

AME CET Aptitude & Reasoning

Sample Paper – 6

Duration: 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 120

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), covering **Quantitative Aptitude** (Q1–15) and **Logical & Analytical Reasoning** (Q16–30), in the **AME CET** marking style.
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**. Each wrong answer carries **–1 mark**. Unattempted questions carry **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct per question. Choose carefully.
- This is a **supplementary aptitude practice set** for AME CET aspirants; pacing is one minute per question, matching the main exam.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Quantitative Aptitude

- Q1.** The price of an item rises from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. The percentage increase in the price is:
- (A) 20%
- (B) 16%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 22%
- Q2.** If $a : b = 2 : 3$ and $b : c = 4 : 5$, then $a : c$ equals:
- (A) 8 : 15
- (B) 2 : 5
- (C) 6 : 5
- (D) 8 : 5



- Q3.** An article gives a profit of Rs. 50 on a cost price of Rs. 200. The profit percent is:
- (A) 20%
 - (B) 50%
 - (C) 30%
 - (D) 25%
- Q4.** The mean of the numbers 5, 10, 15, 20 is:
- (A) 12.5
 - (B) 10
 - (C) 15
 - (D) 50
- Q5.** A car covers 120 km in 1.5 hours. Its average speed is:
- (A) 60 km/h
 - (B) 75 km/h
 - (C) 90 km/h
 - (D) 80 km/h
- Q6.** If 4 men can build a wall in 12 days, how many days will 6 men take to build the same wall?
- (A) 18 days
 - (B) 9 days
 - (C) 8 days
 - (D) 6 days
- Q7.** The simple interest on Rs. 1000 at 12% per annum for 2 years is:
- (A) Rs. 240
 - (B) Rs. 200



(C) Rs. 360

(D) Rs. 120

Q8. A father is 40 years old and his son is 10 years old. The ratio of their present ages is:

(A) 3 : 1

(B) 2 : 1

(C) 5 : 1

(D) 4 : 1

Q9. If 100 is increased by 20% and the result is again increased by 20%, the final value is:

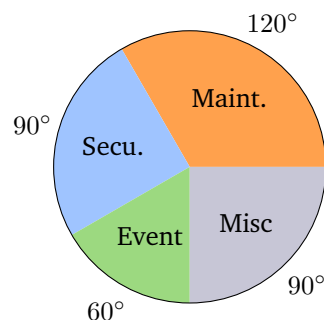
(A) 140

(B) 144

(C) 120

(D) 124

Q10. The pie chart below shows how a society's annual budget of Rs. 9000 is allocated. The amount allocated to **Maintenance** (the 120° sector) is:



(A) Rs. 3000

(B) Rs. 1500

(C) Rs. 2250

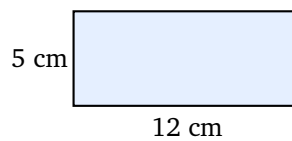
(D) Rs. 4500



Q11. The average of the two numbers 15 and 25 is:

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

Q12. The area of the rectangle shown below, with length 12 cm and breadth 5 cm, is:



- (A) 34 cm^2
- (B) 60 cm^2
- (C) 17 cm^2
- (D) 120 cm^2

Q13. A mass of 3000 grams expressed in kilograms is:

- (A) 30 kg
- (B) 0.3 kg
- (C) 3 kg
- (D) 300 kg

Q14. A boat moves at 10 km/h in still water, and the stream flows at 2 km/h. The downstream speed of the boat is:

- (A) 12 km/h
- (B) 20 km/h
- (C) 8 km/h
- (D) 5 km/h



- Q15.** The compound interest on Rs. 4000 at 5% per annum for 2 years (compounded annually) is:
- (A) Rs. 400
 - (B) Rs. 420
 - (C) Rs. 200
 - (D) Rs. 410

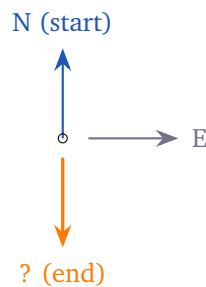
Part B: Logical & Analytical Reasoning

- Q16.** Find the next number in the series: 100, 90, 81, 73, ?
- (A) 64
 - (B) 65
 - (C) 66
 - (D) 67
- Q17.** Find the next term in the series: *C, F, I, L, ?*
- (A) N
 - (B) O
 - (C) P
 - (D) M
- Q18.** In a certain code each letter is replaced by the letter just before it in the alphabet (e.g. DOG becomes CNF). The code word **IBQQZ** therefore stands for:
- (A) HARRY
 - (B) HANDY
 - (C) JCRRA
 - (D) HAPPY
- Q19.** X is Y's wife and Z is X's son. How is Z related to Y?



