



TANATA General Aptitude & Mental Ability

Sample Paper – 6

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. Four shapes are shown below. Which shape does **NOT** belong to the same category as the other three?



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)

(A) Equilateral Triangle

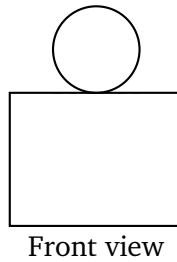
(B) Quadrilateral (square)

(C) Isosceles Triangle

(D) Right Triangle

Answer: (B)

Q.2. A cylinder is placed on top of a cube. The figure below shows a simple front-view diagram of this combined object. Which option correctly describes what is seen when the object is viewed from directly in front?



- (A) Two stacked rectangles
- (B) Two circles
- (C) A rectangle with a circle on top
- (D) A circle only

Answer: (C)

Q.3. In the following 3×3 grid, each cell contains a number. What is the missing value (?)?

1	2	3
2	4	6
3	6	?

- (A) 7
- (B) 8
- (C) 6
- (D) 9



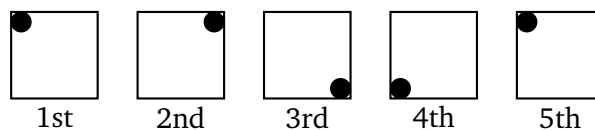
Answer: (D)

Q.4. A cube is illuminated from directly above. What is the shape of the shadow cast on the ground?

- (A) Square
- (B) Circle
- (C) Triangle
- (D) Hexagon

Answer: (A)

Q.5. In the sequence of tiles shown below, a black dot moves one position *clockwise* around the four corners of a square frame at each step. The 5th tile has the dot at the **top-left** corner. Where is the dot in the **6th** tile?



- (A) Top-left corner
- (B) Top-right corner
- (C) Bottom-right corner
- (D) Bottom-left corner

Answer: (B)

Q.6. A father is currently 4 times as old as his son. Five years ago, the father was 7 times as old as the son. What is the son's **current** age?

- (A) 8 years
- (B) 12 years
- (C) 10 years



(D) 15 years

Answer: (C)

Q.7. Find the next term in the series: 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, _____

(A) 24

(B) 25

(C) 26

(D) 28

Answer: (D)

Q.8. A shopkeeper offers two successive discounts of 20% and 10% on an item marked at Rs. 1000. What single equivalent discount (in %) gives the same final price?

(A) 28%

(B) 30%

(C) 25%

(D) 32%

Answer: (A)

Q.9. Find the next term in the series: 1^2 , 2^3 , 3^2 , 4^3 , 5^2 , 6^3 , 7^2 , _____

(A) 64

(B) 512

(C) 256

(D) 343

Answer: (B)

Q.10. Cold : Freezing :: Warm : _____



- (A) Cool
- (B) Hot
- (C) Scorching
- (D) Boiling

Answer: (C)

Q.11. Which of the following is **NOT** a UNESCO World Heritage Site in India?

- (A) Taj Mahal
- (B) Keoladeo National Park
- (C) Konark Sun Temple
- (D) Mehrangarh Fort

Answer: (D)

Q.12. Enormous : Tiny :: Brave : _____

- (A) Cowardly
- (B) Bold
- (C) Courageous
- (D) Valiant

Answer: (A)

Q.13. In a certain code: STAR → RATS, FLOW → WOLF. Applying the same rule, what is the code for DRAW?

- (A) DREW
- (B) WARD
- (C) WDRA
- (D) RAWD

Answer: (B)



Q.14. The Konark Sun Temple in Odisha, built in the 13th century in the form of a giant stone chariot with intricately carved wheels, was commissioned during the reign of King Narasimhadeva I. He belonged to which dynasty?

- (A) Maratha
- (B) Chola
- (C) Eastern Ganga
- (D) Chalukya

Answer: (C)

Q.15. The ruins of Hampi, former capital of the Vijayanagara Empire and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, are located in which present-day Indian state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Telangana
- (D) Karnataka

Answer: (D)

Q.16. Humayun's Tomb in Delhi (completed c. 1572) is notable as a direct precursor in design to which later Mughal monument?

- (A) Taj Mahal
- (B) Red Fort
- (C) Agra Fort
- (D) Jama Masjid, Delhi

Answer: (A)

Q.17. The Gateway of India in Mumbai was built to commemorate the visit of which British monarchs?



- (A) Queen Victoria
- (B) King George V and Queen Mary
- (C) King Edward VII
- (D) King George VI

Answer: (B)

Q.18. The Sydney Opera House in Australia, celebrated for its distinctive shell-shaped roof vaulting, was designed by which architect?

