

NIPER JEE General Aptitude

Sample Paper – 10

M.S.(Pharm) / M.Pharm Joint Entrance Examination

Duration: 24 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 20

Instructions

- This paper contains **40 single-correct Multiple Choice Questions**, modelled on the **General Aptitude, Reasoning & General Knowledge** section of the **NIPER Joint Entrance Examination**.
- Each correct answer carries **+0.5 marks**. **0.125 mark is deducted** for every wrong answer, and an unattempted question gets **0 marks**. Maximum marks: **20**.
- The section covers English, quantitative aptitude, logical reasoning, and general knowledge (including pharma-sector awareness).
- Only **one** option is correct. Personal calculators, mobile phones, and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited.

General Aptitude, Reasoning & General Knowledge

Q1. Choose the word most nearly **similar** in meaning to the word **METICULOUS**.

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Sloppy
- (C) Careful
- (D) Hasty

Q2. Choose the word most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word **DILUTE**.

- (A) Concentrated
- (B) Weak
- (C) Watery



(D) Thin

Q3. Choose the **one word** for the expression: “A substance that prevents or slows the clotting of blood”.

(A) Diuretic

(B) Anticoagulant

(C) Sedative

(D) Laxative

Q4. What does the idiom “**in the nick of time**” mean?

(A) Far too late

(B) Without any planning

(C) Ahead of schedule by days

(D) At the last possible moment, just in time

Q5. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an **error**:

“Each of the samples (A)/ were tested (B)/ before the report (C)/ was finalised. (D)”

(A) Part A

(B) Part B

(C) Part C

(D) Part D

Q6. Choose the option that best **improves** the underlined part:

“Hardly had he entered the lab than the alarm rang.”

(A) than (no improvement)

(B) then

(C) when

(D) that



Q7. Fill in the blank with the **correct preposition**:

“The patient was advised to abstain _____ alcohol during the treatment.”

- (A) to
- (B) with
- (C) on
- (D) from

Q8. Choose the option that best completes the analogy:

Thermometer : Temperature :: Pyrometer : ?

- (A) Very high temperature
- (B) Pressure
- (C) Altitude
- (D) Humidity

Q9. Choose the **correctly spelt** word.

- (A) Accomodation
- (B) Accommodation
- (C) Acommodation
- (D) Accommadation

Q10. Read the passage and answer:

“A new drug is tested in phases. Phase I checks safety in a small number of healthy volunteers, Phase II studies effectiveness in patients, and Phase III confirms benefit in large groups before the drug can be approved.”

Which statement is best **inferred**?

- (A) Phase III is conducted before Phase I
- (B) All phases use the same small number of subjects
- (C) Trials move from checking safety toward confirming benefit in larger groups



(D) A drug is approved before any phase is completed

Q11. Out of 1500 capsules manufactured, 8% were rejected during quality control. How many capsules **passed**?

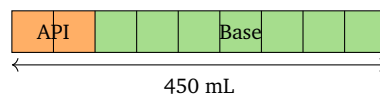
(A) 1380

(B) 120

(C) 1400

(D) 1320

Q12. A syrup is prepared by mixing active ingredient and base in the ratio 2 : 7 (see the divided bar of 9 equal parts). If the total volume is 450 mL, what is the volume of the **base**?



(A) 100 mL

(B) 200 mL

(C) 250 mL

(D) 350 mL

Q13. The average potency of 4 samples is 96%. A 5th sample of potency 86% is added. What is the **new average** potency?

(A) 90%

(B) 94%

(C) 92%

(D) 95%

Q14. A wholesaler buys a carton of medicine for Rs. 1200 and sells it for Rs. 1500. What is the **profit percentage**?

(A) 20%



- (B) 30%
- (C) 25%
- (D) 15%

Q15. Find the **simple interest** on Rs. 15,000 at 8% per annum for 3 years.

- (A) Rs. 3600
- (B) Rs. 1200
- (C) Rs. 3000
- (D) Rs. 4500

Q16. P can fill a tank in 10 hours and Q in 15 hours. Working **together**, in how many hours will they fill the tank?

- (A) 5 hours
- (B) 12.5 hours
- (C) 25 hours
- (D) 6 hours

Q17. An ambulance covers 120 km in 1.5 hours. At the same speed, what distance will it cover in **4 hours**?

- (A) 300 km
- (B) 280 km
- (C) 320 km
- (D) 360 km

Q18. A mother is four times as old as her daughter. After 5 years, the mother will be three times as old as the daughter. What is the daughter's **present age**?

