

Roll No.-----

Paper Code

6 3 1

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

B

**M.Sc (Biotechnology) Third Semester,
Examination, February/March-2022
MBT-3004**

Enzymology and Enzyme Technology

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

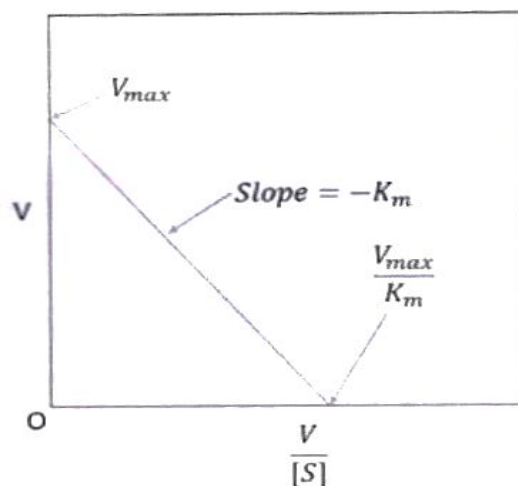
निर्देश : — 1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक—पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

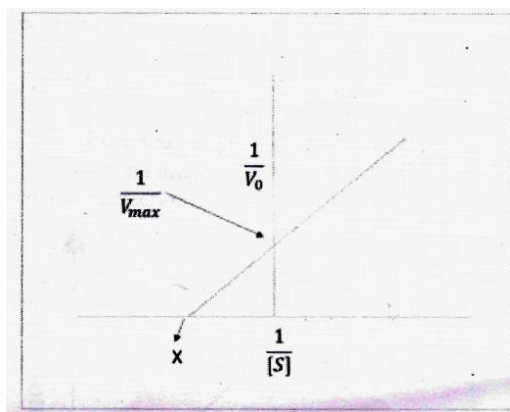
1. Which of the following is an example for irreversible inhibitor?
 - (A) Disulfiram
 - (B) Oseltamivir
 - (C) Protease inhibitors
 - (D) DIPF
2. Acetylcholinesterase is found in_____.
 - (A) Saliva juice
 - (B) Pancreatic juice
 - (C) Matrix of synaptic cleft
 - (D) Tears
3. The catalytic efficiency of two distinct enzymes can be compared based on which of the following factor?
 - (A) K_m
 - (B) Product formation
 - (C) Size of the enzymes
 - (D) pH of optimum value
4. Which of the following is termed as catalytic efficiency?
 - (A) K_{cat}
 - (B) K_m
 - (C) K_{cat}/K_m
 - (D) V_{max}
5. Proteolytic digestive enzymes which hydrolyze the peptide bond from the ends are referred to as _____.
 - (A) Proteinases
 - (B) Exopeptidases
 - (C) Endopeptidases
 - (D) Transaminase

6. What does the following plot represents?



- (A) Michaelis Menten plot
- (B) Lineweaver Burk plot
- (C) Eadie-Hofstee plot
- (D) Hanes plot
7. Which of the following enzyme is used in the treatment of cancer?
- (A) Trypsin
- (B) Lysozyme
- (C) Asparaginase
- (D) Streptokinase
8. Which of the following equation is Hanes plot equation?
- (A) $1/v_0 = K_m/V_{max} \cdot 1/[S] + 1/V_{max}$
- (B) $v_0 = V_{max}/[S]K_m + [S]$
- (C) $v_0 = K_m \cdot v_0/S_0 + V_{max}$
- (D) $\frac{[S_0]}{v_0} = \frac{[S_0]}{V_{max}} + \frac{K_m}{V_{max}}$

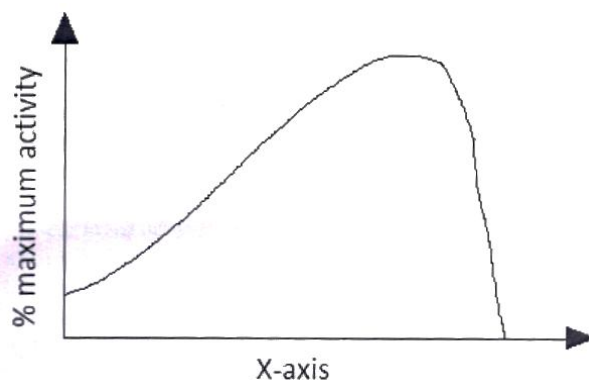
9. In the following plot, what does X represent?



