TANATA Pictorial Interpretation & 3D Visualisation

Sample Paper – 1

Duration: 72 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 80**

Instructions

- This paper contains **80** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Pictorial Interpretation & 3D Visualisation section (Paper II) of **TANATA** (Tamil Nadu Architecture Test A).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** — attempt every question; a wrong or blank answer both score zero.
- Only **one** option is correct per question.
- Topics covered: 3D visualisation from 2D drawings, orthographic views, pictorial and spatial compositions, mental rotation, texture identification, and built environment awareness.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited. This is a pen-and-paper OMR test.

Q1. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a 3×2 rectangle, **Side view** = a 2×2 square, **Top view** = a 3×3 square. Which of the following best describes the 3D solid?

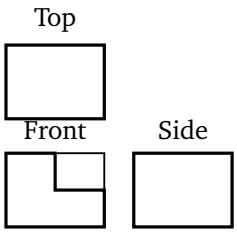
(A) A plain rectangular slab ($60\,\text{mm} \times 60\,\text{mm} \times 40\,\text{mm}$)

(B) A cube with a cylindrical hole bored through it

(C) A triangular prism lying on its rectangular face

(D) An L-shaped rectilinear prism

Q2. The three orthographic views below are given for a solid. Identify the 3D object.



(A) A rectangular slab with a central groove

(B) An L-shaped rectilinear prism

(C) A T-shaped prism

(D) A U-channel form

Q3. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = an inverted T-shape (base $3u \times 1u$, central stem $1u \times 2u$), **Side view** = a $3u \times 2u$ rectangle, **Top view** = a $3u \times 3u$ rectangle with a central $1u \times 2u$ projecting mark. Which solid does this describe?

(A) An L-shaped prism

(B) A U-channel trough

(C) A T-profile prism

(D) A stepped block with two treads

Q4. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a U-shape (two walls $1u \times 2u$ with a $1u$ gap at centre), **Side view** = a $3u \times 2u$ rectangle, **Top view** = a rectangle showing a central longitudinal void. Which solid does this describe?

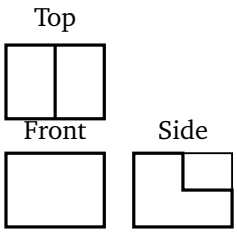
(A) A rectangular slab ($3u \times 3u \times 2u$)

(B) A T-profile prism

(C) An H-section prism

(D) A U-channel (trough form)

Q5. The three orthographic views below are given for a solid. Identify the 3D object.



(A) A 2-tread staircase block

(B) A rectangular slab with a central rib

(C) A wedge (triangular prism)

(D) An L-shaped prism

Q6. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a $3u \times 3u$ rectangle with a $1u \times 1u$ square notch removed at the top-right corner, **Side view** = a $3u \times 3u$ rectangle, **Top view** = a $3u \times 3u$ square with a $1u \times 1u$ corner notch. Which solid does this describe?

(A) A cube with a cylindrical bore

(B) A slab with one corner cuboid removed

(C) A T-shaped prism

(D) A 3-step staircase block

Q7. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a 3-step staircase profile (three equal treads), **Side view** = a plain rectangle, **Top view** = a rectangle with two parallel step lines. Which solid does this describe?

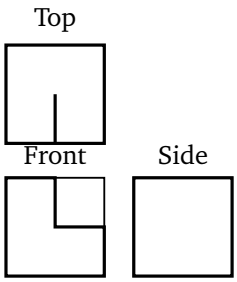
(A) A U-channel trough

(B) A slab with a triangular notch

(C) A 3-tread staircase block

(D) A wedge (single-slope solid)

Q8. The three orthographic views below are given for a solid. Identify the 3D object.



(A) A T-shaped prism

(B) A U-channel block

(C) A 2-tread staircase block

(D) A cantilever bracket block (upside-down L form)

Q9. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = an E-profile (vertical bar $1u \times 3u$ with three $2u$ horizontal prongs), **Side view** = a $3u \times 3u$ plain rectangle, **Top view** = E-shaped plan. Which solid does this describe?

