

NIPER JEE General Aptitude

Sample Paper – 6

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 **TENACIOUS**.

- (A) Careless
- (B) Persistent
- (C) Weak
- (D) Idle

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

- (A) Flexible
- (B) Stiff
- (C) Firm



(D) Hard

Q3. Choose the **one word** for the expression: “A substance that induces sleep”.

(A) Antiseptic

(B) Antidote

(C) Soporific

(D) Diuretic

Q4. What does the idiom “a bitter pill to swallow” mean?

(A) A medicine that tastes unpleasant

(B) A clever solution to a problem

(C) A piece of good news

(D) An unpleasant fact that must be accepted

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

“Each of the candidates (A)/ have submitted (B)/ their application (C)/ before the deadline. (D)”

(A) (A)

(B) (B)

(C) (C)

(D) (D)

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

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

(A) when

(B) then

(C) than

(D) that



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

“The committee will deliberate _____ the proposed budget tomorrow.”

- (A) from
- (B) against
- (C) on
- (D) into

Q8. Choose the pair that best completes the analogy:

Thermometer : Temperature :: Odometer : ?

- (A) Speed
- (B) Time
- (C) Pressure
- (D) Distance

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

- (A) Bioavailibility
- (B) Bioavailability
- (C) Bioavailabilty
- (D) Bioavalability

Q10. Read the passage and answer:

“The therapeutic index of a drug is the ratio between the dose that produces toxicity and the dose that produces the desired effect. A drug with a low therapeutic index has only a narrow margin between an effective dose and a toxic one.”

Which statement is best **inferred**?

- (A) A low therapeutic index drug needs careful dosing.
- (B) A high therapeutic index makes a drug more dangerous.
- (C) The therapeutic index measures how fast a drug acts.

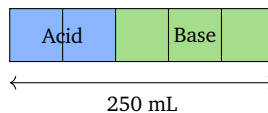


(D) Therapeutic index has no link to safety.

Q11. In a batch of 1200 capsules, 8% were rejected during inspection. How many capsules were **accepted**?

- (A) 96
- (B) 1092
- (C) 1104
- (D) 1116

Q12. A buffer is prepared by mixing acid 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 **base**?



- (A) 100 mL
- (B) 125 mL
- (C) 90 mL
- (D) 150 mL

Q13. The average of 7 readings is 56. If one reading of 42 is removed, what is the **average of the remaining six**?

- (A) 60
- (B) 58
- (C) 56
- (D) 54

Q14. A retailer sells an item for Rs. 540 at a **loss of 10%**. What was the **cost price**?

- (A) Rs. 594



- (B) Rs. 560
- (C) Rs. 600
- (D) Rs. 500

Q15. Find the **simple interest** on Rs. 8000 at 12% per annum for 3 years.

- (A) Rs. 2880
- (B) Rs. 2680
- (C) Rs. 3000
- (D) Rs. 2400

Q16. P can finish a task in 15 days and Q in 10 days. Working **together**, in how many days will they complete it?

- (A) 5 days
- (B) 25 days
- (C) 8 days
- (D) 6 days

Q17. A train covers 240 km in 4 hours. At the same speed, what distance will it cover in **7 hours**?

- (A) 360 km
- (B) 480 km
- (C) 420 km
- (D) 400 km

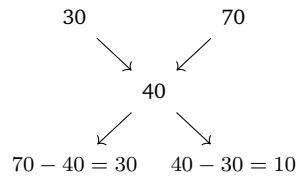
Q18. The sum of the present ages of a mother and her daughter is 56 years. After 8 years, the mother will be twice as old as the daughter. What is the **daughter's present age**?

- (A) 14 years
- (B) 16 years



- (C) 24 years
(D) 20 years

Q19. In what **ratio** must a 30% solution be mixed with a 70% solution to obtain a 40% solution? (Use the alligation rule shown.)



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

Q20. A box contains 5 white, 3 black and 2 red marbles. If one marble is drawn at random, what is the **probability** that it is **not white**?