- (A) Renzo Piano
- (B) Norman Foster
- (C) Jørn Utzon
- (D) Frank Gehry

Answer: (C)

Q.19. The Centre Pompidou in Paris is characterised by all its structural and service systems — ducts, pipes, and escalators — placed visibly on the outside of the building. This architectural approach is known as:

- (A) Brutalism
- (B) Deconstructivism
- (C) Postmodernism
- (D) High-Tech (Inside-Out) architecture

Answer: (D)

Q.20. The Burj Khalifa in Dubai, the world's tallest building (828 m), was designed by which architectural firm?

- (A) Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
- (B) Aedas
- (C) RIBA Studios



(D) Kohn Pedersen Fox

Answer: (A)

Q.21. The *converse* of the statement “If it rains, then the match is cancelled” is:

- (A) If it does not rain, the match is not cancelled
- (B) If the match is cancelled, then it rains
- (C) If the match is not cancelled, then it does not rain
- (D) The match is cancelled only when it rains

Answer: (B)

Q.22. The conditional statement $p \rightarrow q$ is logically equivalent to:

- (A) $p \vee q$
- (B) $p \wedge q$
- (C) $\sim p \vee q$
- (D) $\sim p \wedge \sim q$

Answer: (C)

Q.23. Which of the following is a **valid** deduction from the premises below?

All cats are mammals. All mammals are animals.

- (A) All animals are cats
- (B) Some mammals are not cats
- (C) No cats are animals
- (D) All cats are animals

Answer: (D)

Q.24. If $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{a, b\}$, how many ordered pairs does the Cartesian product $A \times B$ contain? The 2×2 grid below lists all the ordered pairs.



$$b_1 = a \quad b_2 = b$$

$a_1 = 1$	$(1, a)$	$(1, b)$
$a_2 = 2$	$(2, a)$	$(2, b)$

$A \times B$ (4 ordered pairs)

- (A) 4
- (B) 2
- (C) 8
- (D) 6

Answer: (A)

Q.25. A relation R on a set A is called an *equivalence relation* if and only if it is:

- (A) Only reflexive
- (B) Reflexive, symmetric, and transitive
- (C) Only symmetric
- (D) Symmetric and transitive only

Answer: (B)



Solutions

Q.1.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Figure Classification — Visual Reasoning. Identify the shape that differs in type; three are triangles and one is a quadrilateral (B). Answer: **(B)**.

Visual — Odd Shape Out.

The four shapes are: (A) Equilateral Triangle, (B) Square (quadrilateral), (C) Isosceles Triangle, (D) Right Triangle.

Shapes (A), (C), and (D) are all **triangles** — polygons with exactly 3 sides. Shape (B) is a **quadrilateral** (square) — a polygon with 4 sides.

The quadrilateral does *not* belong to the category of triangles. $\therefore$ Option (B) is the odd one out.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Front View of 3D Objects — Visual Reasoning. Cube gives a rectangle, cylinder gives a circle on top; combined front view is a rectangle with a circle on top (C). Answer: **(C)**.

Visual — Front View of a 3D Object (Cylinder on Cube).

When viewed from directly in front:

- Q.2.
- The **cube** presents its front square face, which appears as a **rectangle** (or square).
 - The **cylinder** resting on top, viewed from the front, shows a **circle** (the circular cross-section visible above the cube).

The combined front view is therefore a **rectangle with a circle sitting on top**. This matches option (C). Options (A), (B), and (D) do not correctly represent both components.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Number Grid Pattern — Visual Reasoning. Each cell equals row $\times$ column; missing cell $(3, 3) = 3 \times 3 = 9$ (D). Answer: **(D)**.

Visual — Number Grid Pattern.

Observe each cell value relative to its row number R and column number C :



Q.6.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Ages Problem — Numerical Ability. Set equations $4x - 5 = 7(x - 5)$; solving gives son's current age $x = 10$ years (C). Answer: (C).

Numerical — Ages Problem.

Let the son's current age = x years. Then the father's current age = $4x$ years.

Five years ago: father's age = $4x - 5$, son's age = $x - 5$.

Given condition (father was 7 times as old as son):

$$4x - 5 = 7(x - 5)$$

$$4x - 5 = 7x - 35 \implies 30 = 3x \implies x = 10$$

Verification: Son now = 10, Father now = 40. Five years ago: Father = 35, Son = 5; $35 = 7 \times 5$ ✓

Option (C) is correct.

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Q.7.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Number Series (Triangular Numbers) — Numerical Ability. Differences increase by 1 each step; $T_7 = 21 + 7 = 28$ (D). Answer: (D).

