

Bihar B.Ed CET Logical & Analytical Reasoning

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 25 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Logical & Analytical Reasoning section of **Bihar B.Ed CET**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.
- Rough work may be done in the margin of the question paper.

Logical & Analytical Reasoning

Q1. Find the missing number in the series:

2, 6, 18, 54, _____

- (A) 108
- (B) 144
- (C) 162
- (D) 180

Q2. Find the missing letter in the series:

Z, X, V, T, _____

- (A) R
- (B) S
- (C) Q



(D) P

Q3. $7 : 49 :: 9 : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(A) 63

(B) 72

(C) 18

(D) 81

Q4. Chapter : Book :: Act :

(A) Stage

(B) Play

(C) Drama

(D) Scene

Q5. From the numbers 2, 3, 7, 9, 11 — which is the **odd one out**?

(A) 9

(B) 2

(C) 7

(D) 11

Q6. If **PENCIL** is coded as **LICNEP**, what is the code for **ERASER**?

(A) RASERE

(B) SREARE

(C) RESAER

(D) RESARE

Q7. If '\$' means *divide by 2* and '#' means *multiply by 3*, what is the value of $24 \$ \#?$

(A) 12

(B) 36



(C) 48

(D) 72

Q8. A is the father of B. C is the mother of B. D is the brother of A. How is D related to B?

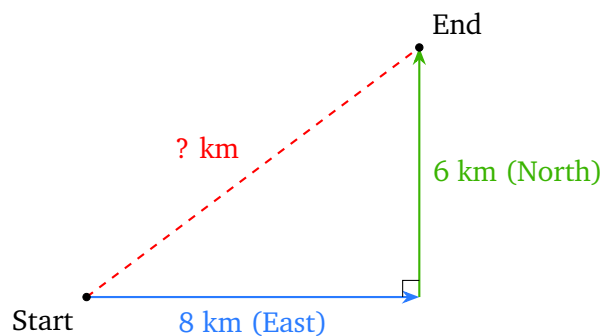
(A) Father

(B) Grandfather

(C) Uncle

(D) Brother

Q9. A man walks 8 km towards the East and then turns North and walks 6 km. What is the **shortest distance** from his starting point?



(A) 10 km

(B) 14 km

(C) 12 km

(D) 8 km

Q10. In a class of 35 students, Raju ranks **8th from the top**. How many students are **below** him?

(A) 28

(B) 26

(C) 29

(D) 27



Q11. Statements:

- All birds can fly.
- Penguin is a bird.

Conclusions:

- I. Penguin can fly.
- II. Some birds cannot fly.

- (A) Only II follows
- (B) Only I follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Q12. Statements:

- All mangoes are fruits.
- All fruits are sweet.

Conclusions:

- I. All mangoes are sweet.
- II. Some sweets are fruits.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows
- (C) Both I and II follow
- (D) Neither I nor II follows

Q13. Statement: “Exercise regularly to maintain good health.”**Conclusions:**

- I. Regular exercise contributes to good health.
- II. People who do not exercise are always unhealthy.

- (A) Only I follows
- (B) Only II follows



- (C) Both I and II follow
(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q14. Statement: “Early to bed and early to rise makes a person healthy, wealthy and wise.”

Assumptions:

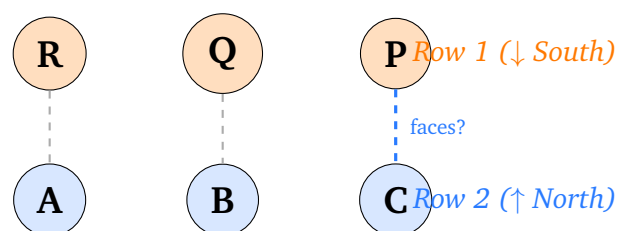
- I. Sleeping early has health benefits.
II. Rising early contributes to success and prosperity.
- (A) Only Assumption I is implicit
(B) Only Assumption II is implicit
(C) Neither Assumption is implicit
(D) Both Assumptions are implicit

Q15. Statement: “In spite of heavy rains, the cricket match was not cancelled.”

