

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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349583

B. B. A. (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Paper Code						
B	B	A	2	0	5	N

Questions Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

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.
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, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

885583

B.B.A. (Second Semester) EXAMINATION 2022-23

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Question Paper

Code

C

Header Code

B.B.A.-2-0151

1. The Johari Window consists of how many quadrants ?
 - (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
2. The purpose of the Johari Window is to :
 - (A) Identify individual strengths and weaknesses
 - (B) Facilitate open and effective communication
 - (C) Evaluate team performance and productivity
 - (D) Establish a hierarchical structure in organizations
3. Which of the following is a characteristic of an effective leader ?
 - (A) Micro-management
 - (B) Lack of communication
 - (C) Empathy
 - (D) Authoritarianism
4. Which leadership theory suggests that effective leaders possess a combination of certain inherent traits ?
 - (A) Situational leadership theory
 - (B) Contingency theory
 - (C) Great Man theory
 - (D) Path-goal theory
5. Which leadership style involves a high level of control and decision-making authority by the leader ?
 - (A) Autocratic leadership
 - (B) Democratic leadership
 - (C) Laissez-faire leadership
 - (D) Transformational leadership
6. The laissez-faire leadership style is characterized by :
 - (A) Strong directive control over the team
 - (B) High collaboration and participation from team members
 - (C) A hands-off approach with minimal intervention
 - (D) Focusing on building strong interpersonal relationships
7. A leader who encourages open communication, participation and decision-making by the team members is exhibiting which leadership style ?
 - (A) Transactional leadership
 - (B) Autocratic leadership
 - (C) Democratic leadership
 - (D) Transformational leadership

8. A leader who adopts a task-oriented approach sets clear goals and expectations, and closely monitors performance is likely following which leadership style ?
 - (A) Autocratic leadership
 - (B) Laissez-faire leadership
 - (C) Transactional leadership
 - (D) Democratic leadership.
9. What is the main difference between a group and a team ?
 - (A) A group has a designated leader, while a team doesn't.
 - (B) A team is more cohesive and interdependent than a group.
 - (C) A group focuses on individual goals, while a team focuses on collective goals.
 - (D) There is no difference; the terms "group" and "team" can be used interchangeably.
10. Which of the following is a characteristic of an effective team ?
 - (A) Lack of trust among team members
 - (B) High degree of conflict and competition
 - (C) Open communication and collaboration
 - (D) Individual achievements over team accomplishments
11. What is the purpose of forming in the stages of team development ?
 - (A) To establish clear goals and responsibilities
 - (B) To develop trust and establish norms
 - (C) To resolve conflicts and disagreements
 - (D) To celebrate achievements and milestones
12. Which of the following is a characteristic of effective team communication ?
 - (A) Withholding information from team members
 - (B) Lack of active listening and understanding
 - (C) Clear and open communication channels
 - (D) Dominating the conversation and not allowing others to speak
13. What is a group ?
 - (A) A collection of individuals with no interaction or shared goals
 - (B) A social unit consisting of two or more individuals who interact and share common goals
 - (C) A hierarchical structure with a leader and followers
 - (D) An organized entity with specific roles and responsibilities

14. During which stage of group formation do members start working together effectively and efficiently ?
 - (A) Norming
 - (B) Performing
 - (C) Forming
 - (D) Storming
15. What is conflict ?
 - (A) A cooperative and harmonious interaction between individuals
 - (B) A process of negotiation and compromise between parties
 - (C) A disagreement or clash between individuals with opposing interests or perspectives
 - (D) A situation where individuals avoid confrontation and suppress their opinions
16. Which conflict resolution strategy involves finding a compromise or middle ground that partially satisfies all parties involved ?
 - (A) Collaboration
 - (B) Accommodation
 - (C) Compromise
 - (D) Avoidance
17. What is change management ?
 - (A) The process of implementing new technologies in an organization
 - (B) The process of guiding individuals and organizations through a planned change
 - (C) The process of restructuring an organization hierarchy and reporting lines
 - (D) The process of developing new products and services
18. Why is change management important in organizations ?
 - (A) To resist and avoid change whenever possible
 - (B) To maintain the status quo and prevent disruptions
 - (C) To ensure smooth transitions and minimize resistance to change
 - (D) To discourage innovation and creativity among employees
19. Which of the following is an effective strategy for managing resistance to change ?
 - (A) Ignoring and dismissing employee concerns
 - (B) Punishing employees who resist the change
 - (C) Providing training and support for employees during the change process
 - (D) Forcing employees to comply with the change without explanation
20. Which of the following is NOT a common reason for organizational change ?
 - (A) Technological advancements
 - (B) Market competition
 - (C) Employee satisfaction
 - (D) Regulatory requirements

