

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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**M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Second Semester) (NEP)**  
**EXAMINATION, 2022-23**

**BIOENERGETICS AND INTERMEDIARY METABOLISM**

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet Series
<b>A</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 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. Cellulose is formed by union of repeated residues of :
  - (A) Amino acids
  - (B) Lipids
  - (C) Glucose
  - (D) Fructose
2. A molecule of cellulose is made of about :
  - (A) 50,000-100,000 glucose molecules
  - (B) 150,000-200,000 glucose molecules
  - (C) 300,000-400,000 fructose molecules
  - (D) 6,000-10,000 glucose molecules
3. Which one is a polysaccharide ?
  - (A) Starch
  - (B) Cellulose
  - (C) Glycogen
  - (D) All of the above
4. A fibrous polysaccharide is :
  - (A) Glycogen
  - (B) Starch
  - (C) Cellulose
  - (D) Collagen
5. Which is an unbranched glucan ?
  - (A) Cellulose
  - (B) Glycogen
  - (C) Mucopolysaccharide
  - (D) All of the above
6. An anticoagulant commonly present in animal body is :
  - (A) Chondroitin sulphate
  - (B) Keratan sulphate
  - (C) Heparin
  - (D) Hyaluronic acid
7. From the oxidation of one molecule of palmitic acid (fatty acid), the number of ATP molecules gained as net is :
  - (A) 132
  - (B) 129
  - (C) 33
  - (D) 102
8. The smallest storage polysaccharide is :
  - (A) Inulin
  - (B) Amylose
  - (C) Amylopectin
  - (D) Dextrose

9. A structural polysaccharide :
- (A) Chitin
  - (B) Hyaluronic acid
  - (C) Heparin
  - (D) Keratan sulphate
10. A mucopolysaccharide is :
- (A) Slime, phycocolloid and pectin
  - (B) Mucin, callose and heparin
  - (C) Hemicellulose, pectin and mucin
  - (D) Hyaluronic acid, chondroitin sulphate and mucin
11. Where are starch grains located ?
- (A) Lysosomes
  - (B) Mitochondria
  - (C) Amyloplasts
  - (D) Proplastids
12. Glycogen is stored inside cells of :
- (A) Kidneys and liver
  - (B) Liver and muscles
  - (C) Spleen and liver
  - (D) Pancreas and storage connective tissue
13. Which of the following is the correct sequence of electron acceptors in ETS for production of ATP ?
- (A) Cyt, b, c, a, a<sub>3</sub>
  - (B) Cyt, a, a, b, c
  - (C) Cyt, c, b, a, a<sub>3</sub>
  - (D) Cyt, b, c, a<sub>3</sub>, a
14. Which of the following is the first complex (Complex 1) of ETS ?
- (A) NADH dehydrogenase
  - (B) Cytochrome aa<sub>3</sub>
  - (C) Cytochrome bc<sub>1</sub>
  - (D) ATP synthase
15. Main chain of glycogen and starch is helically acid with each turn of helix having :
- (A) 10-14 glucose residues
  - (B) 8-10 glucose residues
  - (C) 6 glucose residues
  - (D) 4 glucose residues
16. The most abundant organic molecule is :
- (A) RUBISCO
  - (B) Starch
  - (C) Cellulose
  - (D) Chitin

