

Roll. No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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

**B.A. (SEM.-IV) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26**

**ENGLISH**

**(Indian Literature in Translation)**

**Paper Code**

A	0	4	0	4	0	1	T
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Question Booklet Series**

**A**

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

**(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)**



1. Rabindranath Tagore was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. In which year did he receive this honour?
  - (A) 1910
  - (B) 1913
  - (C) 1915
  - (D) 1919
2. *The Home and the World* (Ghare Baire) is set against the backdrop of which historical movement?
  - (A) The Non-Cooperation Movement
  - (B) The Swadeshi Movement
  - (C) The Quit India Movement
  - (D) The Civil Disobedience Movement
3. In *The Home and the World*, who is the charismatic and radical leader who challenges the protagonist Bimala's worldview?
  - (A) Nikhil
  - (B) Sandip
  - (C) Amulya
  - (D) Bipin
4. Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in 1919 as a protest against which tragic event?
  - (A) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre
  - (B) The Partition of Bengal
  - (C) The Chauri Chaura incident
  - (D) The Rowlatt Act implementation
5. Where was Rabindranath Tagore born?
  - (A) Dhaka
  - (B) Kolkata (Calcutta)
  - (C) Santiniketan
  - (D) Mumbai
6. The novel *The Home and the World* explores the conflict between which two opposing forces?
  - (A) Tradition and Modernity
  - (B) Hinduism and Islam
  - (C) Capitalism and Communism
  - (D) Rural and Urban life
7. Who is the author of the national anthem of India and Bangladesh?
  - (A) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
  - (B) Rabindranath Tagore
  - (C) Kazi Nazrul Islam
  - (D) Muhammad Iqbal
8. In *The Home and the World*, who is the wealthy, enlightened, and liberal husband of Bimala?
  - (A) Sandip
  - (B) Nikhil
  - (C) Bara Rani
  - (D) Moulvi
9. Which university did Tagore attend for one year before being called back to India by his father?
  - (A) Oxford University
  - (B) Cambridge University
  - (C) University of London
  - (D) Harvard University

10. The central theme of *The Home and the World* revolves around the awakening of :
- (A) Bimala's political and personal consciousness  
 (B) Nikhil's business acumen  
 (C) The village peasants' rights  
 (D) Sandip's spiritual side
11. Amrita Pritam's most famous novel, *Pinjar* (The Skeleton), was published in which year?
- (A) 1947  
 (B) 1950  
 (C) 1956  
 (D) 1960
12. Amrita Pritam was born in 1919 in which city (now in Pakistan)?
- (A) Lahore  
 (B) Rawalpindi  
 (C) Gujranwala  
 (D) Multan
13. For which work did Amrita Pritam receive the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1956, becoming the first woman to win it for a work in Punjabi?
- (A) *Pinjar*  
 (B) *Sunehade* (Messages)  
 (C) *Kagaj te Canvas*  
 (D) *Ajj aakhaan Waris Shah nu*
14. Amrita Pritam's poignant poem "Ajj aakhaan Waris Shah nu" is an elegy expressing anguish over :
- (A) Her personal divorce  
 (B) The death of her mother  
 (C) The massacres during the Partition of India  
 (D) The end of the romantic progressivism movement
15. The protagonist of *Pinjar*, who becomes a symbol of the violence against women during the Partition, is named :
- (A) Taro  
 (B) Lajo  
 (C) Puro  
 (D) Hamida
16. What was Amrita Pritam's birth name before she changed it after marriage?
- (A) Raj Bibi  
 (B) Amrit Kaur  
 (C) Amrita Kaur  
 (D) Amrita Singh
17. *Pinjar* was made into an award-winning Hindi film in which year?
- (A) 1981  
 (B) 1996  
 (C) 2003  
 (D) 2005

