

NMMS Gujarat Mathematics

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 20 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 20

Instructions

- This paper contains **20** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Mathematics portion of **NMMS Gujarat** (National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct per question.
- Syllabus level: **Class 7 & 8 Mathematics — NCERT / GSEB curriculum**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited during the examination.

Q1. Which of the following correctly compares the rational numbers $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{11}$?

(A) $\frac{5}{11} > \frac{3}{7}$

(B) $\frac{3}{7} > \frac{5}{11}$

(C) $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{5}{11}$

(D) Cannot be determined

Q2. What is the square root of 1764?

(A) 41

(B) 42

(C) 43

(D) 44

Q3. Find the cube root of 13824.

(A) 22

(B) 23



(C) 24

(D) 26

Q4. Simplify: $(3^2)^3 \div 3^4$

(A) 3

(B) 27

(C) 81

(D) 9

Q5. Solve for x : $3x + 7 = 22$

(A) $x = 5$

(B) $x = 3$

(C) $x = 7$

(D) $x = \frac{29}{3}$

Q6. Add the following algebraic expressions: $(3x^2 + 2x - 5) + (x^2 - 4x + 3)$

(A) $4x^2 + 6x - 2$

(B) $4x^2 - 2x - 2$

(C) $4x^2 + 2x + 2$

(D) $4x^2 - 6x + 2$

Q7. If $a + b = 9$ and $ab = 18$, find the value of $a^2 + b^2$.

(A) 63

(B) 27

(C) 45

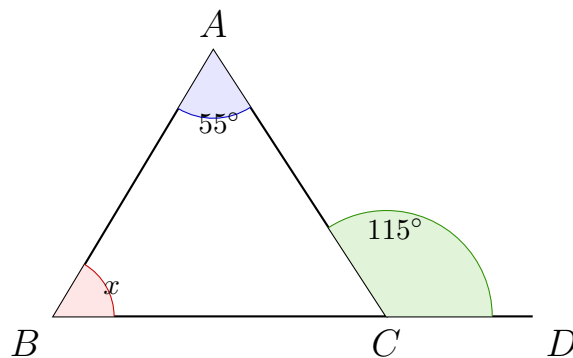
(D) 81

Q8. Factorise completely: $6x^2y + 9xy^2$



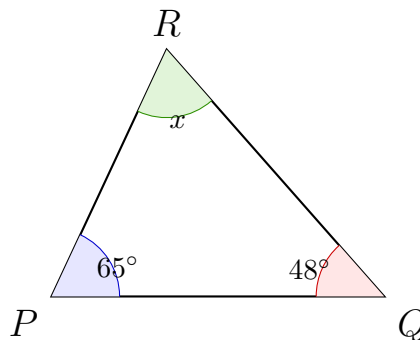
- (A) $3x(2xy + 3y^2)$
- (B) $xy(6x + 9y)$
- (C) $6xy(x + y)$
- (D) $3xy(2x + 3y)$

Q9. In the figure below, side BC of $\triangle ABC$ is produced to D . The exterior angle $\angle ACD = 115^\circ$ and $\angle BAC = 55^\circ$. Find $\angle ABC$.



- (A) 60°
- (B) 65°
- (C) 45°
- (D) 70°

Q10. In triangle PQR , $\angle P = 65^\circ$ and $\angle Q = 48^\circ$. Find $\angle R$.



- (A) 63°
- (B) 67°
- (C) 70°



(D) 72°

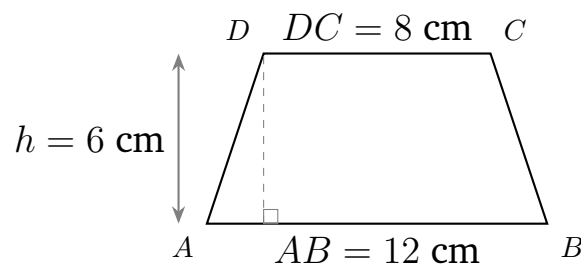
Q11. In triangles PQR and XYZ , it is given that $PQ = XY$, $QR = YZ$, and $\angle PQR = \angle XYZ$. Which congruence criterion can be used to conclude $\triangle PQR \cong \triangle XYZ$?

