M. Sc. (Electronics) (Second Semester)

EXAMINATION, 2022-23

NETWORK ANALYSIS AND SENTHESIS

Paper Code						
E	L	C	2	0	1	N

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.

(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 गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Kirchhoff's law is not application to circuits with :

   (A) lumped parameters

   (B) passive elements

   (C) distributed parameters

   (D) non-linear resistances

2. The circuit whose properties are same in either direction is known as :

   (A) unilateral circuit

   (B) bilateral circuit

   (C) irreversible circuit

   (D) reversible circuit

3. Which of the following is not a non-linear element ?

   (A) Gas diode

   (B) Heater coil

   (C) Tunnel diode

   (D) Electric arc

4. Application of Norton's theorem to a circuit yields :

   (A) equivalent current source and impedance in series

   (B) equivalent current source and impedance in parallel

   (C) equivalent impedance

   (D) equivalent current source

5. Which of the following is a bilateral element ?

   (A) Constant current source

   (B) Constant voltage source

   (C) Capacitance

   (D) None of the above

6. After how many time constants, the transient part reaches more than 99 percent of its final value ?

   (A) 2

   (B) 3

   (C) 4

   (D) 5

7. Two ports containing no sources in their branches are called :

   (A) active ports
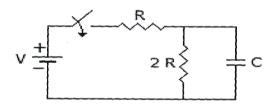
   (B) passive ports

   (C) on port

   (D) three ports

8. An RLC series circuit is underdamped. To make it overdamped, the value of R :

(A) has to be increased.

(B) has to be decreased.

(C) has to the increased to infinity.

(D) has to the reduced to zero.

9. In a minimum function :

(A) the degree of numerator and denominator are equal.

(B) the degree of numerator and denominator are unequal.

(C) the degree of numerator is one more than degree of denominator.

(D) the degree of numerator is one less than degree of denominator.

10. $H(s) = \dfrac{V(s)}{I(s)} = \dfrac{s + 4}{(s + 3)^2}$ and $i(t)$ is a unit step, then $V(t)$ in the steady state is given by :

(A) 4/9

(B) 4/3

(C) 0

(D) 1

11. For a transmission line open circuit and short circuit impedances are 20 Ω and 5 Ω, then characteristic impedance is :

(A) 100 Ω

(B) 20 Ω

(C) 50 Ω

(D) 10 Ω

12. An RLC series circuit has R = 8 Ω, X_L = 8 Ω and X_C = 8 Ω its impedance is :

(A) $8 + j16$ Ω

(B) $8 + j8$ Ω

(C) 8 Ω

(D) 18 Ω

13. Double integration of unit step function leads to :

(A) an impulse

(B) a parabola

(C) a ramp

(D) a doublet

14. A network has 10 nodes and 17 branches. The number of different node pairs are :

   (A) 7

   (B) 9

   (C) 10

   (D) 45

15. The time constant of the network in figure is :

   (A) RC

   (B) 3 RC

   (C) 2/3 RC

   (D) 3/2 RC

16. The function $Z(s) = \dfrac{s\,(s^2 + a)}{(s^2 + 1)\,(s^2 + 16)}$:

   (A) is a reactance function.

   (B) is an RC function.

   (C) is an RL function.

   (D) may be reactance function or RC function.

17. The poles of an RC function ....

   (A) are simple and lie or negative real axis

   (B) are simple and lie on ω-axis

   (C) must be complex conjugate

   (D) may be anywhere on s-plane

18. Damping ratio =

   (A) Actual resistance/Critical resistance

   (B) Critical resistance/Actual resistance

   (C) Critical resistance

   (D) None of the above

19. For an R-C impedance function, the residues at all poles are :

   (A) real

   (B) imaginary

   (C) real and positive

   (D) positive

20. A two port networks is reciprocal if and only if :

   (A) $Z_{11} = Z_{22}$

   (B) $BC - AD = -1$

   (C) $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$

   (D) $h_{12} = h_{21}$

21. In terms of ABCD parameters, the image parameter Z_{11} is equal to :

(A) AC/BD

(B) BD/AC

(C) AB/CD

(D) AD/BC

22. A circuit said to be lumped when physical dimensions of all the component are :

(A) greater compared with wavelength of electromagnetic signal

(B) small compared with wavelength electromagnetic signal

(C) negligible compared with wavelength of electromagnetic signal

(D) equal compared with wavelength of electromagnetic signal

23. If a function $Z(s)$ has a pole at infinity, then :

(A) the degrees of numerator and denominator are equal.

