

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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400727

BBA (SEM.-IV) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2024
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

**F010403T - A : Investment Analysis &
Portfolio Management**

F010403T - B : Company Law

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

C

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. Booklet is in two Sections : Section-A (1-50) & Section-B (51-100). Candidate should select 37 and 38 questions respectively from both Sections. 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. पश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. पश्न-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। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो खण्डों : खण्ड-अ (1-50) तथा खण्ड-ब (51-100) में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक खण्ड से क्रमशः 37 और 38 प्रश्न करने हैं। 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 छाने 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 चूँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या के विपिन प्रसार करना है।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

SECTION-A : INVESTMENT ANALYSIS AND PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

1. Which of the following is not related to overall market variability?
- (A) Financial risk
 - (B) Interest rate risk
 - (C) Purchasing power risk
 - (D) Market risk
2. Total return as defined is :
- (A) The difference between the sale price and the purchase price of an investment
 - (B) Measured by dividing the sum of all cash flow received by the amount invested
 - (C) The reciprocal of a return relative
 - (D) Measured by dividing all cash flows received by its selling price
3. is concerned with the interrelationships between security returns.
- (A) Random diversification
 - (B) Correlating diversification
 - (C) Friedman diversification
 - (D) Markowitz diversification
4. Portfolio weights are found by :
- (A) Dividing the standard deviation by expected value
 - (B) Calculating the percentage each asset is to the total portfolio value
 - (C) Calculating the return of each asset to total portfolio return
 - (D) Dividing expected value by the standard deviation
5. In order to determine the expected return of a portfolio, all of the following must be known except
- (A) Probabilities of expected returns of individual assets
 - (B) Weight of each individual asset to total portfolio value
 - (C) Expected return of each individual asset
 - (D) All of the above must be known in order to determine the expected return of a portfolio
6. Which of the following is true regarding the expected return of a portfolio?
- (A) It is a weighted average only for stock portfolios
 - (B) It can only be positive
 - (C) It can never be above the highest individual return
 - (D) All of the above are true
7. Company-specific risk is also known as :
- (A) Market risk
 - (B) Systematic risk
 - (C) Diversifiable risk
 - (D) Idiosyncratic risk

8. The optimal portfolio is the efficient portfolio with the
- (A) Lowest risk
 - (B) Highest risk
 - (C) Highest utility
 - (D) Least investment
9. Market risk is best measured by the :
- (A) alpha
 - (B) alpha X beta
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of these
10. Book value is :
- (A) The same as market value
 - (B) A more accurate valuation technique than the dividend models
 - (C) The accounting value of the firm as reflected in the financial statements
 - (D) The same as liquidation value
11. If a market is inefficient, as new information is received about a security:
- (A) Nothing will happen
 - (B) The stock price will fall at first and then later rise
 - (C) There will be a lag in the adjustment of the stock price
 - (D) There will be negative demand for the stock
12. Weak form market efficiency
- (A) Implies that the expected return on any security is zero
 - (B) Incorporates semi-strong form efficiency
 - (C) Involves price and volume information
 - (D) Is compatible with technical analysis
13. The highest level of market efficiency is
- (A) Weak form efficiency
 - (B) Semi-strong form efficiency
 - (C) Random walk efficiency
 - (D) strong form efficiency
14. The weak form of the EMH is supported if successive price changes over time are
- (A) Independent of each other
 - (B) Negative
 - (C) Positive
 - (D) Lagged
15. The random walk hypothesis is most related to the :
- (A) Weak-form EMH
 - (B) Semi strong-form EMH
 - (C) Semi weak-form EMH
 - (D) Strong-form EMH

