# RIE CEE Reasoning Ability

## Sample Paper – 10

**Duration: 45 Minutes** **Maximum Marks: 60**

### Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the **Reasoning Ability** section of the **RIE CEE** (NCERT Regional Institutes of Education Common Entrance Exam).
- Each correct answer carries **+2 marks**. There is a penalty of $-0.5$ **mark** for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **0 marks**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully before marking, since wrong answers are penalised.
- The actual exam is a **Computer Based Test (CBT)**; attempt this paper in one timed sitting of 45 minutes.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or electronic gadgets is not permitted.

**Q1.** Find the next term in the series: $5,\ 8,\ 4,\ 9,\ 3,\ ?$

(A) 11

(B) 10

(C) 12

(D) 7

**Q2.** Find the next term in the series: $0,\ 7,\ 26,\ 63,\ 124,\ ?$

(A) 211

(B) 217

(C) 213

(D) 215

**Q3.** Find the next term in the letter series: $B,\ H,\ N,\ T,\ ?$

(A) A

(B) B

(C) Z

(D) Y

**Q4.** Find the next term in the series: $4,\ 10,\ 28,\ 82,\ ?$

(A) 244

(B) 240

(C) 246

(D) 250

**Q5.** Find the next term in the series: $Z1,\ X4,\ V9,\ T16,\ ?$

(A) S25

(B) R24

(C) Q25

(D) R25

**Q6.** $3 : 26 :: 5 :?$

(A) 120

(B) 124

(C) 125

(D) 130

**Q7.** If $MAP : SGV$, then $RED :?$

(A) XKJ

(B) XJK

(C) WKJ

(D) XKI

**Q8.** Premchand is to Godan as Tagore is to:

(A) Poet

(B) Painting

(C) Gitanjali

(D) Bengal

**Q9.** Choose the number that does not belong with the others: $16,\ 32,\ 48,\ 64,\ 128$

(A) 32

(B) 64

(C) 128

(D) 48

**Q10.** Choose the odd letter pair:

(A) CH

(B) EI

(C) KO

(D) PT

**Q11.** Choose the word that does not belong with the others:

(A) Copper

(B) Iron

(C) Sulphur

(D) Zinc

**Q12.** In a certain code, $SUN$ is written as $YAT$. How is $RAIN$ written in that code?

(A) XHOT

(B) XGOT

(C) WGOT

(D) XGNT

**Q13.** If each letter is coded by its position in the English alphabet, then $DESK$ is coded as:

(A) 4-5-19-12

(B) 4-6-19-11

(C) 3-5-19-11

(D) 4-5-19-11

**Q14.** In a code language $TIGER$ is written as $VKIGT$. How is $PLANT$ written in the same code?

(A) RNCPV

(B) RNCPU

(C) RMCPV

(D) QNCPV

**Q15.** Pointing to a photograph, a woman said, "He is the only son of the mother of my father." How is the man in the photograph related to the woman?

(A) Brother

(B) Father

(C) Uncle

(D) Grandfather

**Q16.** P is the son of Q. R is the father of Q. S is the wife of R. How is P related to S?

(A) Son

(B) Nephew

(C) Grandson

(D) Father

**Q17.** Meena said, "This boy is the son of my father's mother's only son." How is the boy related to Meena?

(A) Cousin

(B) Nephew

(C) Uncle

(D) Brother

**Q18.** Statements: All ducks are birds. All birds are creatures.
Conclusions: I. All ducks are creatures. II. Some creatures are ducks.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

**Q19.** Statements: Some benches are tables. All tables are furniture.
Conclusions: I. Some benches are furniture. II. All furniture are tables.

(A) Both I and II follow

(B) Only I follows

(C) Only II follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

**Q20.** Statements: No writer is lazy. All authors are writers.
Conclusions: I. No author is lazy. II. Some writers are authors.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Both I and II follow

(D) Neither I nor II follows

**Q21.** Statement: A large number of children in a slum area have dropped out of the local school before completing primary education.
Courses of action: I. The school should be permanently shut down. II. A bridge course with mid-day meals should be started to bring the dropouts back to school.

