

PU LLB Reasoning Ability & English

Sample Paper – 3

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. Carpenter : Saw :: Painter : ?

- (A) Wall
- (B) Brush
- (C) Colour
- (D) Canvas

Q2. Virus : Disease :: Spark : ?

- (A) Smoke
- (B) Match
- (C) Fire
- (D) Heat



Q3. Find the odd one out from the following.

- (A) Copper
- (B) Iron
- (C) Silver
- (D) Granite

Q4. Find the next number in the series: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, ?

- (A) 13
- (B) 12
- (C) 14
- (D) 15

Q5. Find the next number in the series: 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, ?

- (A) 11
- (B) 12
- (C) 13
- (D) 15

Q6. If **WORD** is coded as **DROW**, then how is **GAME** coded?

- (A) EGAM
- (B) EMAG
- (C) MAGE
- (D) GEMA

Q7. A is the father of B. C is the mother of A. How is C related to B?

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



(D) Grandmother

Q8. A boy starts from his home and walks **4 km** towards the East, then turns left and walks **6 km**, then turns left again and walks **4 km**. How far is he now from his home and in which direction?

(A) 6 km North

(B) 6 km South

(C) 4 km North

(D) 8 km North

Q9. If 'P \$ Q' means 'P is the brother of Q' and 'P # Q' means 'P is the wife of Q', then in **M # N \$ O**, how is M related to O?

(A) Sister

(B) Sister-in-law

(C) Mother

(D) Daughter

Q10. Statements: All roses are flowers. Some flowers fade quickly. **Which conclusion follows?**

(A) All roses fade quickly.

(B) Some roses fade quickly.

(C) No rose fades quickly.

(D) None of the above necessarily follows.

Q11. Statements: All cats are animals. No animal is a plant. **Which conclusion follows?**

(A) Some cats are plants.

(B) All animals are cats.

(C) No cat is a plant.



(D) Some plants are cats.

Q12. Statement: Whenever it rains, the match is cancelled. The match was cancelled today. **Conclusion:** It rained today. The conclusion:

- (A) does not necessarily follow.
- (B) is definitely true.
- (C) is definitely false.
- (D) proves the match was a draw.

Q13. Six children A, B, C, D, E and F sit in a row facing north. C sits at the extreme left. B sits third from the left. A sits immediately to the right of B. D sits at the extreme right. E sits immediately to the left of D. Who sits second from the left?

- (A) A
- (B) F
- (C) E
- (D) B

Q14. In a row of **30 students**, Amit is **12th** from the left end. What is his position from the right end?

- (A) 18th
- (B) 20th
- (C) 19th
- (D) 17th

Q15. In a class, Rahul is **7th** from the top and **20th** from the bottom in a ranking. How many students are there in the class?

- (A) 27
- (B) 25



(C) 28

(D) 26

Q16. Five books are stacked one above another. The Physics book is just above the Maths book. The Chemistry book is just above the Physics book. The English book is at the bottom and the History book is at the top. Which book is exactly in the middle of the stack?

(A) Physics

(B) Chemistry

(C) Maths

(D) History

Q17. Find the part that contains an error: **The teacher gave (A) / a important advice (B) / to the students (C) / No error (D).**

(A) The teacher gave

(B) No error

(C) a important advice

(D) to the students

Q18. Find the part that contains an error: **Neither of the two answers (A) / are correct (B) / according to the key (C) / No error (D).**

(A) Neither of the two answers

(B) are correct

(C) according to the key

(D) No error

Q19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) He is senior than me.

(B) He is more senior than me.



(C) He is senior more than me.

(D) He is senior to me.

Q20. Fill in the blank with the correct word: “Each of the students _____ given a prize.”

(A) was

(B) were

(C) are

(D) have

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

(A) Confusing

(B) Clear

(C) Dark

(D) Lengthy

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

(A) Lavish

(B) Greedy

(C) Thrifty

(D) Careless

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

(A) Triumph

(B) Success

(C) Win

(D) Defeat

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



- (A) Arrogant
- (B) Modest
- (C) Polite
- (D) Gentle

Q25. Fill in the blank: “The committee will look ____ the matter tomorrow.”