- (A) 8 years
- (B) 10 years



- (C) 12 years
- (D) 15 years

Q19. In what **ratio** must a 10% saline solution be mixed with a 40% saline solution to obtain a 20% solution?

- (A) 2 : 1
- (B) 1 : 2
- (C) 1 : 1
- (D) 3 : 2

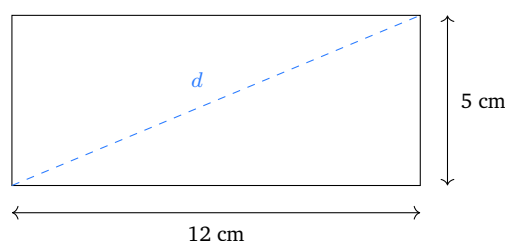
Q20. A box contains 5 white and 7 coloured tablets. If one tablet is drawn at random, what is the **probability** it is coloured?

- (A) $\frac{5}{12}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $\frac{7}{12}$
- (D) $\frac{7}{5}$

Q21. In how many ways can the letters of the word **DRUG** be arranged?

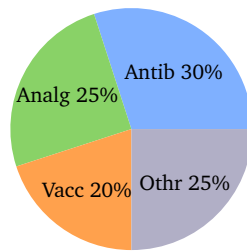
- (A) 12
- (B) 24
- (C) 16
- (D) 48

Q22. A rectangular label has length 12 cm and width 5 cm (figure). What is the length of its **diagonal**?



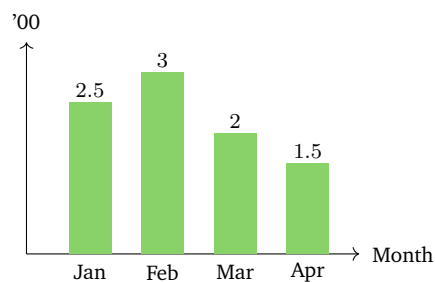
- (A) 17 cm
- (B) 7 cm
- (C) 60 cm
- (D) 13 cm

Q23. The pie chart shows how a hospital's monthly drug budget (total Rs. 600 lakh) is divided. How much (in Rs. lakh) is spent on **Antibiotics**?



- (A) 180
- (B) 150
- (C) 120
- (D) 200

Q24. The bar graph shows the number of prescriptions (in hundreds) filled in four months. In which month was the count the **lowest**?



- (A) Feb
- (B) Jan
- (C) Apr
- (D) Mar



Q25. Find the **next number** in the series: 2, 5, 11, 23, 47, ?

- (A) 71
- (B) 94
- (C) 96
- (D) 95

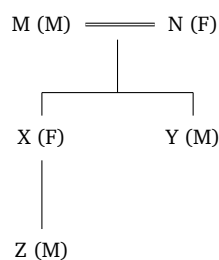
Q26. Find the **next term** in the series: *B, D, G, K, ?*

- (A) P
- (B) O
- (C) N
- (D) Q

Q27. In a certain code, letters are shifted alternately by +1 then -1 along the alphabet, so **LAB** becomes **MZC**. Using the same rule, how is **TEST** coded?

- (A) UFTU
- (B) UDTs
- (C) SDTU
- (D) UDUS

Q28. Study the family tree (double line = married couple, vertical line = parent-child). How is **X** related to **Z**?

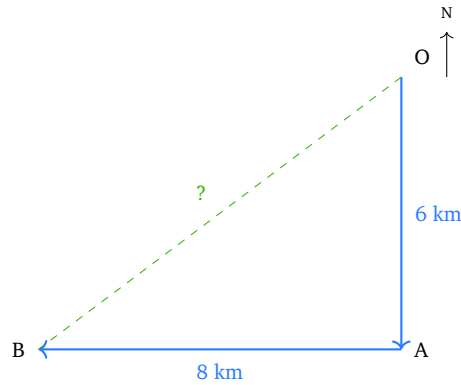


- (A) Sister
- (B) Aunt

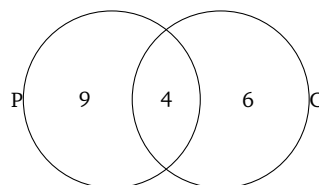


- (C) Mother
- (D) Grandmother

Q29. A courier starts at O, walks 6 km South to A, then 8 km West to B (see path). What is the **shortest distance** from O to B?