18. Besides the Sahitya Akademi Award, Amrita Pritam was also honoured with which of India's highest literary awards in 1982?
- (A) Padma Vibhushan  
(B) Saraswati Samman  
(C) Jnanpith Award  
(D) Vyas Samman
19. Who was the famous painter and writer with whom Amrita Pritam spent the last forty years of her life?
- (A) Sahir Ludhianvi  
(B) Pritam Singh  
(C) Imroz  
(D) Kartar Singh Hitkari
20. Amrita Pritam died on 31 October, 2005 in which city?
- (A) Lahore  
(B) Mumbai  
(C) New Delhi  
(D) Chandigarh
21. Bhisham Sahni's story "Amritsar Aa Gaya" is associated with which monumental historical tragedy?
- (A) The 1984 anti-Sikh riots  
(B) The Partition of India in 1947  
(C) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre  
(D) The Emergency of 1975
22. Bhisham Sahni was awarded the Padma Bhushan in which year for his distinguished literary service?
- (A) 1975  
(B) 1998  
(C) 2002  
(D) 2003
23. Bhisham Sahni was born in Rawalpindi (now in Pakistan). For his participation in the "Quit India" movement, he was :
- (A) Deported  
(B) Fined  
(C) Imprisoned  
(D) Awarded a medal
24. Which famous Hindi theatre and film actor, known for the film Garam Hawa, was Bhisham Sahni's brother?
- (A) Balraj Sahni  
(B) Om Prakash  
(C) Manoj Kumar  
(D) Dilip Kumar
25. Bhisham Sahni's most famous novel for which he received the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1975 is :
- (A) Amritsar Aa Gaya  
(B) Tamas  
(C) Maya  
(D) Basant

26. Bhisham Sahni obtained his Master's degree in English from which college?
- (A) Khalsa College, Amritsar  
(B) Hindu College, Delhi  
(C) Government College, Lahore  
(D) St. Stephen's College, Delhi
27. The title "Amritsar Aa Gaya" literally translates to :
- (A) "I have come to Amritsar"  
(B) "We have arrived in Amritsar"  
(C) "Amritsar is calling"  
(D) "Going to Amritsar"
28. After the Partition in 1947, Bhisham Sahni and his family were forced to move to :
- (A) Delhi  
(B) Mumbai  
(C) Amritsar  
(D) Lucknow
29. Bhisham Sahni was also a polyglot, a playwright, and an actor. He received the Sahitya Akademi Fellowship, the highest literary honour of India, in :
- (A) 1975  
(B) 1998  
(C) 2002  
(D) 2003
30. In which year was Bhisham Sahni born?
- (A) 1910  
(B) 1915  
(C) 1920  
(D) 1925
31. Mahasweta Devi's story "The Hunt" (Shikar) is included in the translated collection by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak :
- (A) Breast Stories  
(B) Old Women  
(C) Imaginary Maps  
(D) Chotti Munda and His Arrow
32. Mahasweta Devi was a renowned social activist and writer who was born in 1926 in which city (now in Bangladesh)?
- (A) Kolkata  
(B) Chittagong  
(C) Dhaka  
(D) Sylhet
33. For her novel *Aranyer Adhikar* (The Right to the Forest), Mahasweta Devi was awarded which major literary prize in 1979?
- (A) Jnanpith Award  
(B) Sahitya Akademi Award  
(C) Ramon Magsaysay Award  
(D) Padma Shri
34. The protagonist of "The Hunt" is a tribal girl named :
- (A) Douloti  
(B) Puro  
(C) Mary Oraon  
(D) Jharia

35. Mahasweta Devi's father, Manish Ghatak, was a well-known poet, and her uncle was the famous film director :
- (A) Satyajit Ray  
(B) Mrinal Sen  
(C) Ritwik Ghatak  
(D) Bimal Roy
36. In "The Hunt," Mary Oraon kills her exploiter during which festival?
- (A) Diwali  
(B) Durga Puja  
(C) A spring festival where women hunt  
(D) Sarhul
37. Mahasweta Devi joined which university, founded by Rabindranath Tagore, for her studies?
- (A) University of Calcutta  
(B) Visva-Bharati University (Santiniketan)  
(C) Jadavpur University  
(D) Rabindra Bharati University
38. Mahasweta Devi was honoured with the Ramon Magsaysay Award in which year?
- (A) 1986  
(B) 1996  
(C) 1997  
(D) 2006
39. The stories in Imaginary Maps primarily deal with the oppression of which communities?
- (A) Urban poor  
(B) Tribal (Adivasi) communities  
(C) Zamindars  
(D) Women, primarily from upper castes
40. What was the name of Mahasweta Devi's son, who was also a noted novelist?
- (A) Bijon Bhattacharya  
(B) Manish Ghatak  
(C) Nabarun Bhattacharya  
(D) Mrinal Sen
41. Mohan Rakesh's play *Aadhe Adhure* (Halfway House) explores the disintegration of which type of family?
- (A) A rural joint family  
(B) A middle-class urban family  
(C) An aristocratic family  
(D) A bohemian artist collective
42. The central character of *Aadhe Adhure* who struggles for identity and meaning in her life is :
- (A) Savitri  
(B) Bimala  
(C) Puro  
(D) Jyoti

