RIE CEE Reasoning Ability

Sample Paper – 6

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: $0,\ 3,\ 8,\ 15,\ 24,\ ?$

(A) 33

(B) 35

(C) 36

(D) 34

Q2. Find the next term in the series: $2,\ 7,\ 22,\ 67,\ 202,\ ?$

(A) 504

(B) 605

(C) 600

(D) 607

Q3. Find the next term in the letter series: $B,\ D,\ G,\ K,\ P,\ ?$

(A) U

(B) V

(C) W

(D) T

Q4. Find the next term in the series: $100,\ 99,\ 95,\ 86,\ 70,\ ?$

(A) 40

(B) 50

(C) 45

(D) 55

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

(A) R25

(B) S25

(C) R20

(D) T25

Q6. $6 : 35 :: 8 :?$

(A) 64

(B) 65

(C) 80

(D) 63

Q7. If $BIRD : AHQC$, then $LAMP :?$

(A) KZLO

(B) KZMO

(C) KYLO

(D) LZLO

Q8. Astronomy is to Stars as Cardiology is to:

(A) Bones

(B) Brain

(C) Lungs

(D) Heart

Q9. Choose the number that does not belong with the others: $8,\ 27,\ 50,\ 64,\ 125$

(A) 27

(B) 50

(C) 64

(D) 125

Q10. Choose the odd letter pair:

(A) AZ

(B) BY

(C) MN

(D) CX

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

(A) Everest

(B) Ganga

(C) Yamuna

(D) Godavari

Q12. In a certain code, each letter is replaced by the letter at the same place counted from the other end of the alphabet ($A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, and so on). How is $GATE$ written in that code?

(A) TZGW

(B) UZGV

(C) TZGV

(D) TYGV

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

(A) 23-15-17-4

(B) 23-15-18-4

(C) 24-15-18-4

(D) 23-14-18-4

Q14. In a code language a word is encoded by shifting each letter three places forward. How is $SISTER$ written in this code?

(A) VLVWHU

(B) VLVWGU

(C) VKVWHU

(D) WLVWHU

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

(A) Father

(B) Son

(C) Uncle

(D) Brother

Q16. P and Q are brothers. R is Q's son. S is R's sister. T is the mother of P and Q. How is T related to S?

(A) Mother

(B) Grandmother

(C) Aunt

(D) Sister

Q17. Anil said, "This lady is the wife of my brother." How is the lady related to Anil?

(A) Mother

(B) Cousin

(C) Sister-in-law

(D) Aunt

Q18. Statements: All lions are wild. All wild creatures are animals.
Conclusions: I. All lions are animals. II. Some animals are lions.

(A) Both I and II follow

(B) Only I follows

(C) Only II follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

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

(A) Both I and II follow

(B) Only II follows

(C) Neither I nor II follows

(D) Only I follows

Q20. Statements: No singer is a dancer. All dancers are artists.
Conclusions: I. Some artists are dancers. II. No singer is an artist.

(A) Both I and II follow

(B) Only I follows

(C) Only II follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q21. Statement: There has been a sharp rise in road accidents at a busy city crossing in recent months.
Courses of action: I. Traffic signals and speed-breakers should be installed at the crossing. II. The crossing should be permanently closed to all traffic.

(A) Only II follows

(B) Both I and II follow

(C) Only I follows

(D) Neither I nor II follows

Q22. Statement: "Buy our new smartphone — it has the longest battery life in its price range." — an advertisement.
Assumptions: I. Battery life matters to buyers in this price range. II. The company sells smartphones.

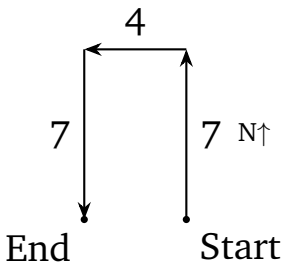
(A) Only I is implicit

(B) Only II is implicit

(C) Neither I nor II is implicit

(D) Both I and II are implicit

Q23. A man starts from a point, walks 7 m North, turns left and walks 4 m, then turns left again and walks 7 m. How far and in which direction is he now from the starting point?