Inferences:

- I. Cricket matches are always played in the rain.
II. The organizers decided to continue despite the weather.
- (A) Only I is a valid inference
(B) Only II is a valid inference
(C) Both I and II are valid inferences
(D) Neither I nor II is a valid inference

Q16. Six persons P, Q, R, A, B, C are seated in two rows facing each other. P, Q, R sit in **Row 1** facing South. A, B, C sit in **Row 2** facing North. Q faces B. R is to the right of Q (from Q’s perspective). A is to the left of B. Who faces P?



- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) None of these

Q17. Four boxes are stacked one above the other with the following conditions:

- Red box is above Green box.
- Blue box is below Yellow box.
- Green box is above Yellow box.

What is the order from **top to bottom**?

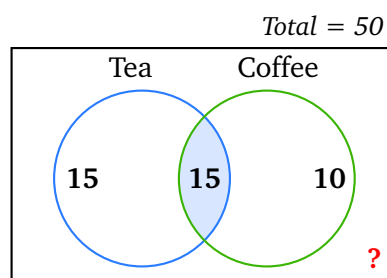
- (A) Red, Blue, Green, Yellow
- (B) Yellow, Red, Green, Blue
- (C) Red, Yellow, Green, Blue
- (D) Red, Green, Yellow, Blue

Q18. If '\$' means *addition* and '@' means *subtraction*, find:

$$15 \$ 5 @ 3$$

- (A) 17
- (B) 13
- (C) 20
- (D) 10

Q19. In a survey of 50 people, 30 like Tea, 25 like Coffee, and 15 like both Tea and Coffee. How many people like **neither** Tea nor Coffee?

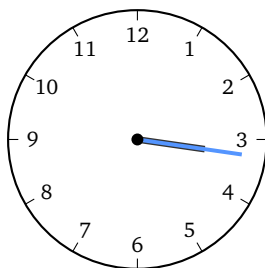


- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) 20

Q20. How many **leap years** are there from **2000 to 2024** (both inclusive)?

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

Q21. Between 3 o'clock and 4 o'clock, at what time are the hour and minute hands of a clock **together**?



Hands coincide just past 3

- (A) 15 minutes past 3
- (B) 16 minutes past 3
- (C) $15\frac{3}{11}$ minutes past 3
- (D) $16\frac{4}{11}$ minutes past 3

Q22. Find the missing number in the grid:

2	4	8
3	6	12
5	10	?



- (A) 20
- (B) 15
- (C) 25
- (D) 18

Q23. Find the next term in the series:

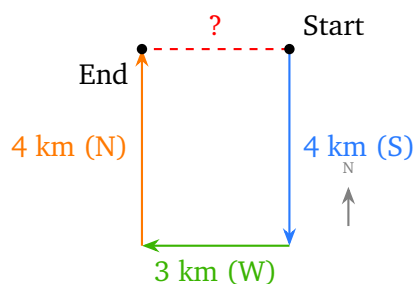
B2, D4, F6, H8, _____

- (A) I9
- (B) J9
- (C) J10
- (D) K10

Q24. A cube is painted red on all 6 faces and then cut into **27 equal smaller cubes**. How many smaller cubes have **exactly 2 faces** painted red?

- (A) 8
- (B) 12
- (C) 6
- (D) 1

Q25. Priya starts from a point, walks 4 km towards the **South**, then 3 km towards the **West**, and finally 4 km towards the **North**. In which direction is she now from her **starting point**?



- (A) South
- (B) North



(C) East

(D) West



Detailed Solutions

Bihar B.Ed CET — Logical & Analytical Reasoning — Sample Paper 2

Sol. Q1.

Solution

Concept: Geometric progression — each term is multiplied by a constant common ratio.

Step-by-step:

Series: 2, 6, 18, 54, _____

Common ratio $r = 6 \div 2 = 3$.

Next term $= 54 \times 3 = 162$.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) $108 = 54 \times 2$ — uses ratio 2, not 3.

