

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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206011

BCA (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2024
COMPUTER APPLICATION

(Mathematics-II)

[BCA-2005]

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 :

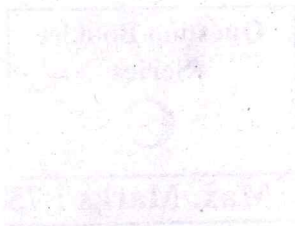
(Remaining instructions on last page)

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

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

SE



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1. If relation R from A to B is given by $R = \{(1,2), (2,4), (3,3)\}$. Then R^{-1} is :
 - (A) $\{(3,3), (2,1), (4,2)\}$
 - (B) $\{(1,2), (3,3), (2,4)\}$
 - (C) $\{(1,2), (4,2)\}$
 - (D) None of these
2. Let R be the relation from the non-empty Set A to a non-empty Set B :
 - (A) $R \subseteq A \cup B$
 - (B) $R \subseteq A \cap B$
 - (C) $R \subseteq A \times B$
 - (D) None of these
3. If relation R in the set $\{1,2,3\}$ given by $R = \{(1,1), (2,2), (3,3), (1,2), (2,3)\}$ is :
 - (A) Reflexive
 - (B) Transitive
 - (C) Symmetric
 - (D) Equivalence relation
4. The domain of the function $\{(1, 3), (3, 5), (2, 6)\}$ is :
 - (A) $\{1, 3, 2\}$
 - (B) $\{3, 5, 6\}$
 - (C) $\{1, 2, 3, 5, 6\}$
 - (D) None of these
5. If $f : R \rightarrow R$ and $g : R \rightarrow R$ are two mappings, where $f(x) = 3x$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 1$, then value of $f(g(2))$ will be :
 - (A) 12
 - (B) 15
 - (C) 10
 - (D) 4
6. The function $f : R \rightarrow R$ given by $f(x) = x^2 + 2, x \in R$ is :
 - (A) One-One
 - (B) Onto
 - (C) One-One Onto
 - (D) Neither one-one nor onto
7. If $f : R \rightarrow R$ be the function defined by $f(x) = x^3 + 5$, then $f^{-1}(x)$ is :
 - (A) $(x+5)^{1/3}$
 - (B) $(x-5)^{1/3}$
 - (C) $(5-x)$
 - (D) $(5-x)^{1/3}$
8. Function $f : R \rightarrow R, f(x) = 3x$ is :
 - (A) One-one onto
 - (B) Many one into
 - (C) One-one into
 - (D) Does not exists
9. If $f(x) = x^2$ and $g(x) = \sin x$ then :
 - (A) $\text{gof}(x) \neq \text{fog}(x)$
 - (B) $\text{fog}(x) = \text{gof}(x)$
 - (C) None of these
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)

10. If $u = x^3 z + xy^2 - 2yz$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ at $(1,1,1)$ is :
 (A) -2
 (B) -1
 (C) -3
 (D) 0
11. If $u = \log(x+y-1)$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ at $(2,3)$ is :
 (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
 (C) 3
 (D) 2
12. If $f(x,y)$ is differentiable at (a,b) then :
 (A) $f(x,y)$ is continuous at (a,b)
 (B) $f(x,y)$ is not continuous at (a,b)
 (C) $f(x,y)$ is not defined at (a,b)
 (D) None of these
13. Function $f(x,y)$ has maximum value at (a,b) if :
 (A) $rt - s^2 > 0$ and $r < 0$
 (B) $rt - s^2 > 0$ and $r > 0$
 (C) $rt - s^2 < 0$ and $r < 0$
 (D) $rt - s^2 < 0$ and $r > 0$
14. If $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y}\right)$ then the value of $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$
 (A) $\tan u$
 (B) $\sin 2u$
 (C) $\cos 2u$
 (D) $2 \tan u$
15. If $u = x^3 + xy^2$ then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$
 (A) $3x^2 + 3xy^2$
 (B) $3x^2 + 2y$
 (C) $3x + 2y$
 (D) $2xy$
16. If $f(x,y) = 2x^2 + y^2 + 2$, then f has extreme value at :
 (A) $(1,1)$
 (B) $(1,0)$
 (C) $(0,1)$
 (D) $(0,0)$
17. If $u = \frac{x^4 + y^4}{x + y}$ is homogeneous function of degree :
 (A) 4
 (B) 1
 (C) 0
 (D) 3

18. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x + y + z) dx dy dz =$

- (A) 1
(B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $\frac{3}{2}$
(D) 2

