

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Second Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
CHEMISTRY
(Organic Chemistry—II)

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet
Series

A

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.

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, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Which of the following is rate determining step in electrophilic substitution reaction ?
 - (A) Generation of electrophile
 - (B) Attack by an electrophilic reagent on benzene ring
 - (C) Formation of product
 - (D) All of the above

2. The reaction in which benzene reacts with alkyl halide in the presence of a lewis acid as a catalyst to produce alkylbenzene is known as
 - (A) Nitration
 - (B) Halogenation
 - (C) Friedel-Crafts Acylation
 - (D) Friedel-Crafts Alkylation

3. Which of the following is not a product of the reaction of benzene with CH_3Cl and AlCl_3 ?
 - (A) Toulene
 - (B) Isopropyl benzene
 - (C) O-xylene
 - (D) P-xylene

4. The product of Friedel-Crafts Acylation reactions are
 - (A) Alkylbenzene
 - (B) Alkylamine
 - (C) Arylketone
 - (D) Halobenzene

5. How will you convert benzene into n-propyl benzene ?
 - (A) Friedel-Crafts Alkylation
 - (B) Friedel-Crafts Acylation
 - (C) Friedel-Crafts Alkylation followed by Clemmensen reduction
 - (D) Friedel-Crafts Acylation followed by Clemmensen reduction

6. Which of the following compounds can exhibit geometrical isomerism ?
 - (A) 1-Hexene
 - (B) 2-Methyl-2-Pentene
 - (C) 3-Methyl-1-Pentene
 - (D) 2-Hexene

7. Which of the following is a not a five-membered ring ?
 - (A) Pyridine
 - (B) Pyrrole
 - (C) Furan
 - (D) Thiophene

8. Which of the following is the not a method of preparation of benzaldehyde ?
 - (A) Gattermann Koch synthesis
 - (B) Etard's reaction
 - (C) Stephan's reaction
 - (D) Oxidation of secondary alcohol

9. Diazonium salts are specifically used as intermediates in the production of which of the following compounds ?
- m-Bromotoluene
 - o-Bromotoluene
 - p-Bromophenol
 - o-Bromophenol
10. Diazonium salts are used in which of the following industries ?
- Pharmaceutical
 - Dye
 - Photography
 - All of the above
11. has the highest activation of the benzene ring.
- $-\text{NH}_2$
 - $-\text{OH}$
 - $-\text{NHCOCH}_3$
 - $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
12. acts as a catalysts in the nitration of benzene.
- Conc. H_2SO_4
 - Dil. HCl
 - Conc. HCl
 - Dil. H_2SO_4
13. acts as electrophile in halogenation.
- Halonium ion
 - Sulphonium ion
 - Nitronium ion
 - Acylium ion
14. The meta directing group is
- $-\text{NHCOCH}_3$
 - $-\text{OCH}_3$
 - $-\text{OH}$
 - $-\text{COOH}$
15. Which of the following is the compound that can be most readily sulphonated ?
- Toluene
 - Nitrobenzene
 - Benzene
 - Chlorobenzene
16. What is the halide ion ?
- Strong base
 - Weak acid
 - Weak base
 - Strong acid
17. Which of the following is the correct statement ?
- No intermediate is always involved in the S_N^2 mechanism
 - S_N^2 reactions are a one-step reaction
 - S_N^2 reaction always follows the second-order kinetics
 - All of the above

