

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Second Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

PROTEIN CHEMISTRY AND ENZYMOLOGY

Paper Code						
B	C	H	2	0	0	2

Questions Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

- Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
 - 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.
 - 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.
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
 - 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।
 - 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. In competitive inhibition, inhibitors bear a close structural similarity with the :
 - (A) Co-enzyme
 - (B) Co-factor
 - (C) Prosthetic group
 - (D) Substrate

2. “Ping Pong” reaction is the other name for :
 - (A) Single-substrate reaction
 - (B) Single-displacement bi-substrate reaction
 - (C) Double-displacement bi-substrate reaction
 - (D) Lysine

3. Ribozymes are :
 - (A) RNA acting as enzymes
 - (B) Ribose sugar acting as enzyme
 - (C) Antibodies acting as enzymes
 - (D) Protein acting as enzyme

4. Holoenzymes is made of :
 - (A) Apoenzymes and Zymogen
 - (B) Apoenzyme and Co-enzyme
 - (C) Co-enzyme and Prosthetic group
 - (D) Prosthetic group and Co-factor

5. Number of iron atoms in one haemoglobin molecule are :
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 8

6. Example of a Pro-enzyme :
 - (A) Pepsinogen
 - (B) Trypsin
 - (C) Chymotrypsin
 - (D) Lysine

7. Which of the following is not a co-enzyme ?
 - (A) NAD
 - (B) NADP
 - (C) FAD
 - (D) Mn^{++}

8. Activity of allosteric enzymes is influenced by :
 - (A) Allosteric modulators
 - (B) Allosteric site
 - (C) Catalytic site
 - (D) None of the above

9. Feedback inhibition means :
 - (A) Initial product inhibition
 - (B) End product inhibition
 - (C) Enzymatic induction
 - (D) None of the above

10. Enzyme acts best at a particular temperature called :
- (A) Catalytic temperature
 - (B) At normal body temperature
 - (C) Optimum temperature
 - (D) None of the above
11. Uncatalyzed reaction shows activation energy.
- (A) Lower
 - (B) Higher
 - (C) Moderate
 - (D) Optimum
12. Lock and Key model is also known as :
- (A) Template model
 - (B) Induced fit model
 - (C) Koshland's model
 - (D) Enzyme-substrate interaction model
13. Which bond is not associated with Enzyme-substrate interaction ?
- (A) Hydrogen bonds
 - (B) Ionic bonds
 - (C) Di-sulfide bonds
 - (D) Van der Waal force of attraction
14. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?
- (A) Enzymes are protein in nature
 - (B) Enzymes are colloidal in nature
 - (C) Enzymes are thermolabile
 - (D) Enzymes are inorganic catalyst
15. Apoenzymes dissociates from co-enzymes due to :
- (A) Change in pH
 - (B) Change in temperature
 - (C) Change in substrate concentration
 - (D) Change in inhibitor concentration
16. Which of the following enzyme inhibitions shows decreased K_m value ?
- (A) Competitive inhibition
 - (B) Un-competitive inhibition
 - (C) Non-competitive inhibition
 - (D) Feedback inhibition
17. Reversible covalent modification involves :
- (A) Activation of proenzymes
 - (B) Inhibition of proenzymes
 - (C) Denaturation of proenzymes
 - (D) None of the above
18. Combination of haem with O_2 is called :
- (A) Oxyhaemoglobin
 - (B) Oxidation
 - (C) Oxygenation
 - (D) Oxidized haem