- (A) 14 km
 - (B) 12 km
 - (C) 11 km
 - (D) 10 km
- Q30.** Statements: **Some tablets are capsules. All capsules are medicines.**
Which conclusion **follows**?
- (A) Some tablets are medicines
 - (B) All tablets are medicines
 - (C) No tablet is a medicine
 - (D) All medicines are capsules
- Q31.** In the Venn diagram the regions show counts of staff. How many staff are **Pharmacists but NOT Chemists**? (P = Pharmacists, C = Chemists)

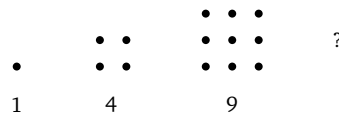


- (A) 4
- (B) 9
- (C) 13
- (D) 6

Q32. Choose the **odd one out**.

- (A) Insulin
- (B) Adrenaline
- (C) Thyroxine
- (D) Penicillin

Q33. In the figure series the number of dots forms a pattern (squares of consecutive integers). How many dots should the **next figure** contain?



- (A) 12
- (B) 13
- (C) 16
- (D) 25

Q34. Through what **angle** does the hour hand of a clock move in **20 minutes**?

- (A) 10°
- (B) 20°
- (C) 120°
- (D) 6°

Q35. In pharmaceutical manufacturing, the abbreviation **GMP** stands for:

- (A) Global Marketing Plan



- (B) Good Manufacturing Practice
- (C) General Medical Procedure
- (D) Gross Material Production

Q36. In the drug industry, **API** most commonly stands for:

- (A) Applied Process Index
- (B) Annual Product Inventory
- (C) Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
- (D) Average Potency Indicator

Q37. In pharmacovigilance, **ADR** stands for:

- (A) Average Daily Requirement
- (B) Approved Drug Register
- (C) Active Drug Release
- (D) Adverse Drug Reaction

Q38. A medicine that can be sold directly to a consumer **without a prescription** is called an **OTC** drug, where OTC stands for:

- (A) Over The Counter
- (B) Only Through Chemist
- (C) Oral Tablet Capsule
- (D) Official Trade Certificate

Q39. The headquarters of the **World Health Organisation (WHO)** is located in:

- (A) New York, USA
- (B) Geneva, Switzerland
- (C) Vienna, Austria
- (D) Paris, France



Q40. In laboratory quality systems, **GLP** stands for:

- (A) General Lab Protocol
- (B) Graded Learning Programme
- (C) Good Laboratory Practice
- (D) Global Licensing Policy



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: “Meticulous” means showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise. **Reasoning:** A meticulous worker is painstakingly careful. The closest match among the options is “Careful”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Reckless is the opposite of meticulous.
- (B) Sloppy means careless, the opposite.
- (D) Hasty means hurried, not careful.

Final Answer: Meticulous means careful \Rightarrow

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: “Dilute” means made thinner or weaker by adding solvent such as water. **Reasoning:** The opposite of dilute is “Concentrated”, meaning having a high proportion of solute. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Weak is close in sense to dilute.
- (C) Watery is a synonym of dilute.
- (D) Thin is similar, not opposite.

Final Answer: Opposite of dilute is concentrated \Rightarrow

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A substance that prevents or slows blood clotting is an “anticoagulant”. **Reasoning:** Anticoagulants such as heparin and warfarin reduce the blood’s ability to clot, helping prevent and treat thrombosis. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Diuretic increases urine output.



- (C) Sedative calms or induces sleep.
- (D) Laxative relieves constipation.

Final Answer: Prevents clotting = anticoagulant ⇒ **B**

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: “In the nick of time” means at the very last moment, just before it is too late. **Reasoning:** The phrase describes something happening just in time to avoid a problem. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Far too late” is the opposite.
- (B) It is about timing, not lack of planning.
- (C) It means just in time, not days early.

Final Answer: At the last possible moment, just in time ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: “Each of” takes a singular verb. **Reasoning:** “Each of the samples” is singular, so the verb must be “was tested”, not “were tested”. The error is in Part B. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Each of the samples” is correct usage.
- (C) “before the report” is fine.
- (D) “was finalised” is correct.

Final Answer: Error in Part B (were → was) ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Correlative usage: “Hardly...when” is the correct paired construction. **Reasoning:** With “hardly”, “scarcely” or “no sooner”, the matching word is “when” (no sooner uses “than”). So “Hardly had he entered...when the alarm rang”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “than” wrongly pairs with hardly.
- (B) “then” is not a conjunction here.
- (D) “that” does not fit the time clause.

