

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.A. (SEM.-V) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25

ENGLISH

(Fiction)

Paper Code

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

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of fiction?
 - (A) Novel
 - (B) Short story
 - (C) Poem
 - (D) Novella
2. What is a Protagonist?
 - (A) The main character in a story who opposes the protagonist.
 - (B) The main character in a story.
 - (C) The setting of a story.
 - (D) The author of the story.
3. What is a Plot?
 - (A) The sequence of events in a story.
 - (B) The main character in a story.
 - (C) The setting of a story.
 - (D) The author's message.
4. What is a Conflict?
 - (A) A disagreement between characters.
 - (B) The main character in a story.
 - (C) The setting of a story.
 - (D) The author's message.
5. What is Exposition?
 - (A) The part of the plot where the conflict is resolved.
 - (B) The part of the plot where the characters and setting are introduced.
 - (C) The part of the plot where the conflict is introduced.
 - (D) The part of the plot where the story reaches its highest point of tension.
6. What is Rising action?
 - (A) The part of the plot where the conflict is resolved.
 - (B) The part of the plot where the characters and setting are introduced.
 - (C) The part of the plot where the conflict is introduced.
 - (D) The part of the plot where the story builds towards its climax.
7. What is a Climax?
 - (A) The part of the plot where the conflict is resolved.
 - (B) The part of the plot where the characters and setting are introduced.
 - (C) The part of the plot where the conflict is introduced.
 - (D) The part of the plot where the story reaches its highest point of tension.
8. What is Falling action?
 - (A) The part of the plot where the conflict is resolved.
 - (B) The part of the plot where the characters and setting are introduced.
 - (C) The part of the plot where the conflict is introduced.
 - (D) The part of the plot that follows the climax and leads to the resolution.

9. What is Resolution?
- (A) The part of the plot where the conflict is resolved.
 - (B) The part of the plot where the characters and setting are introduced.
 - (C) The part of the plot where the conflict is introduced.
 - (D) The part of the plot where the story reaches its highest point of tension.
10. What is Setting?
- (A) The sequence of events in a story.
 - (B) The time and place where a story takes place.
 - (C) The main character in a story.
 - (D) The author's message.
11. Which of the following is a novel that focuses on the protagonist's moral and psychological development, often charting their journey from childhood to adulthood?
- (A) Gothic novel
 - (B) Picaresque novel
 - (C) Bildungsroman
 - (D) Epistolary novel
12. What type of novel is characterized by its use of letters to tell the story?
- (A) Historical novel
 - (B) Epistolary novel
 - (C) Gothic novel
 - (D) Picaresque novel
13. A novel that features a morally ambiguous, often low-born, hero who wanders through various adventures is typically classified as a:
- (A) Gothic novel
 - (B) Picaresque novel
 - (C) Bildungsroman
 - (D) Epistolary novel
14. Which literary movement is often associated with novels that explore themes of the supernatural, horror, and the macabre?
- (A) Romanticism
 - (B) Gothic
 - (C) Realism
 - (D) Modernism
15. What term is used to describe a novel that incorporates elements of both realism and fantasy, often with a focus on magical or surreal events within a realistic setting?
- (A) Historical fiction
 - (B) Science fiction
 - (C) Magic realism
 - (D) Gothic fiction
16. A novel that tells a story through multiple, interwoven narratives, often with shifting perspectives, is often described as:
- (A) Stream of consciousness
 - (B) Magical realism
 - (C) Bildungsroman
 - (D) Pastiche

