

NIPER JEE General Aptitude

Sample Paper – 1

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 **MITIGATE**.

- (A) Aggravate
- (B) Provoke
- (C) Alleviate
- (D) Intensify

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

- (A) Clear
- (B) Opaque
- (C) Lucid



(D) Obvious

Q3. Choose the **one word** for the expression: “A medicine that relieves pain”.

(A) Analgesic

(B) Antidote

(C) Antiseptic

(D) Astringent

Q4. What does the idiom “**to bite the bullet**” mean?

(A) To eat hastily

(B) To win an argument

(C) To make a careless mistake

(D) To endure a painful situation bravely

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

“Neither the students (A)/ nor the teacher (B)/ were present (C)/ in the laboratory. (D)”

(A) Part A

(B) Part B

(C) Part C

(D) Part D

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

“The results of the essay was discussed by the committee.”

(A) was discussed (no improvement)

(B) were discussed

(C) is discussed

(D) has discussed



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

“The new drug was found to be effective _____ treating hypertension.”

- (A) in
- (B) at
- (C) on
- (D) of

Q8. Choose the pair that best completes the analogy:

Doctor : Hospital :: Pharmacist : ?

- (A) Patient
- (B) Disease
- (C) Prescription
- (D) Pharmacy

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

- (A) Pharmaceutcal
- (B) Pharmaceutical
- (C) Pharmacuetical
- (D) Pharmecutical

Q10. Read the passage and answer:

“Bioavailability refers to the fraction of an administered dose of unchanged drug that reaches the systemic circulation. A drug given intravenously has, by definition, 100% bioavailability.”

Which statement is best **inferred**?

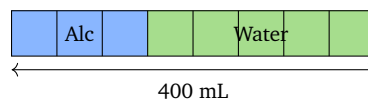
- (A) Oral drugs always have 100% bioavailability
- (B) Bioavailability measures drug toxicity
- (C) An orally given drug may have less than 100% bioavailability
- (D) Intravenous drugs are never fully absorbed



Q11. In a batch of 800 tablets, 12% failed the dissolution test. How many tablets **passed** the test?

- (A) 96
- (B) 704
- (C) 96% of 800
- (D) 712

Q12. A solution is prepared by mixing alcohol and water in the ratio 3 : 5 (see the divided bar of 8 equal parts). If the total volume is 400 mL, what is the volume of **alcohol**?



- (A) 150 mL
- (B) 250 mL
- (C) 160 mL
- (D) 120 mL

Q13. The average weight of 5 capsule fills is 400 mg. If a 6th fill weighing 460 mg is added, what is the **new average**?

- (A) 400 mg
- (B) 420 mg
- (C) 410 mg
- (D) 430 mg

Q14. A pharmacy buys a medicine for Rs. 250 and sells it for Rs. 300. What is the **profit percentage**?

- (A) 16.67%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 15%



(D) 20%

Q15. Find the **compound interest** on Rs. 10,000 at 10% per annum for 2 years, compounded annually.

(A) Rs. 2000

(B) Rs. 2100

(C) Rs. 1000

(D) Rs. 2200

Q16. A can complete a job in 12 days and B in 6 days. Working **together**, in how many days will they finish the job?

(A) 4 days

(B) 6 days

(C) 9 days

(D) 18 days

Q17. A delivery van travels 180 km in 3 hours. At the same speed, how long will it take to cover **300 km**?

(A) 4 hours

(B) 4.5 hours

(C) 5 hours

(D) 6 hours

Q18. The present age of a father is three times that of his son. After 12 years, the father will be twice as old as the son. What is the **son's present age**?

