AME CET Aptitude & Reasoning

Sample Paper – 8

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. A monthly salary of Rs. 20,000 is increased by 10%. The new salary is:

(A) Rs. 21,000

(B) Rs. 20,200

(C) Rs. 24,000

(D) Rs. 22,000

Q2. In a class the ratio of boys to girls is $3 : 2$. If there are 30 boys, the number of girls is:

(A) 45

(B) 15

(C) 20

(D) 25

Q3. An article is bought for Rs. 1000 and sold for Rs. 1200. The profit percent is:

(A) 25%

(B) 12%

(C) 15%

(D) 20%

Q4. The average of 100 and 200 is:

(A) 150

(B) 100

(C) 300

(D) 200

Q5. A bus covers a distance of 450 km in 5 hours. Its average speed is:

(A) 80 km/h

(B) 75 km/h

(C) 90 km/h

(D) 100 km/h

Q6. A can finish a piece of work in 9 days and B can finish the same work in 18 days. Working together, they will finish it in:

(A) 9 days

(B) 6 days

(C) 12 days

(D) 4.5 days

Q7. The simple interest on Rs. 6000 at 10% per annum for 1 year is:

(A) Rs. 600

(B) Rs. 300

(C) Rs. 660

(D) Rs. 1200

Q8. A mother's present age is twice her daughter's age. If the mother is 36 years old, the daughter's age is:

(A) 12 years

(B) 24 years

(C) 18 years

(D) 16 years

Q9. A shopkeeper allows a 10% discount on the marked price of an item and sells it for Rs. 270. The marked price was:

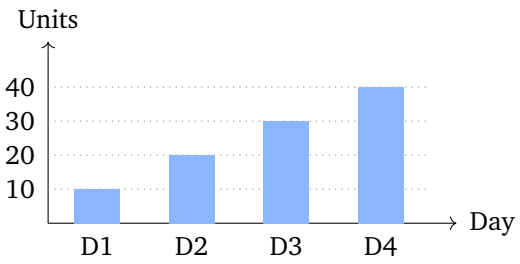
(A) Rs. 297

(B) Rs. 300

(C) Rs. 243

(D) Rs. 330

Q10. The bar chart below shows the number of units produced by a workshop over four days. The total production over the four days is:



(A) 100

(B) 80

(C) 90

(D) 110

Q11. A drink is prepared by mixing 4 litres of water with 1 litre of syrup. The percentage of syrup in the mixture is:

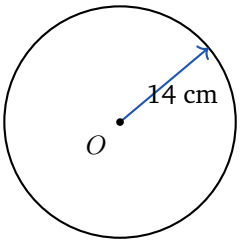
(A) 25%

(B) 20%

(C) 40%

(D) 80%

Q12. The area of a circle of radius 14 cm, shown below, is: $\left(\text{take } \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$



(A) 88 cm^2

(B) 196 cm^2

(C) 616 cm^2

(D) 308 cm^2

Q13. A volume of 1.5 litres expressed in millilitres is:

(A) 150 mL

(B) 15,000 mL

(C) 1050 mL

(D) 1500 mL

Q14. A train 360 m long crosses a pole in 18 seconds. Its speed is:

(A) 18 m/s

(B) 20 m/s

(C) 36 m/s

(D) 25 m/s

Q15. The compound interest on Rs. 10,000 at 10% per annum for 2 years (compounded annually) is:

(A) Rs. 2000

(B) Rs. 1100

(C) Rs. 1000

(D) Rs. 2100

Part B: Logical & Analytical Reasoning

Q16. Find the next number in the series: $2,\ 6,\ 12,\ 20,\ ?$

(A) 28

(B) 30

(C) 32

(D) 24

Q17. Find the next term in the series: $M,\ N,\ O,\ P,\ ?$

(A) R

(B) S

(C) Q

(D) N

Q18. In a certain code, MASK is written as NBTL. In the same code, DESK is written as:

(A) EFUL

(B) CDRJ

(C) EFTM

(D) EFTL

Q19. A's mother is the sister of B's mother. How are A and B related?

