

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. A./M. Sc. (Second Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
MATHEMATICS
(Fuzzy Set Theory) (Elective)

Paper Code							
B	0	3	0	8	0	6	T

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. Who introduced fuzzy set theory ?
 - (A) Zadeh
 - (B) Cantor
 - (C) Toponogrov
 - (D) Turning
2. In a fuzzy set, membership values lie in :
 - (A) $\{0, 1\}$
 - (B) $[0, 1]$
 - (C) \mathbf{Z}
 - (D) \mathbf{R}
3. A classical set is also called :
 - (A) Vague set
 - (B) Rough set
 - (C) Soft set
 - (D) Crisp set
4. Normal fuzzy set has height :
 - (A) 0
 - (B) 1
 - (C) 0.5
 - (D) ∞
5. α -cut of a fuzzy set is :
 - (A) Crisp subset
 - (B) Complement
 - (C) Union
 - (D) Fuzzy subset
6. A fuzzy singleton has :
 - (A) One element with membership function = 1
 - (B) Infinite support
 - (C) All elements with membership function = 1
 - (D) None of the above
7. A fuzzy set A is a subset of B if :
 - (A) $\mu(A(x)) \geq \mu(B(x))$
 - (B) $\mu(A(x)) \leq \mu(B(x))$
 - (C) $\mu(A(x)) = \mu(B(x))$
 - (D) None of the above
8. The set of all levels $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ that represents distinct α -cuts of a fuzzy set A is called :
 - (A) Level set of A
 - (B) Complement of A
 - (C) Fuzzy sub-normal set
 - (D) None of the above
9. A quasi fuzzy number A is a fuzzy set of real line with :
 - (A) Normal set
 - (B) Fuzzy convex set
 - (C) Continuous membership function
 - (D) All of the above

10. Law of contradiction for fuzzy sets :
- (A) Holds good
 (B) Does not hold good
 (C) Cannot say
 (D) $\text{Min} \{A(x), \bar{A}(x)\} = 1$
11. For two fuzzy sets A and B defined on a universal set X, which of the following holds ?
- (A) $|A| + |B| = |A \cup B| + |A \cap B|$
 (B) $|A| - |B| = |A \cup B| - |A \cap B|$
 (C) $|A| + |A \cup B| = |B| + |A \cap B|$
 (D) None of the above
12. If $B = \{2, 0, 3\} \subset X = \{a, b, c\}$ is a crisp set, then scalar cardinality of fuzzy set B is :
- (A) 2
 (B) 0
 (C) 3
 (D) 5
13. If $A = \frac{0.4}{v} + \frac{0.2}{w} + \frac{0.5}{x} + \frac{0.5}{y} + \frac{1.0}{z}$, then relative cardinality of A is :
- (A) 0.6
 (B) 0.9
 (C) 0.5
 (D) 1
14. Which of the following is not true for $f : X \rightarrow Y$ as an arbitrary crisp function ?
- (A) $\alpha + [f(A)] = f(\alpha^+ A)$
 (B) $\alpha^+ [f(A)] \supseteq f(\alpha^+ A)$
 (C) $\alpha^+ [f(A)] \subseteq f(\alpha^+ A)$
 (D) $\alpha^+ [f(A)] \neq f(\alpha^+ A)$
15. If $\mu(A(x)) = 0.2$ and $\mu(B(x)) = 0.4$, then $\mu(A \cup B)$ is :
- (A) 0.2
 (B) 0.4
 (C) 0.6
 (D) 0.8
16. The algebraic product of fuzzy set A and B is :
- (A) $\mu(A(x)) \cdot \mu(B(x))$
 (B) $\mu(A(x)) + \mu(B(x))$
 (C) $\max \{\mu(A(x)), \mu(B(x))\}$
 (D) $\min \{\mu(A(x)), \mu(B(x))\}$
17. The property $A \cup B = B \cup A$ is called :
- (A) Commutative law
 (B) Distributive law
 (C) Identity law
 (D) Associative law