(A) Only I follows

(B) Only II follows

(C) Neither I nor II follows

(D) Both I and II follow

**Q22.** Statement: "Order now and get hot meals delivered to your home within 30 minutes." — an advertisement by a restaurant.
Assumptions: I. People are willing to order food for home delivery. II. The restaurant can deliver meals within the promised time.

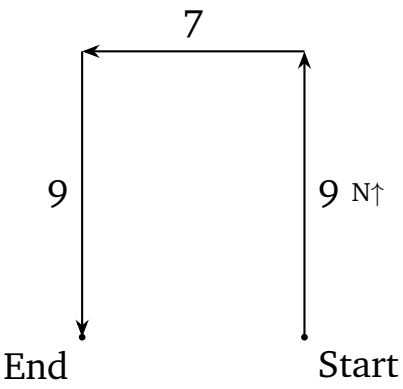
(A) Both I and II are implicit

(B) Only I is implicit

(C) Only II is implicit

(D) Neither I nor II is implicit

**Q23.** A man starts from a point, walks 9 km North, turns left and walks 7 km, then turns left again and walks 9 km. How far and in which direction is he now from the starting point?



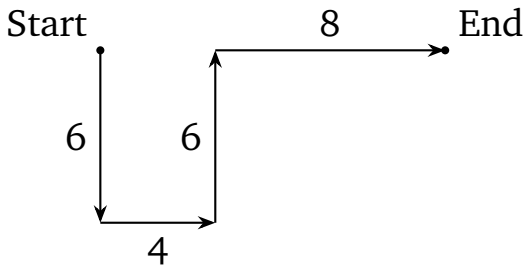

(A) 9 km West

(B) 7 km West

(C) 7 km East

(D) 16 km West

**Q24.** A girl walks 6 m South, turns left and walks 4 m, turns left and walks 6 m, then turns right and walks 8 m. How far is she from the starting point?



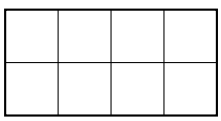

(A) 12 m East

(B) 8 m East

(C) 4 m East

(D) 6 m East

**Q25.** How many squares are there in the figure given below?



(A) 8

(B) 10

(C) 9

(D) 11

**Q26.** The arrow rotates by a fixed angle. Which direction should the arrow point in the next figure?

↑ ↗ → ?

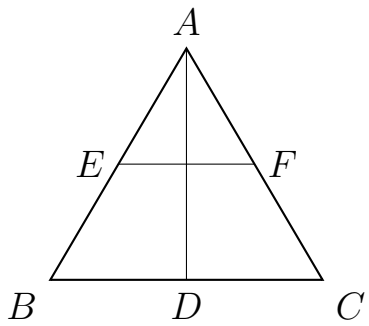
(A) ↘ (points South-East)

(B) → (points East)

(C) ↑ (points North)

(D) ↗ (points North-East)

**Q27.** How many triangles are there in the figure given below? (The figure is a triangle $ABC$ with a median $AD$ to the base and a midline $EF$ joining the midpoints of the two sides.)



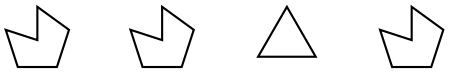

(A) 5

(B) 6

(C) 7

(D) 8

**Q28.** Choose the figure that is different from the other three.




(A) Figure A

(B) Figure B

(C) Figure C

(D) Figure D

**Q29.** Five people W, X, Y, Z and A are sitting in a row facing North. Y is at the extreme left end. A is at the extreme right end. Z is to the immediate left of A. W is between Y and X. Who is sitting exactly in the middle of the row?

(A) W

(B) Y

(C) Z

(D) X

**Q30.** In a class of 48 students, Anil's rank is 19th from the top. What is his rank from the bottom?

(A) 30th

(B) 29th

(C) 31st

(D) 28th

## Detailed Solutions

### Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Number series (two alternating sub-series):** When the terms zig-zag up and down, split them into the odd-position and even-position terms.

**Step 1 — Odd positions:** The 1st, 3rd and 5th terms are $5, 4, 3$, decreasing by $1$ each time.

**Step 2 — Even positions:** The 2nd and 4th terms are $8, 9$, increasing by $1$ each time.

**Step 3 — Find the next term:** The next term is in an even position, so it continues $8, 9, \ldots$ The next value is $9 + 1 = 10$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 11 and 12 over-shoot the even sub-series; 7 belongs to neither pattern.