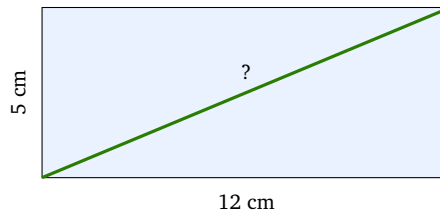
- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
(B) $\frac{3}{10}$
(C) $\frac{2}{5}$
(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

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

- (A) 12
(B) 16
(C) 6
(D) 24

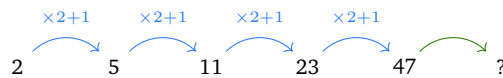
Q22. A rectangular label has length 12 cm and breadth 5 cm (figure). What is the length of its **diagonal**?





- (A) 15 cm
- (B) 17 cm
- (C) 13 cm
- (D) 14 cm

Q23. Find the **next number** in the series (rule: each term is doubled then increased by 1, as the arrows show): 2, 5, 11, 23, 47, ?



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

Q24. Find the **next term** in the series: *B, D, G, K, ?*

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

Q25. If **BLOOD** is coded as **CMPPE**, then how is **NERVE** coded?

- (A) OFSXF
- (B) OFSWF
- (C) MDQUD



(D) OGSWF

Q26. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, “She is the daughter of my grandfather’s only son.” How is the woman **related to the man**?

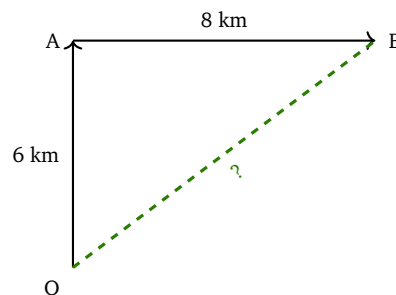
(A) Mother

(B) Aunt

(C) Sister

(D) Niece

Q27. A nurse walks 6 km North from O to A, then 8 km East from A to B (see path). What is the **shortest distance** from O to B?



(A) 10 km

(B) 12 km

(C) 14 km

(D) 11 km

Q28. Statements: **Some doctors are surgeons. All surgeons are graduates.**
Which conclusion **follows**?

(A) All doctors are graduates.

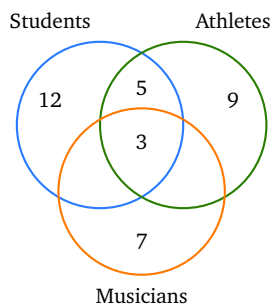
(B) Some doctors are graduates.

(C) No surgeon is a doctor.

(D) All graduates are surgeons.



Q29. In the Venn diagram, region X is common to Students and Athletes but **not** Musicians. The numbers shown are counts. How many people are **Students and Athletes but not Musicians**?

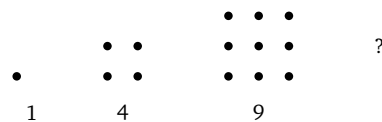


- (A) 3
- (B) 12
- (C) 9
- (D) 5

Q30. Choose the **odd one out**.

- (A) Triangle
- (B) Square
- (C) Rectangle
- (D) Rhombus

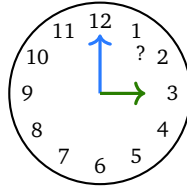
Q31. In the figure series the number of dots follows a pattern (1, 4, 9, ...). How many dots should the **next figure** contain?



- (A) 12
- (B) 14
- (C) 16
- (D) 25



Q32. What is the **angle** between the hour and minute hands of a clock at **3:00** (see figure)?



- (A) 60°
- (B) 90°
- (C) 120°
- (D) 45°

Q33. If 15th August 2025 is a **Friday**, what day of the week will be **15th August 2026**? (2026 is not a leap year.)

- (A) Friday
- (B) Sunday
- (C) Thursday
- (D) Saturday

Q34. Five friends P, Q, R, S, T sit in a row of five seats numbered 1 (left) to 5 (right). S is in seat 3. R is immediately to the right of S. Q is in seat 5. T sits to the left of P. Who is at the **left end** (seat 1)?