- (A) Son
- (B) Father
- (C) Brother
- (D) Nephew

Q20. A person initially faces North, turns to the right, and then turns to the right once more, as shown. The direction the person now faces is:



- (A) East
- (B) South
- (C) West
- (D) North

Q21. Choose the option that completes the analogy: **Pen : Write :: Knife : ?**

- (A) Sharp
- (B) Blade
- (C) Cut
- (D) Metal

Q22. Choose the number that does **not** belong with the others: 16, 25, 36, 40

- (A) 16
- (B) 25
- (C) 40
- (D) 36



Q23. Statement: *All squares are rectangles.* Which conclusion necessarily follows?

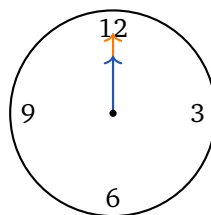
- (A) Some rectangles are squares
- (B) No square is a rectangle
- (C) All rectangles are squares
- (D) No rectangle is a square

Q24. Five friends A, B, C, D, E sit in a row in that order from left to right, as shown. Who sits between B and D?



- (A) A
- (B) C
- (C) E
- (D) D

Q25. The angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock at exactly 12 o'clock, shown below, is:



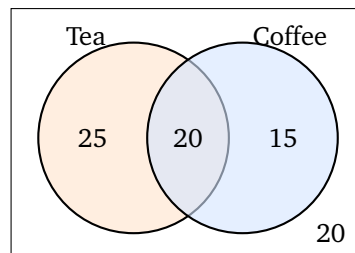
- (A) 30°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 360°
- (D) 0°

Q26. If today is Monday, then the day that was 3 days before today is a:



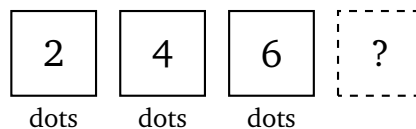
- (A) Thursday
- (B) Friday
- (C) Saturday
- (D) Sunday

Q27. In a group of 80 people, 45 like tea, 35 like coffee and 20 like both, as in the Venn diagram. How many like **at least one** of the two drinks?



- (A) 80
- (B) 50
- (C) 60
- (D) 55

Q28. In the figure series below, the number of dots increases by a fixed amount at each step. How many dots should appear in the fourth box?



- (A) 8
- (B) 7
- (C) 10
- (D) 9

Q29. In a row of children, Meera is 6th from the top and 6th from the bottom. The total number of children in the row is:



- (A) 12
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 13

Q30. If in a certain pattern $1 \rightarrow 2$, $2 \rightarrow 4$ and $3 \rightarrow 6$, then $9 \rightarrow ?$

- (A) 81
- (B) 11
- (C) 27
- (D) 18



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Percentage increase: $\text{Increase\%} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{original value}} \times 100.$

Step 1 — Find the actual rise:

$$100 - 80 = 20$$

Step 2 — Express the rise as a percent of the original price:

$$\frac{20}{80} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (20%): takes the rise as a percent of the new price (100), not the original (80).
- Option B (16%): an incorrect base of 125.
- Option D (22%): does not match 20/80.

Final Answer: 25% \Rightarrow C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Combining ratios: Make the common term (b) equal in both ratios, then read off $a : c$.

Step 1 — Write the two ratios:

$$a : b = 2 : 3, \quad b : c = 4 : 5$$

Step 2 — Match the value of b (LCM of 3 and 4 is 12):

$$a : b = 2 : 3 = 8 : 12, \quad b : c = 4 : 5 = 12 : 15$$

Step 3 — Read $a : c$:

$$a : c = 8 : 15$$



Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (2 : 5): multiplies the first terms and last terms directly, ignoring b .
- Option C (6 : 5): an unrelated combination.
- Option D (8 : 5): keeps $a = 8$ but drops the scaling of c .

Final Answer: $8 : 15 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Profit percent: $\text{Profit}\% = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100.$

Step 1 — Identify the given values: Profit = 50, CP = 200.

Step 2 — Express the profit as a percent of cost price:

$$\frac{50}{200} \times 100 = 25\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (20%): takes the profit as a percent of SP (50/250), not CP.
- Option B (50%): treats the profit amount itself as the percent.
- Option C (30%): does not match 50/200.

Final Answer: 25% \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Arithmetic mean: The mean equals the sum of the values divided by how many there are.

