

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number
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## M. Sc. (Biotechnology) (Second Semester) (NEP)

### EXAMINATION, 2022-23

#### MOLECULAR BIOLOGY AND GENETICS

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. Which of the following DNA repair mechanisms is known as the 'cut and patch mechanism' ?
  - (A) Photoreactivation
  - (B) Nucleotide excision repair
  - (C) Base excision repair
  - (D) Mismatch repair
  
2. The main difference between nucleotide excision repair (NER) and base excision repair (BER) is :
  - (A) In NER double strand breaks are repaired whereas in BER single strand breaks repaired.
  - (B) NER is a light dependent reaction whereas BER is light independent process.
  - (C) In NER phosphodiester backbone is first cleaved whereas in BER phosphodiester backbone is cleaved later.
  - (D) All of the above
  
3. Which enzyme is responsible for photoreactivation of DNA ?
  - (A) Photoligase
  - (B) Photoreductase
  - (C) Photo-oxidase
  - (D) Photolyase
  
4. Which of the following enzyme(s) is/are involved base excision repair ?
  - (A) DNA glycosylase
  - (B) AP endonuclease
  - (C) AP exonuclease
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
  
5. Which of the following genes is NOT involved in mismatch repair system in bacteria ?
  - (A) MutS
  - (B) MutA
  - (C) MutL
  - (D) UvrD
  
6. In eukaryotes, the mismatch repair mechanism is initiated and directed by ..... .
  - (A) methylated DNA strand
  - (B) acetylated DNA strand
  - (C) Strand specific nicks
  - (D) Double strand breaks
  
7. In nucleotide excision repair mechanism which of the following proteins first recognize DNA lesion ?
  - (A) UvrA
  - (B) UvrB
  - (C) UvrC
  - (D) UvrD

8. Photolyase enzyme involved in the photoreactivation can remove .....
- UV induced double strand breaks
  - UV induced thymine dimers
  - Mismatches in DNA
  - Single strand breaks in DNA
9. The catalytic activity of photolyase enzyme in the bacterial cells is activated by .....
- UV light
  - IR light
  - Visible light near blue region
  - Visible light near red region
10. The activity of AP endonuclease is involved in .....
- Base excision repair
  - Nucleotide excision repair
  - Mismatch repair
  - Double strand break repair
11. In *E. coli*, inactivation of cellular DNA methylase enzyme causes severe mutation in the genomic DNA. Which of the following DNA repair mechanisms would be most probably inhibited ?
- Double strand break repair
  - Mismatch repair
  - Base excision repair
  - Nucleotide excision repair
12. The function of UvrC in NER mechanism is .....
- To identify the lesion in the DNA
  - Helicase activity to unwind the DNA
  - Catalyze the incision at the 3' end of the lesion
  - Catalyze the incision at the 5' side of the lesion
13. First DNA glycosylase enzyme discovered is .....
- Uracil DNA glycosylase
  - Thymine DNA glycosylase
  - Adenine DNA glycosylase
  - Methyl Adenine glycosylase
14. DNA polymerase I possesses which of the following activities ?
- 3' to 5' polymerase activity
  - 3' to 5' exonuclease activity
  - 5' to 3' exonuclease activity
  - Both (B) and (C)

15. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- (A) DNA replication in *E. coli* is semi-conservative and di-directional.
  - (B) In eukaryotes none of the DNA pol have 5' to 3' exonuclease activity.
  - (C) DNA polymerase I devoid of 3' to 5' exonuclease activity is Klenow fragment.
  - (D) DNA polymerase I removes the RNA primers during DNA replication using 5' to 3' exonuclease activity.
16. What is the mode of DNA replication generally ?
- (A) Conservative
  - (B) Non-conservative
  - (C) Semi-conservative
  - (D) None of the mentioned
17. Semi-conservative DNA replication was first demonstrated in .....
- (A) *Drosophila melanogaster*
  - (B) *Escherichia coli*
  - (C) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
  - (D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is true about DNA polymerase ?
- (A) It can synthesize DNA in the 5' to 3' direction.
  - (B) It can synthesize DNA in the 3' to 5' direction.
  - (C) It can synthesize *m*-RNA in the 3' to 5' direction.
  - (D) It can synthesize *m*-RNA in the 5' to 3' direction.
19. What is the reaction in DNA replication catalyzed by DNA ligase ?
- (A) Addition of new nucleotides to the leading strand
  - (B) Addition of new nucleotides to the lagging strand
  - (C) Formation of a phosphodiester bond between the 3'-OH of one Okazaki fragment and the 5'-phosphate of the next on the lagging strand
  - (D) Base pairing of the template and the newly formed DNA strand

