Roll No.----------

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक Question Booklet No.
664076

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | |

BCA (Second Semester) Examination, 2024-25

(NEP)

(BCA2005)

MATHEMATICS-II

K-695

Paper Code							
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(To be filled in the OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज Question Booklet Series
D

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum 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.

(Remaining instructions on the 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 हो या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. A complete lattices has :

(A) No least element

(B) Infinite elements only

(C) No greatest element

(D) Least and greatest element

2. A Boolean lattices is :

(A) Modular and finite

(B) Only complemented

(C) Always infinite

(D) Distributive and complemented

3. Which identify holds in any lattices :

(A) $a \vee (a \wedge b) = a$

(B) $a \wedge (a \vee b = b$

(C) $a \vee b = a$

(D) None of these

4. In a lattices, $a \vee a$ =?

(A) 0

(B) a

(C) 1

(D) Undefined

5. In a lattices, meet ($\wedge$)operation gives the :

(A) Least upper bound

(B) Greatest lower bound

(C) Maximum

(D) None of these

6. Every finite poset has :

(A) Unique minimal element

(B) Unique maximal element

(C) At least one maximal and one minimal element

(D) No minimal element

7. A relation R on set A is antisymmetry if :

(A) $(a, a) \in R$

(B) $(a, b) \in R \Longrightarrow (b, a) \in R$

(C) $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, a) \in R \Longrightarrow a \neq b$

(D) $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, a) \in R \Longrightarrow a = b$

8. The Hasse diagram is used to represent :

(A) Equivalence relations

(B) Functions

(C) Partial orders

(D) None of these

9. A relation R on set A is a partial order if it is :

(A) Symmetric and transitive

(B) Reflexive and symmetric

(C) Antisymmetric and symmetric

(D) Reflexive, antisymmetric and transitive

10. If $f(x) = ax + b$, where a and b are integers, $f(-1) = -3$ and $f(3) = 5$, then a and b are equal to :

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

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

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

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

11. If $f(x) = 2x + 3$ and $g(x) = 3x - 1$, then the value of $fog(x) = ?$

(A) $6x$

(B) $6x + 1$

(C) $6x + 3$

(D) None of these

12. If $f: A \to B$ is one-one onto, then $f^{-1}: B \to A$ is :

(A) One-one but not onto

(B) One-one onto

(C) Neither one-one nor onto

(D) None of these

13. Range of $f(x) = Sin\ x$ is :

(A) $[-2,2]$

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

(C) $[-1,1]$

(D) None of these

14. Let $f: R \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = 2x + 6$ is one-one onto mapping then $f^{-1}(x)$ is given by :

(A) $2x + 6$

(B) $\frac{x}{2} - 3$

(C) $x - 3$

(D) $6x + 2$

15. If $f: R \to R$ and $g: R \to R$ are two mappings, where $f(x) = 2x$ and $g(x) = x^2 + 2$, then value of f(g(2)) will be :