Step 1 — Add the four numbers:

$$5 + 10 + 15 + 20 = 50$$



Step 2 — Divide by the count (4):

$$\frac{50}{4} = 12.5$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (10): too small; would need a total of 40.
- Option C (15): the middle value, not the mean.
- Option D (50): the sum, not the average.

Final Answer: 12.5 \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Average speed: $\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time}}$.

Step 1 — Substitute the values:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{120}{1.5}$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$\frac{120}{1.5} = 80 \text{ km/h}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (60): would cover 90 km in 1.5 h, not 120.
- Option B (75): would cover 112.5 km in 1.5 h.
- Option C (90): would cover 135 km in 1.5 h.

Final Answer: 80 km/h \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q5](#)



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Man-days are constant: The total work (men \times days) stays the same.

Step 1 — Find the total work in man-days:

$$4 \text{ men} \times 12 \text{ days} = 48 \text{ man-days}$$

Step 2 — Divide by the new number of men:

$$\frac{48}{6} = 8 \text{ days}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (18): more men should take fewer days, not more.
- Option B (9): does not satisfy $6 \times 9 = 54 \neq 48$.
- Option D (6): would need $6 \times 6 = 36$ man-days, too few.

Final Answer: 8 days \Rightarrow C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Simple Interest: $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$.

Step 1 — Substitute $P = 1000$, $R = 12$, $T = 2$:

$$SI = \frac{1000 \times 12 \times 2}{100}$$

Step 2 — Compute the numerator:

$$1000 \times 12 \times 2 = 24000$$

Step 3 — Divide by 100:

$$\frac{24000}{100} = 240$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (200): uses $R = 10\%$ instead of 12% .



- Option C (360): uses $T = 3$ years.
- Option D (120): uses $T = 1$ year only.

Final Answer: Rs. 240 \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Ratio of ages: Write the two ages as a ratio and reduce to lowest terms.

Step 1 — Write the ratio:

$$\text{Father : Son} = 40 : 10$$

Step 2 — Divide both terms by their HCF (10):

$$\frac{40}{10} : \frac{10}{10} = 4 : 1$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (3 : 1): would mean father 30 for son 10.
- Option B (2 : 1): would mean father 20 for son 10.
- Option C (5 : 1): would mean father 50 for son 10.

Final Answer: 4 : 1 \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Successive percentage increase: Apply each increase as a multiplying factor in turn.

Step 1 — Apply the first 20% increase to 100:

$$100 \times 1.20 = 120$$



Step 2 — Apply the second 20% increase to the result:

$$120 \times 1.20 = 144$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (140): simply adds $20+20 = 40\%$, ignoring that the second increase applies to 120.
- Option C (120): only one increase applied.
- Option D (124): an incorrect partial increase.

Final Answer: $144 \Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading a pie chart: Each sector's share equals its angle divided by 360° .

Step 1 — Find the Maintenance fraction:

$$\frac{120^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Step 2 — Apply it to the budget:

$$\frac{1}{3} \times 9000 = 3000$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (1500): corresponds to the 60° sector.
- Option C (2250): corresponds to a 90° sector.
- Option D (4500): would need a 180° sector.

Final Answer: Rs. 3000 \Rightarrow A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Average of two numbers: The average is their sum divided by 2.

Step 1 — Add the two numbers:

$$15 + 25 = 40$$

Step 2 — Divide by 2:

$$\frac{40}{2} = 20$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (10): too small; below both numbers.
- Option C (40): the sum, not the average.
- Option D (30): above the larger number, impossible for an average.

Final Answer: 20 \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Area of a rectangle: $A = \text{length} \times \text{breadth}$.

Step 1 — Substitute length = 12, breadth = 5:

$$A = 12 \times 5$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$12 \times 5 = 60 \text{ cm}^2$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (34): this is the semi-perimeter $(12 + 5) \times 2/1$ kind of slip.
- Option C (17): this is the sum $12 + 5$, not the product.
- Option D (120): this is the full perimeter doubled, not the area.

Final Answer: $60 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Grams to kilograms: 1 kg = 1000 g, so divide the grams by 1000.

Step 1 — Divide by 1000:

$$\frac{3000}{1000} = 3$$

Step 2 — State the result:

$$3000 \text{ g} = 3 \text{ kg}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (30 kg): divides by 100 instead of 1000.
- Option B (0.3 kg): divides by 10000.
- Option D (300 kg): divides by 10.

Final Answer: 3 kg \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Downstream speed: When moving with the stream, speeds add:
downstream = boat speed + stream speed.

