

PU LLB Reasoning Ability & English

Sample Paper – 9

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. Knife : Cut :: Broom : ?

- (A) Wash
- (B) Cook
- (C) Sweep
- (D) Paint

Q2. Day : Night :: Victory : ?

- (A) Defeat
- (B) Battle
- (C) Glory
- (D) Army



Q3. Find the odd one out from the following.

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 5
- (D) 9

Q4. Find the next term in the series: **A1, C4, E9, G16, ?**

- (A) H25
- (B) I25
- (C) I20
- (D) J25

Q5. Find the next number in the series: **5, 11, 23, 47, 95, ?**

- (A) 180
- (B) 188
- (C) 191
- (D) 195

Q6. In a code, each letter is replaced by the letter that is as far from the end of the alphabet as the original is from the start ($A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, and so on). How is **CAB** coded?

- (A) XZY
- (B) ZXY
- (C) YXZ
- (D) XYZ

Q7. Introducing a boy, Meena said, “He is the son of my husband’s only sister.” How is the boy related to Meena?

- (A) Son



- (B) Nephew
- (C) Cousin
- (D) Brother

Q8. Ravi starts from his 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**. How far is he now from his house and in which direction?

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

Q9. If 'P \$ Q' means 'P is the brother of Q' and 'P @ Q' means 'P is the wife of Q', then what does **A @ B \$ C** mean?

- (A) A is the sister of C
- (B) A is the mother of C
- (C) A is the daughter of C
- (D) A is the sister-in-law of C

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

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

Q11. Statements: No cat is a dog. All dogs are animals. **Which conclusion follows?**

- (A) All animals are dogs.



- (B) Some animals are not cats.
- (C) No animal is a cat.
- (D) All cats are animals.

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

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

Q13. Five boys L, M, N, O and P are standing in a row facing North. M is to the immediate right of L. N is to the immediate right of M. O is to the immediate right of N. P is at the extreme right. Who is standing at the extreme left?

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

Q14. In a row of 28 people, Meera is 9th from the right end. What is her position from the left end?

- (A) 19th
- (B) 20th
- (C) 21st
- (D) 18th

Q15. In an examination, Mohan ranks **8th** from the top and **27th** from the bottom in a list. How many candidates appeared in the examination?

- (A) 35



- (B) 33
- (C) 34
- (D) 36

Q16. Among five friends, Tara is taller than Uma but shorter than Veer. Wasim is taller than Veer. Yash is the tallest of all. Who is the shortest?

- (A) Tara
- (B) Veer
- (C) Wasim
- (D) Uma

Q17. Find the part that contains an error: **Between you and I (A) / there is (B) / a strong bond of trust (C) / No error (D).**

- (A) Between you and I
- (B) there is
- (C) a strong bond of trust
- (D) No error

Q18. Find the part that contains an error: **This is the most (A) / unique painting (B) / in the entire gallery (C) / No error (D).**

- (A) This is the most
- (B) unique painting
- (C) in the entire gallery
- (D) No error

Q19. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.

- (A) If I will study, I will pass.
- (B) If I would study, I will pass.
- (C) If I study, I will pass.



(D) If I studied, I will pass.

Q20. Fill in the blank with the correct phrasal verb: “The meeting was _____ because of the heavy rain.”

(A) called for

(B) called on

(C) called up

(D) called off

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

(A) Idealistic

(B) Emotional

(C) Careless

(D) Practical

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

(A) Bold

(B) Timid

(C) Honest

(D) Lazy

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

(A) Riches

(B) Poverty

(C) Treasure

(D) Fortune

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

(A) Generous



- (B) Tolerant
- (C) Conservative
- (D) Open

Q25. Fill in the blank: “The new manager is responsible ____ the entire sales team.”

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

Q26. Fill in the blank: “Copying the entire register by hand was a _____ and time-consuming task.”

- (A) tedious
- (B) delightful
- (C) brief
- (D) simple

Q27. Fill in the blank: “The witness gave a _____ account, so the judge believed every word of it.”

