



TANATA General Aptitude & Mental Ability

Sample Paper – 4

Duration: 38 Minutes

Questions: 25

Max Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper contains **25** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the General Aptitude & Mental Ability portion of **TANATA** entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- Syllabus level: **General Aptitude section of TANATA — Mental Ability (visual, numerical, verbal), Architectural Awareness (Indian & International), Mathematical Reasoning, and Sets & Relations.**
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q.1. The four pieces shown below can be arranged to form a complete square. Which arrangement is correct?

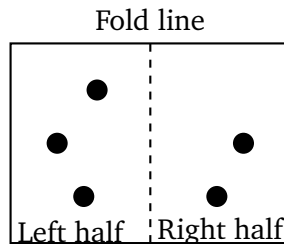


- (A) All four pieces assembled with right-angle vertices meeting at the centre, forming a complete square
- (B) Pieces arranged side-by-side forming a rectangle that is not a square
- (C) Pieces arranged to form one larger right triangle

(D) The pieces do not fit together in any closed arrangement

Answer: (A)

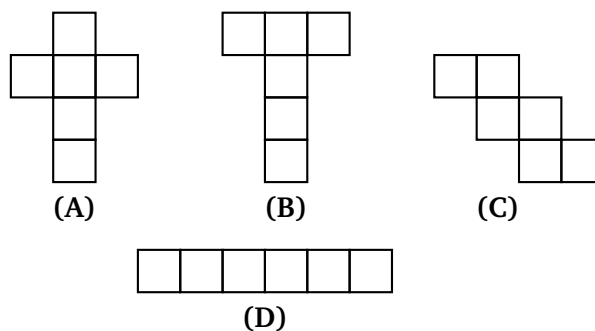
Q.2. A transparent sheet has a pattern of dots as shown. When the sheet is folded along the dotted vertical midline (right half folded onto left half), which of the following represents the resulting visible pattern?



- (A) All 5 dots appear at separate positions with no overlap
- (B) Only 2 dots remain visible after folding
- (C) A superimposed combined pattern with only 3 visible dot-positions (two pairs coincide on folding)
- (D) No dots are visible after folding

Answer: (C)

Q.3. Which of the following patterns, when cut and folded along the lines, will **NOT** form a closed cube?



- (A) The cross (plus-sign) shaped net of 6 squares
- (B) The T-shaped net of 6 squares



- (C) The Z-/staircase-shaped net of 6 squares
- (D) The straight-line arrangement of all 6 squares in a single row

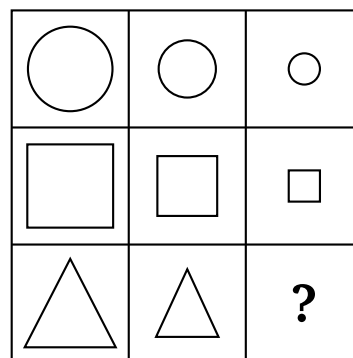
Answer: (D)

Q.4. In the following series, the number of sides of the shape increases by 1 at each step: Triangle $\rightarrow$ Quadrilateral $\rightarrow$ Pentagon $\rightarrow$ Hexagon $\rightarrow$ _____

- (A) Pentagon (5 sides)
- (B) Heptagon (7 sides)
- (C) Octagon (8 sides)
- (D) Hexagon (6 sides) again

Answer: (B)

Q.5. Identify the missing piece (?) to complete the 3×3 matrix below. The pattern follows *decreasing size* from left to right and *changing shape* from top to bottom.



- (A) Small triangle
- (B) Small circle
- (C) Medium triangle
- (D) Large triangle

Answer: (A)



Q.6. Find the next term in the series: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, _____

- (A) 14
- (B) 15
- (C) 17
- (D) 19

Answer: (C)

Q.7. A shopkeeper buys an item for Rs. 500 and sells it for Rs. 600. What is the profit percentage?

- (A) 10%
- (B) 15%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 20%

Answer: (D)

Q.8. A car covers 120 km in 2 hours and then 180 km in 3 hours. What is the average speed (in km/h) for the entire journey?

