

PU LLB Reasoning Ability & English

Sample Paper – 5

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. Warm : Hot :: Cool : ?

- (A) Mild
- (B) Pleasant
- (C) Cold
- (D) Wet

Q2. Scalpel : Surgeon :: Chisel : ?

- (A) Sculptor
- (B) Painter
- (C) Tailor
- (D) Farmer



Q3. Find the odd one out from the following.

- (A) Lion
- (B) Eagle
- (C) Tiger
- (D) Leopard

Q4. Find the next number in the series: 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, ?

- (A) 95
- (B) 111
- (C) 121
- (D) 127

Q5. Find the next term in the series: D, F, I, M, ?

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

Q6. In a certain code, A = #, B = @, C = \$, D = * and E = +. How is the word **BEAD** written in this code?

- (A) @+##*
- (B) @#+*
- (C) *+##@
- (D) @+*#

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

- (A) Father
- (B) Uncle



- (C) Grandfather
- (D) Brother

Q8. Priya starts from her house and walks **4 km** towards the East, then turns left and walks **3 km** towards the North, then turns left again and walks **4 km** towards the West. How far and in which direction is she now from her house?

- (A) 4 km East
- (B) 4 km North
- (C) 7 km North
- (D) 3 km North

Q9. A boy walks **6 km** towards the North and then **8 km** towards the East. What is the shortest distance between his starting point and his final position?

- (A) 14 km
- (B) 10 km
- (C) 12 km
- (D) 2 km

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

- (A) All flowers are roses.
- (B) All roses are red.
- (C) Some roses may be red.
- (D) No rose is red.

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

- (A) No cat is a plant.



- (B) All animals are cats.
- (C) Some plants are cats.
- (D) All plants are animals.

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

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

Q13. Five friends J, K, L, M and N sit in a row facing north. K is immediately to the right of J. L is at the extreme right end. M is immediately to the left of L. N is between K and M. Who sits at the extreme left end?

- (A) J
- (B) K
- (C) N
- (D) M

Q14. In a row of **40 people**, Anil is **15th** from the left end. What is his position from the right end?

- (A) 24th
- (B) 25th
- (C) 26th
- (D) 27th

Q15. In a class, Sohan is **8th** from the top and **11th** from the bottom. How many students are there in the class?

- (A) 17



- (B) 19
- (C) 20
- (D) 18

Q16. Four friends P, Q, R and S sit around a circular table, one at each of the four sides (top, bottom, left and right). P and R face the centre, while Q and S face outward (away from the centre). P sits at the top and R sits opposite P. S sits at P's left side of the table and Q at P's right side. Who is sitting immediately to the left of P (i.e. on P's own left hand)?

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

Q17. Find the part that contains an error: **The new furniture (A) / are very expensive (B) / but looks elegant (C) / No error (D).**

- (A) The new furniture
- (B) are very expensive
- (C) but looks elegant
- (D) No error

Q18. Find the part that contains an error: **The teacher (A) / was angry (B) / on the students (C) / No error (D).**

- (A) The teacher
- (B) was angry
- (C) on the students
- (D) No error

Q19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (A) The teacher distributed the sweets among the four children.



- (B) The teacher distributed the sweets between the four children.
- (C) The teacher distributed the sweets among the both children.
- (D) The teacher distributed the sweets between all the children.

Q20. Fill in the blank: “If I ____ rich, I would travel the whole world.”

- (A) was
- (B) am
- (C) will be
- (D) were

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

- (A) Noisy
- (B) Angry
- (C) Calm
- (D) Crowded

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

- (A) Careful
- (B) Careless
- (C) Lazy
- (D) Hasty

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

- (A) Lasting
- (B) Temporary
- (C) Stable
- (D) Fixed

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



- (A) Bold
- (B) Daring
- (C) Fearless
- (D) Cowardly

Q25. Fill in the blank: “The committee finally arrived _____ a decision after a long debate.”

- (A) on
- (B) to
- (C) at
- (D) in

Q26. Fill in the blank: “After hours of discussion, the members reached a _____ and agreed on a single plan.”

