

Roll. No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number

200179

BCA (SEM.-II) (NON-NEP) EXAMINATION, 2024

COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Organizational Behaviour)

[BCA-203 (N)]

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

C

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

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

SE

1. What does the social learning theory of personality emphasize?
 - (A) The role of unconscious conflicts and childhood experiences in shaping personality
 - (B) The impact of external reinforcement and observational learning on personality development
 - (C) The importance of self-actualization and personal growth in personality formation
 - (D) The influence of genetic predispositions on personality traits
2. The trait theory of personality focuses on:
 - (A) Unconscious conflicts and motivations
 - (B) Observable behaviors and learned responses
 - (C) Inherited traits and genetic predispositions
 - (D) Self-actualization and personal growth
3. After receiving extensive training on a new software system, employees at an IT company express confidence in their ability to use the system effectively. This confidence represents the _____ component of their attitude.
 - (A) Cognitive
 - (B) Affective
 - (C) Behavioral
 - (D) Emotional
4. How does job satisfaction affect employee behavior?
 - (A) It has no significant impact on behavior
 - (B) It increases absenteeism and turnover
 - (C) It decreases job performance
 - (D) It positively influences motivation and engagement
5. What is the role of an employee counselor?
 - (A) Disciplining employees for misconduct
 - (B) Providing legal advice to employees
 - (C) Offering emotional support and guidance
 - (D) Conducting performance appraisals
6. The field of organizational behavior is primarily concerned with :
 1. The behavior of individual and groups
 2. How resources are effectively managed
 3. Control processes and interactions between organizations, external context
 - (A) Only 1 and 3
 - (B) Only 2 and 3
 - (C) Only 1 and 2
 - (D) All of the above

7. What is motivation in the context of organizational behavior?
 - (A) The process of disciplining employees to achieve goals
 - (B) The internal and external factors that stimulate enthusiasm and persistence in individuals to pursue a certain course of action
 - (C) The allocation of resources to reward high-performing employees
 - (D) The establishment of strict rules and regulations within the organization
8. If a person responds the same way over time, attribution theory states that the behavior shows :
 - (A) Distinctiveness
 - (B) Consensus
 - (C) Consistency
 - (D) Continuity
9. The theory of motivation that emphasizes on the importance of satisfying basic human needs is :
 - (A) Equity theory
 - (B) Maslow's hierarchy of needs
 - (C) Expectancy theory
 - (D) Goal-setting theory
10. Which attitude component is most closely related to an employee's evaluation of specific job-related experiences?
 - (A) Affective
 - (B) Behavioral
 - (C) Emotional
 - (D) Cognitive
11. According to _____ employees love work as play or rest.
 - (A) X theory
 - (B) Y theory
 - (C) Z theory
 - (D) B theory
12. Sociable, talkative, assertive etc. are features of :
 - (A) Introversion
 - (B) Agreeableness
 - (C) Extroversion
 - (D) Conscientiousness
13. Which is not the need as proposed by Abraham Maslow?
 - (A) Esteem
 - (B) Self-actualization
 - (C) Money
 - (D) Social
14. Cultural diversity in the workplace refer to:
 - (A) The inclusion of individuals from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds
 - (B) The existence of employees with different educational backgrounds
 - (C) The presence of employees from various age groups
 - (D) The distribution of employees across different departments