17. Which of the following is a novel that explores the social and political landscape of a particular time and place, often with a focus on the lives and experiences of its characters?
- (A) Gothic novel
 - (B) Historical novel
 - (C) Science fiction novel
 - (D) Romance novel
18. A novel that parodies or imitates the style of another author or work is called:
- (A) Pastiche
 - (B) Metafiction
 - (C) Satire
 - (D) Absurdism
19. Which genre is characterized by its focus on romantic love, often with idealized characters and happy endings?
- (A) Horror
 - (B) Romance
 - (C) Thriller
 - (D) Science Fiction
20. What type of novel is known for its focus on technological advancements and their impact on society?
- (A) Historical novel
 - (B) Science fiction
 - (C) Gothic novel
 - (D) Picaresque novel
21. Which of the following is a key characteristic of Modernist novels?
- (A) Traditional, chronological storytelling.
 - (B) Emphasis on objective reality and social realism.
 - (C) Use of stream-of-consciousness and fragmented narratives.
 - (D) Focus on happy endings and clear moral lessons.
22. Postmodern literature often challenges traditional notions of:
- (A) Objective truth and linear narrative.
 - (B) Character development and plot structure.
 - (C) Authorial voice and literary authority.
 - (D) All of the above.
23. The rise of Postcolonial literature in the 20th century is closely linked to:
- (A) The decline of European empires and the emergence of new nations.
 - (B) The development of new literary genres like science fiction.
 - (C) The influence of psychoanalysis on literary theory.
 - (D) The popularity of literary realism.
24. Which of the following is a prominent theme in many 21st-century novels?
- (A) The idealized romantic love.
 - (B) The dangers of technology and globalization.
 - (C) The importance of tradition and social harmony.
 - (D) The pursuit of individual happiness and success.

25. What is "Autofiction"?
- (A) A literary genre combining elements of autobiography and fiction.
 - (B) A type of science fiction novel set in the future.
 - (C) A novel that explores themes of childhood and adolescence.
 - (D) A historical novel based on real events.
26. Where does *A Tale of Two Cities* take place?
- (A) In England and the United States
 - (B) In France and the United States
 - (C) In the United States only
 - (D) In England and France
27. Where does Lucy Manette in *A Tale of Two Cities* think her father has been?
- (A) In the Americas
 - (B) Missing
 - (C) Dead
 - (D) In prison
28. Where must Mr. Lorry and Lucy go to get Doctor Manette in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) To the house of an old servant in Paris
 - (B) To Tellson's bank in London
 - (C) To the Royal George Hotel in Dover
 - (D) To the Bastille
29. What is Jacques a codename for in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) Spies
 - (B) Englishmen
 - (C) Revolutionaries
 - (D) Aristocrat
30. Whom does Doctor Manette think Lucy is at first in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) Madame Defarge
 - (B) A Ghost
 - (C) His mother
 - (D) His Late Wife
31. Why is Darnay acquitted in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) Because Sydney Carton looks just like him
 - (B) Because of Lucy's testimony
 - (C) Because of Doctor Manette's testimony
 - (D) Because the jury liked his impassioned speech
32. How does Carton describe himself to Darnay in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) Ambitious, vengeful, unforgiving
 - (B) Generous, devoted, friendly
 - (C) Disappointed, misanthropic, unloved
 - (D) Excitable, paranoid, fearful
33. What does the road-mender tell the Marquis in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) That the Marquis killed a child
 - (B) That the Marquis is an evil aristocrat
 - (C) That someone was hanging off the back of the Marquis's carriage
 - (D) That someone was riding under the Marquis's carriage
34. What does Darnay tell the Marquis that their family legacy is in *A Tale of Two Cities*?
- (A) Fear, inhumanity, slavery
 - (B) Power, wealth, and success
 - (C) Good works and responsibility
 - (D) Engagement, philanthropy and whimsy

35. What is the central conflict in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) A struggle between rural and urban life.
 - (B) A woman's struggle to manage her farm and find love.
 - (C) A battle between social classes.
 - (D) A contest between two men for a woman's affection.
36. Which of the following characters is NOT a suitor for Bathsheba Everdene in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) Gabriel Oak
 - (B) William Boldwood
 - (C) Sergeant Troy
 - (D) Farmer Shiner
37. What is the significance of the title *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) It refers to the characters' physical distance from London.
 - (B) It symbolizes the characters' isolation from the wider world.
 - (C) It highlights the characters' desire to escape from societal pressures and expectations.
 - (D) It emphasizes the contrast between the bustling city and the quiet countryside.
38. How does Gabriel Oak lose his farm at the beginning of the novel in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) He is tricked out of it by a con man.
 - (B) He loses it due to a bad investment.
 - (C) It is destroyed by a fire.
 - (D) His sheepdog accidentally causes a fire that kills his flock.
39. What is the name of Bathsheba's farm in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) Weatherbury Farm
 - (B) Mellstock Farm
 - (C) Talbothays Dairy
 - (D) Hintock House
40. Which of the following best describes Bathsheba's attitude towards Gabriel Oak in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) She is initially dismissive of him, but later comes to respect him.
 - (B) She is in love with him from the beginning.
 - (C) She is indifferent to him throughout the novel.
 - (D) She actively tries to sabotage his chances with her.
41. What causes Fanny Robin's death in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) A miscarriage
 - (B) A fever contracted while traveling
 - (C) Exposure to the elements after being jilted by Troy
 - (D) A fatal fall from a horse
42. Who is ultimately the one who wins Bathsheba's hand in marriage in *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) Gabriel Oak
 - (B) William Boldwood
 - (C) Sergeant Troy
 - (D) No one, she remains unmarried.

