Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No. | | | | | | | |

M. A./M. Sc. (Fourth Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
MATHEMATICS
(Wavelet Analysis) (Elective)

Paper Code							
B	0	3	1	0	0	4	T

Questions 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.

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. The limitation of Gabor transform is due to :

   (A) Sampling theorem

   (B) Fixed window width

   (C) Lack of orthogonality

   (D) Poor reconstruction

2. Which transform uses a Gaussian window and achieves minimum uncertainty ?

   (A) Fourier transform

   (B) Hear wavelet transform

   (C) Gabor transform

   (D) Shannon wavelet transform

3. $\Delta\omega$ in HUP corresponds to :

   (A) Frequency shift

   (B) Frequency variance

   (C) Time shift

   (D) Time variance

4. For a signal $f\ (t)\ \in\ L^2(\mathbf{R})$, the uncertainty inequality is $\Delta t\ \Delta\omega \geq$.

   (A) 0

   (B) $\frac{1}{2}$

   (C) $\frac{1}{4}$

   (D) 1

5. The Heisenberg's uncertainty principle inplies that :

   (A) Time and frequency can be arbitrarily localized

   (B) Better time localization improves frequency localization

   (C) Time-frequency localization has a lower bound

   (D) Frequency information is global

6. Shannon wavelet is compactly supported in :

   (A) Time domain

   (B) Scale domain

   (C) Frequency domain

   (D) Space domain

7. CWT stands for :

   (A) Continuous Wavelet Transform

   (B) Compact Wavelet Technique

   (C) Continuous Window Transform

   (D) Complex Wavelet Theory

8. In wavelet analysis scale parameter controls :

   (A) Time shift

   (B) Frequency content

   (C) Phase

   (D) Noise

9. HUP stands for :

(A) Harmonic Uncertainty Principle

(B) Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle

(C) High-order Uncertainty Principle

(D) Hilbert Uncertainty Principle

10. Orthonormal wavelets satisfy :

(A) Energy amplification

(B) Redundancy

(C) Infinite overlap

(D) Orthogonality and normalization

11. In wavelet analysis translation parameter controls :

(A) Frequency resolution

(B) Scale

(C) Time localization

(D) Energy

12. The limitation of Gabor transform motivates :

(A) Fourier series

(B) Laplace transform

(C) Z-transform

(D) Wavelet transform

13. Wavelets on $\mathbf{Z}_N$ are especially suitable for :

(A) Infinite signals

(B) Finite digital data

(C) Differential operators

(D) Continuous spectra

14. Haar wavelet scaling function is :

(A) Smooth

(B) Piecewise constant

(C) Infinitely differentiable

(D) Oscillatory

15. Parseval's identity connects :

(A) Time domain and frequency domain energies

(B) Time domain and phase domain

(C) Scale and translation

(D) Approximation and detail spaces

16. In the uncertainty principle equality is achieved by :

(A) Haar wavelet

(B) Shannon wavelet

(C) Gaussian function

(D) Rectangular pulse

17. The main drawback of Shannon wavelet is :

(A) Infinite time support

(B) Lack of orthogonality

(C) Poor frequency localization

(D) Non-invertibility

18. The Gabor transform is essentially a :

(A) Wavelet transform with variable window

(B) Fourier transform with Gaussian window

(C) Discrete cosine transform

(D) Z-transform

19. Gabor transform provides :

(A) Fixed time frequency resolution

(B) Only time localization

(C) Only frequency localization

(D) Multi resolution analysis

20. The window function used in Gabor transform is :

(A) Rectangular

(B) Exponential

(C) Gaussian

(D) Triangular

21. Shannon wavelet is characterized by :