- (A) S
- (B) R
- (C) T
- (D) Q

Q35. Which institution is the **central bank** of India and the sole authority to issue currency notes (except the one-rupee note)?

- (A) Reserve Bank of India



- (B) State Bank of India
- (C) NABARD
- (D) SEBI

Q36. Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India is an example of which type of tax?

- (A) Direct tax
- (B) Indirect tax
- (C) Capital tax
- (D) Wealth tax

Q37. In economics, **GDP** stands for:

- (A) Gross Domestic Profit
- (B) General Domestic Product
- (C) Gross Deposit Product
- (D) Gross Domestic Product

Q38. The **repo rate** is the rate at which:

- (A) Banks lend to the public
- (B) Banks pay interest on deposits
- (C) The RBI lends short-term funds to commercial banks
- (D) Foreign banks exchange currency

Q39. In India, the **Union Budget** is presented in Parliament every year by the:

- (A) Finance Minister
- (B) Prime Minister
- (C) RBI Governor
- (D) President



- Q40.** Which committee of the RBI is responsible for **fixing the benchmark policy (repo) rate** to control inflation?
- (A) Planning Commission
 - (B) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)
 - (C) Finance Commission
 - (D) Public Accounts Committee



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: “Tenacious” means holding firmly and not giving up. **Reasoning:** A tenacious person keeps trying despite difficulty, so the closest meaning is “Persistent”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Careless is unrelated and almost opposite.
- (C) Weak is the opposite of tenacious.
- (D) Idle means inactive, the opposite.

Final Answer: TENACIOUS is most nearly Persistent ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: “Rigid” means stiff and unable to bend. **Reasoning:** The opposite of rigid is “Flexible”, meaning easily bent or adaptable. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Stiff is a synonym of rigid.
- (C) Firm is close in sense to rigid.
- (D) Hard is similar, not opposite.

Final Answer: Opposite of RIGID is Flexible ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A drug or agent that produces or induces sleep is a “soporific”. **Reasoning:** Soporific specifically denotes a sleep-inducing substance, fitting the definition exactly. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Antiseptic prevents microbial growth.
- (B) Antidote counteracts a poison.
- (D) Diuretic increases urine output.



Final Answer: A sleep-inducing substance is a Soporific \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: “A bitter pill to swallow” is a fixed expression about accepting something unpleasant. **Reasoning:** It refers to an unpleasant fact or situation that one has to accept, however reluctantly. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The literal taste of a pill is not the idiomatic sense.
- (B) A clever solution is unrelated.
- (C) Good news is the opposite idea.

Final Answer: It means an unpleasant fact that must be accepted \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Subject–verb agreement: “Each of” takes a singular verb. **Reasoning:** The subject “Each of the candidates” is singular, so the verb must be “has submitted”, not “have submitted”. The error lies in part (B). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Each of the candidates” is correct.
- (C) “their application” is acceptable usage.
- (D) The phrase is correct.

Final Answer: The error is in part (B) \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Correlative conjunctions: “Hardly ...” is correctly paired with “when”, not “than”. **Reasoning:** The standard structure is “Hardly had he ... when ...”. So the underlined “than” should be “when”. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) “then” is an adverb, not a conjunction here.
- (C) “than” is the incorrect original.
- (D) “that” does not fit the structure.

Final Answer: Correct word is “when” ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Prepositions: “Deliberate” is followed by “on/upon” when discussing a matter carefully. **Reasoning:** The committee will deliberate “on” the budget, the standard idiomatic preposition. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “from” does not fit.
- (B) “against” changes the meaning.
- (D) “into” is ungrammatical here.

Final Answer: Correct preposition is “on” ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (instrument : measured quantity): A thermometer measures temperature. **Reasoning:** The relationship is instrument to the quantity it measures. An odometer measures the distance travelled by a vehicle. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Speed is measured by a speedometer.
- (B) Time is measured by a clock.
- (C) Pressure is measured by a barometer.