20. Which of the following reactions is required for proofreading during DNA replication by DNA polymerase III ?
- (A) 5' to 3' exonuclease activity
  - (B) 3' to 5' exonuclease activity
  - (C) 3' to 5' endonuclease activity
  - (D) 5' to 3' endonuclease activity
21. Which of the following enzymes remove supercoiling in replicating DNA ahead of the replication fork ?
- (A) DNA polymerases
  - (B) Helicases
  - (C) Primases
  - (D) Topoisomerases
22. DNA unwinding is done by .....
- (A) Ligase
  - (B) Helicase
  - (C) Topoisomerase
  - (D) Hexonuclease
23. Which of the following enzymes is the principal replication enzyme in *E. coli* ?
- (A) DNA polymerase I
  - (B) DNA polymerase II
  - (C) DNA polymerase III
  - (D) None of the mentioned
24. What is the process of copying genetic information from a single strand of DNA into an RNA known as ?
- (A) Translation
  - (B) Transcription
  - (C) Reverse transcription
  - (D) Reverse translation
25. Mark the statement which is INCORRECT about the transcription unit :
- (A) It is a transcribed segment of DNA.
  - (B) Eukaryotes have monocistronic transcription unit.
  - (C) Prokaryotes also have monocistronic transcription unit.
  - (D) Immediate product of transcription is primary transcript.
26. Which of the following is TRUE for the RNA polymerase activity ?
- (A) DNA dependent DNA synthesis
  - (B) Direct repair
  - (C) DNA dependent RNA synthesis
  - (D) RNA dependent RNA synthesis

27. Who discovered RNA polymerase ?
- (A) Samuel B. Weiss
  - (B) Nirenberg
  - (C) Watson and Crick
  - (D) Darwin
28. Which of the following ensure stable binding of RNA polymerase at the promoter site ?
- (A) DNA photolyase
  - (B) Sigma factor
  - (C) DNA glycosylase
  - (D) RecA
29. Which of the following is used to describe the RNA polymerase to leave the promoter ?
- (A) Promoter clearance
  - (B) Abortive initiation
  - (C) Elongation factor
  - (D) Mean time
30. The process of modification of pre-*mRNA* is known as .....
- (A) Replication
  - (B) DNA repair
  - (C) Translation
  - (D) RNA processing
31. Which of the following is NOT the step of *m*-RNA processing ?
- (A) 5' capping
  - (B) Splicing of introns
  - (C) Polyadenylation
  - (D) RNA silencing
32. Choose the INCORRECT statement about 5' cap :
- (A) Increase the life span of RNA
  - (B) Provide stability to RNA
  - (C) Participate in the translation initiation
  - (D) All of the above
33. Name the term where a single pre-*mRNA* is processed into a number of products :
- (A) Alternate splicing
  - (B) Polyadenylation
  - (C) Capping
  - (D) Intron removal

34. Which of the following statements regarding splicing in eukaryotes is correct ?
- (A) Several reactions in the splicing process involve hydrolysis of ATP.
  - (B) Exons are spliced out and introns are retained in the mature *m*-RNA transcript.
  - (C) Splicing takes place in the cytosol.
  - (D) Small nuclear RNAs are retained in the mature *m*-RNA transcript.
35. Which of the following is not involved in the post-transcriptional processing of *t*-RNA ?
- (A) Base modulation
  - (B) Attachment of CCA arm
  - (C) Splicing
  - (D) Attachment of poly-A tail
36. 70S prokaryotic ribosome is the complex of .....
- (A) 30S + 50S
  - (B) 30S + 40S
  - (C) 20S + 60S
  - (D) 20S + 30S
37. What is the main function of *t*-RNA ?
- (A) Proofreading
  - (B) Inhibits protein synthesis
  - (C) Identifies amino acids and transport them to ribosomes
  - (D) None of the mentioned
38. Which one of the following best describes the cap modification of eukaryotic *m*-RNA ?
- (A) Modified guanine nucleotide added to the 3' end of the transcript
  - (B) Modified guanine nucleotide added to the 5' end of the transcript
  - (C) String of adenine nucleotides added to the 3' end of the transcript
  - (D) String of adenine nucleotides added to the 5' end of the transcript
39. The requirements of polyadenylation site does not include .....
- (A) 5'...AATAAA ....3' sequence
  - (B) GU rich region downstream
  - (C) Cleavage site of "C/TA"
  - (D) Polyadenylation after GU rich region at cleavage site