(A) Compact support in time

(B) Compact support in frequency

(C) Compact support in both domains

(D) No support in frequency

22. The Haar wavelet defined on **Z** is primarily associated with :

(A) Smooth approximation

(B) Step-like basis functions

(C) Polynomial approximation

(D) Trigonometric basis

23. The Haar wavelet is the simplest example of :

(A) Biorthogonal wavelet

(B) Compactly supported orthogonal wavelet

(C) Non-orthogonal wavelet

(D) Continuous wavelet

24. The space $l^2(\mathbf{Z})$ consists of all sequences :

(A) That are bounded

(B) That are absolutely summable

(C) Whose squares are summable

(D) That are periodic

25. DWT stands for :

(A) Discrete Wavelet Transform

(B) Distributed Wavelet Transform

(C) Digital Window Transform

(D) Discrete Window Technique

26. DFT sands for :

(A) Discrete Functional Transform

(B) Distributed Fourier Technique

(C) Digital Frequency Transform

(D) Discrete Fourier Transform

27. STFT stands for :

(A) Short-Time Fourier Transform

(B) Space-Time Fourier Transform

(C) Shifted-Time Fourier Transform

(D) Sampling-Time Fourier Transform

28. Poisson summation formula forms the mathematical basis of :

(A) Shannon sampling theorem

(B) Convolution theorem

(C) Parseval's identity

(D) Uncertainity principle

29. Fourier Series is applicable to :

(A) A periodic signals

(B) Random signals

(C) Band-Limited signals

(D) Periodic signals

30. The major limitation of Fourier transform that motivates Wavelet Analysis is :

(A) Non-Linearity

(B) Lack of frequency information

(C) Lack of time localization

(D) Non-invertibility

31. The Poisson summation formula establishes a relationship between :

(A) Integration and differentiation

(B) Continuous and discrete spectra

(C) Time Localization and frequency localization

(D) Energy and power

32. If $f \in L'$ (**R**), then according to Riemann - Lebesgue Lemma :

(A) $\hat{f}(\omega)$ is periodic

(B) $\hat{f}(\omega) \to 0$ as $|\omega| \to \infty$

(C) $\hat{f}(\omega) = 0$

(D) $f(t)$ is compactly supported

33. The Fourier transform of the Dirac delta function $\delta(t)$ is :

(A) 0

(B) t

(C) 1

(D) ∞

34. The convolution theorem states that :

(A) Fourier transform converts multiplication into addition

(B) Fourier transform converts convolution into multiplication

(C) Fourier transform converts differentiation into convolution

(D) Fourier transform destroys convolution

35. The convolution of two functions f and g is defined by :

(A) $\int f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$

(B) $f(t)\, g(t)$

(C) $\int f(\tau) g(t) dt$

(D) $f'(t)\, g'(t)$

36. If $g(t) = e^{i\omega_0 t} f(t)$ then $\hat{g}(\omega)$ equals to :

(A) $\hat{f}(\omega + \omega_0)$

(B) $\hat{f}(\omega - \omega_0)$

(C) $\omega_0 \hat{f}(\omega)$

(D) $e^{i\omega_0 t} \hat{f}(\omega)$

37. Given f', $g \in$ L (**R**) and constant a, b, the Fourier transform of $a\, f(t) + b\, g(t)$ is :

(A) $a\hat{f}(\omega)\,\hat{g}(\omega)$

(B) $\hat{f}(\omega) + \hat{g}(\omega)$

(C) $a\hat{f}(\omega) + b\hat{g}(\omega)$

(D) 0

38. The Poisson Summation formula shows :

(A) Duality between time and frequency lattices

(B) Duality between differentiation and integration

(C) Duality between real and imaginary parts

(D) Duality between convolution and multiplication

39. If the sampling interval is T, then the Poisson summation formula is :

(A) $\Sigma f(k\text{T}) = \Sigma\, \hat{f}(n\text{T})$

(B) $\Sigma f(k\text{T}) = \frac{1}{\text{T}} \Sigma\, \hat{f}\left(\frac{2\pi n}{\text{T}}\right)$

