

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.
538655

O.M.R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

BCA (Second Semester) Examination, 2024-25

(NEP)

(BCA2003)

ORGANIZATION BEHAVIOR

K-693

Paper Code							
A	6	0	0	0	0	3	T

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
C

SE

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. Which of the following leadership styles follows a strict set of rules and policies ?
 - (A) Autocratic
 - (B) Bureaucratic
 - (C) Laissez-faire
 - (D) Democratic
2. Transformational leadership focuses on :
 - (A) Maintaining strict discipline
 - (B) Inspiring and motivating employees to achieve long-term goals
 - (C) Delegating all responsibilities to employees
 - (D) Setting rigid rules for employees to follow
3. A leader who focus on rewards and punishments to motivate employees follows which leadership style ?
 - (A) Transformational
 - (B) Transactional
 - (C) Democratic
 - (D) Servant
4. Which leadership style is best suited for highly skilled and motivated employees ?
 - (A) Autocratic
 - (B) Democratic
 - (C) Laissez-faire
 - (D) Transactional
5. Laisser-faire leadership is characterized by :
 - (A) Strict control over subordinates
 - (B) Leaders giving employees complete freedom to make decisions
 - (C) High levels of punishment for mistakes
 - (D) Leaders making all major decision

6. Which leadership style encourages team participation in decision-making ?
- (A) Autocratic
 - (B) Democratic
 - (C) Laissez-faire
 - (D) Bureaucratic
7. In which leadership style does the leader make all decisions without consulting the team ?
- (A) Autocratic
 - (B) Democratic
 - (C) Laissez-faire
 - (D) Transformational
8. Which of the following is NOT a leadership style ?
- (A) Autocratic
 - (B) Democratic
 - (C) Laissez-faire
 - (D) Submissive
9. What is leadership ?
- (A) The ability to dominate others
 - (B) The process of influencing and guiding others to achieve goals
 - (C) The ability to give orders and enforce rules
 - (D) The ability to work alone and independently
10. What is a reference group ?
- (A) A group that a person uses as a standard for self-evaluation
 - (B) A group that is always formal and structured
 - (C) A temporary group formed for research purposes
 - (D) A group with no influence on an individual's behavior

11. Which group type is based on shared interests, professions or activities ?
- (A) Primary group
 - (B) Secondary group
 - (C) Informal group
 - (D) In-group
12. Which of the following is an example of an informal group ?
- (A) A government organization
 - (B) A military squad
 - (C) A group of colleagues who meet for lunch
 - (D) A classroom of students
13. What is an out-group ?
- (A) A group that an individual does not belong to and may view as different or competitive
 - (B) A group that follows formal rules and regulations
 - (C) A group that lasts for a short time
 - (D) A highly structured group with clear leadership
14. What is an in-group ?
- (A) A group that excludes individuals
 - (B) A group to which an individual identifies and belongs
 - (C) A group that competes with other groups
 - (D) A temporary group formed for a task
15. Which type of group is formed based on personal relationships and emotional bonds ?
- (A) Reference group
 - (B) Secondary group
 - (C) Primary group
 - (D) Informal group

16. Which of the following is an example of a formal group ?
- (A) A family
 - (B) A group of friends at a party
 - (C) A corporate team in a company
 - (D) A group of people waiting at a bus stop
17. What is the main difference between primary and secondary groups ?
- (A) Primary groups are formal, while secondary groups are informal
 - (B) Primary groups involve close, personal relationships, while secondary groups are more impersonal
 - (C) Secondary groups always last longer than primary groups
 - (D) Secondary groups consist of family members only
18. Which of the following is an example of a primary group ?
- (A) A study group in college
 - (B) A political party
 - (C) A family
 - (D) A sports team
19. What is the primary feature that defines a group ?
- (A) People who share a common profession
 - (B) Individuals who interact and share a sense of belonging
 - (C) People living in the same geographic area
 - (D) Individuals who have the same personality traits
20. Which law or policy is often implemented in organizations to help employees manage stress ?
- (A) Zero tolerance for stress
 - (B) Workplace wellness programs
 - (C) Mandatory unpaid overtime
 - (D) Elimination of sick leave

