FPSC Assistant Director (Legal) | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2027 (Set 2 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director (Legal) | BS-17 · **Set:** 2 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 38 verified facts predicted to recur, 62 syllabus anchors · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the upcoming exam, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same question, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified FPSC Assistant Director (Legal) | BS-17 past papers. **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.

[C]-HEAVY PAPER — thin verified pool. 62 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 99 items. Those questions are flagged [C] on every one of them: they are predictions about the syllabus, not verified facts. Study the topic, not just the answer.

> **How to use this paper:** study the basis under each question, not just the answer — the real paper will ask the same topics in different words. Revise the underlying topic, not only the four options. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2027 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

The revisional powers of the High Court are primarily contained in which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 435 Cr.P.C.
- B. Section 205 Cr.P.C.

- D. Section 439 Cr.P.C. ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The revisional powers of the High Court are primarily contained in Section 439 Cr.P.C.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q25 (revisional powers of High Court — Section 439 Cr.P.C.)

Question 2 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Arrest without a warrant is provided under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 50 CrPC
- B. Section 60 CrPC
- C. Section 70 CrPC
- D. Section 54 CrPC ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Arrest without warrant is provided under Section 54 Cr.P.C.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q70 (arrest without warrant — Section 54 Cr.P.C.)

Question 3 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Under Section 62 of the Cr.P.C., a person arrested must be:

- A. Released immediately
- B. Produced only after 24 hours
- C. Taken before Magistrate or Officer in charge without delay ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Under Section 62 Cr.P.C., a person arrested must be taken before a Magistrate or the officer in charge without delay.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13

62 Cr.P.C. — arrested person before Magistrate without delay)

Question 4 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Among the revisional powers of the High Court under Section 439 of the Cr.P.C. is the power to:

- A. Frame charges
- B. Call witnesses
- C. File a fresh FIR
- D. Enhance the sentence ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Under Section 439 Cr.P.C., the revisional powers of the High Court include the power to enhance the sentence.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q74 (Section 439 Cr.P.C. — power to enhance sentence)

Question 5 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

The term police station in the Cr.P.C. includes any place declared as a police station:

- A. General as well as specially ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Specially only
- C. Local only
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Under Section 4(1)(s) Cr.P.C., 'police station' includes any place declared as a police station generally as well as specially.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q82 (police station defined — Section 4(1)(s) Cr.P.C.)

6 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Who must hold the inquest when a person dies in police custody or in jail?

- A. Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Police Officer
- C. Police surgeon
- D. Coroner

Why this answer? Under Section 176 Cr.P.C., when a person dies in police custody or in jail, an inquest must be held by a Magistrate.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q88 (death in custody — inquest by Magistrate, Section 176 Cr.P.C.)

Question 7 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

By whom shall every summons issued by a court under the Cr.P.C. be served?

- A. Witness
- B. Police officer ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Both
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Every summons issued by a court under the Cr.P.C. shall be served by a police officer (Section 68).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q91 (service of summons — police officer, Section 68 Cr.P.C.)

Question 8 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Village headmen, accountants, landholders and others are bound to report certain matters under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. 154

- C. 45 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 55

Why this answer? Under Section 45 Cr.P.C., a village headman, accountant, landholder and others are bound to report certain matters.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q92 (duty to report — Section 45 Cr.P.C.)

Question 9 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Confirmation of a death sentence by the High Court must be signed by how many judges?

- A. 1 judge
- B. 3 judges
- C. 4 judges
- D. 2 judges ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Confirmation of a death sentence by the High Court must be signed by two judges (Section 377 Cr.P.C.).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q95 (confirmation of death sentence — two judges, Section 377 Cr.P.C.)

Question 10 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Under which section of the Cr.P.C. may a woman be searched only by a woman police officer?

- A. Under section 50
- B. Under section 52 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Both
- D. None of these

swer? Under Section 52 Cr.P.C., a woman can be searched only by a woman police officer.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q96 (search of woman — Section 52 Cr.P.C.)