- (A) V_{max}
- (B) K_m/V_{max}
- (C) $-1/K_m$
- (D) S_{max}
10. Which of the following clinical conditions, the activity of creatine kinase is not seen?
- (A) Muscular dystrophy
- (B) Muscle disease
- (C) Pancreatitis
- (D) Myocardial infarction
11. An enzyme with a K_m of 5mM has a reaction rate of 100 mmol/min at substrate concentration of 0.25 mmol. What is the maximum reaction rate that this enzyme can achieve when its saturated with substrate?
- (A) 2100
- (B) 1500
- (C) 1900
- (D) 9000

12. Which of the following is not obtained from animal pancreas?
- (A) Chymotrypsin
 - (B) Lipase
 - (C) Catalase
 - (D) Trypsin
13. $V_{\max}/v_0 = K_m/[S_0] + 1$ Equation is:
- (A) Athel Cornish-Bowden
 - (B) Michaelis- Menten equation
 - (C) Eadie-Hofstee equation
 - (D) LB equation
14. The pH at which the net charge on the enzyme molecule is zero is called _____.
- (A) pK_a
 - (B) Half-life
 - (C) Isoelectric point
 - (D) K_m
15. Which of the following clinical condition does not show increase of amylase concentration?
- (A) Diabetic ketoacidosis
 - (B) Cardiac arrest
 - (C) Salivary gland disorders
 - (D) Ruptured ectopic pregnancy

16. The following graph represents the effect of _____ on activity of an enzyme catalyzed reaction.



- (A) pH
(B) Incubation period
(C) Temperature
(D) Productivity
17. The equation $t_{1/2} = 0.693/k_d$ represent _____.
(A) Arrhenius equation
(B) Lineweaver Burk equation
(C) Half-life
(D) Gibbs-Helmholtz equation
18. Which of the following enzyme is not used in a brewery?
(A) α -amylase
(B) β -amylase
(C) Papain
(D) β -glucanase
19. The pH at which half the groups of a compound are ionized is referred to as _____.
(A) pK_a
(B) pI
(C) I
(D) K_m

20. Which of the following is a systematic name given by enzyme commission?
- (A) Renin
 - (B) Aspartate aminotransferase
 - (C) Glutathione synthetase
 - (D) D-xylose ketol-isomerase
21. Which of the oxidoreductases are involved in oxygen transfer from molecular oxygen?
- (A) Peroxidases
 - (B) Oxidases
 - (C) Oxygenases
 - (D) Dehydrogenases
22. The class of enzymes which contains extensive group of enzymes are _____.
- (A) Ligases
 - (B) Oxidoreductases
 - (C) Aldolases
 - (D) Esterases
23. The study of rates of chemical reaction that are catalyzed by enzymes is referred to as _____.
- (A) First order reaction kinetics
 - (B) Zero order reaction kinetics
 - (C) Chemical kinetics
 - (D) Enzyme kinetics
24. _____ involves substrates forming transient covalent bond with the residues present in the active site.
- (A) Covalent catalysis
 - (B) Specific acid-base catalysis
 - (C) General acid-base catalysis
 - (D) Lock and key model

25. In which of the following methods, the intensity of emitted light is used to study enzyme reaction?
- (A) Discontinuous assay
 - (B) Luminescence method
 - (C) Biosensors
 - (D) Spectrophotometer
26. Which is the first step involved in chymotrypsin mediated peptide bond hydrolysis?
- (A) Acylation
 - (B) Specific acid-base catalysis
 - (C) General acid-base catalysis
 - (D) Deacylation
27. Which of the following plot is also known as a double reciprocal plot?
- (A) Line-weaver Burk plot
 - (B) Eadie-Hofstee plot
 - (C) Michaelis-Menten plot
 - (D) Langmuir plot
28. Multiple form of the same enzyme is referred to as _____.
- (A) Allosteric enzyme
 - (B) Biosensor
 - (C) Isoenzyme
 - (D) Effectors
29. What is the term ' K_m '?
- (A) Concentration of the enzyme
 - (B) Concentration of the catalyst
 - (C) Concentration of the product
 - (D) Concentration of the substrate

