

NIPER JEE General Aptitude

Sample Paper – 2

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 **LUCRATIVE**.

- (A) Profitable
- (B) Worthless
- (C) Tedious
- (D) Hazardous

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

- (A) Harmless
- (B) Malignant
- (C) Gentle



(D) Mild

Q3. Choose the **one word** for the expression: “A substance that kills or stops the growth of bacteria”.

(A) Diuretic

(B) Sedative

(C) Antibacterial

(D) Emollient

Q4. What does the idiom “a shot in the arm” mean?

(A) A painful injection

(B) A sudden warning

(C) A foolish decision

(D) An encouraging boost

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

“Each of the volunteers (A)/ have submitted (B)/ their consent form (C)/ before the trial began. (D)”

(A) Part A

(B) Part B

(C) Part C

(D) Part D

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

“If I would have known about the side effects, I would have stopped the dose.”

(A) would have known (no improvement)

(B) had known

(C) have known



(D) was knowing

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

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

(A) with

(B) to

(C) from

(D) at

Q8. Choose the pair that best completes the analogy:

Thermometer : Temperature :: Sphygmomanometer : ?

(A) Pulse

(B) Weight

(C) Height

(D) Blood pressure

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

(A) Pharmacovigilance

(B) Pharmacovigilence

(C) Pharmecovigilance

(D) Pharmacovigillance

Q10. Read the passage and answer:

“The half-life of a drug is the time required for its plasma concentration to fall to half its original value. A drug with a longer half-life remains in the body for a longer time and is usually dosed less frequently.”

Which statement is best **inferred**?

(A) A short half-life drug stays in the body longer

(B) A long half-life drug may be given fewer times a day

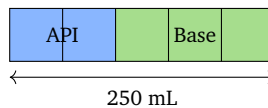


- (C) Half-life measures the strength of a drug
- (D) Half-life has no effect on dosing schedules

Q11. A pharmacist's monthly salary is increased from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 46,000. What is the **percentage increase**?

- (A) 12%
- (B) 13%
- (C) 15%
- (D) 6%

Q12. A syrup is prepared by mixing active ingredient and base in the ratio 2 : 3 (see the divided bar of 5 equal parts). If the total volume is 250 mL, what is the volume of the **base**?



- (A) 100 mL
- (B) 125 mL
- (C) 50 mL
- (D) 150 mL

Q13. The average temperature recorded in a stability chamber over 4 days was 25°C. On the 5th day it read 30°C. What is the **new five-day average**?

- (A) 26°C
- (B) 27°C
- (C) 25°C
- (D) 28°C

Q14. A wholesaler sells a carton of ointment for Rs. 540 at a **loss of 10%**. What was the **cost price**?



- (A) Rs. 594
- (B) Rs. 600
- (C) Rs. 486
- (D) Rs. 550

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

- (A) Rs. 1200
- (B) Rs. 2400
- (C) Rs. 3600
- (D) Rs. 4800

Q16. Three lab technicians P, Q and R can complete a labelling task alone in 10, 15 and 30 days respectively. Working **together**, in how many days will they finish it?

- (A) 6 days
- (B) 8 days
- (C) 10 days
- (D) 5 days

Q17. A courier covers a distance at 40 km/h and returns along the same route at 60 km/h. What is the **average speed** for the whole trip?

- (A) 48 km/h
- (B) 50 km/h
- (C) 52 km/h
- (D) 45 km/h

Q18. The ratio of the present ages of a mother and her daughter is 5 : 1. After 8 years the ratio will become 3 : 1. What is the **daughter's present age**?

- (A) 6 years



- (B) 8 years
- (C) 12 years
- (D) 10 years

Q19. A 40-litre mixture of dextrose and water contains 30% dextrose. How many litres of **water** must be added to make it a 20% dextrose solution?

- (A) 10 litres
- (B) 15 litres
- (C) 20 litres
- (D) 25 litres

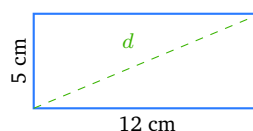
Q20. Two fair dice are rolled together. What is the **probability** that the sum of the numbers is 9?

- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (B) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (C) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (D) $\frac{1}{9}$

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

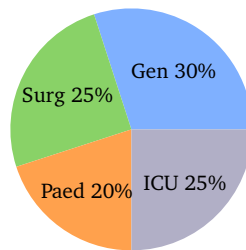
- (A) 360
- (B) 720
- (C) 120
- (D) 180

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



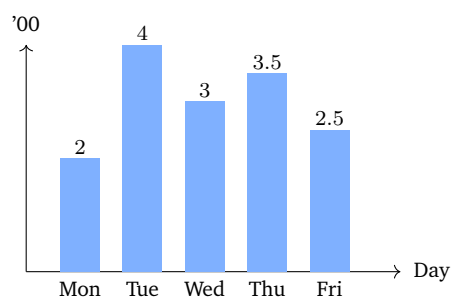
- (A) 17 cm
- (B) 13 cm
- (C) 15 cm
- (D) 11 cm

Q23. The pie chart shows how 360 hospital beds are allotted to four wards (total 360 beds). How many beds are allotted to the **Surgery** ward?



- (A) 72
- (B) 108
- (C) 90
- (D) 120

Q24. The bar graph shows the number of prescriptions (in hundreds) filled by a pharmacy over five days. On how many days were **more than 300** prescriptions filled?



- (A) 1
- (B) 4
- (C) 5
- (D) 2



Q25. Find the **next number** in the series: 5, 11, 23, 47, 95, ?

- (A) 191
- (B) 190
- (C) 189
- (D) 192

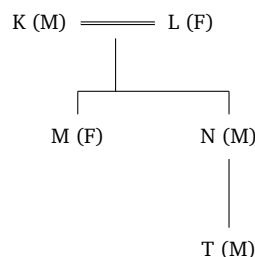
Q26. Find the **next term** in the series: Z, W, T, Q, ?

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

Q27. In a certain code, **CARE** is written as **DZSD**. How is **DOSE** written in that code?

- (A) ENRD
- (B) EPTF
- (C) ENTD
- (D) DPTF

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

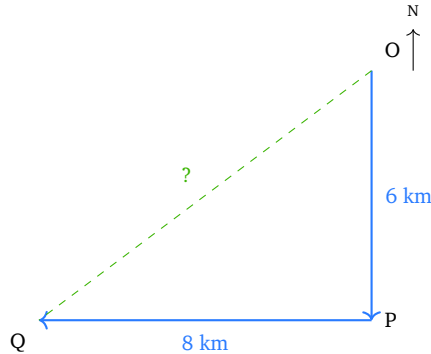


- (A) Mother
- (B) Sister
- (C) Grandmother



(D) Aunt

Q29. A delivery agent starts at point O, walks 6 km South to P, then 8 km West to Q (see path). What is the **shortest distance** from O to Q?

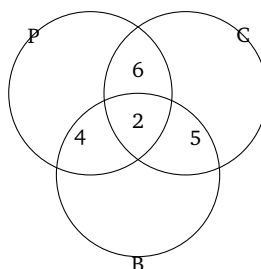


- (A) 10 km
- (B) 14 km
- (C) 12 km
- (D) 9 km

Q30. Statements: **Some tablets are capsules. All capsules are medicines.**
Which conclusion **follows**?

- (A) All tablets are medicines
- (B) Some tablets are medicines
- (C) No tablet is a medicine
- (D) All medicines are tablets

Q31. In the Venn diagram, the circles represent students who passed **Pharmacology (P)**, **Chemistry (C)** and **Biology (B)**. How many students passed in **exactly two** of the three subjects?

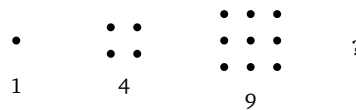


- (A) 17
- (B) 2
- (C) 15
- (D) 6

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

- (A) Tablet
- (B) Capsule
- (C) Syrup
- (D) Syringe

Q33. In the square-dot figure series the number of dots forms perfect squares. How many dots should the **next figure** contain?



- (A) 16
- (B) 12
- (C) 15
- (D) 18

Q34. What is the **angle** between the hour hand and the minute hand of a clock at **3:30**?

- (A) 90°
- (B) 75°
- (C) 60°
- (D) 105°

Q35. Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by which **Constitutional Amendment**?



- (A) 44th Amendment
- (B) 73rd Amendment
- (C) 42nd Amendment
- (D) 86th Amendment

Q36. The manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in India is primarily governed by which **Act**?