19. Double Integral $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \int_{y_1}^{y_2} dx dy$ represents :

- (A) Area
(B) Volume
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these

20. $\int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi d\theta d\phi =$

- (A) 0
(B) π^2
(C) π
(D) $\frac{\pi^2}{y}$

21. The change of order of integration

$\int_0^a \int_0^x dx dy :$

- (A) $\int_0^a \int_0^y dy dx$
(B) $\int_0^a \int_y^a dy dx$
(C) $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 dy dx$
(D) None of these

22. Triple Integral is used to calculate :

- (A) Volume
(B) Area
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these

23. $\int_0^2 \int_0^x dy dx =$

- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 0
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

24. Changing the order of integral

$\int_1^2 \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx dy =$

- (A) $\int_1^2 \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx dy$
(B) $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 f(x, y) dy dx$
(C) $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 f(x, y) dy dx$
(D) None of these

25. The value of $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 xy dy dx$ is equal to :

- (A) 4
(B) 1
(C) 2
(D) 0

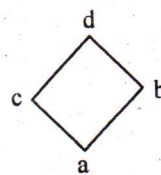
- (A) B
(B) A
(C) ϕ
(D) None of these
27. If $A = \{2x : x \in \mathbb{N}, x \leq 6\}$ then A is :
(A) Infinite set
(B) Finite set
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
28. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ and $B = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$ then $n(A \cup B)$ is equal to :
(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 0
(D) 8
29. If $A \cup B = A \cap B$ then :
(A) $A \subset B$
(B) $B \subset A$
(C) $A \cap B = \phi$
(D) $A = B$
30. If $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ and $B = \{a, c, e\}$ then $A - B$ is equal to :
(A) $\{a, c\}$
(B) $\{a, b, c\}$
(C) $\{b, d\}$
(D) None of these
- then number of elements common to $A \times B$ and $B \times A$ is :
(A) n
(B) $\frac{n}{2}$
(C) n^2
(D) None of these
32. $A \times (B \cap C) = ?$
(A) $(A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$
(B) $(A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$
(C) $(A - C) \times (A - B)$
(D) None of these
33. If A and B are disjoint, then $n(A \cup B)$ is :
(A) $n(A)$
(B) $n(A) + n(B)$
(C) $n(B)$
(D) $n(A) - n(B)$
34. $A - (B \cup C)$ is :
(A) $(A - B) \cup (A - C)$
(B) $(A - B) \cap (A - C)$
(C) $(A - B) \cup C$
(D) $(A - B) \cap C$
35. If $n(A) = 30$ and $n(B) = 20$ and $n(A \cup B) = 40$ then $n(A \cap B)$ is :
(A) 10
(B) 30
(C) 20
(D) 40

36. The Dual of the statement $(a \vee b) \wedge (c \vee a)$ is
 (A) $(a \vee b) \wedge (c \wedge a)$
 (B) $(a \vee b) \vee (c \vee a)$
 (C) $(a \wedge b) \wedge (c \wedge a)$
 (D) $(a \wedge b) \vee (c \wedge a)$
37. Which laws are satisfied for a lattice?
 (A) Associative law
 (B) Commutative law
 (C) Absorption law
 (D) All of the above
38. Greatest element, if exists in a Poset, will be :
 (A) Unique
 (B) Not unique
 (C) Does not exists
 (D) None of these
39. Let R be a relation on the set N of natural numbers defined by $n R m$ iff n divides m. Then, R is :
 (A) Reflexive and symmetric
 (B) Transitive and symmetric
 (C) Reflexive, transitive but not symmetric
 (D) Equivalence
40. Let P be a Poset, if there exists an element $a \in P$ such that $x \leq a$ for all $x \in P$, then a is called _____ of P.
 (A) Least element
 (B) Greatest element
 (C) zero element
 (D) Minimal element
41. A Poset $(L, \leq)$ is a lattice iff every non-empty finite subset of L has :
 (A) Sup
 (B) Inf
 (C) Sup and Inf
 (D) None of these
42. The Poset $P = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$ of factors of 12 under divisibility then the greatest element of P is :
 (A) 1
 (B) 12
 (C) 6
 (D) 2
43. Let $S = \{2, 4, 8, 16, 32\}$ and $\leq$ be the partial order defined by $S \leq R$. If a divide b number of edges in the Hasse diagram of $(S, \leq)$ is :
 (A) 6
 (B) 4
 (C) 5
 (D) 9
44. If $u = e^{x/y}$ then the value of $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ will be :
 (A) 0
 (B) $-u$
 (C) u
 (D) $2u$