- (A) at
- (B) into
- (C) on
- (D) over

Q26. Fill in the blank: “She has been ill ____ last Monday.”

- (A) for
- (B) from
- (C) since
- (D) by

Q27. Fill in the blank: “Because the witnesses disagreed, a second trial became _____.”

- (A) optional
- (B) pleasant
- (C) unlikely
- (D) inevitable

Q28. What does the idiom “once in a blue moon” mean?

- (A) very rarely
- (B) every night
- (C) very soon
- (D) without fail



- Q29.** Choose the correct one-word substitution: “The life story of a person written by that same person.”
- (A) Biography
 - (B) Autobiography
 - (C) Memoir
 - (D) Diary
- Q30.** Read the passage and answer the question. *Mediation allows two disputing parties to settle their differences with the help of a neutral third person. It is usually faster and cheaper than a court trial, and the parties themselves decide the outcome rather than a judge.*
- According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE** about mediation?
- (A) A judge decides the final outcome.
 - (B) It is slower than a court trial.
 - (C) The disputing parties decide the outcome.
 - (D) It is more expensive than a court trial.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (worker and tool): The first word names a worker and the second names the main tool that worker uses.

Explanation: A carpenter works with a saw, so a painter works with a **brush**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A wall and a canvas are surfaces a painter works on, and colour is the material used, but none of them is the tool held by the painter.

Final Answer: Painter : Brush \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (cause and effect): The first word is the cause and the second word is the effect it produces.

Explanation: A virus causes a disease, so in the same way a spark causes a **fire**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Smoke and heat come after the fire has started, and a match is a source of a spark, not its effect.

Final Answer: Spark : Fire \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

Solution

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

Explanation: Copper, Iron and Silver are all metals, while **Granite** is a rock. So Granite is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:



- Copper, Iron and Silver all belong to the same group (metals).

Final Answer: Granite is the odd one out \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (prime numbers): Check whether the terms form a known special sequence.

Step 1 — Identify the pattern: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11 are the prime numbers in order (numbers with no divisor other than 1 and themselves).

Step 2 — Next term: The next prime after 11 is **13** (12 is divisible by 2 and 3, so it is skipped).

Why other options are wrong:

- 12, 14 and 15 are not prime numbers, so they cannot continue the series.

Final Answer: The next number is 13 \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (Fibonacci-style addition): Each term is the sum of the two terms just before it.

Step 1 — Check the rule: $1 + 1 = 2$, $1 + 2 = 3$, $2 + 3 = 5$, $3 + 5 = 8$. Each term equals the previous two added together.

Step 2 — Next term: $5 + 8 = 13$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 11, 12 and 15 do not equal the sum of the two terms before them ($5 + 8$).

Final Answer: The next number is 13 \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (reversal): Compare the code with the original word letter by letter.

Step 1 — Find the rule: WORD becomes DROW, which is the same word written backwards. So the code simply reverses the order of the letters.

Step 2 — Apply to GAME: Writing G-A-M-E backwards gives E-M-A-G, i.e. **EMAG**.

Why other options are wrong:

- EGAM, MAGE and GEMA shuffle the letters but are not the exact reverse of GAME.

Final Answer: GAME is coded as EMAG ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — A is the father of B: So A belongs to the generation above B (A is B's parent).

Step 2 — C is the mother of A: C is one generation above A, and therefore two generations above B. The mother of B's father is B's **grandmother**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mother would be only one generation above B; aunt and sister are same-generation relations and do not fit a two-generation gap.

Final Answer: C is the grandmother of B ⇒

[Go Back to Q7](#)

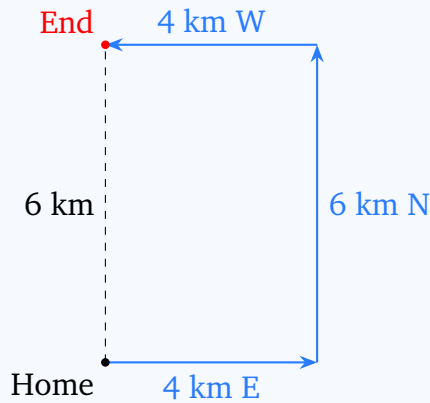


Q8.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Track each turn on a rough sketch. A left turn while facing east points you north; a further left turn points you west.

