

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. in E-Commerce (SEM.-II) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
Course Structure (With Effect from 2025-26) (AEDP)
CORE COURSE-I
(Warehouse Management)

Paper Code							
C	0	2	0	2	0	1	T

Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. 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 only 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 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 केवल 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, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
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 उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. In the evolution of logistics systems, why were warehouses historically established near production centers rather than consumption points?
 - (A) To facilitate accumulation and storage of goods due to production-centric supply chains
 - (B) To ensure faster last-mile delivery to customers
 - (C) To eliminate the need for inventory holding
 - (D) To reduce dependency on transportation networks

2. Which of the following best explains the need for warehousing in the context of demand–supply mismatch?
 - (A) To ensure continuous production regardless of demand fluctuations
 - (B) To bridge the gap between time of production and time of consumption
 - (C) To eliminate the role of intermediaries in the market
 - (D) To reduce product variety offered to customers

3. Warehousing plays a crucial role in market stabilization. Which of the following situations best illustrates this function?
 - (A) Immediate sale of all produced goods at discounted prices
 - (B) Continuous production without considering demand trends
 - (C) Storing surplus goods during excess supply and releasing them during shortages
 - (D) Reducing inventory levels to zero to avoid carrying cost

4. From an economic standpoint, how does warehousing contribute to efficiency in large-scale production?
 - (A) By increasing handling complexity
 - (B) By reducing transportation frequency to zero
 - (C) By eliminating demand forecasting errors
 - (D) By enabling bulk production and storage, thus supporting economies of scale

5. A company establishes multiple decentralized warehouses despite higher costs. What is the most strategic justification for this decision?
 - (A) To enhance customer service through reduced delivery time and improved responsiveness
 - (B) To completely eliminate transportation costs
 - (C) To avoid the use of inventory management systems
 - (D) To centralize the control of all logistics operations

6. Which type of warehouse is most suitable for a company that wants full control over storage operations and long-term cost efficiency?
- (A) Public warehouse
 - (B) Bonded warehouse
 - (C) Private warehouse
 - (D) Distribution center
7. A warehouse that stores imported goods until customs duties are paid is known as :
- (A) Private warehouse
 - (B) Bonded warehouse
 - (C) Cold storage
 - (D) Smart warehouse
8. Which type of warehouse is primarily designed to facilitate rapid movement of goods rather than long-term storage?
- (A) Distribution center
 - (B) Public warehouse
 - (C) Bonded warehouse
 - (D) Cold storage
9. Small businesses that cannot afford their own warehouse typically prefer :
- (A) Private warehouse
 - (B) Distribution center
 - (C) Bonded warehouse
 - (D) Public warehouse
10. Which warehouse type is essential for preserving perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, and pharmaceuticals?
- (A) Bonded warehouse
 - (B) Cold storage warehouse
 - (C) Distribution center
 - (D) Private warehouse
11. A logistics company offers storage services to multiple clients on a rental basis. This is an example of :
- (A) Private warehouse
 - (B) Bonded warehouse
 - (C) Public warehouse
 - (D) Cold storage warehouse
12. Which warehouse type is most closely associated with e-commerce companies focusing on quick order fulfillment?
- (A) Bonded warehouse
 - (B) Private warehouse
 - (C) Cold storage
 - (D) Distribution center
13. A company importing luxury goods stores them without paying duty immediately to delay tax payment. Which warehouse is being used?
- (A) Bonded warehouse
 - (B) Public warehouse
 - (C) Private warehouse
 - (D) Cold storage warehouse