(B) the degree of numerator is one higher than that of denominator.

(C) the degree of denominator is one higher than that of numerator.

(D) the difference between the degree of numerator and denominator is 0 or 1.

24. A capacitor with initial charge q_0 at $t = 0^+$ acts as :

(A) current source

(B) voltage source

(C) short-circuit

(D) open-circuit

25. A system described by the following differential equation :

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = x(t)$$

is initially rest for input $x(t) = 2u(t)$, the output $y(t)$ is :

(A) $(1 - 2e^{-t} + e^{-2t})u(t)$

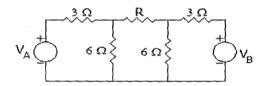(B) $(1 + 2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})u(t)$

(C) $(0.5 + e^{-t} + 1.5e^{-2t})u(t)$

(D) $(0.5 + 2e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})u(t)$

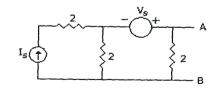26. Laplace transform of t^n is :

(A) $\dfrac{\lfloor n}{S^n + 1}$

(B) 0

(C) $\dfrac{\lfloor n + 1}{S^n + 1}$

(D) $\dfrac{\lfloor n}{S^n}$

27. In a circuit containing a complex impedance, maximum power transfer takes place when load is :

(A) pure resistance

(B) equal to the complex impedance

(C) conjugate complex of the circuit impedance

(D) None of the above

28. In figure, the current through R is 1 A when $V_A = 0$ and $V_B = 15$ V. If both V_A and V_B are :

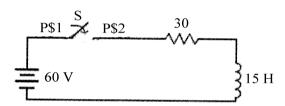increased by 15 V each, current through R will be :

(A) 1 A

(B) 0.5 A

(C) 3 A

(D) 0.33 A

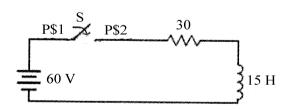29. The Thevenin equivalent circuit to the left of AB has R_{eq} :

(A) 2 Ω

(B) 4 Ω

(C) 1 Ω

(D) 3 Ω

30. In terms of z-parameters, the condition for the network to be passive is :

(A) $Z_{11} = Z_{22}$

(B) $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$

(C) $Z_{11} = 0$

(D) $Z_{22} = 0$

31. **Assertion (A) :** The number of basic loops is equal to number of links.
Reason (R) : The graph theory helps in choosing independent variables in circuit analysis :

(A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false but R is true.

32. A network contains linear resistors and ideal voltage sources. If values of all the resistors are doubled, then the voltage across each resistor is :

(A) half

(B) doubled

(C) increases by 4 times

(D) no change

33. A graph is a tree if and only if it :

(A) is completely connected.

(B) is planar.

(C) contains a act.

(D) is minimally connected.

34. A series R-L circuit with R = 30 Ω and L = 15 H has a constant voltage V = 60 V applied at $t = 0$ as shown in the figure. Determine the current (A) in the circuit at $t = 0^+$.

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 0

35. The expression of current obtained from the circuit is terms of differentiation from the circuit shown in fig. below :

(A) $di / dt + i = 4$

(B) $di / dt + 2i = 0$

(C) $di / dt + 2i = 4$

(D) $di / dt - 2i = 4$

36. A tree with n nodes has :

(A) $n/2$ edges

(B) n edges

(C) $n - 1$ edges

(D) $n + 1$ edges

37. A graph in which all nodes are of equal degree is called :

(A) Multigraph

(B) Non-regular graph

(C) Regular graph

(D) Complete graph

38. Which type of network allow the physical separability of the network elements (resistors, inductors and capacitors) for analysis purpose ?

(A) Lumped Networks

(B) Distributed Networks

(C) Unilateral Networks

(D) Bilateral Networks

39. How is the loop analysis different in application/functioning level as compared to Kirchhoff's law ?

(A) Utilization of loop currents instead of branch currents for writing equations

(B) Capability of branch current to carry multiple networks

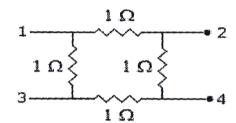(C) Reduction in the number of unknowns for complex networks

(D) All of the above

40. What should be done, if the dependent current and voltage sources are present in a circuit while applying 'Superposition Theorem' ?