18. For a fuzzy set A , the relation $A \cup A = A$ is called :
- (A) Absorption law
 (B) Complement law
 (C) Involuntary law
 (D) Idempotent law
19. A t -conorm is also called :
- (A) Intersection operator
 (B) Union operator
 (C) Complement operator
 (D) Different operator
20. The algebraic t -conorm of a and b is :
- (A) $a + b - a \cdot b$
 (B) $\max(a, b)$
 (C) $\min(a, b)$
 (D) $a \cdot b$
21. The boundary condition for t -conorm is :
- (A) $S(a, 0) = a$
 (B) $S(a, a) = 0$
 (C) $S(1, 1) = 0$
 (D) $S(a, 1) = a$
22. The dual operator of t -norm is :
- (A) Difference
 (B) t -conorm
 (C) Intersection
 (D) Complement
23. Which of the following is not a t -conorm ?
- (A) Maximum operator
 (B) Algebraic sum
 (C) Bounded sum
 (D) Minimum operator
24. A fuzzy norm is a function defined on :
- (A) $X \times \mathbf{R}$
 (B) $X \times (0, \infty)$
 (C) $X \times [0, 1]$
 (D) $X \times X$
25. For a fuzzy norm, $N(x, t) = 1$ if and only if :
- (A) $x = 0$
 (B) $x = 1$
 (C) $t = 0$
 (D) $t = 1$
26. Second power of fuzzy set A is defined by :
- (A) $[A(x)]^2$
 (B) $[A^2(x)]^2$
 (C) $[\bar{A}(x)]^2$
 (D) $[\bar{A}^2(x)]^2$

27. The term

$$d_{\omega}(A, B) = \left[\sum |A(x) - B(x)|^{\omega} \right]^{\frac{1}{\omega}},$$
$$\omega \in [1, \infty)$$

is :

- (A) Hamming distance
- (B) Relative Hamming distance
- (C) Euclidean distance
- (D) Minkowski distance

28. In fuzzy norm, $N(x, t)$ is non-decreasing in :

- (A) x
- (B) t
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

29. A space with fuzzy norm is called :

- (A) metric space
- (B) linear space
- (C) topological space
- (D) fuzzy normed linear space

30. For the intervals $A = [2, 3]$, $B = [1, 6]$, the value of $A + B$ is :

- (A) $[3, 9]$
- (B) $[1, 6]$
- (C) $[2, 3]$
- (D) None of the above

31. For the intervals $A = [2, 3]$, $B = [4, 5]$, the value of $A - B$ is :

- (A) $[-2, -1]$
- (B) $[2, 2]$
- (C) $[-3, -1]$
- (D) None of the above

32. For the intervals $A = [2, 3]$, $B = [4, 5]$, the value of $A.B$ is :

- (A) $[8, 15]$
- (B) $[2, 3]$
- (C) $[4, 5]$
- (D) $[6, 8]$

33. If $A = [2, 5]$, then A^{-1} is :

- (A) $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{5} \right]$
- (B) $\left[\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{2} \right]$
- (C) $(-\infty, 2)$
- (D) $(5, \infty)$

