

NID DAT Aptitude

Sample Paper – 6

Duration: 45 Minutes

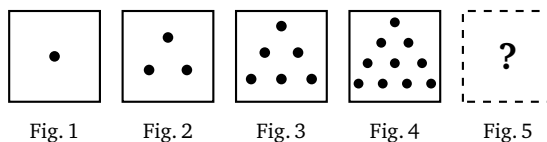
Maximum Marks: 30

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) [1 Mark Each]

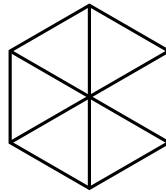
Q1. The figures below show a growing pattern of dots. How many dots should appear in the **fifth figure** (marked ?)



- (A) 12
- (B) 13
- (C) 15
- (D) 16

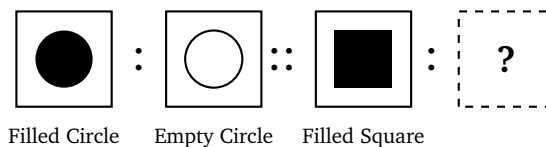


- Q2.** A regular hexagon has all three of its long diagonals drawn (connecting each vertex to the opposite vertex), as shown below. How many triangles **of all sizes** are formed in the figure?



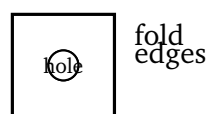
- (A) 4
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8

- Q3.** Which figure best completes the analogy below? Filled circle : Empty circle :: Filled square : ?



- (A) **Empty square (just the outline)**
(B) Filled triangle
(C) Empty triangle
(D) Filled diamond

- Q4.** A square sheet of paper is folded in half **vertically** (right half over left), then folded in half **horizontally** (bottom over top). A circular hole is punched through the centre of this folded sheet. When **fully unfolded**, how many holes appear?



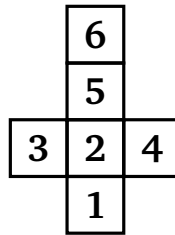
Folded sheet (quarter size)

- (A) 1 hole



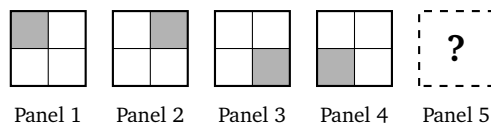
- (B) **4 holes**
- (C) 2 holes
- (D) 8 holes

Q5. The net (unfolded cube) below has its faces numbered 1–6. When folded into a cube, which face number is **directly opposite** face 2?



- (A) Face 1
- (B) Face 3
- (C) Face 4
- (D) **Face 5**

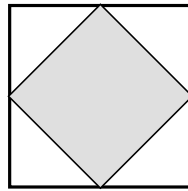
Q6. In the figure series below, the shaded quarter of a square rotates 90° clockwise each step. What does **Panel 5** look like?



- (A) **Top-left quarter shaded**
- (B) Top-right quarter shaded
- (C) Bottom-right quarter shaded
- (D) Bottom-left quarter shaded

Q7. Two identical squares overlap as shown below — one upright and one rotated 45°. Which shape is formed by their **overlapping (intersection)** region at the centre?

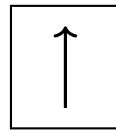




Upright square + rotated square (shaded = overlap)

- (A) Triangle
- (B) Pentagon
- (C) **Square**
- (D) Hexagon

Q8. Which of the following correctly shows the **water image** (reflection about a horizontal axis) of the upward-pointing arrow below?



Original

- (A) Arrow pointing right ($\rightarrow$)
- (B) **Arrow pointing down ($\downarrow$)**
- (C) Arrow pointing left ($\leftarrow$)
- (D) Arrow pointing up (same as original, no change)

SECTION B — Logical Reasoning (Q9–Q13) [1 Mark Each]

Q9. If 27 is coded as 3, 64 is coded as 4, and 125 is coded as 5, then what is the code for **216**?