Final Answer: Odometer : Distance \Rightarrow

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The correct spelling is “Bioavailability”. **Reasoning:** It is built from “bio” + “availability”: B-i-o-a-v-a-i-l-a-b-i-l-i-t-y. Option (B) matches. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Bioavailibility” uses “i” for “a”.
- (C) “Bioavailabilty” drops an “i”.
- (D) “Bioavalability” drops an “i” in “avail”.

Final Answer: Correct spelling is Bioavailability \Rightarrow

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Reading inference: A low therapeutic index leaves a narrow gap between the effective and toxic dose. **Reasoning:** Since the margin is narrow, even a small dosing error could become toxic, so a low therapeutic index drug needs careful dosing. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) A high therapeutic index is safer, not more dangerous.
- (C) The index is about dose margin, not speed of action.
- (D) The index is directly tied to safety.

Final Answer: A low therapeutic index drug needs careful dosing \Rightarrow

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage: Accepted % = $100 - 8 = 92\%$ of the batch. **Reasoning:** Accepted = 92% of 1200 = $0.92 \times 1200 = 1104$ capsules. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 96 is the number rejected (8%).
- (B) 1092 uses a wrong percentage.
- (D) 1116 corresponds to 7% rejection.

Final Answer: Accepted = 1104 \Rightarrow C

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ratio division: Total parts = $2 + 3 = 5$; base is 3 parts. **Reasoning:** Each part = $250/5 = 50$ mL. Base = $3 \times 50 = 150$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 100 mL is the acid (2 parts).
- (B) 125 mL would be a 1 : 1 split.
- (C) 90 mL uses a wrong part value.

Final Answer: Base = 150 mL \Rightarrow D

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Averages: Total = average \times count. **Reasoning:** Sum of 7 readings = $7 \times 56 = 392$. Remove 42: $392 - 42 = 350$. New average = $350/6 \approx 58.3 \approx 58$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 60 is too high.
- (C) 56 is the original average.
- (D) 54 is too low.

Final Answer: New average $\approx 58 \Rightarrow$ B



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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Loss percentage: $SP = CP \times (1 - \text{loss}\%)$. **Reasoning:** $540 = CP \times 0.90$, so $CP = 540/0.9 = 600$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Rs. 594 wrongly adds 10% to SP.
- (B) Rs. 560 is arbitrary.
- (D) Rs. 500 understates the cost.

Final Answer: Cost price = Rs. 600 \Rightarrow **C**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Simple interest: $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$. **Reasoning:** $SI = \frac{8000 \times 12 \times 3}{100} = \frac{288000}{100} = 2880$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Rs. 2680 is a miscalculation.
- (C) Rs. 3000 ignores the exact rate.
- (D) Rs. 2400 uses 10%, not 12%.

Final Answer: SI = Rs. 2880 \Rightarrow **A**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Time and work: Combined rate = sum of individual rates. **Reasoning:** Rate = $\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{2+3}{30} = \frac{5}{30} = \frac{1}{6}$. So together they take 6 days. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 5 days is too few.
- (B) 25 days is the sum, which is wrong.
- (C) 8 days does not match the rates.



Final Answer: Together = 6 days \Rightarrow

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Speed: Distance = speed \times time at constant speed. **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 is for 6 hours.
- (B) 480 km is for 8 hours.
- (D) 400 km does not match the speed.

Final Answer: Distance = 420 km \Rightarrow

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Ages: Form equations from the present and future conditions. **Reasoning:** Let daughter = d , mother = $56 - d$. After 8 years: $(56 - d + 8) = 2(d + 8) \Rightarrow 64 - d = 2d + 16 \Rightarrow 3d = 48 \Rightarrow d = 16$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 14 does not satisfy the equation.
- (C) 24 makes the mother too young.
- (D) 20 fails the future condition.

