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UID DAT Sample Paper 2027

UID Design Aptitude Test (Tier-I) for B.Design (Hons.) · UG Practice Paper 1

Part A: GAT (40 marks)	Part B: CAT (60 marks)	Time	Total
30 MCQs	**3 questions**	**3 hours**	**100 marks**

Part	Section	Questions	Q. No.
Part A: GAT (40 marks)	Communication and Comprehension (1 mark each)	10	1 to 10
Part A: GAT (40 marks)	Analytical Ability and Awareness (1 mark each)	10	11 to 20
Part A: GAT (40 marks)	Data Interpretation and Quantitative (2 marks each)	10	21 to 30
Part B: CAT (60 marks)	Creative tasks (Q31, Q32: 15 marks; Q33: 30 marks)	3	31 to 33

Instructions

1. This is the undergraduate (B.Design) paper. It has 33 questions in two parts: Part A, the General Ability Test (GAT), and Part B, the Creative Ability Test (CAT).
2. Part A has 30 multiple-choice questions with four options each. Questions 1 to 20 carry 1 mark each and Questions 21 to 30 carry 2 marks each (40 marks). Choose the one correct answer. UID's papers do not mention negative marking.
3. Part B has 3 questions: Questions 31 and 32 carry 15 marks each and Question 33 carries 30 marks (60 marks). Each question has two options; attempt only one option of each. Write the concept notes in the given space and draw on A4 sheets.
4. In the real online test, you type written answers in a text box and photograph and upload your A4 drawing sheets. Keep A4 sheets, B to 8B pencils, colour pencils, an eraser and a sharpener ready, and write your name, candidate ID and question number in a corner of each sheet.
5. Time: 3 hours. Practise in one sitting: about 50 minutes for Part A and 2 hours 10 minutes for Part B. The answer key and solutions for Part A, and guidance for Part B, are at the end.

This is an AglaSem practice paper with original questions, written on the pattern of UID's official DAT 2024 and 2025 UG papers (30 GAT questions for 40 marks and 3 CAT questions for 60 marks, 3 hours). It is not an official UID paper. Check your UID DAT 2027 admit card and instructions for the final pattern.

Part A: GAT (40 marks)

Communication and Comprehension (1 mark each)

1. Identify the figure of speech: "The old haveli whispered stories of its past to every visitor."

(A) Hyperbole
(B) Personification
(C) Transferred epithet
(D) Simile

2. The word "ubiquitous" is closest in meaning to:

(A) Very ancient
(B) Found everywhere
(C) Extremely valuable
(D) Seldom seen

3. Choose the antonym of "lucid".

(A) Transparent
(B) Simple
(C) Confusing
(D) Clear

4. The collective noun for a group of ships is:

(A) A pack
(B) A flock
(C) A herd
(D) A fleet

5. Fill in the blank: The design brief was so vague that the students could not make ____ what was expected of them.

(A) out
(B) up
(C) over
(D) off

Read the passage and answer Questions 6 to 10.

Anyone who has rushed through a large railway station knows the panic of not finding the right platform. Wayfinding design is the discipline that tries to prevent that panic. It covers everything that helps people understand where they are and where to go next: signs, maps, colours, lighting, floor patterns and even the shape of the building itself.

Good wayfinding begins with the user, not the sign. Designers watch how people move, where they stop and hesitate, and what questions they ask the staff. A sign placed exactly where people pause to decide is worth more than ten signs placed where nobody looks. Consistency matters too: if green always means 'exit' and the same arrow style is used everywhere, travellers stop reading every word and start recognising patterns.

In a country with many languages, symbols carry a special load. A pictogram of a train, a cup or a wheelchair can be understood by a visitor who cannot read the local script. Yet symbols are not automatically universal; some have to be learnt, and a poorly drawn icon can confuse more than it helps. The best systems therefore pair clear symbols with short words in more than one language.

Finally, wayfinding is never finished. Stations grow, routes change, and a sign that was correct last year may mislead today. Designers who treat signage as a living system, reviewed and updated regularly, serve travellers far better than those who treat it as decoration added at the end.

