

PU LLB Reasoning Ability & English

Sample Paper – 2

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Reasoning Ability & English section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Questions **1–16** test **Reasoning Ability** and Questions **17–30** test **Knowledge of English**.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. Petal : Flower :: Wheel : ?

- (A) Road
- (B) Car
- (C) Tyre
- (D) Engine

Q2. Knife : Cut :: Pen : ?

- (A) Write
- (B) Ink
- (C) Paper
- (D) Read



Q3. Find the odd one out from the following.

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

Q4. Find the next number in the series: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

- (A) 30
- (B) 32
- (C) 35
- (D) 36

Q5. Find the next number in the series: 1, 8, 27, 64, ?

- (A) 100
- (B) 125
- (C) 121
- (D) 144

Q6. If each letter is replaced by its position in the alphabet (A=1, B=2, ...), what is the sum of the letters in the word **BAD**?

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

Q7. Pointing to a photograph, a man said, "She is the daughter of my grandfather's only son." How is the girl in the photograph related to the man?

- (A) Sister
- (B) Mother



- (C) Aunt
- (D) Daughter

Q8. A boy starts from his home and walks **4 km** towards the east, then turns left and walks **3 km** towards the north. How far is he now, in a straight line, from his home?

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

Q9. If 'P % Q' means 'P is the brother of Q' and 'P × Q' means 'P is the wife of Q', then in **A % B × C**, how is A related to C?

- (A) Son
- (B) Father
- (C) Brother-in-law
- (D) Uncle

Q10. Statements: Some apples are mangoes. No mango is a banana. **Which conclusion follows?**

- (A) All apples are mangoes.
- (B) All mangoes are apples.
- (C) Some apples are bananas.
- (D) Some apples are not bananas.

Q11. Statements: All roses are flowers. All flowers fade. **Which conclusion follows?**

- (A) All roses fade.
- (B) All flowers are roses.



- (C) Some roses do not fade.
- (D) No rose fades.

Q12. Statement: Whenever it rains, the match is cancelled. The match was not cancelled today. **Conclusion:** It did not rain today. The conclusion:

- (A) does not follow.
- (B) definitely follows.
- (C) is definitely false.
- (D) means the match was a draw.

Q13. Four friends W, X, Y and Z sit around a circular table facing the centre. W is to the immediate left of X. Y is to the immediate right of X. The fourth friend, Z, takes the remaining seat. Who sits exactly opposite X?

- (A) W
- (B) Y
- (C) Z
- (D) X

Q14. In a row of **40 children**, Meena is **16th** from the right end. What is her position from the left end?

- (A) 25th
- (B) 24th
- (C) 26th
- (D) 23rd

Q15. In an examination ranking, Arun is **9th** from the top and **14th** from the bottom. How many students appeared in all?

- (A) 24
- (B) 21



(C) 23

(D) 22

Q16. Six books are kept in a stack. Book M is just above Book N. Book N is above Book O. Book P is at the very bottom and Book Q is at the very top, with Book R somewhere between Q and M. Which book is immediately below Q?

(A) M

(B) R

(C) N

(D) O

Q17. Find the part that contains an error: **She is taller (A) / than (B) / me (C) / No error (D).**

(A) She is taller

(B) than

(C) me

(D) No error

Q18. Find the part that contains an error: **He is a honest man (A) / and works (B) / at a university (C) / No error (D).**

(A) He is a honest man

(B) and works

(C) at a university

(D) No error

Q19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) I have seen him yesterday.

(B) I am seeing him yesterday.



(C) I seen him yesterday.

(D) I saw him yesterday.

Q20. Fill in the blank with the correct word: “No sooner had the bell rung _____ the students rushed out.”

(A) when

(B) than

(C) then

(D) that

Q21. Choose the word nearest in meaning to “**Diligent**”.

(A) Hardworking

(B) Lazy

(C) Careless

(D) Wealthy

Q22. Choose the word nearest in meaning to “**Candid**”.

(A) Rude

(B) Shy

(C) Frank

(D) Secretive

Q23. Choose the word most opposite in meaning to “**Ancient**”.

(A) Old

(B) Historic

(C) Ruined

(D) Modern

Q24. Choose the word most opposite in meaning to “**Generous**”.



