

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

ZOOLOGY

(Agrochemicals & Pest Management)

(Elective)

Paper Code

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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 छानना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. What is the most accurate definition of a pest?
 - (A) Any insect found in an agricultural field
 - (B) Any organism that is non-native to an ecosystem
 - (C) Any organism that causes economic damage, health problems, or annoyance to humans
 - (D) Any animal that competes with humans for food
2. Which of the following is not a classification of pests based on the nature of damage?
 - (A) Agricultural pests
 - (B) Public health pests
 - (C) Endemic pests
 - (D) Structural pests
3. The Malpighian tubules in an insect are primarily involved in which physiological system?
 - (A) Digestion
 - (B) Respiration
 - (C) Excretion
 - (D) Circulation
4. Which of the following would be classified as a vertebrate pest in agriculture?
 - (A) Nematode
 - (B) Slug
 - (C) Bird
 - (D) Mite
5. A sudden and widespread increase in a pest population is known as a(n):
 - (A) Outbreak
 - (B) Endemic state
 - (C) Symbiosis
 - (D) Succession
6. Slugs and snails, which can cause significant damage to seedlings and leafy plants, belong to which group?
 - (A) Arthropods
 - (B) Nematodes
 - (C) Annelids
 - (D) Molluscs
7. Plant diseases like rusts and mildews are caused by which type of organism?
 - (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Fungi
 - (D) Nematodes
8. The practice of growing a single crop over a large area, known as monoculture, often leads to:
 - (A) A decrease in pest populations
 - (B) An increase in pest outbreaks
 - (C) An increase in biodiversity
 - (D) Improved soil health

9. Termites, which damage wooden structures, are an example of:
 - (A) Agricultural pests
 - (B) Domestic pests
 - (C) Structural pests
 - (D) Animal husbandry pests
10. Which group of plant pests are microscopic, non-segmented roundworms?
 - (A) Fungi
 - (B) Viruses
 - (C) Bacteria
 - (D) Nematodes
11. The external skeleton of an arthropod is called the:
 - (A) Endoskeleton
 - (B) Dermis
 - (C) Cuticle
 - (D) Exoskeleton
12. Mosquitoes are considered public health pests primarily because they:
 - (A) Have a painful bite
 - (B) Contaminate food supplies
 - (C) Act as vectors for diseases like malaria and dengue
 - (D) Cause allergic reactions in some people
13. Which of the following is a primary cause for a pest outbreak?
 - (A) Increased number of natural enemies
 - (B) Introduction of a pest into a new environment without its natural predators
 - (C) High crop diversity
 - (D) Unfavorable weather conditions for the pest
14. Weeds are considered pests because they:
 - (A) Compete with crops for sunlight, water, and nutrients
 - (B) Directly attack and consume crop plants
 - (C) Spread diseases to humans
 - (D) Damage building foundations
15. The insect respiratory system consists of a network of tubes called:
 - (A) Bronchi
 - (B) Alveoli
 - (C) Tracheae
 - (D) Gills
16. Which of the following is a bacterial plant disease?
 - (A) Tobacco Mosaic
 - (B) Powdery Mildew
 - (C) Crown Gall
 - (D) Root-knot

17. Pests that affect livestock, such as ticks and fleas, are classified as:
- (A) Domestic pests
 - (B) Agricultural pests
 - (C) Public health pests
 - (D) Animal husbandry pests
18. The growth and development process in insects, involving shedding of the old cuticle, is called:
- (A) Metamorphosis
 - (B) Pupation
 - (C) Moulting (or Ecdysis)
 - (D) Germination
19. A virus is composed of genetic material (DNA or RNA) and a protein coat called a:
- (A) Nucleus
 - (B) Capsid
 - (C) Cell wall
 - (D) Ribosome
20. Which of the following is not an arthropod?
- (A) Spider
 - (B) Centipede
 - (C) Earthworm
 - (D) Mite
21. The main body regions of an insect are:
- (A) Head, Thorax, Abdomen
 - (B) Cephalothorax, Abdomen
 - (C) Head, Trunk, Tail
 - (D) Head, Body, Legs
22. A pest that is always present in a low population in a particular area is referred to as:
- (A) Sporadic
 - (B) Epidemic
 - (C) Endemic
 - (D) Pandemic
23. Which factor is a key component of an insect's circulatory system?
- (A) Closed blood vessels
 - (B) A four-chambered heart
 - (C) Hemolymph
 - (D) Red blood cells
24. A domestic pest is an organism that is a nuisance in:
- (A) Agricultural fields
 - (B) Human dwellings
 - (C) Forests
 - (D) Livestock barns
25. Root-knot disease in plants is typically caused by:
- (A) Fungi
 - (B) Bacteria
 - (C) Nematodes
 - (D) Viruses
26. Vermicomposting is a process that uses which organism to decompose organic waste?
- (A) Bacteria
 - (B) Fungi
 - (C) Earthworms
 - (D) Algae