43. What is the significance of the "madding crowd" in the novel's title?
- (A) It refers to the chaotic and frenetic energy of city life.
 - (B) It highlights the destructive nature of human passion and desire.
 - (C) It represents the social pressures and expectations that the characters must confront.
 - (D) All of the above.
44. What is the primary setting of *Far from the Madding Crowd*?
- (A) London
 - (B) Wessex
 - (C) Scotland
 - (D) Ireland
45. The novel's opening line, "It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a _____," is completed by which word in *Pride and Prejudice*.
- (A) house
 - (B) title
 - (C) wife
 - (D) dog
46. Which of the following characters is NOT one of the Bennet sisters in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Jane
 - (B) Elizabeth
 - (C) Mary
 - (D) Georgiana
47. Where does Mr. Bingley first meet the Bennet sisters in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) At a ball in Meryton
 - (B) In the garden at Longbourn
 - (C) At a dinner party in London
 - (D) On the road to Longbourn
48. What is Mr. Darcy's first name in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Fitzwilliam
 - (B) Charles
 - (C) George
 - (D) William
49. What is the name of Mr. Darcy's estate in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Pemberley
 - (B) Netherfield
 - (C) Longbourn
 - (D) Rosings
50. Which character is known for her quick wit and independent spirit in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Jane Bennet
 - (B) Elizabeth Bennet
 - (C) Lydia Bennet
 - (D) Charlotte Lucas
51. What is the main reason Mrs. Bennet is so eager to see her daughters married in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) To ensure their happiness
 - (B) To secure their financial futures
 - (C) To maintain the family's social standing
 - (D) To fulfill her own ambition

52. Who does Elizabeth initially believe is responsible for Bingley's lack of attention to Jane in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Charlotte Lucas
(B) Georgiana
(C) His sisters
(D) His mother
53. What is the profession of Mr. Wickham in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Soldier
(B) Clergyman
(C) Lawyer
(D) Physician
54. What is the name of the town where the Bennets live in *Pride and Prejudice*?
- (A) Meryton
(B) Pemberley
(C) Longbourn
(D) Netherfield
55. What is Elizabeth Tulliver's maiden name in *The Mill on the Floss*?
- (A) Jakin
(B) Deane
(C) Moss
(D) Dodson
56. Who is the miller at *The mill on the Floss*?
- (A) Bob Jakin
(B) Kezia
(C) Stephen Guest
(D) Luke Moggs
57. Which of these reasons is not one of Mr. Tulliver's reasons for sending Tom on for more education in *The Mill on the Floss*?
- (A) So that Tom can teach Maggie
(B) So that Tom can learn to write well
(C) So that Tom Will have something else to do besides take over the mill from Mr. Tulliver
(D) So that Tom can help Mr. Tulliver with law documents and arbitrations
58. Why does Tom break off his friendship with Bob Jakin in *The Mill on the Floss*?
- (A) Because Bob is better at trapping rabbits than Tom
(B) Because Bob is not intelligent
(C) Because bob does not play fairly
(D) Because Bob has stolen Tom's pocketknife
59. What was St. Ogg's profession in *The Mill on the Floss*?
- (A) A Farmer
(B) A Miller
(C) A Priest
(D) A Ferryman
60. What is Mr. Tulliver reading when he has a stroke in *The Mill on the Floss*?
- (A) A decision against him in the court case over the water power
(B) A notice from his lawyer, Mr. Gore, that he is Bankrupted
(C) A letter stating that the mortgage of the Mill has been transferred to Waken
(D) A letter from Maggie saying she will be home soon