- (A) 55 km/h
- (B) 60 km/h
- (C) 65 km/h
- (D) 70 km/h

Answer: (B)

Q.9. Find the missing term in the series: 1, 4, 9, 16, _____, 36

- (A) 25
- (B) 20
- (C) 24



(D) 30

Answer: (A)

Q.10. Foundation : Building :: Constitution : _____

(A) Law

(B) Court

(C) Nation

(D) Election

Answer: (C)

Q.11. Which of the following is **NOT** a recognised branch of architecture as a profession?

(A) Landscape Architecture

(B) Interior Architecture

(C) Urban Design

(D) Financial Architecture

Answer: (D)

Q.12. Chapter : Book :: Room : _____

(A) Door

(B) House

(C) Window

(D) Furniture

Answer: (B)

Q.13. Transparent : Glass :: Opaque : _____

(A) Brick



- (B) Water
- (C) Air
- (D) Plastic sheet

Answer: (A)

Q.14. Which Indian architect is most renowned for designing numerous landmark high-rise luxury residential towers in Mumbai, transforming the city's skyline from the 1990s onward?

- (A) Charles Correa
- (B) Achyut Kanvinde
- (C) Hafiz Contractor
- (D) Raj Rewal

Answer: (C)

Q.15. Bharat Bhavan, a multi-arts cultural complex in Bhopal that draws on the geometry and landscape of the Madhya Pradesh region, was designed by which Indian architect?

- (A) B.V. Doshi
- (B) Achyut Kanvinde
- (C) Satish Gujral
- (D) Charles Correa

Answer: (D)

Q.16. Fatehpur Sikri, a fortified Mughal city built by Emperor Akbar near Agra and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, represents which primary architectural style?

- (A) Dravidian
- (B) Indo-Islamic (Mughal)



- (C) Rajput
- (D) Vijayanagara

Answer: (B)

Q.17. The Brihadishvara Temple (Peruvudaiyār Kōvil) in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, one of the largest South Indian temples and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was built by which dynasty?

- (A) Chola dynasty
- (B) Pallava dynasty
- (C) Vijayanagara dynasty
- (D) Pandya dynasty

Answer: (A)

Q.18. The Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, California, famous for its two parallel laboratory wings flanking a central marble courtyard open to the Pacific Ocean, was designed by which architect?

- (A) Frank Lloyd Wright
- (B) Walter Gropius
- (C) Louis Kahn
- (D) Mies van der Rohe

Answer: (C)

Q.19. The Barcelona Pavilion (German Pavilion), built for the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona and famous for its open plan, flat roof, and iconic Barcelona Chairs, was designed by which architect?

- (A) Le Corbusier
- (B) Walter Gropius
- (C) Alvar Aalto



(D) Mies van der Rohe

Answer: (D)

Q.20. Which American architect wrote the seminal 1966 book *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture*, widely regarded as a founding text of post-modern architecture?

(A) Philip Johnson

(B) Robert Venturi

(C) Michael Graves

(D) Peter Eisenman

Answer: (B)

Q.21. The inverse of the statement $p \rightarrow q$ is:

(A) $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$

(B) $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

(C) $q \rightarrow p$

(D) $p \wedge \sim q$

Answer: (A)

Q.22. The compound statement “ p and q ” (i.e., $p \wedge q$) is **FALSE** when:

(A) Both p and q are true

(B) p is false and q is true

(C) At least one of p or q is false

(D) Both p and q are false only (not when just one is false)

Answer: (C)

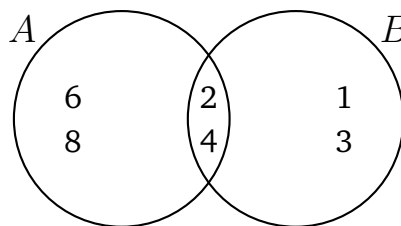
Q.23. Given that $p \rightarrow q$ is true and q is false (i.e., $\sim q$ is true), what can we conclude about p ?



- (A) p is true
- (B) p may be true or false; no definite conclusion can be drawn
- (C) The conclusion cannot be drawn from the given information
- (D) p is false ($\sim p$ is true)

Answer: (D)

Q.24. If $A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, what is $A - B$ (elements in A but not in B)? Use the Venn diagram below to identify the correct region.



