

Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Question Booklet Number
-------------------------

## B. B. A. (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

### PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Paper Code						
B	B	A	4	0	3	N

Questions Booklet Series
<b>A</b>

Time : 1:30 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 75

#### Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

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.
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. Production management is applicable :
  - (A) mostly to the service sector
  - (B) mostly to the manufacturing sector
  - (C) to manufacturing and service sectors
  - (D) to services exclusively
  
2. Availability of raw material is a ..... factor in plant location.
  - (A) Primary
  - (B) Secondary
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
  
3. .... is the arrangement of machines, work areas and service area within a factory.
  - (A) Factory Layout
  - (B) Factory Planning
  - (C) Plant Layout
  - (D) All the above
  
4. Which of the following is/are the factors influencing Production Planning and Control ?
  - (A) Volume of Production
  - (B) Nature and production process
  - (C) Nature of operations
  - (D) All of the above
  
5. .... refers to the process of ordering, storing, using and selling company's inventory.
  - (A) Operations
  - (B) Inventory Management
  - (C) Warehousing
  - (D) Storing
  
6. The following type of layout is preferred to manufacture a standard product in large quantity :
  - (A) Product layout
  - (B) Process layout
  - (C) Fixed position layout
  - (D) Combination layout
  
7. Which of the following are the primary factors of plant location ?
  - (A) Transportation
  - (B) Historical
  - (C) Religious
  - (D) All of the above
  
8. There are how many types of major inventory management techniques ?
  - (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4

9. What does JIT strategy stands for ?
- (A) Just In Technique strategy
  - (B) Just In Trend strategy
  - (C) Just In Technology strategy
  - (D) Just In Time strategy
10. Which of the following is/are the factors influencing inventory management ?
- (A) Financial Factors
  - (B) Lead Time
  - (C) Suppliers
  - (D) All the above
11. The following type of layout is preferred to manufacture a standard product in large quantity :
- (A) Product layout
  - (B) Process layout
  - (C) Fixed position layout
  - (D) Combination layout
12. Which of the following are the good characteristics of a good layout ?
- (A) Maximum accessibility
  - (B) Unidirectional flow
  - (C) Inherent safety
  - (D) All of the above
13. Which of the following statements is true in product layout ?
- (A) Under this layout, machines and equipments are arranged in one line depending upon the sequence of operation required for a product.
  - (B) Product layout is followed where several products are produced in repeated numbers with no likelihood of continuous production.
  - (C) Product layout involves the movement of manpower and machines to the product which remains stationary.
  - (D) All of the above
14. 'Machines performing drilling operations are arranged in the drilling department, machines performing casting operations be grouped in casting department' is an example of which layout ?
- (A) Location Layout
  - (B) Product Layout
  - (C) Combined Layout
  - (D) Process Layout
15. .... is characterized by manufacturing one or few quantity of products designed and produced as per specification of customer within prefixed time and cost.
- (A) Mass Production
  - (B) Batch Production
  - (C) Project Production
  - (D) Job-Shop Production

16. The profit of an enterprise can be increased by :
- (i) Reducing total costs of production
  - (ii) Increasing sales value
  - (iii) Increasing capital cost
  - (iv) Increasing manpower
- Which of the above are true ?
- (A) Only (i)
  - (B) (i) & (ii)
  - (C) (i), (ii) & (iii)
  - (D) All of the above
17. Which of the following industries should be located near the vicinity of raw materials ?
- (A) Cycles
  - (B) Televisions
  - (C) Sewing machines
  - (D) Steel mills
18. In ship manufacturing, the type of layout preferred is :
- (A) Product layout
  - (B) Process layout
  - (C) Fixed position layout
  - (D) Combination layout
19. This chart is a graphic representation of all the production activities occurring on the shop floor :
- (A) Operation process chart
  - (B) Flow process chart
  - (C) Templates
  - (D) All of the above
20. For which of the following industry humid climate is helpful ?
- (A) Cotton
  - (B) Steel
  - (C) Light Bulb
  - (D) Automobile
21. For good natural ventilation, the \_\_\_\_\_type of building is preferred.
- (A) Flat roof
  - (B) Saw-tooth
  - (C) Highbay
  - (D) Monitor
22. Buildings for foundries and steel mills are often of the :
- (A) Flat roof
  - (B) Saw tooth
  - (C) Highbay
  - (D) Bow string
23. “Space available in vertical and horizontal directions is most effectively utilized” is known as principle of :
- (A) Cubic space utilization
  - (B) Flexibility
  - (C) Flow
  - (D) Minimum distance

