

NID DAT Aptitude

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 45 Minutes

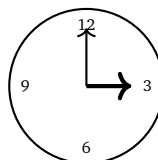
Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **22 Multiple Choice Questions** (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Aptitude (Part A) section of the **NID DAT** entrance examination.
- **Questions 1–14** carry **+1 mark** each; **Questions 15–22** carry **+2 marks** each.
- There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question.
- Syllabus: Visual Reasoning, Logical Reasoning, Design Awareness & GK, Design Theory & Principles.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Section A: Visual Reasoning (Q1–Q8)

Q1. The analogue clock below shows **3:00**. Which of the following is its correct **mirror image** (reflection about a vertical axis)?

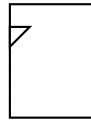


Original

- (A) Clock with hour hand pointing left, minute hand pointing down
- (B) Clock with hour hand pointing up, minute hand pointing left
- (C) Clock with hour hand pointing right, minute hand pointing down
- (D) Clock with hour hand pointing left, minute hand pointing up

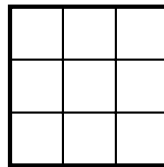


- Q2.** A square sheet of paper is folded once (the left half is folded over the right half). A triangular hole is then punched at the **fold edge** (left side) near the top. Which option correctly shows the sheet after **unfolding**?



Folded

- (A) Square sheet with two triangular holes: one near top-left corner and one near top-right corner (symmetric about the vertical centre)
- (B) Square sheet with a single large triangular hole in the centre
- (C) Square sheet with four holes, one at each corner
- (D) Square sheet with one triangular hole on the left edge only
- Q3.** How many squares of **all sizes** are visible in the figure below?

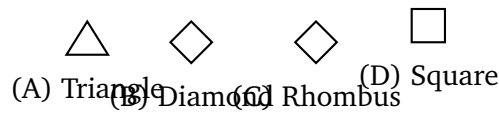


- (A) 9
- (B) 14
- (C) 10
- (D) 13
- Q4.** Study the pattern of **interlocked hexagons** below. Which of the four figures (A)–(D) is **hidden within** the pattern?



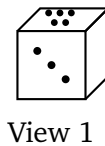
Options:





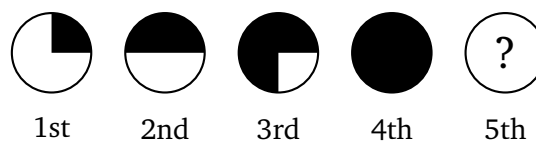
- (A) Triangle
- (B) Diamond
- (C) Rhombus
- (D) Square

Q5. Two views of the same dice are shown below. One face shows **3 dots**; the adjacent visible face shows **5 dots**. What number is on the face **opposite to the 3-dot face**?



- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 6
- (D) 4

Q6. The figure series below shows a circle being progressively filled. What will the **5th** figure in the series look like?



- (A) Empty (unfilled) circle – the pattern cycles back to the start
- (B) Fully filled (black) circle again
- (C) Circle with only top half filled
- (D) Circle with only right quarter filled

Q7. Which of the following is the correct **water image** (reflection about a horizontal axis) of the number **8196**?



- (A) 8196 (unchanged)
- (B) The digits 8196 flipped upside-down, appearing inverted below a horizontal line
- (C) 9618 written normally
- (D) 6918 written upside-down

Q8. Circle is to Sphere as Square is to ____?

- (A) Rectangle
- (B) Cylinder
- (C) Cone
- (D) Cube

Section B: Logical Reasoning (Q9–Q13)

Q9. In a certain code language: + means $\times$, $\times$ means $-$, $-$ means $\div$, and $\div$ means $+$. What is the value of:

$$8 + 4 \times 2 - 1 \div 3 ?$$

- (A) 33
- (B) 29
- (C) 25
- (D) 37

Q10. What is the **missing letter** in the series below?