Step 1 — Trace the path:



Step 2 — Net displacement: The east 4 km and the west 4 km cancel out, leaving only the 6 km moved towards the north. So he is **6 km North** of his home.

Why other options are wrong:

- He ends up north, not south; the distance is 6 km, not 4 km or 8 km.

Final Answer: He is 6 km to the North ⇒ A

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

Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Decode: $M \# N$ means M is the wife of N. $N \$ O$ means N is the brother of O.

Step 2 — Combine: N is the husband of M and also the brother of O. So O is the brother or sister of M's husband, which makes M the **sister-in-law** of O.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sister, mother and daughter are wrong, because M is related to O only through her husband N.



Final Answer: M is the sister-in-law of O \Rightarrow B

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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: A “some” statement about the larger group cannot be forced onto a smaller group inside it.

Explanation: All roses are flowers, and some flowers fade quickly. But the flowers that fade quickly need not be the roses. So we cannot be sure any rose fades quickly, nor that no rose does. Therefore **none of the given conclusions necessarily follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All roses fade quickly” and “Some roses fade quickly” assume the fading flowers are roses, which is not given; “No rose fades quickly” is also not guaranteed.

Final Answer: None of the above necessarily follows \Rightarrow D

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: If all of group X is inside group Y, and Y has no member in group Z, then X also has no member in Z.

Explanation: All cats are animals, and no animal is a plant. Since cats are a part of the animals, **no cat is a plant**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “Some cats are plants” and “Some plants are cats” contradict the statement; “All animals are cats” reverses the first statement.

Final Answer: No cat is a plant \Rightarrow C

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Logical Deduction: “If A then B” does not allow us to argue backwards from B to A.

Explanation: Rain guarantees a cancellation, but the match could be cancelled for other reasons too (for example, a power failure). So from “the match was cancelled” we cannot be sure that it rained. The conclusion **does not necessarily follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not definitely true or false, and nothing in the statement is about a draw.

Final Answer: The conclusion does not necessarily follow ⇒ **A**

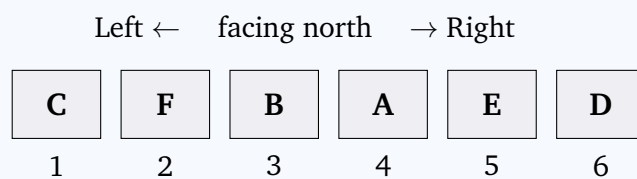
Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Linear Arrangement: Place each person step by step from the clues, then read the required seat.

Step 1 — Build the row: C is at the extreme left (seat 1). B is third from the left (seat 3). A is immediately right of B (seat 4). D is at the extreme right (seat 6). E is immediately left of D (seat 5). The only seat left, seat 2, must be F.



Step 2 — Read seat 2: The child second from the left is **F**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A sits fourth, E sits fifth and B sits third, so none of them is second from the left.

Final Answer: F sits second from the left ⇒ **B**

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



Q14.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $30 - 12 + 1 = 19$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Amit is 19th from the right.

Why other options are wrong:

- 18th, 20th and 17th come from forgetting the “+1” or miscounting.

Final Answer: Amit is 19th from the right \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $7 + 20 - 1 = 26$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: There are 26 students in the class.

Why other options are wrong:

- 27 forgets the “–1”; 25 and 28 are simple miscounts.

Final Answer: 26 students \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Stacking Puzzle: Arrange the items from top to bottom using the clues, then read the middle position.

Step 1 — Build the stack: History is at the top and English at the bottom. Chemistry is just above Physics, and Physics is just above Maths. Placing these in order from top to bottom gives: History, Chemistry, Physics, Maths, English.



Step 2 — Middle of five: In a stack of five, the third position is the middle. The third book from the top is **Physics**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Chemistry is second and Maths is fourth, so neither is in the middle; History is at the top.