- (A) **6**
- (B) 7
- (C) 5
- (D) 8



- Q10.** What is the next letter in the series? *Z, X, V, T, R, ____*
- (A) O
(B) N
(C) **P**
(D) Q
- Q11.** What is the angle between the hour hand and minute hand of a clock at **3:15**?
- (A) 0
(B) 7
(C) 15
(D) 7.5
- Q12.** Raj points to a woman and says, ‘She is the wife of the only brother of my mother.’ What is that woman’s relationship to Raj?
- (A) Mother
(B) **Aunt**
(C) Sister
(D) Cousin
- Q13.** Reena starts at point A and walks 8 km East, then turns left and walks 6 km North, then turns left again and walks 8 km West. How far is she from her **starting point A**?
- (A) 4 km
(B) 2 km
(C) 8 km
(D) **6 km**

SECTION C — Design Awareness / GK (Q14–Q18) [Q14: 1 Mark | Q15–18: 2 Marks Each]



- Q14. The corporate logo of **IBM** (the horizontal-striped blue letters) was designed by which legendary graphic designer?
- (A) Milton Glaser
 - (B) Saul Bass
 - (C) **Paul Rand**
 - (D) Ivan Chermayeff
- Q15. The **Panton Chair** (c. 1960) — the world's first single-material, single-piece injection-moulded plastic chair with its flowing S-shaped form — was designed by:
- (A) **Verner Panton**
 - (B) Eero Saarinen
 - (C) Alvar Aalto
 - (D) Arne Jacobsen
- Q16. Pantone's **Colour of the Year 2023** was:
- (A) Peach Fuzz
 - (B) **Viva Magenta**
 - (C) Classic Blue
 - (D) Very Peri
- Q17. The minimalist design maxim '**Less is more**' is most famously associated with which architect-designer?
- (A) Walter Gropius
 - (B) Le Corbusier
 - (C) Frank Lloyd Wright
 - (D) **Ludwig Mies van der Rohe**
- Q18. The **Braun SK4** record player (1956) — nicknamed 'Snow White's Coffin' for its white lacquered wood-and-perspex lid — was designed by Dieter Rams in collaboration with:



- (A) **Hans Gugelot**
- (B) Jonathan Ive
- (C) Herbert Lindinger
- (D) Nick Butler

SECTION D — Design Theory & Principles (Q19–Q22) [2 Marks Each]

Q19. The Gestalt principle of '**Proximity**' states that:

- (A) Objects that look alike tend to be grouped together
- (B) The eye follows smooth, continuous lines
- (C) **Objects that are close together are perceived as belonging to the same group**
- (D) Incomplete shapes are perceived as complete by the mind

Q20. Which of the following colour combinations represents a **triadic** colour scheme?

- (A) Red and green (complementary)
- (B) **Red, yellow, and blue**
- (C) Orange and blue (complementary)
- (D) Red-orange and yellow-orange (analogous)

Q21. In visual design, **visual hierarchy** is the principle of:

- (A) Making all elements equal in visual weight
- (B) Repeating the same element at regular intervals
- (C) Using contrasting colours to create emphasis
- (D) **Organising elements so the viewer's eye is guided through the composition in order of importance**

Q22. In typography, '**kerning**' refers to:



- (A) **Adjusting the space between individual pairs of letters**
- (B) The vertical spacing between lines of text
- (C) The height of lowercase letters
- (D) The overall thickness of letter strokes



Answer Key**Questions 1–10 (Q1–14 carry 1 mark each):**

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
C	D	A	B	D	A	C	B	A	C

Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14
D	B	D	C

Questions 15–22 (2 marks each):

Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22
A	B	D	A	C	B	D	A

Answer distribution: $A = 6$ $B = 5$ $C = 5$ $D = 6$ 

Detailed Solutions

Sol. 1.

Solution

Concept — Triangular Number Series: Triangular numbers are formed by adding consecutive natural numbers: $T_n = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern:

$$T_1 = 1, \quad T_2 = 3, \quad T_3 = 6, \quad T_4 = 10, \quad T_5 = ?$$

Each figure adds the next natural number of dots in a new bottom row.

Step 2 — Calculate T_5 :

$$T_5 = \frac{5 \times 6}{2} = 15$$

Or simply: $10 + 5 = 15$ (add a row of 5 dots at the bottom).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (12): $10 + 2 = 12$ — incorrect increment.
- Option B (13): $10 + 3 = 13$ — incorrect increment.
- Option D (16): Off by one; there is no standard triangular number 16.

Final Answer: 15 dots $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Sol. 2.

Solution

Concept — Counting Triangles in a Hexagon with Diagonals: The three long diagonals of a regular hexagon divide it into 6 small equilateral triangles. Additional larger triangles span multiple small ones.

Step 1 — Small triangles (6 sectors): The three diagonals divide the hexagon into 6 small equilateral triangles. Count = 6.

