

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Sc. (SEM.-V) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

BIOTECHNOLOGY

(Environmental Biotechnology)

Paper Code							
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[BBT-5004]

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. Which of the following is considered a conventional source of energy?
 - (A) Solar energy
 - (B) Firewood
 - (C) Wind energy
 - (D) Geothermal energy
2. The major pollutant released from burning coal is:
 - (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Nitrous oxide
 - (C) Sulphur dioxide
 - (D) Methane
3. Firewood combustion contributes significantly to:
 - (A) Ozone layer recovery
 - (B) Indoor air pollution
 - (C) Increased soil fertility
 - (D) Groundwater recharge
4. Which greenhouse gas is primarily emitted from animal waste decomposition?
 - (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Methane
 - (C) Nitrous oxide
 - (D) Ozone
5. Microbial decomposition of organic waste produces which useful fuel?
 - (A) Hydrogen
 - (B) Biogas
 - (C) Kerosene
 - (D) Petroleum
6. The use of animal dung cakes as fuel mainly causes:
 - (A) Increase in soil nutrients
 - (B) Reduction in indoor air quality
 - (C) Improved forest cover
 - (D) Reduction in methane emission
7. Which gas is the largest contributor to global warming from conventional fuels?
 - (A) Carbon monoxide
 - (B) Methane
 - (C) Carbon dioxide
 - (D) Ozone
8. Firewood burning in rural households is most strongly linked with:
 - (A) Malnutrition
 - (B) Indoor respiratory diseases
 - (C) Improved crop yield
 - (D) Ozone production

9. Coal mining can cause which major environmental impact?
 - (A) Ozone depletion
 - (B) Soil erosion and land degradation
 - (C) Groundwater recharge
 - (D) Desert cooling
10. Which is the least polluting fossil fuel?
 - (A) Coal
 - (B) Petroleum
 - (C) Natural gas
 - (D) Diesel
11. The use of plant-based fuels in an unsustainable manner leads to:
 - (A) Deforestation
 - (B) Soil conservation
 - (C) Increased biodiversity
 - (D) Enhanced oxygen levels
12. Animal-powered energy (draught animals) is considered environmentally friendly because:
 - (A) It produces no greenhouse gases
 - (B) It is renewable and biodegradable
 - (C) It increases soil fertility
 - (D) It generates high electricity
13. The biogas produced by microbes mainly contains:
 - (A) Hydrogen
 - (B) Methane and carbon dioxide
 - (C) Sulphur dioxide
 - (D) Oxygen and nitrogen
14. The burning of conventional fuels like coal and gas is directly responsible for:
 - (A) Glacier melting
 - (B) Ozone formation in stratosphere
 - (C) Increased rainfall
 - (D) Earthquake occurrence
15. Which of the following is a renewable conventional fuel?
 - (A) Firewood
 - (B) Coal
 - (C) Petroleum
 - (D) Natural gas
16. Biogas production is carried out by:
 - (A) Photosynthetic bacteria
 - (B) Aerobic bacteria
 - (C) Anaerobic microbes
 - (D) Fungi only

17. Which is a major environmental benefit of biogas technology?
- Reduction of greenhouse gases completely
 - Recycling of organic waste into fuel
 - Increase in deforestation
 - Production of acid rain
18. Hydrogen gas production by microbes is considered eco-friendly because:
- It produces only water as a byproduct
 - It requires no energy
 - It emits carbon monoxide
 - It forms greenhouse gases
19. The process of converting sugar to alcohol is:
- Photosynthesis
 - Fermentation
 - Combustion
 - Respiration
20. Which organism is commonly used in the fermentation of sugar to ethanol?
- Lactobacillus
 - Saccharomyces cerevisiae
 - Methanogens
 - Clostridium
21. Gasohol is a mixture of:
- Gasoline and hydrogen
 - Gasoline and ethanol
 - Gasoline and biogas
 - Gasoline and methane
22. The use of gasohol helps in:
- Increasing lead content in fuel
 - Reducing vehicular emissions
 - Increasing sulfur content in air
 - Depleting soil fertility
23. The main drawback of hydrogen fuel is:
- High carbon emission
 - Difficulty in storage and transportation
 - Production of sulfur dioxide
 - Low calorific value
24. Biogas slurry (residue) is valuable because:
- It is toxic waste
 - It can be used as organic fertilizer
 - It causes water pollution
 - It has no use after gas extraction
25. Microbial hydrogen production often uses which process?
- Anaerobic digestion
 - Photolysis and fermentation
 - Combustion
 - Gasification