34. For the intervals $A = [1, 6]$ and $B = [3, 7]$, the distance between A and B is :

- (A) 2
- (B) 1
- (C) 5
- (D) 4

35. The image of the interval $[2, 7]$ is :
- (A) $[2, 7]$
 (B) $(-\infty, 2)$
 (C) $(7, \infty)$
 (D) $[-7, -2]$
36. Which of the following is true for fuzzy numbers ?
- (A) It must be a normal fuzzy set.
 (B) α -cut must be a closed interval for every $\alpha \in (0, 1]$.
 (C) The support of A must be bounded.
 (D) All of the above
37. A fuzzy relation on sets X and Y is a fuzzy subset of :
- (A) X
 (B) Y
 (C) $X \cup Y$
 (D) $X \times Y$
38. The composition of two fuzzy relations is based on :
- (A) Sum
 (B) Difference
 (C) Product
 (D) Max-min operation
39. The composition of two fuzzy relations is also :
- (A) Crisp relation
 (B) Empty relation
 (C) Fuzzy relation
 (D) Universal relation
40. A fuzzy relation R is reflexive if :
- (A) $R(x, y) = 0$
 (B) $R(x, x) = 1$ for all x
 (C) $R(x, x) = 0$
 (D) $R(x, y) = 1$
41. A fuzzy relation is transitive if :
- (A) $R(x, y) = 0$
 (B) $R(x, z) = 1$
 (C) $R(x, z) = 0$
 (D) $R(x, z) \geq \max \{ \min (R(x, y), R(y, z)) \}$
42. Compatibility relation may not satisfy :
- (A) Reflexivity
 (B) Symmetry
 (C) Transitivity
 (D) None of the above

43. A typical fuzzy relation equation is :
- (A) $P \circ Q = R$
 - (B) $P + Q = R$
 - (C) $PQ = R$
 - (D) $P - Q = R$
44. The membership value of an edge in fuzzy graph must satisfy :
- (A) $\mu(x, y) = 1$
 - (B) $\mu(x, y) = 0$
 - (C) $\mu(x, y) > 1$
 - (D) $\mu(x, y) \leq \min \{ \sigma(x), \sigma(y) \}$
45. Composition of fuzzy relations satisfies :
- (A) Associative property
 - (B) Commutative property
 - (C) Distributive property
 - (D) None of the above
46. The concept of fuzzy measure was introduced by :
- (A) Sugeno
 - (B) Zadeh
 - (C) Keema
 - (D) Natrajan
47. Which of the following is true for fuzzy measure g for $A \subseteq B$?
- (A) $g(A) \leq g(B)$
 - (B) $g(A) \geq g(B)$
 - (C) $g(A) \subseteq g(B)$
 - (D) $g(A) \supseteq g(B)$
48. Possibility theory is mainly used to deal with :
- (A) Exact information
 - (B) Deterministic systems
 - (C) Uncertainty and vagueness
 - (D) Randomness
49. Which of the following is the range of possibility distribution ?
- (A) $[-1, 1]$
 - (B) $[0, 1]$
 - (C) $(0, \infty)$
 - (D) $\{0, 1\}$
50. Necessity measure represents :
- (A) probability of event
 - (B) certainty of event
 - (C) distribution
 - (D) randomness

51. Relation between necessity and possibility is :
- (A) $N(A) = 1 - P(A)$
 (B) $N(A) = P(\bar{A})$
 (C) $N(A) = P(A)$
 (D) $N(A) = 1 - P(\bar{A})$
52. If $P(A) = 1$, then :
- (A) A is possible
 (B) A is impossible
 (C) A is necessary
 (D) A is random
53. Which of the following is true for fuzzy measure g :
- (A) $g(A \cup B) = \max [g(A), g(B)]$
 (B) $g(A \cup B) \leq \max [g(A), g(B)]$
 (C) $g(A \cap B) \geq \min [g(A), g(B)]$
 (D) $g(A \cap B) \leq \min [g(A), g(B)]$
54. Evidence theory is also called :
- (A) Measure theory
 (B) Chaos theory
 (C) Probability theory
 (D) Dempster-Shafer theory
55. Suppose possibility distributions $P(x_1) = 0.2$, $P(x_2) = 0.7$ and $P(x_3) = 0.9$. Find $P(A)$, where $A = \{x_1, x_2\}$.
- (A) 0.2
 (B) 0.7
 (C) 0.9
 (D) 0.5
56. If $P(A) = 0.9$, $P(\bar{A}) = 0.3$, then the value of $N(A)$ is :
- (A) 0.7
 (B) 0.9
 (C) 0.3
 (D) 0.1
57. If $P(A) = 0.8$, then event A is :
- (A) impossible
 (B) partially possible
 (C) necessary
 (D) random
58. If $N(A) = 0.4$ and $N(B) = 0.8$, then $N(A \cap B)$ is :
- (A) 0.4
 (B) 0.8
 (C) 1.2
 (D) 0.6