19. Adult haemoglobin contains polypeptide chains.
- (A) $2\alpha, 2\gamma$
 (B) $2\alpha, 2\beta$
 (C) $2\alpha, 2\delta$
 (D) $2\beta, 2\gamma$
20. In Sickle cell anaemia, the defect lies in which polypeptide ?
- (A) Alpha chain
 (B) Beta chain
 (C) Gamma chain
 (D) Delta chain
21. Apoenzyme is a/an :
- (A) Protein
 (B) Carbohydrate
 (C) Vitamin
 (D) Amino acid
22. Coenzyme is :
- (A) Always a protein
 (B) Often a metal
 (C) Always an inorganic compound
 (D) Often a vitamin
23. Enzymes are named after their substrates by adding suffix :
- (A) -in
 (B) -ase
 (C) -ose
 (D) -sin
24. Enzymes exist in the cells as :
- (A) Solid
 (B) Crystals
 (C) Colloid
 (D) None of the above
25. An enzyme brings about :
- (A) Reduction in activation energy
 (B) Increase in reaction time
 (C) Increase in activation energy
 (D) All the above
26. Which of the following statements is "NOT" correct ?
- (A) All enzymes are thermolabile
 (B) All enzymes are biocatalysts
 (C) All enzymes are proteins
 (D) All proteins are enzymes
27. Enzymes bringing about hydrolysis of esters and peptides are :
- (A) Transferases
 (B) Lyases
 (C) Hydrolases
 (D) All of the above

28. All of the following are the properties of enzymes except :
- (A) Enzymes are stereo specific
 - (B) Enzymes remains unaltered after the reaction
 - (C) Most of the enzymes are proteins
 - (D) They are heat stable
29. An enzyme that catalyzes the reaction $A \leftrightarrow B$ changes the :
- (A) Heat of reaction
 - (B) Entropy of reaction
 - (C) Equilibrium constant
 - (D) Rate of forward and backward reaction
30. Feature of the competitive inhibition include :
- (A) V_{\max} increases
 - (B) V_{\max} decreases
 - (C) V_{\max} remains constant
 - (D) None of the above
31. All is true about non-competitive inhibition except :
- (A) V_{\max} decreases
 - (B) K_m altered
 - (C) The inhibitor binds at a site different from the active site
 - (D) None of the above
32. Pyridoxal phosphate is a carrier of :
- (A) Aldehyde group
 - (B) Hydride group
 - (C) Methyl group
 - (D) Amino group
33. Binding energy of the enzyme and substrate interaction at active site is used to :
- (A) Lower substrate entropy and desolvation of the substrate
 - (B) Induces the distortion in substrate
 - (C) Induces conformational change in the enzyme active site
 - (D) All of the above
34. A higher activation energy of the reaction means :
- (A) Higher reaction rate
 - (B) Slower reaction rate
 - (C) No reaction
 - (D) None of the above
35. Allosteric inhibition is a kind of :
- (A) Competitive inhibition
 - (B) Uncompetitive inhibition
 - (C) Suicidal inhibition
 - (D) Non-competitive inhibition

36. Enzymes commonly employ one of more of the following strategies to catalyze specific reactions :
- (A) Acid-base catalysis
 - (B) Covalent catalysis
 - (C) Metal ion catalysis
 - (D) All of the above
37. RNase used one of the following mechanism of catalysis :
- (A) Acid-base catalysis
 - (B) Covalent catalysis
 - (C) Metal ion catalysis
 - (D) All of the above
38. To treat the methanol poisoning in a patient, ethanol is administered intravenously. Ethanol is of alcohol dehydrogenase :
- (A) Competitive inhibitor
 - (B) Uncompetitive inhibitor
 - (C) Allosteric inhibition
 - (D) Non-competitive inhibition
39. Uncompetitive inhibition has :
- (A) Constant K_m and increased V_{max}
 - (B) Constant K_m and decreased V_{max}
 - (C) Decreased K_m and decreased V_{max}
 - (D) Decreased K_m and increased V_{max}
40. Chymotrypsin stabilizes the tetrahedral oxyanion transition states of the substrate in the active site. The amino acids important for oxyanion hole are :
- (A) Amide nitrogen of Glycine 193 and Serine 195
 - (B) Amide nitrogen of Histidine 57 and Aspartate102
 - (C) Carbonyl carbon of Histidine 57 and Aspartate102
 - (D) Amide nitrogen of Arginine 57 and Aspartate 102
41. The catalytic reactive group in the active site of RNase are :
- (A) His 12 and Arg 119
 - (B) His12and His 119
 - (C) Arg12and Arg 119
 - (D) Lys12 and Lys 119
42. The catalytic activity of an enzyme is restricted to its small portion called :
- (A) Active site
 - (B) Passive site
 - (C) Allosteric site
 - (D) All choices are correct