Z, X, V, T, R, ____

- (A) N
- (B) P



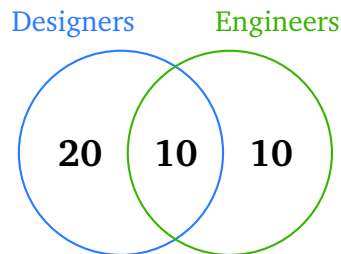
- (C) Q
- (D) O

Q11. What is the **next number** in the series?

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, _____

- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 36
- (D) 49

Q12. In a survey of professionals, the Venn diagram below shows the number of **Designers** and **Engineers**. How many people are **only Designers** (and not Engineers)?



Total designers = 30, Engineers = 20, Both = 10

- (A) 10
- (B) 30
- (C) 50
- (D) 20

Q13. Priya starts facing **North**. She turns **90° clockwise**, then turns **180° anti-clockwise**. In which direction is she now facing?

- (A) East
- (B) West



- (C) North
- (D) South

Section C: Design Awareness / GK (Q14)

Q14. Which company uses the **bitten-apple silhouette** as its logo?

- (A) Microsoft
- (B) Google
- (C) Apple
- (D) Amazon

Questions 15–22 carry 2 marks each

**Section D: Design Awareness /
GK (Q15–Q18, 2 marks each)**

Q15. Which Dutch artist and **De Stijl** co-founder is celebrated for grid-based paintings composed exclusively in **primary colours** and black-and-white?

- (A) Salvador Dalí
- (B) Piet Mondrian
- (C) Wassily Kandinsky
- (D) Paul Klee

Q16. The seminal typographic reference book “*The Elements of Typographic Style*” was written by:

- (A) Erik Spiekermann
- (B) Massimo Vignelli
- (C) Jan Tschichold



(D) Robert Bringhurst

Q17. Dieter Rams, the legendary German industrial designer, formulated how many principles of “**Good Design**”?

(A) 10

(B) 5

(C) 7

(D) 12

Q18. **NID** (National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad) was established in the year:

(A) 1947

(B) 1975

(C) 1961

(D) 1984

Section E: Design Theory & Principles (Q19–Q22, 2 marks each)

Q19. **Analogous colours** are colours that are:

(A) Directly opposite each other on the colour wheel

(B) Adjacent to each other on the colour wheel

(C) Equally spaced at 120° intervals on the colour wheel

(D) Formed by mixing two primary colours together

Q20. The Gestalt principle of **proximity** states that:

(A) Objects placed close together are perceived as belonging to the same group

(B) Objects that look similar are perceived as a group

(C) The eye tends to complete incomplete or partial shapes



(D) Simple, regular shapes are preferred over complex irregular ones

Q21. In typography, increasing the **contrast** between body text and its background primarily improves:

- (A) Aesthetic appeal only, with no functional benefit
- (B) Overall file size reduction during digital export
- (C) Print cost reduction through less ink usage
- (D) Readability and accessibility, especially for visually impaired readers

Q22. Which of the following is a **sans-serif** typeface?

- (A) Times New Roman
- (B) Garamond
- (C) Helvetica
- (D) Palatino



Detailed Solutions

NID DAT Aptitude – Sample Paper 2

Sol. 1.

Solution

Concept — Mirror Image (Vertical Axis Reflection): When a clock face is reflected about a *vertical* axis, left and right are swapped. The numbers rearrange (12 stays at top, 3 and 9 interchange, 6 stays at bottom). The hour hand of a clock at 3:00 points to the right (East). In its mirror image, the hour hand points to the **left** (West), and the minute hand (pointing up at 12) still points **up**.

Step 1 — Identify hand positions in original: Hour hand → right; Minute hand → up.

Step 2 — Apply vertical reflection: Right ↔ Left. Hour hand becomes → left. Minute hand (vertical) remains → up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Minute hand pointing down is incorrect; the vertical axis reflection does not flip up/down.
- Option B: Hour hand pointing up is incorrect; only the left–right positions swap.
- Option C: Hour hand still pointing right means no reflection occurred.

Final Answer: Hour hand points left, minute hand points up ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Sol. 2.