- (A) SSS (Side-Side-Side)
- (B) ASA (Angle-Side-Angle)
- (C) SAS (Side-Angle-Side)
- (D) AAS (Angle-Angle-Side)

Q12. In parallelogram $ABCD$, $\angle A = 70^\circ$. Find $\angle B$.

- (A) 70°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 100°
- (D) 110°

Q13. Find the area of the trapezium $ABCD$ shown below, where $AB \parallel DC$.



- (A) 60 cm^2
- (B) 72 cm^2
- (C) 48 cm^2
- (D) 120 cm^2

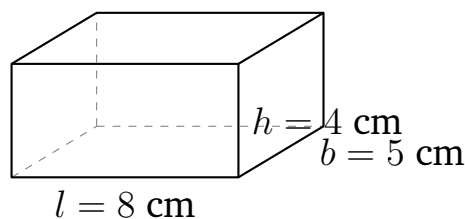
Q14. An L-shaped figure is formed by joining two rectangles. The larger rectangle measures $12 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm}$. The smaller rectangle measures $6 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm}$



and is placed on top of the left end of the larger rectangle. Find the perimeter of the L-shaped figure.

- (A) 34 cm
- (B) 38 cm
- (C) 42 cm
- (D) 46 cm

Q15. Find the volume of the cuboid shown below.



- (A) 120 cm^3
- (B) 140 cm^3
- (C) 160 cm^3
- (D) 180 cm^3

Q16. What percentage of 180 is 45?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 30%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 25%

Q17. A shopkeeper bought an article for Rs. 850 and sold it at a profit of 20%. Find the selling price.

- (A) Rs. 1020
- (B) Rs. 1000
- (C) Rs. 1050



(D) Rs. 980

Q18. Calculate the Simple Interest on a principal of Rs. 6000 at a rate of 8% per annum for 3 years.

(A) Rs. 1200

(B) Rs. 1440

(C) Rs. 1600

(D) Rs. 1800

Q19. Find the mean of the following data: 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, 34

(A) 22

(B) 23

(C) 24

(D) 26

Q20. A bar graph shows the number of books sold by a bookshop on five days of a week. The number of books sold on each day is given below:

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Books Sold	40	60	50	70	80

What is the **total** number of books sold during these five days?

(A) 250

(B) 260

(C) 280

(D) 300



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Comparing Rational Numbers by Cross-Multiplication: To compare two fractions $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ (with positive denominators), cross-multiply and compare: if $a \times d > b \times c$, then $\frac{a}{b} > \frac{c}{d}$.

Step 1 — Cross-multiply: Compare $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{11}$.

$$3 \times 11 = 33 \quad \text{and} \quad 5 \times 7 = 35$$

Step 2 — Compare the products: Since $35 > 33$, we have $5 \times 7 > 3 \times 11$, which means $\frac{5}{11} > \frac{3}{7}$.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Claims $\frac{3}{7} > \frac{5}{11}$. Incorrect since $33 < 35$.
- Option C: Claims $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{5}{11}$. Incorrect since $33 \neq 35$.
- Option D: Says comparison is not possible. Incorrect — rational numbers can always be compared.

Final Answer: $\frac{5}{11} > \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow \boxed{A}$

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Square Root by Prime Factorisation: Express the number as a product of prime factors, pair them up, and take one from each pair.

Step 1 — Prime factorise 1764:

$$1764 = 4 \times 441 = 4 \times 9 \times 49 = 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2$$

Step 2 — Take the square root:

$$\sqrt{1764} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 3^2 \times 7^2} = 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 42$$



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $41^2 = 1681 \neq 1764$.
- Option C: $43^2 = 1849 \neq 1764$.
- Option D: $44^2 = 1936 \neq 1764$.