(B) 144 — no consistent ratio from the series produces this value.

(D) 180 — $54 \times \frac{10}{3}$; not consistent with the pattern.

Final Answer: (C) 162

Answer: (C) [↑ Go Back to Q1](#)

Sol. Q2.

Solution

Concept: Alternate letters in reverse alphabetical order (skip one letter backward each step).

Step-by-step:

Z(26) → X(24) → V(22) → T(20) → **R(18)**

Each term moves **2 positions backward** in the alphabet.

Why other options are wrong:

(B) S(19) — only 1 step back from T(20).

(C) Q(17) — 3 steps back from T.

(D) P(16) — 4 steps back from T.

Final Answer: (A) R

Answer: (A) [↑ Go Back to Q2](#)

Sol. Q3.

Solution

Concept: Number analogy — perfect squares.

Step-by-step:



$$7 : 49 \Rightarrow 7^2 = 49$$

Apply the same rule: $9 : \underline{\quad} \Rightarrow 9^2 = 81$

Why other options are wrong:

(A) $63 = 7 \times 9$ — product of the two numbers in the analogy, not a square.

(B) $72 = 8 \times 9$ — no meaningful relation to 9.

(C) $18 = 2 \times 9$ — double of 9, not its square.

Final Answer: (D) 81

Answer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q3](#)

Sol. Q4.

Solution

Concept: Part-to-whole word analogy.

Step-by-step:

A **Chapter** is a constituent unit (part) of a **Book**.

Similarly, an **Act** is a constituent unit (part) of a **Play**.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) Stage — a physical place where plays are performed, not the whole work.

(C) Drama — a broad genre/type, not the specific whole that contains acts.

(D) Scene — a subdivision *within* an Act; it is a smaller part, not the whole.

Final Answer: (B) Play

Answer: (B) [↑ Go Back to Q4](#)

Solution

Concept: Odd one out — prime numbers vs. composite numbers.

Step-by-step:

Check each number from the set $\{2, 3, 7, 9, 11\}$:

Number	Prime?	Reason
2	Yes	Smallest prime
3	Yes	Divisible only by 1 and 3
7	Yes	Divisible only by 1 and 7
9	No	$9 = 3 \times 3$ (composite)
11	Yes	Divisible only by 1 and 11

9 is the only composite number — it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:



(B) 2 — prime. (C) 7 — prime. (D) 11 — prime.

Final Answer: (A) 9

Answer: (A) [↑ Go Back to Q5](#)

Sol. Q6.

Solution

Concept: Coding-decoding by reversing the letters of the word.

Step-by-step:

PENCIL = P-E-N-C-I-L $\xrightarrow{\text{reverse}}$ L-I-C-N-E-P = LICNEP ✓

Apply the same rule:

ERASER = E-R-A-S-E-R $\xrightarrow{\text{reverse}}$ R-E-S-A-R-E = **RESARE**

Verification: Position 1↔6: E↔R, Position 2↔5: R↔E, Position 3↔4: A↔S.
Result: R-E-S-A-R-E = RESARE.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) RASERE — not a reversal; letters are rearranged differently.

(B) SREARE — incorrect letter order.

(C) RESAER — positions 5 and 6 are swapped (should be R-E, not E-R).

Final Answer: (D) RESARE

Answer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q6](#)

Sol. Q7.

Solution

Concept: Symbol substitution and sequential operation.

Step-by-step:

\$ means “divide by 2”; # means “multiply by 3”.

Apply left to right:

$24 \$ \# = (24 \div 2) \times 3 = 12 \times 3 = 36$

Why other options are wrong:

(A) 12 — stopped after the first operation (\$); forgot to apply #.

(C) 48 — treated \$ as “multiply by 2” instead of “divide by 2”: $24 \times 2 = 48$.

(D) 72 — skipped the \$ step and only applied #: $24 \times 3 = 72$.

Final Answer: (B) 36

Answer: (B) [↑ Go Back to Q7](#)

Sol. Q8.



Solution

Concept: Blood relations — tracing family connections.

