

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

MICROBIOLOGY

(Molecular Host Microbe Interactions)

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

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Which portal of entry is primarily used by *Salmonella typhi*?
 - (A) Respiratory tract
 - (B) Gastrointestinal tract
 - (C) Skin
 - (D) Conjunctiva
2. Which structure on bacterial cells helps in adherence to host tissues?
 - (A) Flagella
 - (B) Capsules
 - (C) Ribosomes
 - (D) Fimbriae (pili)
3. Capsules contribute to pathogenicity by:
 - (A) Helping in nutrient uptake
 - (B) Facilitating motility
 - (C) Preventing phagocytosis
 - (D) Producing toxins
4. Antigenic variation helps pathogens by:
 - (A) Enhancing phagocytosis
 - (B) Promoting biofilm formation
 - (C) Increasing toxin production
 - (D) Evading immune recognition
5. Which bacterial enzyme forms protective clots around pathogens?
 - (A) Coagulase
 - (B) Hyaluronidase
 - (C) Collagenase
 - (D) Streptokinase
6. Endotoxins are primarily associated with:
 - (A) Gram-positive cell walls
 - (B) Gram-negative outer membrane (LPS)
 - (C) Bacterial capsules
 - (D) Bacterial flagella
7. Which bacterial component triggers a strong immune response causing septic shock?
 - (A) Exotoxin
 - (B) Capsule
 - (C) Endotoxin (Lipid A)
 - (D) Teichoic acid
8. *Helicobacter pylori* uses which enzyme to neutralize stomach acid for colonization?
 - (A) Hyaluronidase
 - (B) Urease
 - (C) Lipase
 - (D) Collagenase

9. The function of siderophores in pathogenicity is to:
 - (A) Capture iron from host
 - (B) Provide motility
 - (C) Destroy phagocytes
 - (D) Enhance capsule production
10. Which pathogen uses coagulase to wall itself off from host defenses?
 - (A) *E. coli*
 - (B) *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - (C) *Salmonella typhi*
 - (D) *Vibrio cholerae*
11. The toxin responsible for watery diarrhea in cholera is:
 - (A) Shiga toxin
 - (B) Cholera toxin
 - (C) Botulinum toxin
 - (D) Enterotoxin A
12. Which of the following is a mechanism of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* survival inside macrophages?
 - (A) Antigenic variation
 - (B) Capsule-mediated resistance
 - (C) Inhibition of phagosome-lysosome fusion
 - (D) Siderophore-mediated iron uptake
13. Which of the following is not a common way viruses cause disease?
 - (A) Direct cell lysis
 - (B) Induction of tumors
 - (C) Release of endotoxins
 - (D) Latent infections
14. Viral spikes (glycoproteins) are primarily responsible for:
 - (A) Viral genome replication
 - (B) Host cell recognition and attachment
 - (C) Degradation of host DNA
 - (D) Viral release from host cell
15. Which type of viral infection persists in host cells without producing infectious virions?
 - (A) Latent infection
 - (B) Chronic infection
 - (C) Acute infection
 - (D) Cytolytic infection
16. Oncogenic viruses can transform normal cells into:
 - (A) Necrotic cells
 - (B) Macrophages
 - (C) Lymphocytes
 - (D) Tumor cells