- (A) consensus
- (B) dispute
- (C) silence
- (D) refusal

Q27. Fill in the blank: “A _____ student, she revised every chapter twice before the test.”

- (A) careless
- (B) idle
- (C) reluctant
- (D) diligent

Q28. What does the idiom “to burn the midnight oil” mean?

- (A) to waste fuel carelessly
- (B) to work or study late into the night



- (C) to fall asleep early
- (D) to start a small fire

Q29. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A person who runs away or flees, especially from the law.”

- (A) Fugitive
- (B) Refugee
- (C) Immigrant
- (D) Convict

Q30. Read the passage and answer the question. *Newspapers keep people informed about current events, carry advertisements for businesses, and influence public opinion on important issues.*

According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as something newspapers do?

- (A) Inform people about current events
- (B) Carry advertisements for businesses
- (C) Predict the next day’s weather with full accuracy
- (D) Influence public opinion



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (intensity/degree): The second word is a stronger or more extreme form of the first word.

Explanation: “Hot” is a more intense form of “warm”. In the same way, a more intense form of “cool” is **cold**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Mild and pleasant are milder, not stronger; wet is unrelated to temperature degree.

Final Answer: Cool : Cold ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (instrument : user): The first word is a tool, and the second word is the person who uses that tool.

Explanation: A surgeon uses a scalpel. In the same way, a **sculptor** uses a chisel to carve stone or wood.

Why other options are wrong:

- A painter uses a brush, a tailor uses scissors, and a farmer uses a plough; none of them works mainly with a chisel.

Final Answer: Chisel : Sculptor ⇒

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



Q3.

Solution

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

Explanation: Lion, tiger and leopard are all big cats (members of the cat family), while an eagle is a bird. So the eagle is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lion, tiger and leopard all belong to the same group (big cats).

Final Answer: Eagle is the odd one out \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (multiply then add): Test whether each term comes from the previous one by a fixed rule.

Step 1 — Find the pattern: $3 \times 2 + 1 = 7$, $7 \times 2 + 1 = 15$, $15 \times 2 + 1 = 31$, $31 \times 2 + 1 = 63$. Each term is the previous term times 2 plus 1.

Step 2 — Next term: $63 \times 2 + 1 = 126 + 1 = 127$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 95, 111 and 121 do not satisfy the “ $\times 2 + 1$ ” rule.

Final Answer: The next number is 127 \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Letter Series: Convert letters to their positions in the alphabet and study the gaps.

Step 1 — Positions: D(4), F(6), I(9), M(13). The gaps are +2, +3, +4.

Step 2 — Next term: The next gap is +5, so $13 + 5 = 18$, which is the letter R.



Why other options are wrong:

- P(16), Q(17) and S(19) do not match a gap of +5 from M.

Final Answer: The next term is R \Rightarrow

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (symbol substitution): Replace each letter with its assigned symbol.

Step 1 — Note the code: A = #, B = @, C = \$, D = *, E = +.

Step 2 — Encode BEAD: B \rightarrow @, E \rightarrow +, A \rightarrow #, D \rightarrow *, giving @+##*.

Why other options are wrong:

- The other strings put the symbols in the wrong order for B-E-A-D.

Final Answer: BEAD is written as @+##* \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — B is the son of A: So A is the parent (father or mother) of B, one generation above B.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- Father would be only one generation above B; uncle and brother do not fit a two-generation gap.

Final Answer: C is the grandfather of B \Rightarrow

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

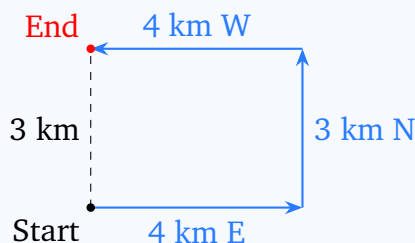


Q8.

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 4 km East and 4 km West cancel out, leaving only the 3 km moved towards the North. So she is **3 km North** of her house.

Why other options are wrong:

- The East and West moves cancel, so it is not 4 km East; the distance is 3 km, not 4 km or 7 km.

Final Answer: She is 3 km to the North \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense (shortest distance): A North move and an East move form two sides of a right-angled triangle; the shortest distance is the hypotenuse.