Solution

Concept — Paper Folding and Hole Punching: When paper is folded (left half over right half) and a hole is punched, the hole passes through both layers simultaneously. Upon unfolding, there will be **two symmetric holes**: one at the punched location and its mirror image on the other side of the fold line.

Step 1 — Identify fold axis: Vertical centre line (left half folds onto right half).

Step 2 — Identify hole position: Triangle punched at the fold edge (left side of folded paper = the centre fold line) near the top.



Step 3 — Unfold: The hole is on the fold line, so the single punch creates **two symmetric triangular holes**, one near the top-left and one near the top-right, mirrored about the vertical centre.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A single central hole would result from punching at the centre away from the fold edge.
- Option C: Four holes require the paper to be folded twice.
- Option D: A single hole on the left edge only would mean only one layer was punched.

Final Answer: Two symmetric triangular holes (top-left and top-right) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Sol. 3.

Solution

Concept — Counting Squares of All Sizes in a Grid: In an $n \times n$ grid, the total number of squares is $\sum_{k=1}^n (n - k + 1)^2$.

Step 1 — Count 1×1 squares: $3 \times 3 = 9$

Step 2 — Count 2×2 squares: $2 \times 2 = 4$

Step 3 — Count 3×3 squares: $1 \times 1 = 1$

Total: $9 + 4 + 1 = 14$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (9): Counts only 1×1 squares.
- Option C (10): Misses three of the 2×2 squares.
- Option D (13): Off by one; a systematic count always yields 14.

Final Answer: $9 + 4 + 1 = 14 \Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q3](#)



Sol. 4.

Solution

Concept — Embedded/Hidden Figures: A regular hexagon is composed of six equilateral triangles. When two hexagons overlap or interlock, the shared region and internal lines create **rhombus** (parallelogram) shapes formed by pairs of adjacent equilateral triangles.

Step 1 — Analyse the hexagon pattern: Each pair of adjacent equilateral triangles within a hexagon forms a rhombus. The interlocking pattern makes these rhombus shapes particularly prominent at intersection zones.

Step 2 — Check each option: Triangles, diamonds (square rotated 45°), and squares do not naturally tile within regular hexagon geometry, but **rhombuses** (elongated diamond shapes with $60^\circ/120^\circ$ angles) are inherently embedded.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Triangle): Equilateral triangles are sub-units, but the question asks what is *hidden* as a distinct figure within the larger pattern.
- Option B (Diamond): A square-diamond does not fit the 60° angles of hexagonal geometry.
- Option D (Square): Right angles do not appear in regular hexagonal grids.

Final Answer: Rhombus shapes are embedded in the hexagon pattern $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Sol. 5.

Solution

Concept — Standard Dice Opposite Faces: On a standard dice, **opposite faces always sum to 7**: $1 \leftrightarrow 6$, $2 \leftrightarrow 5$, $3 \leftrightarrow 4$.

Step 1 — Identify the face of interest: The question asks for the face opposite to the 3-dot face.

Step 2 — Apply the rule: Opposite of 3 = $7 - 3 = 4$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (1): 1 is opposite to 6, not 3.
- Option B (2): 2 is opposite to 5, not 3.
- Option C (6): 6 is opposite to 1, not 3.



Final Answer: Face opposite to 3 is 4 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Sol. 6.

Solution

Concept — Cyclic Figure Series: The series shows a circle being filled in increments of a quarter: $\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow$ full. After the circle is completely filled (4th figure), the pattern **cycles back** to the beginning.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern: Each step adds one quarter fill. Four steps complete one full cycle.

Step 2 — Determine the 5th figure: After the 4th (full circle), the 5th restarts the cycle $\rightarrow$ **empty (unfilled) circle**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A fully filled circle is the 4th, not the 5th figure.
- Option C: Half-filled is the 2nd figure in the cycle.
- Option D: A quarter-filled circle would be position 1, not 5, if the series continued without resetting.

Final Answer: 5th figure = empty circle (cycle resets) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Sol. 7.

Solution

Concept — Water Image (Horizontal Axis Reflection): The *water image* of a figure is its reflection about a **horizontal axis** (the baseline). The image appears upside-down directly below the original, as if seen in still water.