43. An activated enzyme made of polypeptide chain and a co-factor is :
- (A) Coenzyme
 - (B) Substrate
 - (C) Apoenzyme
 - (D) Holoenzyme
44. Koshland in 1959 proposed :
- (A) Fluid mosaic model
 - (B) Induce fit model
 - (C) Lock and key model
 - (D) Reflective index model
45. Enzymes are largely in their chemical nature.
- (A) Lipids
 - (B) Steroids
 - (C) Proteinaceous
 - (D) All (A), (B) and (C)
46. Who proposed “lock and key” model to study enzyme-substrate interaction ?
- (A) Koshland (1959)
 - (B) Wilhelm Kuhne (1878)
 - (C) Fischer (1898)
 - (D) None of the above
47. In human body the optimum temperature for enzymatic activities is :
- (A) 37°C
 - (B) 40°C
 - (C) 25°C
 - (D) 30°C
48. Competitive inhibitors stop an enzyme from working by :
- (A) changing the shape of the enzyme
 - (B) merging with the substrate instead
 - (C) blocking the active site of the enzyme
 - (D) combining with the product of the reaction
49. The enzymes are sensitive to :
- (A) Changes in pH
 - (B) Changes in temperature
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
50. Enzyme B requires Zn^{2+} in order to catalyze the conversion of substrate X. The zinc is best identified as a(n) :
- (A) Coenzyme
 - (B) Activator
 - (C) Substrate
 - (D) Product

51. The enzyme minus its coenzyme is referred to as the :
- (A) Iso-enzyme
 - (B) Metalloenzyme
 - (C) Apoenzyme
 - (D) All of the above
52. The “lock and key” model of enzyme action illustrates that a particular enzyme molecule :
- (A) forms a permanent enzyme-substrate complex
 - (B) may be destroyed and resynthesized several times
 - (C) interacts with a specific type of substrate molecule
 - (D) reacts at identical rates under all conditions
53. An inhibitor that changes the overall shape and chemistry of an enzyme is known as a(n) :
- (A) Auto-steric inhibitor
 - (B) Competitive inhibitor
 - (C) Steric inhibitor
 - (D) Non-competitive inhibitor
54. The minimum amount of energy needed for a process to occur is called the :
- (A) Minimal energy theory
 - (B) Process energy
 - (C) Kinetic energy
 - (D) Activation energy
55. A student conducts an experiment to test the efficiency of a certain enzyme. Which would probably not result in a change in the enzyme’s efficiency ?
- (A) Adding an acidic solution to the setup
 - (B) Adding more substrate but not enzyme
 - (C) Increasing temperature of solution
 - (D) All (A), (B) and (C) change enzyme’s efficiency
56. Enzymes function as :
- (A) Organic catalysts
 - (B) Inorganic catalysts
 - (C) Inhibitors
 - (D) All of the above
57. The first step in any reaction catalysed by an enzyme is the formation of a specific association between the molecules called an :
- (A) Enzyme-product complex
 - (B) Enzyme-intermediate complex
 - (C) Enzyme-substrate complex
 - (D) None of the above

58. The function of competitive inhibitors is defined by their ability to interact or bind to :
- (A) The active site of an enzyme
 - (B) Regulatory sub-units of an enzyme
 - (C) Non-competitive inhibitor
 - (D) Enzyme cofactors
59. If an enzyme solution is saturated with substrate, the most effective way to obtain an even faster yield of products would be :
- (A) Add more of the enzymes
 - (B) Add more substrate
 - (C) Add an allosteric inhibitor
 - (D) Add a non-competitive inhibitor
60. During the final product of a metabolic pathway turn off the first step of metabolic pathway.
- (A) Positive feedback
 - (B) Negative feedback
 - (C) Competitive feedback
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
61. occurs when the inhibitory chemical, which does not have to resemble the substrate, binds to the enzyme other than at the active site ?
- (A) Non-competitive Inhibition
 - (B) Competitive Inhibition
 - (C) Uncatalysed reaction
 - (D) All (A), (B) and (C)
62. Which one is not attribute of enzyme ?
- (A) Specific in nature
 - (B) Protein in chemistry
 - (C) Consumed in reaction
 - (D) Increases rate of reaction
63. Which one inactivates an enzyme by indirectly changing the shape of the active site of an enzyme ?
- (A) Non-competitive inhibitor
 - (B) Competitive inhibitor
 - (C) Coenzyme
 - (D) Activator
64. Enzymes are highly specific for a given substrate which is due to the shape of their ?
- (A) Active site
 - (B) Allosteric site
 - (C) Non-competitive site
 - (D) None of the above