43. Mohan Rakesh was born in 1925 in which city?  
 (A) Delhi  
 (B) Lahore  
 (C) Amritsar  
 (D) Shimla
44. Which of the following is a famous play by Mohan Rakesh?  
 (A) Tughlaq  
 (B) Ashadh Ka Ek Din  
 (C) Evam Indrajit  
 (D) Andha Yug
45. Mohan Rakesh passed away at a relatively young age in which year?  
 (A) 1965  
 (B) 1970  
 (C) 1972  
 (D) 1980
46. In his academic career, Mohan Rakesh held a Master's degree in which two subjects?  
 (A) English and Hindi  
 (B) Sanskrit and English  
 (C) Hindi and Political Science  
 (D) Sanskrit and Hindi
47. *Aadhe Adhure* was first published in which decade?  
 (A) 1950s  
 (B) 1960s  
 (C) 1970s  
 (D) 1980s
48. Mohan Rakesh was a recipient of which fellowship for his contribution to the arts?  
 (A) Rhodes Scholarship  
 (B) Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship  
 (C) Fulbright Scholarship  
 (D) Homi Bhabha Fellowship
49. The characters in *Aadhe Adhure* are often seen as struggling against :  
 (A) Colonial rule  
 (B) A stagnant and directionless social order  
 (C) Traditional religious dogma  
 (D) Extreme poverty
50. Mohan Rakesh's work is associated with which literary movement in Hindi?  
 (A) Chhayavaad  
 (B) Pragativad  
 (C) Nayi Kahani / Modernism  
 (D) Prayogvad
51. Vijay Tendulkar's play *Kanyadaan* deals with the conflict arising from :  
 (A) An inter-generational war over property  
 (B) An inter-caste marriage between an upper-caste girl and a Dalit youth  
 (C) A woman's choice between career and family  
 (D) Political rivalry in a village

52. Vijay Tendulkar was born in 1928 in which Maharashtra city?
- (A) Mumbai  
(B) Pune  
(C) Kolhapur  
(D) Nagpur
53. For which play, based on a Friedrich Dürrenmatt story, is Tendulkar widely celebrated?
- (A) Ghashiram Kotwal  
(B) Shantata! Court Chalu Aahe  
(C) Sakharam Binder  
(D) Kanyadaan
54. In *Kanyadaan*, the father of the girl, who champions social causes and is an MLA, is named :
- (A) Seva  
(B) Nath  
(C) Arun  
(D) Jayaprakash
55. Tendulkar began his career writing for which medium?
- (A) Films  
(B) Newspapers  
(C) Radio  
(D) Advertising
56. The character Arun in *Kanyadaan* is a Dalit who is a :
- (A) Lawyer  
(B) Poet and writer  
(C) Political leader  
(D) Labour activist
57. For his controversial play *Kanyadaan*, Tendulkar was physically assaulted by an audience member who threw what at him?
- (A) A stone  
(B) A shoe  
(C) A rotten tomato  
(D) A book
58. Vijay Tendulkar primarily wrote in which language?
- (A) Hindi  
(B) Marathi  
(C) Gujarati  
(D) Kannada
59. Which of these is not a famous play by Vijay Tendulkar?
- (A) Ghashiram Kotwal  
(B) Sakharam Binder  
(C) Naga-Mandala  
(D) Kanyadaan
60. In his early life, at the age of 14, Tendulkar participated in the freedom movement :
- (A) The Swadeshi Movement  
(B) The Quit India Movement (1942)  
(C) The Non-Cooperation Movement  
(D) The Civil Disobedience Movement