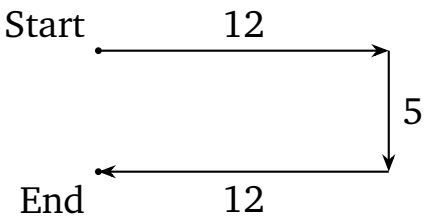
(A) 4 m West

(B) 4 m East

(C) 7 m West

(D) 11 m West

Q24. A girl walks 12 m East, turns right and walks 5 m, then turns right and walks 12 m. How far is she from the starting point?



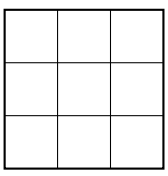
(A) 12 m South

(B) 5 m South

(C) 17 m South

(D) 7 m South

Q25. How many squares of all sizes are there in the figure given below?



(A) 9

(B) 13

(C) 15

(D) 14

Q26. The arrow rotates by a fixed angle each step. If it currently points South, which way will it point after rotating 90° anticlockwise?

↓ ⟶ ?

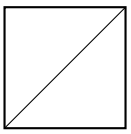
(A) ↓ (points South)

(B) ↑ (points North)

(C) → (points East)

(D) ← (points West)

Q27. How many triangles are there in the figure given below (a square with one diagonal)?



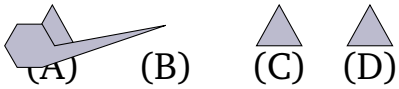
(A) 2

(B) 4

(C) 3

(D) 1

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 L, M, N, O and P are sitting in a row facing North. P is at the extreme right end. L is third from the left. M is to the immediate left of P. N is to the immediate left of L. Who is sitting at the extreme left end?

(A) L

(B) N

(C) O

(D) M

Q30. In a class of 32 students, Meena's rank is 14th from the top. What is her rank from the bottom?

(A) 18th

(B) 20th

(C) 17th

(D) 19th

Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Number series ($n^2 - 1$): Test whether each term is one less than a perfect square.

Step 1 — Match the squares: $1^2 - 1 = 0$, $2^2 - 1 = 3$, $3^2 - 1 = 8$, $4^2 - 1 = 15$, $5^2 - 1 = 24$.

Step 2 — The rule holds: The nth term is $n^2 - 1$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \ldots$

Step 3 — Next term: For $n = 6$: $6^2 - 1 = 36 - 1 = 35$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 33, 36 and 34 are near 35 but do not equal $6^2 - 1$.

Final Answer: The next term is $35 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q1

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Number series ($\times 3 + 1$): When each term is a little more than triple the previous one, test "previous $\times 3 + 1$".

Step 1 — Test the rule: $2 \times 3 + 1 = 7$; $7 \times 3 + 1 = 22$; $22 \times 3 + 1 = 67$; $67 \times 3 + 1 = 202$.

Step 2 — The rule holds: Each term is (previous $\times 3$) $+ 1$.

Step 3 — Apply to the last term: $202 \times 3 + 1 = 606 + 1 = 607$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 605 and 600 drop the $+1$; 504 is far too small.

Final Answer: The next term is $607 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q2

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Letter series (growing gaps): Convert letters to positions and study the gaps.

Step 1 — Positions: $B = 2$, $D = 4$, $G = 7$, $K = 11$, $P = 16$.

Step 2 — Gaps: $4 - 2 = 2$, $7 - 4 = 3$, $11 - 7 = 4$, $16 - 11 = 5$. The gaps increase by 1.

Step 3 — Next gap and letter: Next gap $= 6$, so position $= 16 + 6 = 22 = V$.

Why other options are wrong:

- U (21) uses a gap of 5 again; W (23) and T (20) miss position 22.

Final Answer: The next letter is $V \Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q3

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Number series (subtracting growing squares): When terms fall, study the differences — here they are perfect squares.

Step 1 — Write the differences: $100-99 = 1$, $99-95 = 4$, $95-86 = 9$, $86-70 = 16$.

Step 2 — Spot the pattern: The amounts subtracted are $1, 4, 9, 16$, i.e. $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2$.