65. The name 'enzyme' was suggested in 1878 by the German physiologist :
- (A) Wilhelm Kuhne
 - (B) Koshland
 - (C) Fischer
 - (D) Paul Filder
66. The "lock and key hypothesis" attempts to explain the mechanism of :
- (A) vacuole formation
 - (B) pinocytosis
 - (C) sharing of electrons
 - (D) enzyme specificity
67. An enzyme that hydrolyzes protein will not act upon starch. This fact is an indication that enzymes are :
- (A) hydrolytic
 - (B) specific
 - (C) catalytic
 - (D) synthetic
68. The site where enzyme catalyzed reaction takes place is called :
- (A) Active site
 - (B) Allosteric site
 - (C) Denatures site
 - (D) Dead site
69. At high temperature the rate of enzyme action decreases because the increased heat :
- (A) Changes the pH of the system
 - (B) Alters the active site of the enzyme
 - (C) Neutralize acids and bases in the system
 - (D) Increases the concentration of enzymes
70. Which of the following enzymes would digest a fat ?
- (A) Sucrase
 - (B) Protease
 - (C) Ligase
 - (D) Lipase
71. At about 0° C, most enzymes are :
- (A) Inactive
 - (B) Active
 - (C) Destroyed
 - (D) Replicated
72. Catalytic triads is not present in one of the following enzyme :
- (A) Chymotrypsin
 - (B) CarboxypeptidaseA
 - (C) Trypsin
 - (D) Elastase

73. Which of the enzymes do not involve metal ion catalysis ?
- (A) CarboxypeptidaseA
 - (B) Enolase
 - (C) NMPkinase
 - (D) Hexokinase
74. The coenzyme not involved in hydrogen transfer :
- (A) FMN
 - (B) FAD
 - (C) NAD^+
 - (D) Cytochrome c
75. In the feedback regulation the end product binds at :
- (A) Active site
 - (B) Allosteric site
 - (C) E-S complex
 - (D) None of the above
76. HIV-1 Protease is a :
 (A) Serine protease
 (B) Aspartic protease
 (C) Cysteine protease
 (D) Metalloprotease
77. Choose a nano peptide out of the following :
- (A) Oxytocin
 - (B) Vasopressin
 - (C) Bradykinin
 - (D) All of the above
78. To calculate the turnover number of an enzyme, you need to know :
- (A) the enzyme concentration.
 - (B) the initial velocity of the catalyzed reaction at $[\text{S}] \gg K_m$.
 - (C) the initial velocity of the catalyzed reaction at low $[\text{S}]$.
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
79. The isoenzymes of LDH :
- (A) Differ only in a single amino acid
 - (B) Differ in catalytic activity
 - (C) Exist in 5 forms depending on M and H monomer contents
 - (D) Occur as monomers
80. The tear secretion contains an antibacterial enzyme known as :
- (A) Zymase
 - (B) Diastase
 - (C) Lysozyme
 - (D) Lipase