30. _____ is an enzyme, which is highly produced by egg white and lachrymal glands.
- (A) Amylases
 - (B) Lysozyme
 - (C) Invertase
 - (D) Protease
31. What is the unit of $v_{\max}$?
- (A) mmol
 - (B) mol/sec
 - (C) mol
 - (D) mol/hr
32. What are the main function of P450?
- (A) Oxidize steroids, fatty acids, and xenobiotics, and are important for the clearance of various compounds, as well as for hormone synthesis and breakdown
 - (B) Reduce steroids, fatty acids, and xenobiotics, and are important for the clearance of various compounds, as well as for hormone synthesis and breakdown
 - (C) Reduce steroids, fatty acids, and xenobiotics, and oxidize hormone
 - (D) Hydrolysis of hormones and xenobiotics and synthesis of steroids, fatty acids.
33. Where are non-microsomal enzymes present?
- (A) In the Golgi apparatus
 - (B) Inside lysosomes
 - (C) In the cytoplasm in soluble form
 - (D) In oxysomes

34. In competitive inhibition, what happens to $V_{\max}$ and K_m if $[I] = K_i$?
- (A) Lowers to $0.5 V_{\max}$ and $0.5 K_m$
 - (B) $V_{\max}$ is unchanged and K_m increases $2K_m$
 - (C) Lowers to $0.5 V_{\max}$ and K_m remains unchanged
 - (D) Lowers to $0.67 V_{\max}$ and K_m increases to $2K_m$
35. The method for determining molecular weight based on the size is_____.
- (A) Mass spectrometry
 - (B) Ultracentrifugation
 - (C) Gel filtration
 - (D) Biosensor
36. The change in absorbance is used as the basis for assaying enzymes using _____.
- (A) Radio isotope method
 - (B) Luminescence method
 - (C) Biosensors
 - (D) Spectrophotometer
37. Continuous assay: Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase:: Luminescence method:_____.
- (A) Hydrolases
 - (B) Bacterial luciferase
 - (C) Ornithine decarboxylase
 - (D) Glutamate decarboxylase
38. Which of the following precautions must not be followed while performing assays?
- (A) The substrates, buffers etc., should be of high purity
 - (B) Enzyme preparation should as pure as possible
 - (C) The probe must be tiny and biocompatible
 - (D) Stability of the enzyme during the time taken by assay

39. SI unit of enzyme activity is_____.
- (A) mol
 - (B) m/s
 - (C) katal
 - (D) Newton
40. Which of the following enzyme is used as therapeutic enzyme in treating allergies caused by penicillin?
- (A) Rhodanase
 - (B) Uricase
 - (C) β - Lactamase
 - (D) Hyaluronidase
41. 1 U = _____nanokatal.
- (A) 16.67
 - (B) 3.14
 - (C) 9.8
 - (D) 273
42. Which of these factors is true for enzymes while controlling assays?
- (A) Extreme high salt concentration can be tolerated
 - (B) pH (2-4) is suitable for maximum activity
 - (C) Macromolecular crowding does not alter the rates of the reaction
 - (D) Increase in substrate concentration leads to increase in the rate of reaction

43. Which of the following is not true for isoenzymes?
- (A) Regulation specific to distinct tissue and development stages
 - (B) Distinctive properties and patterns of metabolism to particular organ
 - (C) Regulatory metabolites are called effector or modulator or modifier
 - (D) Fine tuning of metabolism
44. Bromelain: Brewing industry:: Chymotrypsin: _____.
- (A) Cheese making industry
 - (B) Leather industry
 - (C) Pharmaceutical industry
 - (D) Detergent industry
45. Which of the following is not a clinical condition associated with transaminases?
- (A) Cardiac arrest
 - (B) Macroamylsemia
 - (C) Myocardial infarction
 - (D) Liver disease
46. If the physical accompanying the reaction is heat output, the biosensors are referred to as _____.
- (A) Potentiometric biosensors
 - (B) Optical biosensors
 - (C) Calorimetric biosensors
 - (D) Amperometric biosensors

