JK

Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

BCA IV Semester (NEP) Examination, 2025-26

MATHEMATICS-III

Paper Code						
B	C	A	4	0	0	5

Question Booklet Series
B

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

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work

1. Fourier series for $f(x)=|\sin x|$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$ contains:

   (A) Sine terms

   (B) Cosine terms

   (C) Both of them

   (D) None of them

2. Find the Fourier coefficient a_0 for $f(x)= 1$ on $[-\pi, \pi]$:

   (A) 0

   (B) 1

   (C) 2

   (D) π

3. Function $f(x)=x-x^2$ in $-\pi<x<\pi$ is:

   (A) An even function

   (B) An odd function

   (C) Neither even nor odd function

   (D) Logarithmic function

4. Any waveform can be expressed in Fourier series if it satisfied:

   (A) Sampling conditions

   (B) Maxwell conditions

   (C) Leibnitz conditions

   (D) Dirichlet conditions

5. If $f(x) = x^2 \cos x$ is defined in $[-1,1]$, then Fourier coefficient b_n is:

   (A) 4

   (B) -1

   (C) 0

   (D) 1

6. The period of $\sin nx$ is:

   (A) $\frac{\pi}{n}$

   (B) 2π

   (C) n

   (D) $\frac{2\pi}{n}$

7. If $f(x) = x \sin x$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$ then the value of b_n is equal to:

   (A) 0

   (B) 1

   (C) -1

   (D) None

8. Period of constant function is:

   (A) 0

   (B) 1

   (C) -1

   (D) Not defined

9. If $f(x) = x^4$ is defined in $[-1,1]$, then Fourier coefficient b_n is:

   (A) 4

   (B) -1

   (C) 0

   (D) 1

10. If f(x) is odd, then the value of $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx$ is:

(A) 0

(B) a

(C) 2a

(D) None

11. The family of straight lines passing through the origin is represented by the differential equation:

(A) ydx–xdy=0

(B) ydx+xdy=0

(C) ydy–xdx=0

(D) None

12. PI of $(D^2+D)y=4+2x+x^2$

(A) 4x+x/3

(B) $4x+x^2/3$

(C) $4x+x^3/3$

(D) None

13. The integrating factor of Dy–y/x+1 $=(x+1)\ e^{3x}$

(A) 1/x+1

(B) 1/x–1

(C) 1/1–x

(D) None

14. The P.I. of $(D^2-4)y=\sin 2x$

(A) (1/8) sin 2x

(B) (1/8) cos 2x

(C) –(1/8) sin 2x

(D) None

15. If $3e^x \tan y\ dx+(1+e^x) \sec^2 y\ dy=0$; given y(0)=pi/4, then C equal to:

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

16. Solve $Dy+(3/x)\ y=1/x^4$

(A) $yx^3=\log x+c$

(B) $y=\log x+c$

(C) $x^3=\log x+c$

(D) None

17. The equation Dy+py=Q, where Q is the function of x; is known as

(A) Bernoulli's equation

(B) Clairaut's equation

(C) Exact equation

(D) Linear equation

18. The solution of the differential equation $(D^2 +1)y=0$ satisfying the conditions $y(0)=1$, $y(\pi/2)=2$ is:

(A) $2 \cos x+\sin x$

(B) $\cos x+2 \sin x$

(C) $\cos x+\sin x$

(D) $2 (\cos x+\sin x)$

19. Solution of the differential equation $(D^2-2D+5)y=0$ is:

(A) $a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x$

(B) $e^{2x}(a \cos 2x+b \sin 2x)$

(C) $e^{x}(a \cos 2x+b \sin 2x)$

(D) $e^{3x}(a \cos 2x+b \sin 2x)$

20. Solution of differential equation $(D^2 -3D+2)y=e^{3x}$ is:

(A) $ae^{x}+be^{2x}+(1/2)e^{3x}$

(B) $ae^{x}+be^{2x}$

(C) $ae^{x}+be^{2x}+e^{3x}$

(D) None

21. PI of $(D^2+D)=x^2+2x+4$ is:

(A) x^3+2x

(B) x^3+4x

(C) $(1/3)x^3+4x$

(D) None

22. Number of arbitrary constants in the solution of second order differential equation is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