81. The technique for purification of proteins that can be made specific for a given protein is :
- (A) Gel filtration chromatography
 - (B) Thin layer chromatography
 - (C) Affinity chromatography
 - (D) Electrophoresis
82. Multienzyme complex means :
- (A) It is made up of a single polypeptide
 - (B) Some of the enzymes which possess more than one polypeptide chain
 - (C) Possessing specific site to catalyse different reaction in a sequence
 - (D) Enzymes made up of apoenzyme and coenzyme
83. Hexokinase is classified as a/an :
- (A) Oxidoreductase enzyme
 - (B) Transferases enzyme
 - (C) Hydrolases enzyme
 - (D) Lyases enzyme
84. Most of the enzymes of the higher organism show optimum activity around :
- (A) pH 1-2
 - (B) pH 10-11
 - (C) pH 6-8
 - (D) pH 4-6
85. Activation or inactivation of certain key regulatory enzymes is accomplished by covalent modification of the amino acid :
- (A) Tyrosine
 - (B) Phenylalanine
 - (C) Lysine
 - (D) Serine
86. An enzyme catalyzing oxidoreduction, using oxygen as hydrogen acceptor is :
- (A) Cytochrome oxidase
 - (B) Lactate dehydrogenase
 - (C) Malate dehydrogenase
 - (D) Succinate dehydrogenase
87. Lineweaver-Burk double reciprocal plot is related to :
- (A) Substrate concentration
 - (B) Enzyme activity
 - (C) Temperature
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
88. Phosphofructokinase key enzyme in glycolysis is inhibited by :
- (A) Citrate and ATP
 - (B) AMP
 - (C) ADP
 - (D) TMP

89. Hexokinase is inhibited in an allosteric manner by :
- (A) Glucose-6-Phosphate
 - (B) Glucose-1-Phosphate
 - (C) Fructose-6-phosphate
 - (D) Fructose-1, 6-biphosphate
90. Pyruvate dehydrogenase a multienzyme complex is required for the production of :
- (A) Acetyl-CoA
 - (B) Lactate
 - (C) Phosphoenolpyruvate
 - (D) Enolpyruvate
91. The enzyme aspartate transcarbamoylase of pyrimidine biosynthesis is inhibited by :
- (A) ATP
 - (B) ADP
 - (C) AMP
 - (D) CTP
92. Enzyme catalysed reactions occur in :
- (A) Pico seconds
 - (B) Micro seconds
 - (C) Milli seconds
 - (D) None of the above
93. An enzyme can accelerate a reaction up to :
- (A) 10^{10} times
 - (B) 10^1 times
 - (C) 10^{100} times
 - (D) 10 times
94. Enzymes are required in traces because they :
- (A) Have high turnover number
 - (B) Remain unused at the end of reaction and are re used
 - (C) Show cascade effect
 - (D) All correct
95. The rate of most enzyme catalysed reactions changes with pH. As the pH increases, this rate :
- (A) reaches a minimum, then increases
 - (B) reaches a maximum, then decreases
 - (C) increases
 - (D) decreases

96. Which of the following regulatory reactions involves a reversible covalent modification of an enzyme ?
- (A) Phosphorylation of serine OH on the enzyme
 - (B) Allosteric modulation
 - (C) Competitive inhibition
 - (D) Non-competitive inhibition
97. Which one of the following statements is not a characteristic of allosteric enzymes ?
- (A) They frequently catalyze a committed step early in a metabolic pathway
 - (B) They are often composed of subunits
 - (C) They follow Michaelis-Menten kinetics
 - (D) They frequently show cooperativity for substrate binding
98. ATP is a co-substrate as well as an allosteric inhibitor of :
- (A) Phosphofructokinase
 - (B) Hexokinase
 - (C) Glucokinase
 - (D) None of the above
99. The rate of an enzyme catalyzed reaction was measured using several substrate concentrations that were much lower than K_m , the dependence of reaction velocity on substrate concentration can best be described as :
- (A) Independent of enzyme concentration
 - (B) A constant fraction of V_{max}
 - (C) Equal to K_m
 - (D) Proportional to the substrate concentration
100. The Michaelis-Menten hypothesis :
- (A) Postulates the formation of an enzyme substrate complex
 - (B) Enables us to calculate the isoelectric point of an enzyme
 - (C) States that the rate of a chemical reaction may be independent of substrate concentration
 - (D) States that the reaction rate is proportional to substrate concentration

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।