40. The enzyme used for capping *m*-RNA is a .....
- (A) Kinase
  - (B) Isomerase
  - (C) Transferase
  - (D) Polymerase
41. Which of the following is an initiation codon ?
- (A) AAA
  - (B) AUG
  - (C) AGU
  - (D) AGG
42. Shine-Dalgarno sequence is present in the .....
- (A) *hn*-RNA
  - (B) *m*-RNA
  - (C) *t*-RNA
  - (D) *si*-RNA
43. Initiation factors are .....
- (A) lipids
  - (B) soluble proteins
  - (C) lipopolysaccharides
  - (D) phospholipids
44. The first amino acid incorporated at the N-terminus of polypeptide is .....
- (A) methionine
  - (B) cysteine
  - (C) tryptophan
  - (D) valine
45. What drives the conformational change in the ribosome ?
- (A) GTP hydrolysis
  - (B) AMP hydrolysis
  - (C) ATP hydrolysis
  - (D) GDP hydrolysis
46. Which of the following RNA constitutes 90 percent of the total cellular RNA ?
- (A) *r*-RNA
  - (B) *t*-RNA
  - (C) *m*-RNA
  - (D) *hn*-RNA

47. The synthesis of polynucleotide chain of *m*-RNA is catalyzed by the enzyme .....
- (A) RNA helicase
  - (B) RNA polymerase
  - (C) DNA polymerase
  - (D) DNA helicase
48. Mark the one, which is NOT a stop codon ?
- (A) UAA
  - (B) UAG
  - (C) UGA
  - (D) GGA
49. Which of the following is NOT true to the nature of the genetic code ?
- (A) Codon is triplet.
  - (B) Codons are non-overlapping.
  - (C) Codons are overlapping.
  - (D) Codons are universal.
50. Who explained the wobble hypothesis ?
- (A) Darwin
  - (B) Watson and Crick
  - (C) Samuel B. Weiss
  - (D) Nirenberg
51. Which of the following recognize a specific amino acid and its cognate *t*-RNA molecule ?
- (A) *t*-RNA synthetase
  - (B) Ribosome
  - (C) *r*-RNA
  - (D) Topoisomerase
52. Name the inhibitor which blocks translation in both prokaryotes as well as eukaryotes :
- (A) Chlorphenicol
  - (B) Tetracycline
  - (C) Puromycin
  - (D) Streptomycin

53. Which of the following inhibitor block translation in eukaryotes ?
- (A) Cyclohexamine
  - (B) Tetracycline
  - (C) Puromycin
  - (D) Streptomycin
54. Which of the following transcription factors have kinase activity ?
- (A) TFIIA
  - (B) TFIIB
  - (C) TFIID
  - (D) TFIIF
55. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding  $\alpha$ -amanitin ?
- (A) Isolated from *Amantia phalloides* (death cap) and block translocation during transcription elongation.
  - (B) RNA Pol III is moderately sensitive to  $\alpha$ -amanitin.
  - (C) RNA Pol II is not sensitive to  $\alpha$ -amanitin.
  - (D) RNA Pol I is resistant to  $\alpha$ -amanitin.
56. What is the mode of action of Chloramphenicol ?
- (A) Bind EF-G and block translocation
  - (B) Misreading of *m*-RNA
  - (C) Bind with the 30S subunit and interfere with amino acyl-*t*-RNA binding
  - (D) Bind with the 50S subunit and interfere with peptide bond formation
57. Which of the following is not a post-translational modification ?
- (A) Lipidation
  - (B) Protein phosphorylation
  - (C) Proteolytic processing
  - (D) DNA methylation
58. In O-linked glycosylation, monosaccharides bind to the hydroxyl group of which of the following amino acids ?
- (A) Histidine or glycine
  - (B) Alanine or tryptophan
  - (C) Aspartic acid or glutamic acid
  - (D) Serine or threonine