27. Urea is a widely used chemical fertilizer primarily valued for its high content of:
- (A) Phosphorus
 - (B) Potassium
 - (C) Sulfur
 - (D) Nitrogen
28. Which of the following is considered a bulky organic manure?
- (A) Oil cake
 - (B) Farmyard Manure (FYM)
 - (C) Bone meal
 - (D) Blood meal
29. The Haber-Bosch process is used for the industrial manufacturing of:
- (A) Urea
 - (B) Superphosphate
 - (C) Ammonia
 - (D) Potassium Sulphate
30. Rhizobium is a biofertilizer that works in a symbiotic relationship with which type of plants?
- (A) Cereal crops
 - (B) Leguminous plants
 - (C) Fruit trees
 - (D) Tuber crops
31. Rock phosphate is the primary raw material for producing which type of fertilizer?
- (A) Nitrogenous
 - (B) Potassic
 - (C) Phosphatic
 - (D) Zinc-based
32. What is the main function of VAM (Vesicular-Arbuscular Mycorrhizae) as a biofertilizer?
- (A) Fixing atmospheric nitrogen
 - (B) Solubilizing phosphate and improving its uptake by plants
 - (C) Producing plant growth hormones
 - (D) Controlling soil-borne pathogens
33. Biogas plant slurry is a valuable by-product because it is rich in:
- (A) Nutrients for plants
 - (B) Methane gas
 - (C) Raw organic matter
 - (D) Weed seeds
34. Potassium Chloride is also commonly known as:
- (A) Saltpeter
 - (B) Muriate of Potash
 - (C) Gypsum
 - (D) Epsom salt
35. The process of converting organic matter into a humus-like substance through microbial decomposition is called:
- (A) Fertilization
 - (B) Nitrification
 - (C) Composting
 - (D) Mineralization

36. Azolla is a free-floating fern used as a biofertilizer, particularly in rice paddies, because of its symbiotic relationship with:
- Nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria (Anabaena)
 - Phosphate-solubilizing bacteria
 - Mycorrhizal fungi
 - Rhizobium bacteria
37. Which of the following is not a primary source for manufacturing potassic (K) fertilizers?
- Mineral deposits of sylvinite
 - Brines from salt lakes
 - Rock phosphate
 - Langbeinite
38. Oil cakes, such as neem cake and groundnut cake, are a type of:
- Chemical fertilizer
 - Concentrated organic manure
 - Biofertilizer
 - Green manure
39. The main nitrogen-containing compound in Ammonium Nitrate is:
- NH_4^+
 - NO_3^-
 - Both NH_4^+ and NO_3^-
 - Urea
40. Azotobacter is a type of biofertilizer that is:
- Symbiotic
 - Free-living (non-symbiotic) nitrogen-fixing bacteria
 - A phosphate solubilizer
 - A type of fungi
41. Bone meal is a good organic source of:
- Nitrogen and Potassium
 - Calcium and Phosphorus
 - Sulfur and Magnesium
 - Nitrogen and Sulfur
42. Which of these is a characteristic of chemical fertilizers compared to organic manures?
- They improve soil structure
 - They are nutrient-specific and highly concentrated
 - They have a slow-release mechanism for nutrients
 - They increase the microbial population of the soil
43. Sewage sludge must be treated before use as a manure primarily to:
- Increase its nutrient content
 - Remove heavy metals and pathogens
 - Improve its texture
 - Dry the material completely