(C) $\Sigma f(k) = \Sigma\, \hat{f}(n)$

(D) Independent of T

40. The main limitation of Fourier transform is, that it :

(A) Cannot represent frequency

(B) Cannot represent time localization

(C) Is not linear

(D) Is non-invertible

41. The Fourier transform of a Gaussian function is :

(A) Rectangular

(B) Sinc

(C) Delta

(D) Gaussian

42. Parseval's identity states that :

(A) Energy is preserved in time domain only

(B) Energy is lost after transformation

(C) Energy is preserved in frequency domain only

(D) Energy in time domain equals energy in frequency domain

43. Let $(f * g)(t)$ denote convolution of two functions, then the Fourier transform of convolution is :

(A) $\hat{f}(\omega) + \hat{g}(\omega)$

(B) $\hat{f}(\omega) - \hat{g}(\omega)$

(C) $\hat{f}(\omega)\ \hat{g}(\omega)$

(D) $\hat{f}(\omega) / \hat{g}(\omega)$

44. Fourier transform does not give :

(A) Global frequency information

(B) Time localization

(C) Spectral information

(D) Energy distribution

45. The Fourier transform of an odd function is :

(A) Even

(B) Imaginary and odd

(C) Real and even

(D) Zero

46. Let $f \in L^2$ (R). Then $\|f\|_2^2 = \int |f(t)|^2\, dt$ and Parseval's identity gives :

(A) $\|f\|_2 = \|\hat{f}\|_1$

(B) $\|f\|_2 = \|\hat{f}\|_\infty$

(C) $\|f\|_2 = \|\hat{f}\|_2$

(D) $\|f\|_2 = 0$

47. Let $f \in L' \cap L^2$, then its Fourier transform is :

(A) Continuous and bounded

(B) Not invertible

(C) Discontinuous

(D) Defined only almost everywhere

48. The Fourier transform converts a signal form :

(A) Time domain to frequency domain

(B) Frequency domain to time Domain

(C) Space domain to time domain

(D) Energy domain to power domain

49. Fourier transform of e^{-t^2} is :

(A) Rectangular

(B) Gaussian

(C) Delta

(D) Sinc

50. If $f(at)$ is Fourier transformed then, $F\{f(at)\} =$

(A) $|a|\,\hat{f}(a\omega)$

(B) $\frac{1}{|a|}\hat{f}\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$

(C) $\hat{f}(a\omega)$

(D) $\hat{f}(\omega)$

51. The property of compact support ensures that the filters used in digital implementation are :

(A) IIR

(B) FIR

(C) Non-causal

(D) All pass filters

52. IIR stands for :

(A) Infinite Impulse Response

(B) Infinite Impulse Resolution

(C) Inverse Impulse Response

(D) Integral Impulse Resolution

53. The two-scale relation for a scaling function $\phi(t)$ is given by :

(A) $\phi(t) = \Sigma h_k \phi(2t - k)$

(B) $\phi(t) = \phi(t) + \phi(t - 1)$

(C) $\phi(t) = \int \phi(t)\, dt$

(D) $\phi(t) = \psi(2t)$

54. Orthogonal wavelets $\psi_{j,k}$ form kind of basis of $L^2(\mathbf{R})$?

(A) Hamel basis

(B) Orthonormal basis

(C) Finite basis

(D) Non-orthogonal basis

55. A wavelet packet at level j has how many nodes ?

(A) j

(B) $2j$

(C) 2^j

(D) j^2

56. Which wavelet is as piecewise linear spline that is also orthogonal ?

(A) Haar

(B) Shannon

(C) Franklin

(D) Daubechis

57. Dual wavelet $\tilde{\psi}$ is necessary when the wavelet ψ is :

(A) Orthogonal

(B) Riesz basis but not orthogonal (Biorthogonal)

(C) Compactly supported

(D) Vanishing at infinity

58. For a B-spline of order m, the support of the function is :

(A) [0, 1]

(B) [0, m]

(C) [$-m$, m]

(D) [$-\infty$, ∞]

59. The Franklin wavelet is a specific case of a spline wavelet of what degree ?

(A) Degree 0

(B) Degree 1

(C) Degree 2

(D) Degree 3

60. What is the value of the inner product $\langle \psi_{j,k}, \psi_{j,l} \rangle$ for an orthogonal wavelet when $k \neq l$?