21. Which of the following is a key step in the change management process ?
- (A) Resistance to change
 - (B) Identifying change champions
 - (C) Maintaining the status quo
 - (D) Avoiding communication with employees
22. Which of the following is an external factor that can drive organizational change ?
- (A) Leadership style
 - (B) Organizational culture
 - (C) Economic conditions
 - (D) Employee motivation
23. Which of the following is a proactive approach to managing organizational change ?
- (A) Top-down implementation
 - (B) Reactive decision-making
 - (C) Continuous improvement
 - (D) Micromanagement
24. Organizational culture refers to :
- (A) The physical environment of the organization
 - (B) The hierarchy and reporting structure within the organization
 - (C) The shared values, beliefs and behaviors of an organization
 - (D) The financial performance and profitability of the organization
25. Which of the following is NOT a component of organizational culture ?
- (A) Symbols and artifacts
 - (B) Communication channels
 - (C) Rituals and ceremonies
 - (D) Norms and values
26. A strong organizational culture is characterized by :
- (A) High employee turnover
 - (B) Lack of shared values and beliefs
 - (C) Consistency in behavior and decision-making
 - (D) Emphasis on individualism and competition
27. A culture that values innovation, risk-taking, and experimentation is known as a :
- (A) Hierarchical culture
 - (B) Clan culture
 - (C) Market culture
 - (D) Adhocracy culture

28. Which of the following is an example of a visible aspect of organizational culture ?
- (A) Employee attitudes and beliefs
 - (B) Dress code and office layout
 - (C) Mission and vision statements
 - (D) Ethical standards and code of conduct
29. Which of the following is a benefit of a positive organizational culture ?
- (A) High employee turnover
 - (B) Low employee morale
 - (C) Enhanced employee satisfaction and engagement
 - (D) Lack of teamwork and collaboration
30. Quality of Work Life (QWL) refers to :
- (A) The financial compensation and benefits provided by an organization
 - (B) The level of job satisfaction and work-life balance experienced by employees
 - (C) The physical working conditions and safety measures in place at the workplace
 - (D) The hierarchical structure and reporting relationships within an organization
31. Which of the following is an example of an extrinsic factor that affect the quality of work-life ?
- (A) Supportive and effective leadership
 - (B) Challenging and meaningful work
 - (C) Workload and time pressure
 - (D) Job autonomy and flexibility
32. Which of the following is an approach to improving the quality of work-life ?
- (A) Reducing employee benefits and perks
 - (B) Ignoring employee feedback and suggestions
 - (C) Promoting work-life imbalance
 - (D) Enhancing employee recognition and rewards
33. Which of the following is an example of legitimate power ?
- (A) Expertise and knowledge in a specific field
 - (B) Charismatic personality and influence
 - (C) Position and formal authority within the organization
 - (D) Control over important information and resources

34. Politics in an organization refers to :

- (A) The ethical standards and code of conduct followed by employees
- (B) The use of power and influence to achieve personal or organizational goals
- (C) The rules and regulations governing employee behavior and performance
- (D) The physical layout and design of the workplace

