

NIPER JEE General Aptitude

Sample Paper – 8

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 **PRUDENT**.

- (A) Reckless
- (B) Judicious
- (C) Hasty
- (D) Lavish

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

- (A) Strong
- (B) Powerful
- (C) Weak
- (D) Effective



- Q3.** Choose the **one word** for the expression: “A substance that reduces fever”.
- (A) Antipyretic
 - (B) Anaesthetic
 - (C) Antacid
 - (D) Anticoagulant
- Q4.** What does the idiom “**to break the ice**” mean?
- (A) To damage something fragile
 - (B) To start a serious argument
 - (C) To end a friendship
 - (D) To ease the initial tension in a social situation
- Q5.** Identify the part of the sentence that contains an **error**:
“Each of the samples (A)/ have been (B)/ tested twice (C)/ before approval. (D)”
- (A) Part A
 - (B) Part B
 - (C) Part C
 - (D) Part D
- Q6.** Choose the option that best **improves** the underlined part:
“She is one of the most brilliant scientist that has ever worked here.”
- (A) that has (no improvement)
 - (B) who has
 - (C) that have
 - (D) which has
- Q7.** Fill in the blank with the **correct preposition**:
“The patient was found to be allergic _____ penicillin.”



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

Q8. Choose the pair that best completes the analogy:
Thermometer : Temperature :: Spirometer : ?

- (A) Pulse
- (B) Weight
- (C) Height
- (D) Lung volume

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

- (A) Absorbtion
- (B) Absorption
- (C) Adsorbtion
- (D) Absorpsion

Q10. Read the passage and answer:

“A generic medicine contains the same active ingredient, in the same strength and dosage form, as the branded original whose patent has expired. It must meet the same quality standards but is usually sold at a lower price.”

Which statement is best **inferred**?

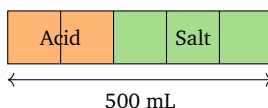
- (A) A generic must use a different active ingredient
- (B) A generic is always lower in quality than the brand
- (C) A generic can offer the same treatment at a lower cost
- (D) Generics can be sold only while the patent is active



Q11. A reagent bottle holds 250 mL of solution, of which 8% is the active ingredient. What **volume** of active ingredient does it contain?

- (A) 20 mL
- (B) 25 mL
- (C) 18 mL
- (D) 32 mL

Q12. A buffer is prepared by mixing acid and salt in the ratio 2 : 3 (see the divided bar of 5 equal parts). If the total volume is 500 mL, what is the volume of **salt** solution?



- (A) 200 mL
- (B) 250 mL
- (C) 300 mL
- (D) 350 mL

Q13. The average of four readings is 36. If three of the readings are 30, 38 and 40, what is the **fourth reading**?

- (A) 34
- (B) 36
- (C) 38
- (D) 32

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

- (A) Rs. 594
- (B) Rs. 486



(C) Rs. 500

(D) Rs. 600

Q15. Find the **simple interest** on Rs. 8,000 at 9% per annum for 2 years.

(A) Rs. 1440

(B) Rs. 1500

(C) Rs. 720

(D) Rs. 1600

Q16. A pump can fill a tank in 8 hours and a second pump in 24 hours. Working **together**, in how many hours will they fill the tank?

(A) 4 hours

(B) 12 hours

(C) 6 hours

(D) 16 hours

Q17. A courier covers 240 km at 60 km/h and returns the same distance at 40 km/h. What is the **average speed** for the whole trip?

(A) 50 km/h

(B) 48 km/h

(C) 45 km/h

(D) 52 km/h

Q18. The ratio of the present ages of a mother and daughter is 7 : 2. After 8 years the ratio will be 5 : 2. What is the **daughter's present age**?

