Roll. No. .....

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | | |

Question Booklet Number

M.Sc. (SEM.-IV) (NEP) (SUPPLE.)EXAMINATION, 2024-25

BOTANY

(Plant Biotechnological & Molecular Techniques)

Paper Code							
B	0	4	0	9	0	2	T

Question Booklet Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours **Max. 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.
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 :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

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, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
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 छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. What is the use of restriction endonucleases in molecular biology?

(A) To synthesize new DNA strands

(B) To amplify DNA sequences

(C) To cut DNA at specific recognition sites

(D) To ligate DNA fragments

2. Which of the following techniques is commonly used for separating DNA fragments based on size?

(A) PCR

(B) DNA sequencing

(C) Gel electrophoresis

(D) DNA microarray

3. What is the role of Taq polymerase in PCR?

(A) To ligate DNA fragments

(B) To synthesize new DNA strands

(C) To cut DNA at specific recognition sites

(D) To denature DNA

4. Which of the following is an application of biotechnology in medicine?

(A) Development of genetically modified crops

(B) Production of biofuels

(C) Gene therapy

(D) Bioremediation

5. What is use of vectors in genetic engineering?

(A) To amplify DNA sequences

(B) To cut DNA at specific recognition sites

(C) To introduce foreign DNA into host cells

(D) To synthesize new DNA strands

6. What is the difference between a gene knockout and a gene knockdown?

(A) A gene knockout completely eliminates gene function, while a gene knockdown reduces gene expression.

(B) A gene knockout reduces gene expression, while a gene knockdown completely eliminates gene function.

(C) A gene knockout is used in prokaryotes, while a gene knockdown is used in eukaryotes.

(D) A gene knockout is used for gene therapy, while a gene knockdown is used for gene editing.

7. What is the role of DNA ligase in recombinant DNA technology?

(A) To cut DNA at specific recognition sites

(B) To synthesize new DNA strands

(C) To ligate DNA fragments

(D) To amplify DNA sequences

8. What is the difference between a genomic library and a cDNA library?
   (A) A genomic library contains only coding regions, while a cDNA library contains entire genomes.
   (B) A genomic library contains entire genomes, while a cDNA library contains only coding regions.
   (C) A genomic library is used for gene expression, while a cDNA library is used for gene cloning.
   (D) A genomic library is used for prokaryotes, while a cDNA library is used for eukaryotes.

9. What is the purpose of using selectable markers in recombinant DNA technology?
   (A) To identify and select cells that have taken up the recombinant DNA
   (B) To introduce foreign DNA into host cells
   (C) To identify the cells derived from a single ancestor
   (D) To cut DNA at specific recognition sites

9. Restriction enzymes are isolated from
   (A) Virus
   (B) Fungi
   (C) Protozoa
   (D) Bacteria

11. Which of the following is an example of a restriction endonuclease?
   (A) DNA polymerase
   (B) RNA polymerase
   (C) EcoRI
   (D) DNA ligase

12. How do type II restriction endonucleases differ from type I and type III restriction endonucleases in terms of their recognition and cleavage mechanisms?
   (A) Type II enzymes recognize specific sequences and cleave at random positions.
   (B) Type II enzymes recognize and cleave at specific sequences, often producing sticky ends.
   (C) Type II enzymes require ATP for cleavage, whereas type I and III do not.
   (D) Type II enzymes are larger and more complex than type I and III enzymes.

13. What is the significance of isoschizomers in molecular biology?
   (A) They cut DNA at different recognition sites.
   (B) They degrade RNA.
   (C) They recognize the same DNA sequence but may cut at different positions.
   (D) They ligate DNA fragments.