Step 2 — Larger triangles (alternate vertices): Connecting every other vertex of the hexagon gives two large equilateral triangles (a “Star of David” inner arrangement). These two large triangles are each formed by 3 of the 6 small triangles. Count = 2.



Step 3 — Total: $6 + 2 = 8$ triangles.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (4): Only counts the large triangles and misses the small ones.
- Option B (6): Only counts the 6 small sectors; misses the 2 large triangles.
- Option C (7): Undercount by one.

Final Answer: 8 triangles $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 3.

Solution

Concept — Figure Analogy (Removing Fill): In an analogy $P : Q :: R : S$, identify the transformation from P to Q, then apply the same transformation to R to get S.

Step 1 — Identify the transformation: Filled circle $\rightarrow$ Empty circle. The change is: *remove the fill, keep only the outline*. Shape is preserved; fill is removed.

Step 2 — Apply to filled square: Applying the same rule to a filled square gives an **empty square** (just the outline, no fill).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Filled triangle): Changes both shape and fill — not consistent with the analogy rule.
- Option C (Empty triangle): Changes the shape; the rule only removes fill, not changes shape.
- Option D (Filled diamond): Changes the shape and keeps the fill — doubly inconsistent.

Final Answer: Empty square $\Rightarrow$

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



Sol. 4.

Solution

Concept — Paper Folding (Two Folds) and Hole Punching: Each fold doubles the number of layers. A hole through all layers produces one hole per layer when unfolded.

Step 1 — Count layers:

- After 1st fold (vertical): 2 layers.
- After 2nd fold (horizontal): 4 layers.

Step 2 — Punch and unfold: The punch passes through all 4 layers simultaneously. Each layer produces one hole at the symmetric position corresponding to the punch location. Unfolding reveals **4 holes** arranged in a 2×2 symmetric pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (1 hole): Would result only if the punch went through a single unfolded layer.
- Option C (2 holes): Would result from only one fold (2 layers), not two folds.
- Option D (8 holes): Would require 3 folds (8 layers).

Final Answer: 4 holes $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Sol. 5.

Solution

Concept — Cube Net Opposite Faces: In a standard cross-shaped net, faces that are separated by exactly one face in the net's column are opposite each other when folded.

Step 1 — Identify the net layout: The net has a vertical column: face 1 (bottom), face 2 (centre), face 5 (above 2), face 6 (top). Face 3 is to the left of face 2; face 4 is to the right.

Step 2 — Determine opposites:

- Face 2 (centre) folds to become one face of the cube.



- Face 5 (directly above face 2 in the net) folds over to become the face directly opposite face 2.
- Face 1 (below face 2) folds to become the face below face 2, not opposite.

Step 3 — Verify remaining pairs: Face 1 opposite face 6; face 3 opposite face 4.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Face 1): Face 1 is adjacent to face 2 in the net; it folds to be touching, not opposite.
- Option B (Face 3): Face 3 folds to be opposite face 4 (left–right pair).
- Option C (Face 4): Face 4 is opposite face 3, not face 2.

Final Answer: Face 5 $\Rightarrow$ D

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

Sol. 6.

Solution

Concept — Figure Series (Rotating Shaded Quarter): Identify the position of the shaded quarter in each panel and determine the pattern.

Step 1 — Track the shaded quarter:

- Panel 1: Top-left quarter shaded.
- Panel 2: Top-right quarter shaded (90° CW rotation of shading).
- Panel 3: Bottom-right quarter shaded (90° CW).
- Panel 4: Bottom-left quarter shaded (90° CW).

Rule: shaded quarter rotates **90° clockwise** each step.

Step 2 — Apply to Panel 5: After bottom-left, the next 90° CW step returns to **top-left**, completing the full 360° cycle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Top-right): This would be Panel 2's position, skipping a step.
- Option C (Bottom-right): This is Panel 3's position.
- Option D (Bottom-left): This repeats Panel 4.

Final Answer: Top-left quarter shaded $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Sol. 7.

Solution

Concept — Intersection of Two Overlapping Squares: When two congruent squares overlap (one upright, one rotated 45°), the intersection region depends on the degree of overlap.

Step 1 — Analyse the figure: The upright square and the rotated square (diamond) are of equal size and centred at the same point. Their boundaries intersect at 8 points arranged symmetrically.