- (A) The Pharmacy Act, 1948
- (B) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- (C) The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
- (D) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

Q37. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, **Schedule H** drugs are those that:

- (A) Can be sold only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner
- (B) Can be sold freely over the counter without any prescription
- (C) Are completely banned for sale in India
- (D) Are meant only for veterinary use

Q38. The **Pharmacy Council of India (PCI)** is the statutory body that mainly regulates:

- (A) The ceiling prices of essential medicines
- (B) Pharmacy education and the registration of pharmacists
- (C) The approval of new drug molecules
- (D) Food safety standards in India

Q39. Which of the following is the **upper house** of the Indian Parliament?

- (A) Lok Sabha
- (B) Vidhan Sabha



- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) Vidhan Parishad

Q40. Which authority is responsible for granting drug **manufacturing and sale licences within a State** under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act?

- (A) The Prime Minister's Office
- (B) The Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission
- (C) The Reserve Bank of India
- (D) The State Drug Controller (State Licensing Authority)



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: “Lucrative” describes something that produces a great deal of profit. **Reasoning:** A lucrative venture is one that earns good money. “Profitable” carries exactly this sense of yielding financial gain. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Worthless means having no value, the opposite.
- (C) Tedious means boring and tiresome.
- (D) Hazardous means dangerous or risky.

Final Answer: Profitable ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: “Benign” describes something harmless or non-threatening, especially a tumour that is not cancerous. **Reasoning:** The direct opposite of benign is “malignant”, meaning harmful, cancerous or life-threatening. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Harmless is a synonym of benign, not its opposite.
- (C) Gentle is close in sense to benign.
- (D) Mild also means moderate or non-severe.

Final Answer: Malignant ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A substance that kills or checks the growth of bacteria is “antibacterial”. **Reasoning:** An antibacterial agent specifically acts against bacteria, either killing them or stopping their multiplication. **Why the other options are wrong:**



- (A) Diuretic increases urine output.
- (B) Sedative calms or induces sleep.
- (D) Emollient softens and soothes the skin.

Final Answer: Antibacterial ⇒ C

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: “A shot in the arm” means a stimulus or boost that encourages or revives. **Reasoning:** The phrase figuratively describes something that gives fresh energy or support, like a tonic, not a literal injection. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) A painful injection is the literal, not idiomatic, sense.
- (B) A sudden warning is unrelated.
- (C) A foolish decision is unrelated.

Final Answer: An encouraging boost ⇒ D

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement (“each of”): “Each of” takes a singular verb. **Reasoning:** “Each of the volunteers” is grammatically singular, so it must take “has submitted”, not “have submitted”. The error is in Part B. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Each of the volunteers” is a correct subject phrase.
- (C) “their consent form” is acceptable in modern usage.
- (D) “before the trial began” is correct.

Final Answer: Part B ⇒ A

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Conditional sentences (third conditional): The “if” clause uses the past perfect, not “would have”. **Reasoning:** The correct third-conditional form is “If I had known... , I would have stopped...”. So “had known” is the right improvement. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “would have known” wrongly puts “would” in the if-clause.
- (C) “have known” is present perfect, wrong tense.
- (D) “was knowing” is ungrammatical.

Final Answer: had known \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: The verb “abstain” is always followed by “from”. **Reasoning:** The fixed collocation is “abstain from” something, meaning to refrain from it. Hence “abstain from alcohol”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “abstain with” is incorrect.
- (B) “abstain to” is incorrect.
- (D) “abstain at” is incorrect.

Final Answer: from \Rightarrow

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (instrument : quantity measured): A thermometer measures temperature. **Reasoning:** The relationship is instrument to the quantity it measures. A sphygmomanometer measures blood pressure. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Pulse is felt or counted, not measured by a sphygmomanometer.
- (B) Weight is measured by a weighing scale.
- (C) Height is measured by a stadiometer.



Final Answer: Blood pressure \Rightarrow

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The correct spelling is “Pharmacovigilance”. **Reasoning:** The word is built from “pharmaco” + “vigilance”. It is spelt P-h-a-r-m-a-c-o-v-i-g-i-l-a-n-c-e, which matches option (A). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “Pharmacovigilence” misspells “vigilance”.
- (C) “Pharmecovigilance” uses “e” for “a”.
- (D) “Pharmacovigillance” doubles the “l”.