(A) 6 years

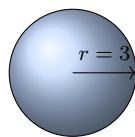
(B) 14 years

(C) 10 years

(D) 8 years



- Q19.** Two partners invest Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 45,000 for the same period. If the total annual profit is Rs. 15,000, what is the **first partner's share**?
- (A) Rs. 6000
(B) Rs. 9000
(C) Rs. 7500
(D) Rs. 5000
- Q20.** A box contains 5 expired and 15 valid vials. If one vial is picked at random, what is the **probability** that it is **valid**?
- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$
(B) $\frac{1}{3}$
(C) $\frac{3}{4}$
(D) $\frac{2}{3}$
- Q21.** In how many ways can the letters of the word **DOSE** (all distinct) be arranged?
- (A) 12
(B) 24
(C) 16
(D) 48
- Q22.** A spherical capsule shell has radius 3 cm (figure). Taking $\pi = \frac{22}{7}$, what is its **surface area**? (Surface area = $4\pi r^2$.)

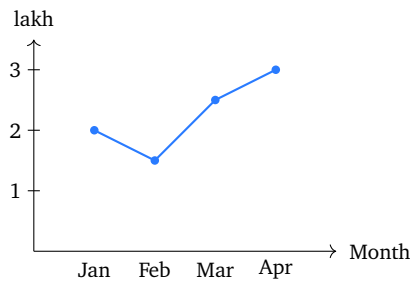


- (A) 88 cm^2
(B) 36 cm^2



- (C) 132 cm^2
(D) 113.14 cm^2

Q23. The line graph shows monthly output (in lakh units) of a plant from January to April. By how many **lakh units** did output **increase** from February to April?



- (A) 1.5
(B) 1.0
(C) 0.5
(D) 2.0

Q24. The table shows tablets produced by three machines in a shift. Which machine produced the **second highest** number of tablets?

Machine	Tablets
M1	4200
M2	5100
M3	4800

- (A) M1
(B) M2
(C) M3
(D) All equal

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

- (A) 92



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

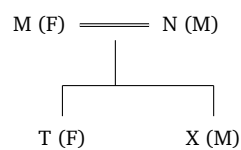
Q26. Find the **next term** in the series: *B, D, G, K, ?*

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

Q27. If **CARE** is coded as **DBSF**, then how is **HEAL** coded?

- (A) IFBM
- (B) GFBM
- (C) IFBN
- (D) IGBM

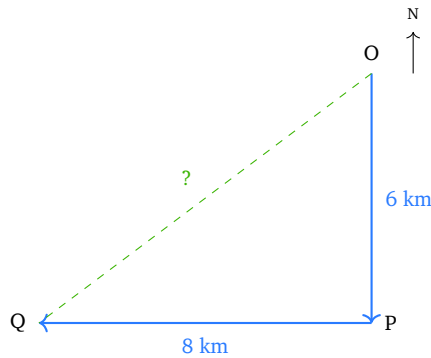
Q28. Study the family tree (double line = married couple, branching lines = parent–child). How is **T** related to **X**?



- (A) Mother
- (B) Wife
- (C) Sister
- (D) Daughter

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



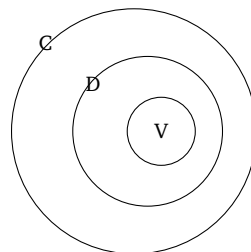


- (A) 14 km
- (B) 10 km
- (C) 12 km
- (D) 8 km

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

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

Q31. In the Venn diagram, the circle **V** is wholly inside circle **D**, and **D** is wholly inside **C**, where **V** = vaccines, **D** = drugs, **C** = chemicals. Which statement is **always true**?



- (A) Every vaccine is a chemical
- (B) Every chemical is a drug
- (C) Every drug is a vaccine



(D) No vaccine is a drug

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

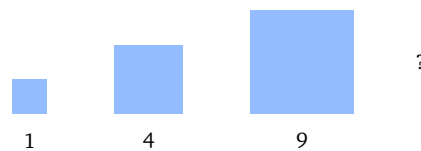
(A) Syringe

(B) Scalpel

(C) Forceps

(D) Insulin

Q33. In the figure series the number of squares forms a pattern. How many small squares should the **next figure** contain?



(A) 12

(B) 16

(C) 14

(D) 18

Q34. Through what **angle** does the **hour hand** of a clock turn in 3 hours and 20 minutes?

(A) 90°

(B) 110°

(C) 95°

(D) 100°

Q35. The **Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)** primarily aims to provide which of the following to the public?