(A) 12

(B) 15

(C) 10

(D) 4

16. If $f(x) = x^3 - \frac{1}{x^3}$, then $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ is equal to :

(A) $2x^3$

(B) $\frac{2}{x^3}$

(C) 0

(D) None of these

17. Let $f: R \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = Sinx$. Then f is :

(A) One-one onto

(B) One-one into

(C) Many-one into

(D) Many-one onto

18. Let $f: R \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = 3x + 2, \forall x \in R$. This function is :

(A) One-one onto

(B) One-one into

(C) Many-one onto

(D) Many-one into

19. If $f: A \to B$ and $g: B \to C$ be the one-one onto functions. Then $(gof)^{-1}$ is :

(A) $f^{-1}og^{-1}$

(B) fog

(C) gof

(D) $g^{-1}of^{-1}$

20. Let $f: R \to R$ be defined by $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \forall x \in R$. Then f is :

(A) One-one only

(B) Onto only

(C) One-one onto

(D) f is not defined

21. R and S be two equivalence relation on a set A, then :

(A) RUS is an equivalence relation

(B) $R \cap S$ is an equivalence relation

(C) $R - S$ is an equivalence relation

(D) None of these

22. The domain of the relation $R = \{(1,4), (2,3), (5,8)\}$ is :

(A) $\{1,2,5\}$

(B) $\{3,4,8\}$

(C) $\{1,2,3,4,5,8\}$

(D) None of these

23. If $A = \{a, b\}$ and $B = \{b, a\}$ then :

(A) $A \neq B$

(B) $A = B$

(C) $A \cap B = \emptyset$

(D) None of these

24. Let $A = \{1,2,3,4\}, R = \{(2,2), (3,3), (1,4)\}$ is a relation on A. Then R is :

(A) Transitive

(B) Symmetric

(C) Equivalence

(D) None of these

25. A relation R on a set A is symmetric , if and only if :

(A) $R^{-1} \subset R$

(B) $R \subset R^{-1}$

(C) $R = R^{-1}$

(D) None of these

26. The relation R in $N \times N$ defined by $(a,b)R(c,d) \Leftrightarrow a.b = b.c$ is :

(A) Reflexive but not symmetric

(B) Reflexive but not transitive

(C) Symmetric but not reflexive

(D) Equivalence relation

27. If relation R in the set $\{a,b,c\}$ given by $R = \{(a,a),(b,b),(c,c),(a,b),(b,c)\}$ is :

(A) Reflexive

(B) Symmetric

(C) Transitive

(D) Equivalence

28. Let R be the relation from the non-empty set A to a non empty set B is :

(A) $R \subseteq A \cup B$

(B) $R \subseteq A \cap B$

(C) $R \subseteq A \times B$

(D) None of these

29. The relation R in the set of integers given by $R = \{(a,b): a-b$ is divisible by $5\}$ is:

(A) Reflexive but not transitive

(B) Reflexive but not symmetric

(C) Equivalence relation

(D) None of these

30. A relation R on a set A is said to be an equivalence relation, if it is :

(A) Reflexive and symmetric

(B) Symmetric and transitive

(C) Reflexive and transitive

(D) Reflexive, symmetric and transitive

31. Which is the correct form of De-Morgans law for two sets A and B ?

(A) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cup B'$

(B) $(A \cup B)' = A \cup B$

(C) $(A \cup B)' = A' \cup B'$

(D) $(A \cap B)' = A' \cap B'$

32. In a group of 52 persons, 16 drinks tea but not coffee, while 33 drinks tea. How many persons drink coffee but not tea ?

(A) 17

(B) 36

(C) 35

(D) 19

33. If A has m elements and B has n elements, then :

(A) $n(A \times B) = m + n + 1$

(B) $n(A \times B) = m + n$

(C) $n(A \times B) = m.n$

(D) None of these

34. If A, B and C are three sets, then $A \cap (B \cup C)$ is equal to :

(A) $(A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$

(B) $(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$

(C) $(A \cup B) \cup (A \cup C)$

(D) None of these

35. The cardinality of the set $A = \{2,3,4,5,7\}$ is :

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 2

36. If A and B are two non-empty sets, then $A \cup B$ is :

(A) $x \in A$ or $x \in B$

(B) $x \in A$ or $x \notin B$

(C) $x \in A$ and $x \in B$

(D) None of these

37. If A and B are disjoint set, then $n(A \cup B)$is :

(A) $n(A)$

(B) $n(B)$

(C) $n(A) + n(B)$

(D) $n(A) - n(B)$

38. If $A \cup B = A \cap B$, then :

(A) $A \subset B$

(B) $B \subset A$

(C) $A \cap B = \emptyset$

(D) $A = B$

39. If $n(A) = 40$ and $n(B) = 30$ and $n(A \cup B) = 50$, then $n(A \cap B)$ is :

(A) 10

(B) 30

(C) 40

(D) 20

40. It A and B are two sets, then $A \times B = B \times A$, if and only if :

(A) $A \subseteq B$

(B) $B \subseteq A$

(C) $A = B$

(D) None of these

41. Let the set A is $\{1,2,3\}$ and B is $\{2,3,4\}$. Then $n(A \cap B)$ is equal to :

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 4

(D) 3

42. $A - (B \cup C)$ is equal to :

(A) $(A - B) \cup (A - C)$

(B) $(A - B) \cup C$

(C) $(A - B) \cap C$

(D) $(A - B) \cap (A - C)$

43. If $A = \{b\}$ and $B = \{4\}$, then $A \times B =$

(A) $\{(4, b)\}$

(B) $\{(b, 4)\}$

(C) $\{4\}$

(D) None of these

44. What is the cardinality of the power set of the set $\{0,1,2\}$?

(A) 7

(B) 6

(C) 9

(D) 8

45. The set-builder form of the set $A = \{3,6,9,12\}$ is :

(A) $A = \{3x : x \epsilon N, x \leq 3\}$

(B) $A = \{3x : x \epsilon N, x > 4\}$

(C) $A = \{3x : x \epsilon N, x \leq 4\}$

(D) None of these

46. In a group of 1000 persons, 750 can speak English and 400 can speak Hindi. How many persons can speak English and Hindi ?