**Final Answer:** The next term is $10 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q1

### Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Number series (cubes minus one):** Compare each term with the perfect cubes $1, 8, 27, 64, \ldots$

**Step 1 — Match the cubes:** $1^3 - 1 = 0$, $2^3 - 1 = 7$, $3^3 - 1 = 26$, $4^3 - 1 = 63$, $5^3 - 1 = 124$.

**Step 2 — The rule:** Each term is $n^3 - 1$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \ldots$

**Step 3 — Apply for $n = 6$:** $6^3 - 1 = 216 - 1 = 215$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 217 is $6^3 + 1$; 211 and 213 do not match $n^3 - 1$.

**Final Answer:** The next term is $215 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q2

## Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — Letter series (fixed gap with wrap):** Convert letters to positions and add a constant gap, wrapping past $Z$ back to $A$.

**Step 1 — Positions:** $B = 2$, $H = 8$, $N = 14$, $T = 20$.

**Step 2 — Gap:** $8 - 2 = 6$, $14 - 8 = 6$, $20 - 14 = 6$. The gap is $+6$ each time.

**Step 3 — Next letter:** $20 + 6 = 26 = Z$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- A would need a wrap to 27; Y$(25)$ and B$(2)$ use the wrong gap.

**Final Answer:** The next letter is $Z \Rightarrow$ C

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q3

## Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Number series (multiply and add):** Test a rule of the form "previous term $\times a + b$".

**Step 1 — Test $\times 3 - 2$:** $4 \times 3 - 2 = 10$; $10 \times 3 - 2 = 28$; $28 \times 3 - 2 = 82$.

**Step 2 — The rule holds:** Each term is (previous $\times 3$) $- 2$.

**Step 3 — Apply to the last term:** $82 \times 3 - 2 = 246 - 2 = 244$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 246 forgets the $-2$; 240 and 250 do not follow $\times 3 - 2$.

**Final Answer:** The next term is $244 \Rightarrow$ A

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q4

## Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Alphanumeric series:** Treat the letter part and the number part as two separate series.

**Step 1 — Letters:** $Z, X, V, T$ decrease by 2 each time $(26, 24, 22, 20)$, so the next is $R$ $(18)$.

**Step 2 — Numbers:** $1, 4, 9, 16$ are the perfect squares $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2$, so the next is $5^2 = 25$.

**Step 3 — Combine:** The next term is $R25$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- S25 and Q25 use the wrong letter; R24 uses the wrong number.

**Final Answer:** The next term is $R25 \Rightarrow$ D

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q5

## Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Number analogy (cube minus one):** Find the rule connecting the first pair, then apply it to the second.

**Step 1 — Rule:** $3^3 - 1 = 27 - 1 = 26$, that is $n^3 - 1$.

**Step 2 — Apply:** For 5: $5^3 - 1 = 125 - 1 = 124$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 125 is $5^3$ without the $-1$; 120 and 130 do not match $n^3 - 1$.

**Final Answer:** $5 : 124 \Rightarrow$ B

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q6

## Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Letter analogy (shift +6 with wrap):** Compare each letter's position shift between the two words.

**Step 1 — Find the shift:** $M(13) \to S(19)$ is $+6$; $A(1) \to G(7)$ is $+6$; $P(16) \to V(22)$ is $+6$. The rule is $+6$ to each letter.

**Step 2 — Apply to RED:** $R(18) \to X(24)$; $E(5) \to K(11)$; $D(4) \to J(10)$, giving $XKJ$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- XJK swaps two letters; WKJ and XKI shift one letter wrongly.

**Final Answer:** $RED \to XKJ \Rightarrow$ A

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q7

## Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Word analogy (author : book):** Match each writer to the famous work he created.

**Step 1 — First pair:** Premchand wrote the novel *Godan*.

**Step 2 — Apply:** Rabindranath Tagore wrote *Gitanjali*, so Tagore $\to$ Gitanjali.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Poet describes Tagore, not a work; Painting and Bengal are not the matching creation.

