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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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## M.A. II Semester (NEP) Examination, 2025-26

### ENGLISH

### (Research Methodology)

| Paper Code |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
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| A          | 0 | 4 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 3 | T |

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.
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 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 गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

**Rough Work**  
रफ़ कार्य

1. What is the primary difference between research methods and research methodology?
  - (A) Methods are broad; Methodology is narrow
  - (B) Methods are theoretical; methodology is practical
  - (C) Methods are tools; Methodology is the strategy/rationale
  - (D) There is no difference
2. Which of the following best describes "Research Methods"?
  - (A) The systematic framework of a research project
  - (B) Specific techniques like surveys, interviews, and observations
  - (C) The theoretical rationale for a study
  - (D) The philosophical approach to knowledge
3. Feminism started as a political movement in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) 1920s
  - (B) 1940s
  - (C) 1950s
  - (D) 1960s
4. Belsey recommends that researchers should
  - (A) Only use primary sources and ignore secondary material
  - (B) use both primary and secondary sources to give their work a new look
  - (C) Only rely on personal opinions
  - (D) Avoid any theoretical framework

5. "Research Methodology" is best defined as
- (A) The study of the methods used to solve research problems
  - (B) The final report of the research findings
  - (C) The data analysis software used in the study
  - (D) The practical tools for collecting data
6. Which is not a tool for literary research?
- (A) Bibliography
  - (B) Textual analysis
  - (C) Lab experiments
  - (D) Lecture and text notes
7. How is random sampling helpful?
- (A) Free from personal biases
  - (B) An economical method of data collection
  - (C) Reasonably accurate
  - (D) All the above
8. The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as
- (A) Survey research
  - (B) Sampling
  - (C) Census
  - (D) Convenience sampling
9. Which of the following according to the New Historicists, is a "text" for analysis?
- (A) A legal document
  - (B) A diary
  - (C) A play
  - (D) All of the above

10. In New Historicism, literature and history are viewed as
- (A) Separate entities
  - (B) Interdependent, or "co-texts"
  - (C) Literature as a reflection of history
  - (D) History as a reflection of literature
11. Which of the following is a key methodological technique of New Historicism?
- (A) Close reading of formal elements
  - (B) Anecdotal evidence to bridge literary and non-literary texts
  - (C) Structuralist mapping
  - (D) Archetypal analysis
12. What is the correct order of steps in historical research?
- (A) Data→collection→formulation of topic criticism→synthesis
  - (B) Formulation of topic→Data collection→Critical evaluation→Report writing
  - (C) Report writing→Topic selection→Analysis
  - (D) Interpretation→Synthesis→Data collection→Criticism
13. The "5 C's" of historical thinking include causality, complexity, contingency, context and
- (A) Correlation
  - (B) Certainty
  - (C) Control
  - (D) Change over time
14. The process of determining the authenticity of a document or source is known as
- (A) Internal criticism
  - (B) Content analysis
  - (C) External criticism
  - (D) Triangulation

15. What is the primary purpose of historical research?
- (A) To manipulate variables for prediction
  - (B) To reconstruct the past systematically and objectively
  - (C) To study the present current trends
  - (D) To generate quantitative data
16. Feminist research often uses a, "participatory" approach because it
- (A) Ensures the researcher is in control
  - (B) Empowers the participants and involves them in the knowledge production process
  - (C) Is cheaper
  - (D) Is faster
17. Which of the following is considered a "non-feminist" approach to research?
- (A) Treating women as a, "subject" rather than, "object" of study
  - (B) Assuming all knowledge is neutral and, "objective"
  - (C) Including women's voices in data collection
  - (D) Examining patriarchal power
18. Which approach is often used in feminist research to give voice to, "hidden" or, "marginalized" groups?
- (A) Positive surveys
  - (B) In-depth, qualitative interviews
  - (C) Statistical modeling
  - (D) experimental manipulation
19. What is the primary aim of feminist research methodology?
- (A) To support patriarchal
  - (B) To produce knowledge that challenges gender inequality
  - (C) To maintain objective distance from participants
  - (D) To focus exclusively on quantitative data

