

# PU LLB Reasoning Ability & English

## Sample Paper – 8

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. Wine : Grapes :: Cheese : ?**

- (A) Butter
- (B) Milk
- (C) Cow
- (D) Bread

**Q2. Botany : Plants :: Ornithology : ?**

- (A) Insects
- (B) Fish
- (C) Birds
- (D) Reptiles



**Q3.** Find the odd one out from the following.

- (A) Sparrow
- (B) Eagle
- (C) Pigeon
- (D) Bat

**Q4.** Find the next number in the series: 3, 8, 15, 24, 35, ?

- (A) 48
- (B) 46
- (C) 49
- (D) 50

**Q5.** Find the next term in the series: C, E, H, L, ?

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

**Q6.** If **LAMP** is coded as **NCOR**, then how is **FROG** coded?

- (A) GSPH
- (B) HTQI
- (C) HSQI
- (D) GTPH

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

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



(D) Nephew

**Q8.** Rohit starts from his house and walks **4 km** towards the East. He then turns left and walks **6 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) West; 6 km

(B) East; 6 km

(C) North; 4 km

(D) West; 4 km

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

(A) Mother

(B) Sister

(C) Daughter

(D) Sister-in-law

**Q10. Statements:** All keys are locks. All locks are metals. **Which conclusion follows?**

(A) All metals are keys.

(B) All keys are metals.

(C) Some metals are not locks.

(D) No conclusion follows.

**Q11. Statements:** Some artists are singers. All singers are performers. **Which conclusion follows?**

(A) No artist is a performer.

(B) All artists are performers.

(C) Some artists are performers.



(D) All performers are artists.

**Q12. Statement:** Every plant that gets sunlight grows tall. This plant has grown tall. **Conclusion:** This plant got sunlight. The conclusion:

(A) does not necessarily follow.

(B) is definitely true.

(C) is definitely false.

(D) proves the plant is artificial.

**Q13.** Eight people — A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H — sit around a circular table facing the centre, evenly spaced. A sits third to the left of B. C sits second to the right of A. Who sits exactly opposite A?

(A) C

(B) D

(C) E

(D) B

**Q14.** In a row of **31 children**, Aman is **13th** from the left end. What is his position from the right end?

(A) 20th

(B) 19th

(C) 18th

(D) 17th

**Q15.** In a queue, Meena is **14th** from the front and **11th** from the back. How many people are there in the queue?

(A) 25

(B) 23

(C) 24



(D) 26

**Q16.** W, X, Y and Z sit around a square table, one on each side, all facing the centre. W sits opposite Y. Z sits to the immediate left of W. Who sits to the immediate right of W?

(A) X

(B) Y

(C) Z

(D) W

**Q17.** Find the part that contains an error: **The teacher was angry (A) / on the boys (B) / for shouting in class (C) / No error (D).**

(A) The teacher was angry

(B) on the boys

(C) for shouting in class

(D) No error

**Q18.** Find the part that contains an error: **When I reached home (A) / my mother already cooked (B) / the dinner (C) / No error (D).**

(A) When I reached home

(B) my mother already cooked

(C) the dinner

(D) No error

**Q19.** Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

(A) The news are very disturbing today.

(B) The news were very disturbing today.

(C) The news have been disturbing today.

(D) The news is very disturbing today.



- Q20.** Choose the correct phrasal verb: “Despite the difficulties, the team refused to give \_\_\_\_\_ and finished the project.”
- (A) away
  - (B) off
  - (C) up
  - (D) out
- Q21.** Choose the word nearest in meaning to “**Arduous**”.
- (A) Difficult
  - (B) Easy
  - (C) Pleasant
  - (D) Brief
- Q22.** Choose the word nearest in meaning to “**Jovial**”.
- (A) Gloomy
  - (B) Cheerful
  - (C) Serious
  - (D) Tired
- Q23.** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to “**Artificial**”.
- (A) Fake
  - (B) Synthetic
  - (C) Plastic
  - (D) Natural
- Q24.** Choose the word most opposite in meaning to “**Guilty**”.
- (A) Ashamed
  - (B) Wrong



- (C) Innocent
- (D) Accused

**Q25.** Fill in the blank: “The thief was accused \_\_\_\_ stealing the jewels.”

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

**Q26.** Fill in the blank: “She has a natural talent \_\_\_\_ painting landscapes.”

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

**Q27.** Fill in the blank: “Because food was \_\_\_\_\_ after the long drought, the villagers had to ration every grain.”