(A) 8 years

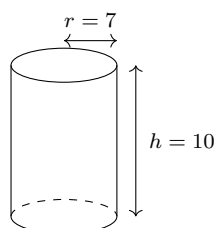
(B) 16 years

(C) 10 years

(D) 12 years

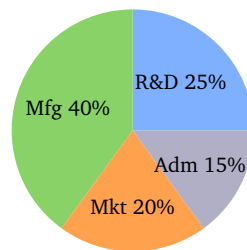


- Q19.** In what **ratio** must a 20% alcohol solution be mixed with a 50% alcohol solution to obtain a 30% solution?
- (A) 1 : 2
(B) 2 : 1
(C) 1 : 1
(D) 3 : 2
- Q20.** A bag contains 4 red and 6 blue capsules. If one capsule is drawn at random, what is the **probability** it is red?
- (A) $\frac{2}{5}$
(B) $\frac{3}{5}$
(C) $\frac{1}{2}$
(D) $\frac{4}{6}$
- Q21.** In how many ways can 3 different drugs be selected from a set of 6 **different drugs**?
- (A) 18
(B) 120
(C) 20
(D) 216
- Q22.** A cylindrical vial has radius 7 cm and height 10 cm (figure). Taking $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, what is its **volume**?



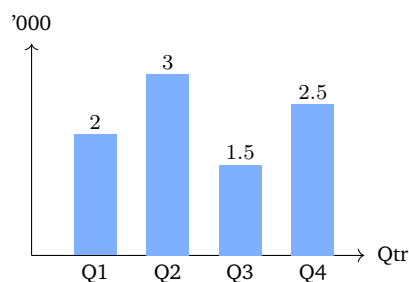
- (A) 440 cm^3
- (B) 1100 cm^3
- (C) 220 cm^3
- (D) 1540 cm^3

Q23. The pie chart shows how a pharma company's annual budget (total Rs. 800 crore) is divided. How much (in Rs. crore) is spent on **R&D**?



- (A) 160
- (B) 200
- (C) 320
- (D) 120

Q24. The bar graph shows units (in thousands) of a drug sold over four quarters. In which quarter were sales the **highest**?



- (A) Q2
- (B) Q1
- (C) Q4
- (D) Q3



Q25. Find the **next number** in the series: 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, ?

- (A) 72
- (B) 60
- (C) 96
- (D) 144

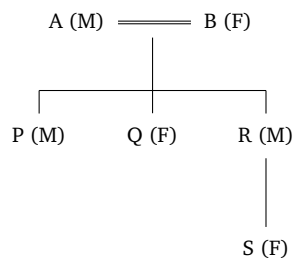
Q26. Find the **next term** in the series: A, C, F, J, ?

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

Q27. If **PILL** is coded as **QJMM**, then how is **DRUG** coded?

- (A) CSTH
- (B) ESVH
- (C) DSVH
- (D) ESUH

Q28. Study the family tree (double line = married couple, vertical line = parent–child). How is **P** related to **S**?

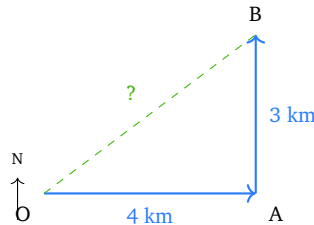


- (A) Uncle
- (B) Father
- (C) Brother



(D) Grandfather

Q29. A person starts at point O, walks 4 km East to A, then 3 km North to B (see path). What is the **shortest distance** from O to B?

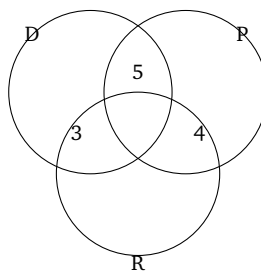


- (A) 7 km
- (B) 6 km
- (C) 5 km
- (D) 4 km

Q30. Statements: **All antibiotics are drugs. All drugs are chemicals.**
Which conclusion **follows**?

- (A) Some chemicals are not drugs
- (B) No antibiotic is a chemical
- (C) All chemicals are antibiotics
- (D) All antibiotics are chemicals

Q31. In the Venn diagram, the circles represent Doctors (D), Pharmacists (P) and Researchers (R). The number in the central overlap is the count of persons who are **all three**. What is that number?



- (A) 3

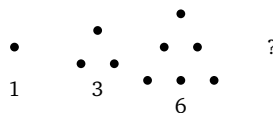


- (B) 5
- (C) 4
- (D) 12

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

- (A) Stethoscope
- (B) Paracetamol
- (C) Ibuprofen
- (D) Amoxicillin

Q33. In the figure series the number of dots increases by a fixed pattern. How many dots should the **next figure** contain?