16. Which type of market efficiency declares that current security prices totally reflect all information, equally public and private?
- (A) Weak
(B) Semi-strong
(C) Strong
(D) None of these
17. The main objective of portfolio is to reduce by diversification.
- (A) return
(B) risk
(C) uncertainty
(D) percentage
18. A combination of various investment products like bonds, shares, securities, mutual funds and so on is called as :
- (A) Portfolio
(B) Investment
(C) Speculation
(D) Gambling
19. Investment is the :
- (A) Net additions made to the nations capital stocks
(B) Persons commitment to buy a flat or house
(C) Employment of funds on assets to earn returns
(D) Employment of funds on goods and services that are used in production process
20. Speculator is a person :
- (A) Who evaluates the performance of the company
(B) Who uses his own funds only
(C) Who is willing to take high risk for high returns
(D) None of these
21. Which one of the following is not a money market securities?
- (A) Treasury bills
(B) National savings certificate
(C) Certificate of deposit
(D) Commercial paper
22. Commercial papers are :
- (A) Unsecured promissory notes
(B) Secured promissory notes
(C) Sold at a premium
(D) None of these
23. The underwriter has to take up :
- (A) The fixed portions of the issue capital
(B) The agreed portion of the unsubscribed part
(C) The agreed portion or can refuse if
(D) The unfixed portions of the issue capital
24.are financial assets.
- (A) Bonds
(B) Machines
(C) Stocks
(D) Both (A) and (C)

25. Which of the following portfolios has the least reduction of risk?
- (A) ✓ A portfolio with securities all having a positive correlation with each other
 - (B) A portfolio with securities all has zero correlation with each other
 - (C) A portfolio with securities all having negative correlation with each other
 - (D) A portfolio with securities all has skewed correlation with each other
26. Portfolio risk is best measured by the :
- (A) Expected value
 - ✓ (B) Portfolio beta
 - (C) Weighted average of individual risk.
 - (D) Standard deviation.
27. Markowitz's main contribution to portfolio theory is :
- (A) That risk is the same for each type of financial asset
 - (B) That risk is a function of credit, liquidity and market factors
 - ✓ (C) Risk is not quantifiable
 - (D) Insight about the relative importance of variances and covariances in determining portfolio risk
28. ✓ Owing two securities instead of one will not reduce the risk taken by an investor if the two securities are :
- (A) ✓ Perfectly positively correlated with each other
 - (B) Perfectly independent of each other
29. According to Markowitz, rational investors will seek efficient portfolios because these portfolios are optimal based on :
- (A) Expected return
 - (B) Risk
 - (C) ✓ Expected return and risk
 - (D) Transactions costs
30. The Markowitz model assumes most investors are :
- (A) ✓ Risk averse
 - (B) Risk neutral
 - (C) Risk seekers
 - (D) Risk moderators
31. According to Markowitz, an efficient portfolio is one that has the :
- (A) Largest expected return for the smallest level of risk
 - (B) Largest expected return and zero risk
 - (C) ✓ Largest expected return for a given level of risk
 - (D) Smallest level of risk
32. Portfolios lying on the upper right portion of the efficient frontier are likely to be chosen by :
- (A) ✓ Aggressive investors
 - (B) Conservative investors
 - (C) Risk-averse investors
 - (D) Defensive investors

33. Most investors are risk-averse which means :
- They will assume more risk only if they are compensated by higher expected return
 - They will always invest in the investment with the highest possible risk
 - They will always invest in the investment with the lowest possible risk
 - They avoid the stock market due to the high degree of risk
34. Treasury bills are traded in the :
- Money market
 - Capital market
 - Government market
 - Regulated market
35. Which of the following would not be considered as capital market security?
- A common stock
 - A 6-month Treasury bill
 - Mutual fund share
 - None of these
36. If a preferred stock issue is cumulative, this means :
- Dividends are paid at the end of the year
 - Dividends is legally binding on the corporation
 - Unpaid dividends will be paid in the future
 - Unpaid dividends are never repaid
37. The is a window through which the investor can see the company.
- Syndicate offer
 - IPO
 - Shelf rule
 - None of these
38. A computerized trading network that matches buy and sell orders electronically entered by customers is a :
- National markets system.
 - Internet investment service,
 - Global investment network.
 - None of these
39. The return component that gives periodic cash flows to the investor is known as the :
- Capital gain
 - Interest rate
 - Unrealized gain
 - None of these
40. Financial risk is most associated with :
- The use of equity financing by corporations
 - The use of debt financing by corporations
 - Equity investments held by corporations
 - Debt investments held by corporations