44. Which of the following is a nitrogenous fertilizer?
- (A) Potassium Sulphate
 - (B) Superphosphate
 - (C) Ammonium Chloride
 - (D) Muriate of Potash
45. The “value” of a manure or fertilizer is primarily determined by its:
- (A) Color and odor
 - (B) Volume or weight
 - (C) Source of origin
 - (D) Nutrient composition (N, P, K content)
46. Blue-Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) contribute to soil fertility mainly by:
- (A) Fixing atmospheric nitrogen
 - (B) Breaking down complex rocks
 - (C) Improving soil aeration
 - (D) Protecting plants from insects
47. In mechanical compost plants, the primary goal is to:
- (A) Use worms to break down waste
 - (B) Speed up the composting process under controlled conditions
 - (C) Produce biogas from the waste
 - (D) Use only plant-based materials
48. Potassium Nitrate provides plants with which two essential macronutrients?
- (A) Nitrogen and Phosphorus
 - (B) Phosphorus and Potassium
 - (C) Potassium and Nitrogen
 - (D) Sulfur and Potassium
49. ‘Single Superphosphate’ (SSP) is a fertilizer that supplies:
- (A) Only phosphorus
 - (B) Phosphorus, calcium, and sulfur
 - (C) Nitrogen and phosphorus
 - (D) Only nitrogen
50. The term ‘compost’ refers to:
- (A) Un-decomposed plant and animal waste
 - (B) A type of chemical fertilizer
 - (C) Decomposed organic matter used as a soil conditioner
 - (D) Slurry from a biogas plant
51. A chemical used to kill mites and ticks is known as a(n):
- (A) Insecticide
 - (B) Fungicide
 - (C) Acaricide
 - (D) Herbicide

52. Organophosphate insecticides, such as Malathion, primarily act by inhibiting which enzyme?
- Chitin synthase
 - Acetylcholinesterase
 - ATP synthase
 - Cytochrome P450
53. DDT and Lindane belong to which class of chemical pesticides?
- Organophosphates
 - Carbamates
 - Organochlorines
 - Pyrethroids
54. The main concern with the use of organochlorine pesticides is their:
- Low toxicity to insects
 - Rapid degradation in the environment
 - High persistence and bioaccumulation
 - High solubility in water
55. A pesticide that kills pests upon being inhaled through their respiratory system is called a:
- Contact poison
 - Stomach poison
 - Systemic pesticide
 - Fumigant
56. Carbamate insecticides, like Carbaryl, have a mode of action similar to:
- Organophosphates
 - Organochlorines
 - Pyrethroids
 - Chitin synthesis inhibitors
57. A chemical used to control or kill rats and mice is called a(n):
- Molluscicide
 - Rodenticide
 - Nematicide
 - Avicide
58. The process by which a pesticide is broken down into simpler, often less toxic, compounds in the environment is known as:
- Application
 - Degradation
 - Formulation
 - Adsorption
59. The dose of a pesticide is often expressed in terms of:
- Amount of active ingredient per unit area (e.g., kg a.i./ha)
 - Total volume of the spray solution
 - Number of applications per season
 - The cost of the chemical