Final Answer: Pharmacovigilance \Rightarrow

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Inference from passage: A longer half-life means the drug persists longer and can be dosed less often. **Reasoning:** The passage links a longer half-life to a longer stay in the body and less frequent dosing. So a long half-life drug may be given fewer times a day. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Reverses the relationship; a short half-life clears faster.
- (C) Half-life relates to time, not drug strength.
- (D) The passage directly links half-life to dosing frequency.

Final Answer: A long half-life drug may be given fewer times a day \Rightarrow

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage increase: $\text{Increase\%} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{original}} \times 100$. **Reasoning:** Rise = $46000 - 40000 = 6000$. $\text{Increase\%} = \frac{6000}{40000} \times 100 = 15\%$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12% is incorrect.
- (B) 13% is incorrect.
- (D) 6% uses the rise as a fraction of 100000, wrong base.

Final Answer: 15% \Rightarrow C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ratio division: Total parts = $2 + 3 = 5$. **Reasoning:** Base = $\frac{3}{5} \times 250 = 150$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 100 mL is the API portion ($\frac{2}{5} \times 250$).
- (B) 125 mL would be a 1 : 1 split.
- (C) 50 mL uses the wrong fraction.

Final Answer: 150 mL \Rightarrow D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Average: $\text{New average} = \frac{\text{new total}}{\text{new count}}$. **Reasoning:** Old total = $4 \times 25 = 100$. New total = $100 + 30 = 130$. New average = $\frac{130}{5} = 26^\circ\text{C}$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 27°C overestimates.
- (C) 25°C ignores the 5th day.
- (D) 28°C is incorrect.



Final Answer: $26^{\circ}\text{C} \Rightarrow \boxed{\text{A}}$

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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Loss percentage: $\text{SP} = \text{CP} \times \left(1 - \frac{\text{loss}\%}{100}\right)$. **Reasoning:** $540 = \text{CP} \times$

$0.90 \Rightarrow \text{CP} = \frac{540}{0.90} = 600$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Rs. 594 adds 10% to SP wrongly.
- (C) Rs. 486 subtracts 10% from SP.
- (D) Rs. 550 is an arithmetic slip.

Final Answer: Rs. 600 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{B}}$

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Simple interest: $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$. **Reasoning:** $SI =$

$\frac{15000 \times 8 \times 3}{100} = \frac{360000}{100} = 3600$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Rs. 1200 is one year's interest.
- (B) Rs. 2400 is two years' interest.
- (D) Rs. 4800 is four years' interest.

Final Answer: Rs. 3600 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{C}}$

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Time & work (combined rate): Add the daily work rates. **Reasoning:** Rates = $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{30}$. LCM 30: $\frac{3}{30} + \frac{2}{30} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$. So 5 days. **Why the other options are wrong:**



- (A) 6 days is incorrect.
- (B) 8 days is incorrect.
- (C) 10 days is P's solo time.

Final Answer: 5 days \Rightarrow

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Average speed (equal distance): Average speed = $\frac{2uv}{u+v}$ for equal distances. **Reasoning:** $= \frac{2 \times 40 \times 60}{40 + 60} = \frac{4800}{100} = 48$ km/h. **Why the other options**

are wrong:

- (B) 50 km/h is the simple mean, wrong here.
- (C) 52 km/h is incorrect.
- (D) 45 km/h is incorrect.

Final Answer: 48 km/h \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Ages (ratio equations): Let the ages be $5x$ and x . **Reasoning:** After 8 years: $\frac{5x+8}{x+8} = \frac{3}{1}$. Cross-multiply: $5x+8 = 3(x+8) \Rightarrow 5x+8 = 3x+24 \Rightarrow 2x = 16 \Rightarrow x = 8$. The daughter's present age = $x = 8$ years. **Why the other options**

are wrong:

- (A) 6 years gives the wrong future ratio.
- (C) 12 years gives the wrong future ratio.
- (D) 10 years gives the wrong future ratio.

Final Answer: 8 years \Rightarrow

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Mixture (constant solute): Adding water keeps dextrose amount fixed while diluting. **Reasoning:** Dextrose = 30% of 40 = 12 litres. We need 12 to be 20% of the new volume V : $0.20V = 12 \Rightarrow V = 60$. Water added = $60 - 40 = 20$ litres. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 10 litres gives 24% concentration.
- (B) 15 litres gives about 21.8%.
- (D) 25 litres gives below 20%.