Question 11 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

What can be done with a statement recorded under Section 161 of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Not be cross examined
- B. Be cross examined ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Discretion of court
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Under the proviso to Section 162 Cr.P.C., read with Article 140 QSO, a statement recorded under Section 161 may be used by the accused to contradict the witness in cross-examination.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q100 (Section 161 statement — used in cross-examination)

Question 12 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Magistrate of the First Class may pass a sentence of fine up to:

- A. Rs. 1,000
- B. Rs. 5,000
- C. Rs. 50,000
- D. Rs. 15,000 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Under Section 32 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate of the First Class may award a fine up to Rs. 15,000.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. sentencing powers:

agistrates recur in every sitting of this post

Question 13 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Magistrate of the Second Class may award imprisonment up to:

- A. 1 month
- B. 3 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 1 year ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Under Section 32 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate of the Second Class may award imprisonment up to one year.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. sentencing powers: powers of Magistrates recur in every sitting of this post

Question 14 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Magistrate of the Third Class may award imprisonment up to:

- A. 1 year
- B. 3 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 1 month ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Under Section 32 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate of the Third Class may award imprisonment up to one month.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. sentencing powers: powers of Magistrates recur in every sitting of this post

Question 15 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Court of Session may pass:

- ~~y up to 3 years imprisonment~~
- B. Only fines
- C. Any sentence authorised by law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Only up to 7 years imprisonment

Why this answer? Under Section 31 Cr.P.C., a Court of Session may pass any sentence authorised by law, though a death sentence is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. sentencing powers: powers of the Sessions Court recur in every sitting of this post

Question 16 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A warrant of arrest remains in force until:

- A. It is executed or cancelled by the court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 24 hours pass
- C. One month passes
- D. The trial ends

Why this answer? Under Section 75 Cr.P.C., a warrant of arrest remains in force until it is executed or cancelled by the court which issued it.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. warrants: execution and life of warrants recur in every sitting of this post

Question 17 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A police officer arresting a person without a warrant must inform him of:

- A. The name of the judge
- B. The address of the complainant
- C. The punishment for the offence
- D. The full particulars of the offence for which he is arrested ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Under Section 50 Cr.P.C., a police officer arresting a person without a warrant must inform him of the full particulars of the offence for which he is arrested.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. arrest: rights of the arrested person recur in every sitting of this post

Question 18 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A search warrant is issued by:

- A. The SHO
- B. The prosecutor
- C. The medical officer
- D. The court ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A search warrant is issued by a court under the provisions of the Cr.P.C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. search and seizure: search warrants recur in every sitting of this post

Question 19 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

The record of a confession or statement by a Magistrate is made under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 154
- B. Section 164 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Section 161
- D. Section 167

Why this answer? Section 164 Cr.P.C. provides for the recording of confessions and statements by a Magistrate.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. confessions: recording

gistrate recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 20 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

When a person dies by suicide or under suspicious circumstances, the police hold an inquest under which section?

- A. Section 174 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Section 167
- C. Section 176
- D. Section 190

Why this answer? Section 174 Cr.P.C. provides for a police inquest where a person dies by suicide or under suspicious circumstances.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. inquests: Section 174 recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 21 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence on a police report under which provision?

- A. Section 190(1)(a)
- B. Section 190(1)(c)
- C. Section 190(1)(b) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Section 200

Why this answer? Under Section 190(1)(b) Cr.P.C., a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence on a police report.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. cognizance: Section 190 recurs in every sitting of this post

22 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

After the charge is framed, the accused is asked whether he:

- A. May leave the court
- B. Must confess
- C. Pleads guilty or claims to be tried ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. May appeal at once

Why this answer? After the charge is framed, the court asks the accused whether he pleads guilty or claims to be tried.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. trial: framing of charge recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 23 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

An appeal against conviction by a Magistrate lies to:

- A. The High Court
- B. The Court of Session ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The Supreme Court
- D. The District Magistrate

Why this answer? Under Section 408 Cr.P.C., an appeal against a conviction by a Magistrate lies to the Court of Session.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. appeals: appeals from Magistrates recur in every sitting of this post

Question 24 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

When a death sentence is submitted for confirmation, the High Court may:

- A. Only confirm it
- B. Only acquit the accused

firm the sentence or pass any other sentence warranted by law ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Refer it to the Supreme Court

Why this answer? Under Section 376 Cr.P.C., the High Court may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. confirmation of death sentence: High Court powers recur in every sitting of this post