Final Answer: $\sqrt{1764} = 42 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Cube Root by Prime Factorisation: Express the number as a product of prime factors, group them in triplets, and take one factor from each triplet.

Step 1 — Prime factorise 13824: Dividing repeatedly by 2 and 3:

$$13824 = 2^9 \times 3^3 = (2^3)^3 \times 3^3 = (8)^3 \times (3)^3 = (8 \times 3)^3 = 24^3$$

Step 2 — Extract the cube root:

$$\sqrt[3]{13824} = \sqrt[3]{24^3} = 24$$

Verification: $24 \times 24 = 576$; $576 \times 24 = 13824$ ✓

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $22^3 = 10648 \neq 13824$.
- Option B: $23^3 = 12167 \neq 13824$.
- Option D: $26^3 = 17576 \neq 13824$.

Final Answer: $\sqrt[3]{13824} = 24 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

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



Q4.

Solution

Concept — Laws of Exponents: Two key laws apply here: (i) Power of a power: $(a^m)^n = a^{mn}$. (ii) Division rule: $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$.

Step 1 — Apply the power-of-power law:

$$(3^2)^3 = 3^{2 \times 3} = 3^6 = 729$$

Step 2 — Apply the division rule:

$$3^6 \div 3^4 = 3^{6-4} = 3^2 = 9$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $3 = 3^1$; this would require $3^6 \div 3^5$, not 3^4 .
- Option B: $27 = 3^3$; this would require $3^6 \div 3^3$.
- Option C: $81 = 3^4$; this would be the value of 3^4 itself, not the result of the division.

Final Answer: $(3^2)^3 \div 3^4 = 9 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Solving a Linear Equation in One Variable: Use the method of transposition: move terms with x to one side and constants to the other, then divide.

Step 1 — Transpose 7 to the right side:

$$3x + 7 = 22 \implies 3x = 22 - 7 = 15$$

Step 2 — Divide both sides by 3:

$$x = \frac{15}{3} = 5$$

Verification: $3(5) + 7 = 15 + 7 = 22 \checkmark$

Why other options are wrong:



- Option B: $x = 3 \Rightarrow 3(3) + 7 = 16 \neq 22$.
- Option C: $x = 7 \Rightarrow 3(7) + 7 = 28 \neq 22$.
- Option D: $x = \frac{29}{3} \Rightarrow 3 \times \frac{29}{3} + 7 = 29 + 7 = 36 \neq 22$.

Final Answer: $x = 5 \Rightarrow$ A

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Adding Algebraic Expressions by Collecting Like Terms: Group and add the coefficients of x^2 terms, x terms, and constant terms separately.

Step 1 — Remove brackets and identify like terms:

$$(3x^2 + 2x - 5) + (x^2 - 4x + 3) = 3x^2 + x^2 + 2x - 4x - 5 + 3$$

Step 2 — Add like terms:

$$x^2\text{-terms: } 3x^2 + x^2 = 4x^2$$

$$x\text{-terms: } 2x + (-4x) = -2x$$

$$\text{Constants: } -5 + 3 = -2$$

$$\text{Result: } 4x^2 - 2x - 2$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $4x^2 + 6x - 2$ — wrong x -coefficient ($2x - 4x = -2x$, not $+6x$).
- Option C: $4x^2 + 2x + 2$ — both the sign of x and constant are wrong.
- Option D: $4x^2 - 6x + 2$ — x -coefficient should be -2 , not -6 ; constant should be -2 , not $+2$.

Final Answer: $4x^2 - 2x - 2 \Rightarrow$ B

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Algebraic Identity $(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$: Rearrange to find $a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab$.

Step 1 — Square $(a + b)$:

$$(a + b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \implies a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab$$

Step 2 — Substitute the given values:

$$a^2 + b^2 = (9)^2 - 2(18) = 81 - 36 = 45$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $63 = 81 - 18$ — subtracts ab once instead of $2ab$.
- Option B: $27 = 45 - 18$ — uses an incorrect intermediate result.
- Option D: $81 = (a + b)^2$ — this is $(a + b)^2$, not $a^2 + b^2$.