Numerical — Triangular Number Series.

The series consists of triangular numbers $T_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$:

$$T_1 = 1, \quad T_2 = 3, \quad T_3 = 6, \quad T_4 = 10, \quad T_5 = 15, \quad T_6 = 21, \quad T_7 = 28.$$

The differences between consecutive terms are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ... (increasing by 1 each time). The next difference is 7, so the next term is $21 + 7 = 28$. Alternatively, $T_7 = \frac{7 \times 8}{2} = 28$.

Option (D) is correct.

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Q.8.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Successive Discounts — Numerical Ability. Two discounts of 20% then 10% on Rs. 1000 yield Rs. 720; equivalent single discount = 28% (A). Answer: (A).

Numerical — Successive Discounts.



Marked price = Rs. 1000.

After 1st discount (20%): $1000 \times 0.80 = \text{Rs. } 800.$

After 2nd discount (10%): $800 \times 0.90 = \text{Rs. } 720.$

Total discount = $1000 - 720 = \text{Rs. } 280.$

Equivalent single discount = $\frac{280}{1000} \times 100 = \mathbf{28\%}.$

Note: The equivalent discount is always *less* than the arithmetic sum ($20 + 10 = 30\%$) because the second discount is applied to the already-reduced price.

Option (A) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Alternating Squares and Cubes Series — Numerical Ability. Odd positions are perfect squares, even positions are perfect cubes; 8th term = $8^3 = 512$ (B). Answer: **(B)**.

Numerical — Alternating Squares and Cubes Series.

The series alternates between perfect squares (odd positions) and perfect cubes (even positions):

Q.9.

Position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Value	$1^2 = 1$	$2^3 = 8$	$3^2 = 9$	$4^3 = 64$	$5^2 = 25$	$6^3 = 216$	$7^2 = 49$	$8^3 = 512$

The 8th term is $8^3 = 512$.

Option (B) is correct.

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Q.10.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Word Analogy (Degree/Intensification) — Verbal Reasoning. Second word is the extreme degree of the first; Warm intensifies to Scorching as Cold does to Freezing (C). Answer: **(C)**.

Verbal — Degree (Intensification) Analogy.

The relationship is one of *intensification*: the second word expresses a far more extreme degree of the first word's meaning.

Cold $\xrightarrow{\text{extreme}}$ Freezing $\iff$ Warm $\xrightarrow{\text{extreme}}$ Scorching



“Hot” (B) is merely the opposite of cold, not an intensification of warm. “Boiling” (D) refers specifically to the boiling point of a liquid, not to the general experience of intense heat. “Scorching” captures the extreme intensity of warmth just as “Freezing” captures the extreme intensity of cold.

Option (C) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Odd One Out (Classification) — Verbal Reasoning. Taj Mahal, Keoladeo, and Konark are UNESCO World Heritage Sites; Mehrangarh Fort is not inscribed (D). Answer: (D).

Verbal — Odd One Out (UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India).

- Q.11.
- **Taj Mahal** — inscribed 1983.
 - **Keoladeo National Park** (Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary) — inscribed 1985.
 - **Konark Sun Temple** — inscribed 1984.

Mehrangarh Fort in Jodhpur is a magnificent Rajput fort but has *not* been inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site; it appears only on India’s Tentative List. Option (D) is the odd one out.

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Q.12.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Word Analogy (Antonyms) — Verbal Reasoning. Pair is antonyms; Brave’s antonym is Cowardly, just as Enormous pairs with Tiny (A). Answer: (A).

Verbal — Antonym Analogy.

The relationship is one of *antonyms* (opposites):

Enormous $\longleftrightarrow$ Tiny $\Longleftrightarrow$ Brave $\longleftrightarrow$ Cowardly

Options (B) Bold, (C) Courageous, and (D) Valiant are all *synonyms* of Brave, not antonyms. Only **Cowardly** is the antonym that completes the parallel relationship. Option (A) is correct.

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Q.13.



Solution

Concept & Chapter: Word Relationship (Code-Reversal) — Verbal Reasoning. Rule is letter-by-letter reversal; DRAW reversed = WARD (B). Answer: **(B)**.

Verbal — Code-Word Analogy (Reverse Spelling).

Examining the code rule:

STAR → RATS (S-T-A-R reversed = R-A-T-S)

FLOW → WOLF (F-L-O-W reversed = W-O-L-F)

Rule: Reverse the spelling of the word letter by letter.