59. Protein phosphorylation cannot occur on which of the following amino acid residues ?
- (A) Serine
  - (B) Threonine
  - (C) Tyrosine
  - (D) Tryptophan
60. Protein phosphorylation does not play a critical role in which of the following cellular processes ?
- (A) Cell cycle
  - (B) Cell growth
  - (C) Cell wall synthesis
  - (D) Apoptosis
61. Which of these operons is anabolic ?
- (A) Lac
  - (B) Ara
  - (C) Trp
  - (D) Phe
62. Which of these systems give the best mode for turning *trp* operon off ?
- (A) Repressor
  - (B) Attenuator
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
63. A Lac repressor is a tetramer repressed when bound to the inducer. The *trp* repressor is a .....
- (A) Dimer inactivated when bound to the inducer
  - (B) Dimer activated on inducer binding
  - (C) Tetramer inactivated on inducer binding
  - (D) Tetramer activated on inducer binding
64. Which of these properties do NOT agree with *trp* operon attenuator ?
- (A) It brings about repression of *trp* operon.
  - (B) It consists of one stem loop system.
  - (C) It has two codons for tryptophan in sequence.
  - (D) Ribosome stalls at the attenuator.

65. Tryptophan's operon is a .....
- (A) Positive regulation
  - (B) Negative regulation
  - (C) No difference
  - (D) Highly positive impact
66. If in an experiment you mutate the two *trp* codons in the attenuator to *ala* codon what will be the impact on repression ?
- (A) Repression will be normal.
  - (B) No repression so the gene would be constitutively turned on.
  - (C) Repression will depend on *ala* concentration.
  - (D) Activation will take place.
67. How many structural genes are present in a Lac operon ?
- (A) One
  - (B) Five
  - (C) Three
  - (D) Seven
68. What does the structural gene (Y) of a Lac operon code for ?
- (A)  $\beta$ -galactosidase
  - (B) Transacetylase
  - (C) Permease
  - (D) Glucagon
69. Which of the following is responsible for the switching on and off of the Lac operon ?
- (A) Lactose
  - (B) Ethanol
  - (C) Marate
  - (D) Fructose
70. What is the regulation of a Lac operon by a repressor known as ?
- (A) Neutral regulation
  - (B) Positive regulation
  - (C) Mixed regulation
  - (D) Negative regulation

71. If the repressor of the Lac operon binds to operator, it will lead to .....
- (A) Switch on transcription
  - (B) Switch off transcription
  - (C) Enhance transcription
  - (D) Differential gene expression
72. If the activator of Lac operon binds to repressor, it will prevent :
- (A) Transcription
  - (B) Binding of RNA polymerase to the promoter
  - (C) Binding to repressor to the operator
  - (D) Binding to repressor to the promoter
73. In the Lac operon under which condition the Lac gene will be transcribed at high level ?
- (A) Low glucose, low lactose
  - (B) High glucose, low lactose
  - (C) Low glucose, high lactose
  - (D) High glucose, high lactose
74. If the *si*-RNA is a complete homolog of the target m-RNA sequences what is the net result ?
- (A) Double helix formation
  - (B) Translation inhibition
  - (C) Chromatin modification
  - (D) *m*-RNA degradation
75. Which of the following RNAs can induce gene silencing ?
- (A) *mi*-RNA
  - (B) *sno*-RNA
  - (C) *ss*-RNA
  - (D) *nc*-RNA
76. The *mi*-RNAs are transcribed from non-protein encoding genes and are typically ..... nucleotides long.
- (A) 10–15
  - (B) 12–15
  - (C) 18–20
  - (D) 20–25