41. Which one of the following is shown first when the assets are arranged in the order of their liquidity?
- Investment
 - Liabilities
 - Debtors
 - None of the above
42. A statistical measure of how closely two variables especially in stock returns move together
- Variation coefficient
 - Certainty equivalent
 - Variance
 - Covariance
43. Employment of funds with the aim of achieving additional income is known as
- Investment
 - Speculation
 - Gambling
 - Bringing
44. Which of the following securities has the most possible risk as well as highest potential return?
- Preferred stocks
 - Commercial paper
 - Derivative securities
 - Bonds
45. Markowitz efficient hypothesis initiated in
- 1944
 - 1948
 - 1970
 - None of these

46. Rising of prices and falling of standard of living arises at the time of
- Inflation
 - Boom period
 - Normal period
 - Deflation
47. To cover the risk of market, interest rate risk and purchasing power risk
- Systematic risk
 - Unsystematic risk
 - Financial risk
 - Business risk
48. Risk due to internal environment of a firm or those affecting particular industry are referred to as
- Unsystematic risk
 - Systematic risk
 - Normal risk
 - Abnormal risk
49. _____ refers the study of the variables that influence the future of a firm both qualitatively and quantitatively
- Company analysis
 - Industry analysis
 - Technical analysis
 - Economic analysis
50. Technical analysis is useful:
- To find out the market forces influencing stock market
 - To indicate the direction of the overall market
 - To analyze the economic activity of government
 - None of the above

SECTION-B: COMPANY LAW

51. When does the transfer of shares become effective?
- (A) Upon execution of the transfer deed by the transferor
- (B) Upon registration of the transfer with the company
- (C) Upon payment of stamp duty on the transfer deed
- (D) Upon approval of the transfer by the board of directors
52. Who is responsible for ensuring compliance with the procedures for transfer of shares?
- (A) Shareholder transferring the shares
- (B) Shareholder receiving the shares
- (C) Company registrar
- (D) Company secretary
53. In the context of transfer of shares, what is an instrument of transfer?
- (A) A document transferring ownership of shares from one person to another
- (B) A certificate issued by the company verifying the transfer of shares
- (C) A resolution passed by the board of directors approving the transfer of shares
- (D) A notification sent to the stock exchange informing them of the transfer of shares
54. Which of the following is NOT a valid mode of transfer of shares?
- (A) Delivery of share certificate
- (B) Execution of transfer deed
- (C) Endorsement on share certificate
- (D) Verbal agreement between shareholders
55. What is the difference between transfer and transmission of shares?
- (A) Transfer involves voluntary transfer by a shareholder, while transmission occurs due to death or insolvency of a shareholder
- (B) Transfer involves transfer of physical share certificates, while transmission involves transfer of electronic shares
- (C) Transfer requires approval of the board of directors, while transmission does not
- (D) Transfer occurs between existing shareholders, while transmission involves issuance of new shares
56. When does transmission of shares occur?
- (A) When shares are transferred voluntarily by a shareholder
- (B) When shares are transferred as a gift to a family member
- (C) When shares are transferred due to death or insolvency of a shareholder
- (D) When shares are transferred to a nominee appointed by the shareholder
57. Who is entitled to apply for registration of transmission of shares?
- (A) Legal heirs of the deceased shareholder
- (B) Nominee appointed by the deceased shareholder
- (C) Executor of the deceased shareholder's will
- (D) All of the above

58. In which section of the Companies Act, 2013 are provisions related to prevention of oppression and mismanagement outlined?

- (A) Section 12
- (B) Section 150
- (C) Section 241,
- (D) Section 370

59. What is the time limit within which a petition for relief against oppression and mismanagement must be filed?

- (A) 30 days from the occurrence of the alleged oppression or mismanagement
- (B) 60 days from the occurrence of the alleged oppression or mismanagement
- (C) 90 days from the occurrence of the alleged oppression or mismanagement
- (D) 120 days from the occurrence of the alleged oppression or mismanagement

60. Who can be held liable for acts of oppression and mismanagement in a company?

- (A) Only the board of directors
- (B) Only majority shareholders
- (C) Both directors and majority shareholders
- (D) None of the above

61. What is the primary objective of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) when adjudicating matters of oppression and mismanagement?