(A) Replace them by open circuit

(B) Replaced them by short circuit

(C) Keep in their original form without replacing by either open or short circuits

(D) None of the above

41. How many number of minimum end nodes or terminal nodes are involved in a tree, according to its properties ?

(A) Only one

(B) Two

(C) Four

(D) Infinite

42. If a differential equation is said to be homogeneous, what would be the value of a forcing function ?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) ∞

(D) -1

43. Which element behave as an open circuit especially under the consideration of d.c. quantities ?

(A) Inductors

(B) Resistors

(C) Capacitors

(D) None of the above

44. Which among the following get/(s) cancelled under the resonance condition in a.c. circuits, if inductive and capacitive reactances are in parallel ?

(A) Reactance

(B) Susceptance

(C) Resistance

(D) None of the above

45. Which type of impedance in asymmetrical network is estimated at a single pair of network terminals especially in the chain of infinite networks ?

(A) Image impedance

(B) Iterative impedance

(C) Characteristic impedance

(D) None of the above

46. Where do the 'correctly terminated asymmetrical networks' show termination at both the ports of network ?

(A) In image impedances

(B) In iterative impedances

(C) In characteristic impedance

(D) None of the above

47. Which unit is used for the measurement of an insertion loss ?

(A) Neper

(B) Weber

(C) Ohm

(D) Watt

48. Which type of attenuators provide a fixed amount of attenuation by allowing the user to vary the attenuation in multiple steps ?

(A) Ladder attenuators

(B) Variable-value attenuators

(C) Pad attenuators

(D) All of the above

49. How does the 'σ' of complex frequency variable appear in time domain ?

(A) As a linear power

(B) As a reactive power

(C) As an exponential power

(D) As an iterative power

50. When a network function is expressed as a ratio of Laplace transforms of output to input variables of a system, then it is regarded as :

(A) System function

(B) Transfer function

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

51. Which one of the following statements is not a property of RL driving point impedance ?

(A) The first critical frequency at the origin is a zero.

(B) The last critical frequency is a pole.

(C) The impedance at $S = \infty$ always less than the impedance at $S =$ zero.

(D) The slope of the impedance curve is positive at all points.

52. An RC impedance function has a constant value at $s = 0$. The last elements in the first cauer synthesis :

(A) will be a capacitor

(B) may be R or C

(C) will be R

(D) will depend on the behaviour of function at $s = \infty$

53. In figure, the ratio V_{24}/V_{23} is :

(A) $\dfrac{1}{3}$

(B) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

(C) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

(D) $\dfrac{4}{3}$

54. Two port z-parameter not exist for the circuit, if :

(A) $\Delta z = 0$

(B) $\Delta z = -1$

(C) $\Delta z = 1$

(D) always exist

55. For a reactance function H(s), the slope $d\text{H}\,(j\omega)\, /\, d\omega$ is :

(A) 0

(B) always positive

(C) always negative

(D) either 0 or positive

56. Which one is correct option, if initial conditions is not zero, for inductor (L) and capacitor (c) ?

$$I_L(s) = \frac{i_L(0^-)}{s} + \frac{1}{sL}\,V_L(s)\,I_L(s)$$

$$= \frac{1}{sL}\left[i_L(0^-) + V_L(s)\right]$$

$$V_C(s) = \frac{V_C(0^-)}{s} + \frac{1}{sC}\,i_C\,(s)$$

$$V_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC}\left[V_C(0^-) + I_C(s)\right]$$

(A) 1, 3

(B) 3, 2

(C) 4, 1

(D) 2, 4

57. The roots of the odd and even parts of a Hurwitz polynomial P(s) lie on :

(A) right half of s-plane

(B) lift half of s-plane

(C) $j\omega$-axis

(D) σ-axis

58. If the ratio of the polynomial P(s) and its derivative gives a continued fraction expansion with .... coefficients, then the polynomial P(s) is Hurwitz.