Step 2 — Identify the intersection shape: The region common to both squares is bounded by segments of both squares' sides. Because the rotation is exactly 45° and both squares are congruent and co-centred, the intersection is a regular square (rotated 45° relative to the upright square).

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Triangle): A triangle has 3 sides; the intersection here has 4 equal sides.
- Option B (Pentagon): A pentagon has 5 sides; the symmetry of this configuration produces 4 equal sides.
- Option D (Hexagon): A hexagon would arise from circles or different polygon overlaps, not two squares at 45° .

Final Answer: Square $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 8.

Solution

Concept — Water Image (Reflection About a Horizontal Axis): A water image is obtained by flipping the figure upside-down about a horizontal axis. The left-right orientation is *preserved*; only up-down is inverted.

Step 1 — Apply to an upward arrow ($\uparrow$): Reflecting $\uparrow$ about a horizontal axis below it: the tip (which was at the top) now points **downward** ($\downarrow$). Left-right is unchanged.

Step 2 — Confirm: The water image of $\uparrow$ is $\downarrow$.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A ($\rightarrow$): A 90° CW rotation, not a horizontal reflection.
- Option C ($\leftarrow$): A left-right mirror image (lateral reflection), not a water image.
- Option D (same $\uparrow$): No change — the image must be different; any true reflection changes the arrow direction.

Final Answer: Downward arrow $\Rightarrow$ B

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

Sol. 9.

Solution

Concept — Number Coding by Cube Root: Identify the mathematical rule linking each number to its code.

Step 1 — Find the rule:

$$27 = 3^3 \rightarrow 3, \quad 64 = 4^3 \rightarrow 4, \quad 125 = 5^3 \rightarrow 5$$

Rule: the code for n^3 is n (i.e., the code is the **cube root** of the given number).

Step 2 — Apply to 216:

$$216 = 6^3 \Rightarrow \text{code} = \sqrt[3]{216} = 6$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (7): $7^3 = 343 \neq 216$.
- Option C (5): $5^3 = 125 \neq 216$.
- Option D (8): $8^3 = 512 \neq 216$.

Final Answer: 6 $\Rightarrow$ A

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



Sol. 10.

Solution

Concept — Alphabet Series (Decreasing by 2): Identify the gap between consecutive letters and apply it to find the next term.

Step 1 — Assign position numbers:

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

Step 2 — Find the pattern: Each term decreases by 2 positions: $26 \rightarrow 24 \rightarrow 22 \rightarrow 20 \rightarrow 18 \rightarrow 16$.

Step 3 — Find the 6th term: Position 16 = P.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (O): Position 15; that would require a gap of -3 .
- Option B (N): Position 14; gap of -4 .
- Option D (Q): Position 17; gap of -1 .

Final Answer: P $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Sol. 11.

Solution

Concept — Clock Angle Formula: The angle between hour and minute hands at time $H:M$ is given by $\theta = |30H - 5.5M|$ degrees.

Step 1 — Apply the formula at 3:15:

$$\theta = |30 \times 3 - 5.5 \times 15| = |90 - 82.5| = 7.5$$

Step 2 — Verify intuitively:

- At exactly 3:00, the minute hand is at 12 (0°) and hour hand at 3 (90°); angle = 90° .
- At 3:15, minute hand moves to the 3 (90°). Hour hand has moved $15 \times 0.5 = 7.5$ past 3, so it is at $90 + 7.5 = 97.5$.
- Angle between them = $97.5 - 90 = 7.5$.



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (0): Both hands would need to coincide; they do not at 3:15.
- Option B (7): Close but not precise; the exact value is 7.5.
- Option C (15): Incorrect calculation; this would be the angle at 3:00 if the minute hand was also at 90°.

Final Answer: 7.5 $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 12.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relation Tracing: Parse each part of the statement step-by-step to map the family tree.

Step 1 — Parse the statement: “She is the wife of the only brother of my mother.”

Step 2 — Trace:

- *My mother* $\rightarrow$ Raj’s mother.
- *The only brother of my mother* $\rightarrow$ Raj’s **maternal uncle**.
- *Wife of Raj’s maternal uncle* $\rightarrow$ Raj’s **maternal aunt**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Mother): The woman is the wife of Raj’s uncle, not of Raj’s father.
- Option C (Sister): A sister shares the same parents as Raj.
- Option D (Cousin): A cousin is the child of an aunt or uncle, not the aunt/uncle’s spouse.