(A) Quality generic medicines at affordable prices

(B) Free health insurance cover



- (C) Subsidised LPG cylinders
- (D) Free school education

Q36. Under **Ayushman Bharat – PM-JAY**, each eligible family is entitled to a health-cover of up to how much **per year** for secondary and tertiary hospitalisation?

- (A) Rs. 1 lakh
- (B) Rs. 5 lakh
- (C) Rs. 50,000
- (D) Rs. 10 lakh

Q37. **Mission Indradhanush** is a flagship programme of the Government of India aimed at improving which of the following?

- (A) Rural road connectivity
- (B) Digital banking access
- (C) Full immunisation coverage of children and pregnant women
- (D) Crop insurance

Q38. The retail outlets that sell affordable generic medicines under the Janaushadhi scheme are officially called _____.

- (A) Wellness Centres
- (B) Health and Sub-Centres
- (C) Primary Health Centres
- (D) Janaushadhi Kendras

Q39. The **National Health Mission (NHM)** is made up of two sub-missions. These are the National Rural Health Mission and the _____.

- (A) National Urban Health Mission
- (B) National Pension Mission



- (C) National Skill Mission
- (D) National Housing Mission

Q40. Under the National Health Mission, an **ASHA** is a trained female community health worker. The abbreviation ASHA stands for:

- (A) Affordable State Health Authority
- (B) All-India Sanitation and Health Agency
- (C) Auxiliary Surgical Health Assistant
- (D) Accredited Social Health Activist



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Synonyms: “Prudent” means showing care and good sense in decisions. **Reasoning:** A prudent person acts wisely and with foresight. “Judicious” means having or showing good judgement, which matches closely. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Reckless means rash, the opposite.
- (C) Hasty means hurried and careless.
- (D) Lavish means extravagant.

Final Answer: Judicious ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Antonyms: “Potent” means powerful or having a strong effect. **Reasoning:** The direct opposite of potent is “weak”, meaning lacking strength or effect. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Strong is a synonym of potent.
- (B) Powerful is a synonym, not an antonym.
- (D) Effective is close in sense to potent.

Final Answer: Weak ⇒

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

Q3.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: A substance that reduces fever is an “antipyretic”. **Reasoning:** Antipyretics, such as paracetamol, lower a raised body temperature (pyrexia means fever). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Anaesthetic causes loss of sensation.
- (C) Antacid neutralises stomach acid.



- (D) Anticoagulant prevents blood clotting.

Final Answer: Antipyretic ⇒

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idioms: “To break the ice” means to relieve tension or get a conversation going in a stiff situation. **Reasoning:** The phrase describes making people feel more relaxed when they first meet or in an awkward setting. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Damaging something fragile is the literal, not idiomatic, sense.
- (B) Starting an argument is the opposite idea.
- (C) Ending a friendship is unrelated.

Final Answer: To ease the initial tension in a social situation ⇒

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

Q5.

Solution

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

- (A) “Each of the samples” is correct.
- (C) “tested twice” is correct.
- (D) “before approval” is correct.

Final Answer: Part B ⇒

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — “One of the . . .” **relative clause**: The relative pronoun for a person is “who”. **Reasoning**: For a person, use “who” rather than “that”. “She is one of the most brilliant scientists who has . . .” uses the correct relative pronoun. Among the choices, “who has” best improves the part. **Why the other options are wrong**:

- (A) “that has” uses “that” for a person, weaker.
- (C) “that have” still uses “that”.
- (D) “which has” is used for things, not people.

Final Answer: who has ⇒

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

Q7.

Solution

Concept — **Prepositions**: “Allergic to” is the fixed collocation. **Reasoning**: A person is said to be “allergic to” a substance. “To” is the correct preposition. **Why the other options are wrong**:

- (B) “allergic with” is incorrect.
- (C) “allergic from” is incorrect.
- (D) “allergic of” is incorrect.

Final Answer: to ⇒

Answer: (A) [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 spirometer measures lung volume (the volume of air breathed). **Why the other options are wrong**:

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



Final Answer: Lung volume \Rightarrow D

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Spelling: The correct spelling is “Absorption”. **Reasoning:** The noun of “absorb” changes the “b” to “p”: A-b-s-o-r-p-t-i-o-n. Only option (B) is correct. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Absorbtion” wrongly keeps the “b”.
- (C) “Adsorbtion” is a different process and is misspelt.
- (D) “Absorption” uses “s” instead of “t”.