Step-by-step:

A is the father of B $\Rightarrow$ A is B's parent.

C is the mother of B $\Rightarrow$ C is A's spouse.

D is the brother of A $\Rightarrow$ D and A are siblings (same generation).

$\therefore$ D is the **paternal uncle** of B.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) Father — only A holds this relation to B.

(B) Grandfather — D would need to be A's father; D is A's *brother*.

(D) Brother — D is A's brother, not B's sibling.

Final Answer: (C) **Uncle**

Answer: (C) [↑ Go Back to Q8](#)

Solution

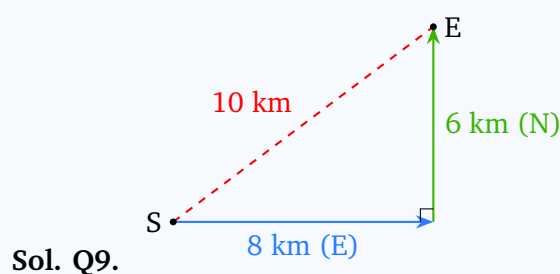
Concept: Direction and distance — Pythagorean theorem (right-angle triangle).

Step-by-step:

East walk = 8 km (horizontal leg); North walk = 6 km (vertical leg).

These two paths form the two legs of a right triangle.

$$\text{Shortest distance} = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{64 + 36} = \sqrt{100} = 10 \text{ km}$$

**Why other options are wrong:**

(B) $14 = 8 + 6$ km — total path length walked, not the direct straight-line distance.

(C) 12 km — $\sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} \approx 11.3$; no right-triangle combination yields 12 here.

(D) 8 km — only the horizontal (East) component.

Final Answer: (A) **10 km**

Answer: (A) [↑ Go Back to Q9](#)



Sol. Q10.

Solution**Concept:** Ranking — number of students below a given rank.**Step-by-step:**

Total students = 35. Raju's rank from top = 8.

Students below Raju = Total – Rank = $35 - 8 = 27$.**Why other options are wrong:**(A) $28 = 35 - 7$ — implies rank 7, not 8.(B) $26 = 35 - 9$ — implies rank 9.(C) $29 = 35 - 6$ — implies rank 6.**Final Answer:** (D) 27Answer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q10](#)

Sol. Q11.

Solution**Concept:** Syllogism — universal affirmative (All A is B) with a specific instance.**Step-by-step:**

Statement 1 (Universal): All birds can fly.

Statement 2 (Instance): Penguin is a bird.

Conclusion I: Penguin can fly. $\Rightarrow$ Since ALL birds can fly and Penguin IS a bird, Penguin can fly. **Follows.****Conclusion II:** Some birds cannot fly. $\Rightarrow$ This directly *contradicts* Statement 1 which says ALL birds can fly. **Does not follow.****Why other options are wrong:**

(A) Only II — II contradicts the given statement; it cannot follow.

(C) Both — II is invalid.

(D) Neither — Conclusion I follows perfectly by standard syllogistic logic.

Final Answer: (B) Only I followsAnswer: (B) [↑ Go Back to Q11](#)

Sol. Q12.

Solution**Concept:** Syllogism — two universal affirmative (All–All) statements; transitive chaining.**Step-by-step:**All mangoes $\subseteq$ fruits $\subseteq$ sweet things.

Conclusion I: All mangoes are sweet. $\Rightarrow$ By transitivity: mangoes $\subseteq$ fruits $\subseteq$ sweets $\Rightarrow$ mangoes $\subseteq$ sweets. **Follows.**

Conclusion II: Some sweets are fruits. $\Rightarrow$ Since all fruits are sweet, the set of fruits is a non-empty subset of sweets; by conversion, some sweets (namely all fruits) are fruits. **Follows.**

Why other options are wrong:

(A) Only I — incomplete; Conclusion II also follows.

(B) Only II — incomplete; Conclusion I also follows.

(D) Neither — both conclusions are logically valid.

Final Answer: (C) Both I and II follow

Answer: (C) [↑ Go Back to Q12](#)

Sol. Q13.