18. When the nucleophile : OR attacks the RX, which of the following will be the resultant product ?
- (A) R –OH
 (B) R : CN
 (C) ROR
 (D) RNHR
19. The step in S_N^1 reaction that is a slow rate-determining step is
- (A) Formation of a transition state
 (B) Formation of a racemic mixture
 (C) Attack of the nucleophile
 (D) All of the above
20. The S_N1 reaction is always involving the heterolysis to form carbocation as an intermediate :
- (A) Two-step mechanism
 (B) A planar carbocation intermediate is produced
 (C) Reaction rate is dependent only on the concentration of the substrate
 (D) All of the above
21. The rate of nucleophilic substitution reactions is higher in the presence of which of the following ?
- (A) Electron releasing groups
 (B) Electron withdrawing groups
 (C) Both electron-withdrawing and releasing groups
 (D) None of the above
22. What influences the rate of a SMILE rearrangement reaction the most ?
- (A) Solvent choice
 (B) Temperature
 (C) Stability of the intermediate carbocation
 (D) Type of nucleophile
23. In SMILE rearrangement, what role does the leaving group generally play ?
- (A) Stabilizes the transition state
 (B) Acts as a catalyst
 (C) Facilitates electron transfer
 (D) Increases reaction temperature
24. What is a common application of SMILE rearrangement in organic chemistry ?
- (A) Synthesis of polymers
 (B) Synthesis of heterocyclic compounds
 (C) Hydrocarbon cracking
 (D) Biochemical pathway activation
25. Which functional group commonly participates in SMILE rearrangement reactions ?
- (A) Alkyl groups
 (B) Aromatic rings
 (C) Carbonyl groups
 (D) Sulfonyl groups

26. Which reagent is commonly used to initiate the Sommelet-Hauser rearrangement ?
- (A) Sodium hydroxide
 (B) Alkali metal amides
 (C) Sulfuric acid
 (D) Hydrogen peroxide
27. What is the product of the Sommelet-Hauser rearrangement ?
- (A) Alcohol
 (B) Ketone
 (C) Substituted aromatic compound
 (D) Rearranged amine
28. Which type of compounds typically undergo the Sommelet-Hauser rearrangement ?
- (A) Quaternary ammonium salts
 (B) Alkyl halides
 (C) Aromatic ketones
 (D) Alkenes
29. What is the key intermediate formed during the Von Richter rearrangement ?
- (A) Carbocation
 (B) Cyanohydrin
 (C) Arylnitroso compound
 (D) Imidate intermediate
30. What is the driving force for the Von Richter rearrangement ?
- (A) Formation of a stable carbocation
 (B) Release of nitrogen gas
 (C) Formation of a stable carboxylate ion
 (D) Increase in entropy
31. Free radical chain reactions consist of which main steps ?
- (A) Initiation, propagation, termination
 (B) Initiation, substitution, condensation
 (C) Termination, nucleophilic addition, propagation
 (D) Condensation, elimination, initiation
32. What is the role of ultraviolet light in a free radical reaction ?
- (A) Forms a nucleophile
 (B) Breaks covalent bonds to form free radicals
 (C) Produces a carbocation
 (D) Stabilizes intermediates
33. What is the key feature of a free radical polymerization reaction ?
- (A) Stepwise growth of chain
 (B) Formation of ionic intermediates
 (C) Chain-growth involving free radicals
 (D) Use of acid catalysts

34. Which of the following is an example of a free radical rearrangement reaction ?
- (A) Claisen rearrangement
 - (B) Hofmann rearrangement
 - (C) Wohl-Ziegler bromination
 - (D) Pinacol rearrangement
35. What is the key reactive intermediate in free radical rearrangement reactions ?
- (A) Carbocation
 - (B) Carbanion
 - (C) Free radical
 - (D) Carbene
36. Which of the following is an application of free radical rearrangement reactions ?
- (A) Polymerization
 - (B) Isomerization of hydrocarbons
 - (C) Oxidation reactions
 - (D) Nucleophilic substitutions
37. What is the primary reason that free radical rearrangements occur ?
- (A) To achieve a lower energy, more stable structure
 - (B) To form a reactive intermediate
 - (C) To increase bond length
 - (D) None of the above
38. What is allylic halogenation ?
- (A) Replacement of a hydrogen atom with a halogen atom at an allylic position
 - (B) Addition of halogen to an alkene
 - (C) Substitution at a benzylic position
 - (D) Conversion of alkene to an alkyne
39. Which factor stabilizes the allylic radical in allylic halogenation ?
- (A) Inductive effect
 - (B) Hyperconjugation
 - (C) Resonance stabilization
 - (D) Steric hindrance
40. The Hunsdiecker reaction is primarily used to prepare which compound ?
- (A) Alcohols
 - (B) Aromatic hydrocarbons
 - (C) Esters
 - (D) Alkyl halides
41. Which type of reaction mechanism is observed in the Hunsdiecker reaction ?
- (A) Nucleophilic substitution
 - (B) Radical decarboxylation
 - (C) Electrophilic addition
 - (D) Elimination