- (A) $\{1, 3\}$
- (B) $\{6, 8\}$
- (C) $\{2, 4\}$
- (D) $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8\}$

Answer: (B)

Q.25. The relation $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$ is defined on the set $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. What is the *domain* of R ?

- (A) $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
- (B) $\{2, 3, 4\}$
- (C) $\{1, 2, 3\}$
- (D) $\{4\}$

Answer: (C)



Solutions

Q.1.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Figure Arrangement — Visual Reasoning. Identify how four right-isosceles triangle pieces fit together by aligning right-angle vertices at the centre to tile a complete square. Answer: **(A)**.

Visual — Figure Arrangement.

Each of the 4 pieces is a right isosceles triangle obtained by cutting a square along both its diagonals. When assembled with their right-angle vertices meeting at the centre and hypotenuses facing outward, the four pieces tile seamlessly into a complete square. This matches option (A).

Options (B), (C), and (D) describe incorrect arrangements that do not produce a square.

[Go Back to Q 1](#)

Q.2.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Paper Folding — Visual Reasoning. Fold the right half onto the left; two dot-pairs coincide at their mirror positions, leaving 3 distinct visible dot-positions in the combined pattern. Answer: **(C)**.

Visual — Transparent Sheet Folding.

The sheet carries 3 dots on its left half and 2 dots on its right half (5 dots total). When the right half is folded onto the left, each right-half dot maps to its mirror image across the fold line. Inspection of the dot positions shows:

Right dot at (3.50, 1.50) mirrors to (0.70, 1.50) = left dot L1 ⇒ **overlap**

Right dot at (3.10, 0.70) mirrors to (1.10, 0.70) = left dot L2 ⇒ **overlap**

Left dot L3 at (1.30, 2.30) has no right counterpart ⇒ visible alone

After folding, only **3 distinct dot-positions** are visible (the two overlapping pairs each count as one). This combined superimposed pattern is described by option (C).

[Go Back to Q 2](#)

Q.3.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Cube Net — Visual Reasoning. A straight row of 6 squares cannot fold into a closed cube; the cross, T, and Z shapes are all valid nets. Answer: **(D)**.



Visual — Cube Net.

A cube has 6 faces. Of the 11 distinct hexomino nets that fold into a cube, the cross/plus (A), T-shape (B), and Z-/staircase shape (C) are all valid nets.

A **straight line** of 6 squares (D) cannot fold into a cube: all 6 faces lie along the same axis, making it impossible to close two pairs of opposite faces simultaneously. $\therefore$ Option (D) is the answer.

[Go Back to Q 3](#)

Q.4.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Figure Series — Visual Reasoning. The series increases the number of sides by 1 each step ($3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$), so the next shape after Hexagon is a Heptagon (7 sides). Answer: **(B)**.

Numerical — Shape Series (Sides).

Shape	Triangle	Quadrilateral	Pentagon	Hexagon	?
Sides	3	4	5	6	7

Each step increases the number of sides by 1. The next shape is a **Heptagon** (7 sides). Option (B) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 4](#)

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Matrix Completion — Visual Reasoning. Apply two simultaneous rules: size decreases left-to-right, shape changes top-to-bottom; cell (row 3, col 3) must therefore be a small triangle. Answer: **(A)**.

Visual — Matrix Completion.

Two simultaneous patterns govern the 3×3 matrix:

- Q.5.
- **Row pattern (left $\rightarrow$ right):** shape size decreases — Large, Medium, Small.
 - **Column pattern (top $\rightarrow$ bottom):** shape type changes — Circle, Square, Triangle.

Cell (Row 3, Column 3) must therefore be a **Small Triangle**.

Option (A) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 5](#)

Q.6.



Solution

Concept & Chapter: Number Series (Primes) — Numerical Ability. The series lists consecutive primes in ascending order; the prime immediately after 13 is 17. Answer: (C).

Numerical — Prime Number Series.

The series lists consecutive prime numbers in ascending order:

$$2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, \mathbf{17}, 19, 23, \dots$$

The prime immediately after 13 is 17. Option (C) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 6](#)

Q.7.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Profit and Loss — Numerical Ability. Profit% = (Profit/CP) $\times$ 100 = (100/500) $\times$ 100 = 20%. Answer: (D).