(A) all negative

(B) all positive

(C) positive or negative

(D) positive and negative

59. The poles and zeros of driving point impedance function and driving point admittance function lie on :

(A) left half of s-plane only

(B) right half of s-plane only

(C) left half of s-plane or imaginary axis

(D) right halt of s-plane or imaginary axis

60. Consider a function :

$$Z(s) = \frac{5\,(s+1)\,(s+4)}{(s+3)\,(s+5)}$$

Find the value of R_1 after performing the first form of Foster method :

(A) 1/3

(B) 2/3

(C) 3/3

(D) 4/3

61. The ratio of transform voltage to the transform current is defined as .... of the resistor.

(A) transform voltage

(B) transform current

(C) transform impedance

(D) transform admittance

62. The transform impedance of the capacitor is :

(A) C

(B) 1/C

(C) sC

(D) 1/sC

63. Consider a function :

$$Z(s) = \frac{5(s+1)(s+4)}{(s+3)(s+5)}$$

Find the value of L_1 after performing the first form of Foster method :

(A) 5/9

(B) 4/9

(C) 15/9

(D) 2/9

64. The transform admittance of the inductor is :

(A) $1/sL$

(B) sL

(C) $1/L$

(D) L

65. The imaginary part of the complex frequency is called :

(A) radian frequency

(B) neper frequency

(C) sampling frequency

(D) angular frequency

66. Consider the admittance function,

$$Y(s) = \frac{((2s^2 + 16s + 30))}{(s^2 + 6s + 8)}$$

Determine the value of R_∞ after performing the second from of Foster method :

(A) 3

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) 5

67. Consider the admittance function :

$$Y(s) = \frac{((2s^2 + 16s + 30))}{(s^2 + 6s + 8)}$$

Determine the value of L_2 after performing the second from of Foster method :

(A) 10

(B) 1

(C) 0

(D) 5

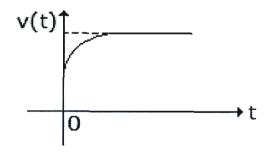68. The driving point impedance of a one-port reactive network is given by :

$$Z(s) = \frac{5(s^2 + 4)(s^2 + 25)}{s(s^2 + 16)}$$

After taking the partial fractions, find the coefficient of $1/s$:

(A) 25/4

(B) 50/4

(C) 100/4

(D) 125/4

69. The function $\dfrac{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)}{s(s^2 + 4)}$ is :

(A) RC function

(B) LC function

(C) RL function

(D) RC or RL function

70. If a two port network is represented by an equivalent T network the admittance of series arm in term of ABCD parameter is equal to :

(A) C

(B) 1/C

(C) (A − 1)/ B

(D) 1/B

71. At very low frequencies as series R-C circuit behaves as almost purely ....

(A) resistive

(B) inductive

(C) capacitive

(D) None of the above

72. Kirchhoff's current law is applied at ....

(A) loops

(B) nodes

(C) Both loop and node

(D) None of the mentioned

73. Superposition theorem can applied only to circuits having :

(A) resistive

(B) passive elements

(C) non-linear elements

(D) linear bilateral elements

74. When a current source I is suddenly connected across a two terminal relaxed RC circuit at time $t = 0$, the voltage across the current source is figure. The RC circuit is :

(A) a series combination of R and C

(B) a parallel combination of R and C

(C) a series combination of R and parallel combination of R and C

(D) a pure capacitor

75. What does the connectivity of energy source at the port of network known as ?

    (A) Driving Point

    (B) Transfer Point

    (C) Both (A) and (B)

    (D) None of the above

76. Ideal voltage source have :

    (A) Zero internal resistance

    (B) infinite internal resistance

    (C) Low value of current

    (D) Large value of e.m.f.

77. Ideal current source have :

    (A) Zero internal resistance

    (B) Infinite internal resistance

    (C) Low value of current

    (D) Large value of e.m.f.

78. For a voltages source :

    (A) Terminal voltage is equal to the sources e.m.f.

    (B) Terminal voltage cannot exceed source e.m.f.

    (C) Terminal voltage is always lower than source e.m.f.

    (D) Terminal voltage is higher than source e.m.f.