**Final Answer:** Tagore is to Gitanjali $\Rightarrow$ C

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q8

## Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Classification of numbers:** Look for a single property shared by all but one.

**Step 1 — Test for powers of 2:** $32 = 2^5$, $64 = 2^6$, $128 = 2^7$, $16 = 2^4$.

**Step 2 — Check 48:** $48 = 16 \times 3$ is not a power of 2 (it lies between 32 and 64).

**Step 3 — Conclusion:** 48 is the odd one out.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 32, 64 and 128 are all exact powers of 2, so they belong together.

**Final Answer:** 48 does not belong $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q9

## Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Letter-pair classification:** Find the gap between the two letters of each pair.

**Step 1 — Gaps:** $CH$: $C(3) \to H(8)$, gap 5. $EI$: $E(5) \to I(9)$, gap 4. $KO$: $K(11) \to O(15)$, gap 4. $PT$: $P(16) \to T(20)$, gap 4.

**Step 2 — Conclusion:** Three pairs have a gap of 4; $CH$ has a gap of 5, so it is the odd one.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- EI, KO and PT all have a gap of 4 between the letters.

**Final Answer:** $CH$ is the odd pair $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q10

## Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Word classification:** Group the items by category and find the outsider.

**Step 1 — Identify the items:** Copper, Iron and Zinc are all metals.

**Step 2 — The outsider:** Sulphur is a non-metal, not a metal.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Copper, Iron and Zinc share the category "metal".

**Final Answer:** Sulphur does not belong $\Rightarrow$ C

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q11

## Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept — Coding by letter shift:** Find the constant shift from each plain letter to its code, then rebuild the new word.

**Step 1 — Find the shift:** In $SUN \to YAT$, check letter by letter: $S(19) \to Y(25)$ is $+6$; $U(21) \to A(27 \to 1)$ is $+6$ with wrap past $Z$; $N(14) \to T(20)$ is $+6$. So each letter shifts $+6$.

**Step 2 — Apply to RAIN:** $R(18) \to X(24)$; $A(1) \to G(7)$; $I(9) \to O(15)$; $N(14) \to T(20)$, giving $XGOT$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- XHOT shifts $A$ wrongly; WGOT shifts $R$ wrongly; XGNT shifts $I$ wrongly.

**Final Answer:** $RAIN \to XGOT \Rightarrow$ B

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q12

## Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Positional coding:** Replace each letter by its position number ($A = 1, B = 2, \ldots, Z = 26$).

**Step 1 — Decode each letter:** $D = 4$, $E = 5$, $S = 19$, $K = 11$.

**Step 2 — Write the code:** $DESK = 4\text{-}5\text{-}19\text{-}11$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 4-5-19-12 puts $K = 12$; 4-6-19-11 puts $E = 6$; 3-5-19-11 puts $D = 3$.

**Final Answer:** $DESK = 4\text{-}5\text{-}19\text{-}11 \Rightarrow$ D

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q13

## Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Coding by fixed shift:** Determine the shift from $TIGER$ to $VKIGT$ and reuse it.

**Step 1 — Find the shift:** $T \to V$ $(+2)$, $I \to K$ $(+2)$, $G \to I$ $(+2)$, $E \to G$ $(+2)$, $R \to T$ $(+2)$. The shift is $+2$.

**Step 2 — Apply to PLANT:** $P \to R$, $L \to N$, $A \to C$, $N \to P$, $T \to V$, giving $RNCPV$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- RNCPU, RMCPV and QNCPV each have one letter shifted wrongly.

**Final Answer:** $PLANT \to RNCPV \Rightarrow$ A

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q14

## Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Blood relations (work inwards):** Break the statement into small steps, starting from the innermost phrase.

**Step 1 — "the mother of my father":** This person is the woman's paternal grandmother.

**Step 2 — "the only son of (my paternal grandmother)":** The grandmother's only son is the woman's own father.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Brother, Uncle and Grandfather do not match "grandmother's only son".

**Final Answer:** The man is the woman's father $\Rightarrow$ B

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q15

## Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Blood relations (build the tree):** Lay out each clue as a link in a family tree.

**Step 1 — Note the links:** P is the son of Q. R is the father of Q, so R is P's grandfather. S is the wife of R, so S is P's grandmother.