(A) An E-profile prism

(B) A Z-shaped prism

(C) A comb-profile prism with four prongs

(D) A U-channel trough

Q10. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a Z-shape (top slab $2u$ right-shifted, bottom slab $2u$ left-shifted, connecting $1u$ web), **Side view** = a $3u \times 2u$ rectangle, **Top view** = Z-plan. Which solid does this describe?

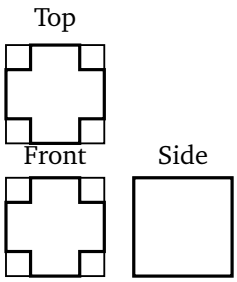
(A) An H-section prism

(B) A Z-shaped prism

(C) An S-shaped prism

(D) A T-section prism

Q11. The three orthographic views below are given for a solid. Identify the 3D object.



(A) An H-section prism

(B) A T-profile prism

(C) A cruciform (plus/cross-shaped) prism

(D) An E-profile prism

Q12. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = an H-shape (two $1u \times 3u$ uprights joined by a $1u \times 1u$ crossbar at mid-height), **Side view** = a plain rectangle, **Top view** = H-plan. Which solid does this describe?

(A) A T-profile prism

(B) A cruciform prism

(C) An E-profile prism

(D) An H-section prism

Q13. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a $4u \times 2u$ rectangle, **Side view** = a right-angled triangle (base $2u$, height $2u$), **Top view** = a $4u \times 2u$ rectangle with a diagonal line across it. Which solid does this describe?

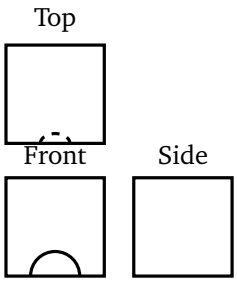
(A) A triangular prism (wedge) lying on its rectangular base

(B) A pyramid on a rectangular base

(C) A stepped block with one tread

(D) A rectangular slab with a semicircular notch

Q14. The three orthographic views below are given for a solid. Identify the 3D object.



(A) A rectangular slab with a circular hole bored through from top

(B) A block with a semicircular arch opening through its base

(C) A U-channel block

(D) A solid with a V-shaped groove

Q15. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = a 4-step staircase profile (each tread $1u \times 1u$), **Side view** = a plain rectangle, **Top view** = a rectangle with three parallel step lines. Which solid does this describe?

(A) A 2-tread staircase block

(B) A 3-tread staircase block

(C) A 4-tread staircase block

(D) A single-slope wedge

Q16. Three orthographic views of a solid are given: **Front view** = $2u \times 3u$ rectangle, **Side view** = $2u \times 3u$ rectangle, **Top view** = $2u \times 2u$ square. Identify the solid.

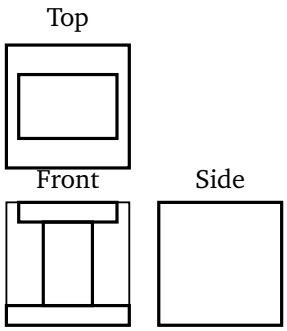
(A) A $2u \times 2u \times 2u$ cube

(B) A $3u \times 3u \times 3u$ cube

(C) A $2u \times 3u \times 3u$ rectangular block

(D) A $2u \times 2u \times 3u$ rectangular prism (tall)

Q17. The three orthographic views below are given for a solid. Identify the 3D object.



(A) A column-with-cap pedestal (base slab + column + cap slab)

(B) A T-shaped prism

(C) A stepped block with two risers

(D) An I-beam section prism

Q18. An isometric solid is described as: an L-shaped block with a $2u \times 2u$ footprint (top-right $1u \times 1u$ column removed), height $2u$. Which of the following is its **Front View** (looking at the $2u$-wide face)?

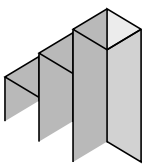
(A) A cross (plus) shape

(B) An L-shape

(C) A plain $2u \times 2u$ rectangle

(D) A T-shape

Q19. The isometric drawing below shows a 3-tread staircase of unit cubes. Which is the **Top View** of this solid?



(A) Three separate squares arranged diagonally

(B) One 3×1 row of squares

(C) A staircase plan showing three squares in a step arrangement

(D) One single 1×1 square

Q20. A T-shaped prism (T-plan, height $2u$) is placed on a flat surface. Looking at it from the **Side** (the short face of the T), which view do you see?