Final Answer: Daughter's age = 16 years \Rightarrow

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Alligation: Ratio = (higher - mean) : (mean - lower). **Reasoning:** $(70 - 40) : (40 - 30) = 30 : 10 = 3 : 1$. So the 30% and 70% solutions are mixed 3 : 1. **Why the other options are wrong:**



- (B) 1 : 3 is the inverse.
- (C) 1 : 1 would give a 50% mean.
- (D) 2 : 3 does not satisfy the mean.

Final Answer: Ratio = 3 : 1 \Rightarrow

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Probability: $P(\text{not white}) = 1 - P(\text{white})$. **Reasoning:** Total = $5 + 3 + 2 = 10$. $P(\text{white}) = 5/10 = 1/2$, so $P(\text{not white}) = 1 - 1/2 = 1/2$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) $1/4$ is incorrect.
- (B) $3/10$ is $P(\text{black})$.
- (C) $2/5$ is wrong.

Final Answer: $P(\text{not white}) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Permutations: Number of arrangements of n distinct letters = $n!$. **Reasoning:** DRUG has 4 distinct letters, so arrangements = $4! = 24$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12 is $4!/2$.
- (B) 16 is 4^2 .
- (C) 6 is $3!$.

Final Answer: Arrangements = 24 \Rightarrow

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



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Pythagoras: Diagonal = $\sqrt{l^2 + b^2}$. **Reasoning:** Diagonal = $\sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25} = \sqrt{169} = 13$ cm. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 15 cm is wrong.
- (B) 17 cm is the 8, 15, 17 triple.
- (D) 14 cm is wrong.

Final Answer: Diagonal = 13 cm \Rightarrow C

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Number series: Each term = previous $\times 2 + 1$. **Reasoning:** $47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$. (Check: $2 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 23 \rightarrow 47$ all follow the rule.) **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 94 forgets the +1.
- (C) 96 over-counts.
- (D) 71 uses a wrong rule.

Final Answer: Next term = 95 \Rightarrow A

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Letter series: Gaps between letters increase by 1. **Reasoning:** $B(+2)D(+3)G(+4)K(+5)P$. The next letter is P. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) O ignores the increasing gap.
- (B) N is too early.
- (C) Q skips one position.

Final Answer: Next term = P \Rightarrow D



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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Coding: Each letter is shifted forward by 1 (+1). **Reasoning:** BLOOD → CMPPE confirms +1. NERVE → N+1, E+1, R+1, V+1, E+1 = OFSWF. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) OFSXF shifts V wrongly.
- (C) MDQUD shifts backward.
- (D) OGSWF shifts E wrongly.

Final Answer: NERVE → OFSWF ⇒ **B**

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: “Grandfather’s only son” is the man’s own father. **Reasoning:** The woman is the daughter of the man’s father, hence the man’s sister. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Mother does not fit the chain.
- (B) Aunt would be the father’s sister.
- (D) Niece would be a sibling’s daughter.

Final Answer: The woman is his Sister ⇒ **C**

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Direction sense: North then East legs form a right triangle. **Reasoning:** Shortest distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 12 km is wrong.
- (C) 14 km is the path length (6 + 8).



- (D) 11 km is wrong.

Final Answer: Shortest distance = 10 km \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Some doctors are surgeons, and all surgeons are graduates. **Reasoning:** Those doctors who are surgeons must be graduates, so “Some doctors are graduates” definitely follows. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “All doctors” is not supported (only some are surgeons).
- (C) Contradicts the first statement.
- (D) Reverses the relation invalidly.

Final Answer: Some doctors are graduates \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Venn diagram: The Students \cap Athletes region excluding Musicians is the value marked between those two circles. **Reasoning:** The number in the Students–Athletes overlap that lies outside Musicians is 5. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 3 is the all-three centre region.
- (B) 12 is Students only.
- (C) 9 is Athletes only.

Final Answer: Students and Athletes but not Musicians = 5 \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Classification: Group the figures by number of sides. **Reasoning:** Square, Rectangle and Rhombus are all four-sided quadrilaterals; Triangle has only three sides, so it does not belong to the group. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Square is a quadrilateral.
- (C) Rectangle is a quadrilateral.
- (D) Rhombus is a quadrilateral.

