

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

659432

O.M.R. Serial No.

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BCA (Fourth Semester) Examination, 2024-25

(NEP)

(BCA4004)

OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

K-699

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. Which of the following is not true about the graphical method of linear programming?
 - (A) It is applicable when there are exactly two decision variables
 - (B) It gives the exact optimal solution
 - (C) It can be used for problems with more than two variables
 - (D) It is a visual approach
2. If the feasible region is unbounded, the optimal solution:
 - (A) Does not exist
 - (B) May still exist
 - (C) Will always be at infinity
 - (D) Will be at the origin
3. In the graphical method, the feasible region is:
 - (A) Always a line
 - (B) A region that satisfies all constraints
 - (C) A region that satisfies only the objective function
 - (D) Always a square
4. The path which moves along the activities having total float zero, in the network diagram is called:
 - (A) Free Float
 - (B) Critical Path
 - (C) Total Float
 - (D) Independent Float
5. In PERT, the expected time (TE) for an activity is calculated using:
 - (A) $(\text{Optimistic time} + \text{Pessimistic time}) / 2$
 - (B) $(\text{Optimistic time} + 4 \times \text{Most likely time} + \text{Pessimistic time}) / 6$
 - (C) $(\text{Most likely time} + \text{Pessimistic time}) / 2$
 - (D) $(\text{Optimistic time} + \text{Most likely time} + \text{Pessimistic time}) / 3$

- SE
6. In sequencing problems, 'idle time' refers to:
 - (A) Time when a job is waiting to be processed
 - (B) Time when a machine is not in use
 - (C) Total processing time
 - (D) Time taken for maintenance
 7. In CPM, the focus is on:
 - (A) Probabilistic time estimates
 - (B) Deterministic time estimates
 - (C) Resource leveling
 - (D) Cost optimization only
 8. In sequencing problems, the primary objective is to:
 - (A) Maximize the number of jobs processed
 - (B) Minimize total processing time
 - (C) Maximize machine idle time
 - (D) Minimize the number of machines used
 9. Which of the following methods is used to determine the optimal sequence for 'n' jobs through two machines?
 - (A) Hungarian Method
 - (B) Johnson's Rule
 - (C) Simplex Method
 - (D) Vogel's Approximation Method
 10. In PERT analysis a critical activity has
 - (A) maximum float
 - (B) zero float
 - (C) maximum cost
 - (D) minimum cost

11. If a primal has 2 constraints and 3 variables, the dual will have:
- (A) 2 variables and 3 constraints
 - (B) 3 constraints and 2 variables
 - (C) 2 variables and 2 constraints
 - (D) 3 variables and 3 constraints
12. In the dual problem, the decision variables correspond to:
- (A) Primal objective function coefficients
 - (B) Slack variables
 - (C) Constraints in the primal
 - (D) Constants in the primal
13. If the primal is unbounded, then the dual is:
- (A) Also unbounded
 - (B) Infeasible
 - (C) Unchanged
 - (D) Linear
14. In duality, the coefficients of the objective function of the primal become:
- (A) RHS of dual constraints
 - (B) Coefficients of dual objective function
 - (C) Slack variables in the dual
 - (D) Dual variables
15. Which of the following is not a requirement of the standard form of LPP?
- (A) Constraints must be equalities
 - (B) Decision variables must be ≥ 0
 - (C) Objective must be minimized
 - (D) RHS constants must be non-negative

16. In the standard form of an LPP, the objective is always to:
- (A) Minimize a function
 - (B) Maximize a function
 - (C) Maximize or Minimize
 - (D) Maximize, with constraints as equalities
17. Which of the following is not required in an LPP formulation?
- (A) Objective function
 - (B) Decision variables
 - (C) Constraints
 - (D) Standard deviation
18. A transportation company can carry max 500 kg in a trip. Item A weighs 10 kg/unit, item B weighs 20 kg/unit. Let x = units of A, y = units of B. The constraint is:
- (A) $10x + 20y \leq 500$
 - (B) $10x + 20y \geq 500$
 - (C) $x + y \leq 500$
 - (D) $x + y = 500$
19. If each shirt takes 2 hours and each pant takes 3 hours to make, and total available time is 120 hours, the constraint is:
- (A) $2x + 3y \geq 120$
 - (B) $2x + 3y \leq 120$
 - (C) $2x + 3y = 120$
 - (D) $3x + 2y \leq 120$
20. A company makes shirts (x) and pants (y). Each shirt gives a profit of Rs40, each pant Rs60. The objective function is:
- (A) $\text{Max } Z = 60x + 40y$
 - (B) $\text{Max } Z = 40x + 60y$
 - (C) $\text{Min } Z = 40x + 60y$
 - (D) $\text{Max } Z = x + y$