(A) A T-shape

(B) An L-shape

(C) A plus/cross shape

(D) A plain rectangle

Q21. A U-channel (open-top trough, rectangular cross-section) is placed with the opening facing upward. Which of the following is its **Top View**?

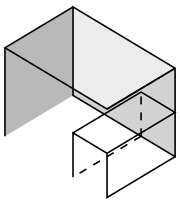
(A) A rectangle with an inner rectangular void

(B) A solid rectangle

(C) A U-shape

(D) An oval

Q22. The isometric drawing below shows a cuboid ($3u \times 2u \times 2u$) with a $1u \times 1u \times 2u$ step notched from one front corner. Which **Front View** is correct?



(A) A plain $3u \times 2u$ rectangle

(B) A $3u \times 2u$ rectangle with an L-notch at one corner

(C) A rectangle with a triangular cut

(D) A rectangle with a circular cutout

Q23. A right-angle prism (wedge) is placed with its rectangular face on the ground, with the triangular face facing you. Which view do you see when looking at the **Front** (the triangular face)?

(A) A square

(B) A circle

(C) A triangle

(D) A rectangle

Q24. A 3D staircase has two equal treads ($2u$ wide each, $1u$ tall each, $2u$ deep). When viewed from the **Left Side**, which outline is seen?

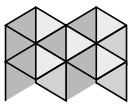
(A) One small square

(B) A 3-step outline

(C) A rectangle with interior lines only

(D) A 2-step (L-shaped) profile

Q25. The isometric drawing below shows a cruciform (plus-shaped) prism of height $1u$. Which of the following is its **Top View**?



(A) A plus/cross shape

(B) A plain square

(C) A plain rectangle

(D) A circle

Q26. A solid has a **square** Front View and a **circular** Side View. The solid is a:

(A) Sphere

(B) Cylinder (standing upright)

(C) Cone

(D) Cube

Q27. A cube has one top-front-right edge chamfered diagonally (a small triangular piece removed). Its **Front View** is:

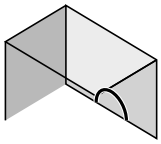
(A) A plain square

(B) A square with a semicircle on top

(C) A square with a small triangle cut from the top-right corner

(D) A regular pentagon

Q28. The drawing below shows a bridge form: a rectangular block with a semicircular arch cut through from side to side at the base. What is the **Front View**?



(A) A plain rectangle

(B) A rectangle with a full circle inside

(C) An arch shape (no rectangular surround)

(D) A rectangle with a semicircular cutout at the base-centre

Q29. A rectangular slab sits on two vertical column piers (like a lintel on piers). The piers do not project beyond the slab footprint. Looking from **Above**, what do you see?

(A) A single rectangle (the slab top face only)

(B) Three separate rectangles

(C) An H-shape

(D) A T-shape

Q30. A cube has a cylindrical through-hole bored vertically from top to bottom. Looking straight **Down** (Top View), what do you see?

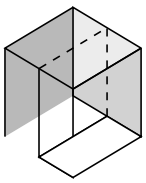
(A) Only a circle

(B) A square with a circle inside

(C) A square with a cross

(D) A square with a smaller square inside

Q31. The isometric drawing below shows an L-shaped plan prism ($2u \times 2u$ base with one $1u \times 1u$ corner removed, height $2u$). Looking at it from the **Side** (the face where the notch is not visible), what view do you see?



(A) An L-shape

(B) A T-shape

(C) A plain $2u \times 2u$ rectangle

(D) A rectangle with a notch

Q32. A sphere rests on a flat square slab. Looking straight **Down** (Top View), what do you see?

(A) Only the sphere's circle

(B) A rectangle with an oval inside

(C) A rectangle with two overlapping circles

(D) A square with a circle inside

Q33. A 4×4 grid has the **four corner** squares and the **central** 2×2 group of squares shaded. How many squares in total are shaded?

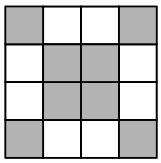
(A) 8

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 4

Q34. In the 4×4 grid below, the squares lying on **both diagonals** are shaded. How many squares are shaded in total?



