

NIPER JEE General Aptitude

Sample Paper – 3

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 **LUCID**.

- (A) Clear
- (B) Hidden
- (C) Dull
- (D) Heavy

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

- (A) Unsteady
- (B) Stable
- (C) Erratic
- (D) Explosive



- Q3.** Choose the **one word** for the expression: “A substance that induces vomiting”.
- (A) Emetic
 - (B) Diuretic
 - (C) Sedative
 - (D) Laxative
- Q4.** What does the idiom “**to burn the midnight oil**” mean?
- (A) To waste resources foolishly
 - (B) To start a quarrel
 - (C) To act in great haste
 - (D) To work or study late into the night
- Q5.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an **error**:
“Each of the volunteers (A)/ have submitted (B)/ their consent forms (C)/ before the trial. (D)”
- (A) Part A
 - (B) Part D
 - (C) Part B
 - (D) Part C
- Q6.** Choose the option that best **improves** the underlined part:
“The samples was sent to the laboratory yesterday.”
- (A) is sent
 - (B) were sent
 - (C) has sent
 - (D) No improvement
- Q7.** Fill in the blank with the **correct preposition**:
“The patient was found to be allergic _____ penicillin.”



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

Q8. Choose the pair that best completes the analogy:

Thermometer : Temperature :: Barometer : ?

- (A) Heat
- (B) Altitude
- (C) Humidity
- (D) Pressure

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

- (A) Perscription
- (B) Prescription
- (C) Prescripton
- (D) Prescribtion

Q10. Read the passage and answer:

“A placebo is an inactive substance with no therapeutic effect, used as a control in clinical trials. Any benefit a patient reports after taking a placebo is called the placebo effect.”

Which statement is best **inferred**?

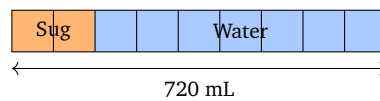
- (A) A placebo contains the active drug
- (B) A placebo cures the disease directly
- (C) Reported improvement on a placebo may be psychological
- (D) Placebos are never used in research

Q11. In a consignment of 1200 ampoules, 15% were rejected during inspection. How many ampoules were **accepted**?



- (A) 1020
- (B) 180
- (C) 1080
- (D) 960

Q12. A syrup is prepared by mixing sugar and water in the ratio 2 : 7 (see the divided bar of 9 equal parts). If the total volume is 720 mL, what is the volume of **sugar solution** (the sugar part)?



- (A) 240 mL
 - (B) 80 mL
 - (C) 200 mL
 - (D) 160 mL
- Q13.** The average potency of 4 batches is 92%. A 5th batch with potency 97% is added. What is the **new average** potency?
- (A) 92%
 - (B) 93%
 - (C) 94%
 - (D) 95%
- Q14.** A distributor buys a carton for Rs. 640 and sells it for Rs. 560. What is the **loss percentage**?
- (A) 10%
 - (B) 14.28%
 - (C) 12.5%
 - (D) 8%



- Q15.** Find the **simple interest** on Rs. 15,000 at 8% per annum for 3 years.
- (A) Rs. 1200
 - (B) Rs. 4800
 - (C) Rs. 2400
 - (D) Rs. 3600
- Q16.** Pipe X fills a tank in 10 hours and pipe Y in 15 hours. Working **together**, in how many hours will they fill the tank?
- (A) 6 hours
 - (B) 5 hours
 - (C) 12.5 hours
 - (D) 25 hours
- Q17.** A courier covers 240 km in 4 hours. At the same speed, how far will it travel in **7 hours**?
- (A) 360 km
 - (B) 480 km
 - (C) 600 km
 - (D) 420 km
- Q18.** The sum of the ages of a mother and her daughter is 50 years. Five years ago, the mother was four times as old as the daughter. What is the **daughter's present age**?
- (A) 12 years
 - (B) 13 years
 - (C) 14 years
 - (D) 15 years
- Q19.** In what **ratio** must a 40% acid solution be mixed with a 70% acid solution to obtain a 50% solution?