14. Which warehouse layout is most suitable when both receiving and shipping activities are required to be performed at the same location to minimize handling and movement?
- (A) U-shaped layout
 - (B) Straight-line (I-shaped) layout
 - (C) L-shaped layout
 - (D) Grid layout
15. In warehouse design, the concept of “slotting” primarily refers to :
- (A) Allocating labor shifts efficiently
 - (B) Assigning optimal storage locations based on product characteristics and demand frequency
 - (C) Designing safety protocols for material handling
 - (D) Dividing warehouse into administrative sections
16. Which of the following factors is most critical when designing a warehouse layout for high-volume, fast-moving goods?
- (A) Aesthetic appearance of the warehouse
 - (B) Maximum office space allocation
 - (C) Minimization of travel distance and efficient material flow
 - (D) Increasing number of storage levels irrespective of access time
17. A warehouse that integrates value-added services such as packaging, labeling, and light assembly along with storage is best referred to as :
- (A) Traditional warehouse
 - (B) Bonded warehouse
 - (C) Cold storage warehouse
 - (D) Distribution center
18. In a warehouse organizational structure, which role is primarily responsible for overall planning, coordination, and control of warehouse operations?
- (A) Warehouse Manager
 - (B) Inventory Clerk
 - (C) Forklift Operator
 - (D) Security Staff
19. In large warehouses, the function of an inventory controller is best described as :
- (A) Supervising loading and unloading activities
 - (B) Monitoring stock levels, accuracy, and inventory records
 - (C) Managing employee attendance and payroll
 - (D) Handling transportation scheduling only

20. Which of the following best reflects a line-and-staff organizational structure in warehousing?
- (A) All employees report directly to the warehouse manager without specialization
 - (B) Only external consultants manage warehouse operations
 - (C) Functional specialists support line managers in decision-making and operations
 - (D) No formal hierarchy exists within the warehouse
21. During the receiving process, which document is most critical for verifying that the goods delivered match the supplier's shipment?
- (A) Sales invoice
 - (B) Packing list
 - (C) Bill of lading
 - (D) Purchase order
22. What is the primary objective of the receiving inspection process in a warehouse?
- (A) To ensure the quality and quantity of goods received are as per specifications
 - (B) To assign storage locations to goods
 - (C) To prepare goods for dispatch
 - (D) To optimize warehouse layout
23. In dispatch operations, which activity ensures that the correct items are sent to the right customer?
- (A) Put-away
 - (B) Order picking and verification
 - (C) Receiving inspection
 - (D) Inventory classification
24. Which of the following best describes the role of dispatch documentation in warehouse operations?
- (A) It reduces the need for transportation
 - (B) It eliminates inventory holding costs
 - (C) It provides formal records for shipment, ensuring traceability and accountability
 - (D) It replaces the need for order picking
25. Which of the following correctly represents the first stage in the receiving process of goods in a warehouse?
- (A) Unloading of goods from the transport vehicle
 - (B) Inspection and quality check
 - (C) Documentation and record entry
 - (D) Put-away to storage location
26. After unloading, the next critical stage in the receipt of goods is :
- (A) Immediate dispatch to customers
 - (B) Inspection and verification against purchase order
 - (C) Storage in any available location
 - (D) Billing and payment processing

27. At which stage are discrepancies such as damaged or missing goods typically identified?
- (A) Put-away stage
 - (B) Documentation stage
 - (C) Inspection and verification stage
 - (D) Dispatch stage
28. Recording details of received goods into the system (manual or digital) is part of which stage?
- (A) Unloading
 - (B) Inspection
 - (C) Storage
 - (D) Documentation and record entry
29. The primary purpose of an Advanced Shipment Notice (ASN) in warehouse operations is to :
- (A) Provide advance information about incoming shipments to facilitate planning and scheduling
 - (B) Replace the need for physical inspection of goods
 - (C) Authorize immediate payment to suppliers
 - (D) Eliminate the need for documentation at the time of receipt
30. Which of the following best describes visual inspection during the receiving process?
- (A) Checking product prices against market rates
 - (B) Examining goods for visible damage, defects, or discrepancies while unloading
 - (C) Recording goods in the inventory system
 - (D) Allocating storage space for goods
31. How does the use of ASN improve warehouse efficiency when combined with receiving operations?
- (A) It eliminates the need for labor in unloading
 - (B) It reduces product variety in the warehouse
 - (C) It enables better resource planning and faster verification on arrival
 - (D) It replaces inventory management systems
32. During visual inspection, if damaged goods are identified at the unloading stage, what is the most appropriate immediate action?
- (A) Directly store the goods in the warehouse
 - (B) Dispatch the goods to customers with a discount
 - (C) Update the ASN without further checks
 - (D) Segregate the damaged goods and report discrepancies for further action

