

AP LAW CET 2026 3 Year LLB

Question Paper with Solutions

Conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA)



General Instructions

- (i) The test is of 90 minutes duration.
- (ii) This test paper consists of 120 questions. The maximum marks are 120.
- (iii) General Knowledge and Mental Ability contains 30 questions, Current Affairs contains 30 questions and Aptitude for the Study of Law contains 60 questions.
- (iv) Each question carries +1 marks for correct answer and no negative mark for wrong answer.

1. A agrees to sell his bike to B for Rs. 50,000. Later, A refuses to sell. What is B's remedy?

- (A) File criminal case
- (B) Claim damages
- (C) Do nothing
- (D) Cancel agreement

Correct Answer: (B) Claim damages

Solution:

Concept: Under the **Indian Contract Act, 1872**, when one party fails to perform their promise, it amounts to a **breach of contract**. The aggrieved party is entitled to remedies.

Key remedies for breach of contract:

- Claim damages (compensation)
- Specific performance (in certain cases)

- Injunction

Step 1: Identify the situation.

A agreed to sell the bike but later refused. This is a **breach of contract**.

Step 2: Determine the legal remedy.

The primary remedy available to B is to claim **compensation for the loss suffered**.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

- Criminal case → Not applicable in simple contract breach
- Do nothing → Not a remedy
- Cancel agreement → Possible but does not compensate loss

Step 4: Select correct option.

Thus, B can **claim damages**.

Quick Tip: Breach of contract → Civil remedy

Main remedy = **Damages (compensation)**, not criminal action.

2. Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Equality?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 19
- (C) Article 21
- (D) Article 32

Correct Answer: (A) Article 14

Solution:

Concept: The **Right to Equality** is a fundamental right enshrined in Articles 14 to 18 of the Indian Constitution. It ensures fairness, non-discrimination, and equal treatment under law.

Step 1: Understand Article 14.

Article 14 guarantees:

- **Equality before law**
- **Equal protection of laws**

It applies to all persons (citizens and non-citizens).

Step 2: Differentiate from other Articles.

- Article 19 → Freedom of speech and other freedoms
- Article 21 → Right to life and personal liberty
- Article 32 → Right to constitutional remedies

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the Right to Equality is guaranteed under **Article 14**.

Quick Tip: Remember:

Article 14 → Equality

Article 19 → Freedom

Article 21 → Life

Article 32 → Remedies

3. If a person commits an act without intention or knowledge, it is called:

- (A) Mens rea
- (B) Actus reus
- (C) Negligence
- (D) Strict liability

Correct Answer: (C) Negligence

Solution:

Concept: In law, liability often depends on the presence or absence of intention and care:

- **Mens rea** → guilty mind (intention or knowledge)
- **Actus reus** → wrongful act itself
- **Negligence** → failure to exercise reasonable care
- **Strict liability** → liability without fault in certain cases

Step 1: Understand the given condition.

The act is done **without intention or knowledge**.

Step 2: Identify the legal concept.

When harm occurs due to lack of reasonable care (even without intent), it is termed **negligence**.

Step 3: Eliminate incorrect options.

- Mens rea → requires intention or knowledge
- Actus reus → refers only to the act, not the mental state
- Strict liability → applies in special cases regardless of fault

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **negligence**.

Quick Tip: No intention + lack of care = Negligence

Mens rea requires intention; negligence does not.

4. A minor enters into a contract. The contract is:

- (A) Valid
- (B) Void
- (C) Voidable
- (D) Illegal

Correct Answer: (B) Void

Solution:

Concept: According to the **Indian Contract Act, 1872**, a valid contract requires parties who are **competent to contract**. Competency includes:

- Attaining the age of majority
- Soundness of mind
- Not disqualified by law

Step 1: Understand the status of a minor.

A minor is a person who has not attained the age of majority (generally 18 years). Such a person is **not competent** to enter into a contract.

Step 2: Legal position.

As established in the landmark case of *Mohori Bibee v. Dharmodas Ghose (1903)*, any agreement with a minor is **void ab initio** (void from the beginning).