35. Which of the following is an example of a political behavior in organizations ?

- (A) Collaboration and teamwork
- (B) Open and transparent communication
- (C) Engaging in favoritism and building alliances
- (D) Following established procedures and guidelines

36. Organizational politics can have a negative impact on :

- (A) Employee motivation and job satisfaction
- (B) Effective decision-making and problem-solving
- (C) Collaboration and teamwork
- (D) Innovation and creativity

37. Which of the following is a strategy to effectively manage power and politics in organizations ?

- (A) Promoting a culture of secrecy and exclusivity
- (B) Encouraging competition and rivalry among employees
- (C) Encouraging open and honest communication
- (D) Concentrating power and decision-making authority in a few individuals

38. Organizational Development (OD) refers to :

- (A) The process of recruiting and hiring new employees
- (B) The implementation of new technologies and systems
- (C) Planned efforts to improve organizational effectiveness and employee well-being
- (D) The restructuring and downsizing of an organization

39. Which of the following is a key goal of organizational development ?
- (A) Maximizing short-term profits
 - (B) Increasing employee turnover rates
 - (C) Enhancing organizational performance and effectiveness
 - (D) Minimizing employee involvement and participation
40. Which of the following is NOT a phase in the OD process ?
- (A) Diagnosis
 - (B) Intervention
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Maintenance
41. Which of the following is an example of a diagnostic tool used in organizational development ?
- (A) Performance appraisal system
 - (B) Employee orientation program
 - (C) Customer satisfaction survey
 - (D) Employee benefits package
42. Which of the following is a benefit of implementing organizational development initiatives ?
- (A) Decreased employee engagement and job satisfaction
 - (B) Improved communication and collaboration
 - (C) Increased resistance to change
 - (D) Reduced organizational performance and effectiveness.
43. Which of the following is a potential challenge in implementing organizational development initiatives ?
- (A) Lack of employee involvement and participation
 - (B) Clear and effective communication channels
 - (C) Supportive organizational culture and climate
 - (D) Strong resistance to change among employees
44. Which of the following is a recent advance in OB that focuses on understanding the role of emotions in the workplace ?
- (A) Social identity theory
 - (B) Emotional intelligence
 - (C) Contingency theory
 - (D) Equity theory

45. is a recent concept in OB that emphasizes the importance of creating a positive work environment and fostering employee well-being.
- (A) Positive psychology
 - (B) Transactional leadership
 - (C) Autocratic leadership
 - (D) Situational leadership
46. is a recent advance in OB that explores the impact of work-life balance initiatives on employee satisfaction and retention.
- (A) Emotional intelligence
 - (B) Flexible work arrangements
 - (C) Goal-setting theory
 - (D) Transactional leadership
47. Which of the following is an example of an organizational development intervention at the individual level ?
- (A) Restructuring the organizational hierarchy
 - (B) Implementing a new performance management system
 - (C) Providing employee training and development programmes
 - (D) Changing the organization's mission and vision statements
48. Organizational behavior is the study of :
- (A) How organizations operate financially
 - (B) How organizations manage their resources
 - (C) How individuals and groups behave within an organization
 - (D) How organizations develop their marketing strategies
49. Which of the following is not a major contributing discipline to organizational behavior ?
- (A) Psychology
 - (B) Sociology
 - (C) Economics
 - (D) Anthropology
50. Which level of analysis focuses on individual behavior within an organization ?
- (A) Macro-level analysis
 - (B) Meso-level analysis
 - (C) Micro-level analysis
 - (D) Meta-level analysis
51. Which of the following is not a key element of organizational behavior ?
- (A) Individual behavior
 - (B) Group behavior
 - (C) Organizational structure
 - (D) Economic factors