47. Which of the following is not involved in covalent catalysis?
- (A) Bases which catalyze the reaction by accepting a proton
 - (B) Electron rich nucleophilic function group of amino acid side chain
 - (C) Electron deficient electrophilic portion of substrate
 - (D) Acylated, phosphorylated or glycosylated enzyme nucleophile as covalent intermediate
48. Which of the following is the best method for isolating enzymes from cell free extract?
- (A) pH treatment
 - (B) Temperature treatment
 - (C) Chemical treatment
 - (D) Osmotic shock
49. _____ is an enzyme used to dissolve blood clots.
- (A) Uricase
 - (B) Lysozyme
 - (C) Urokinase
 - (D) Asparaginase
50. The _____ inhibition gives the following rate equation.
- $$V = \frac{V_{max}[S]}{K_m + [S]\left\{1 + \frac{I}{K_i}\right\}}$$
- (A) Non-competitive
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Un-competitive
 - (D) Competitive

51. _____ is biocatalyst that increases the rate of the reaction without being changed.
- (A) Aluminum oxide
 - (B) Silicon dioxide
 - (C) Enzyme
 - (D) Hydrogen peroxide
52. Enzyme increases the rate of reaction by lowering the:
- (A) Activation energy
 - (B) Enthalpy
 - (C) Entropy
 - (D) Transition state
53. What is the nature of an enzyme?
- (A) Vitamin
 - (B) Lipid
 - (C) Carbohydrate
 - (D) Protein
54. What is an apoenzyme?
- (A) It is a protein portion of an enzyme
 - (B) It is a non-protein group
 - (C) It is a complete, biologically active conjugated enzyme
 - (D) It is a prosthetic group
55. Name the coenzyme of riboflavin (B2)?
- (A) NAD or NADP
 - (B) FAD and FMN
 - (C) Coenzyme A
 - (D) Thiamine pyrophosphate

56. Which of this vitamin is associated with the coenzyme Biocytin?
- (A) Nicotinic acid
 - (B) Thiamine
 - (C) Biotin
 - (D) Pyridoxine
57. Name the enzyme secreted by pancreas?
- (A) Pepsin
 - (B) Papain
 - (C) Trypsin
 - (D) Alcohol dehydrogenase
58. Name the enzyme which catalyzes the oxidation-reduction reaction?
- (A) Transaminase
 - (B) Glutamine synthetase
 - (C) Phosphofructokinase
 - (D) Lactate dehydrogenase
59. What is the function of phosphorylase?
- (A) Transfer inorganic phosphate
 - (B) Transfer a carboxylate group
 - (C) Use H_2O_2 as the electron acceptor
 - (D) Transfer amino group
60. What is the function of enzyme, Endonuclease?
- (A) Cleave phosphodiester bond
 - (B) Cleave amino bonds
 - (C) Remove phosphate from a substrate
 - (D) Removal of H_2O

61. Which of the following reaction is catalyzed by Lyase?
- (A) Breaking of bonds
 - (B) Formation of bonds
 - (C) Intramolecular rearrangement of bonds
 - (D) Transfer of group from one molecule to another
62. Ribozymes are:
- (A) RNA acting as enzymes
 - (B) Ribose sugar acting as enzyme
 - (C) Antibodies action as enzymes
 - (D) Protein acting as enzyme
63. Holoenzyme is made of:
- (A) Apoenzyme and Zymogen
 - (B) Apoenzyme and Co-enzyme
 - (C) Co-enzyme and Prosthetic group
 - (D) Prosthetic group and Co-factor
64. Which of the following organelle is called 'Suicidal Bag'?
- (A) Mitochondria
 - (B) Endoplasmic reticulum
 - (C) Lysosome
 - (D) Ribosome
65. Number of iron atoms in one hemoglobin molecule are:
- (A) 1
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 8

66. Example of a Pro-enzyme:
- (A) Pepsinogen
 - (B) Trypsin
 - (C) Chymotrypsin
 - (D) Lysine
67. Abzymes are:
- (A) Proteins
 - (B) DNAs
 - (C) RNAs
 - (D) Antibodies
68. Which of the following is not a co-enzyme?
- (A) NAD
 - (B) FAD
 - (C) NADP
 - (D) Mn^{++}
69. Which enzymes do not require co-enzymes for their activity?
- (A) The extracellular enzymes
 - (B) The intracellular Enzymes
 - (C) The mitochondrial enzymes
 - (D) The Proenzymes
70. Activity of allosteric enzymes are influenced by:
- (A) Allosteric modulators
 - (B) Allosteric site
 - (C) Catalytic site
 - (D) None of the above