(A) 1

(B) ∞

(C) 0

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

61. If $h(n)$ is the low-pass scaling filter, the high pass wavelet filter $g(n)$ for an orthogonal wavelet is typically given by :

(A) $g(n) = (-1)^n h(1-n)$

(B) $g(n) = h(n)$

(C) $g(n) = \sqrt{2}\, h(n)$

(D) $g(n) = h(2n)$

62. What is the full form of WPD in signal processing ?

(A) Wavelet Primary Derivation

(B) Wavelet Packet Decomposition

(C) Weighted Phase Distribution

(D) Wavelet Periodic Determinant

63. The relation $V_j \subset V_{j+1}$ represents which property of MRA ?

(A) Orthogonality

(B) Nesting (Containment)

(C) Compact support

(D) Translation Invariance

64. Which equation defines the orthogonal decomposition of V_{j+1} ?

(A) $V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j$

(B) $V_{j+1} = V_j \otimes W_j$

(C) $V_{j+1} = V_j - W_j$

(D) $V_{j+1} = V_j \cup W_j$

65. In the context of MRA, FIR stands for :

(A) Finite Impulse Response

(B) Frequency Interval Relation

(C) Fractional Infinite Reconstruction

(D) Functional Internal Resolution

66. The direct sum decomposition of $L^2(\mathbf{R})$ can be :

(A) $V_0 \oplus \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} W_j$

(B) $V_0 \cap W_0$

(C) $V_j \cup W_j$

(D) $\mathbf{Z}_N \times \mathbf{R}$

67. In wavelet packets, the recursive relation to find the packet functions $u_n(t)$ uses :

(A) Only the low-pass filter $h(n)$

(B) Only the high-pass filter $g(n)$

(C) The derivative of the signal

(D) Both the filters

68. The Franklin wavelet is often described as the orthogonlized version of which function ?

(A) The Haar Scaling function

(B) The Linear B-Spline

(C) The Gaussian function

(D) The Sinc function

69. The two scaled relation (or refinement equation) relates the scaling function $\phi(t)$, to :

(A) Its own Fourier Transform

(B) Scaled and translated versions of itself

(C) The Gabor transform of the signal

(D) The Shannon entropy of the system

70. For a wavelet to be compactly supported in the time domain its corresponding scaling filter $h(n)$ must have :

(A) An infinite number of non-zero coefficients

(B) Only one non-zero coefficients

(C) A finite number of non-zero coefficients

(D) Coefficients that all sum to zero

71. The Franklin wavelet is a specific example of :

(A) An orthogonal spline wavelet of order 1

(B) A non-orthogonal Gabor transform

(C) A compactly supported Haar wavelet

(D) A Shannon wavelet defined only in the frequency domain

72. Wavelet packets represent a generalization of which concept ?

(A) Fourier series

(B) Multiresolution analysis

(C) Poisson summation

(D) Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle

73. Franklin wavelets are defined on which of the following sets ?

(A) **Z** (Integers)

(B) $\mathbf{Z}_N$ (Finite cyclic groups)

(C) **R** (Real numbers)

(D) **C** (Complex numbers)