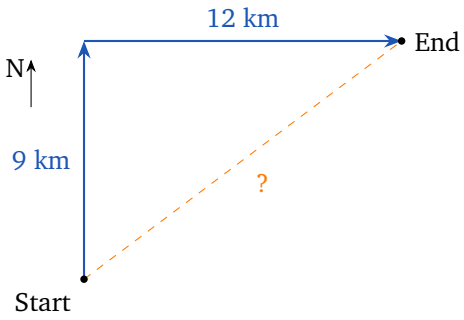
(A) Cousins

(B) Aunt and nephew

(C) Mother and child

(D) Brother and sister

Q20. A person walks 9 km towards the North, then turns right and walks 12 km towards the East, as shown. How far is the person from the starting point?



(A) 21 km

(B) 3 km

(C) 15 km

(D) 108 km

Q21. Choose the option that completes the analogy: **Hot : Cold :: Big : ?**

(A) Large

(B) Huge

(C) Tall

(D) Small

Q22. Choose the number that does **not** belong with the others: $11,\ 13,\ 15,\ 17$

(A) 11

(B) 13

(C) 15

(D) 17

Q23. Statements: *All students study. Ram is a student.* Which conclusion necessarily follows?

(A) Ram does not study

(B) Only Ram studies

(C) Some students do not study

(D) Ram studies

Q24. Five children P, Q, R, S, T sit in a row in that order from left to right, as shown. Who sits 2nd from the left?

L | P | Q | R | S | T

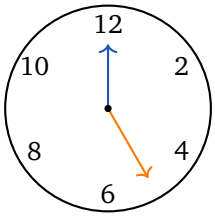
(A) Q

(B) R

(C) S

(D) P

Q25. The angle between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock at exactly 5 o'clock, shown below, is:



(A) 120°

(B) 150°

(C) 90°

(D) 180°

Q26. If the 1st of January in a year is a Wednesday, then the 8th of January of the same year is a:

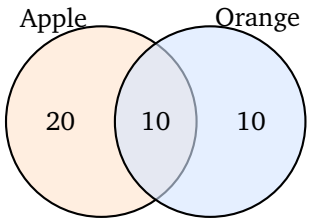
(A) Wednesday

(B) Tuesday

(C) Monday

(D) Thursday

Q27. In a survey, 30 people like apple, 20 like orange and 10 like both, as in the Venn diagram. How many people like **at least one** of the two fruits?



(A) 40

(B) 50

(C) 30

(D) 60

Q28. In the figure series below, the arrow turns by a fixed rotation at each step (N $\rightarrow$ E $\rightarrow$ S $\rightarrow$ W). Which direction should the arrow in the fifth box point?

(A) North (upwards)

(B) East (right)

(C) South (downwards)

(D) West (left)

Q29. In a class of 20 students, Sita ranks 15th from the bottom. Her rank from the top is:

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 15

(D) 7

Q30. In a certain pattern $1 \rightarrow 1$, $2 \rightarrow 3$, $3 \rightarrow 6$ and $4 \rightarrow 10$. Then $5 \rightarrow ?$

(A) 20

(B) 25

(C) 15

(D) 12

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Percentage increase: Add the percentage of the original to the original value, or multiply by the growth factor.

Step 1 — Find 10% of the salary:

$$\frac{10}{100} \times 20000 = 2000$$

Step 2 — Add the increase to the original:

$$20000 + 2000 = 22000$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (21,000): applies a 5% increase, not 10%.
- Option B (20,200): applies a 1% increase.
- Option C (24,000): applies a 20% increase.

Final Answer: Rs. 22,000 $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Ratio with a known quantity: Find the value of one part from the known share, then scale to the other.

Step 1 — Identify the boys' parts: Boys correspond to 3 parts and equal 30, so one part is:

$$\frac{30}{3} = 10$$

Step 2 — Find the girls (2 parts):

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (45): reverses the ratio, taking girls as the larger group.

- Option B (15): halves the boys instead of using the ratio.
- Option D (25): does not match 2 parts of size 10.

Final Answer: $20 \Rightarrow \boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Find the profit:

$$\text{SP} - \text{CP} = 1200 - 1000 = 200$$

Step 2 — Express as a percent of cost price:

$$\frac{200}{1000} \times 100 = 20\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (25%): would need a profit of 250.
- Option B (12%): does not match $200/1000$.
- Option C (15%): would need a profit of 150.