15. What is the difference between eustress and distress?
- (A) Eustress is positive stress, while distress is negative stress
- (B) Eustress is experienced only by introverts, while distress is experienced only by extroverts
- (C) Eustress is caused by external factors, while distress is caused by internal factors
- (D) There is no difference between eustress and distress
16. A group characterized by its temporary nature and formed to solve a specific problem or accomplish a particular task is known as :
- (A) Primary group
- (B) Informal group
- (C) Reference group
- (D) Task group
17. What is a key benefit of implementing employee counseling programs in organizations?
- (A) Decreased employee engagement
- (B) Increased turnover rates
- (C) Higher absenteeism rates
- (D) Improved employee morale and well-being
18. Which of the following is not the component of Johari window?
- (A) The Open Self
- (B) The Known Self
- (C) The Blind Self
- (D) The Hidden Self
19. Geeta is so beautiful; I bet she is smart too. This is an example of _____.
- (A) The halo effect
- (B) The primary effect
- (C) A self-fulfilling prophecy
- (D) The recency effect
20. The theory which differentiate leaders from non-leaders by focusing on personal qualities and characteristics is:
- (A) Situational Theory
- (B) Trait theory
- (C) Behavioral theory
- (D) None of the above
21. _____ is reality and practical oriented part of thinking.
- (A) Ego
- (B) Superego
- (C) Negative Ego
- (D) Id
22. According to Maslow, which of the following needs involves the desire for stability, security, and protection from physical or emotional harm?
- (A) Esteem needs
- (B) Self-actualization needs
- (C) Safety needs
- (D) Belongingness needs
23. According to Theory X, what is the view of employees?
- (A) Employees are inherently lazy and avoid work
- (B) Employees are self-motivated and seek responsibility
- (C) Employees require close supervision and control
- (D) Employees are creative and innovative

24. According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, which of the following needs must be fulfilled first before higher-level needs can be addressed?
- (A) Esteem needs
 - (B) Safety needs
 - (C) Self-actualization needs
 - (D) Social needs
25. The Big Five trait that relates to how much a person enjoys social interactions and seeks out excitement and stimulation is :
- (A) Conscientiousness
 - (B) Agreeableness
 - (C) Extraversion
 - (D) Openness
26. ____ is related to the study of the culture and practises in different societies.
- (A) Personality
 - (B) Anthropology
 - (C) Perception
 - (D) Attitudes
27. In Maslow's hierarchy needs which of the following pair of needs is ranked as "lower order needs"?
- (A) Physiological and social need
 - (B) Physiological and safety needs
 - (C) Self-actualization and safety needs
 - (D) Social and esteem needs
28. Scope of Organizational Behaviour does not include which of the following?
- (A) Leadership
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Job Design
 - (D) Technology
29. In organizations, people who act as catalysts and assume the responsibility for managing the change process are called ____.
- (A) Change masters
 - (B) Operations managers
 - (C) Change agents
 - (D) Charismatic leaders
30. In expectancy theory, expectancy means:
- (A) Advancement
 - (B) Probability of achieving outcome
 - (C) Award
 - (D) Recognition
31. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) is designed to understand :
- (A) Perception
 - (B) Learning
 - (C) Personality
 - (D) Attitude
32. Which of the following is considered a key trait of effective leaders?
- (A) Introversion
 - (B) Rigidity
 - (C) Procrastination
 - (D) Flexibility
33. Leaders who possess emotional intelligence are adept at:
- (A) Managing their own emotions and those of others
 - (B) Ignoring the feelings of others
 - (C) Avoiding social interactions
 - (D) Expressing emotions impulsively

34. Which stage of the conflict process involves the recognition and awareness of differences or disagreements by one or more parties?
 (A) Latent conflict
 (B) Perceived conflict
 (C) Felt conflict
 (D) Manifest conflict
35. Who wrote 'Etica Protestante'?
 (A) Elton Mayo
 (B) Henry Fayol
 (C) F.W. Taylor
 (D) Max Weber
36. According to Frederick Herzberg, which of the following is true regarding motivation?
 (A) They are primarily extrinsic in nature
 (B) They are related to job dissatisfaction
 (C) They are associated with intrinsic factors
 (D) They are essential for preventing dissatisfaction
37. Organizational behavior focuses at 3 Levels :
 (A) Individuals, Organization, Society
 (B) Society, Organization, Nation
 (C) Employee, Employer, Management
 (D) Individual, Groups, Organization
38. Neo-classical behavioral science approach was proposed by :
 (A) Luthans
 (B) Mary Parker Follett
 (C) Marshal
 (D) Elton Mayo
39. OB is the study of _____ in the organization.
 (A) Human Behavior
 (B) Human
 (C) Employer
 (D) Employees
40. In which leadership style does the leader make decisions without consulting team members?
 (A) Autocratic leadership
 (B) Transformational leadership
 (C) Servant leadership
 (D) Charismatic leadership
41. What is a characteristic of transactional leadership?
 (A) Empowering employees to make decisions
 (B) Focusing on long-term vision and strategy
 (C) Using contingent rewards and punishments
 (D) Creating a collaborative decision-making environment
42. The Hawthorne Experiment was conducted by :
 (A) Elton Mayo
 (B) F.W. Taylor
 (C) Henry Fayol
 (D) William Gilbreth