- (A) Protecting the interests of minority shareholders
- (B) Maximizing profits for the company
- (C) Promoting government control over company affairs
- (D) Minimizing litigation in corporate disputes

62. What is a company?

- (A) A group of individuals working together for a common purpose
- (B) A legal entity formed to conduct business activities
- (C) A partnership agreement between two or more parties
- (D) A government agency responsible for regulating businesses

63. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a company?

- (A) Limited liability
- (B) Separate legal entity
- (C) Unlimited liability of shareholders
- (D) Perpetual succession

64. What are minutes in the context of company law?

- (A) A record of shareholders' resolutions
- (B) A summary of board meetings and decisions
- (C) An accounting document detailing company expense
- (D) A legal document required for incorporation

65 Who can file a petition for the winding up of a company on the grounds of inability to pay debts?

- (A) Any creditor of the company
- (B) Any shareholder of the company
- (C) Any director of the company
- (D) Any employee of the company

66 In a voluntary winding up, who appoints the liquidator of the company?

- (A) Board of Directors
- (B) Shareholders
- (C) Creditors
- (D) Registrar of Companies

67 What is the role of a liquidator in the winding up process?

- (A) To continue the business operations of the company
- (B) To distribute the assets of the company to creditors and shareholders
- (C) To appoint new directors to the company
- (D) To negotiate with creditors to reduce debts

68 Which type of winding up requires the approval of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)?

- (A) Voluntary winding up
- (B) Compulsory winding up
- (C) Members' voluntary winding up
- (D) Creditors' voluntary winding up

69 When does a company become solvent in the context of winding up?

- (A) When its assets are greater than its liabilities
- (B) When its liabilities are greater than its assets

(C) When it has no assets or liabilities

(D) When it has no shareholders

70 Which of the following is a consequence of the winding up of a company?

- (A) Transfer of ownership to the liquidator
- (B) Dissolution of the company
- (C) Continuation of business operations
- (D) Appointment of new directors

71 What is the effect of the winding up order passed by the NCLT?

- (A) All pending legal proceedings against the company are stayed
- (B) The company's assets are frozen
- (C) The company is automatically dissolved
- (D) The company's liabilities are waived

72 Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the provisions related to winding up?

- (A) Section 10
- (B) Section 27
- (C) Section 305
- (D) Section 482

73 What are debentures?

- (A) Equity shares of a company
- (B) Secured loans raised by a company
- (C) Unsecured loans raised by a company
- (D) Preference shares of a company

74 Debentures are issued by a company to raise

- (A) Equity capital
- (B) Debt capital
- (C) Preference capital
- (D) Working capital

75. The process of registration of a company under the Companies Act, 2013 is called:
- (A) Incorporation
 - (B) Conversion
 - (C) Amalgamation
 - (D) Dissolution
76. Who is responsible for drafting the Memorandum of Association (MOA) of a company?
- (A) Promoters
 - (B) Shareholders
 - (C) Board of Directors
 - (D) Company Secretary
77. The Articles of Association (AOA) of a company contain:
- (A) Rules and regulations for the internal management of the company
 - (B) Details of the company's shareholders
 - (C) Financial statements of the company
 - (D) Information about the company's directors
78. What is the minimum authorized share capital required for a public company?
- (A) INR 1 lakh
 - (B) INR 5 lakhs
 - (C) INR 10 lakhs
 - (D) INR 50 lakhs
79. Which of the following documents is not required for incorporation of a company?
- (A) Memorandum of Association (MOA)
 - (B) Articles of Association (AOA)
 - (C) Certificate of Commencement of Business
 - (D) Consent of Directors