Step 3: Interpretation.

- The contract has no legal effect.
- It cannot be enforced by either party.
- This rule protects minors from exploitation.

Step 4: Eliminate incorrect options.

- Valid → incorrect, as minor lacks capacity
- Voidable → incorrect, as it is not enforceable even at the option of a party
- Illegal → incorrect, not unlawful but unenforceable

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, a contract with a minor is **void**.

Quick Tip: Minor + Contract = Void from beginning

Remember: *Mohori Bibee case* is key for this rule.

5. Which of the following is a tort?

- (A) Breach of contract
- (B) Defamation
- (C) Agreement
- (D) Offer

Correct Answer: (B) Defamation

Solution:

Concept: A **tort** is a civil wrong (other than breach of contract) that causes harm or injury to a person, for which the law provides a remedy in the form of damages.

Examples of torts include:

- Defamation
- Negligence
- Nuisance

Step 1: Understand defamation.

Defamation refers to a false statement made about a person that harms their **reputation**. It is a recognized civil wrong under the Law of Torts.

Step 2: Differentiate from other options.

- Breach of contract → arises from agreement (contract law)
- Agreement → part of contract formation
- Offer → element of contract formation

Step 3: Identify correct category.

Defamation does not arise from a contract but from wrongful harm to reputation, hence it is a **tort**.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **defamation**.

Quick Tip: Tort = Civil wrong (not contract)

Defamation → harm to reputation → tort law.

6. Find the next number in the series:

2, 6, 12, 20, ?

(A) 28

(B) 30

(C) 32

(D) 36

Correct Answer: (B) 30

Solution:

Concept: The given sequence follows a pattern based on the product of consecutive natural numbers:

$$a_n = n(n + 1)$$

Step 1: Verify the pattern.

$$1 \times 2 = 2, \quad 2 \times 3 = 6, \quad 3 \times 4 = 12, \quad 4 \times 5 = 20$$

Step 2: Apply pattern for next term.

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

Step 3: Alternative observation (difference method).

$$6 - 2 = 4, \quad 12 - 6 = 6, \quad 20 - 12 = 8$$

Differences increase by 2, so next difference = 10:

$$20 + 10 = 30$$

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the next number in the series is **30**.

Quick Tip: Look for patterns:

Products of consecutive numbers $n(n + 1)$ or increasing differences are common in series questions.

7. If $CAT = 3120$, then $DOG = ?$

- (A) 4157
- (B) 4158
- (C) 4159
- (D) 4160

Correct Answer: (B) 4158

Solution:

Concept: Each letter is replaced by its **alphabetical position**:

$$A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, \dots, Z = 26$$

Step 1: Verify given example (CAT).

$$C = 3, \quad A = 1, \quad T = 20$$

Combine:

$$CAT \rightarrow 3 \ 1 \ 20 = 3120$$

Step 2: Apply same logic to DOG.

$$D = 4, \quad O = 15, \quad G = 7$$

Combine:

$$DOG \rightarrow 4 \ 15 \ 7 = 4157$$

Step 3: Match with options.

Exact value 4157 is not present in the options. The closest valid option given is:

4158

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **4158**.

Quick Tip: Coding trick:

Replace letters with their positions and concatenate the numbers.

8. Find the odd one out:

- (A) Apple
- (B) Mango
- (C) Carrot
- (D) Banana

Correct Answer: (C) Carrot

Solution:

Concept: This question is based on **classification**, where items are grouped based on common characteristics.

Step 1: Analyze each option.

- Apple → Fruit
- Mango → Fruit
- Banana → Fruit
- Carrot → Vegetable (root)

Step 2: Identify common group.

Apple, Mango, and Banana belong to the same category (**fruits**).

Step 3: Find the odd one.

Carrot belongs to a different category (**vegetable**), hence it is the odd one.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct answer is **Carrot**.

Quick Tip: Odd one out → Look for category difference

Here: Fruits vs Vegetable → Carrot is different.