14. How do restriction endonucleases protect the host bacterial DNA from being degraded by its own restriction enzymes?
   (A) By methylating its own DNA at the recognition sites
   (B) By producing a specific inhibitor protein
   (C) By degrading the restriction enzymes
   (D) By modifying the recognition sequence

15. Which enzyme is used to remove phosphate groups from DNA?

(A) Alkaline phosphatase

(B) DNA kinase

(C) DNA polymerase

(D) Restriction endonuclease

16. How do proofreading and editing functions of DNA polymerases contribute to the fidelity of DNA replication?

(A) By adding nucleotides to the growing strand

(B) By removing incorrect nucleotides and replacing them with correct ones

(C) By synthesizing new DNA strands

(D) By ligating DNA fragments

17. What is the role of terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT) in DNA modification?

(A) To add nucleotides to the 3' end of DNA strands

(B) To remove nucleotides from the 5' end of DNA strands

(C) To ligate DNA fragments

(D) To synthesize new DNA strands

18. Which of the following is a common type of vector used in molecular cloning?

(A) Plasmid

(B) Virus

(C) Bacteriophage

(D) All of the above

19. What is a key feature of a plasmid vector?

(A) It is a linear piece of DNA

(B) It is a circular piece of DNA

(C) It is a type of virus

(D) It is a type of RNA

20. This was the first restriction endonuclease that was discovered :

(A) BamHI

(B) EcoRI

(C) HindIII

(D) HindII

21. What are the differences between expression vectors andcloning vectors, and how are they used in different applications?

(A) Expression vectors are used for protein production, while cloning vectors are used for DNA amplification.

(B) Expression vectors are used for gene therapy, while cloning vectors are used for DNA sequencing.

(C) Expression vectors are used for in vitro applications, while cloning vectors are used for in vivo applications.

(D) Expression vectors are larger than cloning vectors.

22. Which of the following is a common example of a selectable marker gene?

(A) GFP

(B) Luciferase

(C) Antibiotic resistance gene

(D) Beta-galactosidase

23. What is a clone in the context of molecular biology?

(A) A group of cells derived from a single ancestor

(B) A DNA sequence

(C) A type of vector

(D) A gene

24. What are the ethical considerations associated with cloning?

(A) Genetic modification of organisms

(B) Potential health risks

(C) Moral implications of creating life

(D) All of the above

25. How does cloning differ from PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)?

(A) Cloning involves amplifying DNA sequences, while PCR involves creating identical copies of DNA.

(B) Cloning creates identical copies of DNA, while PCR amplifies specific DNA sequences.

(C) Cloning is used for gene expression, while PCR is used for DNA sequencing.

(D) Cloning is faster than PCR.

26. What is the primary purpose of PCR?

(A) To sequence DNA

(B) To amplify specific DNA sequences

(C) To clone genes

(D) To degrade DNA

27. Which enzyme is used in PCR to synthesize DNA strands?

(A) DNA ligase

(B) Restriction endonuclease

(C) Taq polymerase

(D) Reverse transcriptase

28. What is the role of primers in PCR?

(A) To synthesize new DNA strands

(B) To amplify DNA sequences

(C) To bind to specific DNA sequences and initiate amplification

(D) To degrade DNA

29. What is the typical temperature range for the denaturation step in PCR?

(A) 50-60°C

(B) 72°C

(C) 95°C

(D) 4°C

30. What is the purpose of the annealing step in PCR?

(A) To synthesize new DNA strands

(B) To denature DNA

(C) To allow primers to bind to specific DNA sequences

(D) To degrade DNA

31. What is the difference between conventional PCR and real-time PCR?
(A) Conventional PCR is used for DNA sequencing, while real-time PCR is used for gene expression analysis
(B) Conventional PCR amplifies DNA, while real-time PCR quantifies DNA
(C) Conventional PCR is faster, while real-time PCR is more sensitive
(D) Conventional PCR requires primers, while real-time PCR does not

32. How can PCR be used in forensic science?
(A) To amplify DNA evidence
(B) To identify genetic disorders
(C) To study gene expression
(D) To clone genes

33. How can PCR be used to detect genetic mutations?
(A) By amplifying specific DNA sequences and analyzing the PCR product
(B) By sequencing the entire genome
(C) By using restriction enzymes to cut DNA
(D) By cloning genes

34. What is the role of Mg^{2+} ions in PCR?
(A) To stabilize the DNA template
(B) To activate the Taq polymerase
(C) To bind to primers and facilitate annealing
(D) To degrade DNA