6. According to the passage, good wayfinding begins with:

(A) Studying how people move and decide
(B) Printing much larger signs everywhere
(C) Choosing an attractive typeface first
(D) Adding more colours to every wall

7. Why does the writer say that one well-placed sign is worth more than ten signs placed where nobody looks?

(A) Most travellers ignore every sign they come across
(B) Signs are expensive, so fewer of them should be made
(C) Placing a sign where people decide matters more than adding signs
(D) Travellers get confused when a station uses too many different colours

8. According to the passage, pictograms are especially useful in India because:

(A) They remove the need for station maps
(B) They never need to be learnt, unlike the words on signs
(C) They cost less to print than words
(D) Some visitors cannot read the local script

9. Which statement is NOT supported by the passage?

(A) Using the same colours throughout helps travellers
(B) Lighting and floor patterns can help people find their way
(C) Every symbol is understood in the same way by all people
(D) Signage should be reviewed and updated regularly

10. Which is the most suitable title for the passage?

(A) Why Travellers Should Ignore Station Signs

(B) A Short History of the Railway Stations of Modern India

(C) Finding the Way: Design That Guides Travellers

(D) How to Choose Colours for a Festival Poster

Analytical Ability and Awareness (1 mark each)

11. How many lines of symmetry does a regular hexagon have?

(A) 3 (B) 4

(C) 12 (D) 6

12. Arrange these stages of a user-centred design process in a logical order:

1. Build a prototype
2. Research the users
3. Test with users
4. Define the problem
5. Generate ideas

(A) 4, 2, 5, 3, 1 (B) 5, 2, 4, 1, 3

(C) 2, 5, 4, 1, 3 (D) 2, 4, 5, 1, 3

13. Find the next term in the series: BD, FH, JL, NP, ?

(A) QS (B) RT

(C) QT (D) RS

14. Find the next number in the series: 5, 6, 14, 41, 105, ?

(A) 230 (B) 216

(C) 241 (D) 205

15. In a certain code, SKETCH is written as HCTEKS. How is CANVAS written in that code?

(A) SVANAC (B) CASVAN

(C) SAVNAC (D) SAVANC

16. How many times do the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock point in exactly the same direction in 12 hours?

(A) 12 (B) 11

(C) 22 (D) 24

17. Which one is the odd one out?

(A) Fresco (B) Sonnet

(C) Tempera (D) Mural

18. The Sydney Opera House, with its roof shaped like a group of shells or sails, was designed by:

(A) Zaha Hadid (B) I. M. Pei

(C) Frank Gehry (D) Jorn Utzon

19. Which Indian architect was the first from India to win the Pritzker Architecture Prize, in 2018?

(A) Raj Rewal (B) Charles Correa

(C) Laurie Baker (D) Balkrishna Doshi

20. In photography, choosing a smaller f-number such as f/2 instead of f/11 makes the lens aperture:

(A) Wider, letting in more light

(B) Unchanged, only the shutter alters

(C) Narrower, letting in less light

(D) Wider, but letting in less light

Data Interpretation and Quantitative (2 marks each)

Study the table and answer Questions 21 to 24.

Units sold by a craft store, in hundreds

Product	2022	2023	2024
Lamps	40	50	60
Cushions	80	80	90
Mugs	60	75	105
Wall art	20	30	45

21. What was the total number of units sold by the store in 2023?

(A) 23,500 (B) 23,000

(C) 24,000 (D) 22,500

22. By what percentage did the sales of wall art increase from 2022 to 2024?

(A) 125% (B) 225%

(C) 112.5% (D) 25%

23. Which product sold the most units over the three years taken together?

(A) Cushions (B) Wall art

(C) Mugs (D) Lamps

24. What percentage of the store's total sales in 2024 came from mugs?

(A) 30% (B) 33.3%

(C) 35% (D) 40%

25. A rectangular board 84 cm long and 60 cm wide is to be cut into equal square tiles of the largest possible size, with nothing left over. How many tiles will there be?

(A) 24 (B) 35

(C) 30 (D) 42

26. A painter mixes 3 litres of a paint costing Rs 240 per litre with 5 litres of another paint costing Rs 320 per litre. What is the cost per litre of the mixture?

(A) Rs 300 (B) Rs 290

(C) Rs 280 (D) Rs 285

27. What is the area of a regular hexagon whose side is 4 cm?

(A) $16\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm (B) $48\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm

(C) $12\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm (D) $24\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm

28. What is the area of the largest square that can be drawn inside a circle of radius 14 cm?

(A) 196 sq. cm (B) 392 sq. cm

(C) 616 sq. cm (D) 784 sq. cm

29. The sum of the squares of two consecutive odd positive integers is 202. What is the sum of the two integers?

(A) 22 (B) 18

(C) 20 (D) 24

30. Two fair dice are thrown together. What is the probability that the product of the two numbers shown is a perfect square?