- (A) doubtful
- (B) credible
- (C) false
- (D) confusing

Q28. What does the idiom “to beat around the bush” mean?

- (A) to work in a garden
- (B) to win an argument
- (C) to lose one’s way



(D) to avoid coming to the main point

Q29. Choose the correct one-word substitution: “A person skilled in several languages.”

(A) Novelist

(B) Orator

(C) Linguist

(D) Translator

Q30. Read the passage and answer the question. *Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen, give shade to travellers on hot days, and hold the soil together so that it is not washed away.*

According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a benefit of trees?

(A) They produce electricity for homes

(B) They release oxygen

(C) They give shade to travellers

(D) They hold the soil together



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (tool and its action): The first word is a tool and the second is the action that tool performs.

Explanation: A knife is used to cut, so a broom is used to **sweep**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Wash, cook and paint are everyday actions but none of them is the action done with a broom.

Final Answer: Broom : Sweep \Rightarrow

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

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Analogy (opposite pair): The two words in each pair are opposites.

Explanation: Day is the opposite of night, so the opposite of victory is **defeat**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Battle and army are related to a fight but are not the opposite of victory; glory is a near-synonym, not an opposite.

Final Answer: Victory : Defeat \Rightarrow

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

Q3.

Solution

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

Explanation: 2, 3 and 5 are all prime numbers (divisible only by 1 and themselves), while 9 is not prime ($9 = 3 \times 3$). So 9 is the odd one out.

Why other options are wrong:



- 2, 3 and 5 all belong to the same group (prime numbers).

Final Answer: 9 is the odd one out \Rightarrow

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

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Mixed Series (letter and number together): Treat the letter part and the number part as two separate patterns.

Step 1 — Letter pattern: A, C, E, G skip one letter each time (+2), so the next letter is I.

Step 2 — Number pattern: The numbers are 1, 4, 9, 16, which are $1^2, 2^2, 3^2, 4^2$. The next is $5^2 = 25$.

Step 3 — Combine: The next term is I25.

Why other options are wrong:

- H25 and J25 use the wrong letter; I20 uses the wrong number.

Final Answer: The next term is I25 \Rightarrow

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

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Number Series: Check how each term is built from the previous one.

Step 1 — Find the rule: Each term is double the previous term plus 1: $5 \times 2 + 1 = 11$, $11 \times 2 + 1 = 23$, $23 \times 2 + 1 = 47$, $47 \times 2 + 1 = 95$.

Step 2 — Next term: $95 \times 2 + 1 = 190 + 1 = 191$.

Why other options are wrong:

- 180, 188 and 195 do not follow the “double and add 1” rule.

Final Answer: The next number is 191 \Rightarrow

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



Q6.

Solution

Concept — Coding by Positional Reversal: Each letter is swapped for its mirror in the alphabet, so position n becomes position $27 - n$ ($A \leftrightarrow Z$, $B \leftrightarrow Y$, $C \leftrightarrow X$).

Step 1 — Apply to each letter of CAB: $C(3) \rightarrow X(24)$, $A(1) \rightarrow Z(26)$, $B(2) \rightarrow Y(25)$.

Step 2 — Read the code: CAB becomes XZY.

Why other options are wrong:

- ZXY, YXZ and XYZ mix up the mirrored letters or their order.

Final Answer: CAB is coded as XZY \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

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

Step 1 — “My husband’s only sister”: This is Meena’s sister-in-law (her husband’s sister).

Step 2 — Her son: The son of the husband’s sister is Meena’s **nephew**.

Why other options are wrong:

- He is not her own son or brother; “cousin” is the wrong generation.

Final Answer: The boy is Meena’s nephew \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q7](#)

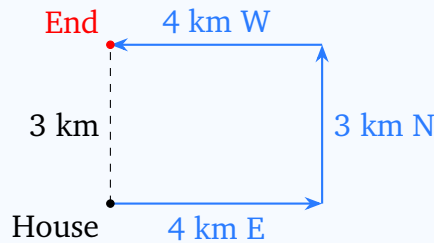


Q8.