74. HPF stands for :

(A) High Pass Filter

(B) High Precision Filter

(C) Harmonic Pass Filter

(D) Hybrid Phase Filter

75. LPF stands for :

(A) Linear phase filter

(B) Low processing filter

(C) Local pass filter

(D) Low pass filter

76. If $\psi(t)$ is orthogonal to all polynomials of degree less than N, then :

(A) $\psi(t)$ is discontinuous

(B) It has N vanishing moments

(C) It is a scaling function

(D) It is periodic

77. The scaling function $\phi(t)$ must belong to :

(A) W_0

(B) $L^1(\mathbf{R})$ only

(C) $L^2(\mathbf{R})$

(D) $L^\infty(\mathbf{R})$

78. Smooth wavelets generally require :

(A) Short filter length

(B) Fewer vanishing moments

(C) Longer filter length

(D) Discontinuous scaling function

79. The decomposition $V_{j+1} = V_j \oplus W_j$ implies :

(A) Orthogonal decomposition

(B) Non-orthogonal sum

(C) Direat sum with overflop

(D) Finite expansion

80. If scaling coefficients h_k satisfies $\sum_k h_k = \sqrt{2}$, then :

(A) $\psi(t)$ has zero mean

(B) $\phi(t)$ has unit energy

(C) $\phi(t)$ integrates to 1

(D) Filters are unstable

81. The refinement equation of scaling function is also known as :

(A) Wave equation

(B) Dilation equation

(C) Modulation equation

(D) Sampling equation

82. The space V_j contains functions that are :

(A) Highly oscillatory

(B) Band pass filtered

(C) Low-frequency approximations

(D) Noise dominated

83. Orthogonal wavelet bases ensure :

(A) Over-complete representation

(B) Redundancy

(C) Energy preservation

(D) Signal distortion

84. Wavelet bases are preferred over Fourier bases because they provide :

(A) Only frequency localization

(B) Only time localization

(C) No localization

(D) Joint time-frequency localization

85. In MRA increasing index j corresponds to :

(A) Finer resolution

(B) Coarser resolution

(C) Frequency smoothing

(D) Time averaging

86. Hear wavelet is discontinuous because :

(A) It has infinite support.

(B) It is non-orthogonal.

(C) It is piecewise constant.

(D) It violates MRA conditions.

87. If $f(t) \in V_{j+1}$, then it can be uniquely written as :

(A) $f(t) = v_j(t) - \omega_j(t)$

(B) $f(t) = v_j(t) + \omega_j(t)$

(C) $f(t) = \phi(t) + \psi(t)$

(D) $f(t) = \phi(2t)$

88. The Haar scaling function generates approximation spaces consisting of :

(A) Polynomial functions

(B) Trigonometric functions

(C) Piecewise constant functions

(D) Smooth functions

89. The fundamental decomposition in MRA is $V_{j+1} =$

(A) $V_j \cap W_j$

(B) $V_j \cup W_j$

(C) $V_j \oplus W_j$

(D) $W_j \setminus V_j$

90. The coefficient $\{h_k\}$ in the refinement equation represent :

(A) Low pass filter

(B) Band pass filter

(C) High pass filter

(D) All pass filter

91. The two-scale refinement equation for the scaling function is :

(A) $\phi(t) = \sum_k h_k \phi(2t - k)$

(B) $\psi(t) = \sum_k g_k \phi(2t - k)$

(C) $\phi(t) = \psi(2t)$

(D) $\psi(t) = \phi\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$

92. The integer translates of the scaling function satisfy :

(A) Linear dependence

(B) Periodicity

(C) Orthonormality

(D) Compact frequency support only

93. The scaling function $\phi(t)$ generates V_0 through :

(A) Modulation only

(B) Translation only

(C) Scaling only

(D) Translation and scaling

94. If $f(t) \in V_j$, then the scaling property of MRA implies :

(A) $f(t-1) \in V_j$

(B) $f(2t) \in V_{j+1}$

(C) $f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \in V_{j-1}$

(D) Both (B) and (C)

95. One of the essential conditions of MRA is :

(A) $U_j V_j$ is finite

(B) $\bigcap_j V_j = L^2(\mathbf{R})$

(C) $\overline{U_j V_j} = L^2(\mathbf{R})$

(D) Each V_j contains only smooth functions

96. The condition $\bigcap_j V_j = \{0\}$ in MRA ensures :

(A) Completeness

(B) Compact support

(C) Orthogonality

(D) Trivial intersection

97. Multiresolution analysis of $L^2(\mathbf{R})$ is defined as a sequence of subspaces $\{V_j\}$ such that :

(A) $V_j < V_{j+1}$ for all j

(B) $V_j = V_{j+1}$

(C) $V_{j+1} < V_j$

(D) All V_j are finite dimensional

98. MRA was introduced by :

(A) Ingrid Daubechies and Peter J Burt

(B) Stephane Mallat and Yves Meyer

(C) Jean-Morlet and Alex Grossman

(D) Edward H. Adelson and James L. Crowley

99. MRA stands for :

(A) Mathematical Resolution Approach

(B) Multilevel Resolution Algorithm

(C) Multiple Resolution Approximation

(D) Multi Resolution Analysis

100. Wide time window implies :

(A) Better frequency localization

(B) Worse frequency localization

(C) No frequency localization

(D) Noise amplification

(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 छाँटना 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 प्रथमत: 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।