21. The first step in formulating an LPP is:
- (A) Solving the model
 - (B) Defining the decision variables
 - (C) Writing constraints
 - (D) Graphical solution
22. The payoff value for which each player in a game always selects the same strategy is called the
- (A) saddle point.
 - (B) equilibrium point
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
23. The most common OR technique for linear problems is:
- (A) Simulation
 - (B) Linear Regression
 - (C) Linear Programming
 - (D) Network Analysis
24. In OR models, decision variables are:
- (A) Constants
 - (B) Uncontrollable factors
 - (C) Values that can be chosen to optimize the outcome
 - (D) Irrelevant in optimization
25. The origin of Operations Research is traced back to:
- (A) Space research programs
 - (B) Civil engineering projects
 - (C) World War II military operations
 - (D) Industrial Revolution

26. In which scenario is individual replacement policy preferred over group replacement?
- (A) Light bulbs in an office
 - (B) Printer cartridges in a printer
 - (C) Fire alarm batteries in a large facility
 - (D) Streetlights in a city
27. Group replacement policy is generally more economical when:
- (A) Failure rate is low
 - (B) Individual replacement is cheap
 - (C) There is a high cost of individual failure
 - (D) Items have a long life
28. In replacement decisions, the economic life of an asset is the age at which:
- (A) Salvage value is highest
 - (B) Total cost is maximum
 - (C) Average annual cost is minimum
 - (D) Maintenance cost is lowest
29. The number of saddle points in a 2×2 matrix can be:
- (A) Only 1
 - (B) At most 1
 - (C) More than 1
 - (D) Infinite
30. In a 2×2 payoff matrix, the saddle point exists at (A1, B1), and the value of the game is 4. This means:
- (A) Player A and B should always play (A1, B1)
 - (B) The game must be solved using mixed strategies
 - (C) The value of the game is not reliable
 - (D) No conclusion can be made

31. A machine costs Rs20,000. Its maintenance cost for each year is as follows:

Year	:	1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance Cost	:	2,000	3,000	4,000	6,000	8,000

he resale (scrap) value is zero. When should the machine be replaced to minimize the average annual cost?

- (A) After 3 years
(B) After 4 years
(C) After 5 years
(D) After 2 years
32. Which of the following is a reason for equipment replacement?
(A) High maintenance cost
(B) Obsolescence
(C) Decrease in efficiency
(D) All of the above
33. Game theory can be applied to:
(A) Military decisions
(B) Economic behavior
(C) Business competition
(D) All of the above
34. In a zero-sum game, if player A's gain is 5, then player B's loss is:
(A) 0
(B) 10
(C) -5
(D) 5
35. In dominance principle, if all elements of a row are greater than or equal to the corresponding elements of another row, then:
(A) Dominated row can be removed
(B) Dominating row can be removed
(C) Both rows must be retained
(D) No action is taken

36. The value of the game is:
- (A) The average loss
 - (B) The expected payoff if both players use optimal strategies
 - (C) The maximum regret
 - (D) The total number of strategies
37. Which of the following is not an assumption of classical game theory?
- (A) Rational behavior of players
 - (B) Zero-sum outcomes
 - (C) Complete information
 - (D) Infinite number of players
38. Which method is used to solve a $2 \times n$ or $m \times 2$ game without a saddle point?
- (A) Simplex method
 - (B) Graphical method
 - (C) Dual simplex
 - (D) Penalty method
39. In a two-person zero-sum game, if both players use optimal strategies, the outcome is called:
- (A) Equilibrium point
 - (B) Nash point
 - (C) Saddle point
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
40. In game theory, the strategy that provides the best outcome for a player, regardless of what the opponent does, is called:
- (A) Dominant strategy
 - (B) Mixed strategy
 - (C) Pure strategy
 - (D) Nash strategy