Solution

Concept — Direction Sense: Track each turn on a rough sketch. Facing east, a left turn points you north; another 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 he is **3 km North** of his house.

Why other options are wrong:

- The distance is 3 km, not 4 km or 7 km; the direction is north, not south.

Final Answer: He is 3 km to the North ⇒

Answer: (C) [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 wife of B. B \$ C means B is the brother of C.

Step 2 — Combine: A is married to B, and B is the brother of C. A woman married to C’s brother is C’s **sister-in-law**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A is not C’s sister, mother or daughter; she is related only through marriage to C’s brother.

Final Answer: A is the sister-in-law of C ⇒

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



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: A conclusion must be guaranteed by the statements, not just possible.

Explanation: The first statement says “All roses are flowers,” so this is directly given and definitely **follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All flowers are roses” reverses the statement. “Some roses are red” and “No rose is red” are only possibilities, not certainties, since the red flowers may or may not be roses.

Final Answer: All roses are flowers \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Syllogism: Combine the two statements carefully and check what must be true.

Explanation: All dogs are animals, and no cat is a dog. The dogs are animals that are certainly not cats, so **some animals are not cats**.

Why other options are wrong:

- “All animals are dogs” and “All cats are animals” go beyond what is given; “No animal is a cat” is too strong, since some animals could still be cats.

Final Answer: Some animals are not cats \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q11](#)



Q12.

Solution

Concept — Logical Deduction (contrapositive): If “rain” always causes “cancelled”, then “not cancelled” must mean “no rain”.

Explanation: Rain would have forced a cancellation. Since the match was not cancelled, it could not have rained. So the conclusion **logically follows**.

Why other options are wrong:

- The conclusion is not false, and nothing is said about a draw; “does not follow” is incorrect because the contrapositive is valid.

Final Answer: The conclusion logically follows \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Linear Arrangement (row facing North): For a row facing North, “right” is to the observer’s right as drawn. Place each person step by step.

Step 1 — Build the row: M is right of L; N is right of M; O is right of N; P is at the extreme right: **L, M, N, O, P**.

Step 2 — Read the ends: The extreme left is L.

Why other options are wrong:

- P is at the extreme right; M and N sit in the middle of the row.

Final Answer: L stands at the extreme left \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q13](#)



Q14.

Solution

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

Step 1 — Apply the formula: $28 - 9 + 1 = 20$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Meera is **20th** from the left.

Why other options are wrong:

- 19th, 21st and 18th come from forgetting the “+1” or miscounting.

Final Answer: Meera is 20th from the left \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: $8 + 27 - 1 = 34$.

Step 2 — Conclusion: **34** candidates appeared in the examination.

Why other options are wrong:

- 35 forgets the “–1”; 33 and 36 are simple miscounts.

Final Answer: 34 candidates appeared \Rightarrow

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

Solution

Concept — Ordering Puzzle: Convert each comparison into a single height order.

Step 1 — Build the order:

Yash → Wasim → Veer → Tara → Uma
tallest → shortest

Yash is tallest; Wasim is taller than Veer; Veer is taller than Tara; Tara is taller than Uma. So the order from tallest to shortest is Yash, Wasim, Veer, Tara, Uma.

Step 2 — Find the shortest: The last in the order is **Uma**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Tara, Veer and Wasim are all taller than Uma.

Final Answer: Uma is the shortest ⇒

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

Q17.

Solution

Concept — Pronoun Case after a Preposition: After a preposition such as “between”, a pronoun must be in the object form (me), not the subject form (I).

Explanation: The correct phrase is “Between you and **me**”, so the error is in part (A), “Between you and I”.

Why other options are wrong:

- “there is” and “a strong bond of trust” are both correct.

Final Answer: The error is in “Between you and I” ⇒

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



Q18.

Solution

Concept — Absolute Adjectives: “Unique” means one of a kind and cannot be graded, so it is wrong to say “most unique”.