Solution

Concept: Statement and Conclusions — valid direct inference vs. unjustified absolute claim.

Step-by-step:

Statement: “Exercise regularly to maintain good health.”

Conclusion I: Regular exercise contributes to good health. $\Rightarrow$ This is the *direct meaning* of the statement restated as a conclusion. **Follows.**

Conclusion II: People who do not exercise are *always* unhealthy. $\Rightarrow$ The word “always” makes this an absolute, universal claim. The statement does not say non-exercisers are *always* unhealthy; other factors affect health. **Does not follow.**

Why other options are wrong:

(B) Only II — II contains an unjustified extreme claim.

(C) Both — II is invalid.

(D) Neither — I is a clear and direct inference from the statement.

Final Answer: (A) Only I follows

Answer: (A) [↑ Go Back to Q13](#)

Sol. Q14.

Solution

Concept: Statement and Assumptions — identifying unstated background beliefs that make the statement meaningful.



Step-by-step:

Statement: “Early to bed and early to rise makes a person healthy, wealthy and wise.”

Assumption I: Sleeping early has health benefits. $\Rightarrow$ The claim “makes a person *healthy*” presupposes that sleeping early promotes health. **Implicit.**

Assumption II: Rising early contributes to success and prosperity. $\Rightarrow$ The claim about being “*wealthy and wise*” presupposes that rising early leads to material and intellectual success. **Implicit.**

Both assumptions are embedded as unstated premises without which the proverb would be meaningless.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) Only I — Assumption II is equally implicit in the “wealthy and wise” part.

(B) Only II — Assumption I is equally implicit in the “healthy” part.

(C) Neither — both assumptions are clearly implicit.

Final Answer: (D) Both Assumptions are implicit

Answer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q14](#)

Sol. Q15.

Solution

Concept: Statement and Inferences — valid inference (supported by the statement) vs. overgeneralization.

Step-by-step:

Statement: “In spite of heavy rains, the cricket match was not cancelled.”

Inference I: Cricket matches are *always* played in the rain. $\Rightarrow$ “Always” is an overstatement from a single event; one match continuing in rain does not mean it is universal practice. **Not valid.**

Inference II: The organizers decided to continue despite the weather. $\Rightarrow$ This is directly and reasonably inferred from the statement — the match continued because someone decided it should. **Valid.**

Why other options are wrong:

(A) Only I — I is an overgeneralization and thus not a valid inference.

(C) Both — I is not valid.

(D) Neither — II is clearly a valid inference.

Final Answer: (B) Only II is a valid inference

Answer: (B) [↑ Go Back to Q15](#)



Solution

Concept: Double-row seating arrangement — determining facing pairs using geographic positions.

Step-by-step:

When Row 1 faces South and Row 2 faces North, the two rows face each other. Persons in the **same geographic column** face each other.

Clue 1: Q faces B $\Rightarrow$ Q (Row 1) and B (Row 2) share a column.

Clue 2: R is to the *right* of Q. Since Row 1 faces South, Q's right side is **West**. So R is geographically *west* of Q.

Row 1 (West $\rightarrow$ East): **R – Q – P**

Clue 3: A is to the *left* of B. Since Row 2 faces North, B's left side is **West**. So A is geographically *west* of B.

Row 2 (West $\rightarrow$ East): **A – B – C**

Facing pairs (same geographic column):

Sol. Q16.	Row 1	R	Q	B (given)	P
	Row 2	A		B	C

$\therefore$ R faces A, Q faces B, **P faces C**.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) A faces R, not P.

(B) B faces Q, not P.

(D) C *does* face P, so “None” is incorrect.

Final Answer: **(C) C**

Answer: (C) [↑ Go Back to Q16](#)

Solution

Concept: Logical ordering / stacking puzzle — deriving a unique arrangement from three comparative clues.

Step-by-step:

Clue 1: Red > Green (Red is above Green).

Clue 2: Yellow > Blue (Blue is below Yellow).

Clue 3: Green > Yellow (Green is above Yellow).