41. Dominance rule in game theory is used to:
- (A) Increase payoff
 - (B) Eliminate inferior strategies
 - (C) Maximize players
 - (D) Identify saddle points
42. A two-person zero-sum game with 2×2 payoff matrix can be solved using:
- (A) Linear programming
 - (B) Graphical method
 - (C) Algebraic method
 - (D) All of the above
43. The payoff in a game theory problem represents:
- (A) Cost incurred
 - (B) Profit or loss
 - (C) Outcome of a strategy combination
 - (D) Number of players
44. A pure strategy involves:
- (A) Random selection of strategies
 - (B) Assigning probabilities to strategies
 - (C) Choosing one strategy consistently
 - (D) Always losing
45. In a saddle point, the strategy is:
- (A) Unstable
 - (B) Optimal for both players
 - (C) Random
 - (D) Never used

46. In a zero-sum game, the total payoff to all players is:
- (A) Always zero
 - (B) Always one
 - (C) Can be any number
 - (D) Always negative
47. Game theory models are classified by
- (A) number of players
 - (B) sum of all payoffs
 - (C) number of strategies
 - (D) All the above
48. Which of the following is NOT a type of time estimate used in PERT?
- (A) Optimistic time
 - (B) Pessimistic time
 - (C) Most likely time
 - (D) Realistic time
49. The critical path in a network is the path that:
- (A) Has the highest cost
 - (B) Has the shortest duration
 - (C) Has the longest duration
 - (D) Can be delayed without affecting the project
50. PERT is used for:
- (A) Repetitive projects
 - (B) Non-repetitive projects
 - (C) Manufacturing processes
 - (D) All of the above

51. In the Column Minima Method, the first step is to:
- (A) Find the column minimum and allocate the supply
 - (B) Find the minimum value in each row
 - (C) Find the minimum value in each column and allocate the demand
 - (D) Subtract the row and column minima from the matrix
52. The Row Minima Method provides:
- (A) An optimal solution
 - (B) A feasible solution that may not be optimal
 - (C) A non-feasible solution
 - (D) A lower bound solution
53. When using the Row Minima Method, if there is a tie in the minimum values in a row, what should be done next?
- (A) Choose the minimum value from the column
 - (B) Allocate the supply to all the tied cells equally
 - (C) Choose the tied cell arbitrarily
 - (D) Allocate the minimum supply to the row
54. The Row Minima Method is primarily used in:
- (A) Linear programming problems
 - (B) Assignment problems
 - (C) Transportation problems
 - (D) Integer programming problems
55. The objective function in the Graphical Method is typically represented as:
- (A) A point in the feasible region
 - (B) A straight line
 - (C) A curve
 - (D) A shaded area

56. In the Graphical Method, the feasible region is determined by: \
- (A) The objective function
 - (B) The constraints of the problem
 - (C) The line of symmetry
 - (D) The slope of the graph
57. After subtracting the row minimum from each row and the column minimum from each column, what is the next step in the Hungarian method?
- (A) Perform a pivot operation
 - (B) Cover all zeros using the minimum number of lines
 - (C) Assign jobs based on the zeros in the matrix
 - (D) Solve the dual problem
58. The Hungarian method works efficiently when:
- (A) The matrix is non-square
 - (B) The matrix is square
 - (C) The cost of assignment is only positive
 - (D) The matrix has more rows than columns
59. Which of the following steps is part of the Hungarian method?
- (A) Subtract the column minimum from each column
 - (B) Add the row minimum to each row
 - (C) Draw circles around the minimum elements
 - (D) Divide the entire matrix by a constant
60. The feasible region of a Linear Programming Problem (LPP) is a:
- (A) Convex set
 - (B) Concave set
 - (C) Linear set
 - (D) Non-convex set