Final Answer: $20\% \Rightarrow \boxed{D}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Add the two numbers:

$$100 + 200 = 300$$

Step 2 — Divide by 2:

$$\frac{300}{2} = 150$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (100): the smaller number, not the average.
- Option C (300): the sum, not the average.
- Option D (200): the larger number, not the average.

Final Answer: $150 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q4

Q5.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Substitute the values:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{450}{5}$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$\frac{450}{5} = 90 \text{ km/h}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (80) and Option B (75): do not satisfy $450 = \text{speed} \times 5$.
- Option D (100): would cover 500 km in 5 hours, not 450.

Final Answer: 90 km/h $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Combined work: Add the per-day work rates of A and B.

Step 1 — Write each rate:

$$\text{A's rate} = \frac{1}{9}, \qquad \text{B's rate} = \frac{1}{18}$$

Step 2 — Add the rates:

$$\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{18}=\frac{2}{18}+\frac{1}{18}=\frac{3}{18}=\frac{1}{6}$$

Step 3 — Invert to get the time:

$$\text{Time}=\frac{1}{1/6}=6 \text{ days}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (9) and Option C (12): larger than A working alone (9 days), which is impossible when both work.
- Option D (4.5): would require a combined rate of $2/9$, more than the actual $1/6$.

Final Answer: 6 days $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Substitute $P=6000$, $R=10$, $T=1$:

$$\text{SI}=\frac{6000\times 10\times 1}{100}$$

Step 2 — Compute the numerator:

$$6000\times 10\times 1=60000$$

Step 3 — Divide by 100:

$$\frac{60000}{100}=600$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option D (1200): uses $T=2$ years.
- Option B (300): uses $R=5\%$.
- Option C (660): an incorrect arithmetic value.

Final Answer: Rs. 600 $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Multiple of an age: If the mother is twice the daughter, the daughter is half the mother's age.

Step 1 — Set up the relation:

$$\text{Mother} = 2 \times \text{Daughter}$$

Step 2 — Solve for the daughter:

$$\text{Daughter} = \frac{36}{2} = 18$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (12): gives a mother of 24, not 36.
- Option B (24): gives a mother of 48.
- Option D (16): gives a mother of 32.

Final Answer: 18 years $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Discount on marked price: Selling price $=$ marked price $\times(1 -$ discount$)$. Reverse this to find the marked price.

Step 1 — Write the relation: A 10% discount means SP $= 0.90 \times$ MP.

$$270 = 0.90 \times \text{MP}$$

Step 2 — Solve for the marked price:

$$\text{MP} = \frac{270}{0.90} = 300$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (297): adds 10% of 270 instead of dividing.
- Option C (243): subtracts 10% from 270.
- Option D (330): an incorrect mark-up, not the reverse of a discount.

Final Answer: Rs. 300 $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading a bar chart: Read each bar's height and add them.

Step 1 — List the four heights:

$$D1 = 10, \quad D2 = 20, \quad D3 = 30, \quad D4 = 40$$

Step 2 — Add them:

$$10 + 20 + 30 + 40 = 100$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option C (90): omits one of the smaller bars.
- Option B (80): drops the 20-unit bar.
- Option D (110): adds an extra 10 units.

Final Answer: 100 $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage of a component: Percent $= \dfrac{\text{part}}{\text{whole}} \times 100$.

Step 1 — Find the total volume:

$$4 + 1 = 5 \text{ litres}$$

Step 2 — Take syrup as a percent of the total:

$$\frac{1}{5} \times 100 = 20\%$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (25%): wrongly takes syrup over water $(1/4)$, not over the total.
- Option C (40%): does not match $1/5$.
- Option D (80%): this is the percentage of water, not syrup.

Final Answer: $20\% \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Area of a circle: $A = \pi r^2$.

Step 1 — Substitute $r = 14$ and $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$:

$$A = \frac{22}{7} \times 14^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 196$$

Step 2 — Simplify:

$$= 22 \times 28 = 616 \text{ cm}^2$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (88): this is the circumference $2\pi r$, not the area.
- Option B (196): this is r^2, missing the factor π.
- Option D (308): half of the correct area.

Final Answer: $616 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q12

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Converting litres to millilitres: 1 litre $= 1000$ mL.