24. If all the processing equipment and machines are arranged according to the sequence of operations of a product the layout is known as :
- (A) Product layout
  - (B) Process layout
  - (C) Fixed position layout
  - (D) Combination layout
25. ....is the management of all activities directly related to the production of goods and services.
- (A) Production management
  - (B) Finance control
  - (C) Employee development
  - (D) All of the above
26. Which of the following statement is not true in the case of goods ?
- (A) Tangibility.
  - (B) Can be stored
  - (C) Physical shape
  - (D) Intangibility.
27. Which of the following is not an objective of operations management ?
- (A) Customer satisfaction
  - (B) Profitability
  - (C) Timeliness
  - (D) Employee punishment
28. .... is measure of the quantity of output per unit of input.
- (A) Productivity
  - (B) Marketability
  - (C) Sociability
  - (D) None of the above
29. ....is a system that is used to maintain a desired level of quality in a product or service.
- (A) Economic ordering quantity
  - (B) Quality control
  - (C) Knowledge management
  - (D) Manpower planning
30. .... is a system that is used to maintain a desired level of quality in a product or service.
- (A) Economic ordering quantity
  - (B) Quality control
  - (C) Knowledge management
  - (D) Manpower planning
31. Operations management is applicable :
- (A) mostly to the service sector
  - (B) mostly to the manufacturing sector
  - (C) to manufacturing and service sectors
  - (D) to services exclusively

32. The person most responsible for popularizing interchangeable parts in manufacturing was :
- (A) Eli Whitney
  - (B) Whitney Houston
  - (C) Sergio Farmerson
  - (D) Iillian Gilbreth
33. The Father of Scientific Management is :
- (A) Frank Gilbreth
  - (B) Frederick W. Taylor
  - (C) W. Edwards Deming
  - (D) Walter Shewhart
34. Walter Shewhart is listed among the most important people of POM because of his contributions to :
- (A) assembly line production
  - (B) measuring productivity in the service sector
  - (C) statistical quality control
  - (D) just-in-time inventory methods
35. Henry Ford is noted for his contributions to :
- (A) quality control
  - (B) assembly line operations
  - (C) scientific management
  - (A) standardization of parts
36. Which of the following is not an objective of operation management ?
- (A) To improve product quality
  - (B) To reduce cost of production
  - (C) Material cost control
  - (D) Trading on equity
37. Hawthorne studies were related with.....
- (A) scientific management
  - (B) human relations movement
  - (C) marketing management
  - (D) None of the above
38. Moving of materials from the store room to the machine and from one machine to the next machine during the process of manufacture is called .....
- (A) VED analysis
  - (B) ABC analysis
  - (C) material handling
  - (D) None of these
39. .... is the term used to describe the set of statistical tools used by quality professionals for the purpose of quality control.
- (A) Accounting standards
  - (B) Statistical quality control
  - (C) Population study
  - (D) None of the above

