

BLOGS

Practice Questions on Legal Reasoning for CLAT UG 2026

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Preparing for CLAT 2026? Practice these Questions on Legal Reasoning for CLAT UG 2026 and gauge your preparation today!

LEGAL REASONING QUESTIONS

Question 1

Principle: Any agreement made with a minor is void.

Fact: A 16-year-old boy borrowed ₹10,000 from a shopkeeper, promising to repay it in a month. He later refused to pay.

Options:

- A. The boy must repay the amount.
- B. The boy is not liable to repay since the agreement is void.
- C. The boy's parents must repay the amount.
- D. The shopkeeper can sue the boy in a civil court.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: According to the principle, any agreement with a minor is void. Since the boy is a minor, the agreement is unenforceable.

Question 2

Principle: A person who finds goods belonging to another must take care of them as a reasonable person would.

Fact: Amit found a gold necklace in a park and kept it in his drawer. A month later, it was stolen from his house.

Options:

- A. Amit is not responsible as he did not steal the necklace.
- B. Amit is liable as he failed to take reasonable care of the necklace.
- C. Amit can keep the necklace as he found it.
- D. Amit should have sold the necklace to avoid liability.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The principle imposes a duty of care on finders of lost goods. Amit failed to fulfill this obligation by not securing the necklace properly.

Question 3

Principle: A contract without lawful consideration is void.

Fact: Ramesh promises to give ₹1,000 to his friend Ravi without expecting anything in return.

Options:

- A. The agreement is valid as it involves money.
- B. The agreement is void as it lacks lawful consideration.
- C. The agreement is valid because Ramesh is free to give a gift.
- D. The agreement can be enforced in court.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: For a contract to be valid, it must involve lawful consideration. A promise to give money without consideration is not enforceable.

Question 4

Principle: No person shall be punished twice for the same offense.

Fact: Sita was convicted for theft and served her sentence. Later, the police charged her again for the same theft.

Options:

- A. Sita can be punished again since the police found new evidence.
- B. Sita cannot be punished twice for the same offense.
- C. Sita should appeal against the charges.
- D. The court can reopen the case.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The principle of double jeopardy ensures that no one can be tried or punished for

the same offense twice.

Question 5

Principle: A person who consents to a risk cannot claim damages for the injury arising from that risk.

Fact: John attended a cricket match where a ball hit him on the head, causing injury.

Options:

- A. John can claim damages from the organizers.
- B. John cannot claim damages as he consented to the risk by attending the match.
- C. The cricket players are liable to compensate John.
- D. The organizers must bear the medical expenses.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: By attending the match, John voluntarily assumed the risk of injury from the game.

Question 6

Principle: Whoever commits an act under a mistake of fact in good faith does not commit a crime.

Fact: Ravi entered a neighbor's house thinking it was his own and broke a vase.

Options:

- A. Ravi is guilty of trespassing.
- B. Ravi is not guilty as it was a mistake of fact.
- C. Ravi must compensate for the vase but is not guilty.
- D. Ravi is guilty of theft.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Ravi's action was based on a mistake of fact and done in good faith, exempting him from criminal liability.

Question 7

Principle: A person who commits a crime under duress is not liable.

Fact: Meera stole ₹5,000 from a bank as robbers threatened to harm her family if she didn't cooperate.

Options:

- A. Meera is liable as theft is a crime.
- B. Meera is not liable as she acted under duress.
- C. Meera must return the money but cannot be punished.
- D. Meera can sue the robbers.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The principle exempts individuals from liability if they commit an act under duress.

Question 8

Principle: The right to freedom of speech is subject to reasonable restrictions.

Fact: Rohit delivered a speech inciting violence against a community.

Options:

- A. Rohit's speech is protected under freedom of speech.
- B. Rohit can be punished as his speech incited violence.
- C. Rohit should apologize to the community.
- D. Rohit cannot be punished if he did not commit violence himself.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Freedom of speech does not protect acts that incite violence or disrupt public order.

Question 9

Principle: A seller must disclose any defect in the goods that a buyer cannot discover with ordinary inspection.

Fact: Anil sold a used car to Rohit without informing him that the engine was damaged.

Options:

- A. Anil is not liable as the car was used.
- B. Anil is liable as he failed to disclose a defect.
- C. Rohit cannot complain since he did not inspect the car.
- D. Rohit can return the car but cannot claim compensation.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The seller is obligated to inform buyers about hidden defects that are not evident during an ordinary inspection.

Question 10

Principle: A person cannot be held liable for an act done during a medical emergency to save someone's life.

Fact: A doctor performed surgery on an unconscious patient without consent to save their life.

Options:

- A. The doctor is guilty of medical negligence.
- B. The doctor is not liable as the act was done in an emergency.
- C. The patient can sue the doctor for lack of consent.
- D. The hospital is liable for the act.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Acts done to save a life during an emergency are protected under the principle.

Question 11

Principle: Silence does not amount to acceptance in a contract.

Fact: Amit offered to sell his house to Akash and told him, "If you don't reply within a week, I'll assume you accept the offer." Akash did not respond.

Options:

- A. Akash is bound by the contract.
- B. Akash is not bound as silence does not constitute acceptance.
- C. The contract is valid as a week passed without objection.
- D. Akash must compensate Amit for any losses.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Silence cannot be interpreted as acceptance unless explicitly agreed upon.

Question 12

Principle: The occupier of a premises owes a duty of care to lawful visitors.

Fact: Shalini slipped on a wet floor in a supermarket where no warning sign was displayed.

Options:

- A. The supermarket is liable for Shalini's injury.
- B. Shalini is responsible for her carelessness.

- C. The staff is individually liable.
- D. Shalini should have been more cautious.

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The supermarket failed in its duty of care by not displaying a warning sign.

Question 13

Principle: Any person who uses false representation to deceive another is guilty of fraud.

Fact: Ramesh sold a painting to Sudhir claiming it was painted by a famous artist. Later, Sudhir discovered it was fake.

Options:

- A. Ramesh is not guilty as Sudhir agreed to buy the painting.
- B. Ramesh is guilty of fraud as he knowingly misrepresented the painting.
- C. Sudhir cannot complain since he did not verify the painting's authenticity.
- D. The sale is valid, but Sudhir can ask for a discount.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Ramesh knowingly made a false representation, which amounts to fraud under the principle.

Question 14

Principle: A contract is voidable if consent is obtained through coercion.

Fact: Vijay was forced to sign a contract at gunpoint.

Options:

- A. The contract is void because it was signed under coercion.
- B. The contract is valid since Vijay signed it.
- C. The contract is voidable at Vijay's option.
- D. Vijay can sue the person who coerced him but must fulfill the contract.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: A contract made under coercion is not automatically void but is voidable at the discretion of the coerced party.

Question 15

Principle: A person is not liable for harm caused by an inevitable accident.

Fact: During a heavy storm, a tree in Ravi's garden fell and damaged his neighbor's car.

Options:

- A. Ravi is liable for the damage.
- B. Ravi is not liable as the accident was inevitable.
- C. Ravi must pay half the cost of the damage.
- D. Ravi should have prevented the tree from falling.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The damage resulted from an inevitable accident, and Ravi cannot be held liable for it.

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