23. If $y = \frac{\log x}{x}$, then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$

(A) $\frac{2\log x-3}{x^3}$

(B) $\frac{2\log x+3}{x^3}$

(C) $\frac{\log x-3}{x^3}$ 、

(D) None

24. C.F. of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-4\frac{dy}{dx}-12y = 3e^{5x}$ is:

(A) $Ae^{6x} + Be^{2x}$

(B) $Ae^{-6x} + Be^{2x}$

(C) $Ae^{6x} + Be^{-2x}$

(D) None

25. P.I. of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-4\frac{dy}{dx}-12y = 3e^{5x}$ is:

(A) $-\frac{3}{7}e^{5x}$

(B) $\frac{3}{7}e^{5x}$

(C) $\frac{3}{7}e^{-5x}$

(D) None

26. Solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-4\frac{dy}{dx}-12y = 3e^{5x}$ is:

(A) $-\frac{3}{7}e^{5x} + Ae^{-6x} + Be^{2x}$

(B) $-\frac{3}{7}e^{5x} + Ae^{6x} + Be^{-2x}$

(C) $\frac{3}{7}e^{-5x} + Ae^{6x} + Be^{2x}$

(D) None

27. Solution of $3e^x \tan y\, dx+(1+e^x)\sec^2 y\, dy=0$ is:

(A) $(1+e^x)\tan y=c$

(B) $(1+e^x)^2 \tan y=c$

(C) $(1+e^x)^3 \tan y=c$

(D) None

28. Value of arbitrary constant in the solution of $3e^x \tan y\, dx+(1+e^x)\sec^2 y\, dy=0$; given y(0)= pi/4, is:

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

29. Solution of $Dy+(3/x)\, y=1/x^4$ is:

(A) $yx=\log x+c$

(B) $yx^2=\log x+c$

(C) $yx^3=\log x+c$

(D) None

30. Solution of $(2ax+by)ydx+(ax+2by)xdy=0$ is:

(A) $xy(ax+by)=c$

(B) $x(ax+by)=c$

(C) $y(ax+by)=c$

(D) None

31. C.F. of $(D^2-2D+2)y=e^x \tan x$ is

(A) A cos x + B sin x

(B) e^x(A cos x + B sin x)

(C) e^{2x}(A cos x + B sin x)

(D) None

32. Solution of $(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = xy^2$ is:

(A) $cy = \sqrt{1-x^2}$

(B) $cy = y\sqrt{1-x^2}$

(C) $cy = (1-y)\sqrt{1-x^2}$

(D) None

33. $e^{-x}(c_1 \cos\sqrt{3}x + c_2 \sin\sqrt{3}x) + c_3e^{2x}$ is the general solution of:

(A) $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 8y = 0$

(B) $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 8y = 0$

(C) $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - y = 0$

(D) None

34. A particle executing simple harmonic motion of amplitude 5 cms has a speed of 8 cms/sec when at a distance of 3 cms from the centre of the path. The period of the motion of the particle will be:

(A) 2π sec

(B) π sec

(C) 4π sec

(D) None

35. The differential equation satisfying the relation $y=A\cos(mt-\alpha)$ is:

(A) $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\alpha^2 y$

(B) $\frac{dy}{dt} = -m^2 y$

(C) $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -m^2 y$

(D) None

36. If c is eliminated from the equation $y=2cx+c^2$ then the order of differential equation is:

(A) 2

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) None

37. $y=c_1e^{3x}+c_2e^{-3x}$ where c_1 and c_2 are constants is the general solution of the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + Ky = 0$ where K is equal to

(A) 9

(B) –9

(C) 3

(D) None

38. $\frac{1}{x^3}$ is given as an integrating factor of $(x^3-3xy+2y^2)dx+x(3x-2y)dy=0$ Its general solution is:

(A) $3\log x + \frac{3y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} = C$

(B) $x + \frac{3y}{x} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} = C$

(C) $x + \frac{3y}{x} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} = C$

(D) None

39. The equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + x\sin^2 y = x^3\cos^3 y$ is reduced to a linear form by using the substitution:

(A) $x^2=4ay$

(B) $y^2=4ax$

(C) $y=4ax^2$

(D) None

40. The differential equation $(1 + e^{x/y})dx + e^{x/y}\{1-(x/y)\}dy = 0$ is:

(A) Exact

(B) Not Exact

(C) Not possible to check

(D) None

41. Solution of $(x+y)(dx-dy)=dx+dy$ is:

(A) $\frac{1}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{2}\log(x+y) = x + c$

(B) $\frac{1}{2}(x+y) = x + c$

(C) $\frac{1}{2}\log(x+y) = x + c$

(D) None

42. Solution of $\log\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = ax + by$ is:

(A) $\frac{e^{-by}}{b} = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$

(B) $\frac{e^{-by}}{b} = -\frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$

(C) $-\frac{e^{-by}}{b} = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} + c$