Question 25 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A person acquitted by a competent court cannot be tried again for the same offence under the principle of:

- A. Double jeopardy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Res judicata
- C. Estoppel
- D. Hearsay

Why this answer? Under Section 403 Cr.P.C. and Article 13 of the Constitution, a person once acquitted cannot be tried again for the same offence — double jeopardy.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. protection against double trial: Section 403 recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 26 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Bail after arrest in a non-bailable offence is granted under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 497 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Section 496
- C. Section 498
- D. Section 499

swer? Section 497 Cr.P.C. provides for bail in non-bailable offences.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. bail: bail in non-bailable offences recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 27 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A cognizable offence is one in which:

- A. The police may arrest without a warrant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The police need a warrant in every case
- C. Only the court may arrest
- D. No arrest is possible

Why this answer? A cognizable offence is one in which the police may arrest without a warrant.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. arrest: cognizable and non-cognizable offences recur in every sitting of this post

Question 28 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A non-bailable offence is one in which:

- A. Bail is not a matter of right ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Bail is always granted
- C. No trial is held
- D. The police cannot investigate

Why this answer? In a non-bailable offence, bail is not a matter of right — it is granted at the discretion of the court.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. bail: bailable and non-bailable offences recur in every sitting of this post

29 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, being procedural law, is generally what in its operation?

- A. Prospective only
- B. Criminal law only
- C. Substantive law
- D. Retrospective in operation ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, being procedural (adjective) law, is generally retrospective in operation.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q45 (QSO — retrospective in operation)

Question 30 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Which subject does Article 48 of the QSO deal with?

- A. Maps
- B. Books of account ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Confessions
- D. Expert opinion

Why this answer? Article 48 QSO deals with entries in books of account.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q56 (Article 48 QSO — books of account)

Question 31 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Statements in published maps or charts are relevant under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 48
- B. Article 50 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Article 51

Why this answer? Under QSO, statements in published maps or charts are relevant under Article 50.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q57 (published maps or charts — Article 50 QSO)

Question 32 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 is which kind of law?

- A. Imperative law
- B. Procedural law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Special law
- D. None of these

Why this answer? The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 is procedural law.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q75 (QSO — procedural law)

Question 33 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

What is the position regarding the admissibility of a dying declaration made by a child?

- A. Admissible ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Not admissible
- C. Partly admissible
- D. None of these

Why this answer? A dying declaration of a child is admissible, provided the child was competent to testify.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13

Question 34 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

What is the position of a confession made before a police officer?

- A. Cannot be proved against the person making it ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Is the best piece of evidence
- C. Is direct evidence
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Under Article 38 QSO, a confession made to a police officer cannot be proved against the person making it.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q78 (confession to police officer — Article 38 QSO)

Question 35 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Under Article 17(2)(b) of the QSO, who may accept, or act on, the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances warrant?

- A. Appellate Court
- B. Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Session Judge
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Under Article 17(2)(b) QSO, the Court may accept, or act on, the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances warrant.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q79 (Article 17(2)(b) QSO — the Court may act on one witness)

36 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Is it possible to prove a confession made to a police officer?

- A. No ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Yes
- C. Depends upon the reputation of police officer
- D. None of these

Why this answer? No — a confession made to a police officer cannot be proved (Article 38 QSO).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q93 (confession to police officer — cannot be proved, Article 38 QSO)

Question 37 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Under which Article of the QSO, 1984 is admission defined?

- A. 30 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 35
- C. 32
- D. 42

Why this answer? Admission is defined under Article 30 QSO.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q98 (admission defined — Article 30 QSO)

Question 38 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

What is the position of a confession caused by inducement?

- A. Inadmissible ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Admissible
- C. Discretion of court

Why this answer? A confession caused by inducement, threat or promise is inadmissible.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q99 (confession by inducement — inadmissible)

Question 39 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 replaced which law?

- A. The Cr.P.C., 1898
- B. The Evidence Act, 1872 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The P.P.C., 1860
- D. The Constitution, 1973

Why this answer? The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 replaced the Evidence Act, 1872 in Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: the history of the Order recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 40 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 contains how many Articles?