20. According to psychoanalytic theory, what does the "Ego" Manage?
- (A) Instinctual drives
  - (B) Moral constraints
  - (C) The balance between Id and superego
  - (D) Only unconscious desires
21. What is the primary goal of psychoanalytic therapy?
- (A) To make the unconscious conscious
  - (B) To change specific dysfunctional behaviours
  - (C) To eliminate irrational thoughts
  - (D) To reinforce positive actions
22. Literary approaches like Psychoanalysis Feminism, New Historicism etc. help in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Writing a work of literature
  - (B) The interpretation of literary texts
  - (C) Discourse on a subject
  - (D) None of the above
23. In Freud's theory, which structure of personality operates on the "pleasure principle"?
- (A) Id
  - (B) Ego
  - (C) Superego
  - (D) Libido
24. Who is recognized as the father of psychoanalysis?
- (A) Sigmund Freud
  - (B) Carl Jung
  - (C) Alfred Adler
  - (D) B.F. Skinner
25. Which term describes the technique of making the language of literature strange or unconventional to heighten perception?
- (A) Mimicry
  - (B) Interpretation
  - (C) Foregrounding
  - (D) Contextualization

26. Who is the key proponent of Russian formalism known for the concept of "defamiliarization" (ostranenie)
- (A) T.S. Eliot
  - (B) Victor Shklovsky
  - (C) Cleanth Brooks
  - (D) I.A. Richards
27. Drawing on Foucault, Griffin argues that discourses
- (A) Operate independently of power relations
  - (B) Are productive of subjects/objects, with hegemony achieved through struggle over truth regimes
  - (C) Prioritize individual creativity over social norms
  - (D) Remain static and unchallenged historically
28. Griffin notes that "discourse" can refer to all EXCEPT
- (A) Domain-specific formations like legal or medical vocabularies
  - (B) Regulated practices governing statements and genres
  - (C) Purely fictional narratives without truth-claims
  - (D) All utterances written or verbal
29. According to Gabriele Griffin discourse analysis primarily investigates
- (A) Neutral transmission of information through language
  - (B) Language-in-use (Written and spoken) as invested and socially productive
  - (C) Only the grammatical structures of isolated sentences
  - (D) Historical etymology of words in literary

30. When conducting interdisciplinary research on Post colonial Literature, Johnson emphasizes the necessity of understanding
- (A) Only the aesthetic form of the novel
  - (B) The economic and political structures of the colonial era
  - (C) The psychological state of the author
  - (D) The publishing industries marketing strategies
31. In the Handbook to Literary Research, what does Johnson suggest regarding the relationship between "Literature" and "History"?
- (A) Literature should be studied entirely separate from historical context
  - (B) historical documents should be treated only as marginalia to the text
  - (C) history is more reliable source of truth than literature
  - (D) Literary studies must engage with history, but recognize both are constructed narratives
32. David Johnson's interdisciplinary research often intersects literature with which of the following facts?
- (A) Quantum Physics
  - (B) Jurisprudence (Law)
  - (C) Molecular Biology
  - (D) Astrophysics
33. According to David Johnson, what is the primary purpose of introducing interdisciplinarity into literary research?
- (A) To abandon the close reading of literary texts
  - (B) To challenge the traditional, siloed boundaries of English studies
  - (C) To replace literary analysis with sociological data
  - (D) To focus exclusively on pre-nineteenth century literature
34. Which of the following is NOT a focus of the Formalist approach?
- (A) Literary devices
  - (B) Author's biography
  - (C) Structure
  - (D) Rhyme and meter

35. Belsey insists that textual analysis must include
- (A) Only close reading of the text, ignoring history
  - (B) A particular historical and cultural context
  - (C) The reader's emotions alone
  - (D) The author's personal life as the main focus
36. A key feature of Belsey's textual analysis is
- (A) Meaning depends only on historical context
  - (B) meaning is fixed once the author creates the text
  - (C) Meaning is plural and open to multiple interpretations
  - (D) Meaning is the same for all cultures
37. In Belsey's textual analysis, the concept of "signifier" refers to
- (A) The actual shape or sound of the word
  - (B) The idea or concept a word points to
  - (C) The historical period in which the text was written
  - (D) The author's intended meaning
38. Belsey argues that the meaning of a text is –
- (A) Determined only by the author
  - (B) Fixed and final
  - (C) Plural and never fully fixed
  - (D) Determined only by the author
39. According to Catherine Belsey, textual analysis primarily focuses on
- (A) The author's biography and intentions
  - (B) The formal structure of the text
  - (C) The reader's emotional response
  - (D) Socio-political background only, not the text itself