(D) None

43. Solution of $(D^2+2D+5)y=0$ is:

(A) $A \cos x + B \sin x$

(B) $e^x(A \cos x + B \sin x)$

(C) $e^{-x}(A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x)$

(D) None

44. P.I. of $(4D^2-12D+9)y=144e^{3x/2}$ is:

(A) $18e^{3x/2}$

(B) $18xe^{3x/2}$

(C) $8e^{3x/2}$

(D) $18x^2e^{3x/2}$

45. Reduced linear differential equation of $x\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x^3 y^2$ is:

(A) $\frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}v = -x^2$

(B) $\frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}v = x^2$

(C) $\frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{3}{x}v = -x^2$

(D) None

46. Solution of $x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log x$ is:

(A) $\frac{1}{xy} = \frac{\log x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + c$

(B) $\frac{1}{xy} = \frac{\log x}{x} + c$

(C) $\frac{1}{xy} = \frac{1}{x} + c$

(D) None

47. Which of the following equations is non-homogeneous?

(A) $y''+\sin(x)y'+y=0$

(B) $y''-3y'+2y=0$

(C) $y''+xy'+y=0$

(D) $y''+e^xy=x$

48. Which of the following equations is not a second order linear differential equation with constant coefficients?

(A) $y''-y=0$

(B) $y''+3xy'+2y=0$

(C) $y''+y'+y=0$

(D) None

49. The integrating factor of the differential equation $(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 1$ is

(A) $-x$

(B) $\frac{x}{1-x^2}$

(C) $\sqrt{1-x^2}$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}\log(1-x^2)$

50. Solution of $(2xy^2-2y)dx+(3x^2y-4x)dy=0$ is

(A) $x^2y^3-2y^2x=c$

(B) $x^2y^3=c$

(C) $2y^2x=c$

(D) None

51. If $z = 3 + 4i$, then $|z|$ is:

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 7

52. if Arg $(-1 + 0i)$ is:

(A) 0

(B) π

(C) $\pi/2$

(D) $-\pi$

53. The conjugate of $z=5-2i$ is:

(A) $5+2i$

(B) $-5+2i$

(C) $5-2i$

(D) $-5-2i$

54. Arg(z) at z=0 :

(A) 0

(B) Not defined

(C) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(D) $-\frac{\pi}{2}$

55. Cube root of unity is:

(A) $1, \omega, \omega^2$

(B) 1, −1, 0

(C) 1, 1, 1

(D) None

56. Argument of $z=1+i$ is:

(A) $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(B) $\frac{\pi}{4}$

(C) 0

(D) $-\frac{\pi}{4}$

57. Locus of the $|z|<1$ is:

(A) $x^2+y^2=1$

(B) $x^2+y^2>1$

(C) $x^2+y^2<1$

(D) $x+y=1$

58. Real part of $z=4+i$ is:

(A) 1

(B) 4

(C) $4+i$

(D) i

59. $\sqrt{-100}$ is:

(A) 10

(B) −10

(C) 10i

(D) −10i

60. If $(x+5)+i(y+3)=0$ then-

(A) $x=5, y=3$

(B) $x=-5, y=3$

(C) $x=5, y=-3$

(D) $x=-5, y=-3$

61. Which of the following is equal to i^4?

(A) 2

(B) −1

(C) 1

(D) 0

62. A complex number can be written in the form:

(A) a−b

(B) a+bi

(C) ab

(D) $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}$

63. If z=2 - i, then $|z|^2$ is:

(A) 5

(B) 3

(C) $\sqrt{5}$

(D) 2

64. The real part of −7+9i is:

(A) −7

(B) 9

(C) −9

(D) 7

65. The imaginary part of 6−2i is:

(A) −2

(B) 2

(C) 6

(D) 5

66. Curl of gradient is always:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) Vector

(D) Scalar

67. If $\phi=x^2+y^2+z^2$ then $\nabla\phi$

(A) $2x\hat{i}+2y\hat{j}+2z\hat{k}$

(B) $x\hat{i}+y\hat{j}+z\hat{k}$

(C) $x^2\hat{i}+y^2\hat{j}+z^2\hat{k}$

(D) 0

68. Divergence of $\vec{F} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 0

69. Which operator represents the curl of a vector field F?

(A) $\nabla.F$

(B) $\nabla \times F$

(C) ∇f

(D) $\nabla^2 F$

70. Curl r is :

(A) 0

(B) Zero Vector

(C) 3

(D) None

71. $\Delta|r|^2$ is equal to-

(A) 2r

(B) $2\vec{r}$

(C) $\vec{r}$

(D) 0

72. Divergence of constant vector is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) Vector

(D) Undefined

73. If a vector field V is irrotational vector, then-

(A) Grad V=0

(B) Div V=0

(C) Curl V=0

(D) None

74. Unit vector in the direction of vector A = 6i + 8j is:

(A) i+j

(B) 3i+4j

(C) 0.6i+0.8j

(D) 0.8i+0.6j

75. Laplacian operator is:

(A) ∇

(B) ∇^2

(C) ∇ x

(D) $\nabla.$

76. Which operator is used to find gradient?

(A) Cross

(B) Dot

(C) Del (∇)