(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 8

(D) 4

Q35. A wall tile measures $30\,\text{cm} \times 15\,\text{cm}$. How many such tiles are needed to cover a $90\,\text{cm} \times 90\,\text{cm}$ wall area completely?

(A) 9

(B) 12

(C) 18

(D) 24

Q36. A repeating tile pattern has a unit cell of a 2×2 grid with only the **top-left** square shaded. This unit cell tiles a 6×6 grid. How many squares are shaded in the complete 6×6 arrangement?

(A) 36

(B) 12

(C) 18

(D) 9

Q37. Two congruent squares, each rotated 45 about the same centre, overlap to form an 8-pointed star. How many distinct regions are formed in total (including the central octagonal region)?

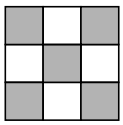
(A) 9

(B) 8

(C) 10

(D) 12

Q38. A 3×3 chessboard-style grid (corners dark) is shown below. If the pattern is extended to a 5×5 grid (keeping the same colouring rule, top-left dark), how many **dark** squares will there be?



(A) 10

(B) 13

(C) 12

(D) 15

Q39. An equilateral triangle of side 4 units is divided into 16 small equilateral triangles of side 1 unit each. How many small triangles point **upward**?

(A) 8

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 12

Q40. A 6×6 grid has alternate rows fully shaded (rows 1, 3, and 5 are completely shaded; rows 2, 4, and 6 are unshaded). What **fraction** of the grid is shaded?

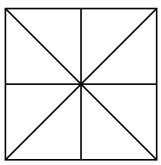
(A) $\frac{1}{3}$

(B) $\frac{2}{5}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

Q41. A square is divided by its **two diagonals** and **two midlines** (horizontal and vertical through centre), creating 8 equal right triangles. How many triangles of **ALL** sizes (including combinations) are there in the figure?



(A) 12

(B) 8

(C) 10

(D) 16

Q42. A regular hexagon is divided into 6 equilateral triangles by lines from the centre to each vertex. What is the perimeter of **one** such equilateral triangle if the hexagon has a side length of 3 cm?

(A) 6 cm

(B) 9 cm

(C) 12 cm

(D) 18 cm

Q43. Two congruent L-trominoes (each covering 3 unit squares in an L-shape) are placed together. The shape they can form is:

(A) A 1×6 strip

(B) A 3×2 rectangle is impossible with L-trominoes

(C) A 2×3 rectangle

(D) A 3×3 square minus one corner

Q44. Four identical right-angled isosceles triangles (legs $= 2$ units each) are given. Which of the following shapes **can** be formed by arranging all four together without overlapping?

(A) Only a square

(B) A parallelogram only

(C) Only a rectangle

(D) A square, a rectangle, or a larger isosceles right triangle

Q45. Which of the following regular polygons can tessellate the plane **by itself** (without gaps or overlaps)?

(A) Equilateral triangle

(B) Regular pentagon

(C) Regular heptagon

(D) Regular octagon

Q46. Three unit cubes are stacked vertically in a $1 \times 1 \times 3$ tower. How many square faces are **hidden** between touching cubes (i.e. total internal contact faces)?

(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

Q47. An isometric staircase built from unit cubes has **3 cubes** in the bottom row, **2 cubes** in the middle row, and **1 cube** on top (each row set back by one step). How many unit cubes are used in total?

(A) 5

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

Q48. A $3 \times 3 \times 3$ solid cube is assembled from unit cubes. The outer layer (one cube deep on every side) is removed. How many unit cubes **remain** in the inner core?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 8

(D) 27

Q49. A 3-tread staircase solid (each tread $1u \times 1u$, 1 unit deep) is built from 6 unit cubes arranged as: 3 cubes in the bottom row, 2 in the middle, 1 on top (staircase going up right). What is the total **external surface area** in square units?

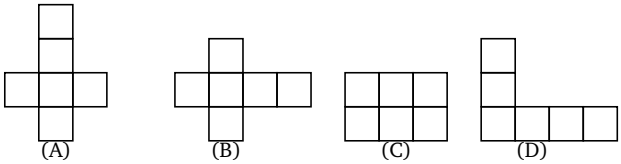
(A) 30

(B) 28

(C) 24

(D) 32

Q50. Which of the following **nets** correctly folds into a closed cube? (Each net has 6 squares.)