**Step 2 — Relate P to S:** P is the son of S's son Q, so P is S's grandson.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Son skips a generation; Nephew is the wrong branch; Father reverses the generation.

**Final Answer:** P is S's grandson $\Rightarrow$ C

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q16

## Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Blood relations (decode the phrase):** Resolve "father's mother's only son" first.

**Step 1 — "my father's mother":** This is Meena's paternal grandmother.

**Step 2 — "the only son of (my paternal grandmother)":** The grandmother's only son is Meena's own father.

**Step 3 — "the son of (my father)":** The son of Meena's father is Meena's brother.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Cousin, Nephew and Uncle do not match "father's son".

**Final Answer:** The boy is Meena's brother $\Rightarrow$ D

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q17

## Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Syllogism (chain rule):** "All A are B" plus "All B are C" gives "All A are C".

**Step 1 — Conclusion I:** All ducks are birds and all birds are creatures, so all ducks are creatures. I follows.

**Step 2 — Conclusion II:** If all ducks are creatures, then those ducks are creatures, so some creatures are ducks. II follows (valid conversion of "all").

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Any option dropping I or II is wrong, since both conclusions are valid.

**Final Answer:** Both I and II follow $\Rightarrow$ C

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q18

## Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Syllogism (some + all):** "Some A are B" plus "All B are C" gives "Some A are C".

**Step 1 — Conclusion I:** Some benches are tables, and all tables are furniture, so those benches are furniture. "Some benches are furniture" follows.

**Step 2 — Conclusion II:** "All furniture are tables" reverses the given "all tables are furniture" and is not valid.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Options including II are wrong because the reverse statement does not follow.

**Final Answer:** Only I follows $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q19

## Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Syllogism (no + all):** Combine a negative statement with a universal one.

**Step 1 — Conclusion I:** All authors are writers and no writer is lazy, so no author can be lazy. I follows.

**Step 2 — Conclusion II:** All authors are writers, so the authors are writers; hence "some writers are authors" follows.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Any option dropping I or II is wrong, since both conclusions are valid.

**Final Answer:** Both I and II follow $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q20

## Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Course of action:** A course of action should be practical and should genuinely address the problem.

**Step 1 — Course I:** Shutting the school down removes the only schooling option and worsens the dropout problem, so it does not follow.

**Step 2 — Course II:** A bridge course with mid-day meals gives the dropouts a reason and means to return, directly tackling the problem, so it follows.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Any option accepting I is wrong; closing the school does not help the children.

**Final Answer:** Only II follows $\Rightarrow$ B

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q21

## Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Implicit assumptions:** An assumption is something taken for granted that must be true for the statement to make sense.

**Step 1 — Assumption I:** Advertising home delivery assumes that at least some people are willing to order food for delivery; otherwise the offer is pointless. I is implicit.

**Step 2 — Assumption II:** Promising delivery within 30 minutes assumes the restaurant can actually meet that time; otherwise it would not make the promise. II is implicit.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Dropping either assumption is wrong, since both underlie the advertisement.

**Final Answer:** Both I and II are implicit $\Rightarrow$ A

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q22

## Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Direction sense (net displacement):** Track each leg on a grid and combine the moves.

**Step 1 — Leg 1:** 9 km North.

**Step 2 — Turn left, Leg 2:** Facing North, a left turn points West; walk 7 km West.

**Step 3 — Turn left, Leg 3:** Facing West, a left turn points South; walk 9 km South. The 9 km South cancels the 9 km North.

**Step 4 — Net position:** Only the 7 km West remains, so he is 7 km West of the start.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 9 km West and 16 km West add wrong legs; 7 km East reverses the direction.

**Final Answer:** 7 km West $\Rightarrow$ B

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q23

## Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — Direction sense (cancel opposite legs):** North and South distances cancel; East and West distances cancel.

**Step 1 — List the legs:** 6 m South, then 4 m East (left turn while facing South), then 6 m North (left turn while facing East), then 8 m East (right turn while facing North).

**Step 2 — Vertical movement:** 6 m South and 6 m North cancel out.

**Step 3 — Horizontal movement:** 4 m East + 8 m East = 12 m East.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 4 m and 8 m use only one horizontal leg; 6 m wrongly adds a vertical leg.