(A) 2/9 (B) 1/6

(C) 7/36 (D) 1/4

Part B: CAT (60 marks)

Creative tasks (Q31, Q32: 15 marks; Q33: 30 marks)

31. Question 31 (15 marks). Attempt ANY ONE option.

Option 1: Draw a street-food stall at night, lit only by the lamp hanging from its roof. Show the vendor at work and at least three customers. Use pencil shading to show how the light falls on faces, the cart and the road, and where the shadows go.

OR

Option 2: Elderly people often stand for a long time in queues at post offices, banks and clinics. Design a light, foldable seat that a person can carry and open while waiting. Draw it folded and open (at least two views), label the main parts and materials.

For either option, write a concept note of 80 to 100 words. Use an A4 sheet, HB to 8B pencils and colour pencils only for rendering; do not use a scale, sketch pens or markers.

32. Question 32 (15 marks). Attempt ANY ONE option.

Option 1: Draw a close-up study of a leaf, a sea shell or a feather from memory. Then develop a repeat pattern from it for a cotton kurta fabric: draw one 8 cm x 8 cm pattern tile and show it repeated at least four times (2 x 2). Colour it using not more than three colours.

OR

Option 2: Draw an illustration of a grandparent teaching a child to fly a kite on a crowded rooftop during Uttarayan (Makar Sankranti). Show the difference in size and proportion between the two figures, the pull of the kite string and the busy sky.

For either option, write a concept note of 80 to 100 words. Use an A4 sheet, HB to 8B pencils and colour pencils only for rendering; do not use a scale, sketch pens or markers.

33. Question 33 (30 marks). Attempt ANY ONE option.

Option 1: Public water point for 2040. Design a drinking-water point for a busy city market in the year 2040, to be used by shoppers, vendors, children and people using wheelchairs. Write your concept in about 150 words covering: (a) technology (how water is cleaned, cooled, measured or paid for), (b) materials (durable, easy to clean and sustainable), (c) user experience (height, reach, queues, hygiene, night use) and (d) aesthetics (form, colour, how it fits the market). Add a rendered sketch of the water point in use.

OR

Option 2: Metro line identity. A new metro line is opening in your city. Design (a) a logo for the line, (b) one station name sign showing the logo, the station name in two languages and a symbol for the exit, and (c) the front of a travel card. Annotate how your colours, shapes and lettering reflect the city. Write a concept note of 120 to 150 words.

Use A4 sheets, HB to 8B pencils and colour pencils for rendering; do not use a scale, sketch pens or markers.

Answer Key

1	**B**	2	**B**	3	**C**	4	**D**	5	**A**	6	**A**	7	**C**	8	**D**	9	**C**	10	**C**
11	**D**	12	**D**	13	**B**	14	**A**	15	**C**	16	**B**	17	**B**	18	**D**	19	**D**	20	**A**
21	**A**	22	**A**	23	**A**	24	**C**	25	**B**	26	**B**	27	**D**	28	**B**	29	**C**	30	**A**
31	**—**	32	**—**	33	**—**														

Solutions

Communication and Comprehension (1 mark each)

1. (B) A building cannot whisper; giving a human action to a non-living thing is personification. There is no 'like' or 'as', so it is not a simile.

2. (B) Ubiquitous means present or found everywhere, as in 'Mobile phones are now ubiquitous.'

3. (C) Lucid means clear and easy to understand, so its opposite is confusing. 'Clear' is a synonym.

4. (D) A group of ships is a fleet; herd is used for cattle, flock for sheep or birds and pack for wolves.

5. (A) 'Make out' means to understand or work out with difficulty. 'Make up' means to invent or compose, 'make over' means to transfer or remodel, and 'make off' means to run away.

6. (A) The second paragraph says good wayfinding 'begins with the user, not the sign' and describes watching how people move, stop and hesitate.

7. (C) The point is about position: a sign at the spot where people pause to decide helps more than many signs in the wrong places.

8. (D) The third paragraph says a pictogram can be understood by a visitor who cannot read the local script, in a country with many languages.

9. (C) The passage says symbols are 'not automatically universal; some have to be learnt', so the first statement contradicts it. The other three are stated.

10. (C) The passage is about wayfinding design and how it helps travellers, so the first title fits best.

Analytical Ability and Awareness (1 mark each)

11. (D) A regular n-sided polygon has n lines of symmetry: 3 through opposite corners and 3 through midpoints of opposite sides, so 6.

12. (D) Design thinking runs: understand the users (2), define the problem (4), generate ideas (5), prototype (1) and test (3).

13. (B) Each letter moves 4 places forward: B, F, J, N, R for the first letter and D, H, L, P, T for the second, giving RT.

