugs are primarily used to treat various types of cancers by binding to DNA ?
- (A) Auranofin
  - (B) Cisplatin
  - (C) Barium Sulfate
  - (D) Gadolinium
14. Which protein is responsible for the mineralization of calcium in bones ?
- (A) Troponin C
  - (B) Parvalbumin
  - (C) Hydroxyapatite
  - (D) Osteocalcin
15. CASR is the abbreviation of :
- (A) Calcium Sensing Receptor
  - (B) Calcium Separating Ratio
  - (C) Calcium Suppressor Ratio
  - (D) None of the above
16. In the crown ether 12-crown-4, what do numbers represent ?
- (A) 12 atoms in the ring, 4 of which O atom
  - (B) 4 rings of 12 atoms each
  - (C) 12 molecular weight and 4 carbon atoms
  - (D) 12 oxygen and 4 carbons
17. What type of guest would a crown ether (e.g. 18 - crown - 6) most effectively bind ?
- (A) Anions
  - (B) Neutral molecules
  - (C) Zwitter ions
  - (D) Cations (like K<sup>+</sup>)

18. Who is considered one of the “fathers” of supermolecular chemistry and coined the term in 1978 ?
- (A) Jean-Marie-Lehn  
 (B) Robert Grubbs  
 (C) Linus Pauling  
 (D) Ahmed Zewail
19. Supermolecular chemistry is primarily defined as :
- (A) The study of covalent bonds  
 (B) The study of atomic nuclei  
 (C) Chemistry beyond the molecule  
 (D) Solid-state physics
20. Nonactin is an ionophorous antibiotic, it specifically binds with :
- (A)  $\text{Na}^+$  ion  
 (B)  $\text{K}^+$  ion  
 (C)  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$  ion  
 (D) Any alkali metal ion
21. What is the repeating unit in the structure of 12-crown-4 (crown ether) ?
- (A)  $-\text{N}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$   
 (B)  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$   
 (C)  $-\text{S}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$   
 (D)  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$
22. Which of the following is an anion receptor ?
- (A) Crown ether  
 (B) Carboxypeptidase  
 (C) Cryptand  
 (D) Valinomycin
23. Supermolecules calixarene contain :
- (A) NH groups  
 (B) COOH groups  
 (C) OH groups  
 (D) None of the above
24. Two strands in DNA are held together by :
- (A) Electrostatic Force  
 (B) Covalent bond  
 (C) Van der Waals' forces  
 (D) Hydrogen bond
25. Cryptand – 2,2,2 is more effectively complementary to :
- (A)  $\text{Li}^+$   
 (B)  $\text{K}^+$   
 (C)  $\text{Na}^+$   
 (D)  $\text{Cs}^+$
26. Crown ether and Cryptate :
- (A) Both have N and O donor atom  
 (B) Both are polycyclic  
 (C) Have O and N donor atom respectively  
 (D) Cryptate is a weaker complexing agent than crown ether

27. Electrides are formed from :
- (A) Crown ether
  - (B) Cryptate
  - (C) Clathrate
  - (D) Cavitate
28. Low transferrin levels are commonly seen in :
- (A) Blood loss
  - (B) Iron deficiency
  - (C) Pregnancy
  - (D) Chronic disease
29. Protein responsible for transport of iron in bacteria is :
- (A) Transferrin
  - (B) Ferritin
  - (C) Siderophore
  - (D) None of the above
30. The Metal atom present in Cytochrome P-450 is :
- (A) Fe
  - (B) Co
  - (C) Ni
  - (D) Mn
31. The oxidation state of Mo in Xanthine oxidase enzyme in reduced state is :
- (A) 6
  - (B) 4
  - (C) 5
  - (D) 2
32. The metal atom present in xanthine oxidase is :
- (A) Mo
  - (B) Fe
  - (C) Co
  - (D) Ni
33. Which of the following has the highest affinity for iron ?
- (A) Ferritin
  - (B) Transferrin
  - (C) Hemoglobin
  - (D) Siderophore
34. Which of the following is a well known siderophore ?
- (A) Hemoglobin
  - (B) Myoglobin
  - (C) Enterobactin
  - (D) Albumin