Step 3 — Next subtraction: The next amount is $5^2 = 25$.

Step 4 — Subtract from the last term: $70 - 25 = 45$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 40 subtracts 30; 50 subtracts 20; 55 subtracts 15 — none is 5^2.

Final Answer: The next term is $45 \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) 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 ($Z = 26, X = 24, V = 22, T = 20$), so next is R (18).

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

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

Why other options are wrong:

- S25 uses the wrong letter; R20 uses the wrong number; T25 repeats the previous letter.

Final Answer: The next term is $R25 \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q5

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Number analogy ($n^2 - 1$): Find the rule connecting the first pair, then apply it to the second.

Step 1 — Rule: $6^2 - 1 = 36 - 1 = 35$, so the rule is $n^2 - 1$.

Step 2 — Apply: For 8: $8^2 - 1 = 64 - 1 = 63$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 64 is 8^2; 65 is $8^2 + 1$; 80 has no clean link — none is $n^2 - 1$.

Final Answer: $8 : 63 \Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q6

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Letter analogy (shift): Compare each letter's position shift between the two words.

Step 1 — Find the shift: $B \to A$ (-1), $I \to H$ (-1), $R \to Q$ (-1), $D \to C$ (-1). The rule is -1 to each letter.

Step 2 — Apply to LAMP: $L \to K$, $A \to Z$ (wrap back from A), $M \to L$, $P \to O$, giving $KZLO$.

Why other options are wrong:

- KZMO and KYLO shift one letter wrongly; LZLO leaves L unchanged.

Final Answer: $LAMP \to KZLO \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q7

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Word analogy (study : object studied): Astronomy is the study of stars; match each branch of study to what it studies.

Step 1 — First pair: Astronomy $\to$ Stars (astronomy is the study of stars and celestial bodies).

Step 2 — Apply: Cardiology is the study of the heart, so Cardiology $\to$ Heart.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bones (orthopaedics), Brain (neurology) and Lungs (pulmonology) are studied by other branches.

Final Answer: Cardiology is to Heart $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q8

Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Test for cubes: $8 = 2^3$, $27 = 3^3$, $64 = 4^3$, $125 = 5^3$.

Step 2 — Check 50: 50 is not a perfect cube (it lies between $3^3 = 27$ and $4^3 = 64$).

Step 3 — Conclusion: 50 is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- 27, 64 and 125 are all perfect cubes, so they belong together.

Final Answer: 50 does not belong $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q9

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Letter-pair classification: Check whether each pair is a "mirror" pair from opposite ends of the alphabet.

Step 1 — Test the mirror rule: $A(1)$ and $Z(26)$ sum to 27; $B(2)$ and $Y(25)$ sum to 27; $C(3)$ and $X(24)$ sum to 27. These are reverse-alphabet pairs.

Step 2 — Check MN: $M(13)$ and $N(14)$ sum to 27 as well, but they are adjacent letters, not the standard opposite-end mirror pair like A–Z; here the intended rule is "first letters from the start matched with letters the same distance from the end" (1st with 26th, 2nd with 25th, 3rd with 24th). MN pairs the 13th letter with the 14th, which breaks that fixed start-to-end mapping.

Step 3 — Conclusion: AZ, BY, CX follow the position pattern k with $(27 - k)$ in order $1, 2, 3$; MN does not continue this start-of-alphabet sequence, so it is the odd pair.

Why other options are wrong:

- AZ, BY and CX are the 1st, 2nd and 3rd reverse-alphabet pairs in sequence.

Final Answer: MN is the odd pair $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q10

Q11.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Identify the items: Ganga, Yamuna and Godavari are all rivers of India.

Step 2 — The outsider: Everest is a mountain, not a river.

Why other options are wrong:

- Ganga, Yamuna and Godavari share the category "river".

Final Answer: Everest does not belong $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q11

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Reverse-alphabet coding: Each letter maps to its mirror, where position k becomes position $27 - k$ ($A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, ...).

Step 1 — Code each letter of GATE: $G(7) \to 27 - 7 = 20 = T$. $A(1) \to 27 - 1 = 26 = Z$. $T(20) \to 27 - 20 = 7 = G$. $E(5) \to 27 - 5 = 22 = V$.