40. .... is the art of applying tests, preferably by the aid of measuring appliances to observe whether a given item or product is within the specified limits of variability or not.
- (A) Inspection  
 (B) Planning  
 (C) Leading  
 (D) None of the above
41. Which of the following is TRUE about business strategies ?
- (A) All firms within an industry will adopt the same strategy.  
 (B) Well defined missions make strategic development much easier.  
 (C) Strategies are formulated independently of swot analysis.  
 (D) An organization should stick with its strategy for the life of the business.
42. .... is the process of selection of path, which each part of the product will follow.
- (A) Routing  
 (B) Scheduling  
 (C) Follow-up  
 (D) Dispatching
43. Delay occurs when :
- (A) someone stops the process  
 (B) product wait for next event (operation)  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of the above
44. A milk powder tin is being weighed as it is filled is an example of :
- (A) Operation cum transportation  
 (B) Operation cum inspection  
 (C) Transportation cum inspection  
 (D) None of the above
45. A master production schedule contains information about :
- (A) Quantities and required delivery dates of all sub-assemblies  
 (B) Quantities and required delivery dates of final products  
 (C) Inventory on hand for each sub-assembly  
 (D) Inventory on hand for each final product
46. A system that triggers ordering on a uniform time basis is called a/an :
- (A) Fixed-quantity system.  
 (B) Reorder point system.  
 (C) Fixed-period system.  
 (D) EOQ



47. ABC analysis divides an organization's on-hand inventory into three classes based upon :
- (A) Annual demand
  - (B) The number of units on hand
  - (C) Unit price.
  - (D) Annual dollar volume.
48. Policies based on ABC analysis might include investing :
- (A) More in inventory security for C items.
  - (B) More in supplier development for A items.
  - (C) The most time and effort verifying the accuracy of records for B items.
  - (D) Extra care in forecasting for C items.
49. TQM refers to :
- (A) Total quantity management
  - (B) Total quality management
  - (C) Total quality marketing
  - (D) Total quotient management
50. "Quality is defined by the customer" is :
- (A) An unrealistic definition of quality
  - (B) A user-based definition of quality
  - (C) A manufacturing-based definition of quality
  - (D) A product-based definition of quality
51. What type of process would a Cement plant be most likely to use ?
- (A) Continuous flow
  - (B) Project C
  - (C) Job shop
  - (D) Flow shop
52. Product layout is preferably used for :
- (A) Repetitive processing
  - (B) Intermittent processing
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
53. The ..... process starts by determining that which is required and then working on the pattern for achieving that target.
- (A) Planning
  - (B) Control
  - (C) Directing
  - (D) Staffing
54. A company's operation strategy is decided by framing its :
- (A) Success
  - (B) Success Factors (KSFs)
  - (C) KPI
  - (D) Productivity

55. An effective POM needs to produce goods or render services of the right quality in right quantities at the right time and, at ..... .
- (A) Minimal costs
  - (B) Maximal costs
  - (C) Optimal costs
  - (D) Zero costs
56. The important functions in an organization are :
- (A) Finance
  - (B) Operations
  - (C) Marketing
  - (D) All the above
57. Production process selection helps in evaluating different process options possible to produce the type of product in terms of volume and variety and other factors to select the best-suited process.
- (A) Correct
  - (B) Incorrect
  - (C) Cannot say
  - (D) Impossible
58. Identify the measure taken to deal with the issues relating to not having the right item at the right place at the right time.
- (A) Increase on-hand safety stock
  - (B) Increase the inventory stock
  - (C) Decrease the inventory stock
  - (D) Decrease the safety stock
59. State True or False :
1. Raw materials can be produced and extracted by a firm or can be purchased from outside the firm.
  2. Work in-process items are the inventory items that are not ready to be used by the customer.
- (A) 1-True, 2-True
  - (B) 1-False, 2-False
  - (C) 1-True, 2-False
  - (D) 1-False, 2-True
60. The objective of maximising ..... conflicts with minimising ..... in inventory.
- (A) Purchase, investment
  - (B) Production, cost-efficiency
  - (C) Profit, negative cash flow
  - (D) Storage capacity, loss your firm ?
61. Assume that you are responsible for managing inventory in your organisation. As a result of an increase in the demand for your company's products, you have purchased lots of inventory at a time. On what basis will you categorise the huge inventory accumulated in your firm ?
- (1) Based on the source of demand
  - (2) Based on the position of inventory
  - (3) Based on the size of the inventory
  - (4) Based on the function of inventory
- Codes :
- (A) 1, 2 & 4
  - (B) 1, 3 & 2
  - (C) 2, 3 & 4
  - (D) 1, 2, 3 & 4