21. Chronic work stress can lead to which of the following long-term health problems ?
- (A) Improved cardiovascular health
 - (B) High blood pressure and heart disease
 - (C) Increased energy and productivity
 - (D) Enhanced immune function
22. Which of the following workplace factors can help reduce stress ?
- (A) Micromanagement by supervisors
 - (B) Job insecurity
 - (C) Employee recognition and support
 - (D) Unrealistic deadlines
23. Role ambiguity in the workplace occurs when :
- (A) Employees clearly understand their job expectations
 - (B) Employees receive conflicting or unclear instructions about their roles
 - (C) Employees have a flexible work schedule
 - (D) Employees get frequent performance feedback
24. Which personality type is more prone to work stress and heart disease, according to research ?
- (A) Type A personality
 - (B) Type B personality
 - (C) Introverted personality
 - (D) Extroverted personality
25. Which of the following strategies is effective in managing work stress ?
- (A) Avoiding communication with colleagues
 - (B) Practicing time management and relaxation techniques
 - (C) Increasing work hours to complete tasks faster
 - (D) Ignoring stress and hoping it disappears

26. The term 'burnout' refers to :
- (A) A state of chronic physical and emotional exhaustion due to prolonged work stress
 - (B) A temporary decrease in motivation
 - (C) An increase in enthusiasm for work
 - (D) A strategy to manage stress
27. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of work stress ?
- (A) Increased job performance
 - (B) Anxiety and irritability
 - (C) Fatigue and headaches
 - (D) Difficulty concentrating
28. Which of the following is a common cause of work stress ?
- (A) Clear job roles
 - (B) Supportive management
 - (C) High workload and tight deadlines
 - (D) Flexible work schedules
29. Work stress is best defined as :
- (A) The enjoyment employees feel while working
 - (B) The physiological and emotional response to excessive job demands
 - (C) The feeling of satisfaction from completing tasks
 - (D) The motivation to perform better at work
30. A person who is outgoing, talkative and enjoys socializing would score high in which Big Five personality trait ?
- (A) Neuroticism
 - (B) Extraversion
 - (C) Conscientiousness
 - (D) Agreeableness

31. Which personality theory suggests that personality is shaped by learned behaviors and experiences ?
- (A) Trait Theory
 - (B) Humanistic Theory
 - (C) Behavioral Theory
 - (D) Psychoanalytic Theory
32. According to Freud's psychoanalytic theory, personality is composed of three parts. Which of the following is NOT one of them ?
- (A) Id
 - (B) Ego
 - (C) Self-actualization
 - (D) Superego
33. Which of the following is NOT one of the Big Five personality traits ?
- (A) Conscientiousness
 - (B) Openness to experience
 - (C) Intelligence
 - (D) Neuroticism
34. Personality is best defined as :
- (A) A person's physical appearance
 - (B) The unique and stable patterns of thoughts, feelings and behavior in an individual
 - (C) A temporary emotional reaction
 - (D) A person's level of intelligence
35. Which of the following is a common outcome of high job satisfaction ?
- (A) Increased absenteeism
 - (B) Higher employee turnover
 - (C) Greater employee motivation and productivity
 - (D) Decreased work engagement

36. The relationship between job satisfaction and job performance is generally :
- (A) Strongly negative
 - (B) Neutral with no effect
 - (C) Positively correlated
 - (D) Unpredictable
37. According to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, which of the following contributes to job satisfaction ?
- (A) Company policies
 - (B) Salary
 - (C) Recognition and achievement
 - (D) Job security
38. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing job satisfaction ?
- (A) Work environment
 - (B) Employee personality
 - (C) Company logo
 - (D) Leadership style
39. Job satisfaction is best defined as :
- (A) The salary and benefits received form a job
 - (B) A positive emotional state resulting from one's job experience
 - (C) The level of job security provided by and employer
 - (D) The number of years an employee stays in an organization
40. Which theory suggests that behavior is shaped by its consequences ?
- (A) Expectancy Theory
 - (B) Reinforcement Theory
 - (C) Self-Determination Theory
 - (D) Goal-Setting Theory