61. In *The Bluest Eye*, what is the main reason Pecola Breedlove desires blue eyes?
- (A) To become a movie star.
 - (B) To be considered beautiful in a society that prioritizes white features.
 - (C) To attract the attention of her father.
 - (D) To be able to see better.
62. What does the marigold symbolize in the novel in *The Bluest Eye*?
- (A) Innocence and hope.
 - (B) Racism and prejudice.
 - (C) Poverty and hardship.
 - (D) Beauty and perfection.
63. Who is Maureen Peal in *The Bluest Eye*?
- (A) A young girl who is friends with Pecola.
 - (B) A light-skinned black girl who is envied for her beauty.
 - (C) Pecola's mother.
 - (D) The owner of the house where the Breedloves live.
64. What is the primary setting of *The Bluest Eye*?
- (A) A small town in the Deep South.
 - (B) A rural area in the Midwest.
 - (C) A city in the Northeast.
 - (D) A small town in Ohio.
65. What does Claudia, the narrator, do to show her disdain for Shirley Temple in *The Bluest Eye*?
- (A) She tears up her pictures.
 - (B) She refuses to play with her dolls.
 - (C) She throws rocks at her posters.
 - (D) All of the above.
66. What happens to Pecola at the end of the novel in *The Bluest Eye*?
- (A) She gets her wish for blue eyes and is happy.
 - (B) She is sent to live with a foster family.
 - (C) She goes mad and believes she has blue eyes.
 - (D) She runs away and becomes a famous actress.
67. What is the significance of the title, *The Bluest Eye*?
- (A) It refers to the color of Pecola's eyes.
 - (B) It symbolizes the unattainable ideal of white beauty.
 - (C) It represents hope and optimism.
 - (D) It is a metaphor for clear vision.
68. What is Scout's real name in *To Kill a Mocking Bird*?
- (A) Jean Louise Finch
 - (B) Louise Marie Finch
 - (C) Louise Scout Finch
 - (D) Lee Mae Finch

69. Whose house burns down in *To Kill a Mocking Bird*?
- (A) Aunt Alexandra's
 - (B) Atticus's
 - (C) Mr. Underwood's
 - (D) Miss Maudie's
70. For what does Uncle Jack reprimand Scout on Christmas Eve in *To Kill a Mocking Bird*?
- (A) Cursing
 - (B) Refusing to play with Francis
 - (C) Not dressing in a ladylike way
 - (D) Opening her presents before she was supposed to
71. Where does the story take place in *To Kill a Mocking Bird*?
- (A) Memphis, Tennessee
 - (B) Monroeville, Alabama
 - (C) Birmingham, Alabama
 - (D) Maycomb, Alabama
72. Where is Scout and Jem's mother in *To Kill a Mocking Bird*?
- (A) She died when Scout was two and Jem was six.
 - (B) She ran off with another man when Scout was two and Jem was six.
 - (C) She is recovering from consumption in Europe.
 - (D) She was killed in a fire a year before the novel starts
73. What does Santiago call the sea in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) La Mar
 - (B) El Mar
 - (C) The sea
 - (D) The ocean
74. How many days had Santiago gone without catching a fish before the story begins in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) 40
 - (B) 60
 - (C) 84
 - (D) 100
75. What does Santiago kill the Marlin with in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) Harpoon
 - (B) Knife
 - (C) Spear
 - (D) Club
76. What does Santiago use as a weapon against the sharks after losing his harpoon in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) A knife
 - (B) A club
 - (C) His fists
 - (D) The boat's tiller