35. Siderophores bind iron in which form ?
- (A) + 2  
(B) + 4  
(C) 0  
(D) + 3
36. In catalase, the fifth position of active site is occupied by :
- (A) S atom of Cysteine  
(B) N atom of Histidine  
(C) O atom of Tyrosine  
(D) O atom of Glutamic acid
37. The metal atom present in Peroxidase is :
- (A) Zn  
(B) Fe  
(C) Co  
(D) Ni
38. The enzyme which removes C-terminal amino acid from a peptide is :
- (A) Carbonic anhydrase  
(B) Carboxypeptidase  
(C) Zymase  
(D) All of the above
39. Self-assembly is also called as :
- (A) Nanite  
(B) Folding  
(C) Molecular machine  
(D) Macromolecular
40. Types of bonding that takes place in superamolecules is :
- (A) Covalent  
(B) Ionic  
(C) Non-covalent interactions (Hydrogen bonding, van der Waals, etc.)  
(D) Coordinate bond
41. Amongst the following, the group that is bound to the metal ion in coenzyme B<sub>12</sub> is :
- (A) Methyl  
(B) Hydroxyl  
(C) Cyanide  
(D) Adenosyl
42. Oxidation state of Co in Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is :
- (A) + 3  
(B) + 2  
(C) + 1  
(D) 0

43. The ligand system present in Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is :
- (A) Porphyrin ring  
 (B) Crown ether  
 (C) Phthalocyanin  
 (D) Corrin ring
44. Superoxide dismutase contains the metal ions :
- (A) Zn (II) and Ni (II)  
 (B) Cu (II) and Zn (II)  
 (C) Ni (II) and Co (III)  
 (D) Cu (II) and Fe (II)
45. Carboxypeptidase contains :
- (A) Zn (II) and Hydrolysis of CO<sub>2</sub>  
 (B) Zn (II) and Hydrolysis of Peptide bond  
 (C) Mg (II) and Hydrolysis of CO<sub>2</sub>  
 (D) Mg (II) and Hydrolysis of Peptide bond
46. Oxidation state of Molybdenum in Xanthine oxidase enzyme is :
- (A) 4  
 (B) 6  
 (C) 0  
 (D) 2
47. Xanthine oxidase enzyme contains :
- (A) 2Mo 3Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 2FAD  
 (B) Mo 4Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 2FAD  
 (C) 2Mo 4Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> FAD  
 (D) 2Mo 4Fe<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> 2FAD
48. Carbonic Anhydrase catalyzes :
- (A) Interconversion of CO<sub>2</sub> and HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>  
 (B) Hydrolysis of Peptide bond  
 (C) Dismutation of O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>  
 (D) None of the above
49. Carbonic Anhydrase contains :
- (A) Zn (II)  
 (B) Cu (II)  
 (C) Ni (II)  
 (D) Fe (II)
50. The geometry of Cu and Zn in Superoxide dismutase respectively is :
- (A) Square planar and Tetrahedral  
 (B) Square pyramidal and Tetrahedral  
 (C) Tetrahedral and Square planar  
 (D) Square planar and Square pyramidal

51. The Radioactive isotope widely used as a diagnostic imaging agent in nuclear is medicine for various organs is :
- (A) Iron-59  
(B) Technitium-99m  
(C) Cobalt-60  
(D) Gold-198
52. Which compound is first converted to xanthine by xanthine oxidase ?
- (A) Adenine  
(B) Guanine  
(C) Cytosine  
(D) Hypoxanthine
53. Aluminum hydroxide is used as :
- (A) Antimalarial  
(B) Antacid  
(C) Antiviral  
(D) Antibiotic
54. The biological function of Cytochrome P-450 is :
- (A) O<sub>2</sub> Transport  
(B) Oxidation of alkene  
(C) O<sub>2</sub> Storage  
(D) Conversion of Xanthine to Uric acid
55. Calcium gluconate is used to treat :
- (A) Hypercalcemia  
(B) Hypocalcaemia  
(C) Asthma  
(D) Diabetes
56. Which metal is essential for insulin storage in pancreas ?
- (A) Iron  
(B) Gold  
(C) Silver  
(D) Zinc
57. Which metal is present in the anticancer drug carboplatin ?
- (A) Gold  
(B) Copper  
(C) Iron  
(D) Platinum
58. In the catalytic cycle of Cu, Zn-SOD, what happens to the copper ion during the first step of superoxide dismutation ?
- (A) It is reduced from Cu<sup>2+</sup> to Cu<sup>+</sup>  
(B) It is oxidized from Cu<sup>+</sup> to Cu<sup>2+</sup>  
(C) It is replaced by zinc ion  
(D) It remains in the Cu<sup>2+</sup> state