42. The by-product of the Hunsdiecker reaction is typically :
- (A) Water
 - (B) Carbon dioxide
 - (C) Hydrogen gas
 - (D) Methane
43. What is the primary product formed when an aldehyde is oxidized ?
- (A) Alcohol
 - (B) Ketone
 - (C) Carboxylic acid
 - (D) Ester
44. In the oxidation of aldehydes, what is the role of the oxidizing agent ?
- (A) To accept electrons
 - (B) To donate hydrogen
 - (C) To reduce the aldehyde
 - (D) To break carbon-carbon bonds
45. Which of the following conditions is necessary for the oxidation of aldehydes to carboxylic acids ?
- (A) Acidic or basic medium
 - (B) Neutral medium
 - (C) Presence of ultraviolet light
 - (D) Presence of an enzyme
46. What is the stereochemistry of hydroboration-oxidation ?
- (A) Anti addition
 - (B) Syn addition
 - (C) Racemic mixture
 - (D) No stereochemistry
47. What intermediate is formed during hydroboration ?
- (A) Carbocation
 - (B) Boronate ester
 - (C) Carbanion
 - (D) Free radical
48. Hydroboration is often followed by oxidation. Which oxidizing agent is typically used in this process ?
- (A) H_2O_2 (Hydrogen peroxide)
 - (B) KMnO_4 (Potassium permanganate)
 - (C) PCC (Pyridinium chlorochromate)
 - (D) $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ (Sodium dichromate)
49. In which conditions does the hydrogenation of aromatic rings typically occur ?
- (A) High pressure
 - (B) High temperature
 - (C) Presence of a catalyst
 - (D) All of the above
50. Why are aromatic rings resistant to hydrogenation compared to alkenes ?
- (A) High resonance energy
 - (B) Absence of double bonds
 - (C) Weak carbon-hydrogen bonds
 - (D) Low activation energy

51. Which metal hydride is commonly used for the reduction of carbonyl compounds to alcohols ?
- (A) NaBH_4
 - (B) H_2SO_4
 - (C) KMnO_4
 - (D) Br_2
52. Which of the following statements about the E_1 mechanism is true ?
- (A) It involves a single-step reaction.
 - (B) It requires a strong base.
 - (C) It proceeds via a carbocation intermediate.
 - (D) It follows second-order kinetics.
53. Which molecular orbital theory is commonly used to explain pericyclic reactions ?
- (A) VSEPR Theory
 - (B) Crystal Field Theory
 - (C) Molecular Orbital Theory
 - (D) Resonance Theory
54. Grignard reagents react with carbonyl compounds to form :
- (A) Alcohols
 - (B) Esters
 - (C) Nitriles
 - (D) Carboxylic acids
55. What is a characteristic feature of the E_2 reaction ?
- (A) It involves a carbocation intermediate.
 - (B) It is a one-step, concerted reaction.
 - (C) It is independent of the base strength.
 - (D) It occurs only in non-polar solvents.
56. What is the primary basis for predicting the outcome of pericyclic reactions using Molecular Orbital Theory ?
- (A) Hybridization of orbitals
 - (B) Woodward-Hoffmann Rules
 - (C) Resonance Structures
 - (D) Reaction Coordinate Diagram
57. Which of the following is an example of an organolithium reagent ?
- (A) LiAlH_4
 - (B) PhLi
 - (C) NaBH_4
 - (D) MgBr
58. The E_{1c}B reaction typically involves which type of intermediate ?
- (A) Carbocation
 - (B) Carbanion
 - (C) Free radical
 - (D) Oxonium ion