- (A) 8
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) 12

Q34. If 1st January 2024 was a **Monday**, what day of the week was **1st January 2025**? (2024 is a leap year.)

- (A) Tuesday
- (B) Monday
- (C) Thursday
- (D) Wednesday

Q35. Who is the **head of state** of India?

- (A) The Prime Minister



- (B) The President
- (C) The Chief Justice
- (D) The Vice President

Q36. National Science Day is observed in India on which date?

- (A) 28 February
- (B) 5 June
- (C) 2 October
- (D) 15 March

Q37. Which is the **central drug regulatory authority** responsible for approval of new drugs in India?

- (A) ICMR
- (B) NPPA
- (C) CDSCO
- (D) NABL

Q38. Which body **publishes the Indian Pharmacopoeia**?

- (A) CDSCO
- (B) Ministry of Finance
- (C) WHO
- (D) Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission

Q39. Which authority in India is responsible for **fixing and controlling drug prices**?

- (A) CDSCO
- (B) NPPA
- (C) DCGI
- (D) FSSAI



Q40. Where is the **headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO)** located?

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



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: “Mitigate” means to make less severe or to lessen. **Reasoning:** To mitigate pain or a problem is to reduce or ease it. “Alleviate” carries the same sense of relieving or lessening. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Aggravate means to worsen, the opposite.
- (B) Provoke means to incite or stir up.
- (D) Intensify means to make stronger, the opposite.

Final Answer: Alleviate ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: “Transparent” means allowing light through; clear. **Reasoning:** The direct opposite of transparent is “opaque”, which means not allowing light to pass through. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Clear is a synonym, not an antonym.
- (C) Lucid means clear and easy to understand.
- (D) Obvious means easily seen or evident.

Final Answer: Opaque ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A drug that relieves pain is an “analgesic”. **Reasoning:** Analgesics (such as paracetamol) act to relieve pain without causing loss of consciousness. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Antidote counteracts a poison.
- (C) Antiseptic prevents microbial growth on living tissue.
- (D) Astringent contracts tissues and checks discharge.



Final Answer: Analgesic \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: “To bite the bullet” means to face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage. **Reasoning:** The phrase originates from soldiers biting on a bullet to bear pain. It means to endure something painful bravely. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Eating hastily is unrelated.
- (B) Winning an argument is unrelated.
- (C) A careless mistake is unrelated.

Final Answer: To endure a painful situation bravely \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject–verb agreement (neither... nor): With “neither... nor”, the verb agrees with the *nearer* subject. **Reasoning:** The nearer subject is “the teacher” (singular), so the verb should be “was present”, not “were present”. The error lies in Part C. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Neither the students” is correct usage.
- (B) “nor the teacher” is correct.
- (D) “in the laboratory” is correct.

Final Answer: Part C \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: The subject “results” is plural. **Reasoning:** A plural subject takes a plural verb. “The results...were discussed” is correct. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “was discussed” is singular, hence wrong.
- (C) “is discussed” is singular present, wrong.
- (D) “has discussed” is active and singular, wrong.

Final Answer: were discussed \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: “Effective in” is the standard collocation before a gerund/activity. **Reasoning:** We say a drug is “effective in treating” a condition. “In” is the correct preposition here. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “effective at” is used before a noun/task less formally, not standard here.
- (C) “effective on” is incorrect collocation.
- (D) “effective of” is grammatically wrong.

Final Answer: in \Rightarrow

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (worker : workplace): A doctor works in a hospital. **Reasoning:** The relationship is professional to place of work. A pharmacist works in a pharmacy. So Pharmacist : Pharmacy. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Patient is a person served, not a workplace.
- (B) Disease is what is treated, not a place.
- (C) Prescription is a document, not a workplace.