45. Which of the following is subset of set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$?
 (A) $\{1, 2, 3\}$
 (B) $\{1, 2\}$
 (C) $\{1\}$
 (D) All of the above
46. The Cardinal number of the power set of $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ is :
 (A) 7
 (B) 6
 (C) 8
 (D) 9
47. What is the Cartesian product of $A = \{2, 1\}$ and $B = \{a, b\}$?
 (A) $\{(2, a), (2, b), (1, a), (b, b)\}$
 (B) $\{(2, 1), (1, 2), (a, a), (b, b)\}$
 (C) $\{(2, a), (2, b), (1, a), (1, b)\}$
 (D) None of these
48. If $A = \{a, b\}$, $B = \{b, a\}$ then :
 (A) $A = B$
 (B) $A \neq B$
 (C) $A \cap B = \phi$
 (D) None of these
49. Let A and B two sets then $A - B$ is equivalent to :
 (A) $A' \cap B$
 (B) $A \cap B'$
 (C) B
 (D) None of these
50. In a group of 50 people, 27 like tea and 35 like coffee. How many like both tea and coffee?
 (A) 9
 (B) 5
 (C) 7
 (D) 12
51. Which of the following statement regarding sets is false?
 (A) $A \cap A = A$
 (B) $A \cup A = A$
 (C) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cap B'$
 (D) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cup B'$
52. Power set of empty set has exactly _____ subset.
 (A) One
 (B) Two
 (C) Zero
 (D) Three
53. If A and B are non-empty sets, then $A \cup B =$
 (A) $x \in A$ or $x \in B$
 (B) $x \in A$ and $x \notin B$
 (C) $x \in A$ and $x \in B$
 (D) All of the above

54. If $u = xy \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, then the value of $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ will be :
- (A) 0
(B) u
(C) 2u
(D) None of these
55. If $f(x, y)$ is a homogeneous function of x and y of degree n , then $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ is equal to :
- (A) nf
(B) $(n-1)f$
(C) n^2f
(D) $2f$
56. If $u = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x + y}$, then the value of $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ is :
- (A) 1
(B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) 0
(D) None of these
57. If $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ at $(1, 1, 1)$ is :
- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) -2
58. If $u = 3x^3 + xy^2 + z^3$, then u is :
- (A) Homogenous function
(B) Non-homogenous function
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
59. The maximum value of $3 \sin \theta + 4 \cos \theta$ is :
- (A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 7
60. The minimum value of $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + 6x + 12$ is :
- (A) -3
(B) 0
(C) 3
(D) None of these
61. If u is homogeneous function of degree 3 then $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} =$
- (A) 3
(B) u
(C) 0
(D) 3u

62. If S is a non-empty finite subset of a Poset P then S has :
- (A) Maximal element
(B) Minimal element
(C) None of these
(D) Both (A) and (B)
63. A self-complemented, distributive lattice is called :
- (A) Boolean algebra
(B) Complete lattice
(C) Modular lattice
(D) None of these
64. What is the name of the lattice operation that combines two elements to produce their supremum?
- (A) Meet
(B) Join
(C) Union
(D) Intersection
65. Which of the following is a property of a partial order relation that states if $a \leq b$ and $b \leq a$ then $a = b$?
- (A) Reflexivity
(B) Anti-symmetry
(C) Transitivity
(D) Symmetry
66. Which of the following relation is partial order as well as an equivalence relation?
- (A) Equal to ($=$)
(B) Less than ($<$)
(C) Greater than ($>$)
(D) Not equal to ($\neq$)
67. A poset in which every pair of element has both a least upper and a greatest lower bound is :
- (A) Lattice
(B) Sub lattice
(C) Walk
(D) None of these
68. $a \vee (b \wedge c) = (a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$ is :
- (A) Associative law
(B) Commutative law
(C) Distributive law
(D) None of these
69. Which element is Minimal in the following diagram?



- (A) d
(B) c
(C) b
(D) a

70. The area between the parabolas $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$ is :

- (A) $\frac{2}{3}$
- (B) $\frac{14}{3}$
- (C) $\frac{16}{3}$
- (D) $\frac{64}{81}$

71. The value of $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{x+y} dx dy$ is :

- (A) $e-1$
- (B) $(e-1)^2$
- (C) 0
- (D) $(e-1)^3$

72. The value of Integral $\int_0^\pi \int_0^1 r dr d\theta =$

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) π
- (C) 2π
- (D) $\pi/2$

73. The value of $\int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_0^x dx dy dz$ is :

- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{3}$
- (D) 0

74. The value of $\int_0^3 \int_0^3 \int_0^3 dx dy dz$ is :

- (A) 12
- (B) 3
- (C) 27
- (D) 9

75. The value of integral $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} dy dx$ is :

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (B) 0
- (C) $1/4$
- (D) 1

76. $\int_0^a \int_0^b (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ is equal to :

- (A) $\frac{ab}{3}(a^2 + b^2)$
- (B) $\frac{ab}{2}(a^2 + b^2)$
- (C) 0
- (D) None of these