(A) 350

(B) 250

(C) 150

(D) 600

47. If $A = \{5,7,8,9\}$ and $B = \{5,8,9\}$, then :

(A) $A \supset B$

(B) $A \subset B$

(C) $A \cap B = \emptyset$

(D) $A \cup B = \emptyset$

48. Which of the following set is a proper subset of set $A = \{1,2,3\} =$

(A) $\{1,2,3\}$

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

(C) $\{1,2,3,4\}$

(D) None of these

49. If $A \subset B$, then $A \cap B$ is :

(A) A

(B) B

(C) $\emptyset$

(D) None of these

50. Which of the following is a finite set ?

(A) Set of even numbers

(B) Set of natural numbers

(C) Set of whole numbers

(D) Set of even prime numbers

51. Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^b (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$ is :

(A) $ab(a^2 + b^2)$

(B) $\frac{ab}{3}(a^2 + b^2)$

(C) 0

(D) None of these

52. The area enclosed between $x = y$ and $x = y^2$ is :

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$

(B) $\frac{1}{3}$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

(D) None of these

53. Change the order of integration $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dxdy =$

(A) $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 dydx$

(B) $\int_0^1 \int_0^y dydx$

(C) $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dydx$

(D) None of these

54. The change of order of Integration $\int_0^1 \int_0^x dxdy =$

(A) $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 dydx$

(B) $\int_0^1 \int_0^y dydx$

(C) $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 dydx$

(D) None of these

55. The triple integral is used to compute :

(A) Volume

(B) Area

(C) Both volume and area

(D) None of these

56. The value of $\int_0^2 \int_0^2 xydxdy =$

(A) 2

(B) 0

(C) -1

(D) 1

57. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x+y)dxdy =$?

(A) 2

(B) $\frac{3}{2}$

(C) 1

(D) $\frac{5}{2}$

58. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} Sin\, x\, Cos\, y\, dxdy =$

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(D) 2

59. The area between the Parabolas $x^2 = y$ and $y^2 = x$ is

(A) $\frac{1}{3}$

(B) $\frac{4}{3}$

(C) $\frac{16}{3}$

(D) None of these

60. The value of $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-3}^3 xyzdxdydz$ is equal to :

(A) 4

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 0

61. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^x e^y dxdy =$

(A) $e-2$

(B) $e-1$

(C) 1

(D) e

62. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^x 2dxdy =$

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) $\frac{1}{2}$

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

63. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} xdxdy$:

(A) $\frac{1}{6}$

(B) $\frac{1}{12}$

(C) $\frac{1}{8}$

(D) $\frac{1}{24}$

64. Evaluate $\int_0^2 \int_0^2 (x^2+y^2)\, dxdy$ =?

(A) 8

(B) 4

(C) $\frac{16}{3}$

(D) $\frac{32}{3}$

65. Evaluate $\int_0^2 \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x\, dxdydz =$

(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 8

66. The value of $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2} r d\theta dr$ =?

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) π

(C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(D) 2π

67. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{x+y+z}\, dxdydz =$

(A) $(e-1)^3$

(B) $e^3 - 1$

(C) $3(e-1)$

(D) $e-1$

68. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} 1.dxdy =$

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) 1

(C) $\frac{1}{3}$

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

69. $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta d\, \emptyset$ is :

(A) $2\pi^2$

(B) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(C) π^2

(D) None of these

70. The value of $\int_0^1 \int_3^1 dxdy$ =?

(A) 3

(B) 2

(C) 6

(D) 0

71. The critical points of a function $f(x, y)$ are points where :

(A) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

(B) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$

(C) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$

(D) None of these

72. The minimum value of $x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 15$ is :

(A) -2

(B) 2

(C) 0

(D) None of these

73. It 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

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

(A) Saddle point

(B) Maximum

(C) Minimum

(D) None of these

75. Function $f(x, y)$ had minimum 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 $r > 0$

76. If $u = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, then the value of $x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ?$