Final Answer: The odd one out is Triangle \Rightarrow

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

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Figure pattern: Dots follow perfect squares 1, 4, 9, ... **Reasoning:** The sequence is $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, \dots$ so the next figure has $4^2 = 16$ dots. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12 breaks the square pattern.
- (B) 14 breaks the pattern.
- (D) 25 is the figure after next (5^2).

Final Answer: Next figure has 16 dots \Rightarrow

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

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Clock angles: Each hour mark spans 30° . **Reasoning:** At 3:00 the minute hand is at 12 and the hour hand at 3, separated by 3 hour-marks = $3 \times 30^\circ = 90^\circ$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 60° is the 2:00 angle.
- (C) 120° is the 4:00 angle.
- (D) 45° is not a whole hour mark.



Final Answer: Angle = $90^\circ \Rightarrow$ B

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

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Calendar: An ordinary (non-leap) year advances the weekday by 1.

Reasoning: From 15 Aug 2025 to 15 Aug 2026 spans 365 days = 52 weeks +1 day. Friday +1 = Saturday. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Friday ignores the odd day.
- (B) Sunday advances by 2.
- (C) Thursday goes the wrong way.

Final Answer: 15 Aug 2026 is a Saturday \Rightarrow D

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

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Linear arrangement: Place each person seat by seat from the fixed clues. **Reasoning:** S is in seat 3, R immediately right of S is seat 4, Q is seat 5.

Seats 1 and 2 remain for T and P. Since T is left of P, T = seat 1 and P = seat 2. So the left end is T. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) S is in seat 3.
- (B) R is in seat 4.
- (D) Q is in seat 5 (right end).

Final Answer: The left end is T \Rightarrow C

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



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Central bank: The RBI is India's central bank and currency-issuing authority. **Reasoning:** The Reserve Bank of India issues all currency notes except the one-rupee note (issued by the Ministry of Finance) and regulates monetary policy. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) SBI is a commercial bank.
- (C) NABARD finances rural development.
- (D) SEBI regulates securities markets.

Final Answer: Central bank is the Reserve Bank of India ⇒

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Types of tax: GST is levied on goods and services at the point of consumption. **Reasoning:** GST is an indirect tax because the burden is passed on to the final consumer, unlike income tax which is paid directly. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Direct taxes (e.g., income tax) are paid directly to the government.
- (C) "Capital tax" is not the right category.
- (D) Wealth tax was a direct tax (now abolished).

Final Answer: GST is an indirect tax ⇒

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — National income: GDP measures the total value of goods and services produced within a country. **Reasoning:** GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product, the standard measure of a nation's economic output. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) "Profit" is incorrect.
- (B) "General" is incorrect.



- (C) “Deposit” is incorrect.

Final Answer: GDP = Gross Domestic Product \Rightarrow

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Monetary policy: The repo rate is a key RBI policy instrument. **Reasoning:** The repo rate is the rate at which the RBI lends short-term funds to commercial banks against securities; raising it tends to curb inflation. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Banks set their own lending rates to the public.
- (B) That describes the deposit rate.
- (D) Currency exchange is unrelated.

Final Answer: RBI lends short-term funds to banks at the repo rate \Rightarrow

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — Union Budget: The annual budget is presented by the Finance Minister. **Reasoning:** By convention the Union Finance Minister presents the Budget in the Lok Sabha each year (usually on 1 February). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) The PM heads the government, not the budget presentation.
- (C) The RBI Governor handles monetary policy.
- (D) The President only addresses Parliament.

Final Answer: The Finance Minister presents the Union Budget \Rightarrow

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — RBI committees: The MPC sets the policy repo rate. **Reasoning:** The Monetary Policy Committee, a six-member body, fixes the benchmark repo rate to keep retail inflation within the target band. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) The Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) did planning, not rate-setting.
- (C) The Finance Commission handles tax devolution.
- (D) The Public Accounts Committee audits expenditure.

Final Answer: The Monetary Policy Committee fixes the repo rate \Rightarrow **B**

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



Answer Key

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