Step 1 — Identify the original: The number is 8196.

Step 2 — Apply horizontal reflection: Each digit is flipped top-to-bottom. The *order of digits left-to-right remains the same* (8196), but each digit appears inverted (upside-down). This is different from a mirror image, which would reverse the order.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: The unchanged number is the original, not the water image.
- Option C (9618): This would be reversing the digit order without inversion – not a water image.
- Option D (6918 upside-down): This combines reversal and inversion, which is a 180° rotation, not a water image.

Final Answer: Digits 8196 flipped upside-down in the same left-to-right order $\Rightarrow$

B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Sol. 8.

Solution

Concept — 2D to 3D Shape Analogy: The relationship is: a **2D shape** scaled into **3D** gives the corresponding solid. A circle (2D) extended uniformly in 3D becomes a **Sphere**. Similarly, a square (2D) extended uniformly in 3D becomes a **Cube**.

Step 1 — Identify the relationship: Circle $\xrightarrow{3D}$ Sphere (all dimensions equal, curved surface).

Step 2 — Apply to Square: Square $\xrightarrow{3D}$ Cube (all sides equal, flat faces).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Rectangle): A rectangle is still 2D; extending a square gives a cube, not a rectangle.
- Option B (Cylinder): A cylinder is the 3D extension of a *circle* into a tube, not a square.
- Option C (Cone): A cone derives from a *triangle* rotated about an axis, not a square.

Final Answer: Square $\rightarrow$ Cube $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Sol. 9.

Solution

Concept — Symbol Substitution and BODMAS: Replace each operator with its coded equivalent, then evaluate using standard order of operations (BODMAS/BODMAS).

Step 1 — Substitute operators:

$$8 + 4 \times 2 - 1 \div 3 \longrightarrow 8 \times 4 - 2 \div 1 + 3$$

Step 2 — Apply BODMAS:

$$\begin{aligned} &= 8 \times 4 - 2 \div 1 + 3 \\ &= 32 - 2 + 3 \quad (\text{multiplication and division first}) \\ &= 33 \end{aligned}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (29): Results from ignoring operator precedence and computing left-to-right.
- Option C (25): Results from an incorrect substitution (e.g., swapping + and $\div$).
- Option D (37): Results from adding instead of subtracting after multiplication.

Final Answer: $8 \times 4 - 2 \div 1 + 3 = 32 - 2 + 3 = 33 \Rightarrow \boxed{A}$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Sol. 10.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series with Skip Pattern: Identify the rule governing the sequence by examining the gap between consecutive letters.

Step 1 — List the series with positions:

$$Z(26), X(24), V(22), T(20), R(18), ?$$

Step 2 — Identify the pattern: Each letter decreases by 2 positions in the alpha-



bet (i.e., every alternate letter is skipped going backward).

Step 3 — Find the next term: $18 - 2 = 16 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (N): $N = 14$, which would be a gap of 4 from R, not 2.
- Option C (Q): $Q = 17$, a gap of only 1 from R.
- Option D (O): $O = 15$, a gap of 3 from R.

Final Answer: Next letter is P $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Sol. 11.

Solution

Concept — Perfect Square Number Series: The series 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ... represents the squares of consecutive natural numbers.

Step 1 — Verify the pattern:

$$1^2 = 1, \quad 2^2 = 4, \quad 3^2 = 9, \quad 4^2 = 16, \quad 5^2 = 25$$

Step 2 — Find the next term: $6^2 = 36$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (30): Not a perfect square.
- Option B (32): Not a perfect square.
- Option D (49): $49 = 7^2$, which would skip the 6th term entirely.

Final Answer: $6^2 = 36 \Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q11](#)



Sol. 12.

Solution

Concept — Venn Diagram: Set Operations: In a two-set Venn diagram, the number of elements in *only* one set = (Total in that set) – (Elements in the intersection).

Given: Total Designers = 30, Total Engineers = 20, Both = 10.

