

PU LLB Reasoning Ability & English

Sample Paper – 6

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. Cow : Calf :: Horse : ?

- (A) Cub
- (B) Foal
- (C) Kid
- (D) Pup

Q2. Japan : Tokyo :: France : ?

- (A) Rome
- (B) Berlin
- (C) Paris
- (D) Madrid



Q3. Find the odd one out from the following.

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

Q4. Find the next number in the series: “5, 11, 17, 23, ?”

- (A) 29
- (B) 28
- (C) 30
- (D) 31

Q5. Find the next term in the series: “Z, X, U, Q, ?”

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

Q6. In a code, **PEN** = 35 and **INK** = 32 (the sum of the alphabet positions of the letters). What is the code for **CAP**?

- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 22
- (D) 24

Q7. M is the daughter of N. N is the wife of O. How is O related to M?

- (A) Uncle
- (B) Brother



- (C) Grandfather
- (D) Father

Q8. A boy starts from his house and walks **4 km** towards the East, then turns left and walks **3 km**, then turns left again and walks **4 km**. In which direction is he now facing, and how far is he from his house?

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

Q9. If ' $P \times Q$ ' means 'P is the brother of Q' and ' $P \div Q$ ' means 'P is the daughter of Q', then in $A \div B \times C$, how is C related to A?

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

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

- (A) All things that fade are roses.
- (B) Some flowers are not roses.
- (C) All roses fade.
- (D) No rose fades.

Q11. Statements: Some cats are black. All black things are dark. **Which conclusion follows?**

- (A) Some cats are dark.
- (B) All cats are dark.



- (C) No cat is dark.
- (D) All dark things are cats.

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

Q13. Six children stand in a row facing north. M is third from the left. N is immediately to the right of M. O is at the extreme right. P is immediately to the left of M. Q is at the extreme left, and R is between Q and P. Who stands exactly in the middle pair, immediately to the left of M?

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

Q14. In a row of 38 people, Karan is 12th from the left end. What is his position from the right end?

- (A) 27th
- (B) 26th
- (C) 28th
- (D) 25th

Q15. In a five-storey building (floor 1 at the bottom to floor 5 at the top), V lives above W but below X. Y lives on the topmost floor and Z lives on the lowest floor. On which floor does V live?

- (A) Floor 2



- (B) Floor 3
- (C) Floor 4
- (D) Floor 5

Q16. Four people J, K, L and M sit around a square table, one on each side, all facing the centre. J is opposite L. K sits to the immediate left of J. Who sits opposite K?

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

Q17. Find the part that contains an error: **The list of items (A) / were sent (B) / to the manager (C) / No error (D).**

- (A) The list of items
- (B) to the manager
- (C) were sent
- (D) No error

Q18. Find the part that contains an error: **She is an (A) / university student (B) / from Delhi (C) / No error (D).**

- (A) She is an
- (B) university student
- (C) from Delhi
- (D) No error

Q19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (A) He don't know the answer.
- (B) He not know the answer.



- (C) He knowing the answer.
- (D) He does not know the answer.

Q20. Fill in the blank: “He worked very hard _____ he might succeed.”

- (A) because
- (B) so that
- (C) although
- (D) unless

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

- (A) Outdated
- (B) Modern
- (C) Useful
- (D) Rare

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

- (A) Poor
- (B) Honest
- (C) Wealthy
- (D) Generous

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

- (A) Receive
- (B) Agree
- (C) Welcome
- (D) Reject

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



- (A) Clear
- (B) Invisible
- (C) Bright
- (D) Obvious

Q25. Fill in the blank: “He is afraid ____ the dark.”

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

Q26. Fill in the blank: “The instructions were so _____ that no one could decide what they really meant.”

- (A) clear
- (B) simple
- (C) ambiguous
- (D) precise

Q27. Fill in the blank in the cloze passage: “Hard work is the key to success. Those who work ____ usually achieve their goals.”

- (A) lazily
- (B) rarely
- (C) never
- (D) diligently

Q28. What does the idiom “to hit the nail on the head” mean?