26. Ethanol from sugar fermentation is classified as:
- (A) Renewable biofuel
 - (B) Fossil fuel
 - (C) Synthetic polymer
 - (D) Natural gas derivative
27. Which environmental issue can be reduced by blending ethanol with petrol (gasohol)?
- (A) Carbon monoxide emission
 - (B) Methane leakage
 - (C) Chlorine release
 - (D) Mercury pollution
28. The use of microbial hydrogen fuel contributes to :
- (A) Zero-carbon energy system
 - (B) High indoor air pollution
 - (C) Deforestation
 - (D) Release of PM 10
29. Which country is a global leader in the use of gasohol (ethanol blend fuels)?
- (A) India
 - (B) Brazil
 - (C) Russia
 - (D) Japan
30. An environmental advantage of biogas over firewood is:
- (A) Higher smoke emission
 - (B) Reduction in indoor air pollution
 - (C) Greater carbon footprint
 - (D) Lower efficiency
31. The process of using microbes to remove environmental pollutants is called:
- (A) Biomagnification
 - (B) Biodegradation
 - (C) Bioaccumulation
 - (D) Biomineralization
32. Which type of bacteria are most important in oil spill degradation?
- (A) Methanogens
 - (B) Hydrocarbonoclastic bacteria
 - (C) Lactic acid bacteria
 - (D) Cyanobacteria
33. Pseudomonas species are efficient in degrading:
- (A) Heavy metals
 - (B) Petroleum hydrocarbons
 - (C) Cellulose
 - (D) Nitrogen fertilizers

34. In oil spill degradation, biosurfactants produced by microbes help by:
- (A) Increasing oil viscosity
 - (B) Emulsifying hydrocarbons
 - (C) Inhibiting microbial growth
 - (D) Precipitating salts
35. The process of using plants to remove heavy metals is known as:
- (A) Phytoremediation
 - (B) Bioremediation
 - (C) Mycoremediation
 - (D) Vermicomposting
36. Which microbe is known for its ability to degrade detergents?
- (A) *Pseudomonas putida*
 - (B) *Clostridium acetobutylicum*
 - (C) *Rhizobium leguminosarum*
 - (D) *Nitrosomonas europaea*
37. Heavy metals like lead, mercury, and cadmium are difficult to biodegrade because they:
- (A) Are non-biodegradable and toxic
 - (B) Can be oxidized by all bacteria
 - (C) Convert into harmless gases easily
 - (D) Act as microbial nutrients
38. Bioaccumulation of heavy metals in microbes often occurs in:
- (A) Cell wall binding sites
 - (B) Mitochondria
 - (C) Lysosomes only
 - (D) Chloroplasts
39. White-rot fungi (e.g., *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*) are specialized in degrading:
- (A) Cellulose only
 - (B) Hydrocarbons
 - (C) Lignin
 - (D) Plastic polymers
40. The enzyme system primarily responsible for lignin degradation is:
- (A) Laccase and peroxidases
 - (B) Amylase and lipase
 - (C) Cellulose and chitinase
 - (D) Protease and nuclease
41. Cellulose degradation by microbes is mainly carried out by:
- (A) Proteases
 - (B) Celluloses
 - (C) Lipases
 - (D) Peroxidases