17. Which virus is most strongly associated with cervical cancer?
 - (A) HIV
 - (B) HPV
 - (C) HBV
 - (D) HCV
18. Antigenic drift in influenza virus occurs due to:
 - (A) Gene recombination
 - (B) Host cell apoptosis
 - (C) Integration into host genome
 - (D) Point mutations in HA/NA proteins
19. Which of the following mechanisms is used by viruses to block host interferon action?
 - (A) Producing soluble receptors for interferons
 - (B) Inhibiting MHC I expression
 - (C) Suppressing antibody production
 - (D) Triggering apoptosis
20. Inclusion bodies in viral infections represent:
 - (A) Aggregates of viral proteins/nucleic acids
 - (B) Dead host cells
 - (C) Phagocytosed bacteria
 - (D) Endotoxin accumulation
21. Which virus is known for producing Negri bodies in neurons?
 - (A) Herpes simplex virus
 - (B) Measles virus
 - (C) Polio virus
 - (D) Rabies virus
22. Transformation of host cells into immortalized cells is a cytopathic effect of:
 - (A) Rotavirus
 - (B) Adenovirus
 - (C) Retrovirus
 - (D) Influenza virus
23. Apoptosis triggered by viral infection primarily benefits:
 - (A) The virus, by enhancing spread
 - (B) The host, by limiting viral replication
 - (C) Both virus and host equally
 - (D) Neither, it is accidental
24. The pathogenic property of *Candida albicans* is largely due to:
 - (A) Exotoxin production
 - (B) Endotoxin release
 - (C) Hyphal formation and adhesins
 - (D) Spore motility

25. Fungal toxins such as aflatoxin are produced by:
- (A) *Aspergillus* species
 - (B) *Candida* species
 - (C) *Cryptococcus* species
 - (D) *Histoplasma* species
26. Helminths evade host defenses mainly by:
- (A) Rapid replication
 - (B) Destroying host DNA
 - (C) Producing exotoxins
 - (D) Suppressing immune responses and antigenic masking
27. The most common portal of exit for respiratory pathogens is:
- (A) Urine
 - (B) Blood
 - (C) Coughing and sneezing
 - (D) Skin flakes
28. Which of the following is a portal of exit for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*?
- (A) Feces
 - (B) Saliva and sputum
 - (C) Urine
 - (D) Blood
29. Helminths are most commonly shed from the host via:
- (A) Respiratory tract
 - (B) Skin lesions
 - (C) Urinary tract
 - (D) Gastrointestinal tract
30. HIV is most often transmitted through which portal of exit?
- (A) Blood and sexual secretions
 - (B) Saliva
 - (C) Feces
 - (D) Respiratory droplets
31. Which of the following best describes plant defense genetics?
- (A) Interaction of plant hormones only
 - (B) Interaction between host resistance genes and pathogen genes
 - (C) Mutation of chloroplast DNA
 - (D) RNA splicing in plants
32. Which molecules often mediate basal plant defense?
- (A) Pattern recognition receptors (PRRs)
 - (B) AVR proteins
 - (C) Small interfering RNAs
 - (D) Photosynthetic enzymes

33. Which concept explains why a resistant plant variety recognizes and stops a pathogen?
- (A) Mutation theory
(B) Central dogma
(C) Law of segregation
(D) Gene-for-gene hypothesis
34. In the gene-for-gene relationship, resistance occurs when:
- (A) Both R gene and AVR gene are absent
(B) R gene is absent and AVR gene is present
(C) R gene is present and AVR gene is present
(D) Both R and AVR genes are non-functional
35. A non-adapted pathogen is defined as:
- (A) Pathogen infecting only one specific cultivar
(B) Pathogen that cannot infect a plant species at all
(C) Pathogen producing toxins in a host
(D) Pathogen overcoming vertical resistance
36. Non-host resistance is considered:
- (A) Species-level immunity
(B) Cultivar-specific immunity
(C) Controlled by a single R-gene
(D) Induced by pathogen toxins only
37. Which of the following is a feature of horizontal resistance?
- (A) Race-specificity
(B) Short-lived
(C) Partial resistance to many races
(D) Based only on hypersensitive response
38. The genetic basis of horizontal resistance is often:
- (A) Monogenic
(B) Oligogenic
(C) Polygenic
(D) Cytoplasmic
39. Which of the following belongs to the R-gene class?
- (A) NBS-LRR genes
(B) Rubisco genes
(C) PRR genes only
(D) Photosystem II genes
40. The main drawback of vertical resistance is:
- (A) Pathogen adapts quickly
(B) Requires multiple genes
(C) Not heritable
(D) Cannot be used in breeding