Applying the rule to DRAW:

D-R-A-W $\xrightarrow{\text{reverse}}$ W-A-R-D = WARD

Option (B) is correct. (Option C “WDRA” and D “RAWD” are not correct reversals.)

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Q.14.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Indian Architecture (Konark Sun Temple) — Architectural Awareness. Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga dynasty commissioned the Konark Sun Temple in 13th-century Odisha (C). Answer: **(C)**.

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Konark Sun Temple).

King **Narasimhadeva I** (r. 1238–1264 CE) belonged to the **Eastern Ganga dynasty**, which ruled coastal Odisha. He commissioned the Konark Sun Temple (dedicated to the sun god Surya) around 1250 CE. The temple is conceived as a colossal chariot with 24 intricately carved stone wheels and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site (inscribed 1984).

The Maratha (A), Chola (B), and Chalukya (D) dynasties had no presence in 13th-century Odisha.

Option (C) is correct.

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Q.15.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Indian Architecture (Vijayanagara, Hampi) — Architectural Awareness. Hampi, former Vijayanagara capital, lies in Ballari district, Karnataka (D). Answer: **(D)**.



Architectural Awareness — Indian (Hampi, Vijayanagara).

The ruins of **Hampi** are located in the **Ballari district of Karnataka**. Hampi served as the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire from the 14th to the 16th century (c. 1336–1565 CE). After the Battle of Talikota (1565) the city was largely destroyed and abandoned. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in **1986**.

Although the Vijayanagara Empire encompassed parts of Tamil Nadu (A), Andhra Pradesh (B), and Telangana (C), the Hampi site itself lies within present-day **Karnataka**.

Option (D) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Indian Architecture (Mughal, Humayun's Tomb) — Architectural Awareness. Humayun's Tomb introduced the charbagh garden-tomb form that directly preceded the Taj Mahal (A). Answer: **(A)**.

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Mughal, Humayun's Tomb).

Humayun's Tomb (completed c. 1572, Delhi) is widely regarded as the architectural precursor to the **Taj Mahal** (completed 1653, Agra). Both monuments share defining Mughal garden-tomb features that Humayun's Tomb introduced to the subcontinent:

- Q.16.
- A Persian-inspired *charbagh* (four-part walled garden)
 - A high double dome raised on a drum
 - Strict bilateral symmetry on all four sides
 - Octagonal plan and white marble inlay on red sandstone

The Red Fort (B), Agra Fort (C), and Jama Masjid (D) do not share this garden-tomb typology.

Option (A) is correct.

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Q.17.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Indian Architecture (Gateway of India) — Architectural Awareness. Built by George Wittet to mark the 1911 visit of King George V and Queen Mary to India (B). Answer: **(B)**.

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Gateway of India, Mumbai).

The Gateway of India was designed by architect **George Wittet** to commemorate



the visit of **King George V and Queen Mary** to India in **1911** for the Delhi Durbar. Construction was completed in **1924**. The structure is built in the Indo-Saracenic style, blending elements of 16th-century Gujarati architecture with Islamic and Gothic motifs, using yellow Kharodi basalt.

Queen Victoria (A) never visited India; King Edward VII (C) and King George VI (D) are not associated with the monument.

Option (B) is correct.

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Q.18.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: International Architecture (Sydney Opera House) — Architectural Awareness. Danish architect Jørn Utzon designed the shell-vaulted Sydney Opera House, completed 1973 (C). Answer: (C).

Architectural Awareness — International (Sydney Opera House).

The **Sydney Opera House** (completed 1973) was designed by **Jørn Utzon** (1918–2008), a Danish architect who won the international design competition in 1957. Its roof consists of a series of precast concrete *shell vaults* (often described as sails or shells), which are geometrically derived from a single sphere and form one of the most recognisable architectural silhouettes in the world. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007.

Renzo Piano (A) designed the Centre Pompidou (with Richard Rogers); Norman Foster (B) is known for high-tech British works; Frank Gehry (D) for deconstructivist forms.

Option (C) is correct.

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Q.19.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: International Architecture (Centre Pompidou) — Architectural Awareness. Piano and Rogers placed all services on the exterior, defining High-Tech inside-out architecture (D). Answer: (D).

Architectural Awareness — International (Centre Pompidou, Paris).

The **Centre Pompidou** (opened 1977) was designed by **Renzo Piano** and **Richard Rogers**. Its radical approach places all structural, mechanical, and circulation systems — colour-coded steel tubes (blue for air, green for water, yellow for electricity, red for movement/escalators) — on the *exterior* of the building, freeing the interior floors as open, flexible gallery and cultural spaces.



