



TANATA General Aptitude & Mental Ability

Sample Paper – 9

Duration: 38 Minutes

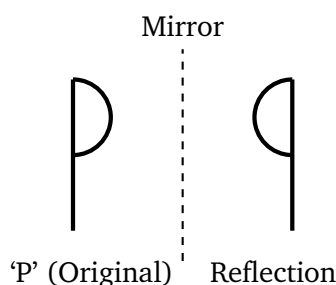
Questions: 25

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. A mirror is placed vertically to the right of the letter 'P'. Which of the following represents the reflected image?



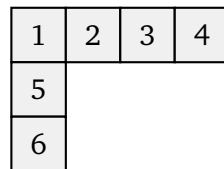
- (A) q (vertical bar with leftward bump on upper portion — the mirror of 'P')

- (B) d (vertical bar on right, bump on upper right)
 (C) b (vertical bar on left, bump on lower right)
 (D) p (identical to the original — not a reflection)

Answer: (A)

Q.2. Six unit cubes are arranged in an L-shape (4 cubes in a row, with 2 additional cubes extending perpendicularly from one end). How many unit-square faces are visible when the arrangement is viewed from directly above?

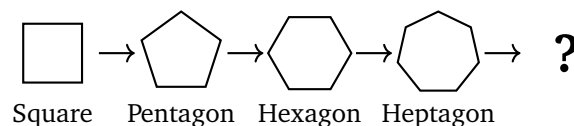
Top View of L-shape



- (A) 4
 (B) 6
 (C) 8
 (D) 5

Answer: (B)

Q.3. In a visual series, the number of sides of the polygon increases by 1 at each step. What is the next shape?



- (A) Pentagon (5 sides)
 (B) Heptagon (7 sides)
 (C) Octagon (8 sides)



(D) Nonagon (9 sides)

Answer: (C)

Q.4. A 3D arrangement of 4 unit cubes is stacked as follows: 3 cubes in a horizontal row on the ground floor and 1 cube placed on top of the *leftmost* cube. From the **front**, what does this arrangement look like?

- (A) A 1×4 horizontal row of squares (all at the same height)
- (B) A 2×2 filled square
- (C) A staircase of four squares, each one step higher than the last
- (D) A tall square on the left (2 high) with two squares extending to its right (1 high) — an inverted-L silhouette

Answer: (D)

Q.5. In the following sequence, the number of dots in each row increases by 2. How many dots are in Row 4?

Row 1: ●
Row 2: ● ● ●
Row 3: ● ● ● ● ●
Row 4: ?

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

Answer: (B)

Q.6. A town's population was 50,000 in 2020. The population grows at 4% per year compounded annually. What is the population at the end of 2022?



- (A) 54,000
- (B) 58,000
- (C) 54,080
- (D) 54,200

Answer: (C)

Q.7. Find the next term in the series: 4, 7, 12, 19, 28, _____

- (A) 35
- (B) 36
- (C) 37
- (D) 39

Answer: (D)

Q.8. What is the angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock at 3:20?

- (A) 20°
- (B) 30°
- (C) 40°
- (D) 10°

Answer: (A)

Q.9. A rectangular box (cuboid) measures $5\text{ cm} \times 4\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm}$. What is its volume in cm^3 ?

- (A) 47
- (B) 60
- (C) 94
- (D) 30



Answer: (B)

Q.10. Eiffel Tower : Paris :: Colosseum : _____

- (A) Athens
- (B) Madrid
- (C) Rome
- (D) Florence

Answer: (C)

Q.11. Which of the following architects is the **ONLY** one *not* of South Asian or African origin?

- (A) Charles Correa
- (B) Hassan Fathy
- (C) Balkrishna Doshi
- (D) Le Corbusier

Answer: (D)

Q.12. Architect : Plans :: Carpenter : _____

- (A) Builds
- (B) Designs
- (C) Plans
- (D) Repairs

Answer: (A)

Q.13. Thermometer : Temperature :: Barometer : _____

- (A) Humidity
- (B) Atmospheric pressure



- (C) Wind speed
- (D) Rainfall

Answer: (B)

Q.14. The Charminar in Hyderabad, built in 1591, gets its name from its most distinctive architectural feature. What does “Char Minar” literally mean in Urdu/Persian?