Step 1 — Set up the triangle: The two perpendicular legs are 6 km (North) and 8 km (East).

Step 2 — Apply Pythagoras: Shortest distance = $\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = \sqrt{36 + 64} = \sqrt{100} = 10$ km.

Why other options are wrong:

- 14 km just adds the two distances; 12 km and 2 km do not match $\sqrt{100}$.

Final Answer: The shortest distance is 10 km \Rightarrow



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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: A definite conclusion must be true in every possible case; otherwise only a “may be” is valid.

Explanation: All roses are flowers, and only *some* flowers are red. The red flowers may or may not include roses, so we can only say **some roses may be red**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All flowers are roses” reverses the statement; “All roses are red” and “No rose is red” are both too strong to be certain.

Final Answer: Some roses may be red \Rightarrow C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: If every cat is an animal, and no animal is a plant, then no cat can be a plant.

Explanation: All cats fall inside the group of animals, and that whole group is separate from plants, so **no cat is a plant**.

Why other options are wrong:

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

Final Answer: No cat is a plant \Rightarrow A

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



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Logical Deduction: “If A then B” does not mean “if B then A”.

Explanation: Rain always cancels the match, but the match could also be cancelled for other reasons (such as a strike or a power cut). So from “the match was cancelled” we cannot be sure it rained. The conclusion **does not necessarily follow**.

Why other options are wrong:

- It is not definitely true or false, and nothing tells us the match was won.

Final Answer: The conclusion does not necessarily follow \Rightarrow **B**

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

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Linear Arrangement: Fix the most definite positions first, then place the rest.

Step 1 — Place the right side: L is at the extreme right end (position 5). M is immediately to the left of L, so M is at position 4.

Step 2 — Use the remaining clues: N is between K and M, so N takes position 3, with K at position 2. Then K is immediately to the right of J, so J is at position 1.

Step 3 — Read the row: The order from left to right is J, K, N, M, L. The extreme left end is J.

Why other options are wrong:

- K, N and M sit in positions 2, 3 and 4, not at the left end.

Final Answer: J sits at the extreme left \Rightarrow **A**

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



Q14.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $40 - 15 + 1 = 26$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Anil is **26th** from the right.

Why other options are wrong:

- 24th, 25th and 27th come from forgetting the “+1” or miscounting.

Final Answer: Anil is 26th 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: $8 + 11 - 1 = 18$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: There are **18** students in the class.

Why other options are wrong:

- 19 forgets the “–1”; 17 and 20 are simple miscounts.

Final Answer: There are 18 students \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q15](#)

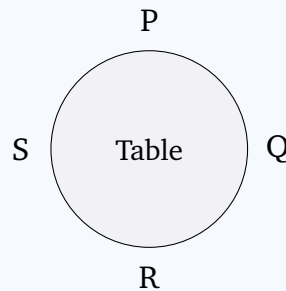


Q16.

Solution

Concept — Circular Seating with mixed facing: “On P’s own left hand” is decided by the way P is facing, not by the position on the page. Since P faces the centre, we must work out which seat P’s left hand points to.

Step 1 — Place the four seats:



P is at the top and R is opposite P at the bottom. S is on the left side of the table and Q is on the right side.

Step 2 — Find P’s left hand: P faces the centre, i.e. P looks downward (towards R). For a person looking down the page, the *left hand* points to the right side of the page. The seat on the right side of the table is **Q**.

Step 3 — Conclusion: So the friend on P’s own left hand is **Q**, even though Q is drawn on the right of the figure.

Why other options are wrong:

- S only *looks* left on the page, but is on P’s right hand; R is opposite P; P cannot sit next to itself.

Final Answer: Q sits on P’s left hand ⇒ **B**

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



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Uncountable-Noun Agreement: “Furniture” is an uncountable noun. It is always treated as singular and takes a singular verb (“is”), never a plural verb (“are”).

Explanation: The phrase should read “**is** very expensive”, not “are very expensive”. The error is in part **(B)**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “The new furniture” and “but looks elegant” are both correct, since “looks” is the matching singular verb; “No error” is wrong because an error does exist.