41. Which defense is rapidly induced after R-avr recognition?
- (A) Non-host resistance
 - (B) Horizontal resistance
 - (C) Photosynthesis inhibition
 - (D) Hypersensitive response
42. Which of the following mechanisms contributes to non-host resistance?
- (A) Cell wall reinforcement
 - (B) Antimicrobial compound production
 - (C) Programmed cell death
 - (D) All of the above
43. Preformed barriers in non-host resistance include:
- (A) Cuticle and cell wall
 - (B) PR proteins
 - (C) Hypersensitive response
 - (D) *avr* gene silencing
44. *avr* genes encode:
- (A) Enzymes for photosynthesis
 - (B) Pathogen effectors recognized by R proteins
 - (C) Plant defense hormones
 - (D) Secondary metabolites
45. If an *avr* gene is mutated and not recognized by the plant, the pathogen:
- (A) Becomes avirulent
 - (B) Becomes virulent
 - (C) Stops infection
 - (D) Dies immediately
46. *avr* - R gene interaction leads to:
- (A) Disease establishment
 - (B) Chlorosis
 - (C) Non-host resistance
 - (D) Resistance through HR
47. Gene-for-gene hypothesis was proposed by:
- (A) Mendel
 - (B) Flor
 - (C) Darwin
 - (D) Hooke
48. The gene-for-gene relationship highlights:
- (A) Pathogen-pathogen interaction
 - (B) Role of environmental stress
 - (C) Role of polygenic inheritance
 - (D) Specificity in host-pathogen interactions
49. Gene-for-gene interaction results in:
- (A) Vertical resistance
 - (B) Horizontal resistance
 - (C) Non-host resistance
 - (D) No resistance

50. Hypersensitive response (HR) in plants is characterized by:
- (A) Viral replication enhancement
 - (B) Rapid pathogen growth
 - (C) Increased chlorophyll production
 - (D) Localized cell death
51. The HR helps the plant by:
- (A) Limiting pathogen spread
 - (B) Increasing photosynthesis
 - (C) Enhancing seed germination
 - (D) Providing nutrients to pathogen
52. HR is a hallmark of:
- (A) Vertical resistance
 - (B) Horizontal resistance
 - (C) Non-host resistance
 - (D) Symbiotic interaction
53. Which of the following is a pre-existing structural defense in plants?
- (A) Callose deposition
 - (B) Cuticle and wax layers
 - (C) Hypersensitive response
 - (D) Phytoalexin production
54. Which of these is a pre-existing chemical defense in plants?
- (A) Phytoalexins
 - (B) Salicylic acid burst
 - (C) Pathogenesis-related proteins
 - (D) Alkaloids and saponins
55. Systemic acquired resistance (SAR) is typically associated with which signaling molecule?
- (A) Ethylene
 - (B) Jasmonic acid
 - (C) Salicylic acid
 - (D) Absciscic acid
56. Induced systemic resistance (ISR) is generally triggered by:
- (A) Viral infection
 - (B) Overproduction of lignin
 - (C) Herbivore attack only
 - (D) Beneficial rhizobacteria
57. Which plant hormone is most strongly linked with ISR?
- (A) Salicylic acid
 - (B) Auxin
 - (C) Jasmonic acid and ethylene
 - (D) Gibberellins
58. Which of the following is not considered a pre-existing structural defense?
- (A) Trichomes
 - (B) Guard cells
 - (C) Suberin in bark
 - (D) Hypersensitive cell death