17. What is wrong ?
- (A) Cellulose is most abundant organic molecule
  - (B) Chitin is the second most abundant organic molecule
  - (C) Cellulose is the most abundant heteropolysaccharide
  - (D) Chitin is heteropolysaccharide
18. Biological oxidation of respiratory substrate causes :
- (A) Gain of oxygen
  - (B) Gain of hydrogen
  - (C) Loss of oxygen
  - (D) Loss of hydrogen
19. Which one yields the highest energy per gram ?
- (A) Carbohydrate
  - (B) Protein
  - (C) Fat
  - (D) Amino acids
20. Which of the following is the complex III of ETS ?
- (A) NADH dehydrogenase
  - (B) Cytochrome aa<sub>3</sub>
  - (C) ATP synthase
  - (D) Cytochrome bc<sub>1</sub>
21. Oxidative phosphorylation takes place in :
- (A) Mitochondria
  - (B) Cytoplasm
  - (C) Golgi bodies
  - (D) Nucleus
22. More energy is produced in aerobic respiration than anaerobic respiration because in anaerobic respiration :
- (A) Food is incompletely oxidized
  - (B) Very few enzymes are involved
  - (C) Oxygen is not required
  - (D) Alcohol is produced
23. The combined action of aminotransferase and glutamate dehydrogenase is referred as :
- (A) Transdeamination
  - (B) Transacetylation
  - (C) Transdemethylation
  - (D) None of the above
24. R. Q. stands for :
- (A) Resistance coefficient
  - (B) Replicase concentration
  - (C) Respiratory quotient
  - (D) Reticular concentration

25. The pathways linking the citric acid and urea cycles are called :
- (A) aspartate-glutathione shunt
  - (B) aspartate-argininosuccinate shunt
  - (C) aspartate-alpha ketoglutarate shunt
  - (D) aspartate-phosphate shunt
26. In respiration of substrate of organic acids, the R. Q. shall be :
- (A) phenylalanine hydroxylase
  - (B) phenylalanine dehydroxylase
  - (C) phenylalanine lyase
  - (D) phenylalanine isomerase
27. Phenylalanine is converted into tyrosine by the enzyme :
- (A) Mallic acid
  - (B) Malanoic acid
  - (C) Fat
  - (D) Starch
28. Carbon monoxide inhibits mitochondrial electron transport by :
- (A) inhibiting the electron transfer of complex I
  - (B) blocking electron transport at the level of the cytochrome b-cytochrome C complex
  - (C) binding to the oxygen-binding site of cytochrome oxidase
  - (D) binding to haemoglobin in the erythrocytes and therefore blocking the transport of oxygen to tissues
29. ATP synthesis by ATP synthase is driven by the movement of :
- (A) protons
  - (B) NADH
  - (C) electrons
  - (D) All of the above
30. Amount of energy available per mole of oxygen used in biological oxidation is :
- (A) 114 kcal
  - (B) 686 kal
  - (C) 256 kcal
  - (D) 60 kcal
31. Number of ATP formed per molecule of oxygen used in respiration is :
- (A) 16
  - (B) 8
  - (C) 6
  - (D) 4
32. Urea cycle provides intermediate for which pathway ?
- (A) Glycolysis
  - (B) HMP-shunt
  - (C) TCA cycle
  - (D) Gluconeogenesis

33. How many ATP are required for the formation of carbamoyl phosphate ?
- (A) 2  
(B) 3  
(C) 4  
(D) 1
34. Which of the following complexes of ETS does not account for the pumping out of protons from the mitochondrial matrix ?
- (A) Complex I  
(B) Complex III  
(C) Complex II  
(D) Complex IV
35. What is common in common pathway of aerobic respiration ?
- (A) Glycolysis in both aerobic and anaerobic respiration  
(B) Krebs cycle common with HMP  
(C) Terminal oxidation in both aerobic and anaerobic respiration  
(D) Krebs cycle in both aerobic and anaerobic respiration
36. For the start of respiration, a living cell requires :
- (A) Glucose  
(B) Glucose + O<sub>2</sub>  
(C) O<sub>2</sub>  
(D) Glucose + ATP
37. .... generates from beta oxidation of fatty acids and enter TCA cycle to bind with oxaloacetic acid.
- (A) Pyruvic acid  
(B) Acetyl CoA  
(C) Glucose  
(D) Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate
38. Most common mineral activator of glycolytic enzymes is :
- (A) Fe  
(B) Zn  
(C) Mg  
(D) Mn
39. Phosphorylation of glucose with the help of ATP and Hexokinase produces :
- (A) Glucose 1-phosphate  
(B) Glucose 6-diphosphate  
(C) Glucose 1, 6-diphosphate  
(D) Fructose 1, 6-diphosphate