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

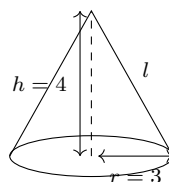
Q20. A box contains 5 white and 7 black tablets. If one tablet is drawn at random, what is the **probability** it is black?

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

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

- (A) 720
- (B) 120
- (C) 240
- (D) 360

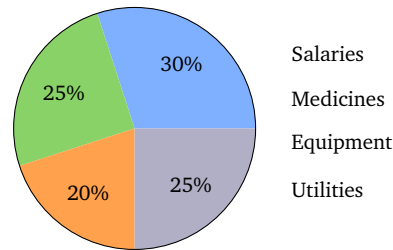
Q22. A conical flask has base radius 3 cm and height 4 cm (figure). What is its **slant height**?



- (A) 7 cm
- (B) 5 cm
- (C) 6 cm
- (D) 12 cm

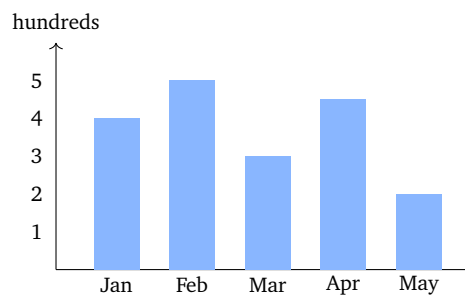


Q23. The pie chart shows how a hospital's monthly expenditure (total Rs. 360 lakh) is divided. How much (in Rs. lakh) is spent on **Medicines**?



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

Q24. The bar graph shows the number of patients (in hundreds) admitted to a clinic over five months. In which month were admissions the **lowest**?



- (A) January
- (B) March
- (C) April
- (D) May

Q25. Find the **next number** in the series: 2, 5, 10, 17, 26, ?

- (A) 37
- (B) 35
- (C) 36



(D) 38

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

(A) N

(B) O

(C) P

(D) Q

Q27. If **LIVER** is coded as **MJWFS**, then how is **KIDNEY** coded?

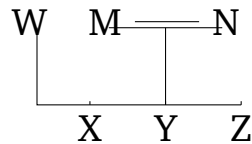
(A) LJEOFY

(B) LJEOFZ

(C) LKEOFZ

(D) KJEOFZ

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



Here **W** is the brother of **M**, and **X, Y, Z** are the children of **M** and **N**.

(A) Father

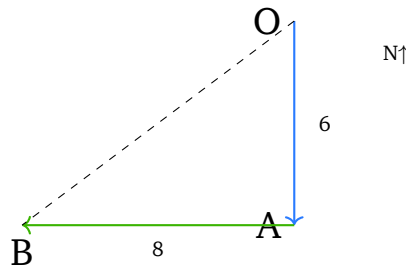
(B) Brother

(C) Grandfather

(D) Uncle

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



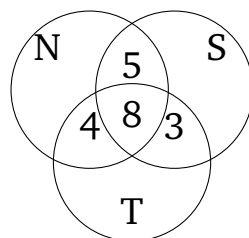


- (A) 12 km
- (B) 14 km
- (C) 10 km
- (D) 11 km

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 tablets

Q31. In the Venn diagram, the circles represent Nurses (N), Surgeons (S) and Teachers (T). The number written in the region common to **all three** circles is the count of persons who hold all three roles. What is that number?



- (A) 5
- (B) 8
- (C) 4

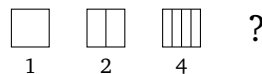


(D) 3

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

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

Q33. In the figure series each square is divided into a growing number of equal vertical strips. If the pattern continues, how many strips should the **next figure** contain?

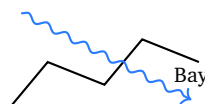


- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

Q34. Through how many **degrees** does the hour hand of a clock move in **3 hours**?

- (A) 90°
- (B) 30°
- (C) 180°
- (D) 60°

Q35. Which river is the **longest river flowing entirely within India**?