Final Answer: Absorption \Rightarrow B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Inference from passage: A generic has the same active ingredient and quality as the brand but costs less. **Reasoning:** Since it meets the same standards yet is cheaper, a generic can offer the same treatment at a lower cost. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) A generic uses the same active ingredient.
- (B) It must meet the same quality standards, not lower ones.
- (D) Generics appear after the patent expires, not while it is active.

Final Answer: A generic can offer the same treatment at a lower cost \Rightarrow C

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



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Percentage of a quantity: Part = $\frac{\text{percent}}{100} \times \text{whole}$. **Reasoning:**

Active ingredient = $\frac{8}{100} \times 250 = 20$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 25 mL would be 10% of 250.
- (C) 18 mL is an arithmetic slip.
- (D) 32 mL overestimates.

Final Answer: 20 mL \Rightarrow

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

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ratio division: Total parts = $2 + 3 = 5$. **Reasoning:** Salt portion = $\frac{3}{5} \times 500 = 300$ mL. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 200 mL is the acid portion ($\frac{2}{5} \times 500$).
- (B) 250 mL splits the total in half, wrong ratio.
- (D) 350 mL is incorrect.

Final Answer: 300 mL \Rightarrow

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Average: Sum = average \times count. **Reasoning:** Total = $4 \times 36 = 144$.

Known three sum to $30 + 38 + 40 = 108$. Fourth = $144 - 108 = 36$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 34 gives a total of 142.
- (C) 38 gives a total of 146.
- (D) 32 gives a total of 140.

Final Answer: 36 \Rightarrow



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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Loss percentage: $SP = CP \times (1 - \text{loss}/100)$. **Reasoning:** $540 = CP \times 0.90$, so $CP = \frac{540}{0.90} = 600$. The cost price was Rs. 600. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Rs. 594 wrongly adds 10% to SP.
- (B) Rs. 486 subtracts 10% from SP.
- (C) Rs. 500 does not satisfy the loss condition.

Final Answer: Rs. 600 \Rightarrow **D**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Simple interest: $SI = \frac{P \times R \times T}{100}$. **Reasoning:** $SI = \frac{8000 \times 9 \times 2}{100} = \frac{144000}{100} = 1440$. Interest is Rs. 1440. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Rs. 1500 is incorrect.
- (C) Rs. 720 is one year's interest.
- (D) Rs. 1600 is incorrect.

Final Answer: Rs. 1440 \Rightarrow **A**

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

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Pipes (combined rate): Add the per-hour filling rates. **Reasoning:** Rates = $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{3}{24} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{4}{24} = \frac{1}{6}$. So 6 hours. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 4 hours is too fast.
- (B) 12 hours averages the times wrongly.
- (D) 16 hours is incorrect.



Final Answer: 6 hours \Rightarrow C

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Average speed (equal distances): For equal distances, average speed $= \frac{2v_1v_2}{v_1 + v_2}$. **Reasoning:** Average $= \frac{2 \times 60 \times 40}{60 + 40} = \frac{4800}{100} = 48$ km/h. **Why the other**

options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: 48 km/h \Rightarrow B

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Ages (ratio equations): Let the ages be $7x$ and $2x$. **Reasoning:**

After 8 years: $\frac{7x + 8}{2x + 8} = \frac{5}{2}$. Cross-multiplying gives $2(7x + 8) = 5(2x + 8)$, so $14x + 16 = 10x + 40 \Rightarrow 4x = 24 \Rightarrow x = 6$. Daughter's present age $= 2x = 12$ years. (Check: mother = 50, daughter = 20 after 8 years, ratio 5 : 2.) **Why the other**

options are wrong:

- (A) 6 years is the value of x , not the age.
- (B) 14 years does not satisfy the ratio.
- (D) 8 years gives a 9 : 4 future ratio.