Chain from Clues 1 and 3: Red > Green > Yellow.

Include Clue 2: Yellow > Blue.

Full chain: **Red > Green > Yellow > Blue.**



Sol. Q17.

Position	Box
1 (Top)	Red
2	Green
3	Yellow
4 (Bottom)	Blue

Why other options are wrong:

(A) Red, Blue, Green, Yellow — violates Clue 3 (Green must be above Yellow, but here Yellow is at the bottom and Green is 3rd). Also violates Clue 2: Yellow(4th) is not above Blue(2nd).

(B) Yellow, Red, Green, Blue — violates Clue 3: Green(3rd) is not above Yellow(1st).

(C) Red, Yellow, Green, Blue — violates Clue 3: Green(3rd) is not above Yellow(2nd).

Final Answer: (D) Red, Green, Yellow, BlueAnswer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q17](#)

Sol. Q18.

Solution**Concept:** Mathematical operations with symbol substitution.**Step-by-step:**

\$ ⇒ addition (+); @ ⇒ subtraction (−).

$$15 \$ 5 @ 3 = 15 + 5 - 3 = 20 - 3 = 17$$

Why other options are wrong:

(B) $13 = 15 - 5 + 3$ — operators applied in reverse (swapped \$ and @).

(C) $20 = 15 + 5$ — evaluated only the \$ part; forgot to subtract 3.

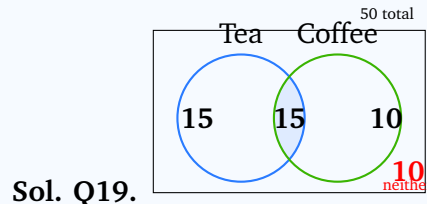
(D) $10 = 15 - 5$ — treated \$ as subtraction instead of addition.

Final Answer: (A) 17Answer: (A) [↑ Go Back to Q18](#)**Solution****Concept:** Set theory — inclusion-exclusion principle.**Step-by-step:**

$$n(\text{Tea}) = 30, \quad n(\text{Coffee}) = 25, \quad n(\text{Tea} \cap \text{Coffee}) = 15, \quad n(\text{Total}) = 50$$

$$n(\text{Tea} \cup \text{Coffee}) = 30 + 25 - 15 = 40$$

$$n(\text{Neither}) = 50 - 40 = 10$$



Why other options are wrong:

(A) 5 — cannot be obtained from the correct formula.

(C) 15 — this is $n(\text{both})$, not the neither count.

(D) 20 — equals $50 - 30$ (subtracts only Tea count; ignores Coffee-only group).

Final Answer: (B) 10

Answer: (B) [↑ Go Back to Q19](#)

Sol. Q20.

Solution

Concept: Leap year rule — divisible by 4; century years must be divisible by 400.

Step-by-step:

List every 4th year from 2000 to 2024:

2000, 2004, 2008, 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024

Note: 2000 is divisible by 400, so it is a leap year.

Count = 7.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) 5 — serious undercount; misses several years.

(B) 6 — common error when 2000 is mistakenly excluded (treating it like 1900).

(D) 8 — overcounting; no additional leap year exists in this range.

Final Answer: (C) 7

Answer: (C) [↑ Go Back to Q20](#)

Sol. Q21.



Solution

Concept: Clock problem — formula for the minute hand to gain on and coincide with the hour hand.

Step-by-step:

At 3:00, the hour hand is at the **15-minute position** (one-quarter of the clock face).

The minute hand is at the 0-minute position.

Gap to close = 15 minute-spaces.

The minute hand gains $\frac{11}{12}$ minute-spaces on the hour hand per minute.

Time to close the gap:

$$t = \frac{15}{\frac{11}{12}} = 15 \times \frac{12}{11} = \frac{180}{11} = 16\frac{4}{11} \text{ minutes}$$

The hands meet at $16\frac{4}{11}$ minutes past 3.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) 15 min — at 3:15 the minute hand is at 15 but the hour hand has moved to $15 + \frac{15}{12} \approx 16.25$ (not coincident).