- (A) Brahmaputra
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Indus

Q36. The currency **Yen** is used in which country?

- (A) South Korea
- (B) China
- (C) Japan
- (D) Thailand

Q37. Which United Nations agency is mainly responsible for **child health, nutrition and immunisation programmes** worldwide?

- (A) UNICEF
- (B) UNESCO
- (C) FAO
- (D) ILO

Q38. **Mount Kilimanjaro**, the highest mountain in Africa, is located in which country?

- (A) Kenya
- (B) Ethiopia
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) Tanzania

Q39. The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** has its headquarters in which city?

- (A) New York
- (B) Geneva



(C) Vienna

(D) Paris

Q40. Which premier Indian institute, established in 1956 in New Delhi, is regarded as a leading centre for **medical education and research**?

(A) PGIMER, Chandigarh

(B) CMC, Vellore

(C) AIIMS, New Delhi

(D) JIPMER, Puducherry



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: “Lucid” means easily understood, clear or transparent in expression. **Reasoning:** A lucid explanation is one that is plainly clear, so the closest synonym is “Clear”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “Hidden” means concealed, the reverse of lucid.
- (C) “Dull” is the opposite of bright or clear.
- (D) “Heavy” refers to weight, not clarity.

Final Answer: Clear \Rightarrow

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: “Volatile” describes something that changes readily or evaporates quickly; unsteady. **Reasoning:** The opposite of volatile is “Stable”, meaning steady, unchanging and not prone to sudden change. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Unsteady” is a synonym of volatile.
- (C) “Erratic” also means irregular and changeable.
- (D) “Explosive” is close in sense to volatile.

Final Answer: Stable \Rightarrow

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A substance that induces vomiting is called an “emetic”. **Reasoning:** Emetics are used to expel poisons from the stomach; the word directly names this action. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) A diuretic increases urine output.
- (C) A sedative calms or induces sleep.



- (D) A laxative relieves constipation.

Final Answer: Emetic ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: “To burn the midnight oil” means to work or study late into the night. **Reasoning:** The phrase refers to lamps burning oil after dark, hence working past normal hours. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Wasting resources is not implied.
- (B) Starting a quarrel is unrelated.
- (C) Acting in haste is a different idea.

Final Answer: To work or study late into the night ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

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

- (A) “Each of the volunteers” is correct as a phrase.
- (B) Marked as the answer (the verb is wrong).
- (D) “Before the trial” is grammatically fine.

Final Answer: Part B ⇒

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Subject-verb agreement: The subject “samples” is plural and needs a plural verb. **Reasoning:** “The samples were sent” is correct because the plural subject takes “were”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “is sent” is singular and present tense.
- (C) “has sent” is active and singular, changing the meaning.
- (D) “was sent” is the original error, so improvement is needed.

Final Answer: were sent \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: The standard collocation is “allergic to”. **Reasoning:** An allergy is expressed with “to” before the allergen, so “allergic to penicillin” is correct. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “allergic with” is not idiomatic.
- (C) “allergic from” is incorrect usage.
- (D) “allergic against” is not used in English.

Final Answer: to \Rightarrow

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (instrument : quantity measured): A thermometer measures temperature. **Reasoning:** A barometer measures atmospheric pressure, completing the instrument-to-quantity relationship. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Heat is measured indirectly, not by a barometer.
- (B) Altitude is read from an altimeter.
- (C) Humidity is measured by a hygrometer.



Final Answer: Pressure \Rightarrow D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The correct spelling is “Prescription” (pre-scrip-tion). **Reasoning:** The word begins with “pre” and uses “scrip” (to write), spelt P-r-e-s-c-r-i-p-t-i-o-n, which matches option (B). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Perscription” wrongly inserts an “er”.
- (C) “Prescripton” drops an “i”.
- (D) “Prescribtion” uses “b” instead of “p”.