80. Which Government body is responsible for regulating the incorporation of companies in India?
- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
 - (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - (C) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)
 - (D) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
81. The process of incorporation of a company involves:
- (A) Obtaining a Certificate of Incorporation from the Registrar of Companies (ROC)
 - (B) Opening a bank account for the company
 - (C) Appointing auditors for the company
 - (D) All of the above
82. What is the meaning of "winding up" of a company?
- (A) The process of selling off the assets of the company
 - (B) The process of closing down the business operations of the company
 - (C) The process of distributing dividends to shareholders
 - (D) The process of appointing new directors to the company
83. Which of the following is not a ground for compulsory winding up of a company?
- (A) Inability to pay debts
 - (B) Just and equitable grounds
 - (C) Voluntary decision of the shareholders
 - (D) Failure to commence business within one year of incorporation

84. Which of the following statements is true about debentures?

- (A) They carry voting rights
- (B) They represent ownership in the company
- (C) They are always redeemable
- (D) They are always secured by company assets

85. Debentures can be classified into different types based on:

- (A) Maturity period
- (B) Interest payment frequency
- (C) Conversion rights
- (D) All of the above

86. What is the difference between secured debentures and unsecured debentures?

- (A) Secured debentures are backed by company assets, while unsecured debentures are not
- (B) Secured debentures carry a higher interest rate than unsecured debentures
- (C) Secured debentures are always redeemable, while unsecured debentures are not
- (D) Secured debentures can be converted into equity shares, while unsecured debentures cannot

87. Debenture holders are considered as:

- (A) Owners of the company
- (B) Creditors of the company
- (C) Directors of the company
- (D) Shareholders of the company

88. Which of the following is an advantage of issuing debentures for a company?

- (A) Increase in control of existing shareholders
- (B) Tax benefits for the company
- (C) Fixed repayment obligations
- (D) Decrease in financial leverage

89. The interest on debentures is typically paid

- (A) Annually
- (B) Semi-annually
- (C) Quarterly
- (D) Monthly

90. What is meant by the term "debenture redemption reserve"?

- (A) A fund set aside to redeem debentures at maturity
- (B) A fund set aside to pay interest on debentures
- (C) A fund set aside to cover losses from debenture defaults
- (D) A fund set aside to invest in new projects

91. Which regulatory body governs the issuance of debentures in India?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- (C) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)
- (D) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)

92. What is the process called when a shareholder voluntarily transfers their shares to another person?

- (A) Transmission
- (B) Pledge
- (C) Transfer
- (D) Redemption

93. What is the time limit within which a company must register transmission of shares?
- (A) 7 days from the date of receipt of application
- (B) 15 days from the date of receipt of application
- (C) 30 days from the date of receipt of application
- (D) 60 days from the date of receipt of application
94. In case of transmission of shares, who is responsible for delivering the relevant documents to the company?
- (A) Legal heirs of the deceased shareholder
- (B) Executor of the deceased shareholder's will
- (C) Nominee appointed by the deceased shareholder
- (D) Company registrar
95. What does "oppression" refer to in the context of company law?
- (A) Unfair treatment of minority shareholders
- (B) Unlawful seizure of company assets
- (C) Misappropriation of company funds by directors
- (D) Failure to comply with statutory regulations
96. Who can file a petition for relief against oppression and mismanagement?
- (A) Majority shareholders
- (B) Minority shareholders
- (C) Board of directors
- (D) Company secretary

97. Which regulatory body has the authority to adjudicate matters related to oppression and mismanagement?
- (A) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
- (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- (C) Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)
- (D) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
98. What is the primary objective of provisions related to prevention of oppression and mismanagement?
- (A) Protecting the interests of majority shareholders
- (B) Ensuring fair treatment of all stakeholders
- (C) Maximizing profits for the company
- (D) Minimizing government interference in company affairs
99. Which of the following actions constitutes mismanagement?
- (A) Failure to hold annual general meetings
- (B) Distribution of dividends to shareholders
- (C) Appointment of independent directors
- (D) Compliance with statutory requirements
100. What remedies can be granted by the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in case of oppression and mismanagement?
- (A) Compulsory winding-up of the company
- (B) Appointment of additional directors
- (C) Award of damages to aggrieved shareholders
- (D) All of the above

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.

Impl. 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.

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 विन्मता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

नमूना: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देखें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ नलीनीति बने हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी शिरीष की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त करें।