52. Which of the following factors does organizational behavior consider when studying employee motivation ?
- (A) Personality traits
 - (B) Cultural values
 - (C) Leadership styles
 - (D) All of the above
53. Which organizational behavior approach focuses on the alignment between an organization's internal factors and its external environment ?
- (A) Contingency approach
 - (B) Systems approach
 - (C) Human resources approach
 - (D) Behavioral approach
54. Which of the following is an example of an individual-level outcome in organizational behavior ?
- (A) Team performance
 - (B) Organizational culture
 - (C) Employee job satisfaction
 - (D) Market share growth
55. Which concept refers to the extent to which individuals believe they can control their own behavior and influence their environment ?
- (A) Self-efficacy
 - (B) Locus of control
 - (C) Emotional intelligence
 - (D) Cognitive dissonance
56. The concept of diversity in organizational behavior refers to :
- (A) Differences in employee personalities
 - (B) Differences in employee skills and abilities
 - (C) Differences in employee demographics and backgrounds
 - (D) Differences in employee job preferences
57. is a study which involves examining and analyzing the human behaviour in an organisation:
- (A) Organizational behavior
 - (B) Norms
 - (C) Ethics
 - (D) Socialization
58. Which of the following is a characteristic of organizational behavior ?
- (A) It focuses only on individual behavior within organizations.
 - (B) It is a static and unchanging field of study.
 - (C) It seeks to explain and predict behavior in organizations.
 - (D) It is limited to the study of large multinational corporations.

59. Which of the following is a key assumption of organizational behavior ?
- (A) Individuals always act in a rational and predictable manner.
 - (B) Organizations are static and unchanging entities.
 - (C) Employees are solely motivated by monetary rewards.
 - (D) Behavior is influenced by multiple factors at individual, group and organizational levels.
60. Which approach in organizational behavior focuses on the interaction between individuals and their social environment ?
- (A) Contingency approach
 - (B) Systems approach
 - (C) Human resources approach
 - (D) Social exchange approach
61. The study of organizational behavior helps organizations in :
- (A) Increasing bureaucracy and hierarchy
 - (B) Reducing employee engagement and satisfaction
 - (C) Improving productivity and performance
 - (D) Eliminating diversity and individual differences
62. Which concept in organizational behavior emphasizes the importance of understanding the subjective experiences and perspectives of individuals ?
- (A) Emotional intelligence
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Motivation
 - (D) Personality
63. Organizational behavior recognizes that behavior is influenced by :
- (A) Personal factors only
 - (B) Situational factors only
 - (C) Both personal and situational factors
 - (D) None of the above
64. The scope of organizational behavior includes the study of :
- (A) Individual behavior in isolation from the organization
 - (B) Organizational structure and hierarchy only
 - (C) Employee motivation and job satisfaction only
 - (D) Individual, group, organizational processes and dynamics

65. Which of the following is within the scope of organizational behavior ?
- (A) Accounting principles and financial reporting
 - (B) Marketing strategies and consumer behavior
 - (C) Leadership styles and employee motivation
 - (D) Legal and regulatory compliance
66. Which of the following is not a part of the scope of organizational behavior ?
- (A) Organizational culture and change management
 - (B) Job design and work-life balance
 - (C) Financial forecasting and budgeting
 - (D) Conflict resolution and negotiation
67. Organizational behavior examines the impact of diversity and inclusion on :
- (A) Employee compensation and benefits
 - (B) Organizational hierarchy and structure
 - (C) Employee performance and decision-making
 - (D) Corporate social responsibility initiatives
68. Which of the following is not a primary focus of the scope of organizational behavior ?
- (A) Employee training and development
 - (B) Ethical decision-making and behavior
 - (C) Technological advancements and automation
 - (D) Employee health and safety
69. Organizational behavior examines the impact of leadership on :
- (A) Employee turnover and absenteeism
 - (B) Regulatory compliance and legal obligations
 - (C) Financial performance and profitability
 - (D) Employee motivation and job satisfaction
70. The autocratic model of organizational behavior is characterized by :
- (A) Centralized decision-making and strict control by leaders
 - (B) Collaborative decision-making and employee empowerment
 - (C) Supportive leadership and open communication channels
 - (D) Flexible work arrangements and employee autonomy