Final Answer: 12 years \Rightarrow C

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Partnership (profit sharing): Profit splits in the ratio of investments (same period). **Reasoning:** Ratio = 30000 : 45000 = 2 : 3, total 5 parts. First partner = $\frac{2}{5} \times 15000 = 6000$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Rs. 9000 is the second partner's share.
- (C) Rs. 7500 splits equally, wrong ratio.
- (D) Rs. 5000 is incorrect.

Final Answer: Rs. 6000 \Rightarrow A

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Probability: $P = \frac{\text{favourable}}{\text{total}}$. **Reasoning:** Total = 5 + 15 = 20.

$P(\text{valid}) = \frac{15}{20} = \frac{3}{4}$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) $\frac{1}{4}$ is the probability of expired.
- (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ uses a wrong denominator.
- (D) $\frac{2}{3}$ is incorrect.

Final Answer: $\frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow$ C

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

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Permutations of distinct letters: n distinct letters arrange in $n!$ ways.

Reasoning: DOSE has 4 distinct letters, so arrangements = $4! = 24$. **Why the**

other options are wrong:

- (A) 12 is $4!/2$.
- (C) 16 is 4^2 .
- (D) 48 is $2 \times 4!$.

Final Answer: 24 \Rightarrow B



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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Surface area of a sphere: $S = 4\pi r^2$. **Reasoning:** $S = 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 3^2 = 4 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 9 = \frac{792}{7} \approx 113.14 \text{ cm}^2$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 88 cm^2 omits a factor.
- (B) 36 cm^2 drops π .
- (C) 132 cm^2 is incorrect.

Final Answer: $113.14 \text{ cm}^2 \Rightarrow$ D

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

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Line-graph data interpretation: Read the values at the two months and subtract. **Reasoning:** February = 1.5 lakh, April = 3 lakh. Increase = $3 - 1.5 = 1.5$ lakh units. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) 1.0 is the March-to-April rise.
- (C) 0.5 is the February-to-Jan difference.
- (D) 2.0 overstates the increase.

Final Answer: 1.5 lakh units \Rightarrow A

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

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Table data interpretation: Rank the values to find the second highest. **Reasoning:** Values are $M1 = 4200$, $M2 = 5100$, $M3 = 4800$. Highest is M2; second highest is M3 (4800). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) $M1 = 4200$ is the lowest.
- (B) $M2 = 5100$ is the highest, not second.



- (D) The values are not equal.

Final Answer: M3 \Rightarrow

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Number series ($\times 2 + 1$): Each term is twice the previous plus one.

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

- (A) 92 breaks the rule.
- (C) 94 doubles only (47×2).
- (D) 96 is incorrect.

Final Answer: 95 \Rightarrow

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Letter series: Track the gaps in alphabet positions. **Reasoning:** B(2), D(4), G(7), K(11): gaps are +2, +3, +4, so next gap = +5. $11 + 5 = 16 = P$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) N is position 14.
- (B) O is position 15.
- (C) Q is position 17.

Final Answer: P \Rightarrow

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



Q27.

Solution

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

Reasoning: CARE → DBSF (each +1). Apply +1 to HEAL: H→I, E→F, A→B, L→M, giving IFBM. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) GFBM shifts H wrongly.
- (C) IFBN mis-shifts L.
- (D) IGBM mis-shifts E.

Final Answer: IFBM ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Blood relations: Trace the tree from the married couple to their children. **Reasoning:** M and N are a married couple; T (female) and X (male) are their two children. So T is the sister of X. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) M, not T, is X's mother.
- (B) T is X's sibling, not wife.
- (D) T is a child of M and N, not X's daughter.

Final Answer: Sister ⇒

Answer: (C) [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:**

- (A) 14 km adds the legs (6 + 8).
- (C) 12 km is incorrect.
- (D) 8 km ignores the southward leg.



Final Answer: 10 km \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism (some + all): “Some A are B” and “All B are C” give “Some A are C”. **Reasoning:** Some tablets are capsules, and all capsules are medicines, so those tablets that are capsules must also be medicines. Hence “Some tablets are medicines” follows. **Why the other options are wrong:**

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

Final Answer: Some tablets are medicines \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Nested Venn (subset chain): If $V \subset D$ and $D \subset C$, then $V \subset C$. **Reasoning:** Every vaccine lies inside drugs, and every drug lies inside chemicals, so every vaccine is also a chemical. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Not every chemical is a drug; D is only part of C.
- (C) Not every drug is a vaccine; V is only part of D.
- (D) Vaccines are inside drugs, so they are drugs.