Final Answer: Physics is in the middle \Rightarrow **A**

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Use of “a” vs “an”: Before a word beginning with a vowel sound we use “an”, not “a”.

Explanation: “Advice” begins with a vowel sound, so the correct phrase is “**an** important advice”, not “a important advice”. The error is in part **(C)**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “The teacher gave” and “to the students” are correct, so the error is not there, and “No error” is not the answer because an error does exist.

Final Answer: The error is in “a important advice” \Rightarrow **C**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement: “Neither of” is treated as singular and takes a singular verb.

Explanation: “Neither of the two answers” is singular, so it needs “**is** correct”, not “are correct”. The error is in part **(B)**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “Neither of the two answers” and “according to the key” are correct as written.

Final Answer: The error is in “are correct” \Rightarrow **B**



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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Comparison with “senior”: Words like senior, junior, superior and inferior are followed by “to”, not “than”.

Explanation: The correct sentence is “He is **senior to** me.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “senior than”, “more senior than” and “senior more than” all use “than”, which is wrong with “senior”.

Final Answer: “He is senior to me” ⇒

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement (“Each of”): “Each of” is always treated as singular and takes a singular verb.

Explanation: Although “the students” is plural, the subject of the sentence is “Each”, which is singular. So the correct singular verb is “**was**”: “Each of the students was given a prize.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “were”, “are” and “have” are all plural forms, which clash with the singular subject “Each”.

Final Answer: The correct word is “was” ⇒

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Lucid” means easy to understand, so the closest word is **Clear**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Confusing and dark are opposite in meaning; lengthy is unrelated to clarity.

Final Answer: Lucid means Clear ⇒ **B**

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Frugal” means careful with money and not wasteful, so the closest word is **Thrifty**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lavish and greedy suggest spending or wanting too much, and careless is the opposite of being careful with money.

Final Answer: Frugal means Thrifty ⇒ **C**

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Victory” means winning, so its opposite is **Defeat**, which means losing.

Why other options are wrong:

- Triumph, success and win all mean the same as victory, not the opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Victory is Defeat ⇒ **D**

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



Q24.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Humble” means modest and not proud, so its opposite is **Arrogant**, which means full of pride.

Why other options are wrong:

- Modest, polite and gentle are similar in meaning to humble, not its opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Humble is Arrogant ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb “look into”: “Look into” means to investigate or examine a matter.

Explanation: The correct preposition is **into**: “The committee will look into the matter tomorrow.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “look at” means to watch, “look on” means to be a spectator, and “look over” means to inspect quickly, none of which means to investigate a matter.

Final Answer: The correct word is “into” ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — “since” vs “for”: “Since” is used with a point in time; “for” is used with a length of time.

Explanation: “Last Monday” is a point in time, so the correct word is **since**: “She has been ill since last Monday.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “for” needs a duration (like two days); “from” and “by” do not fit with the



present perfect here.

Final Answer: The correct word is “since” ⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

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

Explanation: When the witnesses disagreed, a second trial could not be avoided, so the best word is **inevitable**, which means certain to happen and impossible to avoid.

Why other options are wrong:

- “optional” and “unlikely” suggest the trial might not happen, and “pleasant” does not fit the situation of a disputed case.

Final Answer: The correct word is “inevitable” ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Once in a blue moon” means something that happens **very rarely**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “every night”, “very soon” and “without fail” suggest frequent or certain events, the opposite of how the idiom is used.

Final Answer: It means very rarely ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

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

Explanation: The life story of a person written by that same person is an **autobiography** (“auto” means self).

Why other options are wrong:

- A biography is a life story written by someone else; a memoir records selected memories; a diary is a daily personal record, not a full life story.

Final Answer: The word is “autobiography” ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

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

Explanation: The passage says that in mediation the parties themselves decide the outcome rather than a judge. So it is TRUE that **the disputing parties decide the outcome**.

Why other options are wrong:

- The passage says a judge does NOT decide, and that mediation is faster and cheaper, so the options about a judge, slowness and higher cost all contradict the passage.

Final Answer: The disputing parties decide the outcome ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

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