59. Which metal compound is used as an X-ray contrast agent ?
- (A) Calcium carbonate
  - (B) Zinc chloride
  - (C) Iron oxide
  - (D) Barium sulphate
60. Which of the following is a classic biological example of supramolecule ?
- (A) Glucose
  - (B) Caffeine
  - (C) DNA (Double Helix)
  - (D) Ethanol
61. Magnesium hydroxide is commonly used as :
- (A) Antacid
  - (B) Antibiotic
  - (C) Antidepressant
  - (D) Antibiotic
62. Silver sulfadiazine is mainly used for :
- (A) Cancer treatment
  - (B) Hypertension
  - (C) Burn infections
  - (D) Diabetes
63. Which metal is present in ferrous sulfate used to treat anemia ?
- (A) Iron
  - (B) Calcium
  - (C) Copper
  - (D) Zinc
64. The drug auranofin used in rheumatoid arthritis contains which metal ?
- (A) Gold
  - (B) Iron
  - (C) Nickel
  - (D) Zinc
65. The leaving groups in cisplatin are :
- (A) Ammonia ligands
  - (B) Chloride ligands
  - (C) Platinum ion
  - (D) Water molecules
66. The geometry of cisplatin allows formation of :
- (A) 180° crosslinks
  - (B) 90° intrastand
  - (C) Linear adducts
  - (D) Triple helix DNA
67. Cisplatin primarily binds to which position of guanine ?
- (A) N1
  - (B) N3
  - (C) N6
  - (D) N7
68. The trans isomer of cisplatin is less effective because :
- (A) It is unstable
  - (B) It cannot enter cells
  - (C) It forms less effective DNA crosslinks
  - (D) It is insoluble

69. The lower chloride concentration inside cell favors :
- (A) Precipitation
  - (B) Dimerization
  - (C) Deactivation of cisplatin
  - (D) Aquation of cisplatin
70. Activation of cisplatin inside the cell occurs via :
- (A) Photolysis
  - (B) Oxidation
  - (C) Reduction
  - (D) Hydrolysis (aquation)
71. Cisplatin forms the most common DNA adduct with :
- (A) Adenine-Thymine
  - (B) Cytosine-Guanine
  - (C) Adjacent Guanine bases
  - (D) Thymine-Thymine
72. The anticancer activity of cisplatin is mainly due to :
- (A) RNA intercalation
  - (B) DNA crosslinking
  - (C) Micro tube stabilization
  - (D) Protein alkylation
73. Cisplatin belongs to which class of coordination compound ?
- (A) Octahedral complex
  - (B) Square planar
  - (C) Tetrahedral
  - (D) Linear complex
74. A complex used as anticancer drug is :
- (A) Trans-  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)_2]$
  - (B) Cis-  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)_2]$
  - (C) Trans-  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$
  - (D) Cis-  $[\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Cl}_2]$
75. Which metal is used in radioactive cancer therapy (Radiotherapy) ?
- (A) Cobalt
  - (B) Sodium
  - (C) Aluminium
  - (D) Potassium
76. Which of the following metals can strongly bind to atoms in nucleic acid bases ?
- (A)  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$
  - (B)  $\text{K}^+$
  - (C)  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
  - (D)  $\text{Na}^+$