79. Constant voltage source is :

    (A) Active and bilateral

    (B) Passive and bilateral

    (C) Active and unilateral

    (D) Passive and unilateral

80. The terminals across the source are .... if an current source is to be neglected.

    (A) Open-circuited

    (B) Short-circuited

    (C) Replaced by a capacitor

    (D) Replaced by a source resistance

81. The transform admittance of the capacitor is :

    (A) C

    (B) 1/C

    (C) sC

    (D) 1/sC

82. In figure the total inductance of the circuit is :

    (A) $L_1 + L_2$

    (B) $L_1 + L_2 + M$

    (C) $L_1 + L_2 + 2M$

    (D) $L_1 + L_2 + M$

83. If the two ports are connected in cascade configuration, then which arithmetic operation should be performed between the individual transmission parameters in order to determine overall transmission parameters ?

(A) Addition

(B) Subtraction

(C) Multiplication

(D) Division

84. Which among the following represents the precise condition of reciprocity for transmission parameters ?

(A) $AB - CD = 1$

(B) $AD - BC = 1$

(C) $AC - BD = 1$

(D) None of the above

85. Which oscillations will be generated in time domain response, if complex conjugate poles are present with negative real part ?

(A) Damped oscillations

(B) Undammed oscillations

(C) Sustained oscillations

(D) None of the above

86. If the value of (P_1 / P_2) in power ratio expressed in terms of dB is greater than unity, what does 'D' indicate in the network ?

(A) Power loss

(B) Power gain

(C) Power stability

(D) Power saving

87. Which among the following is regarded as short circuit forward transfer admittance ?

(A) y_{11}

(B) y_{12}

(C) y_{21}

(D) y_{22}

88. What is an ideal value of network function at poles ?

(A) Zero

(B) Unity

(C) Infinity

(D) Finite and non-zero

89. If the complex system function is analytic in nature, the points in *s*-plane are regarded as :

(A) Ordinary points

(B) Singular points

(C) Multiple points

(D) All of the above

90. If absolute potential of A is − 8 V and that of B is − 16 V, V_{AB} is equal to :

(A) 24 V

(B) 12 V

(C) 8 V

(D) 14 V

91. The expression of current in R-L circuit is :

(A) $i = (V/R) (1 + \exp ((R/L)t))$

(B) $i = - (V/R) (1 - \exp ((R/L)t))$

(C) $i = - (V/R) (1 + \exp ((R/L)t))$

(D) $i = (V/R) (1 - \exp ((R/L)t))$

92. Which of the following theorems is a manifestation of law of conservation of energy ?

(A) Tellegen's theorem

(B) Reciprocity theorem

(C) Thevenin's theorem

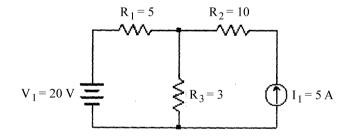(D) Norton's theorem

93. If two networks are cascaded, then :

(A) $[y] = [y_a] . [y_b]$

(B) $[Z] = [Z_a] . [Z_b]$

(C) $[a_a] = [b_b]$

(D) $[a_a] + [b_b]$

94. In the circuit shown in fig., find the current through 4Ω resistor using Superposition theorem :

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

95. Which parameter should be essentially equal to the number of nodes in the network in accordance to the principle of duality ?

(A) Total impedance

(B) Total admittance

(C) Number of meshes

(D) Number of voltage sources

96. When a network function is expressed as a ratio of Laplace transforms of output to input variables of a system, then it is regarded as :

(A) System function

(B) Transfer function

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

97. Which element act as an independent variables in Y-parameters ?

(A) Current

(B) Voltage

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

98. Kirchhoff's current law is applicable to only :

(A) junction in a network

(B) closed loops in a network

(C) electric circuits

(D) electronic circuits

99. The circuit whose properties are same in either direction is known as :

(A) unilateral circuit

(B) bilateral circuit

(C) irreversible circuit

(D) reversible circuit

100. Which law plays a significant role of the loop analysis of the network ?

(A) KCL

(B) KVL

(C) Law of Superposition Theorem

(D) None of the above

(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 Ⓐ ⬤ Ⓒ Ⓓ
Q. 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ⬤ Ⓓ
Q. 3 Ⓐ ⬤ Ⓒ Ⓓ

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 ny 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 Ⓐ ⬤ Ⓒ Ⓓ
प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ⬤ Ⓓ
प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ⬤ Ⓒ Ⓓ

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।