- (A) Giving
- (B) Miserly
- (C) Kind
- (D) Wealthy

Q25. Fill in the blank: “The auditor was asked to _____ the company’s accounts carefully before signing.”

- (A) scrutinise
- (B) ignore
- (C) approve
- (D) discard

Q26. Fill in the blank: “The teacher was annoyed _____ the noisy students.”

- (A) on
- (B) from
- (C) for
- (D) with

Q27. Fill in the blank: “She worked hard, _____ she could not finish the project on time.”

- (A) so
- (B) because
- (C) but
- (D) and

Q28. What does the idiom “a piece of cake” mean?

- (A) something very easy
- (B) a tasty dessert
- (C) a small reward



(D) a difficult task

Q29. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A person who loves and helps mankind by doing charitable work.”

(A) Pessimist

(B) Egotist

(C) Patriot

(D) Philanthropist

Q30. Read the passage and answer the question. *Honeybees live together in large colonies. Worker bees collect nectar from flowers, the queen bee lays eggs, and the colony stores honey for the winter months.*

According to the passage, what is the main task of the worker bees?

(A) To lay eggs

(B) To guard the queen

(C) To collect nectar from flowers

(D) To eat all the honey



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (part : whole): The first word is a part of the whole named by the second word.

Explanation: A petal is a part of a flower, so a wheel is a part of a **car**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A road is where a car runs, not the whole it is a part of; a tyre and an engine are themselves parts, not the whole.

Final Answer: Wheel : Car \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (object : function): The second word is the main action performed by the object in the first word.

Explanation: A knife is used to cut, so a pen is used to **write**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Ink and paper are things connected to a pen, not its action; “read” is what one does with the written result, not the pen’s own function.

Final Answer: Pen : Write \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

Concept — Classification: Find the item that does not share the common feature of the others.

Explanation: A triangle, a square and a rectangle are all two-dimensional (flat) shapes, while a **sphere** is a three-dimensional solid. So sphere is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:



- Triangle, square and rectangle are all plane figures and belong to the same group.

Final Answer: Sphere is the odd one out \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (perfect squares): Check whether the terms are squares of consecutive numbers.

Step 1 — Find the pattern: $1 = 1^2$, $4 = 2^2$, $9 = 3^2$, $16 = 4^2$, $25 = 5^2$. Each term is the square of the next counting number.

Step 2 — Next term: The next term is $6^2 = 36$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 30, 32 and 35 are not perfect squares of 6.

Final Answer: The next number is 36 \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (perfect cubes): Check whether the terms are cubes of consecutive numbers.

Step 1 — Find the pattern: $1 = 1^3$, $8 = 2^3$, $27 = 3^3$, $64 = 4^3$. Each term is the cube of the next counting number.

Step 2 — Next term: The next term is $5^3 = 125$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 100 is 10^2 , 121 is 11^2 and 144 is 12^2 ; none of these is 5^3 .

Final Answer: The next number is 125 \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (letter to number): Replace each letter by its position in the alphabet and add.

Step 1 — Find the positions: B = 2, A = 1, D = 4.

Step 2 — Add them: $2 + 1 + 4 = 7$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 5, 6 and 8 come from misplacing one of the letter values.

Final Answer: The sum is 7 \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Blood Relations: Break the statement into small steps.

Step 1 — “My grandfather’s only son”: The only son of the man’s grandfather is the man’s own father.

Step 2 — Apply it: So the girl is the daughter of the man’s father, which makes her the man’s **sister**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mother, aunt and daughter do not fit, because the girl shares the same father as the man.

Final Answer: The girl is the man’s sister \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q7](#)

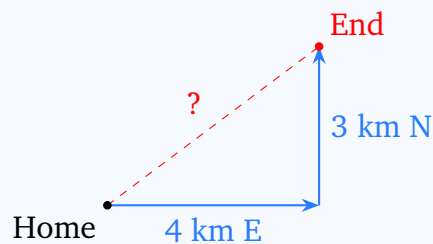


Q8.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Track each turn on a rough sketch. The east leg and the north leg are at right angles, so the straight-line distance is the hypotenuse of a right triangle.