- (A) to injure oneself
- (B) to be exactly right
- (C) to work with tools



(D) to make a loud noise

Q29. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A person who is new to or inexperienced in an activity.”

(A) Novice

(B) Expert

(C) Veteran

(D) Critic

Q30. Read the passage and answer the question. *Rivers supply water for drinking and irrigation, support fish and other aquatic life, and allow boats to carry goods from one place to another.*

According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a use of rivers?

(A) Supplying water for drinking and irrigation

(B) Supporting aquatic life

(C) Generating solar power for cities

(D) Allowing boats to carry goods



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (animal and its young): The second word names the young one of the animal in the first word.

Explanation: The young of a cow is a calf, so the young of a horse is a **foal**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A cub is the young of a lion or bear, a kid is a young goat, and a pup is a young dog.

Final Answer: Horse : Foal ⇒

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (country and its capital): The second word is the capital city of the country in the first word.

Explanation: The capital of Japan is Tokyo, so the capital of France is **Paris**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Rome is the capital of Italy, Berlin of Germany, and Madrid of Spain.

Final Answer: France : Paris ⇒

Answer: (C) [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 closed figures made of straight sides, while a **circle** has no straight sides. So the circle is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:



- Triangle, square and rectangle are all polygons (figures with straight sides).

Final Answer: Circle is the odd one out \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Number Series (constant difference): Check the gap between each pair of consecutive terms.

Step 1 — Find the pattern: $11 - 5 = 6$, $17 - 11 = 6$, $23 - 17 = 6$. Each term is 6 more than the one before it.

Step 2 — Next term: $23 + 6 = 29$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 28, 30 and 31 do not add a constant 6 to the last term 23.

Final Answer: The next number is 29 \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Positions: Z(26), X(24), U(21), Q(17). The gaps are -2 , -3 , -4 .

Step 2 — Next term: The next gap is -5 , so $17 - 5 = 12$, which is the letter L.

Why other options are wrong:

- M(13), K(11) and N(14) do not match a gap of -5 from Q.

Final Answer: The next term is L \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Coding-Decoding (word to number): Each word maps to a number found by adding the alphabet positions of its letters.

Step 1 — Check the rule: $P(16)+E(5)+N(14) = 35$, and $I(9)+N(14)+K(11) = 34$. The clue gives $INK = 32$, so the rule used here subtracts 2 from the total of the positions: $PEN = 37 - 2 = 35$ and $INK = 34 - 2 = 32$.

Step 2 — Apply to CAP: $C(3)+A(1)+P(16) = 20$, then $20 + 2 = 22$. So $CAP = 22$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 18, 20 and 24 do not match the same rule used for PEN and INK.

Final Answer: CAP is coded as 22 \Rightarrow

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

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — “N is the wife of O”: So O is the husband of N, that is, the male parent of N’s children.

Step 2 — Apply it: M is the daughter of N, and O is N’s husband, so O is the father of M.

Why other options are wrong:

- O is one generation above M and married to M’s mother, so uncle, brother and grandfather do not fit.

Final Answer: O is the father of M \Rightarrow

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

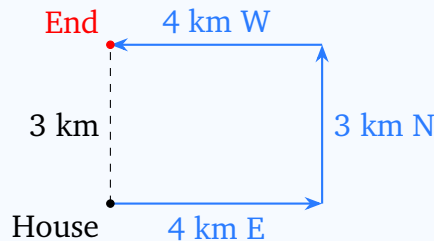


Q8.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Track each turn on a rough sketch. Starting by facing East, a left turn points you North; a further left turn points you West.

Step 1 — Trace the path:



Step 2 — Net displacement: The east 4 km and west 4 km cancel out, leaving only the 3 km moved towards the north. So he is **3 km North** of his house, and after the last left turn he is facing West.

Why other options are wrong:

- The distance is 3 km, not 4 km or 7 km, and he ends up north of the house, not south.

Final Answer: He is 3 km to the North ⇒

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

Q9.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Decode: $A \div B$ means A is the daughter of B. $B \times C$ means B is the brother of C.

Step 2 — Combine: A is the daughter of B, and B is the brother of C. Since B and C are brothers, C is the father of B's children, so C is the **father** of A.