41. Which of the following is NOT a factor in motivation according to Equity Theory ?
- (A) Fairness in rewards
 - (B) Comparison with others
 - (C) Cultural background
 - (D) Perceived equity in the workplace
42. In goal-setting theory, goals should be :
- (A) Vague and flexible
 - (B) General and subjective
 - (C) Specific and challenging
 - (D) Easy and effortless
43. A major criticism of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is that :
- (A) It ignores social factors
 - (B) Needs do not always follow a fixed order
 - (C) It focuses too much on biological needs
 - (D) It does not apply to workplace motivation
44. The Self-Determination Theory (SDT) focuses on :
- (A) External rewards as the key motivator
 - (B) The role of punishment in motivation
 - (C) The importance of autonomy, competence and relatedness
 - (D) Motivation only in workplace settings
45. What is an example of extrinsic motivation ?
- (A) Reading for pleasure
 - (B) Painting as a hobby
 - (C) Working for a salary
 - (D) Exercising for personal well-being

46. Which motivation theory emphasizes the need for achievement, affiliation and power ?
- (A) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
 - (B) Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory
 - (C) McClelland's Theory of Needs
 - (D) Vroom's Expectancy Theory
47. The Expectancy Theory of motivation states that :
- (A) People are motivated by social norms
 - (B) Motivation depends on expected outcomes of actions
 - (C) People only work for rewards
 - (D) Motivation is independent of expectations
48. In McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y, Theory X assumes that employees :
- (A) Are self-motivated and enjoy work
 - (B) Need close supervision and dislike work
 - (C) Are driven by higher-level needs
 - (D) Prefer autonomy in their tasks
49. According to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, which of the following is a motivator ?
- (A) Salary
 - (B) Job security
 - (C) Recognition
 - (D) Work conditions
50. Which of the following is an example of intrinsic motivation ?
- (A) Working for a bonus
 - (B) Studying to gain knowledge
 - (C) Playing sports for a trophy
 - (D) Completing a task for praise

51. Maslow's hierarchy of needs includes all of the following EXCEPT :

- (A) Physiological needs
- (B) Self-actualization
- (C) Esteem needs
- (D) Material wealth

52. Motivation is best defined as :

- (A) The ability to influence others
- (B) A process that initiates, directs and sustains goal-oriented behavior
- (C) A temporary emotional state
- (D) A biological urge

53. Which of the following is a societal value ?

- (A) Personal hygiene
- (B) Patriotism
- (C) Individual preferences
- (D) Taste in fashion

54. An example of a terminal value is :

- (A) Honesty
- (B) Courage
- (C) Success
- (D) Hard work

55. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of values ?

- (A) They are learned
- (B) They are consistent across all cultures
- (C) They influence behavior
- (D) They can change over time

56. Rokeach classified values into which two main types ?
- (A) Primary and Secondary values
 - (B) Social and Personal values
 - (C) Terminal and Instrumental values
 - (D) Absolute and Relative values
57. Which of the following is an example of an instrumental value ?
- (A) Honesty
 - (B) Happiness
 - (C) Freedom
 - (D) Peace
58. Values are ;
- (A) Rigid rules imposed by society
 - (B) Principles or standards of behavior considered important
 - (C) Personal preferences with no societal influence
 - (D) Instinctive emotional responses
59. Cognitive dissonance occurs when :
- (A) A person's attitude is consistent with their behavior
 - (B) A person experiences a conflict between attitudes and behavior
 - (C) A person is unaware of their attitude
 - (D) A person has no strong opinions
60. The process of changing attitudes by presenting information and arguments is called :
- (A) Persuasion
 - (B) Motivation
 - (C) Adaption
 - (D) Identification

61. Attitudes that are formed early in life and are difficult to change are called :
- (A) Temporary attitudes
 - (B) Core attitudes
 - (C) Peripheral attitudes
 - (D) Static attitudes
62. Which factor does NOT influence attitude formation ?
- (A) Personal experience
 - (B) Genetics
 - (C) Social norms
 - (D) Media influence
63. The three components of attitude are :
- (A) Emotional, Physical, Behavioral
 - (B) Cognitive, Affective, Behavioral
 - (C) Intellectual, Social, Personal
 - (D) Motivational, Psychological, Structural
64. Which of the following best defines attitude ?
- (A) A temporary emotional state
 - (B) A learned predisposition to respond positively or negatively to something
 - (C) A fixed personality trait
 - (D) A biological reaction to stimuli
65. In Organizational Behavior, perception plays a crucial role in :
- (A) Employee motivation, decision-making, and leadership
 - (B) Only financial planning and budgeting
 - (C) Ignoring workplace conflicts
 - (D) Avoiding performance evaluations