40. Summarising and interpreting primary studies related to the identified research question or objective in a qualitative manner is called
- (A) Qualitative review
  - (B) Realistic review
  - (C) Meta review
  - (D) Narrative review
41. Which school is NOT associated with the Formalist Movement?
- (A) The Prague linguistic Circle
  - (B) OPOJAZ
  - (C) The Moscow Linguistic Circle
  - (D) The Frankfurt School
42. Formalists believe that the hero of literature is actually
- (A) The main character
  - (B) The author
  - (C) The reader
  - (D) The device (literary technique)
43. What is the primary purpose of literature according to formalists?
- (A) To instruct morality
  - (B) To provide social commentary
  - (C) To reflect the author's psychology
  - (D) To make the familiar strange (defamiliarization)
44. The "two-tier" definition of comparative Literature \_\_\_\_\_ comparing literature with other areas of knowledge and comparing literature with other spheres of human expression \_\_\_\_\_ was proposed by
- (A) H.H. Remak
  - (B) Ulrich Weisstein
  - (C) Fernand Baldensperger
  - (D) Paul Van Tieghem

45. Close reading is a technique used to
- (A) Analyze the social background of a text
  - (B) Focus intensely on the text's formal elements
  - (C) Understand the author's childhood
  - (D) Compare a text to other's childhood
46. Formalism emerged as a reaction against
- (A) Structuralist analysis
  - (B) Biographical and historical criticism
  - (C) Postmodern theory
  - (D) Linguistic studies
47. Which of the following is a source of secondary data in research?
- (A) Novel written in the past by someone
  - (B) Relics
  - (C) Prediction on the basis of the trends
  - (D) Registered deeds
48. What is the main purpose of a research proposal?
- (A) To get a degree
  - (B) To present the research design and objectives
  - (C) To publish findings
  - (D) To review the literature
49. In chapter six of Research Methods for English Studies \_\_\_\_\_ introduced Discourse Analysis as a research method.
- (A) David Johnson
  - (B) Gabriele Griffin
  - (C) Catherine Belsey
  - (D) Cleanth Brooks
50. Primary data are
- (A) Second
  - (B) Tertiary data
  - (C) Original data
  - (D) Organized data

51. Chicago Manual of style is a style guide for \_\_\_\_\_ English.

- (A) British
- (B) Canadian
- (C) American
- (D) Australian

52. In MLA style, the list of references on the works cited list should be in order \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Alphabetical by the author's last name
- (B) Alphabetical by title
- (C) No particular order
- (D) Chronological by the date & publication

53. When do we need to include an in-text citation?

- (A) When we include a direct quotation from a source in the paper
- (B) When we paraphrase information from a source in the paper
- (C) When we paraphrase information or include a direct quotation from a source in the paper
- (D) MLA does not use in-text citation

54. Which of the following is an initial mandatory requirement for pursuing research?

- (A) Developing a research design
- (B) Formulating a research question
- (C) Deciding about the data analysis procedure
- (D) Formulating a research hypothesis

55. The format of thesis writing is the same as in
- (A) Preparation of a research paper/article
  - (B) Writing of seminar presentation
  - (C) Presenting a workshop/conference paper
  - (D) A research dissertation
56. Ethical norms in research do not involve guidelines for
- (A) Thesis format
  - (B) Copyright
  - (C) Patenting policy
  - (D) Data sharing policies
57. The researcher should possess the ability to "systematize", which means
- (A) Purchasing equipment
  - (B) Writing a book
  - (C) Organizing data into a logical, theoretical format
  - (D) Finding a job
58. The "spirit of free inquiry" means
- (A) Investigating without bias
  - (B) Publishing frequently
  - (C) Asking for payment
  - (D) Searching for existing literature
59. The most essential quality of a researcher is
- (A) Punctuality
  - (B) Intelligence
  - (C) Authority
  - (D) Genuine interest in research

60. A researcher must have \_\_\_\_\_, which is the quality to conduct research effectively.

- (A) Research aptitude
- (B) High IQ
- (C) Financial resource
- (D) Good communication