42. Which microorganism is widely used for industrial cellulase production?
- (A) *Escherichia coli*
 - (B) *Trichoderma reesei*
 - (C) *Bacillus subtilis*
 - (D) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*
43. Which of the following methods enhances microbial oil spill cleanup?
- (A) Biostimulation (nutrient addition)
 - (B) Adding plasticizers
 - (C) Increasing heavy metals
 - (D) Reducing oxygen supply
44. Detergents are mainly degraded by microbes using which enzyme?
- (A) Oxygenases
 - (B) Esterases
 - (C) Sulfatases
 - (D) Amylases
45. Which is an example of biosurfactant-producing bacteria helpful in oil degradation?
- (A) *Bacillus subtilis*
 - (B) *Rhizobium meliloti*
 - (C) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - (D) *Spirulina platensis*
46. The major environmental risk of heavy metals in soil and water is:
- (A) Biomagnification in food chains
 - (B) Increased oxygen availability
 - (C) Decreased microbial diversity
 - (D) Both a and c
47. The aerobic degradation of hydrocarbons in oil spills requires:
- (A) Oxygenases
 - (B) Nitrogenases
 - (C) Amylases
 - (D) Phosphatases
48. The synergistic degradation of lignocellulose requires:
- (A) Only laccase
 - (B) Both cellulase and ligninase
 - (C) Amylase and protease
 - (D) Only sulfatase
49. The bioremediation of detergent-contaminated water is important because detergents:
- (A) Reduce water oxygenation by foaming
 - (B) Act as micronutrients
 - (C) Improve soil fertility
 - (D) Have no ecological impact

50. The process of using green plants to clean contaminated soil or water is called:
- (A) Bioleaching
 - (B) Phytoremediation
 - (C) Vermicomposting
 - (D) Mycoremediation
51. Phytoremediation of heavy metals works mainly through:
- (A) Photosynthesis
 - (B) Bioaccumulation and translocation
 - (C) Denitrification
 - (D) Nitrification
52. The ability of plants to evaporate volatile pollutants through leaves is known as:
- (A) Phytostabilization
 - (B) Phytovolatilization
 - (C) Phytoextraction
 - (D) Rhizofiltration
53. Rhizofiltration is useful for removing:
- (A) Oil spills
 - (B) Metals from water
 - (C) Pesticide residues in soil
 - (D) Plastics
54. Microbial degradation of pesticides is mainly carried out by:
- (A) Pseudomonas and Bacillus species
 - (B) Cyanobacteria
 - (C) Lactobacillus
 - (D) Methanogens
55. The first step in microbial degradation of aromatic hydrocarbons is usually:
- (A) Carboxylation
 - (B) Hydroxylation by oxygenases
 - (C) Sulfonation
 - (D) Nitration
56. Chlorinated hydrocarbons (like DDT) are difficult to degrade because they:
- (A) Are highly soluble in water
 - (B) Are resistant to microbial attack due to chlorine atoms
 - (C) Provide essential nutrients to microbes
 - (D) Volatilize easily
57. Which microbial group is highly efficient in degrading petroleum hydrocarbons?
- (A) Cyanobacteria
 - (B) Hydrocarbonoclastic bacteria
 - (C) Methanogens
 - (D) Sulfate-reducing bacteria
58. Mycobacterium, Pseudomonas, and Acinetobacter are widely used for degradation of:
- (A) Aromatic hydrocarbons
 - (B) Proteins in soil
 - (C) Nitrogen fertilizers
 - (D) Plastics only