43. What is the primary focus of organizational behavior?
- (A) Studying individual behavior only
 - (B) Analyzing group dynamics within organizations
 - (C) Understanding both individual and group behavior in organizational settings
 - (D) Examining organizational structures only
44. Which aspect is NOT typically a part of the nature of organizational behavior?
- (A) It is interdisciplinary
 - (B) It focuses solely on individual behavior
 - (C) It involves the study of both formal and informal structures
 - (D) It is influenced by external environmental factors
45. Two-factor theory of motivation was proposed by :
- (A) A.H. Maslow
 - (B) Frederick Herzberg
 - (C) Douglas McGregor
 - (D) McClelland
46. The main challenges associated with managing cultural diversity in organizations is :
- (A) Reduced employee morale
 - (B) Decreased productivity
 - (C) Communication barriers and misunderstandings
 - (D) Lack of technological advancements
47. The Halo Effect in perception refers to:
- (A) Perceiving others based on a single characteristic or trait
 - (B) Making judgments based on overall impressions of a person
 - (C) Overestimating the impact of negative feedback
 - (D) Ignoring feedback from supervisors
48. Which of the following factors does NOT influence perception?
- (A) Individual personality
 - (B) Organizational culture
 - (C) Gender of the perceiver
 - (D) Employee job title
49. Who developed Johari window?
- (A) Cohen and Willits
 - (B) Joe Luft and Harry Ingham
 - (C) Clayton Alderfer
 - (D) Robinson
50. How does job involvement influence employee behavior?
- (A) It leads to decreased job satisfaction
 - (B) It has no impact on job performance
 - (C) It increases absenteeism
 - (D) It enhances job performance and organizational citizenship behavior

51. _____ refers to the state of an individual when he behaves illogically and takes quick actions to satisfy the immediate needs without thinking much about its consequences.
- (A) Adult ego
 - (B) Positive ego
 - (C) Negative ego
 - (D) Child ego
52. Which of the following is a factor which doesn't influence the behaviour of individuals?
- (A) Perception
 - (B) Physical features
 - (C) Socio-cultural Factors
 - (D) Motivation
53. Effective leaders often exhibit high levels of:
- (A) Narcissism
 - (B) Indecisiveness
 - (C) Empathy
 - (D) Arrogance
54. Which of the following best describes the scope of organizational behavior?
- (A) Includes individual behavior, group behavior, and organizational processes
 - (B) Encompasses only formal organizational structures
 - (C) Limited to employee satisfaction and motivation
 - (D) Focuses solely on managerial decision-making
55. Which of the following is not a trait dimension in Big 5 personality trait?
- (A) Ego
 - (B) Agreeableness
 - (C) Extroversion
 - (D) Emotional Stability
56. Which model of organizational behavior emphasizes the importance of aligning individual goals with organizational goals?
- (A) Systems Model
 - (B) Rational Model
 - (C) Human Relations Model
 - (D) Goal-Setting Model
57. Which one is not the characteristics of the stimulus inputs?
- (A) Size
 - (B) Repetition
 - (C) Intensity
 - (D) Cost
58. Attribution theory in perception suggests that individuals:
- (A) Attribute their successes to internal factors and failures to external factors
 - (B) Attribute their successes to external factors and failures to internal factors
 - (C) Attribute others' successes to internal factors and failures to external factors
 - (D) Attribute others' successes and failures solely to luck