Final Answer: 20 litres \Rightarrow C

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Probability with two dice: Total outcomes = 36. **Reasoning:** Sum 9 occurs as (3, 6), (4, 5), (5, 4), (6, 3), i.e. 4 ways. $P = \frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{9}$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) $\frac{1}{6}$ corresponds to 6 favourable outcomes.
- (B) $\frac{1}{12}$ corresponds to 3 outcomes.
- (C) $\frac{1}{4}$ is far too high.

Final Answer: $\frac{1}{9} \Rightarrow$ D

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Permutations with a repeated letter: Arrangements = $\frac{n!}{(\text{repeats})!}$.

Reasoning: TABLET has 6 letters with "T" repeated twice. Arrangements = $\frac{6!}{2!} =$

$\frac{720}{2} = 360$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 720 ignores the repeated T.
- (C) 120 is $5!$.



- (D) 180 is incorrect.

Final Answer: 360 \Rightarrow

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Diagonal of a rectangle: $d = \sqrt{l^2 + b^2}$. **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).
- (C) 15 cm is incorrect.
- (D) 11 cm is incorrect.

Final Answer: 13 cm \Rightarrow

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Pie-chart data interpretation: Each sector % of total gives the count.

Reasoning: Surgery = 25% of 360 = $\frac{25}{100} \times 360 = 90$ beds. **Why the other options**

are wrong:

- (A) 72 is 20% (Paediatric).
- (B) 108 is 30% (General).
- (D) 120 is one-third, not a chart value.

Final Answer: 90 beds \Rightarrow

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Bar-graph data interpretation: Read each bar's height in hundreds.

Reasoning: Heights (in hundreds): Mon 2 (200), Tue 4 (400), Wed 3 (300), Thu 3.5 (350), Fri 2.5 (250). More than 300 means strictly above 300: Tue (400) and Thu (350), i.e. 2 days. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 1 misses Thursday.
- (B) 4 counts days at or below 300.
- (C) 5 counts all days.

Final Answer: 2 days \Rightarrow

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Number series (double and add one): Each term = $2 \times \text{previous} + 1$.

Reasoning: $5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$, $11 \times 2 + 1 = 23$, $23 \times 2 + 1 = 47$, $47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$, $95 \times 2 + 1 = 191$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 190 ignores the +1.
- (C) 189 is incorrect.
- (D) 192 overshoots.

Final Answer: 191 \Rightarrow

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Letter series (decreasing): Track the gap between alphabet positions.

Reasoning: Z(26), W(23), T(20), Q(17): each drops by 3. Next = $17 - 3 = 14 = \text{N}$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) O is position 15.
- (C) M is position 13.
- (D) P is position 16.



Final Answer: N \Rightarrow

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Coding by alternate shifts: Compare CARE with DZSD letter by letter. **Reasoning:** C \rightarrow D (+1), A \rightarrow Z (-1), R \rightarrow S (+1), E \rightarrow D (-1). The pattern is +1, -1, +1, -1. Apply to DOSE: D \rightarrow E (+1), O \rightarrow N (-1), S \rightarrow T (+1), E \rightarrow D (-1) = ENTD. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) ENRD mis-shifts the third letter.
- (B) EPTF shifts every letter +1.
- (D) DPTF leaves D unchanged.

Final Answer: ENTD \Rightarrow

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Trace the tree from the married couple downward. **Reasoning:** K and L are a married couple; M and N are their children. N is the parent of T. So M is N's sister and therefore the *aunt* of T. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) N, not M, is the parent of T.
- (B) M is N's sister, not T's sister.
- (C) L is T's grandmother, not M.

Final Answer: Aunt \Rightarrow

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



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense (Pythagoras): The net displacement is the hypotenuse of the right triangle. **Reasoning:** South 6 km and West 8 km are perpendicular. Distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 14 km adds the legs (6 + 8).
- (C) 12 km is incorrect.
- (D) 9 km is incorrect.

Final Answer: 10 km \Rightarrow

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (some + all): “Some A are B” with “All B are C” gives “Some A are C”. **Reasoning:** Some tablets are capsules, and all capsules are medicines; those tablets that are capsules must therefore be medicines. So “Some tablets are medicines” follows. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “All tablets are medicines” is not guaranteed.
- (C) Contradicts the premises.
- (D) “All medicines are tablets” reverses the relation.