Step 2 — Write the code: $GATE \to TZGV$.

Why other options are wrong:

- TZGW codes E wrongly; UZGV codes G wrongly; TYGV codes A wrongly.

Final Answer: $GATE \to TZGV \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) 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: $W = 23$, $O = 15$, $R = 18$, $D = 4$.

Step 2 — Write the code: $WORD = 23\text{-}15\text{-}18\text{-}4$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 23-15-17-4 puts $R = 17$; 24-15-18-4 puts $W = 24$; 23-14-18-4 puts $O = 14$.

Final Answer: $WORD = 23\text{-}15\text{-}18\text{-}4 \Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q13

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Coding by fixed shift: Each letter moves three places forward in the alphabet.

Step 1 — Apply $+3$ to each letter of SISTER: $S \to V$, $I \to L$, $S \to V$, $T \to W$, $E \to H$, $R \to U$.

Step 2 — Write the code: $SISTER \to VLVWHU$.

Why other options are wrong:

- VLVWGU, VKVWHU and WLVWHU each shift one letter incorrectly.

Final Answer: $SISTER \to VLVWHU \Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q14

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations (work inwards): Resolve the phrase one nested piece at a time.

Step 1 — "my father's only daughter": The woman's father's only daughter is the woman herself.

Step 2 — "...'s mother": The mother of the woman (herself) is the woman's own mother.

Step 3 — "the son of (my mother)": The son of the woman's mother is the woman's brother.

Why other options are wrong:

- Father, Son and Uncle do not match "son of my mother".

Final Answer: The man is the woman's brother $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) 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 and Q are brothers. R is Q's son and S is R's sister, so R and S are both Q's children. T is the mother of P and Q.

Step 2 — Relate T to S: T is the mother of Q, and S is Q's daughter. So T is the mother of S's father, i.e. S's grandmother.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mother and Sister are the wrong generation; Aunt would need T to be a sibling of S's parent.

Final Answer: T is S's grandmother $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q16

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations (decode the phrase): Identify who "my brother" is, then the lady's link.

Step 1 — "my brother": Anil's brother is a male sibling of Anil.

Step 2 — "wife of my brother": The wife of Anil's brother is Anil's sister-in-law.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mother, Cousin and Aunt are wrong relations; the wife of a brother is a sister-in-law.

Final Answer: The lady is Anil's sister-in-law $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) 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 lions are wild and all wild creatures are animals, so all lions are animals. I follows.

Step 2 — Conclusion II: If all lions are animals, then at least those lions are animals, so some animals are lions. 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 $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) 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 tables are chairs, and all chairs are furniture, so those tables are furniture. "Some tables are furniture" follows.

Step 2 — Conclusion II: "All furniture are chairs" reverses the given "all chairs 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 $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q19

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (no + all): Test each conclusion against a possible diagram.

Step 1 — Conclusion I: All dancers are artists, so the dancers are artists; hence "some artists are dancers" follows.

Step 2 — Conclusion II: "No singer is an artist" is not forced: a singer could still be an artist (through some path other than being a dancer), so II does not follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Options claiming II follows are wrong; "artist" is wider than "dancer".

Final Answer: Only I follows $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q20

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Course of action: A course of action should be practical and should genuinely address the problem without creating a bigger one.

Step 1 — Course I: Installing traffic signals and speed-breakers directly reduces accidents at the crossing, so it is a sensible action. I follows.

Step 2 — Course II: Permanently closing the crossing to all traffic is an extreme step that would disrupt normal movement; a busy crossing cannot simply be shut. II does not follow.

Why other options are wrong:

- Any option accepting II is wrong, as closing the crossing is impractical and excessive.

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

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q21

Q22.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Assumption I: Advertising "the longest battery life" assumes buyers in this price range care about battery life; otherwise the claim is pointless. I is implicit.

Step 2 — Assumption II: The company is selling its "new smartphone", so it clearly sells smartphones. 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 $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) 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: 7 m North.

Step 2 — Turn left, Leg 2: Facing North, a left turn points West; walk 4 m West.