59. Which trait of effective leaders involves the ability to inspire and motivate others towards a common goal or vision?
- (A) Emotional intelligence
 - (B) Charisma
 - (C) Technical expertise
 - (D) Analytical skills
60. Organizational Culture is :
- (A) A set of beliefs, values and attitudes shared by everyone in the organization.
 - (B) The way in which organizations are managed
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
61. Which of the following is/are not organizational factors causing stress
- (A) Task demand
 - (B) Role demand
 - (C) Role conflict
 - (D) Satisfaction
62. Arbitration is a :
- (A) Legal process where parties negotiate a settlement with the help of a neutral third party
 - (B) Formal hearing where evidence is presented, and a decision is made by a judge
 - (C) Process where parties resolve disputes through open discussion and compromise.
 - (D) Method of conflict resolution where a third party makes a binding decision after hearing arguments from both sides
63. Leadership style involves making decisions independently without consulting others, maintaining strict control over subordinates, and expecting strict obedience is:
- (A) Transformational leadership
 - (B) Democratic leadership
 - (C) Laissez-faire leadership
 - (D) Autocratic leadership
64. _____ group exerts significant influence on an individual's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors, often serving as a standard for social comparison.
- (A) Reference group
 - (B) Secondary group
 - (C) In-group
 - (D) Formal group
65. Basis of Collegial Model of OB is :
- (A) Economic resources
 - (B) Power
 - (C) Leadership
 - (D) Partnership
66. Which of the following is a method of measuring attitude?
- (A) Opinion survey
 - (B) Interview
 - (C) Scaling techniques
 - (D) All of the above
67. Which one of the following is a feature of McGregor's Theory X?
- (A) Workers like to be directed
 - (B) Workers enjoy responsibility
 - (C) Workers like to show initiative
 - (D) Workers view physical and mental effort as a natural part of work

68. The stage at which the conflict process focuses on resolving the conflict through negotiation, mediation, arbitration, or other conflict resolution techniques is :
- Latent conflict
 - Perceived conflict
 - Felt conflict
 - Conflict resolution
69. What is the first step in the grievance handling process?
- Investigation
 - Resolution
 - Filing the grievance
 - Mediation
70. Which of the following is not the feature of a group
- Collective Identity
 - Shared Goal Interest
 - Conflict
 - Interaction
71. _____ leadership style encourages collaboration, participation, and input from team members in decision-making processes?
- Democratic leadership
 - Laissez-faire leadership
 - Transactional leadership
 - Servant leadership
72. A change agent is the individual who :
- Helps implement change
 - Opposes change
 - Supports change
 - Initiates change
73. What source of conflict stems from unclear expectations or uncertainty about one's role, responsibilities, or authority within the organization?
- Scarce resources
 - Task interdependence
 - Poor communication
 - Role ambiguity
74. What type of grievance is filed by an individual employee to address personal issues?
- Economic grievance
 - Policy grievance
 - Individual grievance
 - Collective grievance
75. What type of conflict arises due to differences in opinions, perspectives, or ideas regarding work-related tasks or decisions?
- Intrapersonal conflict
 - Interpersonal conflict
 - Intragroup conflict
 - Intraorganizational conflict
76. Which trait of effective leaders involves the capacity to understand and manage one's own emotions and those of others in interpersonal interactions?
- Vision
 - Empathy
 - Communication skills
 - Accountability

77. Which complex symptom could be indicative of stress at the group level, potentially affecting individual performance?
- (A) Enhanced social cohesion among team members
 - (B) Decreased conformity to group norms
 - (C) Improved adaptability to organizational changes
 - (D) Increased diffusion of responsibility
78. What is a common behavioral symptom of stress?
- (A) Increased socialization
 - (B) Decreased procrastination
 - (C) Withdrawal from activities
 - (D) Improved decision-making
79. _____ leadership style involves minimal direct supervision, allowing subordinates considerable freedom in decision-making and task completion.
- (A) Autocratic leadership
 - (B) Transformational leadership
 - (C) Laissez-faire leadership
 - (D) Situational leadership
80. What type of group emerges naturally within an organization and is based on common interests, friendships, or social interactions among members?
- (A) Informal group
 - (B) Task group
 - (C) Formal group
 - (D) Support group
81. Scientific Management approach is developed by :
- (A) Elton Mayo
 - (B) Henry Fayol
 - (C) F.W. Taylor
 - (D) A. Maslow
82. The degree of attachment of the members to their group is :
- (A) Intergroup behavior
 - (B) Group norms
 - (C) Group decision-making
 - (D) Group cohesiveness
83. Despite facing challenges and setbacks during a project, employees at a marketing agency maintain a positive and resilient attitude, which helps them stay motivated and focused on achieving their goals. This resilience reflects the _____ component of their attitude.
- (A) Rational
 - (B) Behavioral
 - (C) Cognitive
 - (D) Emotional
84. According to Theory Y, what is the role of managers?
- (A) Managers should micromanage employees to ensure productivity
 - (B) Managers should provide clear instructions and close supervision
 - (C) Managers should empower and enable employees to reach their full potential
 - (D) Managers should focus on punishment and rewards to motivate employees