66. The contrast effect occurs when :
- (A) Perception of an individual is influenced by comparisons with others recently encountered
 - (B) People avoid making judgments
 - (C) People perceive all individuals equally
 - (D) The perception of a person is based solely on one characteristic
67. When an individual overestimates the influence of personal traits and underestimates the influence of situational factors in explaining other's behavior, it is called ;
- (A) Self-serving bias
 - (B) Selective perception
 - (C) Fundamental attribution error
 - (D) Halo effect
68. Attribution theory explains how :
- (A) People interpret and assign causes to behavior
 - (B) People memorize and recall past experiences
 - (C) People react to financial decisions in an organization
 - (D) People develop new skills in the workplace
69. What is the main problem with stereotyping in perception ?
- (A) It helps people understand others better
 - (B) It leads to generalized and often incorrect assumptions about individuals
 - (C) It improves communication between different groups
 - (D) It increases workplace harmony
70. Which perceptual error leads individuals to attribute their own successes to internal factors and failures to external factors ?
- (A) Self-fulfilling prophecy
 - (B) Fundamental attribution error
 - (C) Stereotyping
 - (D) Self-serving bias

71. The Halo Effect occurs when :
- (A) A person's entire perception of someone is based on one positive trait
 - (B) A person is unable to perceive new information
 - (C) Someone has a distorted memory of past events
 - (D) All negative traits are ignored
72. What is selective perception ?
- (A) The tendency to ignore all incoming information
 - (B) The process of filtering information based on one's interests, background or experience
 - (C) The inability to perceive external stimuli
 - (D) The method of perceiving all details equally
73. The process of perception involves which three key stages ?
- (A) Selection, Organization and Interpretation
 - (B) Learning, Motivation and Decision-making
 - (C) Sensation, Memory and Reflection
 - (D) Observation, Calculation and Reaction
74. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing perception ?
- (A) The perceiver
 - (B) The target
 - (C) The situation
 - (D) The organization's financial performance
75. Perception can be defined as :
- (A) A passive process of receiving information
 - (B) The process of selecting, organizing, and interpreting sensory information
 - (C) A method of memorizing information
 - (D) The study of human intelligence

76. A culturally diverse workforce can lead to :
- (A) Increased creativity and problem-solving capabilities
 - (B) A less competitive business environment
 - (C) Reduced employee engagement
 - (D) More workplace conflicts with no solutions
77. Which of the following strategies helps in fostering inclusivity in a culturally diverse organization ?
- (A) Ignoring cultural differences to promote uniformity
 - (B) Encouraging employees to adapt to a single cultural norm
 - (C) Providing diversity and inclusion training programs
 - (D) Avoiding hiring employees from different cultural backgrounds
78. What is cultural intelligence (CQ) in the context of workplace diversity ?
- (A) The ability to speak multiple languages fluently
 - (B) The capability to relate and work effectively in culturally diverse situations
 - (C) The knowledge of all traditions and customs across the world
 - (D) The practice of eliminating cultural differences
79. One of the biggest challenges of cultural diversity in the workplace is :
- (A) Increased workplace efficiency
 - (B) Language barriers and different communication styles
 - (C) Reduced creativity and problem-solving abilities
 - (D) Less need for teamwork and collaboration
80. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a culturally diverse workplace ?
- (A) Employees from similar backgrounds and experiences
 - (B) A workforce that includes individuals from different cultural, ethnic, and religious backgrounds
 - (C) A strict uniform code that enforces cultural similarity
 - (D) Employees who speak only one language