Final Answer: The error is in “are very expensive” ⇒ **B**

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Correct Preposition: The adjective “angry” takes “with” before a person.

Explanation: One is angry **with** a person, not “angry on” a person. The correct phrase is “angry with the students”, so the error is in part **(C)**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “The teacher” and “was angry” are correct in themselves; only the preposition is wrong.

Final Answer: The error is in “on the students” ⇒ **C**

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — “Among” vs “Between”: “Between” is used for two persons or things, while “among” is used for more than two. “Both” refers to exactly two.

Explanation: Since there are four children (more than two), the correct word is “among”: “The teacher distributed the sweets **among the four children.**”

Why other options are wrong:

- “between the four children” wrongly uses “between” for more than two; “among the both children” mixes “among” with “both” (which means two); “between all the children” again uses “between” for many.

Final Answer: “The teacher distributed the sweets among the four children” ⇒

A

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Subjunctive after “If” (unreal condition): For an imaginary or unreal situation, “if” is followed by “were” for every subject, including “I”.

Explanation: Being rich is an unreal, imagined condition here, so the correct form is “were”: “If I were rich, I would travel the whole world.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “was” is the ordinary past form, not the subjunctive; “am” and “will be” do not match the “would travel” part of an unreal conditional.

Final Answer: The correct word is “were” ⇒ D

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Tranquil” means peaceful and undisturbed, so the closest word is **Calm**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Noisy, angry and crowded all suggest disturbance, the opposite of tranquil.

Final Answer: Tranquil means Calm ⇒

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

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Meticulous” means showing great care and attention to detail, so the closest word is **Careful** (thorough).

Why other options are wrong:

- Careless, lazy and hasty all describe a lack of care, the opposite of meticulous.

Final Answer: Meticulous means Careful ⇒

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

Q23.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Permanent” means lasting forever, so its opposite is **Temporary**, which means lasting only for a short time.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lasting, stable and fixed are similar in meaning to permanent, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Permanent is Temporary ⇒



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

Q24.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Brave” means showing courage, so its opposite is **Cowardly**, which means lacking courage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bold, daring and fearless are all similar in meaning to brave, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Brave is Cowardly ⇒

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Fixed Phrase “arrive at”: For reaching a decision or conclusion, the correct phrase is “arrive at”.

Explanation: The correct preposition is **at**: “The committee finally arrived at a decision.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “arrive on”, “arrive to” and “arrive in” are not used with the word “decision”.

Final Answer: The correct word is “at” ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Explanation: The members “agreed on a single plan”, which means they reached general agreement. The word for general agreement is **consensus**.

Why other options are wrong:



- Dispute and refusal mean disagreement, the opposite of what happened; silence does not fit “agreed on a plan”.

Final Answer: The correct word is “consensus” ⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Vocabulary in Context: Choose the word that matches the described behaviour.

Explanation: A student who “revised every chapter twice” is hard-working and careful, so the best word is **diligent**, which means showing steady, careful effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Careless, idle and reluctant all suggest a lack of effort, which contradicts revising twice.

Final Answer: The correct word is “diligent” ⇒

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

Q28.

Solution

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

Explanation: “To burn the midnight oil” means **to work or study late into the night**, the way people once kept oil lamps burning to work after dark.

Why other options are wrong:

- Wasting fuel, falling asleep early and starting a fire are literal guesses, not the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: It means to work or study late into the night ⇒

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



Q29.

Solution

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

Explanation: A person who runs away or flees, especially from the law, is a **fugitive**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A refugee flees from danger or war (not the law), an immigrant settles in a new country, and a convict is someone already found guilty and held.

Final Answer: The word is “fugitive” ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension (NOT-mentioned type): Pick the option that the passage does *not* state.

Explanation: The passage says newspapers (i) inform people about current events, (ii) carry advertisements for businesses, and (iii) influence public opinion. It says nothing about predicting the weather, so “**Predict the next day’s weather with full accuracy**” is NOT mentioned.

Why other options are wrong:

- Informing about current events, carrying advertisements and influencing public opinion are all stated directly in the passage, so they are mentioned.

Final Answer: Predicting the weather is not mentioned ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

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