Final Answer: Aunt $\Rightarrow$

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



Sol. 13.

Solution

Concept — Direction and Distance Problem: Track net displacement in each cardinal direction.

Step 1 — Map the movements:

- Walks 8 km **East**: East displacement = +8 km.
- Turns left (now facing **North**), walks 6 km: North displacement = +6 km.
- Turns left again (now facing **West**), walks 8 km: East displacement = +8 – 8 = 0 km.

Step 2 — Calculate net displacement:

East-West: 0 km (cancelled out), North-South: 6 km North

Reena is **6 km North** of her starting point A.

Distance from A = $\sqrt{0^2 + 6^2} = 6$ km.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (4 km): Incorrect; no subtraction gives 4 km here.
- Option B (2 km): Incorrect; this would require different distances.
- Option C (8 km): The East and West legs cancel, so 8 km is wrong.

Final Answer: 6 km $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 14.

Solution

Concept — Brand Logo / Graphic Design History: Paul Rand is one of the most celebrated American graphic designers of the 20th century, known for his corporate identity work.

Step 1 — IBM logo: Paul Rand redesigned the IBM logo in 1956, giving it a bold slab-serif letterform. In 1972 he evolved it into the now-iconic **13-stripe (later 8-stripe) horizontal blue-striped** version, representing speed and dynamism. This logo is still in use today.



Why other options are wrong:

- Milton Glaser: Famous for the 'I ♥ NY' logo and the Bob Dylan poster, not IBM.
- Saul Bass: Renowned for movie title sequences and logos for AT&T, United Airlines, and Warner Bros., but not IBM.
- Ivan Chermayeff: Known for the Chase Bank logo and PBS logo, not IBM.

Final Answer: Paul Rand ⇒

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

Sol. 15.

Solution

Concept — Iconic Product Design (Panton Chair): The Panton Chair is a landmark of 20th-century furniture design, celebrated for its radical single-material, single-piece construction.

Step 1 — Historical fact: Danish designer **Verner Panton** developed the Panton Chair from the late 1950s. It was first manufactured in 1967 by Vitra/Herman Miller. Its flowing S-shaped cantilevered form was the first chair to be injection-moulded from a single piece of plastic, making it an icon of Pop Art-influenced design.

Why other options are wrong:

- Eero Saarinen: Designed the Tulip Chair (Pedestal Chair, 1956) — a single-pedestal design, not the Panton Chair.
- Alvar Aalto: Finnish designer known for bent plywood and birch wood furniture, not injection-moulded plastic.
- Arne Jacobsen: Danish designer known for the Egg Chair and Swan Chair; the Panton Chair was Verner Panton's own creation.

Final Answer: Verner Panton ⇒

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



Sol. 16.

Solution

Concept — Design Trends (Pantone Colour of the Year): Pantone's annual Color of the Year is a widely followed design and cultural indicator.

Step 1 — 2023 Colour: Pantone's **Colour of the Year 2023** was **Viva Magenta** (PANTONE 18-1750), a bold crimson-red hue rooted in nature and the red family. It was described as brave and fearless, a pulsating colour that communicates a new signal of strength.

Why other options are wrong:

- Peach Fuzz (PANTONE 13-1023): Colour of the Year **2024**.
- Classic Blue (PANTONE 19-4052): Colour of the Year **2020**.
- Very Peri (PANTONE 17-3938): Colour of the Year **2022** (note: spelled "Very Peri", sometimes written "Veri Peri" in error).

Final Answer: Viva Magenta ⇒ B

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

Sol. 17.

Solution

Concept — Design Philosophy / Famous Quotes: Recognising the authorship of influential design maxims is a key NID DAT GK topic.

Step 1 — Origin of 'Less is more': Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886–1969), the German-American architect and last director of the Bauhaus, adopted the phrase 'Less is more' as his personal motto. It encapsulates his minimalist philosophy of reducing architecture and design to essential structure and refined materials, as seen in the Barcelona Pavilion (1929) and the Seagram Building (1958).

Why other options are wrong:

- Walter Gropius: Founded the Bauhaus; his philosophy was about uniting art and craft, not specifically minimalism.
- Le Corbusier: Famous for 'A house is a machine for living in'; not 'Less is more'.
- Frank Lloyd Wright: Known for organic architecture and 'Form follows function' (actually Sullivan's phrase); he quipped 'Less is a bore' in counter to



Mies.