Step 1 — Multiply by 1000:

$$1.5 \times 1000$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 1500 \text{ mL}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (150): multiplies by 100 instead of 1000.
- Option B (15,000): multiplies by 10,000.
- Option C (1050): an arithmetic slip.

Final Answer: 1500 mL $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Crossing a pole: The train covers its own length while passing a pole; speed $=$ length $\div$ time.

Step 1 — Substitute the values:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{360}{18}$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 20 \text{ m/s}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (18): an incorrect division.
- Option C (36): doubles the correct speed.
- Option D (25): does not match $360/18$.

Final Answer: 20 m/s $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Substitute $P = 10000$, $R = 10$, $T = 2$**:**

$$\text{CI} = 10000\left[(1.1)^2 - 1\right]$$

Step 2 — Evaluate $(1.1)^2$**:**

$$(1.1)^2 = 1.21$$

Step 3 — Compute:

$$10000 \times (1.21 - 1) = 10000 \times 0.21 = 2100$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (2000): this is the simple interest ($10000 \times 10\% \times 2$), which omits interest on interest.
- Option B (1100): only counts the second year wrongly.
- Option C (1000): only one year's simple interest.

Final Answer: Rs. 2100 $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q15

Q16.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the differences:

$$6 - 2 = 4, \quad 12 - 6 = 6, \quad 20 - 12 = 8$$

The differences are $4, 6, 8$ (consecutive even numbers).

Step 2 — Predict the next difference: The next difference is 10.

Step 3 — Add it to the last term:

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

(Equivalently, the terms are $n^2 + n$: $1 \cdot 2, 2 \cdot 3, 3 \cdot 4, 4 \cdot 5, 5 \cdot 6 = 30$.)

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (28): uses a difference of 8 again.
- Option C (32): uses a difference of 12.
- Option D (24): uses a difference of 4.

Final Answer: 30 $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Consecutive-letter series: Each term is the next letter of the alphabet.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern:

$$M,\ N,\ O,\ P$$

Each letter advances by one position.

Step 2 — Find the next letter: The letter after P is Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (R): skips one letter ahead.
- Option B (S): skips two letters ahead.
- Option D (N): goes backward in the series.

Final Answer: Q $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q17

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Letter-shift coding: Compare MASK with NBTL to find the rule.

Step 1 — Find the shift:

$$M \to N,\ A \to B,\ S \to T,\ K \to L$$

Each letter moves forward by one position $(+1)$.

Step 2 — Apply $+1$ to DESK:

$$D \to E,\ E \to F,\ S \to T,\ K \to L$$

Step 3 — Read the code:

$$\text{DESK} \to \text{EFTL}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (EFUL): codes S as U $(+2)$.
- Option B (CDRJ): shifts backward (-1).
- Option C (EFTM): codes K as M $(+2)$.

Final Answer: EFTL $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q18

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Relating children of two sisters: Children of two sisters are cousins to each other.

Step 1 — Identify the mothers: A's mother and B's mother are sisters.

Step 2 — Relate the children: A is the child of one sister and B is the child of the other sister, so A and B are cousins.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option D (Brother and sister): would require the same mother.
- Option B (Aunt and nephew): differs by a generation, which is not the case here.
- Option C (Mother and child): the two are of the same generation.

Final Answer: Cousins $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Shortest distance (Pythagoras): The North and East legs are perpendicular, so the straight-line distance is the hypotenuse.

Step 1 — Identify the two legs: North leg $= 9$ km, East leg $= 12$ km, meeting at a right angle.

Step 2 — Apply the Pythagoras theorem:

$$d = \sqrt{9^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{81 + 144} = \sqrt{225}$$

Step 3 — Simplify:

$$d = 15 \text{ km}$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (21): adds the legs $9+12$, the path length, not the straight distance.
- Option B (3): subtracts the legs.
- Option D (108): multiplies the legs.

Final Answer: 15 km $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Opposite-pair analogy: Hot and Cold are antonyms; find the antonym of Big.

Step 1 — Identify the relationship: Hot $\rightarrow$ Cold means "its opposite."

Step 2 — Apply to "Big": The opposite of Big is *Small*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Large) and Option B (Huge): synonyms of Big, not opposites.
- Option C (Tall): a related size word, but not the opposite of Big.