33. What is the primary purpose of a put-away list in warehouse operations?
- (A) To guide workers in placing goods in designated storage locations
 - (B) To record dispatch details of outgoing goods
 - (C) To monitor supplier performance
 - (D) To generate invoices for customers
34. Which of the following best explains the need for a put-away process in warehousing?
- (A) To eliminate receiving activities
 - (B) To ensure systematic storage and efficient space utilization
 - (C) To reduce transportation cost only
 - (D) To avoid inventory tracking
35. Storage location codes in a warehouse are primarily used to :
- (A) Increase labor cost
 - (B) Replace inventory systems
 - (C) Identify exact storage positions for quick retrieval and accuracy
 - (D) Eliminate the need for warehouse layout
36. Which step comes immediately after inspection in the put-away process?
- (A) Dispatch of goods
 - (B) Order picking
 - (C) Packaging
 - (D) Assignment of storage location
37. In an efficient warehouse, which factor most influences the allocation of storage location during put-away?
- (A) Color of packaging
 - (B) Demand frequency and product characteristics
 - (C) Supplier location
 - (D) Transportation mode
38. Which of the following best describes the application of storage location codes?
- (A) They are used only for billing purposes
 - (B) They help in visual inspection of goods
 - (C) They enable systematic tracking, retrieval, and inventory accuracy
 - (D) They replace warehouse personnel
39. During the process of preparing warehouse dispatches, which activity ensures that goods are ready for shipment?
- (A) Put-away
 - (B) Receiving
 - (C) Picking and packing
 - (D) Inspection of incoming goods
40. What is the final step in the warehouse dispatch procedure?
- (A) Assigning storage codes
 - (B) Receiving goods
 - (C) Preparing put-away list
 - (D) Loading goods onto transport and documentation

41. What is the primary objective of the receiving process in a warehouse?
- (A) To verify quantity and quality of incoming goods
 - (B) To dispatch goods to customers
 - (C) To reduce warehouse layout complexity
 - (D) To assign labor shifts
42. Sorting in warehouse operations refers to :
- (A) Dispatching goods
 - (B) Arranging goods based on category, destination, or type
 - (C) Inspecting damaged goods only
 - (D) Recording inventory data
43. Which activity ensures safe movement of goods from vehicle to warehouse?
- (A) Picking
 - (B) Packing
 - (C) Unloading
 - (D) Labeling
44. Loading in a warehouse primarily involves :
- (A) Storing goods in racks
 - (B) Inspecting goods
 - (C) Sorting items
 - (D) Placing goods onto transport vehicles for dispatch
45. Which picking method is most efficient for handling multiple orders simultaneously?
- (A) Batch picking
 - (B) Piece picking
 - (C) Random picking
 - (D) Zone picking
46. What is the main purpose of packing in warehouse operations?
- (A) To increase product cost
 - (B) To protect goods and ensure safe delivery
 - (C) To reduce product quality
 - (D) To eliminate documentation
47. Which stage ensures that correct goods are sent to the customer?
- (A) Receiving
 - (B) Sorting
 - (C) Dispatch verification
 - (D) Storage
48. Which of the following is a key quality parameter in warehousing?
- (A) Color of warehouse walls
 - (B) Employee dress code
 - (C) Location of warehouse
 - (D) Condition and accuracy of goods
49. Why is quality check essential in warehouse operations?
- (A) To increase inventory
 - (B) To ensure goods meet required standards and avoid errors
 - (C) To delay dispatch
 - (D) To reduce storage space
50. Which step is involved in developing a packing list?
- (A) Ignoring item details
 - (B) Listing items with quantity, description, and specifications
 - (C) Removing product labels
 - (D) Avoiding documentation