Final Answer: Hardly...when ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: The verb “abstain” takes the preposition “from”. **Reasoning:** To abstain from something means to refrain from it, so “abstain from alcohol” is correct. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “abstain to” is not standard.
- (B) “abstain with” is incorrect.
- (C) “abstain on” is incorrect.

Final Answer: abstain from ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (instrument : quantity): A thermometer measures temperature. **Reasoning:** By the same relation, a pyrometer is the instrument that measures very high temperatures (such as in furnaces). So the answer is “Very high temperature”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Pressure is measured by a barometer.
- (C) Altitude is measured by an altimeter.
- (D) Humidity is measured by a hygrometer.



Final Answer: Pyrometer measures very high temperature \Rightarrow

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The correct spelling has a double “c” and double “m”. **Reasoning:** “Accommodation” is spelt with two c’s and two m’s. The other forms drop one of these letters. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Accomodation” misses an “m”.
- (C) “Acommodation” misses a “c”.
- (D) “Accommadation” has a wrong vowel.

Final Answer: Correct spelling is Accommodation \Rightarrow

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading inference: Clinical trials progress through phases of increasing size and purpose. **Reasoning:** The passage shows Phase I checks safety, Phase II effectiveness, and Phase III confirms benefit in large groups, so trials move from checking safety toward confirming benefit in larger groups. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Phase I comes before Phase III, not after.
- (B) Phase I is small while Phase III is large, so the numbers differ.
- (D) Approval follows the phases; it does not precede them.

Final Answer: Trials move from checking safety toward confirming benefit in larger groups \Rightarrow

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage: Passed = total – rejected. **Reasoning:** Rejected = 8% of 1500 = 120. Therefore passed = 1500 – 120 = 1380 capsules. (Equivalently 92% of 1500 = 1380.) **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 120 is the rejected count, not passed.
- (C) 1400 does not match 92%.
- (D) 1320 is 88%, an arithmetic slip.

Final Answer: $1500 - 120 = 1380 \Rightarrow$

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ratio division: Split total in the ratio 2 : 7 (9 parts). **Reasoning:** One part = $450/9 = 50$ mL. Base = 7 parts = $7 \times 50 = 350$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 100 mL is the API (2 parts).
- (B) 200 mL uses wrong part value.
- (C) 250 mL corresponds to 5 parts, incorrect.

Final Answer: Base = 350 mL \Rightarrow

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Average update: New average = (old total + new value)/new count. **Reasoning:** Old total = $4 \times 96 = 384$. Add 86 to get 470. New average = $470/5 = 94\%$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 90% is too low.
- (C) 92% uses a wrong total.
- (D) 95% ignores the lower fifth sample.

Final Answer: $470/5 = 94\% \Rightarrow$



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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Profit percent: $\text{Profit}\% = \frac{\text{profit}}{\text{cost}} \times 100$. **Reasoning:** Profit = 1500 – 1200 = 300. $\text{Profit}\% = \frac{300}{1200} \times 100 = 25\%$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 20% would need a Rs. 240 profit.
- (B) 30% overstates the profit.
- (D) 15% is too low.

Final Answer: Profit% = 25% \Rightarrow **C**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Simple interest: $\text{SI} = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$. **Reasoning:** $\text{SI} = \frac{15000 \times 8 \times 3}{100} = \frac{360000}{100} = 3600$. So the interest is Rs. 3600. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Rs. 1200 is one year's interest.
- (C) Rs. 3000 uses wrong rate or time.
- (D) Rs. 4500 overstates the interest.

Final Answer: SI = Rs. 3600 \Rightarrow **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Combined work rate: Add the per-hour rates. **Reasoning:** Combined rate = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3+2}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$ tank per hour. So time = 6 hours. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 5 hours overstates the combined rate.
- (B) 12.5 hours is the average, not combined.



- (C) 25 hours adds the times incorrectly.

Final Answer: Together = 6 hours \Rightarrow

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Direct proportion (constant speed): Distance \propto time. **Reasoning:** Speed = $120/1.5 = 80$ km/h. In 4 hours, distance = $80 \times 4 = 320$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 300 km uses a wrong speed.
- (B) 280 km is an arithmetic slip.
- (D) 360 km overstates the distance.

Final Answer: $80 \times 4 = 320$ km \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Ages (linear equations): Set up present ages and future condition. **Reasoning:** Let daughter = x , mother = $4x$. After 5 years: $4x + 5 = 3(x + 5)$, so $4x + 5 = 3x + 15$, giving $x = 10$. Daughter is 10 years old. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 8 fails the future condition.
- (C) 12 does not satisfy the equation.
- (D) 15 is too high.