59. Defense priming in plants refers to:
- (A) Permanent activation of defense genes
 - (B) The plant's ability to respond faster and stronger upon re-exposure
 - (C) Immediate hypersensitive response to pathogens
 - (D) Increased nutrient uptake before infection
60. Pathogenesis-related (PR) proteins such as chitinases and β -1,3-glucanases are commonly expressed during:
- (A) SAR only
 - (B) ISR only
 - (C) Both SAR and ISR
 - (D) Pre-existing defense
61. ISR is often considered different from SAR because:
- (A) ISR is dependent on salicylic acid
 - (B) ISR requires beneficial microbes rather than pathogen infection
 - (C) ISR involves direct antimicrobial compound synthesis
 - (D) ISR kills infected cells directly
62. Which of the following is a chemical defense induced upon infection?
- (A) Phytoalexins
 - (B) Waxy cuticle
 - (C) Trichomes
 - (D) Thickened epidermis
63. Which microorganism group most commonly triggers ISR in plants?
- (A) Pathogenic fungi
 - (B) Symbiotic nitrogen-fixing bacteria
 - (C) Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR)
 - (D) Viruses
64. The deposition of callose in sieve plates during pathogen invasion is an example of:
- (A) Pre-existing defense
 - (B) Induced structural defense
 - (C) Induced chemical defense
 - (D) Defense priming
65. Which of the following is an example of bacterial adhesin involved in plant pathogenesis?
- (A) Type IV pili
 - (B) Flagellin
 - (C) Pectin methylesterase
 - (D) Lipopolysaccharide
66. Surface polysaccharides in plant pathogenic bacteria primarily contribute to:
- (A) Photosynthesis
 - (B) Host recognition and biofilm formation
 - (C) DNA replication
 - (D) Protein synthesis

67. Which secretion system is most commonly associated with direct delivery of effector proteins into plant cells?
- (A) Type I
 - (B) Type III
 - (C) Type V
 - (D) Type VI
68. Cell wall degrading enzymes (CWDEs) secreted by pathogens mainly target:
- (A) Lignin only
 - (B) Chlorophyll
 - (C) Pectin, cellulose, and hemicellulose
 - (D) Protein kinases
69. Which bacterial toxin is produced by *Pseudomonas syringae*?
- (A) Coronatine
 - (B) Tabtoxin
 - (C) Aflatoxin
 - (D) Ochratoxin
70. The role of quorum-sensing in plant pathogenic bacteria is to:
- (A) Enhance photosynthesis
 - (B) Coordinate virulence gene expression at high population density
 - (C) Prevent plasmid transfer
 - (D) Repair DNA damage
71. The hypersensitive response in plants is often triggered by:
- (A) Bacterial exopolysaccharides
 - (B) Excessive lignin deposition
 - (C) Phytotoxin accumulation
 - (D) Recognition of bacterial effectors
72. Type II secretion system mainly exports:
- (A) Flagellar proteins
 - (B) Cell wall degrading enzymes
 - (C) Transcription factors
 - (D) RNA polymerases
73. Which regulatory protein in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* controls vir gene expression?
- (A) NifA
 - (B) VirA/VirG two-component system
 - (C) LuxR
 - (D) PhoP
74. Which secretion system is involved in DNA and protein transfer in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*?
- (A) Type I
 - (B) Type II
 - (C) Type IV
 - (D) Type VI

75. The function of bacterial effector proteins delivered by T3SS is to:
- (A) Suppress host defense and manipulate host metabolism
 - (B) Enhance host immunity
 - (C) Stimulate plant photosynthesis
 - (D) Aid bacterial sporulation
76. Which bacterial virulence function is responsible for gall formation in plants?
- (A) EPS
 - (B) Ti plasmid T-DNA
 - (C) Coronatine
 - (D) Xanthomonadin
77. Which of the following is a common fungal pathogenicity factor in plants?
- (A) Effector proteins
 - (B) Photosynthetic pigments
 - (C) Nitrogenase enzyme
 - (D) Leghemoglobin
78. Appressorium in fungal pathogens helps in:
- (A) Nutrient storage
 - (B) Light absorption
 - (C) Host penetration
 - (D) DNA replication
79. Haustoria are specialized fungal structures used for:
- (A) Reproduction
 - (B) Nutrient uptake from host cells
 - (C) Defense against host
 - (D) Spore dispersal
80. The characteristic symptom of viral mosaic diseases in plants is:
- (A) Yellow and green mottling on leaves
 - (B) Black necrotic lesions
 - (C) Leaf wilting due to xylem blockage
 - (D) Gall formation on stems
81. Which plant virus has a DNA genome?
- (A) Cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV)
 - (B) Potato virus X
 - (C) TMV
 - (D) Rice tungro virus
82. Biotic stress includes:
- (A) Drought and cold
 - (B) Flood and salinity
 - (C) Insect herbivory and pathogens
 - (D) Nutrient deficiency
83. The zig-zag model of plant immunity was proposed by:
- (A) D.J. Klessig
 - (B) J.D.G. Jones and J.L. Dangl
 - (C) F.A. Smith
 - (D) B. Baker