Numerical — Profit and Loss.

$$\text{Cost Price (CP)} = \text{Rs. } 500, \quad \text{Selling Price (SP)} = \text{Rs. } 600.$$

$$\text{Profit} = \text{SP} - \text{CP} = \text{Rs. } 100.$$

$$\text{Profit\%} = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100 = \frac{100}{500} \times 100 = \mathbf{20\%}.$$

Option (D) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 7](#)

Q.8.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Average Speed — Numerical Ability. Use total distance $\div$ total time: $(120 + 180) \div (2 + 3) = 300 \div 5 = 60 \text{ km/h}$. Answer: (B).

Numerical — Average Speed.

$$\text{Total distance} = 120 + 180 = 300 \text{ km}.$$

$$\text{Total time} = 2 + 3 = 5 \text{ hours}.$$

$$\text{Average speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance}}{\text{Total time}} = \frac{300}{5} = \mathbf{60 \text{ km/h}}.$$

Option (B) is correct. *Note: Average speed $\neq$ arithmetic mean of speeds when distances differ.*

[Go Back to Q 8](#)



Q.9.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Number Series (Perfect Squares) — Numerical Ability. Each term is n^2 ; the missing term between $4^2 = 16$ and $6^2 = 36$ is $5^2 = 25$. Answer: **(A)**.

Numerical — Perfect Squares Series.

The series is the sequence of perfect squares:

$$1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2, 5^2, 6^2 \implies 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36.$$

The missing term is $5^2 = 25$. Option (A) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 9](#)

Q.10.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Word Analogy — Verbal Reasoning. A foundation is the structural base of a building; analogously, a constitution is the foundational legal framework of a nation. Answer: **(C)**.

Verbal — Word Analogy (Structural Base).

A *foundation* is the structural base on which a *building* rests and without which it cannot stand. Analogously, a *constitution* is the foundational legal framework on which a *nation* (its government and laws) rests.

Option (C) is correct. *Law, Court, and Election are all products or organs of the constitutional framework, not its analogue.*

[Go Back to Q 10](#)

Q.11.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Odd One Out — Verbal Reasoning. Landscape, Interior, and Urban Design are recognised architectural disciplines; Financial Architecture belongs to business/finance, not the architectural profession. Answer: **(D)**.

Verbal — Odd One Out (Branches of Architecture).

Landscape Architecture, Interior Architecture, and Urban Design are all established professionally recognised disciplines within the field of architecture.

Financial Architecture is a term from the world of business and corporate finance, referring to the structure of a company's capital and funding. It has no connection to the architectural profession.

Option (D) is the odd one out.

[Go Back to Q 11](#)



Q.12.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Word Relationship (Part-to-Whole) — Verbal Reasoning. A chapter is a named subdivision of a book; similarly, a room is a defined subdivision of a house. Answer: **(B)**.

Verbal — Part-to-Whole Relationship.

A *chapter* is a named subdivision (part) of a *book*.

Similarly, a *room* is a defined subdivision (part) of a *house*.

Option (B) is correct. Door, Window, and Furniture are components found inside a room, not the whole of which a room is a part.

[Go Back to Q 12](#)

Q.13.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Property–Material Analogy — Verbal Reasoning. Transparent is the defining optical property of glass; opaque (no light transmission) best describes brick among the given options. Answer: **(A)**.

Verbal — Property–Material Analogy.

Transparent is the defining optical property of *glass* (light passes through freely). The analogous property *opaque* (no light passes through) most closely describes *brick*, a solid fired clay material.

Water (B) and Air (C) are transparent/translucent; a plastic sheet (D) can be transparent. Option (A) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 13](#)

Q.14.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Indian Contemporary Architecture — Architectural Awareness. Hafiz Contractor is the Indian architect most renowned for prolific high-rise luxury residential towers that transformed Mumbai's skyline from the 1990s onward. Answer: **(C)**.

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Contemporary).