Step 3 — Turn left, Leg 3: Facing West, a left turn points South; walk 7 m South. The 7 m South cancels the 7 m North.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- 4 m East reverses the direction; 7 m West and 11 m West use wrong legs.

Final Answer: 4 m West $\Rightarrow$ A

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q23

Q24.

Solution

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

Step 1 — List the legs: 12 m East, then 5 m South (right turn while facing East), then 12 m West (right turn while facing South).

Step 2 — Horizontal movement: 12 m East and 12 m West cancel out.

Step 3 — Vertical movement: Only the 5 m South remains.

Why other options are wrong:

- 12 m and 17 m wrongly keep a horizontal leg; 7 m has no basis.

Final Answer: 5 m South $\Rightarrow$ B

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q24

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Counting squares: In a 3×3 grid, count squares of every size: 1×1, 2×2 and 3×3.

Step 1 — 1×1 squares: A 3×3 grid has $3 \times 3 = 9$ unit squares.

Step 2 — 2×2 squares: Their top-left corners can sit in a 2×2 block of positions, giving $2 \times 2 = 4$ squares.

Step 3 — 3×3 square: The whole outer boundary is 1 square.

Step 4 — Total: $9 + 4 + 1 = 14$ squares.

Why other options are wrong:

- 9 counts only the unit squares; 13 and 15 miscount the larger squares.

Final Answer: 14 squares $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{D}}$

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q25

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Figure rotation: Apply the stated rotation to the arrow's current direction.

Step 1 — Current direction: The arrow points South.

Step 2 — Rotate 90° anticlockwise: Turning South by 90° anticlockwise (i.e. towards the left) points the arrow East. (South $\rightarrow$ East $\rightarrow$ North $\rightarrow$ West is the anticlockwise order of a downward-pointing arrow's tip swinging left.)

Step 3 — Confirm with the compass: Anticlockwise from South (180°) by 90° gives 270°, which is East.

Why other options are wrong:

- South is the starting position; North is a 180° turn; West is a 90° clockwise turn.

Final Answer: The arrow points East $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{C}}$

Answer: (C) Go Back to Q26

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Counting triangles: A square with a single diagonal splits into triangles of two sizes.

Step 1 — Small triangles: The one diagonal cuts the square into 2 right-angled triangles.

Step 2 — Larger triangles: With only one diagonal, no further triangle is formed; the whole square is not a triangle.

Step 3 — Total: 2 triangles in all.

Why other options are wrong:

- 4 and 3 would need both diagonals or extra lines; 1 misses one half.

Final Answer: 2 triangles $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{A}}$

Answer: (A) Go Back to Q27

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Odd figure out: Compare the shapes and find the one with a different number of sides.

Step 1 — Compare: Figures A, C and D are triangles (3 sides); figure B is a hexagon (6 sides).

Step 2 — Conclusion: The hexagon is the odd figure.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: Figure B is different $\Rightarrow$ $\boxed{\text{B}}$

Answer: (B) Go Back to Q28

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Linear seating: Fix the known positions first, then place the rest using the clues. Number seats 1 (left) to 5 (right) for a row facing North.

Step 1 — Place P: P is at the extreme right, so P is at seat 5.

Step 2 — Place M: M is immediately left of P, so M is at seat 4.

Step 3 — Place L: L is third from the left, so L is at seat 3.

Step 4 — Place N and O: N is immediately left of L, so N is at seat 2. The only seat left, seat 1, goes to O.

Step 5 — Read the order: The row is O, N, L, M, P; the extreme left end (seat 1) is O.

O	N	L	M	P

Why other options are wrong:

- L is at seat 3, N at seat 2 and M at seat 4 — none is at the extreme left.

Final Answer: O sits at the extreme left $\Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) 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 = 32, rank from top = 14.

Step 2 — Apply the formula: Rank from bottom $= 32 - 14 + 1 = 19$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 18 forgets the "+1"; 20 and 17 misapply the formula.

Final Answer: Meena's rank from the bottom is 19th $\Rightarrow$ D

Answer: (D) Go Back to Q30

Answer Key

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