(A) Net A

(B) Net B

(C) Net C

(D) Net D

Q51. A $3 \times 3 \times 3$ cube is built from 27 unit cubes. The complete outer surface of the large cube is painted. How many unit cubes have **exactly 2** faces painted?

(A) 6

(B) 1

(C) 12

(D) 8

Q52. Four identical L-shaped tetrominoes (each covering 4 unit squares) are given. Which shape can they be arranged to form without overlapping or leaving gaps?

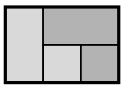
(A) A 2×8 rectangle

(B) A 3×5 rectangle (with one cell missing)

(C) An irregular 12-cell shape only

(D) A 4×4 square

Q53. The figure below shows two L-trominoes placed together. An L-tromino is an L-shaped piece covering 3 unit squares. When two identical L-trominoes are fitted together, they can form:



(A) A 2×3 rectangle (6 unit squares)

(B) A 1×6 strip

(C) An irregular hexomino only

(D) A 3×3 square minus one corner

Q54. A cube is cut by a single plane **parallel** to one face. How many pieces result, and what shape is the cut surface?

(A) 2 pieces, circular cut surface

(B) 2 pieces, square cut surface

(C) 3 pieces, rectangular cut surface

(D) 4 pieces, triangular cut surface

Q55. Eight unit cubes are arranged in a $2 \times 2 \times 2$ formation. Two cubes are removed from one corner (the top-front-right cube and the one directly below it). How many unit cubes remain?

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

Q56. A rectangular slab ($4u \times 2u \times 1u$) is cut by a plane passing diagonally from one long edge to the opposite long edge. What two pieces result?

(A) Two rectangular slabs of equal size

(B) Two cubes

(C) A square and a triangle

(D) Two right-angled triangular prisms

Q57. A square is cut into two congruent right-angled isosceles triangles along its diagonal. Which of the following shapes **cannot** be formed by rearranging just these two triangles?

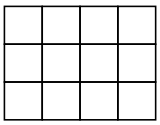
(A) An isosceles triangle with **double** the area of the original square

(B) A right-angled triangle (same size as one of the two pieces)

(C) A rectangle

(D) A parallelogram

Q58. A 4×3 rectangle (area $= 12$ unit squares) is to be tiled with L-shaped trominoes (each covering 3 unit squares). What is the **minimum** number of L-trominoes needed?



(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

Q59. An equilateral triangle of side 4 units is divided into 16 small equilateral triangles of side 1 unit. How many of the small triangles point **upward** (apex at top)?

(A) 8

(B) 6

(C) 10

(D) 12

Q60. A 6×6 square is divided into 1×1 cells and coloured in a chessboard pattern (top-left cell is grey). A strip of 3 cells is cut from the **top row**. How many of the 3 removed cells are grey?

(A) 0

(B) 1

(C) 3

(D) 2

Q61. A square of side 4 cm is divided into a 4×4 grid of $1\,\text{cm}^2$ cells. A straight diagonal line is drawn from the **top-left corner** to the **bottom-right corner**. How many cells does the diagonal line pass **through**?

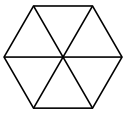
(A) 4

(B) 6

(C) 8

(D) 5

Q62. A regular hexagon is divided into 6 congruent equilateral triangles by drawing lines from the centre to each vertex.



If each side of the hexagon is $2\,\text{cm}$, what is the perimeter of **one** of these triangles?

(A) $4\,\text{cm}$

(B) $6\,\text{cm}$

(C) $8\,\text{cm}$

(D) $12\,\text{cm}$

Q63. An L-shaped tetromino covers exactly 4 unit squares (a 2×2 square with one corner removed). What is the **minimum** number of such L-tetrominoes needed to tile a 4×4 square without gaps or overlaps?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 8

Q64. A right-angled triangle has legs of $3\,\text{cm}$ and $4\,\text{cm}$. A second **identical** triangle is placed with its hypotenuse flush against the first triangle's hypotenuse. What shape do the two triangles together form?