61. In the standard form of an LPP, if a constraint is of the form $x + y \geq 10$, it can be converted into an equality by:
- (A) Adding a slack variable
 - (B) Subtracting a surplus variable
 - (C) Adding an artificial variable
 - (D) Subtracting a slack variable
62. If an LPP has more than one optimal solution, it is said to be:
- (A) Unbounded
 - (B) Degenerate
 - (C) Infeasible
 - (D) Multi-optimal
63. In the simplex method, the basic feasible solution (BFS) is determined by:
- (A) Setting the non-basic variables equal to zero
 - (B) Setting the basic variables equal to zero
 - (C) Randomly choosing values for all variables
 - (D) Solving the objective function directly
64. In a Linear Programming Problem, if there are m constraints and n decision variables, the total number of variables in the standard form is:
- (A) $m + n$
 - (B) $m \times n$
 - (C) n
 - (D) m
65. In a standard form Linear Programming Problem (LPP), the decision variables must be:
- (A) Positive
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Non-negative
 - (D) Zero or negative
66. The degeneracy in a transportation problem occurs when:
- (A) The number of allocations is greater than $m + n - 1$
 - (B) The number of allocations is less than $m + n - 1$
 - (C) The total transportation cost is minimized
 - (D) The supply and demand are not equal

67. Which of the following methods is used to improve an initial feasible solution in the transportation problem?
- (A) Northwest Corner Rule
 - (B) Simplex Method
 - (C) MODI Method (u-v method)
 - (D) Least Cost Method
68. The main advantage of using Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM) over other methods for the transportation problem is:
- (A) It finds the optimal solution directly
 - (B) It guarantees an initial feasible solution
 - (C) It produces better approximations for the initial feasible solution
 - (D) It is the simplest method to use
69. What is the role of dual variables (u and v) in the MODI method?
- (A) To calculate opportunity costs
 - (B) To balance the supply and demand
 - (C) To improve the allocation in the transportation tableau
 - (D) To calculate the initial feasible solution
70. Given a payoff matrix for a maximization problem:

	C1	C2	C3
R1	6	7	8
R2	4	5	6
R3	7	8	9

Which rows can be eliminated using dominance?

- (A) R1
- (B) R2
- (C) R3
- (D) Both R1 and R2

71. After applying the dominance rule, the resulting matrix still has no saddle point. What should be done next?
- (A) Apply duality
 - (B) Use graphical method
 - (C) Use the mixed strategy method
 - (D) Stop solving
72. What is the main purpose of the dominance rule in game theory?
- (A) To reduce the number of strategies
 - (B) To increase payoffs
 - (C) To find Nash equilibrium directly
 - (D) To convert the game into a matrix
73. If a row in a payoff matrix is dominated by another row, what can be done?
- (A) The dominated row should be preferred
 - (B) The dominated row can be eliminated
 - (C) Both rows must be kept
 - (D) Dominance does not apply to rows
74. If the optimal value of the primal is 20, what is the optimal value of the dual?
- (A) 0
 - (B) Cannot be determined
 - (C) 20
 - (D) 10
75. In the simplex method, the variables which are not in the solution are called:
- (A) Basic variables
 - (B) Non-basic variables
 - (C) Slack variables
 - (D) Artificial variables

76. The feasible region in a linear programming problem is always:
- (A) Circular
 - (B) Irregular
 - (C) Convex
 - (D) Concave
77. The simplex method is mainly used for:
- (A) Minimization problems only
 - (B) Maximization problems only
 - (C) Both maximization and minimization problems
 - (D) Graphical solutions only
78. The simplex method is used to:
- (A) Solve differential equations
 - (B) Solve linear programming problems
 - (C) Solve assignment problems
 - (D) Draw flow charts
79. Which step comes after subtracting row and column minimums in the Hungarian method?
- (A) Make dummy row
 - (B) Draw minimum number of lines to cover all zeros
 - (C) Add rows and columns
 - (D) Multiply the matrix
80. An activity has an earliest start time (ES) of 3 days and a latest start time (LS) of 8 days. What is the total float of this activity?
- (A) 5 days
 - (B) 3 days
 - (C) 8 days
 - (D) 11 days