60. Which type of pesticide is designed specifically to control fungi and fungal spores?
- (A) Herbicide
 - (B) Insecticide
 - (C) Fungicide
 - (D) Bactericide
61. The chemical structure of organophosphates is characterized by the presence of which element?
- (A) Chlorine
 - (B) Nitrogen
 - (C) Phosphorus
 - (D) Sulfur
62. A repellent is a chemical that:
- (A) Kills the pest on contact
 - (B) Kills the pest after it is eaten
 - (C) Deters the pest from approaching or feeding on a treated surface
 - (D) Sterilizes the pest
63. Which property of a pesticide refers to its ability to dissolve in fats and oils?
- (A) Hydrophilicity
 - (B) Volatility
 - (C) Lipophilicity
 - (D) Solubility in water
64. A nematicide is used to control:
- (A) Snails
 - (B) Nematodes
 - (C) Insects
 - (D) Weeds
65. The toxicity of a pesticide is often measured by its LD50 value, where a lower LD50 indicates:
- (A) Lower toxicity
 - (B) Higher toxicity
 - (C) Higher persistence
 - (D) Lower persistence
66. A backpack sprayer is a device used for:
- (A) Estimating pest populations
 - (B) Applying liquid pesticide formulations
 - (C) Applying granular pesticides
 - (D) Mixing fertilizer with irrigation water
67. Which class of insecticides is known to interfere with the sodium channels in the nervous system of insects?
- (A) Organophosphates
 - (B) Organochlorines
 - (C) Carbamates
 - (D) Neonicotinoids (though organochlorines also have this effect)
68. A molluscicide is a pesticide that targets:
- (A) Birds
 - (B) Rodents
 - (C) Slugs and snails
 - (D) Spiders

69. The breakdown of pesticides within a living organism is called:
- (A) Metabolism
 - (B) Photolysis
 - (C) Hydrolysis
 - (D) Volatilization
70. What is the 'active ingredient' in a pesticide formulation?
- (A) The solvent or carrier liquid
 - (B) The component that is toxic to the target pest
 - (C) The sticker or spreader added to the mix
 - (D) The inert filler material
71. A systemic pesticide is one that is:
- (A) Applied to the soil and absorbed by the plant, making the plant toxic to pests
 - (B) Only effective on the surface where it is sprayed
 - (C) A gas that penetrates the entire area
 - (D) A broad-spectrum chemical that kills many different pests
72. The chemical name of a pesticide provides information about its:
- (A) Brand name
 - (B) Chemical structure
 - (C) Level of toxicity
 - (D) Mode of application
73. The primary physical property that determines if a fumigant will be effective is its:
- (A) Color
 - (B) High vapor pressure (volatility)
 - (C) High solubility in water
 - (D) Low toxicity to mammals
74. A bactericide is a substance that specifically kills:
- (A) Fungi
 - (B) Insects
 - (C) Bacteria
 - (D) Weeds
75. When estimating the dose for a field application, which factor is LEAST critical?
- (A) The concentration of the pesticide formulation
 - (B) The area of the field to be treated
 - (C) The type of application equipment
 - (D) The color of the pesticide
76. Azadirachtin, a potent biopesticide, is extracted from which plant?
- (A) Chrysanthemum
 - (B) Tobacco
 - (C) Neem Tree (*Azadirachta indica*)
 - (D) Derris root
77. Pyrethrins are natural insecticides derived from:
- (A) The roots of the Derris plant
 - (B) The flowers of *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*
 - (C) The leaves of the tobacco plant
 - (D) The seeds of the neem tree

78. What is the primary mode of action of Azadirachtin?
- (A) It acts as a fast-acting nerve poison
 - (B) It acts as an insect growth regulator and antifeedant.
 - (C) It destroys the insect's midgut
 - (D) It sterilizes the adult insects
79. Insect Growth Regulators (IGRs) work by:
- (A) Acting as a stomach poison
 - (B) Paralyzing the insect's nervous system.
 - (C) Interfering with an insect's normal growth, development, and moulting
 - (D) Attracting insects to a trap
80. Rotenone is a botanical insecticide extracted from:
- (A) Neem seeds
 - (B) Tobacco leaves
 - (C) Chrysanthemum flowers
 - (D) The roots of plants in the family Fabaceae (e.g., Derris)
81. Pheromones are chemicals used in pest management primarily for:
- (A) Killing insects directly
 - (B) Repelling insects from a crop
 - (C) Monitoring pest populations and disrupting mating
 - (D) Inhibiting fungal growth
82. The term "Pyrethroid" refers to:
- (A) The natural extract from the chrysanthemum flower
 - (B) A synthetic, more stable version of pyrethrin
 - (C) A pesticide derived from nicotine
 - (D) A microbial pesticide
83. The main active insecticidal compound in tobacco is:
- (A) Pyrethrin
 - (B) Rotenone
 - (C) Nicotine
 - (D) Azadirachtin
84. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) is a microbial pesticide that is effective against certain insects because it produces:
- (A) A nerve toxin
 - (B) A repellent chemical
 - (C) A toxic crystal protein that destroys the insect gut wall
 - (D) A moulting hormone mimic
85. Chitin synthesis inhibitors disrupt the insect's ability to:
- (A) Digest food
 - (B) Reproduce
 - (C) Form a new exoskeleton during moulting
 - (D) Transmit nerve impulses