Step 1 — Calculate only Designers:

$$\text{Only Designers} = 30 - 10 = 20$$

Step 2 — Verify: Only Designers (20) + Both (10) + Only Engineers (10) = 40 total surveyed. (ok)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (10): This is the number in *both* groups (intersection), not only designers.
- Option B (30): This is the *total* number of designers, including those who are also engineers.
- Option C (50): This incorrectly adds all three figures together.

Final Answer: Only Designers = $30 - 10 = 20 \Rightarrow \boxed{D}$

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Sol. 13.

Solution

Concept — Direction and Rotation Problems: Track the facing direction after each turn.

Step 1 — Starting direction: North

Step 2 — Turn 90° clockwise from North: North $\xrightarrow{+90^\circ \text{ CW}}$ East

Step 3 — Turn 180° anti-clockwise from East: East $\xrightarrow{-180^\circ}$ West (going 180° in any direction leads to the opposite)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (East): This is the direction after Step 2 only, before the second turn.



- Option C (North): Would require a net 0° or 360° turn; the net turn here is $90 - 180 = -90$ (i.e., 90° anti-clockwise from North = West).
- Option D (South): Would result from a net 180° clockwise turn.

Final Answer: Priya faces **West** $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Sol. 14.

Solution

Concept — Brand / Logo Recognition: The **bitten apple** (apple silhouette with a bite taken from the right side) is one of the world's most iconic logos, belonging to **Apple Inc.**, the American technology company founded by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne in 1976.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Microsoft): Uses a four-coloured window/flag logo.
- Option B (Google): Uses a colourful wordmark "Google" and a "G" icon.
- Option D (Amazon): Uses a smiling arrow logo from A to Z.

Final Answer: Apple Inc. uses the bitten-apple logo $\Rightarrow$ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)

Sol. 15.

Solution

Concept — Art Movements and Key Artists (De Stijl): **De Stijl** ("The Style") was a Dutch artistic movement founded in 1917. Its defining characteristics are the use of **horizontal and vertical lines**, **rectangular forms**, and a palette restricted to **primary colours** (red, yellow, blue) plus black and white. **Piet Mondrian** is its most celebrated practitioner, known for works like *Composition II in Red, Blue, and Yellow* (1930).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Salvador Dalí): Spanish Surrealist, known for dreamlike imagery (*The Persistence of Memory*).
- Option C (Wassily Kandinsky): Russian Abstract Expressionist, known for dynamic, non-geometric compositions.
- Option D (Paul Klee): Swiss-German painter associated with Expressionism



and Bauhaus; known for childlike, lyrical abstractions.

Final Answer: Piet Mondrian $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Sol. 16.

Solution

Concept — Landmark Typography Publications: “*The Elements of Typographic Style*” (1992) is considered the typographer’s bible. It was written by **Robert Bringhurst**, a Canadian typographer and poet. The book covers the history, theory, and practice of typography with rigorous depth.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Erik Spiekermann): German typographer known for designing Meta and FF Meta fonts; authored *Stop Stealing Sheep & Find Out How Type Works*.
- Option B (Massimo Vignelli): Italian-American designer known for the New York City Subway map and the Vignelli Canon.
- Option C (Jan Tschichold): German typographer who wrote *Die neue Typographie* (1928) and *The Form of the Book*.

Final Answer: Robert Bringhurst $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Sol. 17.

Solution

Concept — Dieter Rams and the Ten Principles of Good Design: Dieter Rams, former chief design officer at Braun and one of the most influential industrial designers of the 20th century, articulated **ten** principles of good design (“Zehn Thesen für gutes Design”). They include: Good design is innovative; makes a product useful; is aesthetic; makes a product understandable; is unobtrusive; is honest; is long-lasting; is thorough down to the last detail; is environmentally friendly; and is as little design as possible.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (5): No such 5-principle formulation by Rams exists.
- Option C (7): There is no 7-principle version of Rams’ design tenets.



- Option D (12): Rams defined exactly 10 principles, not 12.

Final Answer: Dieter Rams formulated **10** principles $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Sol. 18.