59. Belief and Plausibility measures can be characterized by a function m such that $\sum_{A \in P(X)} m(A)$ is :
- (A) 0
 (B) 1
 (C) ∞
 (D) 2
60. Belief function represents :
- (A) Lower probability
 (B) Upper probability
 (C) Mean probability
 (D) Variance
61. In probability theory, $P(A) + P(\bar{A})$ is :
- (A) 0
 (B) 1
 (C) ≥ 1
 (D) ≤ 1
62. Possibility theory is useful when :
- (A) data is incomplete
 (B) probability unknown
 (C) information vague
 (D) All of the above
63. The commonality function $Q(A)$ is :
- (A) $\sum_{B \subseteq A} m(B)$
 (B) $\sum_{A \in P(X)} m(A)$
 (C) $\sum_{B \subseteq A \cap B} m(B)$
 (D) None of the above
64. If Necessity measure is $Nec(A)$ and Possibility measure is $Pos(A)$, then which of the following is not true ?
- (A) $Nec(A) + Nec(\bar{A}) \leq 1$
 (B) $Pos(A) + Pos(\bar{A}) \geq 1$
 (C) $\max [Pos(A), Pos(\bar{A})] = 1$
 (D) $\max [Pos(A), Pos(\bar{A})] = 0$
65. If $Nec(A) > 0$, then $Pos(A)$ is :
- (A) < 0
 (B) 0
 (C) 1
 (D) < 1
66. If $Pos(A) < 1$, then $Nec(A)$ is :
- (A) < 0
 (B) 0
 (C) 1
 (D) > 1

67. Plausibility measures are :
- (A) Additive
 - (B) Suboditive
 - (C) Superoditive
 - (D) None of the above
68. If $A \cap B = \phi$, then :
- (A) $\text{Bel}(A) + \text{Bel}(B) = \text{Bel}(A \cup B)$
 - (B) $P(A) + P(B) = P(A \cup B)$ for probability measure P
 - (C) Probability measure is special type of Belief measure
 - (D) All of the above
69. A fuzzy relation R is transitive if :
- (A) $R \circ R \subseteq R$
 - (B) $R \circ R = R$
 - (C) $R \cap R = R$
 - (D) $R \cup R = R$
70. If a fuzzy relation is reflexive and symmetric, then it is called :
- (A) Partial order relation
 - (B) Compatibility relation
 - (C) Noor relation
 - (D) Levi-Civita relation
71. If $R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & 0.6 \\ 0.8 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix}$, then max value of relation R is :
- (A) 0.6
 - (B) 0.8
 - (C) 0.4
 - (D) 0.2
72. Fuzzy relation matrix values lie in :
- (A) $\{0, 1\}$
 - (B) $[0, 10]$
 - (C) $[0, 1]$
 - (D) \mathbb{R}
73. The extension principle uses :
- (A) sup operator
 - (B) inf operator
 - (C) union
 - (D) complement
74. Image of fuzzy set is defined using :
- (A) probability
 - (B) extension principle
 - (C) algebraic product
 - (D) complement

75. Support of triangular fuzzy number (1, 4, 6) is :
- (A) [1, 6]
 (B) [4]
 (C) [0, 6]
 (D) [1, 4]
76. Core of triangular fuzzy number (1, 4, 6) is :
- (A) 4
 (B) 1
 (C) 6
 (D) 5
77. Image membership value is :
- (A) supremum of membership function
 (B) infimum
 (C) average
 (D) difference
78. Binary fuzzy relation is defined as :
- (A) A
 (B) B
 (C) $A \cup B$
 (D) $A \times B$
79. Transitive closure uses ;
- (A) repeated composition
 (B) union
 (C) complement
 (D) difference
80. Graph representation uses :
- (A) nodes
 (B) edges
 (C) {0, 1}
 (D) Both (A) and (B)
81. Edge membership function belongs to :
- (A) integers
 (B) vectors
 (C) {0, 1}
 (D) [0, 1]
82. Edge membership cannot exceed :
- (A) vertex membership
 (B) 1
 (C) 2
 (D) ∞
83. If the edge is absent, then $\mu(x, y)$ is :
- (A) 1
 (B) 0
 (C) -1
 (D) < 0