Final Answer: Every vaccine is a chemical \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q31](#)



Q32.

Solution

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

Reasoning: Syringe, scalpel and forceps are surgical/medical *instruments*. Insulin is a *drug/hormone*, so it is the odd one out. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Syringe is an instrument, fits the group.
- (B) Scalpel is an instrument, fits the group.
- (C) Forceps is an instrument, fits the group.

Final Answer: Insulin \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Figure series (perfect squares): The counts are $1, 4, 9, \dots = 1^2, 2^2, 3^2$.

Reasoning: The next term is $4^2 = 16$. So the next figure should contain 16 small squares. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 12 breaks the square pattern.
- (C) 14 is incorrect.
- (D) 18 overshoots.

Final Answer: 16 \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Clock angles: The hour hand turns 30° per hour, i.e. 0.5° per minute.

Reasoning: 3 h 20 min = 200 minutes. Angle = $200 \times 0.5^\circ = 100^\circ$. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) 90° ignores the extra 20 minutes.
- (B) 110° overshoots.
- (C) 95° is incorrect.

Final Answer: $100^\circ \Rightarrow$



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

Q35.

Solution

Concept — Jan Aushadhi scheme: PMBJP supplies affordable generic medicines.

Reasoning: The Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana, run by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, makes quality generic medicines available at low prices through dedicated retail stores. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) Health insurance is the goal of Ayushman Bharat, not PMBJP.
- (C) Subsidised LPG is the Ujjwala Yojana.
- (D) Free education is unrelated to this pharma scheme.

Final Answer: Quality generic medicines at affordable prices \Rightarrow

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

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY: It provides a health-insurance cover per family per year. **Reasoning:** Under Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), each eligible family gets cashless cover of up to Rs. 5 lakh per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalisation. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) Rs. 1 lakh is below the scheme's cover.
- (C) Rs. 50,000 is too low.
- (D) Rs. 10 lakh exceeds the standard cover.

Final Answer: Rs. 5 lakh \Rightarrow

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

Q37.

Solution

Concept — Mission Indradhanush: It is an immunisation drive. **Reasoning:** Launched in 2014, Mission Indradhanush aims to achieve full immunisation coverage of children and pregnant women against vaccine-preventable diseases. **Why**



the other options are wrong:

- (A) Rural roads come under PMGSY.
- (B) Digital banking is unrelated.
- (D) Crop insurance is the PM Fasal Bima Yojana.

Final Answer: Full immunisation coverage of children and pregnant women ⇒

C

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

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Jan Aushadhi outlets: The stores have a specific official name.

Reasoning: Affordable generic medicines under the scheme are sold through “Janaushadhi Kendras” (Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras). **Why the**

other options are wrong:

- (A) Wellness Centres are under Ayushman Bharat (HWCs).
- (B) Health and Sub-Centres are general public-health facilities.
- (C) Primary Health Centres provide primary care, not generic-medicine retail.

Final Answer: Janaushadhi Kendras ⇒ D

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

Q39.

Solution

Concept — National Health Mission: NHM has a rural and an urban sub-mission.

Reasoning: The NHM comprises the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (B) National Pension Mission is unrelated.
- (C) National Skill Mission deals with skilling.
- (D) National Housing Mission deals with housing.

Final Answer: National Urban Health Mission ⇒ A

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



Q40.

Solution

Concept — ASHA workers: ASHA is a community health volunteer under the NHM. **Reasoning:** ASHA stands for “Accredited Social Health Activist”, a trained female community health worker who links the community with the public-health system. **Why the other options are wrong:**

- (A) “Affordable State Health Authority” is invented.
- (B) “All-India Sanitation and Health Agency” is invented.
- (C) “Auxiliary Surgical Health Assistant” is invented.

Final Answer: Accredited Social Health Activist \Rightarrow

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Answer Key

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