35. Taq polymerase is derived from?
(A) *Escherichia coli*
(B) *Thermus aquaticus*
(C) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
(D) *Bacillus subtilis*

36. What is the optimal temperature for Taq polymerase activity?
(A) 37°C
(B) 50°C
(C) 72°C
(D) 95°C

37. Why is Taq polymerase preferred over other DNA polymerases for PCR?
(A) It has proofreading capabilities
(B) It is thermostable and can withstand high temperatures
(C) It is highly processive
(D) It is inexpensive

38. What is a cDNA library?
(A) A collection of genomic DNA fragments
(B) A collection of cDNA molecules derived from mRNA
(C) A collection of protein sequences
(D) A collection of gene expression data

39. How is cDNA synthesized?
(A) By reverse transcription of mRNA
(B) By PCR amplification of genomic DNA
(C) By cloning genes into vectors
(D) By sequencing genomes

40. What is the purpose of Southern hybridization?
(A) To detect specific RNA molecules
(B) To detect specific DNA sequences
(C) To detect specific proteins
(D) To amplify DNA sequences

41. What is Western hybridization used for?

(A) To detect specific DNA sequences

(B) To detect specific RNA molecules

(C) To detect specific proteins

(D) To amplify DNA sequences

42. What is the principle behind hybridization techniques?

(A) Specific binding between complementary nucleic acid sequences

(B) Non-specific binding between nucleic acid sequences

(C) Enzymatic degradation of nucleic acids

(D) Amplification of DNA sequences

43. What is the purpose of using a probe in hybridization techniques?

(A) To amplify DNA sequences

(B) To detect specific nucleic acid sequences

(C) To synthesize new DNA strands

(D) To degrade nucleic acids

44. What are some common applications of Southern hybridization in molecular biology?

(A) Gene expression analysis

(B) DNA fingerprinting

(C) Detection of genetic mutations

(D) All of the above

45. What is the primary purpose of Northern hybridization?

(A) To detect specific DNA sequences

(B) To detect specific RNA molecules

(C) To detect specific proteins

(D) To amplify DNA sequences

46. What does FISH stand for?

(A) Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization

(B) Fluorescent Imaging of Specific Hybridization

(C) Fluorescent In Situ Histology

(D) Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization Probe

47. What is the primary purpose of FISH?

(A) To amplify DNA sequences

(B) To detect specific DNA or RNA sequences in cells or tissues

(C) To sequence genomes

(D) To study protein structure

48. What type of probes are used in FISH?

(A) Radioactive probes

(B) Fluorescent probes

(C) Enzymatic probes

(D) Chemical probes

49. What is M-FISH?
(A) Multiplex Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization
(B) Multiple Fluorescence Imaging System Hybridization
(C) Molecular Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization
(D) Microscopic Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization

50. What is the advantage of using M-FISH over traditional FISH?
(A) Increased sensitivity
(B) Ability to detect multiple targets simultaneously
(C) Reduced cost
(D) Simplified protocol

51. How can FISH be used to detect genetic abnormalities?
(A) By identifying specific chromosomal rearrangements
(B) By detecting changes in gene expression
(C) By analyzing protein structure
(D) By sequencing entire genomes

52. What is the role of spectral karyotyping in M-FISH?
(A) To differentiate between multiple chromosomes
(B) To amplify specific DNA sequences
(C) To detect genetic mutations
(D) To study gene expression

53. What is the use of molecular markers in genetics?
(A) To study gene expression
(B) To identify specific DNA sequences
(C) To analyze protein structure
(D) To amplify DNA sequences

54. Which molecular marker is based on restriction enzyme digestion?
(A) RFLP
(B) RAPD
(C) AFLP
(D) SSR

55. Which molecular marker is not based on PCR amplification?
(A) RFLP
(B) RAPD
(C) AFLP
(D) SSR

56. What is the advantage of using SSR markers?
(A) They are dominant markers
(B) They are codominant markers
(C) They are highly polymorphic
(D) Both B and C

57. How does RFLP differ from RAPD in terms of methodology and application?
(A) RFLP requires restriction enzyme digestion, while RAPD uses PCR amplification
(B) RFLP is more sensitive than RAPD
(C) RAPD is more reproducible than RFLP
(D) RFLP is used for gene expression analysis, while RAPD is used for DNA fingerprinting