- (A) Four Domes
- (B) Four Arches
- (C) Four Minarets
- (D) Four Floors

Answer: (C)

Q.15. The Ellora Caves in Maharashtra, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, are unique because they contain rock-cut monuments belonging to which combination of religions?

- (A) Buddhist only
- (B) Hindu only
- (C) Buddhist and Jain only
- (D) Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain

Answer: (D)

Q.16. The Hall of Nations in New Delhi (demolished 2017), a pioneering structure in space-frame design built for Trade Fair Asia 1972, was designed by:

- (A) Raj Rewal
- (B) B.V. Doshi
- (C) Charles Correa



(D) Habib Rahman

Answer: (A)

Q.17. BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham in New Delhi, inaugurated in 2005 and one of the world's largest Hindu temples, is primarily constructed using:

- (A) Red brick and cement
- (B) Rajasthani pink sandstone and Italian marble
- (C) Granite and structural glass
- (D) Reinforced concrete with limestone cladding

Answer: (B)

Q.18. The transparent glass dome added to the Reichstag (German Parliament) building in Berlin, completed in 1999 and featuring an internal spiral walkway up to a viewing platform, was designed by:

- (A) Renzo Piano
- (B) Zaha Hadid
- (C) Frank Gehry
- (D) Norman Foster

Answer: (D)

Q.19. The major 2004 expansion of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City, which more than doubled its gallery space and was won through an international competition in 1997, was designed by:

- (A) Yoshio Taniguchi
- (B) Richard Meier
- (C) Rafael Viñoly
- (D) Bernard Tschumi



Answer: (A)

Q.20. The Pritzker Architecture Prize, often called the “Nobel Prize of Architecture,” was established in which year?

- (A) 1987
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1979
- (D) 2000

Answer: (C)

Q.21. The conditional $p \rightarrow q$ is logically equivalent to its contrapositive ($\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$) and to $\neg p \vee q$. Which of the following is **NOT** logically equivalent to $p \rightarrow q$?

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

Answer: (D)

Q.22. Two statements are said to be *logically equivalent* if:

- (A) They have the same truth value for every possible combination of truth values of their component statements
- (B) They share at least one row of identical truth values in their truth tables
- (C) They are both tautologies
- (D) They are both contradictions

Answer: (A)

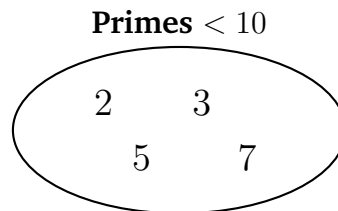


Q.23. Consider the argument: “Some cats are animals. Some animals are wild. Therefore, some cats are wild.” This argument is:

- (A) Valid
- (B) Invalid
- (C) Valid only if cats are domestic
- (D) A tautology

Answer: (B)

Q.24. The set $\{x \mid x \text{ is a prime number and } x < 10\}$ written in roster form is:



- (A) $\{1, 2, 3, 5, 7\}$
- (B) $\{2, 3, 5, 7, 11\}$
- (C) $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$
- (D) $\{1, 3, 5, 7\}$

Answer: (C)

Q.25. Which of the following is an **INFINITE** set?

- (A) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a prime number } < 100\}$
- (B) $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- (C) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a whole number } \leq 1000\}$
- (D) $\{x \mid x \text{ is a vowel in English}\}$

Answer: (B)



Solutions

Q.1.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Mirror Reflection of Letters — Visual Reasoning. Flip letter 'P' horizontally across a vertical mirror; the bump moves to the upper left, matching lowercase 'q'. Answer: **(A)**.

Visual — Mirror Reflection of Letter 'P'.

When a vertical mirror is placed to the *right* of the letter 'P', the left–right axis is reversed: the vertical stem (originally on the left) remains a vertical bar, but the semicircular bump (originally on the *upper right* of the stem) flips to appear on the *upper left* of the stem in the reflected image. The resulting shape is a vertical stroke with a half-circle bulge to the **LEFT** — identical in appearance to the lowercase letter 'q'.