84. In the zig-zag model, the first layer of plant defense is:
- (A) Effector-triggered immunity (ETI)
 - (B) RNA interference
 - (C) Hypersensitive response (HR)
 - (D) PAMP-triggered immunity (PTI)
85. ETI (Effector-Triggered Immunity) is mainly mediated by:
- (A) Receptor-like kinases
 - (B) NB-LRR resistance proteins
 - (C) Callose deposition
 - (D) Lignin synthesis
86. Jasmonic acid (JA) and ethylene (ET) are generally involved in defense against:
- (A) Necrotrophic pathogens and herbivores
 - (B) Biotrophic pathogens
 - (C) Viruses
 - (D) Mycorrhizal fungi
87. PAMP-triggered immunity is triggered by recognition of:
- (A) Effectors
 - (B) PAMPs/MAMPs
 - (C) Secondary metabolites
 - (D) Phytoalexins
88. An example of a PAMP is:
- (A) Flagellin (flg22 peptide)
 - (B) Avr gene product
 - (C) Salicylic acid
 - (D) Lignin
89. Recognition of effectors by resistance (R) proteins leads to
- (A) PTI
 - (B) ABA production
 - (C) PAMP perception
 - (D) ETI
90. Transgenic plants expressing chitinase are resistant to:
- (A) Fungal pathogens
 - (B) Bacterial pathogens
 - (C) Viral pathogens
 - (D) Nematodes
91. Systemic acquired resistance (SAR) is usually associated with accumulation of:
- (A) Phytoalexins
 - (B) Pathogenesis-related (PR) proteins
 - (C) Chitinase inhibitors
 - (D) Lipid transfer proteins

92. In ETI, recognition often involves which structural domains of R proteins?
- (A) Zinc fingers
 - (B) Helix-turn-helix
 - (C) Leucine-rich repeats (LRRs)
 - (D) WD40 repeats
93. Callose deposition in plant defense strengthens:
- (A) Cell wall
 - (B) Nucleus
 - (C) Chloroplast membrane
 - (D) Ribosome structure
94. RNA silencing-based resistance in plants is effective mainly against:
- (A) Viruses
 - (B) Fungi
 - (C) Bacteria
 - (D) Nematodes
95. Which defense response is common to both PTI and ETI?
- (A) HR cell death
 - (B) Oxidative burst (ROS production)
 - (C) RNA interference
 - (D) Transposon activation
96. Which biotechnological tool has been most successful for developing virus-resistant crops?
- (A) CRISPR-Cas9
 - (B) Antisense RNA and RNAi
 - (C) Overexpression of phytoalexins
 - (D) Bt gene
97. Yellowing of leaves due to loss of chlorophyll is called:
- (A) Necrosis
 - (B) Chlorosis
 - (C) Mottling
 - (D) Blight
98. Localized death of plant tissue resulting in brown or black spots is known as:
- (A) Gall
 - (B) Hypertrophy
 - (C) Mosaic
 - (D) Necrosis
99. Which of the following is a secondary metabolite used in plant defense?
- (A) Sucrose
 - (B) Glucose
 - (C) Flavonoids
 - (D) ATP
100. Pathogen recognition by plants often involves:
- (A) ATPases
 - (B) Cytochromes
 - (C) Pectinases
 - (D) Receptor-like kinases (RLKs)

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 सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।