Final Answer: $a^2 + b^2 = 45 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Factorisation by Taking the Highest Common Factor (HCF): Identify the largest monomial factor common to all terms and factor it out.

Step 1 — Find the HCF of $6x^2y$ and $9xy^2$:

$$\text{HCF of coefficients: } \gcd(6, 9) = 3$$

$$\text{HCF of variable parts: } \min(x^2, x) = x; \quad \min(y, y^2) = y$$

$$\therefore \text{HCF} = 3xy$$

Step 2 — Factor out the HCF:

$$6x^2y + 9xy^2 = 3xy \cdot 2x + 3xy \cdot 3y = 3xy(2x + 3y)$$

Verification: $3xy \times 2x = 6x^2y$; $3xy \times 3y = 9xy^2 \checkmark$



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $3x(2xy + 3y^2)$ — HCF taken is only $3x$, missing the common y factor.
- Option B: $xy(6x + 9y)$ — HCF taken is xy , missing the factor of 3; 9 is not fully factored.
- Option C: $6xy(x + y)$ — $6xy \times y = 6xy^2 \neq 9xy^2$; coefficient 9 is not matched.

Final Answer: $3xy(2x + 3y) \Rightarrow \boxed{D}$

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Exterior Angle Theorem: The exterior angle of a triangle is equal to the sum of the two non-adjacent (remote) interior angles.

Step 1 — Apply the Exterior Angle Theorem: $\angle ACD$ is the exterior angle at C . The two non-adjacent interior angles are $\angle BAC$ and $\angle ABC$.

$$\angle ACD = \angle BAC + \angle ABC$$

$$115^\circ = 55^\circ + \angle ABC$$

Step 2 — Solve for $\angle ABC$:

$$\angle ABC = 115^\circ - 55^\circ = 60^\circ$$

Verification (angle sum): $55^\circ + 60^\circ + (180^\circ - 115^\circ) = 55^\circ + 60^\circ + 65^\circ = 180^\circ \checkmark$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: 65° : $55^\circ + 65^\circ = 120^\circ \neq 115^\circ$.
- Option C: 45° : $55^\circ + 45^\circ = 100^\circ \neq 115^\circ$.
- Option D: 70° : $55^\circ + 70^\circ = 125^\circ \neq 115^\circ$.

Final Answer: $\angle ABC = 60^\circ \Rightarrow \boxed{A}$

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Angle Sum Property of a Triangle: The sum of the three interior angles of any triangle is 180° .

Step 1 — Write the angle sum equation:

$$\angle P + \angle Q + \angle R = 180^\circ$$

$$65^\circ + 48^\circ + \angle R = 180^\circ$$

Step 2 — Solve for $\angle R$:

$$113^\circ + \angle R = 180^\circ \implies \angle R = 180^\circ - 113^\circ = 67^\circ$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 63° : $65 + 48 + 63 = 176^\circ \neq 180^\circ$.
- Option C: 70° : $65 + 48 + 70 = 183^\circ \neq 180^\circ$.
- Option D: 72° : $65 + 48 + 72 = 185^\circ \neq 180^\circ$.

Final Answer: $\angle R = 67^\circ \Rightarrow$ B

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Congruence Criteria for Triangles: SAS (Side-Angle-Side): Two triangles are congruent if two sides and the *included* angle (the angle between those two sides) of one triangle are equal to the corresponding parts of the other.

Step 1 — Identify the given conditions:

- $PQ = XY$ (one pair of equal sides)
- $QR = YZ$ (second pair of equal sides)
- $\angle PQR = \angle XYZ$ (included angle between sides PQ and QR , and between XY and YZ)

Step 2 — Match the condition to the criterion: Two sides and the included angle between them are equal. This exactly matches the **SAS criterion**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A (SSS): Requires all *three* pairs of sides to be equal; only two are given.
- Option B (ASA): Requires two angles and the *included side*; we have two sides and an angle.
- Option D (AAS): Requires two angles and a *non-included* side; the angle given here is included.