Final Answer: Daughter is 10 years \Rightarrow

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Alligation rule: Ratio = $\frac{(\text{higher} - \text{mean})}{(\text{mean} - \text{lower})}$. **Reasoning:** For mean 20

between 10 and 40: ratio of 10% to 40% = $(40 - 20) : (20 - 10) = 20 : 10 = 2 : 1$.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (B) 1 : 2 reverses the parts.
- (C) 1 : 1 would give a mean of 25%.
- (D) 3 : 2 does not give 20%.

Final Answer: Ratio = 2 : 1 \Rightarrow

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Basic probability: $P = \frac{\text{favourable}}{\text{total}}$. **Reasoning:** Total tablets =

$5 + 7 = 12$; coloured = 7. So $P(\text{coloured}) = \frac{7}{12}$. **Why the other options are**

wrong:

- (A) $\frac{5}{12}$ is the white probability.
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ ignores the actual counts.
- (D) $\frac{7}{5}$ exceeds 1, impossible.

Final Answer: $P = \frac{7}{12} \Rightarrow$

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Permutation of distinct letters: Arrangements = $n!$. **Reasoning:**

DRUG has 4 distinct letters, so arrangements = $4! = 24$. **Why the other options**

are wrong:

- (A) 12 is $4!/2$, used when a letter repeats.



- (C) 16 is 4^2 , not a permutation count.
- (D) 48 is $2 \times 4!$, incorrect.

Final Answer: $4! = 24 \Rightarrow$ B

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Rectangle diagonal: $d = \sqrt{l^2 + w^2}$ (Pythagoras). **Reasoning:** $d = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25} = \sqrt{169} = 13$ cm. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 17 cm adds the sides ($12 + 5$).
- (B) 7 cm subtracts the sides.
- (C) 60 cm is the area, not the diagonal.

Final Answer: $d = 13$ cm \Rightarrow D

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Pie chart (percentage of total): Multiply the slice fraction by the total. **Reasoning:** Antibiotics = 30% of Rs. 600 lakh = $0.30 \times 600 = 180$ lakh. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 150 is 25% (Analgesics).
- (C) 120 is 20% (Vaccines).
- (D) 200 does not match any slice.

Final Answer: $30\% \times 600 = 180$ lakh \Rightarrow A

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Bar graph reading: Compare bar heights. **Reasoning:** Heights are Jan 2.5, Feb 3, Mar 2, Apr 1.5 (in hundreds). The smallest is April at 150. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Feb is the highest.
- (B) Jan is 250, not lowest.
- (D) Mar is 200, higher than Apr.

Final Answer: Lowest is April \Rightarrow

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Number series (multiply and add): Each term follows $\times 2 + 1$. **Reasoning:** $2 \times 2 + 1 = 5$, $5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$, $11 \times 2 + 1 = 23$, $23 \times 2 + 1 = 47$, so next $= 47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 71 fits no consistent rule.
- (B) 94 is 2×47 only.
- (C) 96 overshoots by one.

Final Answer: Next term = 95 \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Letter series (increasing gaps): Gaps grow +2, +3, +4, +5. **Reasoning:** B(2) \rightarrow D(4) is +2, D \rightarrow G(7) is +3, G \rightarrow K(11) is +4, so K+5 = position 16 = P. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) O is position 15, gap of +4.
- (C) N is position 14, too small.
- (D) Q is position 17, gap of +6.

Final Answer: Next term = P \Rightarrow



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Coding (alternating shift): Apply +1, -1 alternately to each letter.

Reasoning: T+1 =U, E-1 =D, S+1 =T, T-1 =S. So TEST → UDTS. **Why the**

other options are wrong:

- (A) UFTU shifts the second letter wrongly.
- (C) SDTU starts with a wrong shift.
- (D) UDUS mishandles the third letter.

Final Answer: TEST → UDTS ⇒ B

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Trace generations on the tree. **Reasoning:** M and N are a married couple; X (female) is their child, and Z (male) is X's child. Therefore X is the mother of Z. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Sister would require X and Z to share parents.
- (B) Aunt would need Z to be X's sibling's child.
- (D) Grandmother skips a generation.

Final Answer: X is Z's mother ⇒ C

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense (Pythagoras): Straight-line distance closes the right angle. **Reasoning:** The path forms legs 6 km and 8 km at right angles. Shortest distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 14 km is the total walked, not straight line.



- (B) 12 km does not match $\sqrt{100}$.
- (C) 11 km is an estimate slip.

