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

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work

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

   (A) Cosine terms

   (B) Sine terms

   (C) Both

   (D) None

2. A Fourier series represents a function as:

   (A) Polynomial

   (B) Exponential

   (C) Trigonometric sum

   (D) Logarithmic series

3. 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

4. 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

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

   (A) 2π

   (B) $\pi/2$

   (C) 4π

   (D) π

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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 $T=\pi$

10. 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

11. 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

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

(A) 0

(B) 4

(C) 8

(D) None

13. 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

14. 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

15. 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

16. 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

17. 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) $4+i$

18. 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

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

(A) 8+i

(B) 8–i

(C) –8+i

(D) –8–i

20. 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

21. 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) $-\frac{\vec{r}}{r^2}$

22. If $\phi=xyz$ 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

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

(A) $2\vec{d}$

(B) $\vec{a}$

(C) 0

(D) 3

24. 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

25. Which operator is used to find gradient?

(A) Cross

(B) Dot

(C) Del (∇)

(D) Laplace

26. Laplacian operator is:

(A) ∇

(B) ∇^2

(C) ∇ x

(D) ∇.

27. 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

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

(A) Grad V=0

(B) Div V=0

(C) Curl V=0

(D) None

29. Divergence of constant vector is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) Vector

(D) Undefined

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

(A) 2r

(B) $2\vec{r}$

(C) $\vec{r}$

(D) 0

31. Curl r is :

(A) 0

(B) Zero Vector

(C) 3

(D) None

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

(A) ∇.F

(B) $\nabla \times F$

(C) ∇f

(D) $\nabla^2 F$

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

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 0

34. 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

35. Curl of gradient is always:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) Vector

(D) Scalar

36. The imaginary part of $6-2i$ is:

(A) -2

(B) 2

(C) 6

(D) 5

37. The real part of $-7+9i$ is:

(A) -7

(B) 9

(C) -9

(D) 7

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

(A) 5

(B) 3

(C) $\sqrt{5}$

(D) 2

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

(A) a–b

(B) a+bi

(C) ab

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

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

(A) 2

(B) –1

(C) 1

(D) 0

41. 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

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

(A) 10

(B) −10

(C) 10i

(D) −10i

43. Real part of z=4+i is:

(A) 1

(B) 4

(C) 4+i

(D) i

44. 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

45. Argument of z=1+i is:

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

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

(C) 0

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

46. Cube root of unity is:

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

(B) 1, −1, 0

(C) 1, 1, 1

(D) None

47. Arg(z) at z=0 :

(A) 0

(B) Not defined

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

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

48. The conjugate of z=5−2i is:

(A) 5+2i

(B) −5+2i

(C) 5−2i

(D) −5−2i

49. If Arg (−1 + 0i) is:

(A) 0

(B) π

(C) $\pi/2$

(D) $-\pi$

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

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 7

51. 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

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

53. 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

54. 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) $y''+e^xy=x$

55. 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

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

57. 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) $18x^2e^{3x/2}$

58. 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

59. 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

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. $\frac{1}{x^3}$ 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

64. $y=c_1e^{3x}+c_2e^{-3x}$ 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

65. 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

66. 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

67. 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

68. $e^{-x}(c_1 \cos\sqrt{3}x + c_2 \sin\sqrt{3}x) + c_3 e^{2x}$ 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

69. 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

70. 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

71. 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

72. 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

73. 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

74. 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

75. 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

76. 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

77. 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

78. 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

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

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) 3

80. 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

81. 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

82. 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)

83. 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)

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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

90. 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

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

(A) 0

(B) a

(C) 2a

(D) None

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

(A) 4

(B) −1

(C) 0

(D) 1

93. Period of constant function is:

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) −1

(D) Not defined

94. 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

95. The period of sin nx is:

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

(B) 2π

(C) n

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

96. 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

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

(A) Sampling conditions

(B) Maxwell conditions

(C) Leibnitz conditions

(D) Dirichlet conditions

98. 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

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

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) π

100. 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

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।