- A. 166 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 150
- C. 160
- D. 170

Why this answer? The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 contains 166 Articles.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: the scheme of the Order recurs in every sitting of this post

41 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order does NOT apply to:

- A. Criminal trials
- B. Civil suits
- C. Sessions trials
- D. Proceedings before an arbitrator ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The QSO does not apply to proceedings before an arbitrator.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: the scope of the Order recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 42 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A child is a competent witness if:

- A. The child is above 10 years of age
- B. The child is accompanied by a parent
- C. The child has been to school
- D. The child understands the questions and gives rational answers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Under Article 3 QSO, a child is competent to testify if the child understands the questions and can give rational answers.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: competency of witnesses recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 43 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

How many witnesses are required to prove a fact under the QSO?

- A. At least two
- B. No particular number is required ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. At least four

Why this answer? Under Article 17(1) QSO, no particular number of witnesses is required for the proof of any fact.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: number of witnesses recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 44 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Admissions by a party to a proceeding or his agent are dealt with under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 30
- B. Article 31 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Article 32
- D. Article 33

Why this answer? Article 31 QSO deals with admissions by a party to a proceeding or his agent.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: admissions recur in every sitting of this post

Question 45 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A confession made to a police officer while the accused is in police custody is inadmissible under which Articles?

- A. Articles 40 and 41
- B. Articles 42 and 43
- C. Articles 38 and 39 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Articles 44 and 45

swer? Under Articles 38 and 39 QSO, a confession made to a police officer, and a confession made while in police custody, cannot be proved against the accused.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: confessions recur in every sitting of this post

Question 46 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A dying declaration is recorded when the declarant:

- A. Is in police custody
- B. Believes his death is imminent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Has been convicted
- D. Is a child

Why this answer? A dying declaration is a statement made by a person who believes his death is imminent, about the cause of his death.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: dying declarations recur in every sitting of this post

Question 47 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Expert opinion is required in matters of:

- A. Only religion
- B. Foreign law, science or art ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Only politics
- D. Only history

Why this answer? Under Article 59 QSO, the opinion of an expert is relevant in matters of foreign law, science, art, handwriting and finger impressions.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: expert opinion recurs in every sitting of this post

48 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The opinion of a handwriting expert is:

- A. Relevant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Irrelevant
- C. Inadmissible
- D. Hearsay

Why this answer? Under Article 59 QSO, the opinion of a handwriting expert is relevant evidence.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: expert opinion recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 49 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Which of the following is secondary evidence?

- A. The original document
- B. A certified copy of a document ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. An oral confession
- D. A dying declaration

Why this answer? A certified copy of a document is secondary evidence; the document itself is primary evidence.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: primary and secondary evidence recur in every sitting of this post

Question 50 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Primary evidence means:

- A. The document itself produced for the court's inspection ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A copy of the document

I evidence about the document

- D. A summary of the document

Why this answer? Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the court.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: primary and secondary evidence recur in every sitting of this post

Question 51 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The burden of proving an exception pleaded by the accused lies on:

- A. The accused ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The prosecution
- C. The complainant
- D. The court

Why this answer? Under Article 119 QSO, the burden of proving an exception pleaded by the accused lies on the accused.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: burden of proof recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 52 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A fact is said to be proved when the court:

- A. Has a doubt about it
- B. Believes it to exist ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ignores it
- D. Rejects it

Why this answer? A fact is said to be proved when the court believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man would act on it.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: proof of facts recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 53 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A fact is said to be not proved when it is:

- A. Proved beyond doubt
- B. Admitted by both parties
- C. Relevant
- D. Neither proved nor disproved ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A fact is said to be not proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: proof of facts recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 54 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A witness may refresh his memory under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 150
- B. Article 160
- C. Article 164
- D. Article 155 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Article 155 QSO provides that a witness may refresh his memory by referring to a writing made by himself or read by him.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: examination of witnesses recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 55 Law (Fia Act)

The Pakistan Special Police was established under which Ordinance?

istan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (V of 1948)

- B. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (VI of 1948)
- C. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (IV of 1948)
- D. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (VII of 1948) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Pakistan Special Police was established under the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (VII of 1948).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q66 (Pakistan Special Police — Ordinance VII of 1948)

Question 56 Law (Fia Act)

Which section of the FIA Act contains the powers of the members of the Agency?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 9
- D. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Section 5 of the FIA Act contains the powers of the members of the Agency.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q81 (powers of FIA members — Section 5 FIA Act)

Question 57 Law (Fia Act)

How many schedules does the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 have?