Final Answer: Shortest distance = 10 km \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Combine “some” and “all” premises. **Reasoning:** Some tablets are capsules, and all capsules are medicines, so those tablets that are capsules are medicines. Hence “Some tablets are medicines” follows. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “All tablets” is too strong; only some are capsules.
- (C) Contradicts the premises.
- (D) Reverses the “all capsules are medicines” relation.

Final Answer: Some tablets are medicines \Rightarrow

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Venn diagram (exclusive region): “P only” is P’s region minus the overlap. **Reasoning:** P’s circle holds 9 (only P) and 4 (both P and C). Pharmacists who are not Chemists = 9. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 4 is the overlap (both).
- (C) 13 is total Pharmacists (9 + 4).
- (D) 6 is Chemists only.

Final Answer: P but not C = 9 \Rightarrow

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q31](#)



Q32.

Solution

Concept — Classification (odd one out): Group by common property. **Reasoning:** Insulin, adrenaline and thyroxine are all hormones produced by the body. Penicillin is an antibiotic, so it is the odd one out. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Insulin is a hormone.
- (B) Adrenaline is a hormone.
- (C) Thyroxine is a hormone.

Final Answer: Penicillin (antibiotic) is odd \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Figure series (perfect squares): Dot counts are 1, 4, 9, ... **Reasoning:** The counts are $1^2, 2^2, 3^2$, so the next figure has $4^2 = 16$ dots. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12 breaks the square pattern.
- (B) 13 breaks the square pattern.
- (D) 25 is 5^2 , one step too far.

Final Answer: Next figure = 16 dots \Rightarrow **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Clock angles: The hour hand moves 0.5° per minute. **Reasoning:** In 60 minutes it covers 30° , so in 20 minutes it covers $20 \times 0.5^\circ = 10^\circ$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 20° doubles the correct value.
- (C) 120° is the minute hand in 20 minutes.
- (D) 6° is the minute hand per minute.



Final Answer: Hour hand moves $10^\circ \Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q34](#)

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Pharma abbreviation: GMP is a core quality framework. **Reasoning:** GMP stands for **Good Manufacturing Practice**, the set of regulations ensuring products are consistently produced and controlled to quality standards. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Global Marketing Plan is unrelated to quality.
- (C) General Medical Procedure is not a manufacturing term.
- (D) Gross Material Production is invented.

Final Answer: GMP = Good Manufacturing Practice \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Pharma abbreviation: API names the therapeutically active component. **Reasoning:** API stands for **Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient**, the substance in a drug that produces the intended effect. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Applied Process Index is not standard.
- (B) Annual Product Inventory is unrelated.
- (D) Average Potency Indicator is invented.

Final Answer: API = Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q36](#)



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Pharmacovigilance abbreviation: ADR concerns drug safety. **Reasoning:** ADR stands for **Adverse Drug Reaction**, an unwanted or harmful response to a medicine at normal doses. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Average Daily Requirement relates to nutrition.
- (B) Approved Drug Register is not the term.
- (C) Active Drug Release is invented.

Final Answer: ADR = Adverse Drug Reaction \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Drug classification abbreviation: OTC drugs need no prescription. **Reasoning:** OTC stands for **Over The Counter**, describing medicines sold directly to consumers without a prescription. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Only Through Chemist is invented.
- (C) Oral Tablet Capsule is not an abbreviation expansion.
- (D) Official Trade Certificate is unrelated.

Final Answer: OTC = Over The Counter \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (organisations): WHO is the UN public-health agency. **Reasoning:** The World Health Organisation has its headquarters in **Geneva, Switzerland**. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) New York hosts the UN General Assembly, not WHO HQ.
- (C) Vienna hosts the IAEA.
- (D) Paris hosts UNESCO.

Final Answer: WHO HQ is in Geneva \Rightarrow



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Quality-system abbreviation: GLP governs non-clinical lab studies.

Reasoning: GLP stands for **Good Laboratory Practice**, a quality system covering the conduct and reporting of laboratory safety studies. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) General Lab Protocol is not standard.
- (B) Graded Learning Programme is unrelated.
- (D) Global Licensing Policy is invented.

Final Answer: GLP = Good Laboratory Practice \Rightarrow

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	C	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	D	8	A	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	B	14	C	15	A
16	D	17	C	18	B	19	A	20	C
21	B	22	D	23	A	24	C	25	D
26	A	27	B	28	C	29	D	30	A
31	B	32	D	33	C	34	A	35	B
36	C	37	D	38	A	39	B	40	C