Final Answer: Some tablets are medicines \Rightarrow

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Venn diagram (exactly two): “Exactly two” counts the three pairwise-only overlaps, excluding the central all-three region. **Reasoning:** The pairwise overlaps shown are 6 (P&C only), 4 (P&B only) and 5 (C&B only). Their sum = $6 + 4 + 5 = 15$. The central value 2 (all three) is excluded. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 17 wrongly adds the central 2.



- (B) 2 is the all-three count, not exactly two.
- (D) 6 is just one pairwise region.

Final Answer: 15 \Rightarrow

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Classification (odd one out): Group items by common category.

Reasoning: Tablet, capsule and syrup are all dosage forms of medicine. A syringe is a device used to deliver medicine, so it is the odd one out. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Tablet is a dosage form, fits the group.
- (B) Capsule is a dosage form, fits the group.
- (C) Syrup is a dosage form, fits the group.

Final Answer: Syringe \Rightarrow

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Figure series (perfect squares): Dots follow 1, 4, 9, ... i.e. n^2 . **Reasoning:** $1^2 = 1$, $2^2 = 4$, $3^2 = 9$, $4^2 = 16$. The next figure should contain 16 dots.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (B) 12 breaks the square pattern.
- (C) 15 is incorrect.
- (D) 18 overshoots.

Final Answer: 16 dots \Rightarrow

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



Q34.

Solution

Concept — Clock angle: Angle = $|30H - 5.5M|$ degrees. **Reasoning:** At 3:30, $H = 3$, $M = 30$. Angle = $|30 \times 3 - 5.5 \times 30| = |90 - 165| = 75^\circ$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 90° ignores the hour hand's movement past 3.
- (C) 60° is incorrect.
- (D) 105° is incorrect.

Final Answer: $75^\circ \Rightarrow$ B

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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Indian Constitution: Fundamental Duties form Part IVA, Article 51A. **Reasoning:** The Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The 44th Amendment (1978) reversed several 42nd-Amendment provisions.
- (B) The 73rd Amendment dealt with Panchayati Raj.
- (D) The 86th Amendment added the Right to Education.

Final Answer: 42nd Amendment \Rightarrow C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Drug regulation framework: The principal law on drug quality and sale is the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. **Reasoning:** This Act, along with the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 1945, governs the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs and cosmetics in India. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The Pharmacy Act 1948 regulates the profession of pharmacy.
- (B) The NDPS Act 1985 deals with narcotics and psychotropics.



- (C) The Indian Medical Council Act 1956 governs medical education.

Final Answer: The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q36](#)

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Schedule H: Schedule H of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules lists prescription-only drugs. **Reasoning:** Schedule H drugs bear the warning “to be sold by retail on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner only” and cannot be dispensed without a valid prescription. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Over-the-counter sale describes non-scheduled drugs, not Schedule H.
- (C) Schedule H drugs are not banned; they are restricted.
- (D) Veterinary-only restriction is not what Schedule H means.

Final Answer: Sold only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner ⇒ A

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Pharmacy Council of India: The PCI is constituted under the Pharmacy Act, 1948. **Reasoning:** The PCI prescribes minimum standards of pharmacy education, approves pharmacy institutions and maintains the central register of qualified pharmacists. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Ceiling prices are fixed by the pricing authority, not the PCI.
- (C) New-drug approval is done by the central drug regulator, not the PCI.
- (D) Food safety is handled by FSSAI.

Final Answer: Pharmacy education and registration of pharmacists ⇒ B

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



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Indian Parliament: Parliament has two houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. **Reasoning:** The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) is the upper house; it is a permanent body that is not subject to dissolution. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The Lok Sabha is the lower house.
- (B) The Vidhan Sabha is a State legislative assembly.
- (D) The Vidhan Parishad is a State legislative council.

Final Answer: Rajya Sabha ⇒

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

Q40.

Solution

Concept — State-level drug licensing: Manufacturing and sale licences are issued by the State Licensing Authority. **Reasoning:** Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the State Drug Controller (State Licensing Authority) grants and oversees licences for the manufacture and sale of drugs within that State. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The Prime Minister's Office has no drug-licensing role.
- (B) The Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission sets standards, not licences.
- (C) The Reserve Bank of India regulates banking and currency.

Final Answer: The State Drug Controller (State Licensing Authority) ⇒

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



Answer Key

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