(B) 16 min — close, but not the exact fractional value.

(C) $15\frac{3}{11}$ min — arises from using an incorrect formula.

Final Answer: (D) $16\frac{4}{11}$ minutes past 3

Answer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q21](#)

Solution

Concept: Missing number in a grid — row-based doubling pattern.

Step-by-step:

Sol. Q22.	2	4	8	$2 \times 2 = 4, 4 \times 2 = 8 \checkmark$
	3	6	12	$3 \times 2 = 6, 6 \times 2 = 12 \checkmark$
	5	10	?	$5 \times 2 = 10, 10 \times 2 = 20$

Rule: each element = $2 \times$ previous element in the same row.

Missing number = $10 \times 2 = 20$.

Why other options are wrong:

(B) $15 = 5 \times 3$ — uses multiplier 3, inconsistent with row pattern.

(C) $25 = 5 \times 5$ — no consistent ratio.



(D) 18 — not consistent with any uniform multiplier applied to 10.

Final Answer: (A) 20

Answer: (A) [↑ Go Back to Q22](#)

Solution

Concept: Alphanumeric series — letters skip one (every alternate letter) paired with sequential even numbers.

Step-by-step:

	Term	B2	D4	F6	H8	?
Sol. Q23.	Letter position	2nd	4th	6th	8th	10th = J
	Number	2	4	6	8	10

Letters: B → D → F → H → J (skip one letter each step, i.e., +2 positions).

Numbers: 2 → 4 → 6 → 8 → 10 (add 2 each step).

Next term: **J10**.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) I9 — I is the 9th letter (only +1 from H, wrong skip); 9 is odd (breaks even-number pattern).

(B) J9 — correct letter but wrong number (9 is odd).

(D) K10 — K is the 11th letter; it skips J which should come first.

Final Answer: (C) J10

Answer: (C) [↑ Go Back to Q23](#)

Solution

Concept: Painted cube cut into $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$ pieces — classification by number of painted faces.

Step-by-step:



Sol. Q24.

Position in the cube	Count	Painted Faces
Corner cubes	8	3
Edge-middle cubes	12	2
Face-centre cubes	6	1
Body (interior) cube	1	0
Total	27	

A cube has **12 edges**. Each edge of the $3 \times 3 \times 3$ cube has $3 - 2 = 1$ middle small cube (flanked by 2 corner cubes).

Cubes with exactly 2 painted faces = $12 \times 1 = 12$.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) 8 — corner cubes (3 painted faces each).

(C) 6 — face-centre cubes (1 painted face each).

(D) 1 — the single interior cube (0 painted faces).

Final Answer: (B) 12

Answer: (B) [↑ Go Back to Q24](#)

Solution

Concept: Direction and distance — net displacement after cancelling opposite legs.

Step-by-step:

Step 1: 4 km South.

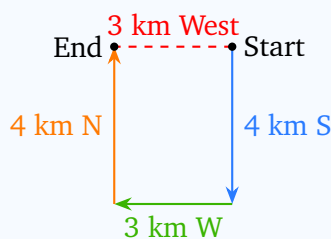
Step 2: 3 km West.

Step 3: 4 km North.

The 4 km South (Step 1) and 4 km North (Step 3) are exactly equal and opposite $\Rightarrow$ they **cancel out**.

Net North–South displacement = 0.

Net displacement = 3 km **West**.



Sol. Q25.

Why other options are wrong:

(A) South — net North–South is zero (4 km S and 4 km N cancel).



(B) North — same reason; net N–S displacement is zero.

(C) East — Priya walked West, not East; her East–West displacement is 3 km West.

Final Answer: (D) West

Answer: (D) [↑ Go Back to Q25](#)

Answer Key

Bihar B.Ed CET — Logical & Analytical Reasoning — Sample Paper 2

Click any answer to jump to its solution.

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	B	5	A
6	D	7	B	8	C	9	A	10	D
11	B	12	C	13	A	14	D	15	B
16	C	17	D	18	A	19	B	20	C
21	D	22	A	23	C	24	B	25	D