62. State True or False :
1. Examples of MRO goods are oils, lubricants, coolants, packing material, tools, nuts, bolts, and screws.
  2. Higher the buffer inventory better is the customer service.
- (A) 1-False, 2-False  
 (B) 1-True, 2-False  
 (C) 1-True, 2-True  
 (D) 1-False, 2-True
63. State True or False :
1. Time-based ordering model involves greater risk.
  2. Time based ordering model has the possibility of inventory running out before its review is complete.
- (A) 1-False, 2-True  
 (B) 1-False, 2-False  
 (C) 1-True, 2-False  
 (D) 1-True, 2-True
64. State True or False :
1. While drawing strategies to develop efficient logistics for a company, the manager has to focus on capital reduction and cost reduction objectives.
  2. The selection of means of transportation depends on the location of the customer and time within which the product has to be delivered to the customer.
- (A) 1-True, 2-False  
 (B) 1-False, 2-True  
 (C) 1-True, 2-True  
 (D) 1-False, 2-False
65. The time period between placing two successive orders is called ..... between ordering an item for replenishment and actually receiving the item into the inventory is called as .....
- (A) Lead time, order cycle  
 (B) Order cycle, lead time  
 (C) OTC cycle, idle time  
 (D) Idle time, OTC cycle
66. Reorder point = ..... + .....
- (A) Lead time demand, safety stock  
 (B) Forecasted daily unit sale, lead time  
 (C) Reorder point, lead time demand  
 (D) Safety level of stock, demand per day
67. Inventory carrying costs consists of ..... and .....
- (A) Shipping cost, storage cost  
 (B) Handling cost, storage space cost  
 (C) Vendor cost, physical management cost  
 (D) Storage cost, physical management cost

68. Which among the following are the factors that determine inventory levels ?
- (A) Vendor delivery and storage cost
  - (B) Item perishability and storage capacity
  - (C) Spoilage and cost of tracking inventory
  - (D) Item cost and vendor delivery
69. Identify the two components that make up the EOQ equation.
- (A) Order cost, setup cost
  - (B) Quality cost, setup cost
  - (C) Annual usage, carrying cost
  - (D) Quality cost, annual usage
70. Which among the following systems deals with defining a well-defined process or procedure to manage distribution ?
- (A) Logistics system
  - (B) Pull distribution system
  - (C) Inventory management system
  - (D) Push distribution system
71. Which among the following improves the overall performance of the organisation and helps to achieve efficient distribution and delivery system ?
- (A) Just-in-Time
  - (B) Master Production System
  - (C) Customer responsiveness
  - (D) Lead-time offsetting
72. The rules that govern a barcode are specified in the .....
- (A) Codabar
  - (B) Symbology
  - (C) Database
  - (D) Information system
73. The term used to denote a stacked 2D symbology is .....
- (A) Determinant
  - (B) Group
  - (C) Matrix
  - (D) Barcode list
74. Which of the following code sets include all standard alphanumeric keyboard characters along with lower case alpha and special characters ?
- (A) Code set A
  - (B) Code set B
  - (C) Code set C
  - (D) Code set D
75. The most common symbologies are Code 39 ....., and UPC.
- (A) Code 25
  - (B) Code 93
  - (C) Code 128
  - (D) Code 11