Options (B) 'd' has the bump on the wrong side; (C) 'b' has the bump in the lower half; (D) 'p' is the same as the original, not a reflection.

∴ Option (A) is correct.

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Q.2.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Top-View Face Counting — Visual Reasoning. All 6 cubes rest on the ground floor; viewed from above each exposes one top face, giving 6 visible faces. Answer: **(B)**.

Visual — Top View of L-shaped Arrangement.

The L-shaped arrangement consists of **6** unit cubes. As shown in the top-view diagram, no cube is stacked on top of another — all 6 cubes rest on the ground floor. When viewed from directly above, each cube exposes exactly **one** unit-square top face, giving a total of **6** visible unit-square faces.

Note: Option (A) = 4 would apply only to the horizontal row; option (C) = 8 is incorrect since no additional hidden faces are visible from above.

∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Polygon Side Series — Visual Reasoning. Each shape gains one side ($4 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$); the next polygon after a heptagon is an octagon with 8 sides. Answer: **(C)**.



Visual — Polygon Side Series.

The number of sides follows a simple arithmetic progression with common difference +1:

Q.3.	Shape	Square	Pentagon	Hexagon	Heptagon	?
	Sides	4	5	6	7	8

After a heptagon (7 sides), the next polygon has $7 + 1 = 8$ sides — an **octagon**.

∴ Option (C) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Block Front Silhouette — Visual Reasoning. Left column is 2 units tall (stacked cube), middle and right are 1 unit tall, forming an inverted-L silhouette from the front. Answer: **(D)**.

Visual — Front Silhouette of Block Arrangement.

Arrangement: 3 unit cubes on the ground floor + 1 cube on top of the leftmost ground cube. Viewed from the front, the three columns appear as:

- Q.4.
- **Left column:** 2 units tall (ground cube + stacked cube).
 - **Middle column:** 1 unit tall (ground cube only).
 - **Right column:** 1 unit tall (ground cube only).

The front silhouette is therefore a tall rectangle on the left (2 high) with two single-height rectangles extending to its right — an **inverted-L** shape.

∴ Option (D) is correct.

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Q.5.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Dot Pattern Series — Visual Reasoning. Dots per row follow consecutive odd numbers (+2 each step): Row 4 = $5 + 2 = 7$ dots. Answer: **(B)**.

Visual — Dot Pattern Series.

The number of dots in each row follows the sequence of consecutive odd numbers with common difference +2:

Row 1: 1, Row 2: 3, Row 3: 5, Row 4: 7.

Applying the rule: Row 4 = $5 + 2 = 7$ dots.

∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Compound Population Growth — Numerical Ability. Apply $P_n = P_0(1+r)^n$: $50,000 \times (1.04)^2 = 54,080$. Answer: **(C)**.

Numerical — Compound Population Growth.

Using the compound growth formula $P_n = P_0 \times (1+r)^n$:

$$P_{2022} = 50,000 \times (1.04)^2 = 50,000 \times 1.0816 = \mathbf{54,080}.$$

Step-by-step verification:

- Q.6. • After 2021: $50,000 \times 1.04 = 52,000$.
 • After 2022: $52,000 \times 1.04 = 54,080$.

∴ Option (C) is correct.

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Q.7.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Second-Order Difference Series — Numerical Ability. First differences (3,5,7,9,...) increase by 2; next first difference = 11, giving $28 + 11 = 39$. Answer: **(D)**.

Numerical — Second-Order Difference Series.

Series:	4	7	12	19	28	?
1st differences:		3	5	7	9	11
2nd differences:			2	2	2	2

The first differences form an arithmetic sequence with common difference 2. The next first difference = $9 + 2 = 11$, giving the next term = $28 + 11 = 39$.

∴ Option (D) is correct.

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Q.8.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Clock Angle Calculation — Numerical Ability. Hour hand at 100° , minute hand at 120° from 12; angle = $|120 - 100| = 20^\circ$. Answer: **(A)**.