- (A) plentiful
- (B) fresh
- (C) cheap
- (D) scarce

**Q28.** What does the idiom “to add fuel to the fire” mean?

- (A) to light a lamp
- (B) to make a bad situation worse
- (C) to work very hard
- (D) to end an argument

**Q29.** Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A child whose parents are dead.”



- (A) Orphan
- (B) Widow
- (C) Bachelor
- (D) Infant

**Q30.** Read the passage and answer the question. *Public libraries quietly do far more than lend books. They offer free internet to people who cannot afford it at home, run reading clubs for children, and give students a calm space to study. In many towns they are also the only place where anyone can attend a workshop without paying a fee.*

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

- (A) Provide free internet access
- (B) Run reading clubs for children
- (C) Offer a quiet space to study
- (D) Sell second-hand books for profit



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy (product : source):** The first word names a product and the second names the raw material it is made from.

**Explanation:** Wine is made from grapes, so cheese is made from **milk**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Butter is another dairy product, not the source; a cow gives milk but is not the material cheese is made from; bread is unrelated.

**Final Answer:** Cheese : Milk  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Analogy (branch of study : subject):** The first word is the name of a science and the second is what that science studies.

**Explanation:** Botany is the study of plants, so ornithology is the study of **birds**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Insects are studied in entomology, fish in ichthyology, and reptiles in herpetology, not in ornithology.

**Final Answer:** Ornithology : Birds  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q2](#)

Q3.

**Solution**

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

**Explanation:** Sparrow, Eagle and Pigeon are all birds, while a **Bat** is a mammal. So Bat is the odd one out.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Sparrow, Eagle and Pigeon all belong to the same group (birds).

**Final Answer:** Bat is the odd one out  $\Rightarrow$

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

Q4.

### Solution

**Concept — Number Series ( $n^2 - 1$ ):** Compare each term with the squares of whole numbers.

**Step 1 — Find the pattern:**  $3 = 2^2 - 1$ ,  $8 = 3^2 - 1$ ,  $15 = 4^2 - 1$ ,  $24 = 5^2 - 1$ ,  $35 = 6^2 - 1$ . Each term is one less than a perfect square.

**Step 2 — Next term:** The next square is  $7^2 = 49$ , so the next term is  $49 - 1 = 48$ .

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 46, 49 and 50 do not equal  $7^2 - 1$ .

**Final Answer:** The next number is 48  $\Rightarrow$

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

Q5.

### Solution

**Concept — Letter Series:** Convert letters to their positions in the alphabet.

**Step 1 — Positions:** C(3), E(5), H(8), L(12). The gaps are +2, +3, +4.

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

- P(16), R(18) and S(19) do not match a gap of +5 from L.

**Final Answer:** The next term is Q  $\Rightarrow$

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



Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Coding-Decoding (two-step shift):** Compare each letter of the code with the original.

**Step 1 — Find the rule:** L→N, A→C, M→O, P→R: each letter moves +2 in the alphabet.

**Step 2 — Apply to FROG:** F→H, R→T, O→Q, G→I, giving HTQI.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- GSPH and GTPH use a +1 shift on some letters; HSQI shifts R incorrectly. Only HTQI applies +2 to every letter.

**Final Answer:** FROG is coded as HTQI ⇒

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

Q7.

**Solution**

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

**Step 1 — “B is the son of C”:** So C is a parent of B.

**Step 2 — “A is the brother of B”:** A and B share the same parents, so A is also a child of C. Being male (the brother of B), A is the **son** of C.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- A is one generation below C, so brother, father and nephew do not fit.

**Final Answer:** A is the son of C ⇒

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

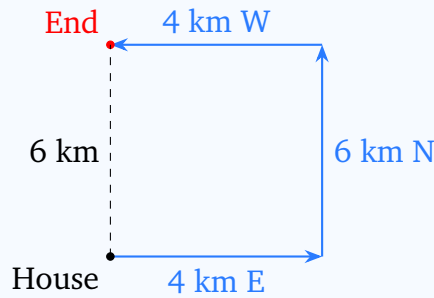


Q8.

**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 6 km moved towards the North. After the last leg he is walking West, so he faces **West** and is **6 km** from the house.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- He is not facing East or North at the end; the distance is the full 6 km gap, not 4 km.