81. In a PERT network, an activity has the following time estimates:
Optimistic time (O) = 4 days
Most likely time (M) = 6 days
Pessimistic time (P) = 10 days
What is the expected time (TE) of the activity?
(A) 6 days
(B) 7 days
(C) 6.5 days
(D) 8 days
82. If an activity starts on day 4 and finishes on day 10, what is its duration?
(A) 5 days
(B) 6 days
(C) 7 days
(D) 10 days
83. In project scheduling, which of the following are used to represent activities in a network diagram?
(A) Circles
(B) Arrows
(C) Rectangles
(D) Squares
84. In PERT, what does a "dummy activity" represent?
(A) An activity with zero duration
(B) An unnecessary activity
(C) An activity that consumes resources
(D) A critical path activity
85. Which one of the following is common in both PERT and CPM?
(A) Time estimates
(B) Cost analysis
(C) Network diagram
(D) Probabilistic approach

86. The formula for expected time (TE) in PERT is:
- (A) $(O + P + 4M) / 6$
 - (B) $(O + M + P) / 3$
 - (C) $(O + 4M + P) / 6$
 - (D) $(O + 2M + P) / 4$
87. Slack or float is associated with:
- (A) Only critical activities
 - (B) Non-critical activities
 - (C) All activities
 - (D) None of the above
88. In CPM, the activity time is assumed to be:
- (A) Probabilistic
 - (B) Deterministic
 - (C) Random
 - (D) None of the above
89. If a transportation problem has multiple optimal solutions, the MODI method will:
- (A) Fail
 - (B) Identify all solutions
 - (C) Show zero opportunity cost for at least one non-basic cell
 - (D) Always give the highest cost
90. In a minimization transportation problem, a negative opportunity cost in MODI method indicates:
- (A) A basic variable
 - (B) An optimal solution
 - (C) A possibility of reducing total cost
 - (D) An infeasible allocation

91. In the MODI method, if all opportunity costs (Δ or $U_i + V_j - C_{ij}$) for non-basic cells are ≤ 0 , the solution is:
- (A) Infeasible
 - (B) Degenerate
 - (C) Optimal
 - (D) Unbalanced
92. In a transportation problem, the method of penalties is called _____
- (A) North West Corner Method
 - (B) Lowest Cost
 - (C) Row Minima Method
 - (D) Vogel's Approximation method
93. A feasible solution to a transportation problem is said to be non-degenerate if:
- (A) All supply and demand are satisfied
 - (B) The number of positive allocations is equal to $m + n - 1$
 - (C) There are no zero-cost routes
 - (D) The solution is optimal
94. MODI method is used for:
- (A) Obtaining an initial solution
 - (B) Checking feasibility
 - (C) Testing and improving optimality
 - (D) Balancing the problem
95. Which method is considered better for finding the initial solution in terms of cost?
- (A) North-West Corner Rule
 - (B) Matrix Minima Method
 - (C) Vogel's Approximation Method (VAM)
 - (D) MODI Method

96. If two or more cells have the same lowest cost, then:
- (A) Select the one with the maximum supply
 - (B) Select arbitrarily among them
 - (C) Skip the step
 - (D) Cancel the row and column immediately
97. The Least Cost Method is also known as:
- (A) Vogel's Approximation Method
 - (B) MODI Method
 - (C) Matrix Minima Method
 - (D) North-West Rule
98. If supply = 100 and demand = 120, what should be done before applying the North West Corner Rule?
- (A) Apply the rule directly
 - (B) Add a dummy destination with demand = 20
 - (C) Subtract the extra demand
 - (D) Ignore the difference
99. In the North-West Corner Rule, allocation begins from:
- (A) The cell with the least cost
 - (B) The cell with the highest supply
 - (C) The north-west (top-left) corner of the transportation table
 - (D) The cell with the highest demand
100. In a linear programming problem, an unbounded feasible region in a maximization problem implies:
- (A) The problem has no solution
 - (B) The maximum value is at the origin
 - (C) The objective function can increase indefinitely
 - (D) The solution lies at multiple points

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 छोटना 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 सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।