Numerical — Angle Between Clock Hands at 3:20.

Hour hand position = $3 \times 30^\circ + 20 \times 0.5^\circ = 90^\circ + 10^\circ = 100^\circ$ (from 12 o'clock).

Minute hand position = $20 \times 6^\circ = 120^\circ$ (from 12 o'clock).

Angle between hands = $|120^\circ - 100^\circ| = 20^\circ$.



∴ Option (A) is correct.

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Q.9.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Volume of a Cuboid — Numerical Ability. Volume = $l \times b \times h = 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 60 \text{ cm}^3$. Answer: (B).

Numerical — Volume of a Cuboid.

$$\text{Volume} = \text{length} \times \text{breadth} \times \text{height} = 5 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} \times 3 \text{ cm} = 60 \text{ cm}^3.$$

∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Q.10.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Location Analogy (Landmark : City) — Verbal Reasoning. Match landmark to its host city: Eiffel Tower : Paris :: Colosseum : Rome. Answer: (C).

Verbal — Location Analogy (Landmark : City).

The Eiffel Tower is the iconic monument of *Paris*; analogously, the Colosseum (built c. 70–80 CE by Emperor Vespasian) is the iconic monument of *Rome*. The relationship is: *landmark monument : city in which it stands*.

Athens (A) is associated with the Parthenon; Madrid (B) with the Palacio Real; Florence (D) with the Duomo. None of these is the Colosseum.

∴ Option (C) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Odd One Out by Origin — Architectural Awareness. Correa and Doshi are Indian (South Asian); Fathy is Egyptian (African); Le Corbusier is Swiss-French (European) — the only non-South-Asian/African. Answer: (D).

Verbal — Odd One Out (Origin of Architects).

- Q.11.
- Charles Correa (1930–2015) — Indian architect (Goa-born); South Asian.
 - Balkrishna Doshi (1927–2023) — Indian architect, Pritzker laureate 2018; South Asian.



- **Hassan Fathy** (1900–1989) — Egyptian architect renowned for vernacular mud-brick design; African.
- **Le Corbusier** (1887–1965) — Born Charles-Édouard Jeanneret in Switzerland; became a French citizen. Swiss-French *European*.

Le Corbusier is the only European in the list; all others are from South Asia or Africa.

∴ Option (D) is correct.

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Q.12.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Activity Analogy (Profession : Core Activity) — Verbal Reasoning. Architect : Plans :: Carpenter : Builds; match each profession to its defining work output. Answer: (A).

Verbal — Activity Analogy (Profession : Core Activity).

An *architect's* defining professional activity is *planning* (designing buildings and spaces). Analogously, a *carpenter's* defining professional activity is *building* — crafting and constructing physical structures from wood.

Why not the others? Designs (B) belongs to the architect's side of the analogy; Plans (C) is already stated on the architect's side; Repairs (D) is a secondary activity, not the core craft.

∴ Option (A) is correct.

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Q.13.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Instrument–Measurement Analogy — Verbal Reasoning. Thermometer : Temperature :: Barometer : Atmospheric Pressure; each instrument measures its paired physical quantity. Answer: (B).

Verbal — Instrument–Measurement Analogy.

A *thermometer* measures *temperature*; analogously, a *barometer* measures *atmospheric (air) pressure*.

Hygrometer → Humidity (A)

Anemometer → Wind speed (C)

Rain gauge → Rainfall (D)

∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Q.14.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Charminar Etymology — Architectural Awareness. “Char” = four, “Minar” = minaret in Urdu/Persian; the 1591 monument is named for its four prominent corner minarets. Answer: (C).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Charminar, Hyderabad).

“**Char**” means *four* and “**Minar**” means *minaret* or tower in Urdu/Persian. The Charminar (1591 CE), commissioned by Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah to commemorate the end of a plague, is named for its four prominent minarets — each 56 m tall — one at each corner of the square monument. The structure also contains four grand arches and four decorative domes, but “Char Minar” specifically refers to the four minarets.