59. Which enzyme group is most important in breaking down chlorinated hydrocarbons?
- (A) Dehalogenases
 - (B) Proteases
 - (C) Amylases
 - (D) Lipases
60. The process of enhancing microbial degradation by adding nutrients is called:
- (A) Bioaugmentation
 - (B) Biostimulation
 - (C) Biodepletion
 - (D) Bioaccumulation
61. DDT persistence in soil is mainly due to:
- (A) Rapid enzymatic breakdown
 - (B) Low volatility and high hydrophobicity
 - (C) High solubility in water
 - (D) Active uptake by all microbes
62. The microbial degradation of petroleum oil spills is accelerated by:
- (A) Oxygen and nitrogen supplementation
 - (B) Chlorine addition
 - (C) Acidification of water
 - (D) Removal of bacteria
63. White-rot fungi are effective in degrading:
- (A) Plastics only
 - (B) Chlorinated hydrocarbons and aromatic pollutants
 - (C) Nitrogen fertilizers
 - (D) Simple sugars only
64. Which of the following is a phytoremediation strategy to immobilize toxic metals in soil?
- (A) Phytovolatilization
 - (B) Phytostabilization
 - (C) Phytoextraction
 - (D) Rhizodegradation
65. Anaerobic microbes play a key role in degrading:
- (A) Petroleum hydrocarbons
 - (B) Chlorinated solvents like trichloroethylene
 - (C) Ammonia in water
 - (D) Simple carbohydrates
66. The main product of complete microbial degradation of hydrocarbons is:
- (A) Methane only
 - (B) Carbon dioxide and water
 - (C) Sulfur dioxide
 - (D) Nitrous oxide

67. In phytoremediation of pesticides, the rhizosphere plays an important role by:
- (A) Secreting enzymes and supporting microbial degradation
 - (B) Preventing plant uptake
 - (C) Increasing pesticide solubility only
 - (D) Neutralizing soil pH
68. Gasoline and petroleum degradation in water bodies is often limited by:
- (A) Lack of oxygen and nutrients
 - (B) Excess sunlight
 - (C) Rapid microbial overgrowth
 - (D) High availability of enzymes
69. The environmental importance of microbial degradation of toxic chemicals is:
- (A) It increases soil toxicity
 - (B) Converts pollutants into harmless products
 - (C) Releases more chlorinated residues
 - (D) Prevents photosynthesis in plants
70. The primary treatment of municipal wastewater mainly involves:
- (A) Biological oxidation
 - (B) Removal of suspended solids by physical processes
 - (C) Chemical precipitation
 - (D) Chlorination
71. Which process is used for secondary treatment of sewage?
- (A) Sedimentation
 - (B) Activated sludge process
 - (C) Screening
 - (D) Grit removal
72. Tertiary treatment of wastewater is primarily aimed at:
- (A) Removing large debris
 - (B) Removing nutrients and dissolved salts
 - (C) Settling of sand and grit
 - (D) Killing pathogenic bacteria only
73. Trickling filter is commonly used in:
- (A) Primary treatment
 - (B) Secondary treatment
 - (C) Sludge digestion
 - (D) Water softening
74. Trickling filter is commonly used in:
- (A) Primary treatment
 - (B) Secondary treatment
 - (C) Sludge digestion
 - (D) Water softening

75. Which is the most common disinfectant used in wastewater treatment plants?
- (A) Ozone
 - (B) Chlorine
 - (C) Iodine
 - (D) Ethanol
76. The sludge generated during wastewater treatment is stabilized using:
- (A) Combustion
 - (B) Anaerobic digestion
 - (C) Filtration
 - (D) Adsorption
77. In municipal solid waste management, composting helps in:
- (A) Reducing plastic waste
 - (B) Conversion of organic waste into manure
 - (C) Removing heavy metals
 - (D) Generating electricity directly
78. Which process is commonly used for treatment of industrial effluents containing heavy metals?
- (A) Filtration
 - (B) Adsorption and chemical precipitation
 - (C) Chlorination
 - (D) Trickling filter
79. Effluents from textile and dye industries are often treated by:
- (A) Aeration tanks only
 - (B) Coagulation-flocculation and advanced oxidation
 - (C) Screening alone
 - (D) Sedimentation only
80. The biological oxygen demand (BOD) test is used to measure:
- (A) Concentration of heavy metals
 - (B) Organic matter load in wastewater
 - (C) Chloride content
 - (D) Pathogenic bacteria
81. The common method of solid waste disposal in India is:
- (A) Sanitary landfill
 - (B) Open dumping
 - (C) Deep sea disposal
 - (D) Composting only
82. Sanitary landfills are designed to:
- (A) Prevent leaching of contaminants into groundwater
 - (B) Allow uncontrolled waste burning
 - (C) Increase decomposition by exposure to air
 - (D) Act as compost pits