58. How can SNP markers be used in association studies?

(A) To identify genetic variants associated with disease

(B) To study gene expression

(C) To analyze protein structure

(D) To detect chromosomal abnormalities

59. What are some applications of molecular markers in plant breeding?

(A) To identify desirable traits

(B) To detect genetic mutations

(C) To study gene expression

(D) To analyze protein structure

60. How can molecular markers be used in forensic science?

(A) To identify individuals

(B) To detect genetic mutations

(C) To study gene expression

(D) To analyze protein structure

61. What are advantages of using SNP markers over other molecular markers?

(A) High density and abundance

(B) Codominant inheritance

(C) Easy to genotype

(D) All of the above

62. What does SSR stand for in molecular biology?

(A) Simple Sequence Repeat

(B) Single Nucleotide Polymorphism

(C) Short Sequence Repeat

(D) Specific Sequence Repeat

63. What is the purpose of screening plant transformants?

(A) To identify plants with desired traits

(B) To study gene expression

(C) To analyze protein structure

(D) To detect genetic mutations

64. What are the applications of SNP markers in medicine?

(A) Genetic diagnosis of diseases

(B) Personalized medicine

(C) Pharmacogenomics

(D) All of the above

65. How does Agrobacterium-mediated transformation work?

(A) By delivering T-DNA into plant cells

(B) By inducing plant cell division

(C) By producing plant hormones

(D) By degrading plant cell walls

66 What are the advantages of using Agrobacterium mediated transformation?

(A) High efficiency and precision

(B) Ability to transfer large DNA fragments

(C) Wide range of host plants

(D) All of the above

67. What are some applications of genetic engineering in agriculture?

(A) Development of pest-resistant crops

(B) Improvement of crop yields

(C) Enhancement of nutritional content

(D) All of the above

68. What is molecular farming?

(A) The use of genetic engineering to produce pharmaceuticals or other valuable compounds in plants