(A) A square

(B) A parallelogram

(C) An equilateral triangle

(D) A rectangle

Q65. A circle of diameter $10\,\text{cm}$ fits exactly inside a square of side $10\,\text{cm}$. What is the approximate area of the square **NOT** covered by the circle? (Use $\pi = 3.14$)

(A) $21.5\,\text{cm}^2$

(B) $78.5\,\text{cm}^2$

(C) $50\,\text{cm}^2$

(D) $100\,\text{cm}^2$

Q66. A brick wall where **every alternate course** consists entirely of **header** bricks (short face visible), separated by courses of **stretcher** bricks (long face visible), is called:

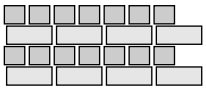
(A) Flemish bond

(B) English bond

(C) Garden wall bond

(D) Rat-trap bond

Q67. The brick pattern below shows alternating stretcher and header courses (English bond). In **one header course** spanning 60 cm of wall length, where each header brick is 10 cm long, how many header bricks are there?



(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 6

(D) 8

Q68. A stone wall where stones are roughly shaped and laid with wide irregular mortar joints, but **horizontal courses are maintained approximately**, is classified as:

(A) Ashlar fine

(B) Ashlar rough

(C) Random rubble uncoursed

(D) Random rubble brought to courses

Q69. The grain pattern visible on the **cut face** of a teak plank is caused by:

(A) Annual growth rings of the tree

(B) Chemical treatment of the surface

(C) Machine-sanding marks

(D) Mineral deposits in the wood

Q70. Mangalore tiles (Mangalorean clay tiles) are characterised by which texture or feature?

(A) Flat rectangular slate finish

(B) Curved/ribbed clay surface with interlocking profile

(C) Flat cement finish

(D) Stone chip mosaic

Q71. In a Flemish bond, each course has bricks laid **alternately** as headers and stretchers in the same course. In a course of 10 bricks, what is the ratio of headers to stretchers?

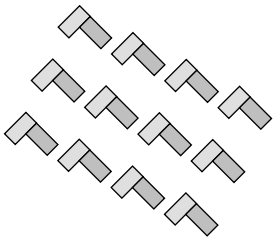
(A) $1:3$

(B) $3:2$

(C) $1:1$

(D) $2:3$

Q72. The floor tile pattern shown below is called **herringbone**. Why?



(A) It uses hexagonal tiles

(B) It requires very small tiles only

(C) The grout lines run only horizontally

(D) Rectangular tiles are laid at 45, forming V-patterns resembling a fish skeleton

Q73. In traditional Kerala domestic architecture, the characteristic roofing material that creates the sloping, layered texture is:

(A) Country/Mangalore burnt clay tiles

(B) Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) sheets

(C) Flat reinforced concrete slabs

(D) Terracotta pots embedded in mortar

Q74. The L-shaped solid below (2 units tall on the left, 1 unit tall on the right, 2 units wide) is rotated 90 **clockwise** about the vertical axis. The new **Front View** after rotation is:

Original solid (front view)

(A) The same L-shape

(B) A step-down shape (right side taller, left side shorter)

(C) A T-shape

(D) A mirror L-shape (flipped left-right)

Q75. A rectangular block ($3u \times 1u \times 1u$) is lying with the $3u$ side horizontal (facing you). It is rotated 90 **forward** (tipping toward you) about the left-right horizontal axis. The new **Front View** after rotation is:

(A) Still a $3u \times 1u$ horizontal rectangle

(B) A $1u \times 1u$ square

(C) A $1u \times 3u$ vertical rectangle

(D) A $3u \times 3u$ square

Q76. An arrow pointing **right** ($\rightarrow$) is rotated 180 about the **horizontal** axis (the axis running left-right through its centre). The result is:

(A) An arrow still pointing right

(B) An arrow pointing left ($\leftarrow$), upright

(C) An arrow pointing upward ($\uparrow$)

(D) An arrow pointing left, but **upside-down** (flipped)

Q77. A regular tetrahedron has 4 equilateral triangular faces. Which of the following shapes can **never** be seen as a silhouette (outline view) of a regular tetrahedron from any direction?