51. Cross docking is best defined as :
- (A) Long-term storage of goods
 - (B) Direct transfer of goods from inbound to outbound transport with minimal storage
 - (C) Storing goods in cold storage
 - (D) Sorting defective goods
52. Which information is crucial for effective cross docking coordination?
- (A) Employee attendance
 - (B) Warehouse rent
 - (C) Shipment schedules and destination details
 - (D) Office layout
53. What is the importance of proper packing?
- (A) Reduces product safety
 - (B) Increases handling difficulty
 - (C) Ensures protection and minimizes damage
 - (D) Eliminates need for transport
54. Which of the following is commonly used as packing material?
- (A) Steel rods
 - (B) Wooden pallets
 - (C) Bubble wrap
 - (D) Glass sheets
55. Which machine is used for sealing packages in warehouses?
- (A) Conveyor
 - (B) Forklift
 - (C) Pallet jack
 - (D) Sealing machine
56. Reading labels on packages helps in :
- (A) Ignoring product details
 - (B) Identifying product information, handling instructions, and destination
 - (C) Reducing inventory
 - (D) Eliminating packing
57. Which activity ensures grouping of goods before storage or dispatch?
- (A) Sorting
 - (B) Loading
 - (C) Picking
 - (D) Packing
58. Which factor is most important during unloading to ensure safety?
- (A) Speed only
 - (B) Ignoring packaging
 - (C) Proper handling equipment and procedures
 - (D) Skipping inspection
59. In dispatch operations, which document acts as proof of shipment?
- (A) Purchase order
 - (B) Packing material list
 - (C) Inspection report
 - (D) Dispatch note
60. Which of the following ensures accuracy in picking operations?
- (A) Random selection
 - (B) Ignoring storage codes
 - (C) Use of barcodes and WMS
 - (D) Manual estimation

61. Warehouse management primarily aims at :
- (A) Optimizing storage, movement, and control of goods
 - (B) Eliminating transportation
 - (C) Reducing product quality
 - (D) Increasing production capacity
62. Warehouse utilization is best measured by:
- (A) Number of employees
 - (B) Effective use of space and resources
 - (C) Number of suppliers
 - (D) Size of office area
63. Dangerous Goods handling in warehouses requires :
- (A) Mixing with general goods
 - (B) Ignoring safety norms
 - (C) Special storage, labeling, and safety compliance
 - (D) Storing in open areas only
64. Which material handling equipment is most suitable for vertical movement of goods?
- (A) Conveyor
 - (B) Pallet jack
 - (C) Hand trolley
 - (D) Forklift
65. Inbound logistics in warehouse management deals with :
- (A) Receiving and storage of incoming goods
 - (B) Dispatch of finished goods
 - (C) Marketing activities
 - (D) Pricing decisions
66. Outbound operations primarily include :
- (A) Purchasing
 - (B) Order fulfillment and dispatch
 - (C) Production scheduling
 - (D) Supplier selection
67. Which of the following best describes inventory management in warehouses?
- (A) Eliminating stock completely
 - (B) Increasing storage cost
 - (C) Maintaining optimal stock levels to meet demand
 - (D) Avoiding stock records
68. The main objective of physical distribution is to :
- (A) Increase production cost
 - (B) Reduce product quality
 - (C) Eliminate intermediaries
 - (D) Ensure timely delivery of goods to customers
69. Which marketing force significantly affects distribution decisions?
- (A) Consumer demand patterns
 - (B) Employee dress code
 - (C) Office location
 - (D) Warehouse color scheme
70. The distribution concept from a system perspective emphasizes :
- (A) Independent functioning of each activity
 - (B) Integration of all distribution activities for efficiency
 - (C) Maximizing storage only
 - (D) Ignoring customer needs

71. Channels of distribution refer to :
- (A) Production methods
 - (B) Pricing strategy
 - (C) Path through which goods move from producer to consumer
 - (D) Inventory cost
72. The primary role of marketing channels is to :
- (A) Increase manufacturing cost
 - (B) Reduce product availability
 - (C) Eliminate warehousing
 - (D) Facilitate movement of goods and services to end users
73. Channel structure refers to :
- (A) Arrangement of intermediaries in distribution
 - (B) Warehouse layout design
 - (C) Packaging design
 - (D) Pricing levels
74. Designing a distribution channel requires consideration of :
- (A) Only production capacity
 - (B) Customer needs and market coverage
 - (C) Office infrastructure
 - (D) Employee skills only
75. Choice of distribution channel depends on:
- (A) Warehouse size only
 - (B) Employee preferences
 - (C) Product characteristics and market conditions
 - (D) Office location
76. Which equipment is commonly used for horizontal movement of goods in warehouses?
- (A) Forklift
 - (B) Crane
 - (C) Elevator
 - (D) Conveyor
77. Proper warehouse utilization helps in :
- (A) Maximizing space and cost efficiency
 - (B) Increasing idle space
 - (C) Reducing operational efficiency
 - (D) Increasing inventory errors
78. DG goods must be handled with :
- (A) Standard procedures only
 - (B) No special labeling
 - (C) Open storage methods
 - (D) Special safety equipment and trained personnel
79. Which factor is most important in inbound warehouse operations?
- (A) Dispatch planning
 - (B) Customer satisfaction
 - (C) Receiving accuracy and inspection
 - (D) Channel design
80. Which of the following is a key objective of distribution channel design?
- (A) Minimizing customer reach
 - (B) Maximizing delivery time
 - (C) Reducing product availability
 - (D) Ensuring efficient flow of goods to customers