(B) The use of traditional breeding techniques to improve crop yields

(C) The use of biotechnology to study plant gene expression

(D) The use of genomics to analyze plant DNA sequences

69. What are some biosafety concerns associated with genetically modified crops?

(A) Unintended effects on human health

(B) Unintended effects on the environment

(C) Gene flow to non-target species

(D) All of the above

70. What are the potential benefits of genetically modified crops?

(A) Increased crop yields

(B) Improved nutritional content

(C) Reduced pesticide use

(D) All of the above

71. How can SSR markers be used in genetic mapping?

(A) To identify specific DNA sequences

(B) To study gene expression

(C) To analyze protein structure

(D) To construct genetic maps

72. What is the primary function of the Ti plasmid in Agrobacterium-mediated transformation?

(A) To deliver DNA into plant cells

(B) To induce plant cell division

(C) To produce plant hormones

(D) To degrade plant cell walls

73. Which method of gene transfer involves using high pressure helium to shoot DNA-coated particles into plant cells?

(A) Agrobacterium-mediated transformation

(B) Electroporation

(C) Microinjection

(D) Biolistics

74. What is the role of the vir genes in Agrobacterium mediated transformation?

(A) To deliver DNA into plant cells

(B) To induce plant cell division

(C) To produce plant hormones

(D) To regulate the transfer of DNA

75. What is the purpose of genetic transformation in plants?

(A) To introduce new traits into plants

(B) To study gene expression

(C) To analyze protein structure

(D) To detect genetic mutations

76. What is the function of the RNase H:

(A) It digests ssRNA

(B) It digests ssDNA

(C) It digests the RNA of an RNA-DNA duplex

(D) It digests the DNA of an RNA-DNA duplex

77. Kornberg enzyme is the other name of which enzyme

(A) DNA Polymerase I

(B) DNA Polymerase II

(C) DNA Polymerase III

(D) RNA Polymerase

78. What is the recognition sequence for EcoRI?

(A) GGATCC

(B) GAATTC

(C) GTATTA

(D) GTTAAC

79. Which restriction endonuclease is suitable cloning and mapping?

(A) Type I

(B) Type II

(C) Type III

(D) None of the above

80. Which of the following uses Two Step PCR

(A) RFLP

(B) RAPD

(C) AFLP

(D) FISH

81. BT cotton was developed by

(A) Using Cro protein

(B) Using Cry protein

(C) Using CII Protein

(D) Using BRCA protein

82. What is the proofreading activity of DNA polymerase?

(A) 5'-3' polymerase activity

(B) 3'-5' polymerase activity

(C) 5'-3' exonuclease activity

(D) 3'-5' exonuclease activity

83. Reverse Transcription PCR is used for

(A) Identify the gene sequence

(B) Amplify the gene sequence

(C) Real Time quantification of PCR products

(D) To the gene expression

84. What is the transformation in molecular biology?

(A) A technique for sequencing

(B) A process of hybridization

(C) A process of introducing desired fragment of DNA

(D) A process of recombining vector with the desired gene

85. Which enzyme is responsible for sealing gaps between Okazaki fragments during DNA replication?

(A) DNA ligase

(B) DNA polymerase

(C) Restriction endonuclease

(D) Topoisomerase

86. This is not a cloning factor

(A) pUC19

(B) SV40

(C) EST

(D) pBR322

87. For cloning, restriction enzymes with sticky ends are used for :

(A) ease of transformation

(B) easy insertion into plasmids of DNA segments from different sources

(C) easy identification of plasmids with antibiotic resistance

(D) easy identification of plasmids having inserts

88. What is the function of DNA polymerase in DNA replication?

(A) Unwinding DNA

(B) Synthesizing new DNA strands

(C) Sealing DNA gaps

(D) Degrading DNA

89. Which DNA polymerase is responsible for leading strand synthesis in prokaryotes?

(A) DNA Polymerase I

(B) DNA Polymerase III

(C) DNA Polymerase II

(D) DNA Polymerase IV

90. What is the role of proofreading exonuclease activity in DNA polymerase?

(A) Removing incorrect nucleotides

(B) Adding nucleotides to DNA ends

(C) Sealing DNA gaps

(D) Unwinding DNA

91. Which DNA polymerase has the highest fidelity?

(A) DNA Polymerase I

(B) DNA Polymerase III

(C) DNA Polymerase II

(D) DNA Polymerase a

92. What is the function of DNA Polymerase I in prokaryotes?
(A) Leading strand synthesis
(B) Lagging strand synthesis
(C) Removing RNA primers
(D) DNA repair

93. Which DNA polymerase is involved in DNA repair mechanisms?
(A) DNA Polymerase I
(B) DNA Polymerase II
(C) DNA Polymerase III
(D) DNA Polymerase IV

94. What is the significance of the 5' to 3' exonuclease activity of DNA polymerase?
(A) Proofreading
(B) Removing RNA primers
(C) Adding nucleotides
(D) Sealing DNA gaps

95. What is a shuttle vector?
(A) A vector that can replicate in multiple hosts
(B) A vector that can only replicate in one host
(C) A vector that is used for gene expression
(D) A vector that is used for DNA sequencing

96. Which of the following is an example of a reportergene?
(A) Green fluorescent protein (GFP) gene
(B) Luciferase
(C) LacZ gene
(D) All of the above

97. Which of the following reporter genes is commonly used in plants?
(A) GFP (Green fluorescent protein)
(B) GUS (ß-glucuronidase)
(C) Luciferase
(D) LacZ

98. Which of the following is an example of biotechnology in agriculture?
(A) Development of genetically modified crops
(B) Use of pesticides
(C) Irrigation systems
(D) Crop rotation

99. What is bioremediation?
(A) The use of microorganisms to clean up pollutants
(B) The use of plants to produce biofuels
(C) The use of animals to produce pharmaceuticals
(D) The use of enzymes to produce food products

100. What is one of the benefits of using biotechnology in industry?
(A) Increased efficiency
(B) Reduced environmental impact
(C) Improved product quality
(D) All of the above

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q.2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q.3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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 & 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.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० 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. ओ०एम०आर० 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 में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।

11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, 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।

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