Step 1 — Add the two speeds:

$$10 + 2 = 12 \text{ km/h}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (20): doubles the boat speed, ignoring the stream value.
- Option C (8): this is the upstream speed (10 – 2), against the stream.
- Option D (5): an incorrect division.

Final Answer: 12 km/h \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Compound Interest: $CI = P \left[\left(1 + \frac{R}{100} \right)^T - 1 \right]$.

Step 1 — Substitute $P = 4000, R = 5, T = 2$:

$$CI = 4000 \left[(1.05)^2 - 1 \right]$$

Step 2 — Evaluate $(1.05)^2$:

$$(1.05)^2 = 1.1025$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$4000 \times (1.1025 - 1) = 4000 \times 0.1025 = 410$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (400): this is the simple interest ($4000 \times 5\% \times 2$), omitting interest on interest.
- Option B (420): an over-estimate.
- Option C (200): only one year's simple interest.

Final Answer: Rs. 410 \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Series with shrinking differences: Check the differences between consecutive terms.

Step 1 — List the differences:

$$100 - 90 = 10, \quad 90 - 81 = 9, \quad 81 - 73 = 8$$

The differences are 10, 9, 8 (decreasing by 1 each time).

Step 2 — Predict the next difference: The next difference is 7.

Step 3 — Subtract it from the last term:

$$73 - 7 = 66$$



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (64): uses a difference of 9.
- Option B (65): uses a difference of 8 again.
- Option D (67): uses a difference of 6.

Final Answer: 66 \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Letter series by position: Convert the letters to positions and track the gap.

Step 1 — Write positions:

$$C = 3, F = 6, I = 9, L = 12$$

Step 2 — Find the gap:

$$6 - 3 = 3, \quad 9 - 6 = 3, \quad 12 - 9 = 3$$

Each term increases by a fixed gap of 3.

Step 3 — Find the next letter:

$$12 + 3 = 15 \Rightarrow \text{the 15th letter is } O$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (N): position 14, a gap of 2.
- Option C (P): position 16, a gap of 4.
- Option D (M): position 13, a gap of 1.

Final Answer: O \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q17](#)



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Backward letter-shift cipher: Each letter is replaced by the one just before it (-1); so to decode, move each letter *forward* by one.

Step 1 — Confirm the rule with DOG \rightarrow CNF:

$$D \rightarrow C, O \rightarrow N, G \rightarrow F \text{ (each } -1)$$

Step 2 — Decode IBQQZ by shifting each letter $+1$:

$$I \rightarrow H, B \rightarrow A, Q \rightarrow P, Q \rightarrow P, Z \rightarrow Y$$

Step 3 — Read the decoded word:

$$IBQQZ \rightarrow \text{HAPPY}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (HARRY): decodes Q as R, an incorrect $+2$ shift.
- Option B (HANDY): does not follow a consistent $+1$ shift.
- Option C (JCRRA): shifts each letter the wrong way ($+1$ on the code is decoding backward).

Final Answer: HAPPY \Rightarrow D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Tracing a family link: Follow each relationship one step at a time.

Step 1 — Use “X is Y’s wife”: X and Y are a married couple, so Y is X’s husband.

Step 2 — Use “Z is X’s son”: Z is the son of X. Since X and Y are husband and wife, Z is also Y’s child.

Step 3 — State Z’s relation to Y: Z is a male child of Y, i.e. Y’s son.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (Father): reverses the generations.



- Option C (Brother): Z belongs to the next generation, not Y's sibling.
- Option D (Nephew): would require Z to be a sibling's child, not X's own son.

Final Answer: Son \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Turning directions: A right turn rotates the facing direction 90° clockwise.

Step 1 — Start facing North and turn right: North turned 90° clockwise gives East.

Step 2 — Turn right once more: East turned 90° clockwise gives South.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (East): the direction after only one right turn.
- Option C (West): a left turn from North, not two right turns.
- Option D (North): the original facing, before any turn.

Final Answer: South \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Tool-and-function analogy: A pen is the instrument used to write; find the action done with a knife.

Step 1 — Identify the relationship: Pen \rightarrow Write means “the action performed using the tool.”

Step 2 — Apply to “Knife”: The action performed with a knife is to *cut*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Sharp): a property of a knife, not an action.
- Option B (Blade): a part of the knife, not an action.
- Option D (Metal): the material, not an action.

Final Answer: Cut \Rightarrow



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Common property test: Check whether all numbers share a property; the exception is the odd one out.