∴ Option (C) — **Four Minarets** — is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Ellora Caves, Multi-Faith Site — Architectural Awareness. The 34 rock-cut caves represent Buddhist (1–12), Hindu (13–29), and Jain (30–34) faiths spanning ~600 years. Answer: (D).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Ellora Caves, Maharashtra).

Ellora’s 34 rock-cut caves span three faiths across roughly 600 years:

- Q.15.
- Caves 1–12: **Buddhist** (5th–7th century CE)
 - Caves 13–29: **Hindu** (7th–11th century CE) — including the famous Kailasa Temple (Cave 16)
 - Caves 30–34: **Jain** (9th–11th century CE)

This multi-religious coexistence at a single site is unique and earned Ellora its UNESCO World Heritage Site inscription in 1983.

∴ Option (D) is correct.

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Q.16.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Hall of Nations, New Delhi — Architectural Awareness. Raj Rewal designed this pioneering reinforced-concrete space-frame structure for Trade Fair Asia 1972; demolished 2017. Answer: (A).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Hall of Nations, New Delhi).

Raj Rewal designed the Hall of Nations (completed 1972) at Pragati Maidan, New



Delhi, as a pioneering reinforced-concrete *space-frame* structure for the Trade Fair Asia exposition. At the time of completion, it was one of the largest space-frame structures in the world. The complex also included the Hall of Industries (Rewal) and the Nehru Pavilion.

The building was controversially demolished in 2017 despite protests from architects worldwide. It is widely considered a landmark of Indian modernist architecture.

∴ Option (A) is correct.

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Q.17.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Akshardham Temple Materials — Architectural Awareness. Built entirely of Rajasthani pink sandstone and Italian marble with no steel or concrete, following Vastu and Pancharatra Shastra. Answer: (B).

Architectural Awareness — Indian (Akshardham, New Delhi).

The BAPS Swaminarayan Akshardham monument (inaugurated November 2005) was constructed entirely from **Rajasthani pink sandstone** and **Italian marble** — with *no steel or concrete* in the monument structure itself. The construction followed traditional *Vastu Shastra* and *Pancharatra Shastra* guidelines. The result is a 43 m-tall, 109 m-wide intricately carved monument covered in 20,000 hand-carved figures.

∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Reichstag Glass Dome — Architectural Awareness. Norman Foster (Foster + Partners) designed the 1999 glass dome with a double-spiral ramp and a central mirror funnel for natural light. Answer: (D).

Architectural Awareness — International (Reichstag Dome, Berlin).

Norman Foster (Foster + Partners) led the restoration of the historic Reichstag building and added its now-iconic glass dome (opened April 1999). The dome features:

- Q.18.
- A double-spiral ramp that the public can walk to reach the open viewing platform at the top.
 - A central funnel of 360 mirrors that reflects daylight down into the plenary chamber below.



- Views of the parliament session in session — symbolising democratic transparency.

Foster received the Pritzker Architecture Prize in 1999, the same year the dome opened.

∴ Option (D) is correct.

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Q.19.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: MoMA Expansion, New York — Architectural Awareness. Yoshio Taniguchi won the 1997 international competition; the 2004 expansion more than doubled gallery space to over 630,000 sq ft. Answer: (A).

Architectural Awareness — International (MoMA Expansion, New York).

Yoshio Taniguchi (Japanese architect) was selected in 1997 through an international competition (from ten invited architects) to design the major expansion of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in Midtown Manhattan. The project, completed in 2004, more than doubled the museum's gallery space — from about 100,000 sq ft to over 630,000 sq ft — and reorganised the sequence of galleries around a central atrium flooded with natural light.

∴ Option (A) is correct.

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Q.20.

Solution

Concept & Chapter: Pritzker Architecture Prize History — Architectural Awareness. Founded in 1979 by Jay Pritzker through the Hyatt Foundation; inaugural laureate was Philip Johnson; regarded as architecture's highest honour. Answer: (C).

Architectural Awareness — International (Pritzker Architecture Prize).