Explanation: The phrase “most unique” is incorrect; it should simply be “unique”. The error lies with the word **unique** being graded, i.e. part (B).

Why other options are wrong:

- “This is the most” and “in the entire gallery” are not faulty by themselves; the fault is grading the absolute adjective in part (B).

Final Answer: The error is in “unique painting” ⇒ B

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

Q19.

Solution

Concept — First Conditional: In a real future condition, the “if” clause uses the simple present and the main clause uses “will”.

Explanation: The correct sentence is “If I study, I will pass.”

Why other options are wrong:

- “If I will study” wrongly puts “will” in the if-clause; “If I would study” and “If I studied” do not match “I will pass”.

Final Answer: “If I study, I will pass” ⇒ C

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Phrasal Verb “call off”: “Call off” means to cancel something.

Explanation: A meeting stopped because of heavy rain was cancelled, so the correct phrase is “called off”.

Why other options are wrong:

- “Called for” means demanded, “called on” means visited, and “called up”



means telephoned, none of which means cancelled.

Final Answer: The correct phrase is “called off” ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Pragmatic” means dealing with things sensibly and realistically, so the closest word is **Practical**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Idealistic and emotional are the opposite idea; careless is unrelated.

Final Answer: Pragmatic means Practical ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Find the word closest in meaning.

Explanation: “Audacious” means showing a willingness to take bold risks, so the closest word is **Bold**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Timid and lazy are the opposite quality; honest is unrelated to daring.

Final Answer: Audacious means Bold ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Wealth” means having a large amount of money or assets, so its opposite is **Poverty**, the state of being poor.

Why other options are wrong:

- Riches, treasure and fortune are all near-synonyms of wealth, not opposites.

Final Answer: The opposite of Wealth is Poverty ⇒ **B**

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

Q24.

Solution

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

Explanation: “Liberal” means open to new ideas and willing to change, so its opposite is **Conservative**, which means favouring tradition and resisting change.

Why other options are wrong:

- Generous, tolerant and open are similar in meaning to liberal, not opposite.

Final Answer: The opposite of Liberal is Conservative ⇒ **C**

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

Q25.

Solution

Concept — Preposition with “responsible”: “Responsible for” is the fixed phrase for being in charge of something or someone.

Explanation: The correct preposition is **for**: “responsible for the entire sales team”.

Why other options are wrong:

- “responsible with”, “responsible at” and “responsible on” are not standard English phrases.



Final Answer: The correct word is “for” ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

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

Explanation: Copying an entire register by hand is long, dull and tiring, so the best word is **tedious**, which means boring and tiresome.

Why other options are wrong:

- Delightful, brief and simple all contradict “time-consuming”.

Final Answer: The correct word is “tedious” ⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Cloze (vocabulary in context): Choose the word that matches the result described in the sentence.

Explanation: The judge believed every word, so the account must have been believable. The best word is **credible**, which means believable or trustworthy.

Why other options are wrong:

- Doubtful, false and confusing would have made the judge disbelieve the account, not believe it.

Final Answer: The correct word is “credible” ⇒

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



Q28.

Solution

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

Explanation: “To beat around the bush” means **to avoid coming to the main point** and instead talk in a roundabout way.

Why other options are wrong:

- Working in a garden, winning an argument and losing one’s way are literal guesses, not the meaning of the idiom.

Final Answer: It means to avoid coming to the main point ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

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

Explanation: A person skilled in several languages is a **linguist**.

Why other options are wrong:

- A novelist writes novels, an orator is a skilled public speaker, and a translator converts one fixed language into another rather than being skilled in many.

Final Answer: The word is “linguist” ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

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

Explanation: The passage says trees release oxygen, give shade to travellers, and hold the soil together. It says nothing about generating electricity, so “**they produce electricity for homes**” is NOT mentioned.

Why other options are wrong:



- Releasing oxygen, giving shade to travellers, and holding the soil together are all stated in the passage.

Final Answer: “They produce electricity for homes” is not mentioned ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

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