84. Fuzzy graph is introduced by :
- (A) Markkaram
 - (B) Rosenfield
 - (C) De'morgan
 - (D) Cantor
85. If the edges are between every pair, then the graph is called :
- (A) sparse fuzzy graph
 - (B) complete fuzzy graph
 - (C) path graph
 - (D) None of the above
86. The only idempotent t -norm is :
- (A) standard fuzzy union
 - (B) standard fuzzy intersection
 - (C) standard fuzzy difference
 - (D) All of the above
87. The bounded sum of a and b is defined by :
- (A) $\max(a, b)$
 - (B) $\min(a, b)$
 - (C) $\max(1, a + b)$
 - (D) $\min(1, a + b)$
88. The simple difference of two fuzzy sets A and B is defined by ;
- (A) $(A \cap B)(x)$
 - (B) $(A \cap \bar{B})(x)$
 - (C) $(\bar{A} \cap B)(x)$
 - (D) $(\bar{A} \cap \bar{B})(x)$
89. The bounded difference of two fuzzy sets A and B is :
- (A) $\max[0, A(x) - B(x)]$
 - (B) $\min[0, A(x) - B(x)]$
 - (C) $\min[1, A(x) - B(x)]$
 - (D) $\max[1, A(x) - B(x)]$
90. The properties $h(0,0) = 0$ and $h(1, 1) = 1$ satisfied by a binary aggregation operation h on $[0, 1]$ are called :
- (A) norm operations
 - (B) parametric operations
 - (C) super flow
 - (D) All of the above
91. The properties $\text{MIN}(A, A) = A$ and $\text{MAX}(A, A)$ are called :
- (A) Absorption
 - (B) Commutative
 - (C) Idempotent
 - (D) Inverse

92. Domain of a binary fuzzy relation is :
- (A) Fuzzy set
 - (B) Crisp set
 - (C) $[0, \infty]$
 - (D) \mathbb{R}
93. A fuzzy relation $R(X, X)$ is called asymmetric if $R(x, y) \neq R(y, x)$ for :
- (A) some $x, y \in X$
 - (B) for all $x, y \in X$
 - (C) $x = 0, y = 1$
 - (D) None of the above
94. For $A \subseteq B$, the Belief measure satisfies :
- (A) $\text{Bel}(A) \leq \text{Bel}(B)$
 - (B) $\text{Bel}(\phi) = 0$
 - (C) $\text{Bel}(A) + \text{Bel}(\bar{A}) \leq 1$
 - (D) All of the above
95. The relation
- $$\min [\text{Nec}(A), \text{Nec}(\bar{A})] = 0$$
- is :
- (A) always true
 - (B) may not be true
 - (C) may be true
 - (D) no such relationship exists
96. If $\mu(R(x, y)) = 1$, then the relation R is :
- (A) Weakest
 - (B) Strongest
 - (C) Absent
 - (D) Random
97. Which of the following are true ?
- (A) Composition is associative.
 - (B) Composition is not commutative.
 - (C) Intermediate value is eliminated.
 - (D) All of the above
98. Equivalence relation produces :
- (A) partitions
 - (B) graphs
 - (C) vectors
 - (D) numbers
99. Which of the following is true for equivalence matrix ?
- (A) Equivalence matrix is symmetric.
 - (B) Diagonal elements are 1.
 - (C) Off diagonal elements are ≤ 1 .
 - (D) All of the above
100. Fuzzy graph adjacency matrix contains :
- (A) integers
 - (B) vectors
 - (C) probabilities
 - (D) membership values

(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।