61. Jaishankar Prasad's famous long poem Aasu (Tears) is an elegy on which theme?
- (A) The sorrow of India's partition  
 (B) The grief of separation from the divine  
 (C) The agony of the poet's personal loss (possibly his wife)  
 (D) The tragedy of nature's destruction
62. Jaishankar Prasad was a leading poet of which era in Hindi literature?
- (A) Bhakti Kaal  
 (B) Ritikaal  
 (C) Chhayavaad (Shadowism)  
 (D) Aadhunik Kaal (Modern)
63. Prasad was born on January 30, 1889, in which city?
- (A) Allahabad  
 (B) Varanasi (Kashi)  
 (C) Lucknow  
 (D) Agra
64. Jaishankar Prasad's most famous epic philosophical poem is :
- (A) Aasu  
 (B) Lahar  
 (C) Kamaayani  
 (D) Ansu
65. Aasu is a collection of how many poems?
- (A) 101  
 (B) 102  
 (C) 105  
 (D) 112
66. The protagonist of *Kamaayani* is :
- (A) Manu  
 (B) Shraddha  
 (C) Ida  
 (D) All of the above
67. Which language did Jaishankar Prasad not study at home?
- (A) Sanskrit  
 (B) Urdu  
 (C) Persian  
 (D) French
68. Besides poetry, Prasad made significant contributions to which genre?
- (A) Drama and Novel  
 (B) Literary Criticism only  
 (C) Memoirs  
 (D) Biography
69. In which year did Jaishankar Prasad pass away?
- (A) 1927  
 (B) 1937  
 (C) 1947  
 (D) 1957

70. The title of the poetry collection *Aasu* (आंसू) translates to what in English?
- (A) Sighs  
(B) Agony  
(C) Tears  
(D) Sorrow
71. Kabir Das, the 15th-century mystic poet, was a disciple of which famous saint?
- (A) Guru Nanak  
(B) Tulsidas  
(C) Swami Ramananda  
(D) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu
72. Kabir's verses are prominently featured in the holy book of which religion?
- (A) Hinduism (Vedas)  
(B) Islam (Quran)  
(C) Sikhism (Guru Granth Sahib)  
(D) Jainism (Agamas)
73. Kabir was a proponent of a path to God that emphasized :
- (A) Idol worship and rituals  
(B) Strict adherence to religious scriptures  
(C) Bhakti (devotion) and rejection of rituals  
(D) Pilgrimage and fasting
74. According to popular legend, Kabir was found as an infant by a childless Muslim weaver couple named :
- (A) Niru and Nima  
(B) Ramanand and his wife  
(C) A Muslim pir and his wife  
(D) A Hindu Brahmin and his wife
75. Kabir's poems were primarily composed in which dialect/language?
- (A) Braj Bhasha  
(B) Avadhi  
(C) Sadhukkadi (a mixture of several dialects)  
(D) Persian
76. Kabir was born in which city, which is considered the center of his life and work?
- (A) Ayodhya  
(B) Mathura  
(C) Varanasi (Kashi/Banaras)  
(D) Allahabad
77. The collection of Kabir's verses that is part of the Sikh holy scripture is called :
- (A) Kabir Bijak  
(B) Kabir Granthawali  
(C) Sakhi Granth  
(D) Shabads in the Guru Granth Sahib

78. The core of Kabir's philosophy was the unity of the soul with :
- (A) A specific deity like Rama or Krishna
- (B) The formless God (Nirguna Brahman)
- (C) The Prophet Muhammad
- (D) The ten Gurus of Sikhism
79. The legendary story about Kabir's death involves :
- (A) A grand funeral attended by millions
- (B) His disciples burying him as a Hindu and cremating him as a Muslim
- (C) His body disappearing and being covered with flowers by both Hindus and Muslims
- (D) He simply vanished from his hut
80. Kabir's critique of both Hinduism and Islam was based on his observation of their :
- (A) Dietary restrictions
- (B) Political ambitions
- (C) Meaningless and unethical rituals
- (D) Inability to convert others
81. The term "Translation Studies" refers to :
- (A) The practical act of translating a text
- (B) The academic discipline that systematically studies the theory, description, and application of translation
- (C) The study of only literary translation
- (D) The use of computer software to translate documents
82. "Source Language" in translation is :
- (A) The language into which a text is translated
- (B) The original language from which a text is translated
- (C) The language of the translator's mother tongue
- (D) The technical language used in a specific field
83. A literal, word-for-word translation is best described as :
- (A) Sense-for-sense translation
- (B) Free translation
- (C) Adaptation
- (D) Formal equivalence
84. The Hindi translation of the English sentence "He came by car" would be :
- (A) वह गाड़ी से आया।
- (B) वह कार में आया।
- (C) वह कार से आया।
- (D) वह गाड़ी में आया।
85. The English translation of the Hindi sentence "मुझे भूख लगी है" is :
- (A) I am hungry.
- (B) I have hunger.
- (C) My hunger has come.
- (D) I feel hungry.