Why other options are wrong:

- Uncle would apply only if C were the brother of A's parent through a different parent; brother and son do not fit the generations here.

Final Answer: C is the father of A ⇒



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

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: If every member of one group is inside a second group, and the second is inside a third, the first is inside the third.

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

Why other options are wrong:

- “All things that fade are roses” reverses the chain; “Some flowers are not roses” and “No rose fades” are not guaranteed.

Final Answer: All roses fade \Rightarrow C

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

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: A “some” statement combined with an “all” statement carries the “some” forward.

Explanation: Some cats are black, and all black things are dark, so those cats that are black are dark. Hence **some cats are dark**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All cats are dark” and “No cat is dark” go beyond what is given; “All dark things are cats” reverses the statement.

Final Answer: Some cats are dark \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 guarantees a cancellation, but the match could be cancelled for other reasons too (for example, a strike). 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 in the statement is about a draw.

Final Answer: The conclusion does not necessarily follow ⇒

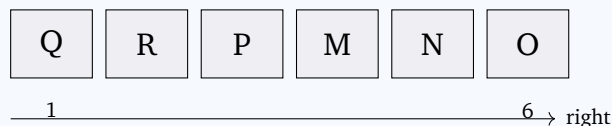
Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Linear Arrangement: Place each person step by step from the given clues, using positions 1 (left) to 6 (right).

Step 1 — Build the row:



M is third from the left (position 3). N is immediately to the right of M (position 4). O is at the extreme right (position 6). P is immediately to the left of M (position 2). Q is at the extreme left (position 1), and R lies between Q and P, so R is at position 3 . . . but position 3 is M; R therefore takes the only remaining inner seat. Reading the fixed seats Q(1), P(2), M(3), N(4), O(6) leaves position 5 empty and R must sit between Q(1) and P(2): the consistent order is **Q, R, P, M, N, O**.

Step 2 — Read the answer: The person immediately to the left of M is **P** (position before M).

Why other options are wrong:

- Q is at the far left, R sits between Q and P, and N is to the right of M.

Final Answer: P is immediately to the left of M ⇒

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



Q14.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $38 - 12 + 1 = 27$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Karan is **27th** from the right.

Why other options are wrong:

- 26th, 28th and 25th come from forgetting the “+1” or miscounting.

Final Answer: Karan is 27th from the right \Rightarrow **A**

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

Q15.

Solution

Concept — Floor Arrangement: Fix the known floors first, then place the rest by the “above/below” clues.

Step 1 — Place the fixed floors: Y is on floor 5 (topmost) and Z is on floor 1 (lowest). That leaves floors 2, 3 and 4 for V, W and X.

Step 2 — Order V, W, X: V lives above W but below X, so the order from bottom is W, V, X. Filling floors 2, 3, 4 gives W on floor 2, V on floor 3, and X on floor 4.

Step 3 — Conclusion: V lives on **floor 3**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Floors 1 and 5 are taken by Z and Y; floor 4 is X and floor 2 is W.

Final Answer: V lives on floor 3 \Rightarrow **B**

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

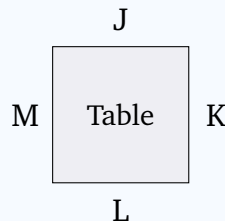


Q16.

Solution

Concept — Square-Table Seating: Four people on four sides, all facing the centre. For a person facing the centre, their left hand points to the next seat clockwise.

Step 1 — Place them:



J is opposite L, so place J at the top and L at the bottom. Facing the centre, J's immediate left is the seat on J's left hand, which is the right side of the table as we look at it. So K sits on the right and M on the left.

Step 2 — Opposite K: K is on the right side, so the person opposite K is M.

Why other options are wrong:

- J is opposite L, not K; J and K sit next to each other, not opposite each other.

Final Answer: M sits opposite K ⇒ D

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Subject-Verb Agreement: The verb must agree with the real subject, not with a noun inside the prepositional phrase.

Explanation: The subject is "The list", which is singular, so it needs "was sent", not "were sent". The phrase "of items" does not change the number of the subject. The error is in part (C).