71. The democratic model of organizational behavior emphasizes :

- (A) Individual accountability and performance metrics
- (B) Hierarchical structure and formal authority
- (C) Employee participation in decision-making and problem-solving
- (D) Task specialization and division of labour

72. The supportive model of organizational behavior focuses on :

- (A) Employee motivation and job satisfaction
- (B) The importance of technology in organizational processes
- (C) Building positive relationships and providing emotional support to employees
- (D) Continuous improvement and performance measurement

73. In the autocratic model, decision-making is primarily done by :

- (A) Top-level management
- (B) Cross-functional teams
- (C) Employee committees
- (D) External consultants

74. Personality refers to :

- (A) A person's physical appearance
- (B) A person's thoughts and feelings
- (C) A person's unique pattern of characteristics and traits
- (D) A person's social interactions and relationships

75. The Big Five model of personality includes the following dimensions :

- (A) Extraversion, introversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness
- (B) Dominance, submissiveness, assertiveness, flexibility and empathy
- (C) Intelligence, creativity, motivation, self-esteem and resilience
- (D) Emotional stability, extroversion, assertiveness, conscientiousness and openness to experience

76. The concept of self-efficacy refers to :

- (A) A person's belief in their ability to perform specific tasks or activities successfully
- (B) A person's level of extraversion and sociability
- (C) A person's emotional stability and resilience
- (D) A person's cognitive abilities and problem-solving skills

77. The locus of control refers to :

- (A) A person's level of confidence and self-esteem
- (B) A person's belief in fate and external forces controlling their life
- (C) A person's ability to regulate their emotions and manage stress
- (D) A person's belief in their ability to control their own outcomes and destiny

78. Perception refers to :

- (A) A person's unique pattern of characteristics and traits
- (B) A person's physical appearance
- (C) A person's interpretation and understanding of sensory information
- (D) A person's thoughts and feelings

79. The process of perception involves three stages, which are :

- (A) Encoding, decoding and retrieval
- (B) Sensation, interpretation and response
- (C) Attention, selection and organization
- (D) Input, output and feedback

80. Selective perception refers to :

- (A) The tendency to interpret information in a way that supports existing beliefs or expectations
- (B) The ability to perceive sensory information accurately
- (C) The process of filtering out irrelevant information
- (D) The tendency to attribute behavior to internal factors rather than external factors

81. Stereotyping is :

- (A) The process of organizing information into meaningful patterns
- (B) The tendency to attribute behavior to internal factors rather than external factors
- (C) The process of forming an opinion or belief about a group of people based on limited information or preconceived notions
- (D) The tendency to interpret information in a way that supports existing beliefs or expectations

82. Learning can be defined as :

- (A) The acquisition of knowledge and skills through experience, study or teaching
- (B) The process of thinking and problem-solving
- (C) The ability to adapt and respond to changes in the environment
- (D) The expression of emotions and feelings

83. In classical conditioning, a neutral stimulus is paired with :

- (A) A positive reinforcer
- (B) A negative reinforcer
- (C) A conditioned response
- (D) An unconditioned stimulus

84. Motivation can be defined as :

- (A) The biological drive to satisfy basic needs
- (B) The process of setting goals and working towards their achievement
- (C) The psychological forces that determine the direction, intensity and persistence of behavior
- (D) The external rewards and punishments that influence behavior

85. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which of the following needs must be met first ?

- (A) Esteem needs
- (B) Self-actualization needs
- (C) Safety needs
- (D) Social needs

86. According to Herzberg's two-factor theory, which of the following factors are considered motivators ?

- (A) Salary and job security
- (B) Work recognition and advancement opportunities
- (C) Work environment and company policies
- (D) Co-worker relationships and supervision

87. According to the expectancy theory of motivation, motivation is influenced by :

- (A) The belief that effort will lead to a desired performance outcome
- (B) The belief that performance will be rewarded with desired outcomes
- (C) The belief that the level of effort is within one's control
- (D) All of the above

88. According to McGregor's Theory X, managers assume that employees :

- (A) have a strong need for achievement and self-actualization.
- (B) are self-motivated and proactive in their work.
- (C) dislike work and need to be closely supervised and controlled.
- (D) thrive in a collaborative and team-oriented work environment.