77. The interaction between metal ions and nucleic acid is important for :
- (A) Protein synthesis only
  - (B) Lipid metabolism
  - (C) Cell membrane formation
  - (D) DNA replication and transcription
78. Metal ions help nucleic acids to :
- (A) Remove nitrogen bases
  - (B) Decrease structural stability
  - (C) Neutralize negative charge on phosphate groups
  - (D) Break hydrogen bonds permanently
79. Which technique is commonly used to study metal-DNA interactions ?
- (A) UV-Visible spectroscopy
  - (B) NMR spectroscopy
  - (C) X-ray spectroscopy
  - (D) All of the above
80. Which site in nucleic acid bases commonly coordinates with metal ions ?
- (A) Carbon atoms
  - (B) Oxygen atoms
  - (C) Nitrogen atoms
  - (D) Hydrogen atoms
81. The binding of metal ion can cause :
- (A) DNA denaturation
  - (B) DNA stabilization
  - (C) DNA cleavage
  - (D) All of the above
82. Xanthine oxidase catalyzes the conversion of xanthine into :
- (A) Ammonia
  - (B) Uric acid
  - (C) Urea
  - (D) Hypoxanthine
83. Metal ions interact with nucleic acids mainly through :
- (A) Hydrogen bonding with bases
  - (B) Covalent bonding with sugars
  - (C) Electrostatic interaction with phosphate groups
  - (D) Peptide bond formation
84. The negative charge of DNA mainly arises from :
- (A) Phosphate backbone
  - (B) Nitrogen bases
  - (C) Hydrogen bond
  - (D) Sugar molecule

85. The oxidation state of Fe in transferrin is :
- (A) + 2
  - (B) + 4
  - (C) 0
  - (D) + 3
86. Transferrin receptor is mainly present on :
- (A) Platelets
  - (B) Red blood cells
  - (C) Actively dividing cell
  - (D) Plasma protein
87. Transferrin is synthesized mainly in the :
- (A) Kidney
  - (B) Liver
  - (C) Spleen
  - (D) Bone marrow
88. Each molecule of transferrin can bind how many  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions ?
- (A) 4
  - (B) 1
  - (C) 2
  - (D) 3
89. The protein responsible for iron transport in blood is :
- (A) Transferrin
  - (B) Ferritin
  - (C) Albumin
  - (D) Hemosiderin
90. Which protein acts as an acute phase reactant ?
- (A) Hemoglobin
  - (B) Myoglobin
  - (C) Transferrin
  - (D) Ferritin
91. Ferritin can store approximately how many iron atoms ?
- (A) 100
  - (B) 1000
  - (C) 10000
  - (D) 4500
92. Ferritin stores iron in which oxidation state ?
- (A) + 3
  - (B) 0
  - (C) + 2
  - (D) + 1

93. Ferritin is mainly found in :
- (A) Plasma
  - (B) Urine
  - (C) Liver, spleen and bone marrow
  - (D) Lymph
94. The primary function of ferritin is :
- (A) Iron transport in plasma
  - (B) Iron storage inside cell
  - (C) Oxygen transport
  - (D) Iron excretion
95. Vitamin D promotes calcium absorption in the intestine in its active form that is :
- (A) Cholecalciferol
  - (B) Ergocalciferol
  - (C) Calcitriol
  - (D) Calcidiol
96. In blood coagulation,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  functions as :
- (A) Enzyme
  - (B) Cofactor
  - (C) Hormone
  - (D) Substrate
97. The calcium-binding protein responsible for muscle contraction regulation is :
- (A) Calmodulin
  - (B) Troponin C
  - (C) Myosin
  - (D) Actin
98. The major intracellular store of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in Eukaryotic cell is :
- (A) Mitochondria
  - (B) Lysosome
  - (C) Endoplasmic reticulum
  - (D) Nucleus
99. Deficiency of Calcium is caused by :
- (A) Goiter
  - (B) Rickets
  - (C) Osteoporosis
  - (D) Scurvy
100. Which of the following is NOT a iron containing metalloenzyme ?
- (A) Catalase
  - (B) Peroxidase
  - (C) Cytochrome P-450
  - (D) Xanthine oxidase

***(Only for Rough Work)***

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

**Example :**

**Question :**

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)  
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)  
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Impt. :** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

**उदाहरण :**

**प्रश्न :**

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)  
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)  
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।