76. Which of the following uses the CCD technology ?
- (A) Cell phone cameras
  - (B) Pen type readers
  - (C) Laser scanners
  - (D) Video camera readers
77. By finding out the number of times a company places orders one can calculate its .....
- (A) Min-max system
  - (B) Product demand
  - (C) Evaluation phase
  - (D) Review cycle
78. By knowing the ....., a company would know the cost of items that have to be refilled or added to inventory.
- (A) Selling cost
  - (B) Buying cost
  - (C) Replenishment cost
  - (D) Differentiation cost
79. Which among the following is a computerized system that controls the kind of items to be purchased and also decides on the quantity that needs to be purchased ?
- (A) Order Point System
  - (B) Material Requirements Planning
  - (C) Time Phased Order Point
  - (D) Enterprise Resource Planning
80. Which of the following is the focus of statistical process control ?
- (A) Determining the efficiency of an operations system.
  - (B) Measuring the amount of re-work required to rectify faulty goods.
  - (C) Identifying the security needs of an operations system.
  - (D) Measuring and controlling process variations.
81. Which one of the following would not generally be classified under the heading of transformation ?
- (A) Assembling
  - (B) Teaching
  - (C) Staffing
  - (D) Farming
82. Process selection is primarily considered during :
- (A) Planning
  - (B) Organizing
  - (C) Leading
  - (D) Controlling
83. Process layout is used for :
- (A) Repetitive processing
  - (B) Intermittent processing
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

84. A product performing consistently refers to which of the following dimensions of quality :
- (A) Safety
  - (B) Conformance
  - (C) Durability
  - (D) Reliability
85. Manufacturing work sent to other countries is called :
- (A) downsized
  - (B) outsourced
  - (C) internationalization
  - (D) vertical integration
86. Which of the following is not true about systems approach ?
- (A) A systems viewpoint is usually beneficial in decision making.
  - (B) A systems approach emphasizes interrelationships among subsystems.
  - (C) A systems approach concentrates on efficiency within subsystems.
  - (D) A systems approach is essential whenever something is being redesigned
87. Which of the following is a recent trend in business ?
- (A) Pollution control
  - (B) Total quality management
  - (C) Supply chain management
  - (D) Competition from foreign manufacturers
88. Job shop and batch processing are differentiated on the basis of :
- (A) Job requirements
  - (B) Degree of standardization
  - (C) Volume of output
  - (D) Both (B) and (C)
89. Location decisions are viewed primarily as part of :
- (A) Marketing strategy
  - (B) Growth factors
  - (C) Financial aspect
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
90. Technology choices seldom affect :
- (A) Costs
  - (B) Productivity
  - (C) Union activity
  - (D) Quality
91. The responsibilities of the operations manager are :
- (A) planning, organizing, staffing, procuring, and reviewing.
  - (B) planning, organizing, staffing, directing, and controlling.
  - (C) forecasting, designing, planning, organizing, and controlling.
  - (D) forecasting, designing, operating, procuring, and reviewing.

92. Dealing with the fact that certain aspects of any management situation are more important than others is called :
- (A) analysis of tradeoffs
  - (B) sensitivity analysis
  - (C) recognition of priorities
  - (D) analysis of variance
93. Modern firms increasingly rely on other firms to supply goods and services instead of doing these tasks themselves. This increased level of ..... is leading to emphasis on ..... management.
- (A) outsourcing; supply chain
  - (B) off shoring; lean
  - (C) downsizing; total quality
  - (D) optimizing; inventory
  - (E) internationalization; intercultural
94. Which of the following is not a type of operations ?
- (A) Goods production
  - (B) Storage/transportation
  - (C) Entertainment
  - (D) All the above involve operations
95. Construction of fertilizer plant is :
- (A) Continuous
  - (B) Project
  - (C) Job
  - (D) Flow shop
96. Poor quality adversely affects :
- (A) Costs
  - (B) Productivity
  - (C) Profitability
  - (D) All of the given options
97. The process of comparing outputs to previously established standards to determine if corrective action is needed is called :
- (A) planning
  - (B) directing
  - (C) controlling
  - (D) budgeting
98. Marketing depends on operations for information regarding .....
- (A) productivity
  - (B) lead time
  - (C) cash flow
  - (D) budgeting
99. What type of process would a paper mill be most likely to use ?
- (A) Continuous flow
  - (B) Project
  - (C) Job shop
  - (D) Flow shop
100. Which of these layouts is most suitable for processing sugar from sugar beets or sugar cane ?
- (A) Process-oriented layout
  - (B) Fixed-position layout
  - (C) Focused factory
  - (D) Product-oriented layout

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।