Solution

Concept — NID History and Founding: The **National Institute of Design (NID)**, Ahmedabad, was established in **1961** based on the recommendations of the *Eames Report* (“India Report”, 1958) prepared by American designers Charles and Ray Eames at the request of the Indian government. NID has since grown into a premier design institution offering programmes in industrial, communication, textile, and film design.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (1947): India’s independence year; NID was not established until 14 years later.
- Option B (1975): The year IIT Bombay’s Industrial Design Centre (IDC) significantly expanded; not NID’s founding.
- Option D (1984): No major NID founding event occurred in this year.

Final Answer: NID was established in **1961** $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Sol. 19.

Solution

Concept — Colour Harmony: Analogous Colours: On a standard 12-part colour wheel, **analogous colours** are those that sit **next to each other** (adjacent), typically within a 30°–60° arc. They create harmonious, cohesive palettes because they share a common hue. Examples: red, red-orange, orange; or blue, blue-green, green.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (opposite each other): That describes **complementary** colours (e.g., red and green).
- Option C (equally spaced at 120°): That describes **triadic** colour harmony.
- Option D (formed by mixing two primary colours): That describes **sec-**



secondary colours (e.g., orange = red + yellow).

Final Answer: Analogous colours are adjacent on the colour wheel $\Rightarrow$ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Sol. 20.

Solution

Concept — Gestalt Principles of Visual Perception: The Gestalt principle of **Proximity** states that elements placed **close together in space** are perceived by the human eye as forming a group or unit, regardless of their shape, colour, or size. This principle is fundamental in layout and UI design.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (similar objects): That describes the Gestalt principle of **Similarity**.
- Option C (complete incomplete shapes): That describes the Gestalt principle of **Closure**.
- Option D (simple shapes preferred): That describes the Gestalt principle of **Prägnanz** (Law of Good Figure / Simplicity).

Final Answer: Proximity = objects close together perceived as a group $\Rightarrow$ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Sol. 21.

Solution

Concept — Typography: Contrast and Readability: In typography and interface design, **contrast ratio** between text and background is a primary determinant of **readability and accessibility**. The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) specify minimum contrast ratios (e.g., 4.5:1 for normal text) to ensure legibility for users with low vision or colour deficiencies. Higher contrast universally improves reading ease.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (aesthetic only): Contrast has strong *functional* benefits; stating it improves only aesthetics is incorrect.
- Option B (file size reduction): Text-background contrast has no bearing on file size.



- Option C (print cost reduction): Ink usage is not related to contrast between text and background in this sense.

Final Answer: Higher contrast → improved readability and accessibility ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Sol. 22.

Solution

Concept — Typeface Classification (Serif vs Sans-serif): A **sans-serif** typeface is one that *lacks* the small decorative strokes (serifs) at the ends of letter strokes. Sans-serif fonts are characterised by clean, uniform stroke widths and geometric or humanist letterforms. **Helvetica** (designed by Max Miedinger and Eduard Hoffmann, 1957) is among the most famous sans-serif typefaces in the world.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Times New Roman): Classic **serif** typeface designed for The Times newspaper (1931); features prominent serifs.
- Option B (Garamond): Old-style **serif** typeface dating to the 16th century; known for elegant, bracketed serifs.
- Option D (Palatino): **Serif** typeface designed by Hermann Zapf (1948); part of the humanist old-style category.

Final Answer: Helvetica is a sans-serif typeface ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Answer Key

NID DAT Aptitude – Sample Paper 2

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans
1	D	2	A	3	B	4	C	5	D
6	A	7	B	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	B	14	C	15	B
16	D	17	A	18	C	19	B	20	A
21	D	22	C						

Answer Distribution:

A	B	C	D
5	6	5	6

Marks Scheme:

Section	Questions	Marks each	Total
Visual Reasoning	Q1–Q8	1	8
Logical Reasoning	Q9–Q13	1	5
Design Awareness / GK	Q14	1	1
Design Awareness / GK (2M)	Q15–Q18	2	8
Design Theory & Principles	Q19–Q22	2	8
Total	22		30

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