86. What is the Hindi translation of "The Home and the World"?
- (A) घर और दुनिया  
(B) घर और बाहर  
(C) घरे और विश्व  
(D) गृह और संसार
87. Which approach focuses on conveying the original meaning and spirit of the text in a natural way in the target language?
- (A) Word-for-word translation  
(B) Dynamic / Functional equivalence  
(C) Back-translation  
(D) Literal translation
88. Translate "वह प्रतिदिन पढ़ता है" into English.
- (A) He reads daily.  
(B) He will read daily.  
(C) He is reading daily.  
(D) He read daily.
89. What is the most appropriate Hindi translation for the English phrase "Please have a seat"?
- (A) कृपया सीट लो।  
(B) बैठ जाओ।  
(C) कृपया बैठिए।  
(D) सीट पकड़ो।
90. The process of translating a translated text back into its original source language is called :
- (A) Pre-editing  
(B) Post-editing  
(C) Back-translation  
(D) Interpreting
91. A Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT) tool is a technology that :
- (A) Automatically translates text without any human input.  
(B) Assists a human translator by providing features like Translation Memories and glossaries.  
(C) Is used only for technical translations.  
(D) Has been made obsolete by machine translation.
92. What is a "Translation Memory" (TM)?
- (A) A human translator's memory of a text.  
(B) A database that stores previously translated segments (sentences or paragraphs) for future use.  
(C) A glossary of technical terms.  
(D) A type of machine translation engine.
93. Which of the following is a popular example of a Machine Translation (MT) engine?
- (A) SDL Trados Studio  
(B) Google Translate  
(C) MemoQ  
(D) Wordfast

94. A "Termbase" (terminology database) in a CAT tool helps a translator :
- (A) Check grammar mistakes.
  - (B) Maintain consistency in the use of specific terms.
  - (C) Align two different texts.
  - (D) Calculate the cost of the project.
95. What is the primary advantage of using a Translation Management System (TMS)?
- (A) It can translate poems perfectly.
  - (B) It helps manage the workflow of large-scale translation projects.
  - (C) It is a free and open-source software.
  - (D) It does not require the internet.
96. The term "post-editing" in the context of machine translation refers to :
- (A) Editing the source text before translation.
  - (B) The process of a human translator reviewing and correcting the output of a machine translation engine.
  - (C) Editing the final layout of the translated document.
  - (D) Adding comments for the client.
97. Which of the following is not a type of machine translation?
- (A) Statistical Machine Translation (SMT)
  - (B) Rule-based Machine Translation (RBMT)
  - (C) Neural Machine Translation (NMT)
  - (D) Computational Memory Translation (CMT)
98. How can a translator use a search engine effectively as a translation tool?
- (A) To find the direct translation of a single word in an online dictionary.
  - (B) To check the frequency and context of a phrase to see if it is commonly used by native speakers.
  - (C) To automatically replace words in a document.
  - (D) It cannot be used for translation.
99. The main difference between CAT tools and MT engines is that :
- (A) There is no difference; they are the same.
  - (B) CAT tools are for written text, MT is for spoken language.
  - (C) CAT tools assist a human translator, while MT engines generate translations automatically.
  - (D) CAT tools are older technology, and MT is new.
100. A corpus (plural : corpora) in the context of translation is :
- (A) A type of CAT tool.
  - (B) A large, structured collection of texts used for linguistic analysis and to check language usage.
  - (C) A specialized dictionary.
  - (D) A certification body for translators.

## **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.

**Imp't. 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।