Final Answer: SAS (Side-Angle-Side) $\Rightarrow$ C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Properties of a Parallelogram: (i) Opposite angles are equal. (ii) Adjacent (co-interior) angles are supplementary, i.e., they add up to 180° .

Step 1 — Opposite angle: In parallelogram $ABCD$, $\angle A$ and $\angle C$ are opposite. Therefore $\angle C = \angle A = 70^\circ$.

Step 2 — Adjacent angle: $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are adjacent angles in the parallelogram, so:

$$\angle A + \angle B = 180^\circ \implies \angle B = 180^\circ - 70^\circ = 110^\circ$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 70° — this is $\angle A$ (or $\angle C$), the opposite angle, not $\angle B$.
- Option B: 90° — would imply $\angle A = 90^\circ$, but $\angle A = 70^\circ$.
- Option C: 100° — $70^\circ + 100^\circ = 170^\circ \neq 180^\circ$.

Final Answer: $\angle B = 110^\circ \Rightarrow$ D

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



Q13.

Solution**Concept — Area of a Trapezium:**

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{sum of parallel sides}) \times \text{height}$$

Step 1 — Identify the measurements: Parallel sides: $AB = 12$ cm and $DC = 8$ cm. Height $h = 6$ cm.**Step 2 — Apply the formula:**

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times (12 + 8) \times 6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 6 = \frac{120}{2} = 60 \text{ cm}^2$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: $72 \text{ cm}^2 = 12 \times 6$ — uses only the longer parallel side without halving.
- Option C: $48 \text{ cm}^2 = 8 \times 6$ — uses only the shorter parallel side without halving.
- Option D: $120 \text{ cm}^2 = (12 + 8) \times 6$ — forgets to multiply by $\frac{1}{2}$.

Final Answer: Area = $60 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$ **Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution**Concept — Perimeter of a Composite Figure:** The perimeter is the total length of all outer edges. For an L-shaped figure, count each outer side exactly once.**Step 1 — Identify all outer sides (going clockwise from bottom-left):**

- Bottom edge (full width of larger rectangle): 12 cm
- Right side (height of larger rectangle only): 4 cm
- Horizontal step inward (where smaller rectangle ends): $12 - 6 = 6$ cm
- Right side of smaller rectangle: 3 cm
- Top of smaller rectangle: 6 cm
- Full left side (height of both rectangles combined): $4 + 3 = 7$ cm



Step 2 — Add all sides:

$$\text{Perimeter} = 12 + 4 + 6 + 3 + 6 + 7 = 38 \text{ cm}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 34 cm — misses the 4 cm vertical step on the right.
- Option C: 42 cm — over-counts one of the sides.
- Option D: 46 cm — would correspond to the perimeter of the bounding 12×7 rectangle ($2(12 + 7) = 38$) with extra lengths erroneously added.

Final Answer: Perimeter = 38 cm $\Rightarrow$ **B**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Volume of a Cuboid:

$$\text{Volume} = \text{length} \times \text{breadth} \times \text{height}$$

Step 1 — Identify the dimensions: $l = 8 \text{ cm}$, $b = 5 \text{ cm}$, $h = 4 \text{ cm}$.

Step 2 — Calculate the volume:

$$\text{Volume} = 8 \times 5 \times 4 = 40 \times 4 = 160 \text{ cm}^3$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: $120 \text{ cm}^3 = 6 \times 5 \times 4$ — uses an incorrect length of 6 instead of 8.
- Option B: 140 cm^3 — not a product of the given dimensions ($8 \times 5 \times 4 = 160$).
- Option D: $180 \text{ cm}^3 = 9 \times 5 \times 4$ — uses an incorrect length of 9 instead of 8.

Final Answer: Volume = $160 \text{ cm}^3 \Rightarrow$ **C**

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



Q16.

