

**BLOGS**

# Logical Reasoning Questions for CLAT UG 2026- PART I

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**1. If all swans are birds, some birds are white, and no white creature can fly at night, which of the following must be true?**

- A) Some swans cannot fly at night
- B) All swans are white
- C) No bird can fly at night
- D) Some birds may fly at night

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** From the premises, swans  $\subseteq$  birds. Some birds are white (not necessarily swans). "No white creature can fly at night." If any swan is white, it cannot fly at night; if not white, no restriction. So at least some swans (those that may be white) cannot fly at night.

**2. Statement: *If it rains, the ground will be wet. The ground is wet.* Which inference is logically valid?**

- A) It rained
- B) It may or may not have rained
- C) It did not rain
- D) The statement is invalid

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Wet ground does not imply it rained (could be sprinklers). Affirming the consequent is a fallacy; only possibility remains that rain is one cause.

**3. Five students sit in a row facing north. P is left of Q but right of R. S is at extreme left. T is right of Q. Who is in the middle?**

- A) P
- B) Q
- C) R

D) T

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Order: S – R – P – Q – T. The middle is Q.

**4. Premise: “Every efficient lawyer reads daily.” “Some who read daily are not efficient.”  
What follows?**

- A) All who read daily are lawyers
- B) Some who read daily may be inefficient lawyers
- C) Reading daily is sufficient for efficiency
- D) Efficiency implies not reading daily

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** First says: Efficient lawyer → reads daily. Second: (reads daily, not efficient). So at least one daily reader lacks efficiency; could be lawyer or not. Option B is correct.

**5. Which argument is structurally identical to: “If A then B. Not A. Therefore not B.”?**

- A) If snow, then cold. No cold, therefore no snow.
- B) If he studies, he passes. He didn’t study; thus may not pass.
- C) If music plays, lights shine. No music, thus no lights.
- D) If road blocked, we detour. Road free, so we won’t detour.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** From “If A then B,” it’s wrong to say “If not A then not B”, that mistake is called denying the antecedent, and that’s what Option C shows.

**6. A puzzle: Four boxes (W,X,Y,Z). Only one has treasure. Clues:**

- 1. Treasure not in W or X.
- 2. If in Y, then clue 3 is false.
- 3. Treasure in X or Z.

**Where is the treasure?**

- A) W
- B) X
- C) Y

D) Z

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Clue (1) rules out W and X, so only Y or Z can be true.

If Y were true, clue (3) would be false, which forces Z to be false—giving a messy, non-unique setup.

With Z true, clue (3) is true and everything stays consistent, yielding a single clear solution.

Only Z fits all without conditional trick.

**7. If some poets are philosophers, all philosophers are dreamers, and no dreamer is idle, which is a valid conclusion?**

- A) Some poets are not idle
- B) All poets are dreamers
- C) All dreamers are philosophers
- D) Some philosophers may be poets

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Correct: **D**.

Since some poets are philosophers and all philosophers are dreamers, those poets-who-are-philosophers are definitely dreamers—so some poets are dreamers.

**8. Identify the flaw: “All judges are honest. Some officials are judges. Therefore all officials are honest.”**

- A) Invalid conversion
- B) Composition fallacy
- C) Post hoc
- D) Denying consequent

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:** Argument assumes property of part (judges) extends to whole set (officials).

**9. A circular arrangement of six chairs labelled A-F clockwise. B sits two places right of A. D opposite B. C between A and D. Who sits left of E?**

- A) A
- B) B
- C) F
- D) C

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Arrange carefully: A seat1; B seat3; D seat6; C between A & D = seat2; remaining seats E seat4, F seat5. Left of E (seat4) is F.

**10. Statement:** *Either the contract is void or the offer is invalid. The offer is valid.*

**Conclusion?**

- A) The contract is void
- B) Offer invalid
- C) Neither void nor invalid
- D) Data inadequate

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Since it's "V or I" and not-I is true, V has to be true.