40. Number of oxygen molecules required for glycolytic breakdown of one glucose molecule is :
- (A) Zero  
(B) Three  
(C) Six  
(D) Thirty eight
41. Which one is removed from substrate during glycolysis ?
- (A) Hydrogen  
(B) Electrons  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) Oxygen
42. Which one is inhibited if the cells contain excess of ATP ?
- (A) Krebs cycle  
(B) Glycolysis  
(C) Oxidative phosphorylation  
(D) Electron
43. Excess of ATP inhibits :
- (A) Phosphofructokinase  
(B) Pyruvic dehydrogenase  
(C) Triose phosphate isomerase  
(D) Glyceraldehyde phosphate
44. Which of the following products of glucose oxidation are necessary for oxidative phosphorylation ?
- (A) NADH and FADH<sub>2</sub>  
(B) Pyruvate  
(C) ATP synthase  
(D) Acetyl CoA
45. Which of the following is true for cytochrome C oxidase complex ?
- (A) It donates electrons to O<sub>2</sub>.  
(B) It accepts electrons from Cyt C.  
(C) It pumps two protons out of the mitochondrial matrix.  
(D) All of the above
46. Site of glycolysis or EMP is :
- (A) Mitochondria  
(B) Cytoplasm  
(C) E.R.  
(D) Ribosomes
47. The Intermediate of glycolysis which undergoes lysis or splitting is :
- (A) Dihydroxyacetone 3-phosphate  
(B) Fructose 1, 6-disphosphate  
(C) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate  
(D) Glucose 6-phosphate

48. Phosphoglyceraldehyde and dihydroxy acetone phosphate are :
- (A) Isomers
  - (B) Polymers
  - (C) Tautomers
  - (D) Synonyms
49. Substrate phosphorylation is the formation of :
- (A) ATP
  - (B) AMP
  - (C) ADP
  - (D) Pyruvic acid
50. Compound shared by the TCA and urea cycle :
- (A) Alpha-ketoglutarate
  - (B) Citrulline
  - (C) Fumaric acid
  - (D) Succinate
51. Common nitrogen acceptor for all reactions involving transaminases :
- (A) Alpha-ketoglutarate
  - (B) Oxalo-acetate
  - (C) Pyruvate
  - (D) Acetoacetate
52. Which of the following amino acids are exclusively ketogenic ?
- (A) Asparagine
  - (B) Threonine
  - (C) Proline
  - (D) Leucine
53. Formation of phosphoenol pyruvate from 2-phosphoglycerate is :
- (A) Dehydration
  - (B) Dehydrogenation
  - (C) Oxidation
  - (D) Hydration
54. Ketone bodies are :
- (A) acetoacetate
  - (B) acetone
  - (C)  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate
  - (D) All of the above
55. An amphibolic pathway is :
- (A) TCA cycle
  - (B) Calvin cycle
  - (C) Terminal oxidation
  - (D) Electron transport chain

56. Which of the following produces acetyl CoA directly ?
- (A) Lysine
  - (B) Phenylalanine
  - (C) Isoleucine
  - (D) Alanine
57. Oxidation of pyruvate is accompanied by :
- (A) Oxidation of NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - (B) Reduction of NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - (C) Oxidation of CoA
  - (D) Reduction of CoA
58. Coenzyme A helps in :
- (A) Oxidative phosphorylation
  - (B) Substrate level phosphorylation
  - (C) Breakdown of pyruvate
  - (D) Activation of acetyl group
59. Number of carbon atoms present in citric acid, oxaloacetic and ad pyruvic acid are respectively :
- (A) 6, 3 and 3
  - (B) 6, 4 and 3
  - (C) 5, 4 and 3
  - (D) 6, 4 and 2
60. Oxidation of pyruvate forms :
- (A) Acetyl COA
  - (B) NADH
  - (C) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (D) All of the above
61. Removal of hydrogen and CO<sub>2</sub> from substrate is called :
- (A) Decarboxylation
  - (B) Oxidation
  - (C) Oxidative decarboxylation
  - (D) Reductive decarboxylation
62. Urine of a person contains abnormal quantities of ..... during prolonged fasting.
- (A) amino acids
  - (B) ketones
  - (C) glucose
  - (D) fats
63. A single turn of Krebs cycle yields :
- (A) 1 FADH<sub>2</sub>, 1 NADH and 1 ATP
  - (B) 1 FADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 NADH and 1 ATP
  - (C) 1 FADH<sub>2</sub>, 3 NADH and 1 ATP
  - (D) 2 FADH<sub>2</sub>, 2 NADH and 2 ATP