59. What are the frontier molecular orbitals involved in pericyclic reactions ?
- (A) *s* and *p* orbitals
 (B) HOMO and LUMO
 (C) Bonding and Antibonding Orbitals
 (D) Atomic Orbitals
60. The Wittig reaction involves the reaction of a carbonyl compound with :
- (A) Ylide
 (B) Grignard reagent
 (C) Organolithium reagent
 (D) Hydrazine
61. In elimination reactions, which rule often determines the major product ?
- (A) Markovnikov's Rule
 (B) Zaitsev's Rule
 (C) Le Chatelier's Principle
 (D) Pauli's Exclusion Principle
62. In a 4π -electrocyclic reaction, what motion is favoured under thermal conditions ?
- (A) Conrotatory
 (B) Disrotatory
 (C) Sigmatropic
 (D) Antarafacial
63. Aldol condensation involves the formation of :
- (A) Alcohols
 (B) Ketones
 (C) α , β -Unsaturated carbonyl compounds
 (D) Ethers
64. The rate of an E2 reaction depends on :
- (A) Only the substrate concentration
 (B) Only the base concentration
 (C) Both substrate and base concentrations
 (D) Solvent polarity only
65. Which of the following molecules is most likely to undergo an electrocyclic reaction ?
- (A) Benzene
 (B) Cyclobutene
 (C) Ethene
 (D) Cyclopropane
66. Knoevenagel condensation typically uses which catalyst ?
- (A) NaOH
 (B) $ZnCl_2$
 (C) Piperidine
 (D) H_2SO_4

67. Which type of substrate is most likely to undergo an E1 reaction ?
- (A) Primary alkyl halide
 - (B) Secondary alkyl halide
 - (C) Tertiary alkyl halide
 - (D) Methyl halide
68. What is the characteristic product of a [4+2] cycloaddition reaction ?
- (A) Cyclobutane
 - (B) Cyclohexene
 - (C) Benzene
 - (D) Cycloheptene
69. Which reaction is an example of a [4+2] cycloaddition ?
- (A) Diels-Alder Reaction
 - (B) Claisen Rearrangement
 - (C) Cope Rearrangement
 - (D) Michael Addition
70. Which of the following is the best leaving group for elimination reactions ?
- (A) $-\text{OH}$
 - (B) $-\text{NH}_2$
 - (C) $-\text{Br}$
 - (D) $-\text{CH}_3$
71. The Claisen condensation is a reaction between :
- (A) Aldehydes and ketones
 - (B) Esters and ketones
 - (C) Two esters
 - (D) Esters and nitriles
72. A strong base is necessary for which elimination mechanism ?
- (A) E1
 - (B) E2
 - (C) E1cB
 - (D) All of the above
73. In the Mannich reaction, the main product formed is a :
- (A) β -Keto acid
 - (B) β -Hydroxyketone
 - (C) β -Amino carbonyl compound
 - (D) α, β -Unsaturated ester
74. What type of orbital interaction is required in a supra-supra cycloaddition ?
- (A) Antarafacial overlap
 - (B) Suprafacial overlap
 - (C) Disrotatory motion
 - (D) Conrotatory motion
75. Benzoin condensation involves the reaction of :
- (A) Aldehydes using cyanide ion as a catalyst
 - (B) Ketones using NaOH as a catalyst
 - (C) Esters using NaBH_4 as a catalyst
 - (D) Nitriles using HCl as a catalyst

76. Which solvent is most suitable for an E1 reaction ?
- (A) Polar protic solvent
 - (B) Polar aprotic solvent
 - (C) Non-polar solvent
 - (D) Dry ether
77. What is the characteristic feature of a sigmatropic rearrangement ?
- (A) Formation of a new ring
 - (B) Migration of a σ -bond
 - (C) Cycloaddition of alkenes
 - (D) Loss of a leaving group
78. Which functional group contains a carbon-hetero multiple bond ?
- (A) Alkane
 - (B) Ether
 - (C) Aldehyde
 - (D) Alcohol
79. Perkin reaction is used to synthesize :
- (A) α , β -Unsaturated aromatic acids
 - (B) Alcohols
 - (C) Alkenes
 - (D) Esters
80. In a [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement, what reaction is commonly observed ?
- (A) Claisen Rearrangement
 - (B) Diels-Alder Reaction
 - (C) Friedel-Crafts Reaction
 - (D) S_N^1 Reaction
81. Pyrolytic elimination reactions often proceed via which mechanism ?
- (A) E1
 - (B) E2
 - (C) E1cB
 - (D) Concerted cyclic transition state
82. Stobbe reaction involves the reaction of :
- (A) Ketones with hydrazine
 - (B) Aldehydes with malonic esters
 - (C) Carbonyl compounds with diethyl succinate
 - (D) Alcohols with acids
83. According to Zaitsev's rule, the major product in elimination reactions is typically the :
- (A) Less substituted alkene
 - (B) More substituted alkene
 - (C) Alkane
 - (D) Alkyne
84. Which of the following is a [5,5]-sigmatropic rearrangement ?
- (A) Cope Rearrangement
 - (B) Aza-Cope Rearrangement
 - (C) Ene Reaction
 - (D) None of the above