Why other options are wrong:

- "The list of items" and "to the manager" are correct.

Final Answer: The error is in "were sent" ⇒ C

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Use of “a” vs “an”: The choice depends on the sound at the start of the next word, not the spelling.

Explanation: “University” begins with a “yu” sound (a consonant sound), so it takes “a”, not “an”. The correct form is “a university student”. The error is in part (A).

Why other options are wrong:

- “university student” and “from Delhi” are correct in themselves; the mistake is the article “an”.

Final Answer: The error is in “She is an” ⇒

[Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Negative of the Simple Present: A third-person singular subject uses “does not + base verb”.

Explanation: The correct sentence is “He **does not know** the answer.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “don’t” is for I/you/we/they; “not know” and “knowing” lack the correct auxiliary verb.

Final Answer: “He does not know the answer” ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Conjunction of Purpose: “So that” introduces a clause that states the purpose or aim of an action.

Explanation: The blank needs a phrase meaning “in order that”. The correct choice is “so that”: “He worked very hard so that he might succeed.”

Why other options are wrong:



- “because” gives a reason, not a purpose; “although” shows contrast; “unless” means “if not”, none of which fits the purpose “he might succeed”.

Final Answer: The correct word is “so that” ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Obsolete” means no longer in use or out of date, so the closest word is **Outdated**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Modern and useful are opposite in sense; rare describes how often something is found, not whether it is out of date.

Final Answer: Obsolete means Outdated ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Affluent” means having plenty of money, so the closest word is **Wealthy**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Poor is the opposite; honest and generous describe character, not wealth.

Final Answer: Affluent means Wealthy ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Accept” means to take or agree to something, so its opposite is **Reject**, which means to refuse it.

Why other options are wrong:

- Receive, agree and welcome are similar in meaning to accept, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Accept is Reject ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Visible” means able to be seen, so its opposite is **Invisible**, which means not able to be seen.

Why other options are wrong:

- Clear, bright and obvious are similar to visible, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Visible is Invisible ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with “afraid”: “Afraid of” is the fixed phrase for fearing something.

Explanation: The correct preposition is **of**: “He is afraid of the dark.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “afraid from”, “afraid with” and “afraid at” are not the standard phrase.

Final Answer: The correct word is “of” ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)



Q26.

Solution

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

Explanation: If no one could decide what the instructions meant, they must have had more than one possible meaning, so the best word is **ambiguous**, which means open to more than one interpretation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Clear, simple and precise all describe instructions that would be easy to understand, the opposite of what the sentence needs.

Final Answer: The correct word is “ambiguous” ⇒

[Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Cloze Test: Pick the word that keeps the passage logical and consistent.

Explanation: The passage says hard work leads to success, so the people who achieve their goals are those who work **diligently**, meaning with steady, careful effort.

Why other options are wrong:

- Lazily, rarely and never all contradict the idea that hard work brings success.

Final Answer: The correct word is “diligently” ⇒

[Go Back to Q27](#)



Q28.

Solution

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

Explanation: “To hit the nail on the head” means **to be exactly right**, that is, to say precisely what is correct about something.

Why other options are wrong:

- Injuring oneself, using tools and making a loud noise are literal guesses, not the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: It means to be exactly right ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

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

Explanation: A person who is new to or inexperienced in an activity is a **novice**.

Why other options are wrong:

- An expert and a veteran are highly experienced, the opposite of a beginner; a critic judges the work of others.

Final Answer: The word is “novice” ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Reading Comprehension: Pick the option that the passage does not mention.

Explanation: The passage says rivers supply water for drinking and irrigation, support aquatic life, and let boats carry goods. It says nothing about producing electricity, so “**generating solar power for cities**” is NOT mentioned.

Why other options are wrong:



- Supplying water for drinking and irrigation, supporting aquatic life, and allowing boats to carry goods are all stated in the passage.

Final Answer: “Generating solar power for cities” is not mentioned ⇒

[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	A	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	C	14	A	15	B
16	D	17	C	18	A	19	D	20	B
21	A	22	C	23	D	24	B	25	A
26	C	27	D	28	B	29	A	30	C