81. The Collegial Model creates an environment where employees :
- (A) Compete aggressively with other
 - (B) Are primarily focused on economic rewards
 - (C) See themselves as part of a team and take responsibility for their work
 - (D) Follow orders without question
82. Which of the following OB models is considered the most employee-centric and advanced ?
- (A) Autocratic Model
 - (B) Custodial Model
 - (C) Supportive Model
 - (D) System Model
83. The Custodial Model emerged as a response to which weakness of the Autocratic Model ?
- (A) Low employee morale and dissatisfaction
 - (B) High operational costs
 - (C) Lack of proper technology
 - (D) Absence of customer satisfaction
84. The Autocratic Model is primarily based on :
- (A) Authority and control
 - (B) Employee satisfaction and job security
 - (C) Teamwork and collaboration
 - (D) Motivation through leadership
85. Which OB model focuses on empowering employees and treating them as partners in decision-making ?
- (A) Autocratic Model
 - (B) System Model
 - (C) Custodial Model
 - (D) Bureaucratic Model

86. In which OB model do employees feel a sense of responsibility and self-discipline because they work as a team ?
- (A) Autocratic Model
 - (B) Custodial Model
 - (C) Collegial Model
 - (D) Supportive Model
87. The Supportive Model of OB assumes that :
- (A) Employees need strict discipline to perform well
 - (B) Organizations should focus on providing economic benefits only
 - (C) Leadership plays a key role in motivating employees by providing a positive work environment
 - (D) Employees should work without supervision
88. The Custodial Model of OB primarily focuses on :
- (A) Employee satisfaction through financial security and benefits
 - (B) Strict supervision and control
 - (C) Employee empowerment and leadership development
 - (D) Eliminating hierarchy in the organization
89. Which OB model is based on the assumption that employees are naturally lazy and must be coerced or controlled to perform ?
- (A) Autocratic Model
 - (B) Custodial Model
 - (C) Supportive Model
 - (D) Collegial Model
90. How many primary models of Organizational Behavior are widely recognized ?
- (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Four
 - (D) Five

91. The study of motivation, leadership, and communication falls under which aspect of Organizational Behavior ?
- (A) Individual behavior
 - (B) Group behavior
 - (C) Organizational structure
 - (D) Financial management
92. Which of the following is a key assumption of Organizational Behavior ?
- (A) Organizations do not need employees to function effectively
 - (B) Human behavior is unpredictable and cannot be studied
 - (C) People's behavior can be analyzed and influenced within an organizational context
 - (D) Employees work best without any organizational structure
93. Organizational Behavior is concerned with :
- (A) How organizations invest in technology
 - (B) The impact of individuals, groups, and structure on behavior within organizations
 - (C) The external marketing strategies of a company
 - (D) The financial aspects of business growth
94. Which of the following best describes the nature of Organizational Behavior ?
- (A) Static and rigid
 - (B) Dynamic and evolving
 - (C) Irrelevant to modern organizations
 - (D) Focused only on employee salaries
95. The scope of Organizational Behavior includes the study of :
- (A) Individual behavior, group behavior, and organizational structure
 - (B) Only managerial decision-making
 - (C) Only leadership skills
 - (D) Only financial growth strategies

96. Which of the following is NOT a key element of Organizational Behavior ?
- (A) People
 - (B) Structure
 - (C) Technology
 - (D) Politics
97. What is the main purpose of studying Organizational Behavior ?
- (A) To control employees
 - (B) To understand, predict, and influence human behavior in an organization
 - (C) To develop financial strategies
 - (D) To enhance technological advancements
98. Organizational Behavior is an interdisciplinary field that includes contributions from which of the following disciplines ?
- (A) Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology
 - (B) Physics and Chemistry
 - (C) Medicine and Law
 - (D) Architecture and Engineering
99. Which of the following best defines Organizational Behavior ?
- (A) It is the study of financial decision-making in organizations
 - (B) It is the study of how people interact within groups in an organizational setting
 - (C) It is the analysis of production techniques
 - (D) It focuses only on managerial roles
100. What is the primary focus of Organizational Behavior (OB) ?
- (A) Production and operations
 - (B) Human behavior in organizations
 - (C) Technological advancements
 - (D) Financial management

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) (B) (C) (D)
Q. 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
Q. 3 (A) (B) (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) (B) (C) (D)
प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
प्रश्न 3 (A) (B) (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।