(D) Laplace

77. If vector $\vec{V}$ = (x+3y) i+ (2y–2z) j+ (x+az) k is solenoidal. Then a is:

(A) –2

(B) 3

(C) 1

(D) –3

78. Curl $(\vec{a}\times\vec{r})$ is:

(A) $2\vec{d}$

(B) $\vec{a}$

(C) 0

(D) 3

79. If ϕ=xyz then $\nabla\phi$ is equal to:

(A) $yz\hat{i}+xz\hat{j}+xy\hat{k}$

(B) $xyz(\hat{i}+\hat{j}+\hat{k})$

(C) x+y+z

(D) 0

80. What is the value of $\vec{\nabla}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$ is:

(A) $\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$

(B) $-\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$

(C) $\frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$

(D) $-\frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$

81. If $w=f(x)=z^2$, then the value of W correspond to z=1–3i is:

(A) 8+6i

(B) 8–6i

(C) –8+6i

(D) –8–6i

82. The value of (3+2i) (2–i) is equal to:

(A) 8+i

(B) 8–i

(C) –8+i

(D) –8–i

83. If z_1=1–i, z_2=–2+4i then the value of $\left|\frac{z_1+z_2+1}{z_1-z_2+i}\right|$ is:

(A) 4

(B) –4

(C) 3/5

(D) 4/3

84. The value of $3\left(\frac{1+i}{1-i}\right)^2-2\left(\frac{1-i}{1+i}\right)^3$ is:

(A) –3–i

(B) –3–2i

(C) 4–i

(D) 4+i

85. If $z_1=1-i$, $z_2=-2+4i$ then the value of $|2z_2-3z_1|^2$ is:

(A) 140

(B) −140

(C) 170

(D) 180

86. If $\vec{A} = 2x^2\hat{i}-3yz\hat{j}+xz^2\hat{k}$ and $f=2z-x^3y$, then the value of $\vec{A}.\nabla f$ at (1, −1, 1) is:

(A) 0

(B) 5

(C) 10

(D) 20

87. Directional derivative of $\phi=2x^2y+3xy^3$ in the direction of $3\hat{i}+4\hat{j}$ at the point (1,1) is:

(A) 11

(B) 12

(C) 13

(D) 14

88. Divergence of the vector $\vec{V} = 3y^4z^2\hat{i}+4x^3z^2\hat{j}-3x^2y^2\hat{k}$ is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) None

89. The magnitude of the gradient of the function $f=xyz^3$ at (1,0,2) is:

(A) 0

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) None

90. If $\vec{r} = x\hat{i}+y\hat{j}+z\hat{k}$, then the value of $\nabla(\log r)$ is:

(A) 0

(B) $\frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$

(C) $\frac{\vec{r}}{r}$

(D) None

91. Which of the following is an "even" function of t ?

(A) t^2

(B) t^2-4t

(C) $\sin 2t+3t$

(D) t^3+6

92. A "periodic function" is given by a function which :

(A) has a period $T=2\pi$

(B) satisfies $f(t+T)=f(t)$

(C) Satisfies $f(t+T)=-f(t)$

(D) has a period $T=\pi$

93. Which of the following is a condition for a function to have a Fourier series?

(A) Dirichlet condition

(B) Bernoulli rule

(C) Taylor's theorem

(D) Lagrange condition

94. Dirichlet Conditions for a function f(x):

(A) f(x) is defined and single-valued except possibly at a finite number of points in (−L,L)

(B) f(x) is periodic with period 2L

(C) f(x) and f'(x) are piecewise continuous in (−L,L)

(D) All of the above

95. The period of the function $\begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq x < 2 \\ 1, & 2 \leq x < 4 \\ 0, & 4 \leq x < 6 \end{cases}$ is …

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 0

96. If f(x) = cos 2x, then time period of f(x) is:

(A) 2π

(B) $\pi/2$

(C) 4π

(D) π

97. Which are the Fourier coefficients in the following?

(A) a_0, a_n and b_n

(B) a_n

(C) b_n

(D) a_n and b_n

98. If f(x) is periodic with period T=2l then fourier coefficient a_0=

(A) $\frac{1}{2l}\int_a^b f(x)dx$

(B) $\frac{1}{l}\int_a^b f(x)dx$

(C) $\frac{2}{1}\int_a^b (x)dx$

(D) None of them

99. A Fourier series represents a function as:

(A) Polynomial

(B) Exponential

(C) Trigonometric sum

(D) Logarithmic series

100. If f(t) is even, then the Fourier series has only:

(A) Cosine terms

(B) Sine terms

(C) Both

(D) None

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.

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) (●) (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 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।