This approach defines **High-Tech (Structural Expressionism / Inside-Out) architecture**. It is not Brutalism (A, raw concrete mass), Deconstructivism (B, fragmented forms), or Postmodernism (C, historical ornament).

Option (D) is correct.

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Q.20.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: International Architecture (Burj Khalifa) — Architectural Awareness. SOM's Adrian Smith designed the 828 m Burj Khalifa using a Y-shaped plan and buttressed-core structure (A). Answer: (A).

Architectural Awareness — International (Burj Khalifa, Dubai).

The **Burj Khalifa** (completed January 2010; height 828 m / 163 floors) was designed by the American firm **Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM)**, led by architect **Adrian Smith**. Its *Y-shaped* floor plan, inspired by the Hymenocallis flower, minimises wind loads at great height. The structural system uses a “buttressed core” of hexagonal concrete walls.

Aedas (B), RIBA Studios (C), and Kohn Pedersen Fox (D) were not involved in its design.

Option (A) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Converse of Conditional Statement — Mathematical Reasoning. Converse swaps p and q ; “If match cancelled, then it rains” is the converse of the given statement (B). Answer: (B).

Mathematical Reasoning — Converse of a Conditional Statement.

For a conditional $p \rightarrow q$ (“If p , then q ”), the three related forms are:

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

Here: p = “it rains”, q = “the match is cancelled”.

Converse ($q \rightarrow p$): “If the match is cancelled, then it rains.”

Option (A) is the *inverse*; option (C) is the *contrapositive*.

Option (B) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Logical Equivalence (Material Implication) — Mathematical Reasoning. By material implication, $p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim p \vee q$, verified by truth table (C). Answer: (C).

Mathematical Reasoning — Logical Equivalence of $p \rightarrow q$.

By the *material implication* equivalence, $p \rightarrow q \equiv \sim p \vee q$. This can be verified by truth table:

Q.22.

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$\sim p$	$\sim p \vee q$
T	T	T	F	T
T	F	F	F	F
F	T	T	T	T
F	F	T	T	T

The columns for $p \rightarrow q$ and $\sim p \vee q$ are identical in all four rows, confirming logical equivalence.

Option (C) is correct.

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Q.23.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Valid Deduction (Categorical Syllogism) — Mathematical Reasoning. Barbara form AAA-1: all cats are mammals + all mammals are animals $\Rightarrow$ all cats are animals (D). Answer: (D).

Mathematical Reasoning — Valid Categorical Syllogism.

The argument is:

$\underbrace{\text{All cats are mammals}}_{\text{Premise 1}} + \underbrace{\text{All mammals are animals}}_{\text{Premise 2}} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{All cats are animals}}_{\text{Conclusion}}$

This is a **valid** syllogism in the classical *Barbara* form (AAA-1): the conclusion follows necessarily from the premises by transitivity of the universal affirmative.

Options (A) “All animals are cats” and (C) “No cats are animals” are false claims that contradict the premises. Option (B) “Some mammals are not cats” is a true statement but cannot be validly *deduced* from these two premises alone.

Option (D) is correct.

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Q.24.



Solution

Concept & Chapter: Cartesian Product — Sets & Relations. $|A \times B| = |A| \times |B| = 2 \times 2 = 4$ ordered pairs (A). Answer: **(A)**.

Sets — Cartesian Product $A \times B$.

$$A = \{1, 2\}, \quad B = \{a, b\}.$$

$$A \times B = \{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a), (2, b)\}.$$

The number of ordered pairs in $A \times B$ is:

$$n(A \times B) = n(A) \times n(B) = 2 \times 2 = 4.$$

This is confirmed by the 2×2 grid shown in the question, which lists all 4 ordered pairs exactly once.

Option (A) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Equivalence Relation — Sets & Relations. A relation is an equivalence relation iff it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive — all three conditions required (B). Answer: **(B)**.

Sets — Equivalence Relation.

A relation R on a set A is an **equivalence relation** if and only if it satisfies *all three* of the following properties simultaneously:

- Q.25.** (i) **Reflexive:** $(a, a) \in R$ for every $a \in A$.
 (ii) **Symmetric:** $(a, b) \in R \implies (b, a) \in R$.
 (iii) **Transitive:** $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, c) \in R \implies (a, c) \in R$.

No subset of these three conditions is sufficient: a relation that is only reflexive (A) or only symmetric (C) or only symmetric and transitive (D) is *not* guaranteed to be an equivalence relation. Classic examples of equivalence relations include equality ($=$), congruence modulo n , and similarity of geometric figures.

Option (B) is correct.

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Answer Key

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