64. Protons (as NADH, FADH<sub>2</sub>) taking part in oxidative phosphorylation enter mitochondria as :
- (A) Glucose
  - (B) Oxaloacetic acid
  - (C) Acetyl COA
  - (D) Pyruvate
65. Excess of neurotransmitter causes :
- (A) increase in the number of active receptors
  - (B) decrease in the number of active receptors
  - (C) inactivation of all receptors
  - (D) modification of receptors
66. Inner mitochondrial membrane allows the passage of :
- (A) Glucose
  - (B) Pyruvate
  - (C) NADH
  - (D) Oxaloacetate
67. When parathyroid gland is surgically removed from a mammal, the blood level of :
- (A) calcium and phosphorus increase
  - (B) calcium and phosphorus decrease
  - (C) calcium increases while that of phosphorus decreases
  - (D) calcium decreases while that of phosphorus increases
68. Cyclic AMP (*cAMP*) is degraded to AMP by an enzyme called :
- (A) restriction endonuclease
  - (B) adenyl cyclase
  - (C) phosphodiesterase
  - (D) ATPase
69. Which one of the following glycolytic enzymes is inhibited by fluoride ?
- (A) lactate dehydrogenase
  - (B) pyruvate kinase
  - (C) enolase
  - (D) hexokinase

70. Which one of the following groups of amino acids contains sulphur ?
- (A) cystine, methionine and cysteine
  - (B) arginine, citrulline and ornithine
  - (C) glycine, proline and serine
  - (D) leucine, lysine and methionine
71. A complex enzyme system of mitochondria functional outside Krebs cycle is :
- (A) Pyruvate kinase
  - (B) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
  - (C) Enolase
  - (D) a-Ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
72. A complex enzyme system function in Krebs cycle is :
- (A) Citrate synthetase
  - (B) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
  - (C) Oxalosuccinate decarboxylase
  - (D) a-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
73. Hydration reaction occurs in Krebs cycle during conversing of :
- (A) Acetyl CoA to citric acid
  - (B) a-ketoglutarate to succinyl CoA
  - (C) Succinate to fumarate
  - (D) Fumarate to malate
74. Fat has two components, glycerol and fatty acids. They enter common pathway of respirations as :
- (A) DIHAP and a-ketoglutarate
  - (B) DIHAP and acetyl COA
  - (C) Glyceric acid and acetyl CoA
  - (D) Glyceric acid and a-ketoglutarate
75. Amino acids enter respiratory pathway :
- (A) After domination
  - (B) As fumarate and oxaloacetate
  - (C) Acetyl CoA, succinyl CoA and a-ketoglutarate
  - (D) All of the above
76. In Krebs cycle, malate hands over hydrogen to :
- (A) NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - (B) FAD
  - (C) FMN
  - (D) Oxaloacetate
77. When succinate is oxidised in Krebs cycle, its hydrogen is accepted by :
- (A) NAD<sup>+</sup>
  - (B) FAD
  - (C) FMN
  - (D) Fumarate