(A) u

(B) 0

(C) $Sec^2 u$

(D) $\tan u$

77. If u is a homogeneous function of degree 1, 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) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) None of these

78. If $u = Sin^{-1}\left(\frac{x^3+y^3}{x+y}\right)$, then the value of $x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ?$

(A) $2\,Sin\,u$

(B) $2\,Cos\,u$

(C) $2\tan u$

(D) None of these

79. The degree of homogeneous function $\frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2}$ is :

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 0

(D) None of these

80. If $u = xyz^2 + 2yz^3 + 3x^4$, then the value of $x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ is equal to :

(A) u

(B) $3u$

(C) $4u$

(D) None of these

81. If $f(x,y)$ is a homogeneous function of x and y of degree n then $x\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial t}{\partial y}$ is equal to :

(A) $nf(x,y)$

(B) $f(x,y)$

(C) n

(D) 0

82. If $u=\frac{x^4+y^4}{x+y}$ is homogeneous function of degree :

(A) 1

(B) 0

(C) 2

(D) 3

83. If $u=x^3+y^3+z^3$, then u is :

(A) Homogeneous function

(B) Non-homogeneous function

(C) Both homogeneous and non-homogeneous function

(D) None of these

84. Which of the following is true ?

(A) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$

(B) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}=\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$

(C) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

(D) None of these

85. If $u=x^2y+y^2z+z^2x$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=?$

(A) $(x+y+z)$

(B) $\frac{1}{x+y+z}$

(C) $(x+y+z)^2$

(D) None of these

86. If $u = x^2z + xy^2 - 2xz$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ at (1,1,1) is :

(A) -2

(B) 0

(C) -1

(D) -3

87. If $u = Sin(ax + by + cz)$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ =?

(A) $a\ Cos\ (ax + by + cz)$

(B) $a\ Sin\ (ax + by + cz)$

(C) $b\ Cos\ (ax + by + cz)$

(D) $b\ Sin\ (ax + by + cz)$

88. If $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3y^2$, then $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ =?

(A) 1

(B) 0

(C) -1

(D) 2

89. If $u = \log(x^2 + y^2)$, then $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ at (2,1) is :

(A) $\frac{1}{5}$

(B) 2

(C) $\frac{2}{5}$

(D) None of these

90. If $u = \log(x + y - 1)$, then find $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ at (2,5) is :

(A) $\frac{1}{2}$

(B) $\frac{1}{6}$

(C) 6

(D) $\frac{1}{3}$

91. In a lattice, $a \vee b$ denotes :

(A) Join of a and b

(B) Meet of a and b

(C) Least element

(D) None of these

92. A set $S = \{1,2,4,8,16\}$ and $\leq$ be the partial order define $S \leq R$, if 'a divides b'. Number of edges in the Hasse diagram of :

(A) 5

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) 3

93. $a \vee b = b \vee a$ is :

(A) Distributive law

(B) Commutative law

(C) Associative law

(D) None of these

94. Let $D_{30} = \{1,2,3,5,6,10,15,30\}$ and relation "a divides b" be a partial ordering on D_{30}. The Lub of 6 and 15 respectively :

(A) 6

(B) 10

(C) 15

(D) 30

95. The dual of the statement $(a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$ is :

(A) $(a \vee b) \vee (a \vee c)$

(B) $(a \wedge b) \wedge (a \wedge c)$

(C) $(a \vee b) \wedge (a \vee c)$

(D) $(a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$

96. $a \vee (b \vee c) = (a \vee b) \vee c$ is :

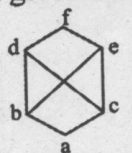
(A) Distributive law

(B) Commutative law

(C) Associative law

(D) None of these

97. The graph given below is an example of :



(A) Non-lattice

(B) Lattice

(C) Sub lattice

(D) None of these

98. A lattices must be :

(A) Associative

(B) Commutative

(C) Absorption

(D) All of the above

99. In the set {1,2,3,4,6,12} under divisibility the greatest element is :

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 6

(D) 12

100. In the dual of a Poset, the maximal elements become :

(A) Least element

(B) Minimal element

(C) Maximal element

(D) None of these

******

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the question 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.

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 and 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.

4. प्रश्न–पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर– A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से एक सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर–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, उत्तर निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. 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।
7. ओ. एम. आर. 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 के अन्त में, रफ–कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा–कक्ष में लॉग–बुक, कैलकुलेटर, 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 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।