86. A “chemo-sterilant” is a chemical that:
- (A) Inhibits insect feeding
 - (B) Kills the insect by disrupting its nervous system
 - (C) Induces sterility, preventing the pest from reproducing
 - (D) Attracts the pest to a trap
87. Juvenile hormone (JH) analogues are a type of IGR that:
- (A) Prevent the insect from reaching the adult stage
 - (B) Cause premature moulting into a sterile adult
 - (C) Inhibit the formation of chitin
 - (D) Block the insect’s respiratory system
88. A transgenic plant, such as Bt cotton, is one that:
- (A) Has been cross-pollinated with a wild relative
 - (B) Has been grown using organic farming methods
 - (C) Has had a gene from another species (e.g., a bacterium) inserted into its genome
 - (D) Has been treated with a botanical pesticide
89. Ecdysone is a natural hormone in insects that controls:
- (A) Digestion
 - (B) Reproduction
 - (C) Moulting
 - (D) Pheromone production
90. Neonicotinoids are a class of insecticides that are chemically similar to:
- (A) Pyrethrin
 - (B) Nicotine
 - (C) Rotenone
 - (D) Carbamates
91. Which of the following is an advantage of biopesticides over conventional chemical pesticides?
- (A) They have a very broad spectrum of activity
 - (B) They are generally more persistent in the environment
 - (C) They are often more target-specific and have lower toxicity to non-target organisms
 - (D) They act much faster than conventional pesticides
92. An “attractant” in pest management is used to:
- (A) Repel pests from a crop
 - (B) Lure pests to a trap or a specific location
 - (C) Kill pests on contact
 - (D) Disrupt the pest’s life cycle

93. A physiological antagonist in pest control works by:
- (A) Mimicking a natural hormone
 - (B) Blocking a vital physiological process in the pest
 - (C) Acting as a physical barrier
 - (D) Providing nutrients to the plant
94. Which of the following acts as a moulting inhibitor?
- (A) Pheromones
 - (B) Azadirachtin
 - (C) Nicotine
 - (D) Rotenone
95. The primary goal of creating genetically modified (GM) pest-resistant plants is to:
- (A) Increase the need for chemical pesticide application
 - (B) Allow the plant to produce its own pesticide, reducing the need for external spraying
 - (C) Make the plant more nutritious
 - (D) Increase the plant's water uptake
96. Which biopesticide is known for its rapid knockdown effect on insects and is often used in household aerosol sprays?
- (A) Azadirachtin
 - (B) Rotenone
 - (C) Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*)
 - (D) Pyrethrins/Pyrethroids
97. A key limitation of many botanical pesticides like pyrethrins is that they are:
- (A) Highly persistent in soil
 - (B) Quickly broken down by sunlight (photodegradation)
 - (C) Systemic in nature
 - (D) Not toxic to insects
98. The BT methodology in pest management refers to the use of:
- (A) Botanical toxins
 - (B) A soil bacterium (*Bacillus thuringiensis*)
 - (C) Biological traps
 - (D) Biorational technologies
99. An "antifeedant" is a substance that:
- (A) Kills an insect when it eats it
 - (B) Prevents an insect from feeding on a plant, even if the insect is starving
 - (C) Attracts an insect to a poisoned bait
 - (D) Sterilizes the insect upon ingestion
100. Pheromone traps are most effective for:
- (A) Large-scale pest eradication
 - (B) Detecting the presence and monitoring the population levels of a pest
 - (C) Acting as a broad-spectrum insecticide
 - (D) Controlling plant diseases

ROUGH WORK

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

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 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

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।

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 कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।