61. When acknowledging a resource, the form in a footnote is typically used

- (A) Only for internet sources
- (B) To confuse the reader
- (C) To first time a source is cited
- (D) When the source has already been cited in fully previously

62. Proper documentation/acknowledgement of sources helps a researcher to

- (A) Increase the word count of the paper
- (B) Avoid accusations of plagiarism
- (C) Hide the original source of information
- (D) Make the paper harder to read

63. The final aim of every research is:

- (A) Ethical research
- (B) Sponsorship
- (C) Future research
- (D) Research report

64. What does "ibid" mean in a footnote?

- (A) The source is invalid
- (B) The source is unknown
- (C) The source is in a different language
- (D) The source is the same as the one immediately preceding it

65. What is the difference between a footnote and an endnote?
- (A) Footnotes are for citations, endnotes are for pictures
  - (B) Endnotes are used more than footnotes
  - (C) Footnotes appear at the bottom of the page, while endnotes appear at the end of the document or chapter
  - (D) There is no difference; they are the same
66. Before beginning a research, the researcher must obtain authorization to research from the participants to be researched, and the
- (A) Research library
  - (B) Researcher's parents
  - (C) Research Institute
  - (D) Sponsors
67. Copying the work of other authors in whole pieces is called as
- (A) Self Plagiarism
  - (B) Indirect Plagiarism
  - (C) Direct Plagiarism
  - (D) Patch Writing
68. Which among the following is not a kind of plagiarism?
- (A) Indirect Plagiarism
  - (B) Direct Plagiarism
  - (C) Untainted Plagiarism
  - (D) Patch Writing
69. Which of the following factors make the compliance of research ethics difficult?
- (A) Lack of checks
  - (B) Self check
  - (C) Societal norms
  - (D) Respect for confidentiality

70. The two important components of research responsibility are sincerity in work and avoiding
- (A) Plagiarism
  - (B) Writing the thesis
  - (C) Confidentiality
  - (D) Research techniques
71. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a good hypothesis
- (A) Testability
  - (B) Specificity
  - (C) Consistency with known facts
  - (D) Being phrased as a question
72. A research hypothesis is often formulated based on
- (A) Random guessing
  - (B) Final data analysis
  - (C) Personal opinions only
  - (D) Past research, theories or observations
73. What is the primary purpose of a research hypothesis?
- (A) To provide a tentative, testable answer to a research question
  - (B) To summarize previous research findings
  - (C) To replace the need for data collection
  - (D) To prove a theory conclusively
74. What is the main purpose of discussing limitations in a research paper?
- (A) To show that the study is useless
  - (B) To hide the weaknesses of the study
  - (C) To extend the length of the paper
  - (D) To acknowledge potential weaknesses and explain how they might affect the findings
75. Conditions beyond the researcher's control that affect the study's scope and results are known as
- (A) Delimitations
  - (B) Limitations
  - (C) Assumptions
  - (D) Hypotheses

76. What are "limitations" in a research study?

- (A) Tools used for statistical analysis
- (B) Guidelines that ensure ethical compliance
- (C) Restrictions that may decrease credibility and generalizability
- (D) Factors that strengthen the study's reliability

77. When should research aims and objectives be defined?

- (A) After data analysis is completed
- (B) During the literature review process
- (C) At the very beginning, after identifying the research problem
- (D) Only when writing the conclusion

78. What is the main purpose of setting research objectives?

- (A) To define the methodology, guide data collection and ensure a structured approach
- (B) To replace the need for a literature review
- (C) To define the researcher's personal opinion
- (D) To increase the length of the research proposal

79. Which of the following best describes a research aim?

- (A) A specific measurable, time-bound statement
- (B) A detailed breakdown of data analysis techniques
- (C) The overall, long term purpose of the research
- (D) The sampling technique used in the study