14. (A) The differences are 1, 8, 27 and 64, the cubes of 1, 2, 3 and 4. The next difference is $5^3 = 125$, so 105 + 125 = 230.

15. (C) The code writes the word in reverse order. CANVAS reversed is S-A-V-N-A-C, that is SAVNAC.

16. (B) The minute hand gains one full round on the hour hand every 12/11 hours, so the hands coincide 11 times in 12 hours (22 times in 24 hours).

17. (B) Fresco, tempera and mural all belong to painting; a sonnet is a 14-line poem.

18. (D) The Danish architect Jorn Utzon won the design competition for the Sydney Opera House in 1957.

19. (D) B. V. Doshi of Ahmedabad, who designed IIM Bangalore and the Sangath studio, received the Pritzker Prize in 2018.

20. (A) The f-number is focal length divided by aperture diameter, so a smaller f-number means a wider opening that admits more light (and gives a shallower depth of field).

Data Interpretation and Quantitative (2 marks each)

21. (A) 2023 total = 50 + 80 + 75 + 30 = 235 hundred = 23,500 units.

22. (A) Wall art rose from 20 to 45 (hundred). Increase = 25, and 25/20 x 100 = 125%.

23. (A) Three-year totals (hundreds): Lamps 150, Cushions 250, Mugs 240, Wall art 95. Cushions are highest.

24. (C) 2024 total = 60 + 90 + 105 + 45 = 300 hundred. Mugs = 105/300 x 100 = 35%.

25. (B) The largest square side is HCF(84, 60) = 12 cm. Number of tiles = (84/12) x (60/12) = 7 x 5 = 35.

26. (B) Total cost = 3 x 240 + 5 x 320 = 720 + 1,600 = Rs 2,320 for 8 litres. Cost per litre = 2,320/8 = Rs 290.

27. (D) A regular hexagon is made of 6 equilateral triangles. Area = 6 x ($\sqrt{3}/4$) x 4^2 = 6 x $4\sqrt{3}$ = $24\sqrt{3}$ sq. cm.

28. (B) The diagonal of the largest square equals the diameter, 28 cm. Area = diagonal$^2/2$ = 784/2 = 392 sq. cm. (616 sq. cm is the area of the circle.)

29. (C) Let the numbers be n and n + 2: $n^2 + (n + 2)^2 = 202$ gives $2n^2 + 4n - 198 = 0$, so $n^2 + 2n - 99 = 0$ and n = 9. The numbers are 9 and 11 (81 + 121 = 202), and their sum is 20.

30. (A) Products that are perfect squares: 1 (1,1); 4 (1,4), (4,1), (2,2); 9 (3,3); 16 (4,4); 25 (5,5); 36 (6,6). That is 8 of the 36 outcomes, so 8/36 = 2/9.

Creative tasks (Q31, Q32: 15 marks; Q33: 30 marks)

31. (guidance) Option 1: a strong answer has one clear light source and shades consistently from it: lit faces and cart top, dark sides, long shadows on the road and a glow fading into darkness. Figures are in proportion and doing believable things (cooking, eating, waiting). Option 2: a strong answer starts from the user's needs (light weight, easy one-hand opening, stable legs, a comfortable seat height for older knees, a grip or strap for carrying) and shows them in clear, labelled folded and open views with sensible materials such as aluminium tube and canvas. In both, the 80 to 100 word note explains the idea and the choices made, in clear English.

32. (guidance) Option 1: a strong answer shows careful observation in the study (veins, ridges or barbs, overlap and texture) and then simplifies it into a motif that joins smoothly at the tile edges, so the 2 x 2 repeat reads as one continuous fabric. The three colours suit cotton summer wear. Option 2: a strong answer gets the proportions right (an adult is about 7 to 8 heads tall, a young child about 5), uses body language to show teaching and pulling, and builds depth with overlapping rooftops and smaller kites in the distance. The concept note explains the choices made.

33. (guidance) Option 1: a strong answer covers all four points with specific, believable ideas (for example a filter and UV unit, a tap that senses a bottle, a lower spout for children and wheelchair users, a drain that waters nearby plants, solar-powered lighting) and explains how hygiene and queues are handled. The rendered sketch shows real people using it, in proportion, so the scale is clear. Option 2: a strong answer has a simple, memorable logo that works small and in one colour, a sign with a clear hierarchy (logo, station name large, second language, exit symbol) that can be read from a distance, and a card that uses the same visual language. Annotations link colours and shapes to something real about the city. In both options, the concept note is focused, well organised and within the word limit.