81. The primary objective of warehouse safety rules is to :
- (A) Eliminate documentation
 - (B) Increase operational complexity
 - (C) Reduce inventory levels
 - (D) Prevent accidents and ensure safe working conditions
82. Hazardous cargo is best identified by :
- (A) Color of packaging only
 - (B) Hazard labels, symbols, and documentation
 - (C) Size of goods
 - (D) Weight of goods
83. Which document provides detailed information about chemical hazards and safe handling?
- (A) Invoice
 - (B) Packing list
 - (C) Safety Data Sheet
 - (D) Dispatch note
84. Which section of the SDS contains first-aid measures?
- (A) Section 4
 - (B) Section 3
 - (C) Section 5
 - (D) Section 1
85. While handling hazardous cargo, the most important precaution is to :
- (A) Ignore safety labels
 - (B) Follow safety instructions and use PPE
 - (C) Store with general goods
 - (D) Avoid documentation
86. The term HSE stands for :
- (A) Health, Safety, and Environment
 - (B) Hazard, Storage, and Equipment
 - (C) Handling, Storage, and Evaluation
 - (D) Health, Storage, and Energy
87. Which safety equipment is used to extinguish fires in warehouses?
- (A) Forklift
 - (B) Fire extinguisher
 - (C) Pallet
 - (D) Conveyor
88. The "Sort" step in 5S refers to :
- (A) Cleaning the workplace
 - (B) Arranging items neatly
 - (C) Removing unnecessary items
 - (D) Standardizing procedures
89. Which PPE is essential for protecting workers from head injuries?
- (A) Gloves
 - (B) Safety shoes
 - (C) Helmet
 - (D) Goggles
90. Safety shoes are primarily used to :
- (A) Improve speed
 - (B) Protect feet from injuries and heavy objects
 - (C) Increase comfort only
 - (D) Reduce labor cost

91. Which symbol on hazardous cargo indicates flammable material?
- (A) Flame symbol
 - (B) Skull symbol
 - (C) Gas cylinder symbol
 - (D) Corrosion symbol
92. The "Set in Order" stage of 5S focuses on :
- (A) Cleaning the workplace
 - (B) Removing waste
 - (C) Organizing tools and materials for easy access
 - (D) Maintaining discipline
93. Which PPE protects workers from inhaling harmful substances?
- (A) Safety shoes
 - (B) Helmet
 - (C) Gloves
 - (D) Respirator mask
94. The purpose of visual inspection in hazardous cargo handling is to :
- (A) Increase storage time
 - (B) Identify visible damage or leaks
 - (C) Reduce documentation
 - (D) Avoid labeling
95. Which of the following is a part of HSE practices in warehouses?
- (A) Ignoring safety training
 - (B) Conducting regular safety audits
 - (C) Avoiding use of PPE
 - (D) Mixing hazardous goods
96. The "Shine" stage in 5S emphasizes :
- (A) Sorting items
 - (B) Standardizing procedures
 - (C) Cleaning and maintaining workplace
 - (D) Sustaining discipline
97. Gloves are used as PPE to :
- (A) Protect hands from cuts, chemicals, and injuries
 - (B) Improve productivity
 - (C) Reduce storage cost
 - (D) Increase speed of work
98. Which instruction is most important while handling hazardous chemicals?
- (A) Ignore SDS
 - (B) Store randomly
 - (C) Follow SDS guidelines and safety procedures
 - (D) Avoid PPE
99. The "Sustain" stage of 5S ensures :
- (A) One-time cleaning
 - (B) Increased waste
 - (C) Random arrangement
 - (D) Continuous adherence to standards and discipline
100. Goggles are used as PPE to :
- (A) Improve visibility only
 - (B) Reduce labor cost
 - (C) Increase warehouse efficiency
 - (D) Protect eyes from dust, chemicals, and particles

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.

Imp't. 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 ओ०एम०आर० 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. ओ०एम०आर० 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: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।