85. Basis of Autocratic Model of OB is :
 (A) Leadership
 (B) Economic resources
 (C) Power
 (D) Partnership
86. When we draw a general impression about an individual on the basis of a single characteristic, it is known as :
 (A) Selective Perception
 (B) Halo Effect
 (C) Contrast Effects
 (D) Stereotyping
87. The Big Five personality trait of conscientiousness is associated with:
 (A) Being reserved and quiet
 (B) Being organized, responsible, and dependable
 (C) Being imaginative and open to new experiences
 (D) Being cooperative and compassionate
88. What is the process by which individuals organize and interpret their sensory impressions in order to give meaning to their environment?
 (A) Interpretation
 (B) Environmental analysis
 (C) Outlook
 (D) Perception
89. Stress management approach that focuses on changing the way individuals perceive and respond to stressors by modifying their thoughts and behaviors is known as:
 (A) Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)
 (B) Biofeedback training
 (C) Journaling
 (D) Emotional freedom technique (EFT)
90. What does the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) primarily assess?
 (A) Cognitive abilities
 (B) Emotional intelligence
 (C) Personality preferences
 (D) Job performance
91. When should an employer provide employee counseling services?
 (A) Only when requested by the employee
 (B) Only during times of crisis or conflict
 (C) On a regular, proactive basis
 (D) Never, as it is solely the employee's responsibility
92. What are main components of Attitudes?
 1. Cognitive
 2. Affective
 3. Behavioral
 4. Natural
 (A) Only 1 and 4
 (B) Only 1, 2 and 3
 (C) Only 2, 3 and 4
 (D) Only 4, 3 and 1
93. Which of the following is a common cognitive symptom of stress?
 (A) Enhanced memory
 (B) Clear thinking
 (C) Difficulty in concentrating
 (D) Rational thinking

94. Which component of personality operates on the pleasure principle and seeks immediate gratification of basic needs?
- (A) Ego
 - (B) Superego
 - (C) Id
 - (D) Defense mechanisms
95. The Big Five model of personality includes which of the following dimensions?
- (A) Extraversion, Openness, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness
 - (B) Extroversion, Impulsiveness, Neuroticism, Affability, and Conscientiousness
 - (C) Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Ambition, and Neuroticism
 - (D) Extroversion, Assertiveness, Openness, Flexibility, and Conscientiousness
96. Which of the following is/are need of motivation by Maslow?
- (A) Achievement need
 - (B) Need for power
 - (C) Physiological needs
 - (D) Need for affiliation
97. A motive can be explained as :
- (A) A value for a product to a person
 - (B) An inner state that directs the behaviors towards achieving goals
 - (C) An inner state that makes the person to get inattentive
 - (D) Inert state of mind
98. Which of the following is a conflict resolution method?
- (A) Use of pressure, power and authority
 - (B) Avoid appearance of conflict
 - (C) Provide favorable information to both parties
 - (D) Redistribution of duties and responsibilities
99. Which of the following is primary goals of studying organizational behavior?
- (A) Maximizing profits for the organization
 - (B) Improving employee satisfaction and well-being
 - (C) Enhancing only managerial skills
 - (D) Minimizing competition in the industry
100. ____ model of organizational behavior focuses on how organizational behavior is influenced by the external environment?
- (A) Social System Model
 - (B) Contingency Model
 - (C) Rational Model
 - (D) Human Relations Model

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।