Final Answer: Pharmacy \Rightarrow



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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The correct spelling is “Pharmaceutical”. **Reasoning:** The word is spelt P-h-a-r-m-a-c-e-u-t-i-c-a-l. Only option (B) follows this order. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Pharmaceutcal” omits the “i”.
- (C) “Pharmacuetical” swaps “eu”.
- (D) “Pharmecutical” misplaces letters.

Final Answer: Pharmaceutical \Rightarrow B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Inference from passage: Intravenous dosing is the 100% reference; other routes can be lower. **Reasoning:** Since IV is defined as 100% and bioavailability is a fraction reaching circulation, oral drugs (which face absorption and first-pass loss) may have less than 100% bioavailability. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Oral drugs do not always reach 100%.
- (B) Bioavailability measures absorption, not toxicity.
- (D) IV drugs are 100% available by definition.

Final Answer: An orally given drug may have less than 100% bioavailability \Rightarrow C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage: Passed % = $100\% - 12\% = 88\%$. **Reasoning:** 88% of $800 = \frac{88}{100} \times 800 = 704$ tablets passed. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 96 is the number that failed (12% of 800).



- (C) “96% of 800” is not a count and is wrong.
- (D) 712 is an arithmetic slip.

Final Answer: 704 tablets \Rightarrow

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ratio division: Total parts = $3 + 5 = 8$. **Reasoning:** Alcohol = $\frac{3}{8} \times 400 = 150$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 250 mL is the water portion ($\frac{5}{8} \times 400$).
- (C) 160 mL uses wrong fraction.
- (D) 120 mL is incorrect.

Final Answer: 150 mL \Rightarrow

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Average: New average = $\frac{\text{new total}}{\text{new count}}$. **Reasoning:** Old total = $5 \times 400 = 2000$. New total = $2000 + 460 = 2460$. New average = $\frac{2460}{6} = 410$ mg. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 400 mg ignores the new fill.
- (B) 420 mg overestimates.
- (D) 430 mg is incorrect.

Final Answer: 410 mg \Rightarrow

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



Q14.

Solution

Concept — Profit percentage: $\text{Profit}\% = \frac{\text{Profit}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$. **Reasoning:** Profit =

$300 - 250 = 50$. $\text{Profit}\% = \frac{50}{250} \times 100 = 20\%$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 16.67% wrongly uses SP as base.
- (B) 25% is incorrect.
- (C) 15% is incorrect.

Final Answer: 20% \Rightarrow D

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Compound interest: $A = P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$, $CI = A - P$. **Reasoning:**

$A = 10000(1.1)^2 = 10000 \times 1.21 = 12100$. $CI = 12100 - 10000 = 2100$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Rs. 2000 is the simple interest.
- (C) Rs. 1000 is one year's interest.
- (D) Rs. 2200 is incorrect.

Final Answer: Rs. 2100 \Rightarrow B

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Time & work (combined rate): Add the one-day work rates. **Rea-**

soning: A's rate = $\frac{1}{12}$, B's rate = $\frac{1}{6}$. Together = $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{12} = \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$. So 4 days. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 6 days is B's solo time.
- (C) 9 days is incorrect.
- (D) 18 days adds times wrongly.

Final Answer: 4 days \Rightarrow A



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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Speed–distance–time: $\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$. **Reasoning:** Speed = $\frac{180}{3} = 60$ km/h. Time for 300 km = $\frac{300}{60} = 5$ hours. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 4 hours is too short.
- (B) 4.5 hours is incorrect.
- (D) 6 hours overestimates.

Final Answer: 5 hours \Rightarrow **C**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Ages (linear equations): Let son = x , father = $3x$. **Reasoning:** After 12 years: $3x + 12 = 2(x + 12)$. So $3x + 12 = 2x + 24 \Rightarrow x = 12$. Son is 12 years old. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 8 years does not satisfy the condition.
- (B) 16 years is too large.
- (C) 10 years does not satisfy the equation.

Final Answer: 12 years \Rightarrow **D**

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Alligation: Ratio = $\frac{(\text{higher} - \text{mean})}{(\text{mean} - \text{lower})}$. **Reasoning:** Mean = 30. Ratio (20% sol : 50% sol) = $(50 - 30) : (30 - 20) = 20 : 10 = 2 : 1$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 1 : 2 is the inverse.