Solution**Concept — Finding Percentage:**

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Part}}{\text{Whole}} \times 100$$

Step 1 — Set up the expression:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{45}{180} \times 100$$

Step 2 — Simplify and compute:

$$\frac{45}{180} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \implies 0.25 \times 100 = 25\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 20% — 20% of 180 = 36 $\neq$ 45.
- Option B: 30% — 30% of 180 = 54 $\neq$ 45.
- Option C: 40% — 40% of 180 = 72 $\neq$ 45.

Final Answer: 45 is 25% of 180 $\Rightarrow$ DAnswer: (D) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution**Concept — Selling Price with Profit:**

$$SP = CP \times \left(1 + \frac{\text{Profit}\%}{100} \right)$$

Alternatively, Profit amount = $\frac{\text{Profit}\%}{100} \times CP$; then $SP = CP + \text{Profit}$.

Step 1 — Calculate the profit amount:

$$\text{Profit} = \frac{20}{100} \times 850 = \frac{1}{5} \times 850 = \text{Rs. } 170$$

Step 2 — Find the selling price:

$$SP = CP + \text{Profit} = 850 + 170 = \text{Rs. } 1020$$



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Rs. 1000 — profit would be Rs. 150, which is $\approx 17.6\%$, not 20%.
- Option C: Rs. 1050 — profit would be Rs. 200, which is $\approx 23.5\%$, not 20%.
- Option D: Rs. 980 — this is less than the cost price, representing a loss, not a profit.

Final Answer: SP = Rs. 1020 $\Rightarrow$ A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Simple Interest Formula:

$$SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$$

where P = Principal, R = Rate per annum (%), T = Time (years).

Step 1 — Substitute the given values: $P = 6000$, $R = 8$, $T = 3$.

$$SI = \frac{6000 \times 8 \times 3}{100}$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$SI = \frac{144000}{100} = \text{Rs. } 1440$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Rs. 1200 = $\frac{6000 \times 8 \times 2.5}{100}$ — corresponds to $T = 2.5$ years, not 3.
- Option C: Rs. 1600 — would require a rate of $\approx 8.89\%$, not 8%.
- Option D: Rs. 1800 = $\frac{6000 \times 10 \times 3}{100}$ — corresponds to $R = 10\%$, not 8%.

Final Answer: SI = Rs. 1440 $\Rightarrow$ B

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



Q19.

Solution**Concept — Arithmetic Mean:**

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\text{Sum of all observations}}{\text{Number of observations}}$$

Step 1 — Find the sum:

$$14 + 18 + 22 + 26 + 30 + 34 = (14 + 34) + (18 + 30) + (22 + 26) = 48 + 48 + 48 = 144$$

Step 2 — Divide by the number of values (6):

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{144}{6} = 24$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 22 — this is one of the data values (the middle-lower value), not the mean.
- Option B: 23 — $23 \times 6 = 138 \neq 144$.
- Option D: 26 — $26 \times 6 = 156 \neq 144$.

Final Answer: Mean = 24 $\Rightarrow$ CAnswer: (C) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution**Concept — Reading a Bar Graph and Computing Total:** Add the values represented by each bar to find the total.**Step 1 — Read the bar values from the table:**

Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Books	40	60	50	70	80

Step 2 — Add all values:

$$40 + 60 + 50 + 70 + 80 = (40 + 60) + (50 + 70) + 80 = 100 + 120 + 80 = 300$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: 250 — misses Friday's 80 books; $40 + 60 + 50 + 70 + 30 = 250$ (uses wrong Friday value).
- Option B: 260 — uses 40 instead of 80 for Friday: $40 + 60 + 50 + 70 + 40 = 260$.
- Option C: 280 — uses 60 instead of 80 for Friday: $40 + 60 + 50 + 70 + 60 = 280$.

Final Answer: Total books sold = 300 $\Rightarrow$ D

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



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	5	A
6	B	7	C	8	D	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	D	13	A	14	B	15	C
16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	D