83. Electrochemical methods are mainly used for removing:
- (A) Suspended solids
 - (B) Dissolved heavy metals and toxic chemicals
 - (C) Organic matter
 - (D) Pathogens
84. Effluents from paper and pulp industries are rich in:
- (A) Lignin and chlorinated compounds
 - (B) Heavy metals only
 - (C) Plastics
 - (D) Oil and grease only
85. Which gas is commonly produced in anaerobic sludge digestion tanks?
- (A) Carbon monoxide
 - (B) Methane
 - (C) Sulfur dioxide
 - (D) Nitrous oxide
86. Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) in industries are mainly installed to:
- (A) Increase production rate
 - (B) Reduce water pollution and toxicity before discharge
 - (C) Generate fertilizers
 - (D) Neutralize soil acidity
87. The combined sewer system carries:
- (A) Only domestic wastewater
 - (B) Only industrial effluents
 - (C) Both wastewater and storm water
 - (D) Groundwater only
88. Biofertilizers are best described as:
- (A) Chemical fertilizers
 - (B) Living microorganisms that enrich soil fertility
 - (C) Plant growth regulators
 - (D) Artificial soil conditioners
89. Rhizobium is an example of:
- (A) Asymbiotic nitrogen fixer
 - (B) Symbiotic nitrogen fixer
 - (C) Phosphate-solubilizing fungus
 - (D) Algal biofertilizer
90. Which of the following is an algal biofertilizer widely used in rice fields?
- (A) Spirogyra
 - (B) Nostoc
 - (C) Volvox
 - (D) Chlamydomonas
91. Phosphate-Solubilizing Fungi (PSF) include:
- (A) Aspergillus and Penicillium
 - (B) Rhizobium and Azotobacter
 - (C) Nostoc and Anabaena
 - (D) Saccharomyces and Candida

92. Which of the following is a dual biofertilizer (fixes nitrogen + provides growth-promoting substances)?
- (A) Azotobacter
 - (B) Rhizobium
 - (C) Azospirillum
 - (D) Nostoc
93. Blue-Green Algae (BGA) biofertilizers mainly enrich soil by:
- (A) Fixing atmospheric nitrogen
 - (B) Producing humus
 - (C) Decomposing pesticides
 - (D) Increasing soil salinity
94. Symbiotic nitrogen fixation differs from asymbiotic fixation because:
- (A) Symbiotic requires host plants, asymbiotic is free-living
 - (B) Symbiotic occurs in soil only
 - (C) Symbiotic releases pesticides
 - (D) Asymbiotic requires sunlight
95. Trichoderma fungi are used in agriculture mainly as:
- (A) Biofertilizers and biocontrol agents
 - (B) Chemical pesticides
 - (C) Nitrogen fixers
 - (D) Green manure
96. Bt cotton is genetically modified to resist:
- (A) Fungal infections
 - (B) Insect pests
 - (C) Drought
 - (D) Herbicides
97. The environmental benefit of herbicide-tolerant GM crops is:
- (A) Reduction in pesticide residues in soil
 - (B) Decrease in herbicide use
 - (C) Easier weed management and conservation tillage
 - (D) Higher soil salinity
98. Golden rice was developed to combat:
- (A) Protein deficiency
 - (B) Vitamin A deficiency
 - (C) Iron deficiency
 - (D) Iodine deficiency
99. The use of transgenic animals as bioreactors for producing therapeutic proteins indirectly benefits the environment by:
- (A) Reducing reliance on chemical synthesis industries
 - (B) Increasing plastic waste
 - (C) Enhancing industrial effluents
 - (D) Producing more greenhouse gases
100. A potential environmental risk of GM organisms is:
- (A) Gene transfer to wild species leading to ecological imbalance
 - (B) Complete eradication of pollution
 - (C) Rapid restoration of soil fertility
 - (D) Protection of biodiversity

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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।