- A. 1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 2

swer? The FIA Act, 1974 has one schedule (the list of offences).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q84 (FIA Act — one schedule)

Question 58 Law (Fia Act)

Which section of the FIA Act, 1974 deals with the constitution of the Agency?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Section 3 of the FIA Act deals with the constitution of the Agency.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q85 (constitution of FIA — Section 3 FIA Act)

Question 59 Law (Fia Act)

According to the FIA Act, 1974, in whom does the superintendence of the Agency vest?

- A. Federal Government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Interior Ministry
- C. Provincial Government
- D. Police Station

Why this answer? Under Section 4 of the FIA Act, the superintendence of the Agency vests in the Federal Government.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q86 (superintendence of FIA — Federal Government)

60 Law (Fia Act)

Where in the FIA Act, 1974 is the term police station defined?

- A. Section 5(1)
- B. Section 5(2)
- C. Section 5(4) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Section 5(3)

Why this answer? The term 'police station' is defined in Section 5(4) of the FIA Act, which deems the Agency a police station.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q89 (police station defined — Section 5(4) FIA Act)

Question 61 Law (Fia Act)

To whom and to what does the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 extend?

- A. Public Servants of Pakistan
- B. Whole of Pakistan
- C. To all citizens of Pakistan
- D. All of these ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? All of these — the Act extends to the whole of Pakistan, to public servants and to all citizens.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q90 (extent of FIA Act — whole of Pakistan)

Question 62 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA's Anti-Human Trafficking Wing deals with:

- A. Human trafficking and illegal migration ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Traffic challans

toms duty

- D. Income tax

Why this answer? The FIA's Anti-Human Trafficking Wing deals with human trafficking and illegal migration.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the FIA's wings and working recur in every sitting of this post

Question 63 Law (Fia Act)

The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 is enforced by:

- A. Police only
- B. FIA ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. NAB
- D. SECP

Why this answer? Cybercrime offences under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 are investigated by the FIA's Cybercrime Wing.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: cybercrime enforcement recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 64 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA investigates cases of:

- A. Provincial land disputes
- B. Corruption by federal public servants ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Family disputes
- D. Civil suits

Why this answer? The FIA investigates corruption and other federal offences, including corruption by federal public servants.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the FIA's mandate recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 65 Law (Fia Act)

Under the FIA Act, the Agency may:

- A. Try civil suits
- B. Pass death sentences
- C. Investigate the offences in its Schedule ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Make laws

Why this answer? Under the FIA Act, the Agency investigates the offences listed in its Schedule.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the Schedule of offences recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 66 Law (Fia Act)

The headquarters of the Federal Investigation Agency is in:

- A. Lahore
- B. Karachi
- C. Islamabad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Peshawar

Why this answer? The FIA's headquarters is in Islamabad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the FIA's organisation recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 67 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA Act, 1974 is:

provincial law

- B. An ordinance of 1948
- C. A constitutional amendment
- D. A federal law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The FIA Act, 1974 is a federal law enacted by Parliament.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the nature of the Act recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 68 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA's Economic Crime Wing investigates:

- A. Traffic violations
- B. School admissions
- C. Money laundering and financial crimes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Land records

Why this answer? The FIA's Economic Crime Wing investigates money laundering and other financial crimes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the FIA's wings and working recur in every sitting of this post

Question 69 Law (Fia Act)

In the course of an investigation, the FIA may seek the assistance of:

- A. No one
- B. Only the army
- C. Only the courts
- D. Any police officer or other authority ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The FIA may seek the assistance of any police officer or other authority

e of its work.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: powers of FIA members recur in every sitting of this post

Question 70 Law (Fia Act)

The Schedule to the FIA Act lists:

- A. The salaries of FIA officers
- B. The offences the FIA may investigate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The names of FIA officers
- D. The FIA's budget

Why this answer? The Schedule to the FIA Act lists the offences which the FIA may investigate.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the Schedule of offences recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 71 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA's Counter-Terrorism Wing deals with:

- A. Traffic cases
- B. Terrorism-related cases ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Customs cases
- D. Civil cases

Why this answer? The FIA's Counter-Terrorism Wing deals with terrorism-related cases.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the FIA's wings and working recur in every sitting of this post

72 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA Act, 1974 was passed by:

- A. A provincial assembly
- B. The Supreme Court
- C. Parliament ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The President alone

Why this answer? The FIA Act, 1974 was passed by Parliament.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the history of the FIA recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 73 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA's Immigration Wing checks:

- A. School certificates
- B. Travel documents at airports and borders ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Driving licences
- D. Property papers

Why this answer? The FIA's Immigration Wing checks travel documents at airports and border crossings.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — FIA Act: the FIA's wings and working recur in every sitting of this post

Question 74 Law (Evidence)

Who ultimately determines an objection regarding the admissibility or relevancy of evidence?

- A. Investigation officer
- B. Police

rt ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Prosecutor

Why this answer? Any objection regarding the admissibility or relevancy of evidence is ultimately determined by the Court.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q31 (objection to evidence — decided by the Court)

Question 75 Law (Evidence)

What governs the determination of evidence in Hudood matters?

- A. British law
- B. Common law only
- C. Quran and Sunnah ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Contract law

Why this answer? In matters relating to Hudood, evidence is determined in accordance with the Quran and Sunnah.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q32 (Hudood evidence — Quran and Sunnah)

Question 76 Law (Evidence)

A confession is always used against whom?

- A. Maker ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Agent of maker
- C. Companions of maker
- D. None of these

Why this answer? A confession is always used against the maker.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13

sion — used against the maker)

Question 77 Law (Evidence)

Evidence may be:

- A. Oral or documentary ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Only oral
- C. Only documentary
- D. Only written

Why this answer? Evidence may be oral or documentary.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Evidence: kinds of evidence recur in every sitting of this post

Question 78 Law (Evidence)

Oral evidence must be:

- A. Hearsay
- B. Secondary
- C. Direct ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Circumstantial only

Why this answer? Under Article 71 QSO, oral evidence must be direct.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Evidence: oral evidence recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 79 Law (Evidence)

A fact in issue is a fact:

- A. Which is irrelevant
- B. Which is admitted

ch is hearsay

- D. From which the existence or non-existence of a right or liability necessarily follows ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A fact in issue is a fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence or non-existence of a right or liability necessarily follows.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Evidence: facts in issue recur in every sitting of this post

Question 80 Law (Evidence)

Relevant facts are those which are:

- A. Admitted by the accused
- B. Proved by the prosecution
- C. Declared relevant by the QSO ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Stated in the FIR

Why this answer? Relevant facts are those declared relevant by the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Evidence: relevancy of facts recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 81 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Under Section 21 of the P.P.C., a public servant includes whom?

- A. Member of national assembly
- B. A person who holds any office of Government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A member of welfare association
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Under Section 21 P.P.C., a public servant includes a person who holds

Government.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q97 (public servant — Section 21 P.P.C.)

Question 82 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Theft is defined under which section of the P.P.C.?

- A. Section 375
- B. Section 383
- C. Section 378 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Section 390

Why this answer? Theft is defined under Section 378 P.P.C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: offences against property recur in every sitting of this post

Question 83 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Robbery is defined under which section of the P.P.C.?

- A. Section 378
- B. Section 383
- C. Section 395
- D. Section 390 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Robbery is defined under Section 390 P.P.C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: offences against property recur in every sitting of this post

Question 84 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Cheating is defined under which section of the P.P.C.?

- B. Section 425
- C. Section 415 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Section 441

Why this answer? Cheating is defined under Section 415 P.P.C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: offences against property recur in every sitting of this post

Question 85 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Criminal breach of trust is defined under which section of the P.P.C.?

- A. Section 395
- B. Section 415
- C. Section 425
- D. Section 405 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Criminal breach of trust is defined under Section 405 P.P.C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: offences against property recur in every sitting of this post

Question 86 Law (Constitution)

The High Court's writ jurisdiction is provided under which Article of the Constitution?