80. Rephrasing a research problem often occurs
- (A) After the literature survey
  - (B) At the end of the data collection
  - (C) Before choosing the topic
  - (D) During the final report writing
81. Why is formulation of a research problem considered the most important part of the research journey?
- (A) It dictates the type of statistical software to use
  - (B) It determines the number of participants
  - (C) The quality and relevance of the project depend upon it
  - (D) It determines the budget
82. The process of breaking a broad research area into smaller, manageable sub-areas is called
- (A) Literature review
  - (B) Dissecting the topic
  - (C) Data collection
  - (D) Hypothesis testing
83. What is the very first step in formulating a research problem?
- (A) Statement of the problem
  - (B) Survey the literature
  - (C) Formulating objectives
  - (D) Developing ideas through discussion
84. What defines a secondary source?
- (A) It provides raw data for researchers
  - (B) It is always faster to collect than primary data
  - (C) It is created by an eyewitness to an event
  - (D) It interprets, analyses or summarizes original, firsthand accounts

85. Which of the following is a key challenge when using primary sources?
- (A) They may be biased on limited in scope
  - (B) They never require interpretation
  - (C) They are too easy to find
  - (D) They are always already organised
86. When a researcher uses census data collected by the government, the data is considered
- (A) Primary data for the researcher
  - (B) Secondary data for the researcher
  - (C) Irrelevant
  - (D) Unreliable
87. Which of the following best describes a "summary of multiple research studies"?
- (A) Primary source
  - (B) Secondary source
  - (C) Raw Data
  - (D) Eyewitness Account
88. Which of the following is an example of a primary source for historical research?
- (A) A review of a book in a journal
  - (B) Original documents like birth certificates or deeds
  - (C) A scholarly article analyzing old letters
  - (D) A documentary about the 1920s
89. What is the key advantage of using a secondary data?
- (A) It is less time-consuming and readily available
  - (B) It provides fast hand evidence
  - (C) It is always more accurate
  - (D) It is original for every project
90. Which of the following is considered a primary source of data?
- (A) A history textbook
  - (B) An encyclopedia entry
  - (C) A diary entry from a soldier in WWII
  - (D) A documentary reviewing a past event

91. When employing Eco-criticism as a research method, which aspect of a literary text is most scrutinized?
- (A) The historical accuracy of the depiction of natural landscapes
  - (B) The anthropentric themes and how they support human dominance over nature
  - (C) The linguistic style in describing flora and fauna
  - (D) The psychological development of characters in natural settings
92. In a post-colonial reading of a literary text, what is meant by "writing back to the empire"?
- (A) Reconstructing the perspective of colonizers to gain insight into their mindset
  - (B) Critiquing and challenging the narratives imposed by colonial powers
  - (C) Restoring the original cultural context of the colonized subjects
  - (D) Adopting the literary styles of colonial authors
93. Which research method is most appropriate for studying historical documents or analyzing past events?
- (A) Descriptive research
  - (B) Quasi-experimental research
  - (C) Historical research
  - (D) Experimental research
94. Which component is crucial to define before selecting tools for research?
- (A) Data analysis software
  - (B) Budget
  - (C) Research questions
  - (D) Reader's bias
95. Which technique ensures that every participant has an equal chance of being selected in a sample?
- (A) Stratification
  - (B) Randomization
  - (C) Convenience sampling
  - (D) Purposive sampling

96. What is the primary purpose of using scientific methods in research?
- (A) Improve data interpretation
  - (B) Confirm triangulation
  - (C) Introduce new variables
  - (D) Eliminate spurious relations
97. Which of the following is considered a primary tool for data collection, particularly in urban area?
- (A) Case study
  - (B) Observation
  - (C) Questionnaire
  - (D) Rating scale
98. What is the correct order of selection in a research project?
- (A) Select methods, then define methodology
  - (B) Define methodology, then select methods
  - (C) Select methods and methodology simultaneously
  - (D) Methods and methodology are not related
99. Belsey's textual analysis as a research method is
- (A) A traditional biographical method
  - (B) A psychological method focused on the authors mind
  - (C) A positive method that produces scientific "facts"
  - (D) A post-structuralist method that emphasizes multiple meanings and ideological critique
100. Which component enables researchers to evaluate the validity and reliability of a study?
- (A) Research methods
  - (B) Research methodology
  - (C) Research abstract
  - (D) Research bibliography

**Rough Work**  
रफ कार्य

**Example :**

Question :

- Q. 1    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- Q. 2    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- Q. 3    (A)    (B)    (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.

**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.**

**उदाहरण :**

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- प्रश्न 2    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- प्रश्न 3    (A)    (B)    (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 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 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 :** प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।