Final Answer: Ludwig Mies van der Rohe $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 18.

Solution

Concept — Iconic Product Design (Braun SK4): The Braun SK4 is a landmark of 20th-century industrial design, often cited as the origin of Apple's minimalist design language.

Step 1 — Historical fact: The **Braun SK4** (1956) was a joint design by **Dieter Rams** (then a young designer at Braun) and **Hans Gugelot** (an instructor at the Ulm School of Design). Their collaboration produced the clean, white, functional aesthetic for which Braun became famous. The perspex lid earned it the nickname 'Snow White's Coffin'.

Why other options are wrong:

- Jonathan Ive: British designer at Apple, born in 1967; decades later than the SK4 (1956).
- Herbert Lindinger: An Ulm graduate and design educator, but not the SK4 co-designer.
- Nick Butler: British product and graphic designer; not associated with Braun.

Final Answer: Hans Gugelot $\Rightarrow$

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

Sol. 19.

Solution

Concept — Gestalt Principles of Perception: Gestalt psychology identifies how humans naturally organise visual information into meaningful patterns.

Step 1 — Define the Gestalt principles mentioned:

- **Similarity** (Option A): Objects that look alike are grouped together.
- **Continuity** (Option B): The eye follows smooth, continuous lines.



- **Proximity** (Option C): Objects that are *close together* are perceived as belonging to the same group.
- **Closure** (Option D): Incomplete shapes are perceived as complete by the mind.

Step 2 — Identify Proximity: The principle of **Proximity** states that spatial closeness leads to perceptual grouping. For example, dots placed near each other appear to form clusters or rows.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A describes **Similarity**, not Proximity.
- Option B describes **Continuity** (or Good Continuation).
- Option D describes **Closure**.

Final Answer: Objects close together are perceived as a group $\Rightarrow$ **C**

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

Sol. 20.

Solution

Concept — Colour Theory (Triadic Colour Scheme): A triadic colour scheme uses three colours equally spaced around the colour wheel (120° apart), producing vibrant, high-contrast combinations.

Step 1 — Identify triadic sets on the RYB wheel:

- Primary triad: **Red, Yellow, Blue** (120° apart each).
- Secondary triad: Orange, Green, Violet.

Step 2 — Check options:

- Option A (Red and Green): Two colours = complementary, not triadic.
- **Option B (Red, Yellow, Blue):** Three primaries equally spaced = triadic. ✓
- Option C (Orange and Blue): Two colours = complementary.
- Option D (Red-orange and Yellow-orange): Two adjacent colours = analogous.

Final Answer: Red, Yellow, and Blue $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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



Sol. 21.

Solution

Concept — Visual Hierarchy in Design: Visual hierarchy is a fundamental principle of graphic design and layout that controls how information is communicated and perceived.

Step 1 — Definition: **Visual hierarchy** is the arrangement of design elements in order of their importance, using size, colour, contrast, typography, spacing, and position to guide the viewer's eye through the composition in a deliberate sequence — from the most important element to the least.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Equal weight): The opposite of hierarchy; equality removes hierarchical guidance.
- Option B (Repeating at intervals): This describes the principle of **Rhythm** or **Repetition**.
- Option C (Contrasting colours for emphasis): Contrast is a *tool* used to create hierarchy, but visual hierarchy is the broader organising principle.

Final Answer: Guiding the viewer's eye in order of importance ⇒ D

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

Sol. 22.

Solution

Concept — Typography Terminology: Precise knowledge of typographic terms is essential for NID DAT Design Theory questions.

Step 1 — Define kerning: **Kerning** is the process of adjusting the *spacing between specific pairs of letters* to achieve visually even spacing. Unlike tracking (which adjusts spacing uniformly across all letters), kerning is applied to individual pairs (e.g., 'AV', 'To', 'WA') where the shapes of adjacent letters would otherwise create awkward gaps or overlaps.

Step 2 — Distinguish related terms:

- **Leading** (Option B): The vertical spacing between lines of text (line height).
- **x-height** (Option C): The height of lowercase letters (specifically the letter 'x').
- **Stroke weight** (Option D): The thickness of the strokes that make up let-



terforms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B describes **leading**, not kerning.
- Option C describes **x-height**, a typographic measurement.
- Option D describes **stroke weight** or font weight.

Final Answer: Adjusting space between individual letter pairs ⇒ A

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