Final Answer: Small $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Test for primality: $11, 13, 17$ are prime numbers (divisible only by 1 and themselves).

Step 2 — Examine 15: $15 = 3 \times 5$ is composite, not prime.

Step 3 — Conclude: 15 does not share the "prime" property, so it is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options A (11), B (13), D (17): all are prime, so they belong together.

Final Answer: $15 \Rightarrow \boxed{C}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q22

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Applying a universal rule to a member: "All A study" applied to a known A gives that A studies.

Step 1 — State the rule: All students study.

Step 2 — Apply it to Ram: Ram is a student, so the rule applies to him: Ram studies.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (Ram does not study): contradicts the rule.
- Option B (Only Ram studies): too strong; the rule covers all students.
- Option C (Some students do not study): contradicts "all students study."

Final Answer: Ram studies $\Rightarrow \boxed{D}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q23

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Reading a fixed left-to-right order: The seats are in the order P, Q, R, S, T from left to right.

Step 1 — Count from the left: 1st from the left is P; 2nd from the left is the next seat.

Step 2 — Identify the 2nd seat: The 2nd seat from the left holds Q.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (R): 3rd from the left.
- Option C (S): 4th from the left.
- Option D (P): 1st from the left, not 2nd.

Final Answer: Q $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Clock angle: The 12 hour-marks divide $360°$, so each hour gap is $30°$.

Step 1 — Count the hour gaps at 5 o'clock: At exactly 5:00 the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand is at 5, five marks apart.

Step 2 — Multiply by $30°$:

$$5 \times 30° = 150°$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A ($120°$): four hour gaps (as at 4 o'clock).
- Option C ($90°$): three hour gaps (as at 3 o'clock).
- Option D ($180°$): six hour gaps (as at 6 o'clock).

Final Answer: $150° \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Days of the week using remainders: Advance by the number of days modulo 7.

Step 1 — Count days from 1 Jan to 8 Jan:

$$8 - 1 = 7 \text{ days}$$

Step 2 — Reduce modulo 7:

$$7 \div 7 = 1 \text{ remainder } 0$$

A multiple of 7 returns to the same weekday.

Step 3 — Conclude: 8 January falls on the same day as 1 January, namely Wednesday.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option D (Thursday): advances by 1 day.
- Option B (Tuesday): goes back 1 day.
- Option C (Monday): goes back 2 days.

Final Answer: Wednesday $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Substitute the values:

$$30 + 20 - 10$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 40$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (50): forgets to subtract the 10 who like both.
- Option C (30): the apple count alone.
- Option D (60): double-counts the overlap.

Final Answer: 40 $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fixed rotation pattern: Identify the constant turn between successive figures and continue the cycle.

Step 1 — Track the arrow: Box 1 points North, Box 2 East, Box 3 South, Box 4 West. Each step is a 90° clockwise turn.

Step 2 — Apply one more 90° clockwise turn: From "West," another 90° clockwise turn points the arrow back to *North*, completing the cycle.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B (East): that is Box 2's direction.
- Option C (South): that is Box 3's direction.
- Option D (West): that is Box 4's direction, with no further turn.

Final Answer: North (upwards) $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Substitute the values:

$$\text{Rank from top} = 20 - 15 + 1$$

Step 2 — Compute:

$$= 6$$

The "$+1$" counts Sita's own position.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (5): forgets to add 1.
- Option D (7): adds 2 instead of 1.
- Option C (15): repeats the rank from the bottom.

Final Answer: $6 \Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q29

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Triangular numbers: The outputs are the running sums $1, 1{+}2, 1{+}2{+}3, \ldots$, i.e. $\dfrac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

Step 1 — Verify the rule:

$$1 \to 1, \quad 2 \to 3, \quad 3 \to 6, \quad 4 \to 10$$

Each output is the sum of the first n natural numbers.

Step 2 — Apply to 5:

$$5 \to 1+2+3+4+5 = 15 \quad \left(= \frac{5 \times 6}{2}\right)$$

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A (20): this is the 6th-step value, one too far.
- Option B (25): this is 5^2, the wrong rule.
- Option D (12): does not match the running-sum pattern.

Final Answer: $15 \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q30

Answer Key

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