Final Answer: Prescription \Rightarrow B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Inference from passage: A placebo is inactive, yet patients may still report benefit (the placebo effect). **Reasoning:** Since the substance has no therapeutic action, any improvement reported must arise from the patient’s expectation, i.e. it may be psychological. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) A placebo contains no active drug.
- (B) It cannot cure the disease directly.
- (D) Placebos are routinely used as controls in trials.

Final Answer: Reported improvement on a placebo may be psychological \Rightarrow C

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage: Accepted % = $100\% - 15\% = 85\%$. **Reasoning:** Accepted = 85% of 1200 = $0.85 \times 1200 = 1020$ ampoules. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 180 is the number rejected, not accepted.
- (C) 1080 corresponds to a 10% rejection.
- (D) 960 corresponds to a 20% rejection.

Final Answer: 1020 ampoules \Rightarrow

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ratio division: Total parts = $2 + 7 = 9$. **Reasoning:** One part = $720/9 = 80$ mL. The sugar part is 2 parts = $2 \times 80 = 160$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 240 mL would be 3 parts.
- (B) 80 mL is only one part.
- (C) 200 mL does not match any whole-part value.

Final Answer: 160 mL \Rightarrow

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Average: New average = $\frac{\text{new total}}{\text{new count}}$. **Reasoning:** Old total = $4 \times 92 = 368$. New total = $368 + 97 = 465$. New average = $465/5 = 93\%$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 92% ignores the new batch.
- (C) 94% overstates the rise.
- (D) 95% is too high for one added value.

Final Answer: 93% \Rightarrow



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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Loss percentage: $\text{Loss}\% = \frac{\text{Loss}}{\text{CP}} \times 100$. **Reasoning:** $\text{Loss} = 640 - 560 =$

80 . $\text{Loss}\% = \frac{80}{640} \times 100 = 12.5\%$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 10% would need a loss of 64.
- (B) 14.28% is loss on selling price, not cost price.
- (D) 8% understates the loss.

Final Answer: $12.5\% \Rightarrow$ C

Answer: (C) [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 the interest for one year.
- (B) Rs. 4800 uses 4 years.
- (C) Rs. 2400 uses 2 years.

Final Answer: Rs. 3600 \Rightarrow D

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Time & work (combined rate): Add the one-hour rates of the two pipes. **Reasoning:** Combined rate $= \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{3+2}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$. So time = 6 hours. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 5 hours is less than either single pipe could justify.
- (C) 12.5 hours is the average, not the combined time.



- (D) 25 hours is the sum of the times, which is wrong.

Final Answer: 6 hours \Rightarrow

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Speed–distance–time: Distance = speed \times time. **Reasoning:** Speed = $240/4 = 60$ km/h. In 7 hours, distance = $60 \times 7 = 420$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 360 km corresponds to 6 hours.
- (B) 480 km corresponds to 8 hours.
- (C) 600 km corresponds to 10 hours.

Final Answer: 420 km \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Ages (linear equations): Set up equations for present and past ages. **Reasoning:** Let daughter = d , mother = $50 - d$. Five years ago: $(50 - d - 5) = 4(d - 5)$, i.e. $45 - d = 4d - 20$, so $65 = 5d$, $d = 13$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12 gives mother 38; five years ago $33 \neq 4 \times 7$.
- (C) 14 gives $36 - 9 = 27 \neq 4 \times 9$.
- (D) 15 gives $35 - 10 = 25 \neq 4 \times 10$.

Final Answer: 13 years \Rightarrow

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Alligation: Ratio = $\frac{(\text{higher} - \text{mean})}{(\text{mean} - \text{lower})}$. **Reasoning:** Ratio = $\frac{70 - 50}{50 - 40} =$

$\frac{20}{10} = \frac{2}{1}$, so the 40% and 70% solutions are mixed in 2 : 1. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 1 : 1 would give a mean of 55%.
- (B) 1 : 2 would give a mean of 60%.
- (D) 3 : 1 would give a mean below 50%.