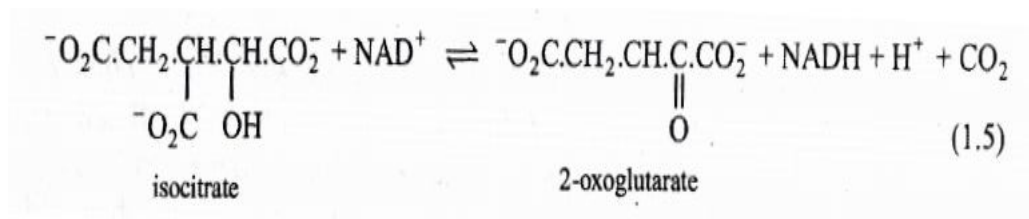
71. Feedback inhibition means:
- (A) Initial product inhibition
 - (B) End Product inhibition
 - (C) Enzymatic induction
 - (D) None of the above
72. In competitive inhibition, inhibitors bears a close structural similarity with the:
- (A) Co-enzyme
 - (B) Co-factor
 - (C) Prosthetic group
 - (D) Substrate
73. Enzyme acts best at a particular temperature called:
- (A) Catalytic Temperature
 - (B) At normal Body temperature
 - (C) Optimum temperature
 - (D) None of the above
74. Enzyme code for Hexokinase is:
- (A) E.C. 2.7.1.1
 - (B) E.C. 3.7.1.1
 - (C) E.C. 1.7.1.1
 - (D) E.C. 2.6.1.1
75. Uncatalyzed reaction shows _____ activation energy.
- (A) Lower
 - (B) Higher
 - (C) Moderate
 - (D) Optimum

76. Lock and key model is also known as:
- (A) Emil Fischer model
 - (B) Induced fit model
 - (C) Khosland's Model
 - (D) Enzyme-substrate model
77. Which bond is not associated with Enzyme-substrate interaction?
- (A) Hydrogen bonds
 - (B) Salt bridges
 - (C) Di-sulfide bonds
 - (D) Van deer Waal's force of attraction
78. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- (A) Enzymes are protein in nature
 - (B) Enzymes are colloidal in nature
 - (C) Enzymes are thermolabile
 - (D) Enzymes are inorganic catalyst
79. Apoenzymes dissociates form co-enzymes due to:
- (A) Change in pH
 - (B) Change in temperature
 - (C) Change in substrate concentration
 - (D) Change in inhibitor concentration
80. Which of the following enzyme inhibitions shows Increased K_m Value?
- (A) Competitive inhibition
 - (B) Un-competitive inhibition
 - (C) Non-competitive inhibition
 - (D) Feedback inhibition

81. Reversible covalent modification involves:
- (A) Activation of enzymes
 - (B) Inhibition of enzymes
 - (C) Either activation or inhibition of enzymes
 - (D) None of the above
82. The term enzyme was first proposed by:
- (A) James Sumner
 - (B) W. Kuhne
 - (C) Cleland
 - (D) Koshland
83. Systemic name for lactate dehydrogenase is:
- (A) (S)-lactate: NAD⁺ oxidoreductase
 - (B) L-lactate; NAD⁺ oxidoreductase
 - (C) Lactate: NADH oxidoreductase
 - (D) (S)-Pyruvate: NAD⁺ oxidoreductase
84. Imidazole ring is found in:
- (A) Trp
 - (B) Cys
 - (C) His
 - (D) Lys
85. The weak linkages resulting from dipole effects are sometimes termed:
- (A) Coordinate bonds
 - (B) Salt bridges
 - (C) Van der Waals bonds
 - (D) Ionic interaction

86. The turnover number:
- (A) Represents the maximum number of substrate molecules which can be converted to products per molecule enzyme per unit time.
 - (B) Represents the maximum number of Enzyme molecules which can convert one molecule of substrate to products per unit time.
 - (C) Represents the maximum number of Product molecules which can be produced by an enzyme per unit time.
 - (D) None
87. _____ is an imino acid.
- (A) Phe
 - (B) Leu
 - (C) Pro
 - (D) His
88. Cystine is:
- (A) Unsaturated Fatty acid
 - (B) Nonpolar amino acid
 - (C) A sulphur containing Amino acid
 - (D) A dimeric compound, the two component cysteine units being linked by a disulphide bridge
89. The region which contains the binding and catalytic sites is termed:
- (A) Active site, of the enzyme
 - (B) Allosteric site
 - (C) Transition sites
 - (D) None