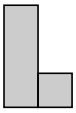
(A) A square

(B) A triangle

(C) A rectangle

(D) An equilateral triangle

Q78. An L-tetromino is shown below in its standard orientation (the long arm points upward, short arm points right — opening to upper-right). It is rotated 90 **anti-clockwise** when viewed from above. Which option shows the result?



Start

(A) L opens to upper-right (same as start)

(B) L opens to lower-right

(C) L opens to upper-left

(D) L opens to lower-left

Q79. A symmetric cross-shaped solid (5 unit cubes: 1 centre + 1 on each of the 4 sides, all in the same horizontal plane) looks **identical** to its original after being rotated about its vertical axis by:

(A) 45

(B) 60

(C) 90

(D) 180

Q80. A 3-tread staircase block is viewed from the **Front**: you can see all 3 steps. The block is then rotated 90 **clockwise** about the **vertical** axis. What does the new **Front View** look like?

(A) The same 3-step staircase profile

(B) A plain $3u \times 3u$ square

(C) A 3-step staircase mirror image (reversed)

(D) A rectangle showing the stepped side profile (a staircase seen from the side)

Detailed Solutions

Q1. Answer: (A)

Q2. Answer: (B)

Q3. Answer: (C)

Q4. Answer: (D)

Q5. Answer: (A)

Q6. Answer: (B)

Q7. Answer: (C)

Q8. Answer: (D)

Q9. Answer: (A)

Q10. Answer: (B)

Q11. Answer: (C)

Q12. Answer: (D)

Q13. Answer: (A)

Q14. Answer: (B)

Q15. Answer: (C)

Q16. Answer: (D)

Q17. Answer: (A)

Q18. Answer: (B)

Q19. Answer: (C)

Q20. Answer: (D)

Q21. Answer: (A)

Q22. Answer: (B)

Q23. Answer: (C)

Q24. Answer: (D)

Q25. Answer: (A)

Q26. Answer: (B)

Q27. Answer: (C)

Q28. Answer: (D)

Q29. Answer: (A)

Q30. Answer: (B)

Q31. Answer: (C)

Q32. Answer: (D)

Q33. Answer: (A)

Q34. Answer: (B)

Q35. Answer: (C)

Q36. Answer: (D)

Q37. Answer: (A)

Q38. Answer: (B)

Q39. Answer: (C)

Q40. Answer: (D)

Q41. Answer: (A)

Q42. Answer: (B)

Q43. Answer: (C)

Q44. Answer: (D)

Q45. Answer: (A)

Q46. Answer: (B)

Q47. Answer: (C)

Q48. Answer: (D)

Q49. Answer: (A)

Q50. Answer: (B)

Q51. Answer: (C)

Q52. Answer: (D)

Q53. Answer: (A)

Q54. Answer: (B)

Q55. Answer: (C)

Q56. Answer: (D)

Q57. Answer: (A)

Q58. Answer: (B)

Q59. Answer: (C)

Q60. Answer: (D)

Q61. Answer: (A)

Q62. Answer: (B)

Q63. Answer: (C)

Q64. Answer: (D)

Q65. Answer: (A)

Q66. Answer: (B)

Q67. Answer: (C)

Q68. Answer: (D)

Q69. Answer: (A)

Q70. Answer: (B)

Q71. Answer: (C)

Q72. Answer: (D)

Q73. Answer: (A)

Q74. Answer: (B)

Q75. Answer: (C)

Q76. Answer: (D)

Q77. Answer: (A)

Q78. Answer: (B)

Q79. Answer: (C)

Q80. Answer: (D)

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
21	A	22	B	23	C	24	D	25	A
26	B	27	C	28	D	29	A	30	B
31	C	32	D	33	A	34	B	35	C
36	D	37	A	38	B	39	C	40	D
41	A	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	A
46	B	47	C	48	D	49	A	50	B
51	C	52	D	53	A	54	B	55	C
56	D	57	A	58	B	59	C	60	D
61	A	62	B	63	C	64	D	65	A
66	B	67	C	68	D	69	A	70	B
71	C	72	D	73	A	74	B	75	C
76	D	77	A	78	B	79	C	80	D