**Final Answer:** He faces West and is 6 km away ⇒

[Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

**Solution**

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

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

**Step 2 — Combine:** M is the wife of N, and N is the brother of O, so M is the wife of O's brother, i.e. M is the **sister-in-law** of O.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Mother, sister and daughter all describe a blood link, but M is related to O only by marriage.



**Final Answer:** M is the sister-in-law of O  $\Rightarrow$  **D**

**Answer: (D)** [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 keys are locks, and all locks are metals, so **all keys are metals**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “All metals are keys” reverses the chain; “Some metals are not locks” is not guaranteed; so a conclusion does follow.

**Final Answer:** All keys are metals  $\Rightarrow$  **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

### Solution

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

**Explanation:** Some artists are singers, and all singers are performers, so those artists who are singers are performers. Hence **some artists are performers**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “No artist is a performer” and “All artists are performers” go beyond what is given; “All performers are artists” reverses the statement.

**Final Answer:** Some artists are performers  $\Rightarrow$  **C**

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



Q12.

**Solution**

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

**Explanation:** Sunlight guarantees tall growth, but a plant may grow tall for other reasons too (good soil, fertiliser). So from “it grew tall” we cannot be sure it got sunlight. The conclusion **does not necessarily follow**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- It is not definitely true or false, and nothing suggests the plant is artificial.

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

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

Q13.

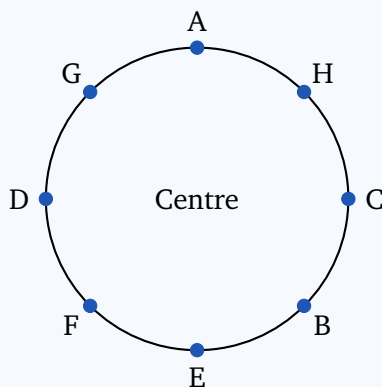
**Solution**

**Concept — Circular Seating (8 people):** With eight evenly spaced seats facing the centre, “opposite” means four seats away. Going clockwise is moving to the right; anticlockwise is moving to the left.

**Step 1 — Fix A and B:** “A is third to the left of B” is the same as “B is third to the right of A”. Number the eight seats clockwise (the right-hand direction for someone facing the centre) and put A at seat 0; then B is at seat 3.

**Step 2 — Place C:** C is second to the right of A, so C sits two seats clockwise from A, at seat 2.

**Step 3 — Read the opposite seat:**



The seat directly across from A is four seats away (seat 4). Filling the remaining people D, E, F, G, H into the empty seats, the seat opposite A is occupied by E.



**Step 4 — Conclusion:** The person exactly opposite A is E.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- C is two seats from A, B is three seats from A, and D is not directly across; only E is four seats (directly opposite) from A.

**Final Answer:** E sits exactly opposite A  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

### Solution

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

**Step 1 — Apply the formula:**  $31 - 13 + 1 = 19$ .

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

**Why other options are wrong:**

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

**Final Answer:** Aman is 19th from the right  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

### Solution

**Concept — Total from Two Ranks:** Total = (rank from front + rank from back) – 1.

**Step 1 — Apply the formula:**  $14 + 11 - 1 = 24$ .

**Step 2 — Conclusion:** There are **24** people in the queue.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 25 forgets the “–1”; 23 and 26 are simple miscounts.

**Final Answer:** There are 24 people  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q15](#)

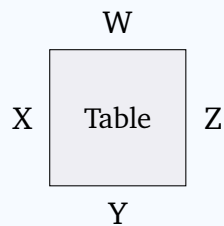


Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Square-Table Seating:** Four people on four sides, all facing the centre. For a person facing the centre, the seat to their immediate left and immediate right are the two adjacent sides.

**Step 1 — Place them:**



W is opposite Y, so W is at the top and Y at the bottom. Z is to the immediate left of W. As W faces the centre, W's left is the right side of the figure, so Z sits there. That leaves X on W's right (the left side of the figure).

**Step 2 — Immediate right of W:** The remaining person, X, sits to W's immediate right.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Y is opposite W, not beside him; Z is on W's left, not right.

**Final Answer:** X sits to the immediate right of W  $\Rightarrow$

[Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Preposition after “angry”:** We are “angry *with*” a person, not “angry *on*” a person.

**Explanation:** Part (B) reads “on the boys”, but the correct preposition before a person is “with”. It should be “angry **with** the boys”. So the error lies in part (B).

**Correction:** “The teacher was angry with the boys for shouting in class.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “The teacher was angry” and “for shouting in class” are both correct, and since part (B) has an error it is not “No error”.