85. Acidic hydrolysis of esters yields :
- (A) Alcohol and carboxylic acid
 - (B) Alcohol and aldehyde
 - (C) Alcohol and ketone
 - (D) Alcohol and amide
86. Which phenomenon describes a molecule that undergoes rapid rearrangements of its bonds ?
- (A) Fluxional Tautomerism
 - (B) Aromaticity
 - (C) Hyperconjugation
 - (D) Resonance
87. In which scenario is the Hofmann product favoured over the Zaitsev product ?
- (A) When using bulky bases
 - (B) When using polar protic solvents
 - (C) In the presence of a strong nucleophile
 - (D) When the substrate is tertiary
88. The ene reaction typically involves which of the following reactants ?
- (A) Diene and Alkene
 - (B) Alkene and Alkene
 - (C) Alkene and Allylic Hydrogen
 - (D) Alkyne and Alkene
89. Which of the following conditions generally favour an ene reaction ?
- (A) High Pressure
 - (B) UV Light
 - (C) High Temperature
 - (D) Low Temperature
90. The product of amide hydrolysis under acidic conditions is :
- (A) Amine and alcohol
 - (B) Carboxylic acid and ammonia
 - (C) Ketone and ammonia
 - (D) Aldehyde and amine
91. Which of the following is NOT a factor affecting the hydrogenation rate of aromatic rings ?
- (A) Nature of the catalyst
 - (B) Solvent used in the reaction
 - (C) Aromaticity of the ring
 - (D) Atomic mass of hydrogen
92. What does chemoselectivity refer to ?
- (A) Selectivity between different stereoisomers
 - (B) Preference of one functional group to react over others
 - (C) Choice of a specific reaction pathway
 - (D) Isolation of a chemical compound

93. Which of the following factors influences chemoselectivity ?
- (A) Functional groups present
 - (B) Reaction conditions
 - (C) Catalyst used
 - (D) All of the above
94. Which reaction demonstrates high chemoselectivity ?
- (A) Friedel-Crafts acylation
 - (B) Reduction of aldehydes over ketones using NaBH_4
 - (C) Electrophilic aromatic substitution
 - (D) Nucleophilic substitution
95. Why is chemoselectivity important in organic synthesis ?
- (A) To increase the yield of the desired product
 - (B) To ensure reactions occur faster
 - (C) To avoid unwanted byproducts
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)
96. What is the Michael reaction primarily used for ?
- (A) Oxidation reactions
 - (B) Formation of carbon-carbon bonds
 - (C) Reduction reactions
 - (D) Acid-base neutralization
97. Which type of compound typically acts as a nucleophile in the Michael reaction ?
- (A) Alcohols
 - (B) Ketones or enolates
 - (C) Alkenes
 - (D) Amides
98. What is the electrophile in the Michael reaction ?
- (A) Alkynes
 - (B) α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds
 - (C) Aromatic compounds
 - (D) Halides
99. Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation predominantly works with which functional group ?
- (A) Alkenes
 - (B) Alcohols
 - (C) Ketones
 - (D) Aldehydes
100. What is the source of chirality in the sharpless asymmetric epoxidation process ?
- (A) Hydrogen Peroxide
 - (B) Chiral Ligand (like diethyl tartrate)
 - (C) Sodium Hydroxide
 - (D) Acetone

(Only for Rough Work)

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 :

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 सही उत्तर छँटना 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, उन्हें 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।