Hafiz Contractor (born 1952, Mumbai) is the Indian architect most closely associated with high-rise luxury residential towers that reshaped the Mumbai skyline from the 1990s onward. His prolific output of premium residential skyscrapers — including numerous towers in South Mumbai and the western suburbs — made him the dominant figure in contemporary Mumbai's vertical urban expansion.

Charles Correa (A) is celebrated for socially conscious, climate-responsive design;



Achyut Kanvinde (B) for modernist institutional buildings; Raj Rewal (D) for large-scale housing and institutional complexes in Delhi.
Option (C) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 14](#)

Q.15.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Indian Regional Cultural Complex — Architectural Awareness. Bharat Bhavan (1982, Bhopal), a multi-arts complex terraced into a hillside and drawing on regional tribal art geometry, was designed by Charles Correa. Answer: (D).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Regional Cultural Complex).

Charles Correa designed **Bharat Bhavan** (inaugurated 1982) in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The multi-arts complex — housing galleries for visual art, a poetry archive, a theatre, and performance spaces — is built into a terraced hillside above Bhopal's Upper Lake. Correa's design responds to the local topography and draws on the geometry of tribal and folk art of the region.

Option (D) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 15](#)

Q.16.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Mughal Heritage Architecture — Architectural Awareness. Fatehpur Sikri (built 1571–85 by Akbar in red sandstone) exemplifies the Indo-Islamic (Mughal) style, blending Persian, Central Asian, and Hindu traditions. Answer: (B).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Mughal Heritage).

Fatehpur Sikri was commissioned by Emperor Akbar and built between 1571 and 1585 as his imperial capital. Its architecture exemplifies the **Indo-Islamic (Mughal)** style, blending Persian, Central Asian, and indigenous Hindu architectural traditions, rendered primarily in the distinctive red sandstone of the region.

Key features include the Buland Darwaza (grand gateway), Jama Masjid, Panch Mahal, and Diwan-i-Khas. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.

Option (B) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 16](#)

Q.17.



Solution

Concept & Chapter: Chola Temple Architecture — Architectural Awareness. The Brihadishvara Temple (consecrated c. 1010 CE) was built by Raja Raja Chola I and is the supreme example of Chola dynasty Dravidian architecture. Answer: (A).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Chola Temple Architecture).

The **Brihadishvara Temple** (also called Peruvudaiyār Kōvil or the “Big Temple”) was built by **Raja Raja Chola I** and consecrated around 1010 CE. It is a supreme example of **Chola dynasty** Dravidian temple architecture, distinguished by its 66-metre *vimana* (tower) — reputedly the tallest in the world at the time of its construction.

Together with the Gangaikonda Cholapuram temple and the Airavatesvara temple, it forms part of the “Great Living Chola Temples” UNESCO World Heritage Site (inscribed 1987).

Option (A) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 17](#)

Q.18.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: International Modern Architecture (Louis Kahn) — Architectural Awareness. The Salk Institute (1965, La Jolla) was designed by Louis Kahn, celebrated for its travertine courtyard aligned with the equinox sun framing Pacific Ocean views. Answer: (C).

Architectural Awareness — International (Modern).

The **Salk Institute for Biological Studies** in La Jolla, California (completed 1965), was designed by **Louis Kahn**. Its defining spatial element is a travertine marble courtyard bisected by a thin water channel that aligns with the setting sun at the equinoxes, drawing the eye toward the Pacific Ocean between two symmetrical concrete laboratory wings.

Kahn’s mastery of natural light and his concept of “served” and “servant” spaces are powerfully expressed in this building.

Option (C) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 18](#)

Solution

Concept & Chapter: International Modern Architecture (Mies) — Architectural Awareness. The Barcelona Pavilion (1929) was designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, defining the International Style with its open plan, rich marble slabs, and iconic Barcelona Chair. Answer: (D).



Architectural Awareness — International (Modern).