90. Systemic name of the Enzyme which catalyzes following reaction:



- (A) Isocitrate: NAD⁺ oxidoreductase (decarboxylation)
 - (B) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
 - (C) 2- oxoglutarate carboxylase
 - (D) Isocitrate: NADH oxidoreductase
91. Oligomeric proteins consist of:
- (A) Two or more polypeptide chains, which are usually linked to each other by covalent interactions.
 - (B) Two or more polypeptide chains, which are usually linked to each other by non-covalent interactions and never by peptide bonds.
 - (C) Two or more polypeptide chains, which are usually linked to each other by peptide bonds.
 - (D) Two or more polypeptide chains, which are usually linked to each other by peptide bonds and never by non-covalent interactions.
92. An enzyme catalysed reaction is characterized by:
- (A) Decreases ΔH , or ΔS more positive and lower the value of ΔG
 - (B) Increases ΔH or which makes ΔS less positive and lower the value of ΔG
 - (C) Increases ΔH or increase entropy and lower the value of ΔG
 - (D) None of the above

93. Ribonuclease catalyses the cleavage of the phosphodiester backbone of ribonucleic acids by a reaction involving transfer of a phosphate group from the:
- (A) 5'-position of one nucleotide to the 3'-position of the next nucleotide in the chain
 - (B) 3'-position of one nucleotide to the 5'-position of the next nucleotide in the chain
 - (C) 5'-position of one nucleotide to the 3'-position of the same nucleotide in the chain
 - (D) 3'-position of one nucleotide to the 5'-position of the same nucleotide in the chain
94. Nanomaterials that display enzyme-like characteristics are known as:
- (A) Abzymes
 - (B) Nanozymes
 - (C) DNAszymes
 - (D) Zymozymes
95. Serine proteases are so named because:
- (A) They have a common catalytic mechanism characterized by the possession of a peculiarly reactive Ser residue that is essential for their enzymatic activity.
 - (B) They have a common catalytic mechanism characterized by the recognition of a peculiar Ser residue at the cleavage site.
 - (C) All serine proteases contain at least 10 Ser residue
 - (D) They hydrolyse Ser containing proteins only
96. Name of the enzyme which catalyse:
- $$\text{Sucrose} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{glucose} + \text{fructose}$$
- (A) Sucrase
 - (B) Sucrose Hydrolase
 - (C) β - Fructofuranosidase
 - (D) β - Glucofuranosidase

97. Which of the following is true about Michaelis-Menten kinetics?
- (A) K_m , the Michaelis constant, is defined as that concentration of substrate at which enzyme is working at maximum velocity
 - (B) It describes single substrate enzymes
 - (C) K_m is defined as the concentration of substrate at which enzyme is working at half of maximum velocity.
 - (D) It assumes covalent binding occurs between enzyme and substrate
98. Which of the following is the correct Line Weaver-Burk equation?
- (A) $\frac{1}{v_0} = \frac{k_m}{V_{max}} \cdot \frac{1}{[S_0]} + \frac{1}{[V_{max}]}$
 - (B) $1/V_{max} = K_m/V_0[S] + 1/V_0$
 - (C) $V_0 = V_{max}/[S]K_m + [S]$
 - (D) $V_{max} = V_0/[S]K_m + [S]$
99. Which of the following enzyme hydrolyzes $\alpha - 1,4$ linkages in starch and glycogen to yield maltose?
- (A) Transaminase
 - (B) Proteinases
 - (C) α -amylase
 - (D) Chymotrypsin
100. The rate determining step of Michaelis-Menten kinetics is_____.
- (A) The complex dissociation step to produce products
 - (B) The complex formation step
 - (C) The product formation step
 - (D) None of the mentioned

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
 2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the first most option will be considered valid.**
 3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
 4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
 5. Please read all the instructions carefully before attempting anything on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET).
 6. After completion of examination please hand over the Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) to the Examiner before leaving the examination room.
 7. There is no negative marking.
- Note:** On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly in case there is an issue please ask the examiner to change the booklet of same series and get another one.