Step 1 — Trace the path:



Step 2 — Use the right triangle: The straight-line distance is $\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$ km.

Why other options are wrong:

- 6 km, 7 km and 4 km do not equal the hypotenuse $\sqrt{25} = 5$.

Final Answer: He is 5 km from home \Rightarrow

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

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Coded Blood Relations: Replace each symbol with the relationship and combine.

Step 1 — Decode: A % B means A is the brother of B. B \times C means B is the wife of C.

Step 2 — Combine: B is the wife of C, so C is B's husband. A is the brother of B, so A is the brother of C's wife, i.e. A is the **brother-in-law** of C.

Why other options are wrong:

- Son, father and uncle place A in the wrong generation; A is simply the brother of C's wife.

Final Answer: A is the brother-in-law of C \Rightarrow



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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Combine the “some” overlap with the “no” statement to see what must be true.

Explanation: Some apples are mangoes, and no mango is a banana. Those apples that are mangoes therefore cannot be bananas. So at least **some apples are not bananas**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All apples are mangoes” and “All mangoes are apples” go beyond the “some” overlap; “Some apples are bananas” is impossible for the mango-apples, so it is not guaranteed.

Final Answer: Some apples are not bananas \Rightarrow

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: If every member of one group is inside a second group, and the second group all share a property, the first group shares it too.

Explanation: All roses are flowers, and all flowers fade, so **all roses fade**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All flowers are roses” reverses the first statement; “Some roses do not fade” and “No rose fades” contradict the chain.

Final Answer: All roses fade \Rightarrow

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Logical Deduction (contrapositive): “If it rains then the match is cancelled” is equivalent to “if the match is not cancelled then it did not rain”.

Explanation: Rain always causes a cancellation. The match was not cancelled, so it could not have rained. The conclusion **definitely follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not false, and nothing about a draw is implied; the contrapositive makes the conclusion valid.

Final Answer: The conclusion definitely follows ⇒ **B**

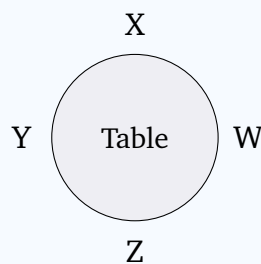
Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating (facing the centre): For people facing the centre, “immediate left” and “immediate right” are read from each person’s own point of view.

Step 1 — Place them:



For X facing the centre, X’s left hand points to the seat clockwise (the right side as we view it), so W sits there. X’s right hand points to the other adjacent seat, where Y sits. That leaves only the seat directly across from X for Z.

Step 2 — Opposite X: With W and Y beside X, the only remaining seat, directly across from X, holds Z.

Why other options are wrong:

- W and Y sit beside X, not opposite; a person cannot sit opposite himself.

Final Answer: Z sits opposite X ⇒ **C**



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

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Ranking in a Row: Position from left = (total – position from right) + 1.

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $40 - 16 + 1 = 25$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Meena is 25th from the left.

Why other options are wrong:

- 24th, 26th and 23rd come from forgetting the “+1” or miscounting.

Final Answer: Meena is 25th from the left \Rightarrow

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Total from Two Ranks: Total = (rank from top + rank from bottom) – 1.

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $9 + 14 - 1 = 22$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: 22 students appeared in all.

Why other options are wrong:

- 23 forgets the “–1”; 24 and 21 are simple miscounts.

Final Answer: There are 22 students \Rightarrow

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



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Stack (vertical) Arrangement: Build the order from top to bottom using the clues.

Step 1 — Fix the ends: Q is at the very top and P is at the very bottom.

Step 2 — Place the middle: R lies between Q and M, and M is just above N, which is above O. Reading from the top: **Q, R, M, N, O, P.**

Step 3 — Just below Q: The book immediately below Q is R.

Why other options are wrong:

- M, N and O all sit lower in the stack, below R.

Final Answer: R is immediately below Q ⇒ B

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun after a Comparison: After “than” in a comparison, formal English uses the subject pronoun (I, he, she), because a verb is understood after it.

Explanation: The sentence means “She is taller than I (am)”. So “me” is wrong and should be “I”. The error is in part (C), “me”.