Final Answer: 2 : 1 \Rightarrow C

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Probability: $P = \frac{\text{favourable}}{\text{total}}$. **Reasoning:** Total = 5 + 7 = 12 tablets;

black = 7. So $P(\text{black}) = \frac{7}{12}$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

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

Final Answer: $\frac{7}{12} \Rightarrow$ A

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Permutations with a repeated letter: Arrangements = $\frac{n!}{p!}$ for p identical items. **Reasoning:** “TABLET” has 6 letters with T repeated twice, so arrange-

ments = $\frac{6!}{2!} = \frac{720}{2} = 360$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 720 ignores the repeated T.



- (B) 120 equals $5!$, the wrong count.
- (C) 240 has no valid derivation.

Final Answer: 360 \Rightarrow D

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Slant height of a cone: $l = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$. **Reasoning:** $l = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ cm (a 3–4–5 right triangle). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 7 cm is $r + h$, not the slant.
- (C) 6 cm has no basis here.
- (D) 12 cm is $r \times h$, which is not the slant.

Final Answer: 5 cm \Rightarrow B

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Pie-chart data interpretation: Each sector % of the total gives the amount. **Reasoning:** Medicines = 25% of Rs. 360 lakh = $0.25 \times 360 = 90$ lakh.

Why the other options are wrong:

- (A) 108 is 30% (Salaries).
- (B) 72 is 20% (Equipment).
- (D) 120 corresponds to one-third, not 25%.

Final Answer: Rs. 90 lakh \Rightarrow C

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



Q24.

Solution

Concept — Bar-graph data interpretation: The shortest bar marks the lowest value. **Reasoning:** The bar heights are Jan 4, Feb 5, Mar 3, Apr 4.5, May 2 (hundreds). The smallest is May at 2 hundred. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) January is 4 hundred.
- (B) March is 3 hundred, still above May.
- (C) April is 4.5 hundred, the second highest.

Final Answer: May \Rightarrow

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Number series (squares plus one): Each term is $n^2 + 1$. **Reasoning:** The terms are $1^2+1, 2^2+1, 3^2+1, 4^2+1, 5^2+1 = 2, 5, 10, 17, 26$. The next is $6^2 + 1 = 37$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 35 breaks the pattern.
- (C) 36 is 6^2 without the +1.
- (D) 38 overshoots.

Final Answer: 37 \Rightarrow

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Letter series: Track the increasing gaps between letters. **Reasoning:** B \rightarrow D (+2), D \rightarrow G (+3), G \rightarrow K (+4), so next is K+5 = P. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) N would be +3.
- (B) O would be +4.
- (D) Q would be +6.

Final Answer: P \Rightarrow



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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Coding by shifting letters: Each letter moves +1 in the alphabet.

Reasoning: $K \rightarrow L$, $I \rightarrow J$, $D \rightarrow E$, $N \rightarrow O$, $E \rightarrow F$, $Y \rightarrow Z$, giving LJEOFZ. **Why the other**

options are wrong:

- (A) LJEOFY keeps Y unchanged.
- (C) LKEOFZ shifts I wrongly to K.
- (D) KJEOFZ leaves K unchanged.

Final Answer: LJEOFZ \Rightarrow

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: W is the brother of M, and Z is a child of M. **Rea-**

soning: Since W is M's brother and Z is M's child, W is the brother of Z's parent, which makes W the uncle of Z. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Father is M (and N), not W.
- (B) Brother would mean a sibling of Z.
- (C) Grandfather is one generation higher than W.

Final Answer: Uncle \Rightarrow

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

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense (Pythagoras): The net displacement is the hypotenuse of the right triangle. **Reasoning:** Going 6 km South then 8 km West

gives a right triangle, so $OB = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12 km is not a valid hypotenuse here.



- (B) 14 km is the sum of the two legs.
- (D) 11 km does not satisfy Pythagoras.