**Final Answer:** The error is in “on the boys” ⇒ **B**

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

Q18.

### Solution

**Concept — Past Perfect for the earlier action:** When two actions happen in the past, the one that finished first takes “had + past participle”.

**Explanation:** The cooking was completed before “I reached home”, so it must be “my mother **had** already cooked”. Part (B) drops the “had”, so the error is in part (B).

**Correction:** “When I reached home, my mother had already cooked the dinner.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “When I reached home” and “the dinner” are correct, so the sentence is not error-free.

**Final Answer:** The error is in “my mother already cooked” ⇒ **B**

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

Q19.

### Solution

**Concept — “News” is an uncountable singular noun:** It always takes a singular verb.

**Explanation:** The correct sentence is “The news **is** very disturbing today.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “news are”, “news were” and “news have been” all treat “news” as plural, which is wrong.

**Final Answer:** “The news is very disturbing today” ⇒ **D**

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



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Phrasal verb “give up”:** “Give up” means to stop trying or to surrender.

**Explanation:** The team did not stop trying, so they “refused to give up”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “give away” means to donate, “give off” means to emit, and “give out” means to distribute or to run out — none fits “refused to \_\_\_\_\_”.

**Final Answer:** The correct phrasal verb is “give up” ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Synonym:** Find the word closest in meaning.

**Explanation:** “Arduous” means needing a lot of hard effort, so the closest word is **Difficult**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Easy and pleasant are opposite in meaning; brief refers to length, not difficulty.

**Final Answer:** Arduous means Difficult ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Synonym:** Find the word closest in meaning.

**Explanation:** “Jovial” means full of good humour, so the closest word is **Cheerful**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Gloomy and serious are opposite in feeling; tired is unrelated.

**Final Answer:** Jovial means Cheerful ⇒



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

Q23.

### Solution

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

**Explanation:** “Artificial” means man-made, so its opposite is **Natural**, which means occurring in nature.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Fake, synthetic and plastic are all similar in meaning to artificial, not opposite.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of Artificial is Natural ⇒

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

Q24.

### Solution

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

**Explanation:** “Guilty” means having done wrong, so the opposite is **Innocent**, which means free from blame.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Ashamed and wrong are close to guilty; accused only means charged, not the opposite of guilty.

**Final Answer:** The opposite of Guilty is Innocent ⇒

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



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — Preposition with “accused”:** The fixed phrase is “accused *of*” something.

**Explanation:** The correct preposition is **of**: “accused of stealing the jewels.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “charged with” takes “with”, but “accused” takes “of”; “for” and “from” do not fit.

**Final Answer:** The correct word is “of” ⇒

[Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept — Preposition with “talent”:** The fixed phrase is “a talent *for*” something.

**Explanation:** The correct preposition is **for**: “a natural talent for painting landscapes.”

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “good at” takes “at”, but “talent” takes “for”; “in” and “on” do not fit this phrase.

**Final Answer:** The correct word is “for” ⇒

[Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

**Solution**

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

**Explanation:** If the villagers had to ration every grain, food must have been in short supply, so the best word is **scarce**, which means hard to find or insufficient.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Plentiful and cheap suggest there was plenty of food, the opposite of needing to ration; fresh does not explain the rationing.

**Final Answer:** The correct word is “scarce” ⇒

[Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

### Solution

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

**Explanation:** “To add fuel to the fire” means **to make a bad situation worse**, usually by saying or doing something that increases anger or trouble.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Lighting a lamp, working hard and ending an argument are not what this idiom means.

**Final Answer:** It means to make a bad situation worse ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

### Solution

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

**Explanation:** A child whose parents are dead is called an **orphan**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- A widow is a woman whose husband has died, a bachelor is an unmarried man, and an infant is simply a very young child.

**Final Answer:** The word is “orphan” ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)



Q30.

**Solution**

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

**Explanation:** The passage says libraries offer free internet, run reading clubs for children, give a calm space to study, and host free workshops. It says nothing about **selling second-hand books for profit**, so that is the option NOT mentioned.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Free internet, children’s reading clubs and a quiet study space are all directly stated in the passage.

**Final Answer:** “Sell second-hand books for profit” 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	C	8	A	9	D	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	C	14	B	15	C
16	A	17	B	18	B	19	D	20	C
21	A	22	B	23	D	24	C	25	A
26	B	27	D	28	B	29	A	30	D