Step 1 — Test each for being a perfect square:

$$16 = 4^2, \quad 25 = 5^2, \quad 36 = 6^2$$

These three are perfect squares.

Step 2 — Examine 40: 40 lies between $36 = 6^2$ and $49 = 7^2$, so it is not a perfect square.

Step 3 — Conclude: 40 does not share the “perfect square” property, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A (16), B (25), D (36): all are perfect squares, so they belong together.

Final Answer: 40 \Rightarrow C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Converting a universal statement: “All A are B” guarantees that at least some B are A.

Step 1 — Read the statement: All squares are rectangles, so every square lies inside the set of rectangles.

Step 2 — Draw the valid conclusion: Since squares exist and each is a rectangle, those particular rectangles are squares. Hence *some* rectangles are squares.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (No square is a rectangle): directly contradicts the statement.
- Option C (All rectangles are squares): the converse is not guaranteed.



- Option D (No rectangle is a square): also contradicts the statement.

Final Answer: Some rectangles are squares \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading a fixed left-to-right order: The seats are in the order A, B, C, D, E from left to right.

Step 1 — Locate B and D: B is the second seat and D is the fourth seat.

Step 2 — Find the seat between them: The only seat between the 2nd and 4th positions is the 3rd, which holds C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (A): sits to the left of B, not between B and D.
- Option C (E): sits to the right of D, at the far end.
- Option D (D): is one of the boundary seats, not between them.

Final Answer: C \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Clock angle: At exactly 12:00 both hands point to the same mark (the 12).

Step 1 — Locate the two hands at 12:00: The minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is also at 12.

Step 2 — Find the angle between them: Both hands point in the same direction, so the angle between them is

0°

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (30°): one hour-mark apart (as at 1 o'clock).
- Option B (90°): three hour-marks apart (as at 3 o'clock).



- Option C (360°): a full turn, which is the same position but not the measured angle (0°).

Final Answer: $0^\circ \Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Counting days backward: Going back n days subtracts n from the current day of the week.

Step 1 — Start from Monday and step back day by day:

Monday \rightarrow Sunday \rightarrow Saturday \rightarrow Friday

Each arrow is one day earlier.

Step 2 — Read off the third step: 3 days before Monday is Friday.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Thursday): 4 days before Monday.
- Option C (Saturday): 2 days before Monday.
- Option D (Sunday): only 1 day before Monday.

Final Answer: Friday \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Inclusion–exclusion: $n(\text{Tea or Coffee}) = n(\text{Tea}) + n(\text{Coffee}) - n(\text{both})$.

Step 1 — Substitute the given counts:

$$45 + 35 - 20$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$80 - 20 = 60$$



Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (80): adds 45 and 35 without subtracting the 20 counted twice.
- Option B (50): an incorrect subtraction.
- Option D (55): subtracts 25 instead of 20.

Final Answer: $60 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Constant step in a count series: Find the fixed amount the dot count increases by.

Step 1 — List the dot counts:

$$2, 4, 6$$

Each box has 2 more dots than the previous one.

Step 2 — Add the step to the last count:

$$6 + 2 = 8$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (7): adds only 1, not the constant step of 2.
- Option C (10): adds 4, skipping a step.
- Option D (9): adds 3, an irregular step.

Final Answer: $8 \Rightarrow$

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Rank from both ends: Total = (rank from top) + (rank from bottom) - 1.

Step 1 — Substitute the ranks:

$$\text{Total} = 6 + 6 - 1$$



Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 11$$

The “-1” avoids counting Meera twice.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (12): forgets to subtract 1.
- Option B (10): subtracts 2 instead of 1.
- Option D (13): adds an extra child.

Final Answer: $11 \Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Number pattern: Each number maps to twice itself.

Step 1 — Verify the rule:

$$1 \rightarrow 2 = 2 \times 1, \quad 2 \rightarrow 4 = 2 \times 2, \quad 3 \rightarrow 6 = 2 \times 3$$

So the rule is $n \rightarrow 2n$.

Step 2 — Apply to 9:

$$9 \rightarrow 2 \times 9 = 18$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (81): this is 9^2 , not 2×9 .
- Option B (11): this is $9 + 2$, not the doubling rule.
- Option C (27): this is 9×3 .

Final Answer: $18 \Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	D	4	A	5	D
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	A
11	B	12	B	13	C	14	A	15	D
16	C	17	B	18	D	19	A	20	B
21	C	22	C	23	A	24	B	25	D
26	B	27	C	28	A	29	C	30	D