- (C) 1 : 1 would give a 35% mean.
- (D) 3 : 2 is incorrect.

Final Answer: 2 : 1 \Rightarrow

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Probability: $P = \frac{\text{favourable}}{\text{total}}$. **Reasoning:** Total = 4 + 6 = 10.

$P(\text{red}) = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) $\frac{3}{5}$ is the probability of blue.
- (C) $\frac{1}{2}$ assumes equal counts.
- (D) $\frac{4}{6}$ uses the wrong denominator.

Final Answer: $\frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow$

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Combinations: Order does not matter, so use ${}^n C_r$. **Reasoning:** ${}^6 C_3 = \frac{6!}{3!3!} = \frac{6 \times 5 \times 4}{3 \times 2 \times 1} = 20$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 18 is incorrect.
- (B) 120 is ${}^6 P_3$ (permutations).
- (D) 216 is 6^3 .

Final Answer: 20 ways \Rightarrow

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Volume of a cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$. **Reasoning:** $V = \frac{22}{7} \times 7^2 \times 10 = \frac{22}{7} \times 49 \times 10 = 22 \times 7 \times 10 = 1540 \text{ cm}^3$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 440 cm^3 omits factors.
- (B) 1100 cm^3 is incorrect.
- (C) 220 cm^3 is the curved surface miscalculation.

Final Answer: $1540 \text{ cm}^3 \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{D}}$

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Pie-chart data interpretation: Each sector % of total gives the amount. **Reasoning:** R&D = 25% of Rs. 800 crore = $\frac{25}{100} \times 800 = 200$ crore.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) 160 is 20% (Marketing).
- (C) 320 is 40% (Manufacturing).
- (D) 120 is 15% (Admin).

Final Answer: Rs. 200 crore $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Bar-graph data interpretation: The tallest bar is the highest value.

Reasoning: Heights are Q1 = 2, Q2 = 3, Q3 = 1.5, Q4 = 2.5 (thousands). Q2 has the tallest bar, so sales were highest in Q2. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Q1 = 2, lower than Q2.
- (C) Q4 = 2.5, lower than Q2.
- (D) Q3 = 1.5 is the lowest.

Final Answer: Q2 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$



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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Geometric number series: Each term is multiplied by a constant ratio. **Reasoning:** $3 \times 2 = 6$, $6 \times 2 = 12$, $12 \times 2 = 24$, $24 \times 2 = 48$, $48 \times 2 = 96$.

The next term is 96. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 72 breaks the $\times 2$ pattern.
- (B) 60 is incorrect.
- (D) 144 skips a term.

Final Answer: $96 \Rightarrow$ C

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Letter series: Track the gap in alphabet positions. **Reasoning:** A(1), C(3), F(6), J(10): gaps are +2, +3, +4, so next gap = +5. $10 + 5 = 15 = O$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) M is position 13.
- (B) N is position 14.
- (C) P is position 16.

Final Answer: $O \Rightarrow$ D

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Coding by shifting letters: Each letter moves +1 in the alphabet. **Reasoning:** PILL \rightarrow QJMM (each +1). Apply +1 to DRUG: D \rightarrow E, R \rightarrow S, U \rightarrow V, G \rightarrow H, giving ESVH. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) CSTH shifts wrongly.
- (C) DSVH leaves D unchanged.



- (D) ESUH mis-shifts U.

Final Answer: ESVH \Rightarrow

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Trace the tree from parents to children to grandchild. **Reasoning:** A and B are a married couple; P, Q and R are their children. R is the parent of S. So P is the brother of R, making P the *uncle* of S. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) R, not P, is S's father.
- (C) P is R's brother, not S's brother.
- (D) A is S's grandfather, not P.

Final Answer: Uncle \Rightarrow

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense (Pythagoras): The net displacement is the hypotenuse of the right triangle. **Reasoning:** East 4 km and North 3 km are perpendicular. Distance = $\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 7 km adds the legs (4 + 3).
- (B) 6 km is incorrect.
- (D) 4 km ignores the northward leg.