Why other options are wrong:

- “She is taller” and “than” are correct; only the pronoun after “than” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error is in “me” ⇒ C

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Articles (a vs an): “A” or “an” depends on the sound at the start of the next word, not the spelling.

Explanation: “Honest” begins with a silent “h”, i.e. a vowel sound, so it must take “an”, not “a”. The correct form is “an honest man”. The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- “and works” is correct, and “at a university” is right because “university” begins with a “yoo” (consonant) sound, which takes “a”.

Final Answer: The error is in “He is a honest man” ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Simple Past with “yesterday”: A finished action at a stated past time takes the simple past tense.

Explanation: “Yesterday” is a finished past time, so the correct sentence is “I saw him yesterday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “have seen” (present perfect) cannot be used with “yesterday”; “am seeing” is present continuous; “I seen” has no auxiliary and is wrong.

Final Answer: “I saw him yesterday” ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Correlative “No sooner . . . than”: “No sooner” is always followed by “than”, not “when” or “then”.

Explanation: The correct word is “than”: “No sooner had the bell rung than the students rushed out.”

Why other options are wrong:



- “when” goes with “hardly/scarcely”; “then” and “that” do not fit this structure.

Final Answer: The correct word is “than” ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Diligent” means showing steady, careful effort, so the closest word is **Hardworking**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lazy and careless are opposite in meaning; wealthy is unrelated.

Final Answer: Diligent means Hardworking ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Candid” means open and honest in speech, so the closest word is **Frank**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rude, shy and secretive do not capture the open honesty meant by “candid”.

Final Answer: Candid means Frank ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Find the word most opposite in meaning.

Explanation: “Ancient” means very old or belonging to the distant past, so its opposite is **Modern**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Old and historic are similar to ancient; ruined describes a condition, not the opposite of age.

Final Answer: The opposite of Ancient is Modern ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Find the word most opposite in meaning.

Explanation: “Generous” means willing to give freely, so its opposite is **Miserly**, which means unwilling to spend or share.

Why other options are wrong:

- Giving and kind are similar to generous; wealthy describes riches, not the opposite of generosity.

Final Answer: The opposite of Generous is Miserly ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: Choose the word that fits the meaning of the sentence.

Explanation: An auditor checking accounts before signing must examine them closely, so the best word is **scrutinise**, which means to examine carefully.

Why other options are wrong:

- Ignore and discard mean to disregard; “approve” would happen only after



the careful checking, not in place of it.

Final Answer: The correct word is “scrutinise” ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with “annoyed”: When a person is the cause of annoyance, the fixed phrase is “annoyed with”.

Explanation: The correct preposition is **with**: “The teacher was annoyed with the noisy students.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “annoyed on”, “annoyed from” and “annoyed for” are not the standard phrase when a person causes the annoyance.

Final Answer: The correct word is “with” ⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Connectors (contrast): Choose the linking word that matches the relationship between the two clauses.

Explanation: Working hard and not finishing on time are opposite expectations, so the contrast connector **but** fits: “She worked hard, but she could not finish the project on time.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “so” and “and” show result or addition, not contrast; “because” would wrongly give a cause.

Final Answer: The correct word is “but” ⇒

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom has a meaning different from its literal words.

Explanation: “A piece of cake” means **something very easy** to do.

Why other options are wrong:

- A tasty dessert and a small reward are literal guesses; “a difficult task” is the opposite of the idiom’s meaning.

Final Answer: It means something very easy ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — One-word Substitution: Match the description to the single correct term.

Explanation: A person who loves mankind and does charitable work for others is a **philanthropist**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A pessimist expects the worst, an egotist is self-centred, and a patriot loves his country, not charity in general.

Final Answer: The word is “philanthropist” ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Pick the option that the passage directly states.

Explanation: The passage says “Worker bees collect nectar from flowers”, so the main task of the worker bees is **to collect nectar from flowers**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Laying eggs is the queen’s job, not the workers’; guarding the queen and



eating all the honey are not mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer: Worker bees collect nectar ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	D
11	A	12	B	13	C	14	A	15	D
16	B	17	C	18	A	19	D	20	B
21	A	22	C	23	D	24	B	25	A
26	D	27	C	28	A	29	D	30	C