77. The inverse of the function $f(x) = 3x - 5$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ is :

(A) $\frac{1}{3x-5}$

(B) $\frac{x+5}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{3x+5}$

(D) $\frac{1}{5x-3}$

78. Range of $f(x) = \cos x$ is :

(A) $[-1, 1]$

(B) $[-2, 2]$

(C) $[-\pi, \pi]$

(D) None of these

79. If $f(x) = 5x + 10$ and $g(x) = 3x - 1$, then the value of $f \circ g(x)$:

(A) $15x + 9$

(B) $15x + 15$

(C) $15x + 5$

(D) None of these

80. If the domain of function $f : x \rightarrow x^2 + 1$ is $\{0, 1\}$, then its range is :

(A) $\{0, 2\}$

(B) $\{1, 2\}$

(C) $\{1, 0\}$

(D) $\{2, 3\}$

81. If $y = f(x) = \frac{3x+1}{5x-3}$, then $f(y) =$

(A) x^2

(B) 0

(C) 1

(D) x

82. If $f(x) = ax + b$, where a and b are integers, $f(-2) = -5$ and $f(3) = 5$, then a and b are equal to :

(A) $a = -3, b = 1$

(B) $a = 2, b = -1$

(C) $a = 0, b = 2$

(D) None of these

83. $a \wedge b = b \wedge a$ is :

(A) Distributive law

(B) Associative law

(C) Commutative law

(D) None of these

84. Which of the following is not necessary for a relation to be called partially ordered relation?

(A) Reflexive relation

(B) Anti-symmetric relation

(C) Symmetric relation

(D) Transitive relation

85. For the function $f(x) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$, the point $(0,0)$ is a :

- (A) Saddle point
- (B) Maximum point
- (C) Minimum point
- (D) None of these

86. If the lagrange's condition $rt - s^2 < 0$ is satisfied, then the function is :

- (A) Maximum
- (B) Minimum
- (C) Neither maximum nor minimum
- (D) None of these

87. If μ is a homogeneous function of degree

n , then $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} =$

- (A) nu
- (B) 0
- (C) u
- (D) $n(n-1)u$

88. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy dx dy$ is equal to :

- (A) 1
- (B) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) None of these

89. $\int_0^a \int_0^b dx dy$ is equal to :

- (A) ab
- (B) $a^2 b^2$
- (C) $\frac{ab}{2}$
- (D) $\frac{ab}{4}$

90. $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 \int_2^3 dx dy dz$ is equal to :

- (A) 0
- (B) 2
- (C) 12
- (D) 1

91. $\int_1^2 \int_0^3 (x+y) dx dy$ is equal to :

- (A) 3
- (B) 9
- (C) 5
- (D) None of these

92. $\int_0^1 \int_0^x e^{y/x} dy dx$ is equal to :

- (A) $e-1$
- (B) $1-e$
- (C) $\frac{e-1}{2}$
- (D) None of these

93. In a survey, it was found that 63% Indians like apples and 76% like oranges. How many Indian like both?
- (A) 22%
(B) 39%
(C) 13%
(D) 6%
94. Which of the following is a finite set?
- (A) Set of natural numbers
(B) Set of whole numbers
(C) Set of even numbers
(D) Set of even prime numbers
95. The set $A = \{1, 2\}$. The relation on A which is symmetric but neither transitive nor reflexive is :
- (A) $\{(1, 1), (2, 2)\}$
(B) $\{(1, 2)\}$
(C) $\{(1, 2), (2, 1)\}$
(D) None of these
96. The relation $R = \{(2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ defined on the Set $A = \{2, 3, 4\}$ is :
- (A) Reflexive only
(B) Symmetric only
(C) Transitive only
(D) An equivalence relation
97. If a relation R on the set $A = \{4, 5, 6\}$ be defined by $R = \{(5, 4), (4, 5), (4, 4)\}$ then R is :
- (A) Reflexive
(B) Symmetric
(C) Equivalence
(D) Transitive
98. The relation R in the set of integers given by $R = \{(a, b) : a - b \text{ is divisible by } 2\}$ is :
- (A) Reflexive but not transitive
(B) Reflexive but not symmetric
(C) Equivalence relation
(D) None of these
99. If $R \subset A \times B$ and $S \subset B \times C$ be two relations, then $(S \circ R)^{-1}$ equal to :
- (A) $S^{-1} \circ R^{-1}$
(B) $R^{-1} \circ S^{-1}$
(C) $S \circ R$
(D) $R \circ S$
100. Let R_1 and R_2 be two equivalence relation on a set A, then :
- (A) $R_1 \cup R_2$ is an equivalence relation
(B) $R_1 \cap R_2$ is an equivalence relation
(C) $R_1 - R_2$ is an equivalence relation
(D) None of these

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.
- 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।