77. Pick the odd one out :
- (A) *si*-RNA
  - (B) *sno*-RNA
  - (C) *pi*-RNA
  - (D) *mi*-RNA
78. *pi*-RNAs are synthesized in a ..... .
- (A) Dicer dependent mechanism
  - (B) Dicer independent mechanism
  - (C) Both of the above
  - (D) None of the above
79. Stem loop precursors are generally seen in which of the following ?
- (A) *si*-RNA
  - (B) *mi*-RNA
  - (C) *pi*-RNA
  - (D) Both *si*-RNA and *mi*-RNA
80. The first *m*-RNA was identified in *C. elegans* named ..... .
- (A) Lin-2
  - (B) RISC
  - (C) Lin-4
  - (D) DICER
81. The specific DNA sequences to which the transcription factors bind are referred to as ..... .
- (A) replication elements
  - (B) blocking factors
  - (C) transcription factors
  - (D) regulatory elements
82. Which of the following is NOT true ?
- (A) RNA polymerase I is responsible for the transcription of ribosomal RNA.
  - (B) RNA polymerase III is responsible for the transcription of *t*-RNA.
  - (C) RNA polymerase II is exclusively responsible for transcribing protein-encoding genes.
  - (D) Synthesis of *m*-RNA is carried out by RNA polymerase I.
83. Which histone(s) is/are acted upon by HAT (Histone Acetyl Transferase) ?
- (A) H1, H2
  - (B) H3
  - (C) H2A, H2B
  - (D) H3, H4

84. Which of the following is not a common mode of histone modification in eukaryotes ?
- (A) Methylation  
(B) Phosphorylation  
(C) Sulphonation  
(D) Ubiquitinylation
85. Histones are .....
- (A) Neutral  
(B) Positively charged  
(C) Negatively charged  
(D) Neutral with positive and negative domains
86. Which of the following will increase transcription ?
- (A) Shielding positive charge of DNA  
(B) Shielding positive charge of histones  
(C) Shielding promoter for polymerase binding  
(D) Shielding termination region
87. Which is known to be methylated in eukaryotic cells ?
- (A) Adenine  
(B) Guanine  
(C) Cytosine  
(D) Thymine
88. Linkage ..... as the distance between two genes .....
- (A) decreases, decreases  
(B) unaffected, decreases  
(C) decreases, increases  
(D) increases, increases
89. In *Drosophila* males there is complete linkage. What is the reason behind this ?
- (A) The genes are very closely located  
(B) Coupling theory  
(C) No synapsis  
(D) Unknown reason

90. Linkage results in .....
- (A) Formation of more dominant phenotype
  - (B) Formation of more wild phenotype
  - (C) Formation of more parental phenotype
  - (D) Formation of more recombinant phenotype
91. If you suddenly observe linkage between two genes that are present in two chromosomes, this can be due to .....
- (A) Coupling
  - (B) Translocation
  - (C) Inversion
  - (D) Non-homologous end joining
92. Accurate mapping of genes can be done using .....
- (A) Two point mapping
  - (B) Three point mapping
  - (C) Single gene mapping
  - (D) None of the mentioned
93. If a recombination even of three points crossing produces 6 DCO (double crossover), 142 SCO (single crossover) and 352 NCO (no crossover). What will be the percentage crossover between the terminal genes ?
- (A) 10%
  - (B) 20.8%
  - (C) 14.8%
  - (D) 30.8%
94. In an experiment you calculate the expected DCO (double crossover) frequency to be 0.022 but in reality you observe that only 0.012 recombination frequency. What is the phenomenon resulting in this ?
- (A) Coincidence
  - (B) Interference
  - (C) Penitence
  - (D) Expressivity

95. Genes of sex-linked characters in humans are located on the .....
- (A) Chromosome 18  
 (B) Chromosome 13  
 (C) Chromosome 14  
 (D) Sex chromosome
96. What is pedigree analysis ?
- (A) Record of inheritance pattern  
 (B) Linkage map  
 (C) Quantitative genetic  
 (D) Polygene analysis
97. Which of the following is NOT a sex-limited role ?
- (A) Pitch of voice  
 (B) Musculature  
 (C) Baldness  
 (D) Milk production
98. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding partial sex-linkage ?
- (A) The X-Y chromosome pair during meiosis.  
 (B) Pairing occurs in the terminal region.  
 (C) The inheritance pattern in the PAR region show sex-linkage.  
 (D) PAR stands for the pseudo autosomal region.
99. Which of the following animals rely on environmental factors for sex determination ?
- (A) Turtles  
 (B) Humans  
 (C) Grasshopper  
 (D) Firefly
100. Which of the following does not show XY type of make heterogametic condition ?
- (A) *Drosophila*  
 (B) Human beings  
 (C) Elephants  
 (D) Grasshoppers

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।