78. Mineral activator of enzyme aconitase is :
- (A) Mn
  - (B) Mg
  - (C) Fe
  - (D) Cu
79. Terminal oxidation comprises :
- (A) Synthesis of metabolic water
  - (B) Electron transport
  - (C) Oxidative phosphorylation
  - (D) All of the above
80. Formation of ATP in respiration is called :
- (A) Photophosphorylation
  - (B) Substrate phosphorylation
  - (C) Oxidative phosphorylation
  - (D) Phosphorylation
81. Chemicals taking part in respiratory electron transport are :
- (A) Flavin nucleotides
  - (B) FeS and CoQ
  - (C) Cytochromes
  - (D) All of the above
82. Noncytochrome members of respiratory-electron transport chain are :
- (A) FAD, NAD<sup>+</sup> and CoQ
  - (B) FMN, FeS and CoQ
  - (C) FAD, FeS and CoQ
  - (D) NAD<sup>+</sup>, FMN and CoQ
83. Which one passes protons to outer mitochondrial chamber ?
- (A) FeS
  - (B) FMN
  - (C) CoQ
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)
84. The mobile electron carrier of mitochondrial membrane is :
- (A) Cyt az
  - (B) FeS
  - (C) CoQ
  - (D) Cyt C1.
85. Electron acceptors in ETS are arranged according to :
- (A) Decreasing positive potential
  - (B) Increasing positive potential
  - (C) Increasing negative potential
  - (D) None of the above

86. In the respiratory chain, the only soluble cytochrome is :
- (A) cytochrome a
  - (B) cytochrome b
  - (C) cytochrome c
  - (D) cytochrome a<sub>3</sub>
87. Trypsin differs from pepsin in that :
- (A) trypsin digests protein in an acidic medium while pepsin does so in an alkaline medium
  - (B) trypsin digests protein in an alkaline medium while pepsin does to an acidic medium
  - (C) trypsin is secreaed from the gastric glands while pepsin in secreted from the pancreas
  - (D) trypsin production is influenced by peptidergic neurohormones, while pepsin is influenced by steroids
88. Number of cytochrome molecules required for the transfer of a pair of electrons though ETS is :
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4
89. Which one is the final electron carrier ?
- (A) OAA
  - (B) NADP+
  - (C) Cytochrome oxidase
  - (D) Pyruvate
90. In aerobic respiration which of the following is a reactant ?
- (A) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (B) O<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) H<sub>2</sub>O
  - (D) Sugars
91. Which one provides greater amount of energy per molecule ?
- (A) ATP
  - (B) ADP
  - (C) CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (D) H<sub>2</sub>O
92. Number of ATP molecules formed during complete oxidation of fructose 1, 6-diphosphate is :
- (A) 20
  - (B) 32
  - (C) 36
  - (D) 40

93. Rotenone, antimycin A and cyanide inhibits :
- (A) mitochondria respiratory chain
  - (B) mitochondria outer membrane
  - (C) lysosomes
  - (D) All of the above
94. Cytochromes take part in :
- (A) Respiration
  - (B) Photosynthesis
  - (C) Electron transport
  - (D) Oxidation
95. What is true for respiration ?
- (A) Oxygen is essential
  - (B) Oxygen combines with carbon to form CO<sub>2</sub>
  - (C) Oxygen combines with hydrogen to produce water
  - (D) Oxygen is not essential
96. Major function of respiration is to produce :
- (A) NADH (H)
  - (B) ATP
  - (C) Pyruvate
  - (D) C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
97. Aldosterone helps in the :
- (A) conversation of sodium and water and elimination of potassium
  - (B) elimination of sodium, potassium and water
  - (C) conservation of potassium, water and elimination of sodium
  - (D) conservation of sodium, potassium and water
98. In cytochromes, electrons are picked up and released by :
- (A) Fe
  - (B) Mo
  - (C) Zn
  - (D) Cu
99. In muscles and nerves, cytoplasmic NADH yields :
- (A) 3 ATP
  - (B) 2 ATP
  - (C) 1 ATP
  - (D) No ATP
100. Phosphogluconate shunt occurs in :
- (A) Mitochondria
  - (B) Chloroplasts
  - (C) Cytoplasm
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)

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।