

BLOGS

Practice Legal Reasoning Questions for CLAT 2026-Part I

Ruchika Mohapatra · 17 Dec 2024

Question 1

Principle: A contract is void if it is based on an unlawful object.

Facts: A agrees to sell a piece of land to B, but the contract specifies that B will use the land to set up an illegal gambling house. Is the contract valid?

- A. Yes, because the sale of land is legal.
- B. Yes, because the use of the land is B's responsibility.
- C. No, because the object of the contract is unlawful.
- D. No, because contracts involving land are always void.

Answer: C

Explanation: The object of the contract is to establish an illegal gambling house, making the contract void.

Question 2

Principle: No person shall be held liable for an act done in self-defense.

Facts: X is attacked by Y with a knife. To save himself, X hits Y with a rod, causing serious injuries. Can X be held liable?

- A. Yes, because X caused serious injuries.
- B. No, because X acted in self-defense.
- C. Yes, because X could have run away instead.
- D. No, because Y was the aggressor.

Answer: B

Explanation: X's action was necessary to protect himself, making it a lawful act of self-defense.

Question 3

Principle: An agreement without consideration is void unless it is in writing and registered.

Facts: P promises to give Q Rs. 10,000 as a gift. This promise is neither in writing nor registered.
Can Q enforce the promise?

- A. Yes, because a promise is binding.
- B. No, because it is not in writing or registered.
- C. Yes, because P made the promise voluntarily.
- D. No, because the amount is too small to enforce legally.

Answer: B

Explanation: An agreement without consideration must be in writing and registered to be enforceable.

Question 4

Principle: A minor's agreement is void ab initio.

Facts: A 16-year-old boy, R, enters into a contract to buy a bike from S. Can the contract be enforced?

- A. Yes, because R consented to the contract.
- B. No, because a minor's contract is void ab initio.
- C. Yes, because the contract involves movable property.
- D. No, because S is at fault for entering into the contract.

Answer: B

Explanation: A minor's contract is void from the beginning and cannot be enforced.

Question 5

Principle: A person who has been fraudulently induced to enter into a contract can rescind the contract.

Facts: T sells a car to U, claiming it is brand new when it is actually used. Upon discovery, U wants to cancel the contract. Can U do so?

- A. Yes, because T's fraudulent statement induced U to contract.
- B. No, because the contract is already executed.
- C. Yes, because U discovered the fraud later.

D. No, because the car is still functional.

Answer: A

Explanation: Fraudulent misrepresentation by T allows U to rescind the contract.

Question 6

Principle: Mere silence does not amount to fraud unless there is a duty to speak.

Facts: M sells a house to N but does not disclose that the house is located in a flood-prone area.
Can N claim fraud?

- A. Yes, because M concealed material facts.
- B. No, because M was not obliged to disclose.
- C. Yes, because silence in contracts is fraud.
- D. No, because N should have inspected the property.

Answer: B

Explanation: M had no duty to disclose unless specifically asked, and mere silence is not fraud.

Question 7

Principle: An employer is vicariously liable for the acts of employees done during the course of employment.

Facts: A delivery driver, while delivering goods for his employer, causes an accident due to negligent driving. Is the employer liable?

- A. Yes, because the act occurred during employment.
- B. No, because the driver was negligent.
- C. Yes, because the employer owns the vehicle.
- D. No, because the employer did not instruct the driver to be negligent.

Answer: A

Explanation: The employer is liable for acts of the employee if they occur during the course of employment.

Question 8

Principle: A person who finds goods belonging to another must take reasonable steps to return them to their owner.

Facts: Z finds a wallet containing Rs. 5,000 and an ID card. Instead of returning it, Z keeps the wallet. Has Z committed a legal wrong?

- A. No, because the wallet was found, not stolen.
- B. Yes, because Z failed to return the wallet.
- C. No, because Z made no promise to return it.
- D. Yes, because Z violated the principle of honesty.

Answer: B

Explanation: Z has a duty to take reasonable steps to return the wallet to its owner.

Question 9

Principle: A person who voluntarily assumes risk cannot claim damages for injuries resulting from that risk.

Facts: L participates in a boxing match and gets injured. Can L claim damages from the organizers?

- A. Yes, because injuries occurred during the event.
- B. No, because L voluntarily assumed the risk.
- C. Yes, because the organizers are responsible for safety.
- D. No, because boxing is inherently risky.

Answer: B

Explanation: By participating, L voluntarily assumed the risk associated with boxing.

Question 10

Principle: An act done by a person in good faith for the benefit of another does not constitute an offense.

Facts: A surgeon performs an emergency surgery on an unconscious patient without consent, saving the patient's life. Is the surgeon liable?

- A. Yes, because the surgery was done without consent.
- B. No, because it was done in good faith for the patient's benefit.
- C. Yes, because the patient's consent is mandatory.
- D. No, because doctors are always immune from liability.

Answer: B

Explanation: The act was done in good faith for the patient's benefit, making it lawful.

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