89. According to McGregor's Theory Y, managers believe that employees :

- (A) are lazy and require strict discipline to perform their job.
- (B) prefer to work individually rather than in a team.
- (C) are capable of self-direction and self-control in their work.
- (D) have a high need for job security and stability.

90. Interpersonal behavior refers to :

- (A) Individual behavior within an organization
- (B) The interaction between two or more individuals
- (C) The behavior of individuals in social settings
- (D) The behavior of individuals within their family

91. Communication in organizational behavior refers to :

- (A) The exchange of information, ideas and messages within an organization
- (B) The formal reporting structure of an organization
- (C) The process of making decisions and implementing strategies
- (D) The interpersonal relationships between employees in an organization

92. Non-verbal communication in organizations includes :

- (A) Written memos and reports
- (B) E-mail and instant messaging
- (C) Tone of voice and facial expressions
- (D) Team meetings and presentations

93. Downward communication in organizations refers to :

- (A) Communication between employees at the same level in the hierarchy
- (B) Communication from top-level management to lower-level employees
- (C) Communication from employees to top-level management
- (D) Communication with external stakeholders such as customers and suppliers

94. Which of the following is an example of formal communication in organizations ?

- (A) Grapevine communication
- (B) Informal conversations at the water cooler
- (C) Team meetings
- (D) Social media interactions

95. Effective communication in organizations helps to :
- (A) Increase employee resistance to change
 - (B) Create a culture of secrecy and distrust
 - (C) Improve employee engagement and job satisfaction
 - (D) Reduce the need for feedback and clarification
96. Transactional Analysis (TA) is a theory that focuses on :
- (A) Interpersonal relationships and communication
 - (B) Personality traits and characteristics
 - (C) Organizational structure and hierarchy
 - (D) Emotional intelligence and self-awareness
97. The concept of "Parent" in Transactional Analysis refers to :
- (A) The individual's biological parents
 - (B) The internalized voice of authority and rules
 - (C) The supervisor or manager in the workplace
 - (D) The nurturing and supportive role in relationships
98. "Ego states" in Transactional Analysis refer to :
- (A) Different aspects of an individual's personality
 - (B) The conscious and unconscious mind
 - (C) The professional and personal self
 - (D) The social roles and responsibilities
99. The "Child" ego state in Transactional Analysis represents :
- (A) Spontaneous and emotional behavior
 - (B) Rational and logical thinking
 - (C) Adaptation to social norms and expectations
 - (D) Responsible and goal-oriented behavior
100. The Johari Window is a model that represents :
- (A) Different personality types in an organization
 - (B) The communication styles of individuals in a team
 - (C) The known and unknown aspects of self and others
 - (D) The decision-making processes in an organization

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study. It presents the findings of the research and compares them with the previous studies in the field.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. The conclusion summarizes the main findings of the study and provides recommendations for future research. The references list the sources of information used in the study.

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8. The eighth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. These abbreviations are used throughout the report to simplify the text and to avoid repetition.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of symbols. These symbols are used throughout the report to represent mathematical concepts and variables.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of definitions. These definitions provide a clear and concise explanation of the terms and concepts used in the study.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of acknowledgments. These acknowledgments recognize the contributions of the individuals and organizations that assisted in the study.

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24. The twenty-fourth part of the report is a list of abbreviations. These abbreviations are used throughout the report to simplify the text and to avoid repetition.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the report is a list of symbols. These symbols are used throughout the report to represent mathematical concepts and variables.

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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 :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

- Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
- 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.
- Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
- 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.
- There will be no negative marking.
- Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
- To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
- 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.

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 छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्तर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

- प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
- सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. 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।
- ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
- 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।
- निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
- परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
- 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 प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।