The **Barcelona Pavilion** (German Pavilion) was designed by **Ludwig Mies van der Rohe** for the 1929 International Exposition in Barcelona. It is a landmark of the International Style and modernist architecture, renowned for:

- Q.19.
- A free, flowing open plan with no fixed interior walls
 - Rich polished marble slabs (onyx, verde antico) and reflective glass planes
 - The iconic **Barcelona Chair** (designed with Lilly Reich)
 - A flat reinforced-concrete roof supported on slender chrome-clad cruciform columns

Option (D) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 19](#)

Q.20.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: International Postmodern Theory — Architectural Awareness. Robert Venturi published *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture* (1966), the founding manifesto of postmodern architecture countering Modernist austerity. Answer: **(B)**.

Architectural Awareness — International (Postmodern Theory).

Robert Venturi published *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture* in 1966 (Museum of Modern Art, New York). In it, he famously countered Mies van der Rohe's aphorism "Less is more" with "Less is a bore," arguing for richness, ambiguity, and historical reference over modernist austerity.

The book is widely regarded as the founding manifesto of **postmodern architecture** and influenced a generation of architects to revisit historical references and complexity.

Option (B) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 20](#)

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Logical Connectives (Inverse) — Mathematical Reasoning. The inverse of $p \rightarrow q$ negates both parts to give $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$, distinct from the converse ($q \rightarrow p$) and contrapositive ($\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$). Answer: **(A)**.

Mathematical Reasoning — Inverse of an Implication.

For a conditional statement $p \rightarrow q$, the three related forms are:

- Q.21.
- **Converse:** $q \rightarrow p$
 - **Inverse:** $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$ (negate both parts)



- **Contrapositive:** $\sim q \rightarrow \sim p$

The *inverse* negates both the antecedent and the consequent of the original conditional.

$\therefore$ The inverse of $p \rightarrow q$ is $\sim p \rightarrow \sim q$. Option (A) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 21](#)

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Logical Connectives (Conjunction) — Mathematical Reasoning. $p \wedge q$ is false whenever at least one of p or q is false, as the truth table confirms. Answer: (C).

Mathematical Reasoning — Truth Value of Conjunction.

The conjunction $p \wedge q$ (“ p AND q ”) has the following truth table:

Q.22.

p	q	$p \wedge q$
T	T	T
T	F	F
F	T	F
F	F	F

$p \wedge q$ is FALSE whenever **at least one** of p or q is false.

Option (C) is correct. Option (D) is too restrictive (the conjunction is also false when only one component is false).

[Go Back to Q 22](#)

Q.23.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Modus Tollens — Mathematical Reasoning. Given $p \rightarrow q$ is true and $\sim q$ is true, by Modus Tollens $\sim p$ (i.e., p is false) follows necessarily. Answer: (D).

Mathematical Reasoning — Modus Tollens.

Modus Tollens is the valid argument form:

$$\frac{p \rightarrow q, \quad \sim q}{\therefore \sim p}$$

Proof by contradiction: Suppose p were true. Then by the premise $p \rightarrow q$, q would be true. But this contradicts the given premise $\sim q$ (i.e., q is false). Therefore the assumption “ p is true” must be rejected, and $\sim p$ (“ p is false”) follows necessarily.

Option (D) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 23](#)



Q.24.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Set Difference — Sets & Relations. $A - B$ removes all elements of B from A ; since $\{2, 4\}$ is the overlap, $A - B = \{6, 8\}$ (the left-only Venn region). Answer: **(B)**.

Sets — Set Difference ($A - B$).

$$A = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}, \quad B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

$$A \cap B = \{2, 4\} \quad (\text{elements common to both — shown in the Venn overlap}).$$

$$A - B = A \setminus (A \cap B) = \{2, 4, 6, 8\} \setminus \{2, 4\} = \{6, 8\}.$$

These are the elements found only in the left (A-only) region of the Venn diagram. Option (B) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 24](#)

Q.25.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Domain of a Relation — Sets & Relations. The domain is the set of all first elements of the ordered pairs; from $R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\}$ the domain is $\{1, 2, 3\}$. Answer: **(C)**.

Sets — Domain of a Relation.

$$R = \{(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)\} \text{ defined on } A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}.$$

The **domain** of a relation is the set of all *first elements* (inputs) of its ordered pairs:

$$\text{Domain of } R = \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

(The element 4 appears only as a second element — it belongs to the *range*, not the domain.)

Option (C) is correct.

[Go Back to Q 25](#)

Answer Key

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