Final Answer: 5 km \Rightarrow

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



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (chained universals): “All A are B” and “All B are C” give “All A are C”. **Reasoning:** All antibiotics are drugs and all drugs are chemicals, so all antibiotics are chemicals. This follows logically. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Some chemicals are not drugs” is not guaranteed.
- (B) Contradicts the chain.
- (C) “All chemicals are antibiotics” reverses the relation.

Final Answer: All antibiotics are chemicals \Rightarrow

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Venn diagram (central region): The central overlap belongs to all three sets. **Reasoning:** The number written where all three circles (D, P, R) overlap is 5, so 5 persons are doctors, pharmacists and researchers at once. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 3 lies in the D–R overlap only.
- (C) 4 lies in the P–R overlap only.
- (D) 12 is the sum of all labelled regions.

Final Answer: 5 \Rightarrow

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Classification (odd one out): Group items by common category. **Reasoning:** Paracetamol, Ibuprofen and Amoxicillin are all medicines/drugs. A stethoscope is a diagnostic instrument, so it is the odd one out. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Paracetamol is a drug, fits the group.
- (C) Ibuprofen is a drug, fits the group.



- (D) Amoxicillin is a drug, fits the group.

Final Answer: Stethoscope \Rightarrow

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Figure series (triangular numbers): Dots follow 1, 3, 6, ... where each term adds the next integer. **Reasoning:** 1, $1 + 2 = 3$, $3 + 3 = 6$, $6 + 4 = 10$.

The next figure should contain 10 dots. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 8 breaks the pattern.
- (B) 9 is incorrect.
- (D) 12 overshoots.

Final Answer: 10 dots \Rightarrow

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Calendar (odd days): A leap year has 366 days = 52 weeks + 2 odd days. **Reasoning:** 2024 is a leap year, so the day advances by 2 from 1 Jan 2024.

Monday + 2 = Wednesday. So 1 Jan 2025 is a Wednesday. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Tuesday uses only 1 odd day.
- (B) Monday ignores the leap-year shift.
- (C) Thursday overshoots by one.

Final Answer: Wednesday \Rightarrow

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Indian polity: The President of India is the constitutional head of state. **Reasoning:** The President is the nominal/constitutional head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The Prime Minister is the head of government.
- (C) The Chief Justice heads the judiciary.
- (D) The Vice President chairs the Rajya Sabha.

Final Answer: The President \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Important days: National Science Day marks the discovery of the Raman Effect. **Reasoning:** It is observed on 28 February each year, commemorating Sir C.V. Raman's discovery of the Raman Effect in 1928. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 5 June is World Environment Day.
- (C) 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti.
- (D) 15 March is World Consumer Rights Day.

Final Answer: 28 February \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Drug regulation in India: CDSCO is the national regulatory authority for drugs. **Reasoning:** The Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), headed by the DCGI, approves new drugs and clinical trials in India. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) ICMR is a biomedical research body.
- (B) NPPA controls drug prices, not approvals.
- (D) NABL accredits testing laboratories.



Final Answer: CDSCO \Rightarrow C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Indian Pharmacopoeia: The IP is the official book of drug standards in India. **Reasoning:** The Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Health, publishes the Indian Pharmacopoeia.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) CDSCO regulates drugs but does not publish the IP.
- (B) The Ministry of Finance is unrelated.
- (C) WHO publishes the International Pharmacopoeia, not the IP.

Final Answer: Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission \Rightarrow D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q38](#)

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Drug pricing in India: NPPA fixes and revises prices of controlled drugs. **Reasoning:** The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes and enforces ceiling prices of scheduled drugs under the DPCO. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) CDSCO handles approvals, not pricing.
- (C) DCGI heads CDSCO for regulation, not pricing.
- (D) FSSAI regulates food safety.

Final Answer: NPPA \Rightarrow B

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — International organizations: WHO is the UN's health agency. **Reasoning:** The World Health Organization has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. **Why the other options are wrong:**

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

Final Answer: Geneva, Switzerland \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

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