**Final Answer:** 12 m East $\Rightarrow$ A

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q24

## Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — Counting squares:** Count squares of every possible size, not just the smallest.

**Step 1 — Unit squares:** The grid is $4 \times 2$, giving $4 \times 2 = 8$ unit $(1 \times 1)$ squares.

**Step 2 — Larger squares:** A $2 \times 2$ square needs a $2$-tall block, and the grid is exactly $2$ tall. Sliding a $2 \times 2$ block across the $4$-wide grid gives $3$ positions.

**Step 3 — Total:** $8 + 3 = 11$ squares.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 8 counts only the unit squares; 9 and 10 miss one of the $2 \times 2$ squares.

**Final Answer:** 11 squares $\Rightarrow$ D

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q25

## Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — Figure series (rotation):** Identify the fixed angle of rotation between successive figures.

**Step 1 — Read the figures:** The arrow points North, then North-East, then East — a $45^\circ$ clockwise turn each step.

**Step 2 — Next figure:** A further $45^\circ$ clockwise turn from East points South-East.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- East and North-East repeat earlier figures; North reverses the rotation.

**Final Answer:** The arrow points South-East $\Rightarrow$ A

**Answer: (A)** Go Back to Q26

## Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept — Counting triangles:** List every triangle whose three sides each lie along a drawn line. The drawn lines are the three sides $AB, AC, BC$, the median $AD$ and the midline $EF$. Note $AD$ and $EF$ meet at a point $G$, while $EF$ is parallel to $BC$ (so they never form a triangle together).

**Step 1 — Smallest triangles (above the midline):** The midline $EF$ and median $AD$ split the top into two: $\triangle AEG$ and $\triangle AGF$. That is 2 triangles.

**Step 2 — Triangle above the whole midline:** $\triangle AEF$ (sides $AE$ on $AB$, $AF$ on $AC$, base $EF$). That is 1 more.

**Step 3 — The two half-triangles from the median:** $\triangle ABD$ (left half) and $\triangle ACD$ (right half). That is 2 more.

**Step 4 — The whole triangle:** $\triangle ABC$ itself. That is 1 more.

**Step 5 — Total:** $2+1+2+1=6$ triangles. (The lower regions $EBDG$ and $GDCF$ are quadrilaterals, not triangles, because $EF \parallel BC$.)

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 5 misses one triangle; 7 and 8 wrongly count the lower quadrilaterals as triangles.

**Final Answer:** 6 triangles $\Rightarrow$ B

**Answer: (B)** Go Back to Q27

## Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Odd figure out:** Compare the shapes and find the one with a different form.

**Step 1 — Compare:** Figures A, B and D are five-sided pentagons; figure C is a three-sided triangle.

**Step 2 — Conclusion:** The triangle is the odd figure.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- A, B and D are all pentagons of the same kind, so they belong together.

**Final Answer:** Figure C is different $\Rightarrow$ C

**Answer: (C)** Go Back to Q28

## Q29.

### Solution

**Concept — Linear seating:** Fix the ends first, then place the remaining people using the clues.

**Step 1 — Ends:** Y is at the extreme left (position 1) and A is at the extreme right (position 5).

**Step 2 — Place Z:** Z is to the immediate left of A, so Z is at position 4.

**Step 3 — Place W and X:** W is between Y and X, and the only seats left are positions 2 and 3. So W is at position 2 and X is at position 3.

**Step 4 — Read the order:** The row is Y, W, X, Z, A; the middle seat (position 3) is X.

| Y | W | X | Z | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|

**Why other options are wrong:**

- W is at position 2, Z at position 4 and Y at the end — none is in the middle.

**Final Answer:** X sits in the middle $\Rightarrow$ D

**Answer: (D)** Go Back to Q29

## Q30.

### Solution

**Concept — Rank from the other end:** For a single line, rank from top + rank from bottom = total +1.

**Step 1 — Known values:** Total students = 48, rank from top = 19.

**Step 2 — Apply the formula:** Rank from bottom $= 48 - 19 + 1 = 30$.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 29 forgets the "+1"; 31 and 28 misapply the formula.

**Final Answer:** Anil's rank from the bottom is 30th $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q30

# Answer Key

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