- A. Article 199 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Article 184
- C. Article 204
- D. Article 227

Why this answer? Article 199 of the Constitution confers writ jurisdiction on the High Courts.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Constitution: writ jurisdiction recurs in every sitting of this post

Question 87 Law (Constitution)

The security of a person is guaranteed by which Article of the Constitution?

- A. Article 10
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 9 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 25

Why this answer? Article 9 of the Constitution guarantees the security of a person.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Constitution: fundamental rights recur in every sitting of this post

Question 88 English (Grammar)

Fill in the blank: I am ___ than any of you.

- A. Fast
- B. Faster ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Fastest
- D. More fast

Why this answer? 'I am faster than any of you' — the comparative is correct.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q47 (comparative — faster)

Question 89 English (Grammar)

Which option gives the correct indirect speech of: He said, 'I have been to Karachi.'

- A. He said that he has been to Karachi.

says that he had been to Karachi

- C. He says that he had been to Karachi.
- D. He said that he had been to Karachi. ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 'He said that he had been to Karachi' — the present perfect shifts to the past perfect in indirect speech.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q49 (indirect speech — had been)

Question 90 English (Grammar)

Which of the following is a correct correlative conjunction pair?

- A. Either — and
- B. Not only — but also ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Neither — or
- D. Both — but

Why this answer? 'Not only — but also' is the correct correlative conjunction pair.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q51 (correlative conjunction — not only, but also)

Question 91 English (Grammar)

Fill in the blank: She ___ to school every day.

- A. Goes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Go
- C. Going
- D. Gone

Why this answer? 'She goes to school every day' — the third person singular takes 'goes'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English grammar: subject-verb

ecurs in every sitting of this post

Question 92 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct passive voice of: He wrote a letter.

- A. A letter is written by him.
- B. A letter has been written by him.
- C. A letter was written by him. ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A letter was wrote by him.

Why this answer? 'A letter was written by him' is the correct passive of 'He wrote a letter'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English grammar: active and passive voice recur in every sitting of this post

Question 93 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct indirect speech of: She said, 'I am busy.'

- A. She said that she is busy.
- B. She says that she was busy.
- C. She said that she was busy. ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. She said that she had been busy.

Why this answer? 'She said that she was busy' — the present tense shifts to the past in indirect speech.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English grammar: direct and indirect speech recur in every sitting of this post

Question 94 English (Vocabulary)

Which word means the same as pragmatic?

- A. Honest

ertain

- C. Practical ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Arrogant

Why this answer? 'Pragmatic' means practical — dealing with problems in a practical way.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q68 (synonym of pragmatic — practical)

Question 95 English (Vocabulary)

Which word means the same as honest?

- A. Dishonest
- B. Cunning
- C. Lazy
- D. Truthful ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? 'Honest' means truthful.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English vocabulary: synonyms recur in every sitting of this post

Question 96 English (Vocabulary)

Which word is the opposite of brave?

- A. Bold
- B. Heroic
- C. Cowardly ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Strong

Why this answer? 'Cowardly' is the opposite of 'brave'.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English vocabulary: antonyms

Question 97 English (Idioms)

What does the idiom in the eye of the storm mean?

- A. Be the centre of attraction
- B. Be calm in difficulty
- C. Be in the controversial situation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Be involved in discussion

Why this answer? 'In the eye of the storm' means to be in the middle of a controversial situation.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q83 (idiom — in the eye of the storm)

Question 98 English (Idioms)

What does the idiom to spill the beans mean?

- A. To cook food
- B. To reveal a secret ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. To waste money
- D. To clean up

Why this answer? 'To spill the beans' means to reveal a secret.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English idioms: common idioms recur in every sitting of this post

Question 99 English (Idioms)

What does the idiom a blessing in disguise mean?

- A. Something good that at first seemed bad ✓ **Predicted answer**

dden curse

- C. A lucky charm
- D. A secret gift

Why this answer? 'A blessing in disguise' means something good that at first seemed bad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — English idioms: common idioms recur in every sitting of this post

Question 100 General Knowledge

The FIA of Pakistan was founded by whom?

- A. General Zia ul Haq
- B. Pervez Musharraf
- C. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. None of these

Why this answer? The FIA was founded by Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1975.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q80 (founder of FIA — Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto)

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