77. Who is Santiago's hero in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) Joe DiMaggio
 - (B) Fidel Castro
 - (C) Ernest Hemingway
 - (D) His father
78. What does Santiago dream of while battling the marlin in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) Lions on the beach
 - (B) Sharks
 - (C) Sailing ships
 - (D) The boy
79. What does the turtle symbolize in the novel in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
- (A) The resilience of the human spirit
 - (B) The hardship of the journey
 - (C) The destructive power of nature
 - (D) The futility of migration
80. What is the main conflict in *The Grapes of Wrath*?
- (A) Man vs. Nature
 - (B) Man vs. Society
 - (C) Man vs. Himself
 - (D) All of the above
81. What is the final symbolic act of the novel, *The Grapes of Wrath*?
- (A) The Joads successfully finding work in California.
 - (B) Rose of Sharon nursing a starving man.
 - (C) Tom Joad leaving the family to continue his fight.
 - (D) The family abandoning their car and finding a new place to live.
82. What is the primary reason for the Joads' suffering during their journey in *The Grapes of Wrath*?
- (A) Their own poor decisions and lack of work ethic.
 - (B) The inherent cruelty of nature and the environment.
 - (C) The exploitative economic system of the time.
 - (D) The lack of family support and community.
83. In what way does the novel's ending offer a sense of hope in *The Grapes of Wrath*?
- (A) The family achieves financial success in California.
 - (B) The characters demonstrate resilience and solidarity.
 - (C) The novel's ending mirrors the beginning, implying a cyclical pattern of hardship.
 - (D) The characters find a place to settle down and start a new life
84. From whose perspective is the novel *The White Tiger* narrated?
- (A) Ashok
 - (B) Pinky Madam
 - (C) Balram Halwai
 - (D) The Stork

85. What is Balram's profession at the beginning of the novel *The White Tiger*?
- (A) Rickshaw driver
(B) Entrepreneur
(C) Driver
(D) Teacher
86. What does Balram call himself when he becomes an entrepreneur in *The White Tiger*?
- (A) Ashok Sharma
(B) Balram Sharma
(C) Ashok Kumar
(D) Balram Kumar
87. What does the term "white tiger" symbolize in the novel *The White Tiger*?
- (A) A rare and exceptional individual
(B) A ferocious animal
(C) A symbol of royalty
(D) A symbol of poverty
88. What is the main theme explored in *The White Tiger*?
- (A) The beauty of Indian culture
(B) The dark side of India's economic book
(C) The importance of family values
(D) The joy of rural life
89. In what city does Balram establish his business in *The White Tiger*?
- (A) Delhi
(B) Bangalore
(C) Mumbai
(D) Kolkata
90. What does Balram do to his master, Ashok in *The White Tiger*?
- (A) He saves him from an accident
(B) He helps him start a new business
(C) He murders him and steals his money
(D) He becomes his business partner
91. Who is the protagonist of the novel *Dalit, Dynasty and She*?
- (A) Shanti Devi
(B) Rama Chandra
(C) Robert Keiser
(D) Ravindra Tamlekar
92. What type of novel is *Dalit, Dynasty and She*?
- (A) Picaresque Novel
(B) Romantic novel
(C) Political Satire
(D) Gothic Novel

93. Which political party did Shanti Devi belong to in *Dalit, Dynasty and She*?
- (A) Dalit Power Party
(B) Equitable Hooligans Party
(C) OBC Party
(D) Brahmin Party
94. Who is the Gram Pradhan of Danapur in *Dalit, Dynasty and She*?
- (A) Ballu Singh
(B) Rama Chandra
(C) Kunwar Balwant Singh
(D) Chandra Mani
95. What was the role of Chandra Mani in the Story in *Dalit, Dynasty and She*?
- (A) Gram Pradhan of Danapur
(B) Foreman in a private company
(C) Thana-in-charge
(D) Leader of the Dalits
96. The novel *Dollar Bahu* is a story about:
- (A) An Indian Family
(B) A Pakistani Family
(C) A Bangladeshi Family
(D) A Sri Lankan family
97. Gouramma in *Dollar Bahu* is the mother of:
- (A) Chandru, Girish and Mamta
(B) Chandru, Surabhi and Mamta
(C) Chandru, Girish and Surabhi
(D) Chandru, Girish and Mantu
98. What happens in the end of the novel *Dollar Bahu* ?
- (A) Gouramma stays happily in America
(B) Gouramma dies
(C) Gouramma realises her mistake and comes back to India
(D) None of the above
99. The novel *Dollar Bahu* was originally written in:
- (A) Bengali
(B) Kannada
(C) Hindi
(D) English
100. One of the major themes of the novel *Dollar Bahu* is:
- (A) Greed for Money
(B) Political Happenings
(C) Social Structure
(D) Love and Hate

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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 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 सिरिज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।