Final Answer: 10 km \Rightarrow

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

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: “Some A are B” with “All B are C” yields “Some A are C”.
Reasoning: Some tablets are capsules, and all capsules are medicines, so those tablets that are capsules are also medicines. Hence “Some tablets are medicines” follows. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “All tablets are medicines” is too strong; only some are stated.
- (C) “No tablet is a medicine” contradicts the premises.
- (D) “All medicines are tablets” reverses the relation.

Final Answer: Some tablets are medicines \Rightarrow

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Venn diagram (central region): The number in the region common to all three circles is the all-three count. **Reasoning:** The central overlap of N, S and T shows 8, so 8 persons are nurses, surgeons and teachers at once. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 5 lies in the N–S overlap only.
- (C) 4 lies in the N–T overlap only.
- (D) 3 lies in the S–T overlap only.

Final Answer: 8 \Rightarrow

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



Q32.

Solution

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

Reasoning: Tablet, capsule and syrup are dosage *forms* of medicine, whereas a syringe is a *device* used to deliver medicine. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Tablet is a dosage form.
- (B) Capsule is a dosage form.
- (D) Syrup is a dosage form.

Final Answer: Syringe \Rightarrow C

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Figure series (doubling): The number of strips doubles each step.

Reasoning: The counts are 1, 2, 4, ... where each term is twice the previous, so the next figure has $4 \times 2 = 8$ strips. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 5 would be an arithmetic step.
- (B) 6 does not double.
- (C) 7 breaks the geometric pattern.

Final Answer: 8 \Rightarrow D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Clock angles: The hour hand sweeps 360° in 12 hours, i.e. 30° per hour.

Reasoning: In 3 hours the hour hand moves $3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 30° is one hour only.
- (C) 180° is 6 hours.
- (D) 60° is 2 hours.

Final Answer: $90^\circ \Rightarrow$ A



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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Indian geography (rivers): Some rivers lie wholly inside India while others cross borders. **Reasoning:** The Godavari, rising in Maharashtra and draining into the Bay of Bengal, is the longest river that flows entirely within India. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The Brahmaputra also flows through China and Bangladesh.
- (C) The Ganga passes into Bangladesh before the sea.
- (D) The Indus largely flows through Pakistan.

Final Answer: Godavari ⇒

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — World geography (currencies): Countries are identified by their national currency. **Reasoning:** The Yen is the official currency of Japan. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) South Korea uses the Won.
- (B) China uses the Yuan (Renminbi).
- (D) Thailand uses the Baht.

Final Answer: Japan ⇒

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — International health organisations (UNICEF): The UN runs specialised agencies for different goals. **Reasoning:** UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) leads global work on child health, nutrition and immunisation. **Why the other options are wrong:**



- (B) UNESCO handles education, science and culture.
- (C) FAO focuses on food and agriculture.
- (D) ILO deals with labour and employment.

Final Answer: UNICEF ⇒

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — World geography (mountains): Major peaks are linked to their country. **Reasoning:** Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, stands in

Tanzania. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Kenya is home to Mount Kenya.
- (B) Ethiopia has the Simien range, not Kilimanjaro.
- (C) Nigeria has no such peak.

Final Answer: Tanzania ⇒

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — International health organisations (ICRC): Humanitarian bodies have specific headquarters. **Reasoning:** The International Committee of the Red Cross is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, where it was founded. **Why the**

other options are wrong:

- (A) New York hosts the UN General Assembly, not the ICRC.
- (C) Vienna hosts several other UN offices.
- (D) Paris is the seat of UNESCO.

Final Answer: Geneva ⇒

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — Major medical institutes of India: India has several apex medical research centres. **Reasoning:** AIIMS, New Delhi, established in 1956, is the premier institute for medical education and research in the country. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) PGIMER, Chandigarh, was set up later and is not in Delhi.
- (B) CMC, Vellore, is a private institution in Tamil Nadu.
- (D) JIPMER, Puducherry, is a separate institute, not the 1956 Delhi one.

Final Answer: AIIMS, New Delhi \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q40](#)



Answer Key

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