The Pritzker Architecture Prize was established in **1979** by Jay A. Pritzker and his wife Cindy, through the Hyatt Foundation. It is awarded annually to a living architect whose built work has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity. The inaugural laureate was **Philip Johnson** (1979). The prize includes a \$100,000 grant and a bronze medallion.

It is widely regarded as the highest honour in architecture.

∴ Option (C) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Logical Equivalences of Implication — Mathematical Reasoning. The converse $q \rightarrow p$ is NOT equivalent to $p \rightarrow q$; disproved by $p=F, q=T$ making $p \rightarrow q$ true but $q \rightarrow p$ false. Answer: **(D)**.

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

The following are all logically equivalent to $p \rightarrow q$:

- Q.21.**
- $\neg p \vee q$ (material implication definition) ✓
 - $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$ (contrapositive) ✓
 - $\neg(p \wedge \neg q)$ (equivalent by De Morgan to $\neg p \vee q$) ✓

The **converse** $q \rightarrow p$ is NOT equivalent to $p \rightarrow q$: when p is false and q is true, $p \rightarrow q$ is TRUE but $q \rightarrow p$ is FALSE.

∴ Option (D) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Definition of Logical Equivalence — Mathematical Reasoning. Two statements are logically equivalent iff they have identical truth values for every possible combination of component truth values. Answer: **(A)**.

Mathematical Reasoning — Definition of Logical Equivalence.

Two compound statements P and Q are **logically equivalent** (written $P \equiv Q$) if and only if their truth tables are *identical in every row* — i.e., for every possible assignment of truth values to the component variables, P and Q have the same truth value (both true or both false simultaneously).

Why the other options are wrong:

- Q.22.**
- (B) Sharing *at least one* row is not sufficient.
 - (C) Two tautologies are equivalent, but non-tautologies can also be equivalent.
 - (D) Two contradictions are equivalent, but again this is too restrictive.

∴ Option (A) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Validity of Syllogistic Arguments — Mathematical Reasoning. Two “some” premises never guarantee a conclusion; the overlap between cats and wild animals is not certain, so the argument is invalid. Answer: **(B)**.

Mathematical Reasoning — Validity of a Syllogistic Argument.



Both premises use the *particular* quantifier “some”:

Q.23. P1: Some cats are animals. P2: Some animals are wild.

In classical logic, from two particular premises no *certain* (universal or particular) conclusion follows necessarily. The overlap between “cats” and “wild animals” is not guaranteed: there may be wild animals that are not cats, and we cannot conclude that any specific cat is wild. The argument is therefore **invalid** (its conclusion does not follow necessarily from its premises).

∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Roster Form of a Set — Sets & Relations. List all primes < 10 : $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$; note 1 is not prime and 11 is out of range. Answer: **(C)**.

Sets — Roster Form of a Set Defined by a Property.

We list all prime numbers less than 10:

$$2, 3, 5, 7$$

Eliminating non-members:

- Q.24.**
- 1 is *not* prime (by definition; it has only one positive divisor).
 - $4 = 2^2$, $6 = 2 \times 3$, $8 = 2^3$, $9 = 3^2$ are composite.
 - $11 \geq 10$, so it is excluded.

In roster (list) form: $\{2, 3, 5, 7\}$.

∴ Option (C) is correct.

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Solution

Concept & Chapter: Finite vs. Infinite Sets — Sets & Relations. $\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is infinite; the other options have 25 primes < 100 , 1001 whole numbers ≤ 1000 , and 5 vowels (all finite). Answer: **(B)**.

Sets — Identifying an Infinite Set.

$\{x \mid x \in \mathbb{N}\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ has *infinitely many* elements — the set of all natural numbers is the prototypical infinite set.

The other options are all **finite**:

- Q.25.**
- (A) There are exactly **25** prime numbers less than 100 (finite).
 - (C) Whole numbers from 0 to 1000: exactly **1001** elements (finite).



- (D) Vowels in English: exactly 5 elements {a, e, i, o, u} (finite).
- ∴ Option (B) is correct.

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Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	A	2	B	3	C	4	D	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	D	19	A	20	C
21	D	22	A	23	B	24	C	25	B

