# FPSC Assistant Director (Legal) | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2027 (Set 1 of 2) · Predicted Questions

**Body:** Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director (Legal) | BS-17 · **Set:** 1 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 60 verified facts predicted to recur, 40 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.** 40 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2027 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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)

After a Magistrate records the confession of an accused, where is the accused ordinarily sent?

- A. Home
- B. FIA custody automatically

ce custody automatically

- D. Judicial custody, subject to the court's order ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** After a judicial confession the accused is ordinarily sent to judicial custody, subject to the court's order.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q10 (judicial confession — accused sent to judicial custody)

## Question 2 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A search of a closed place must be made in the presence of whom?

- A. Two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Two police officers only
- C. No witness in any circumstance
- D. One prosecutor

**Why this answer?** Under Section 103 Cr.P.C., a search of a closed place is conducted in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q11 (search of closed place — Section 103 Cr.P.C.)

## Question 3 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Which provisions of the Cr.P.C. authorise the police to enter premises to make an arrest?

- A. Only after a court trial
- B. Only with written permission of the owner
- C. In accordance with Sections 47–49 Cr.P.C. ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Never

**Why this answer?** Sections 47–49 Cr.P.C. authorise the police to enter premises to effect an arrest.

**ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q12 (entry to premises for arrest — Sections 47–49 Cr.P.C.)

## Question 4 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Which power does Section 54 of the Cr.P.C. confer on the police?

- A. Arrest without warrant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Search warrant
- C. Bail
- D. Attendance of witnesses

**Why this answer?** Section 54 Cr.P.C. gives the police the power to arrest without a warrant.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q13 (arrest without warrant — Section 54 Cr.P.C.)

## Question 5 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Where an accused pleads guilty before a Magistrate and is convicted on that plea, what is the position regarding an appeal against the conviction?

- A. Mandatory
- B. Always allowed
- C. Generally barred by the relevant provision ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Always not allowed

**Why this answer?** Under Section 412 Cr.P.C., where an accused pleads guilty and is convicted on that plea, no appeal lies against the conviction, except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q14 (plea of guilty — appeal barred, Section 412 Cr.P.C.)

## 6 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

In a non-cognizable offence, what is the position of the police regarding arrest?

- A. Can never investigate
- B. Can always arrest without warrant
- C. Must arrest immediately
- D. Cannot ordinarily arrest without warrant ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** In a non-cognizable offence the police cannot ordinarily arrest without a warrant.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q15 (non-cognizable offence — no arrest without warrant ordinarily)

## Question 7 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

What does Section 529 of the Cr.P.C. deal with?

- A. Confession
- B. Arrest without warrant
- C. Bail
- D. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Section 529 Cr.P.C. deals with irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q17 (Section 529 Cr.P.C. — irregularities not vitiating proceedings)

## Question 8 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Who is entitled to arrest a proclaimed offender?

- A. Police officer only
- B. Prosecutor only

- D. Any person ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Section 59 Cr.P.C., any person may arrest a proclaimed offender.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q18 (arrest of proclaimed offender — Section 59 Cr.P.C.)

## Question 9 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

How is an arrest generally completed under the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Issuing a notice
- B. Merely naming the accused
- C. Recording an FIR
- D. Actually touching or confining the body ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Section 46 Cr.P.C., arrest is generally completed by actually touching or confining the body of the person to be arrested.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q19 (completion of arrest — Section 46 Cr.P.C.)

## Question 10 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

What is the maximum term of imprisonment a Magistrate of the First Class may generally award?

- A. 1 year
- B. 2 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 3 years ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Section 32 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate of the First Class may award imprisonment up to three years.

**ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q21 (Magistrate of the First Class — up to 3 years)

## Question 11 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Against which of the following is whipping as a punishment not enforced?

- A. A person sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more
- B. A woman who is pregnant
- C. A person not in good health
- D. All of these ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** All of these persons are exempt from whipping.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q22 (whipping — exemptions)

## Question 12 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

At which stages may bail be granted?

- A. Investigation
- B. Trial
- C. Inquiry
- D. All of these ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Bail may be granted during investigation, trial and inquiry — all of these.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q24 (bail — investigation, trial and inquiry)

## Question 13 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

If the prosecution fails to prove the charge beyond reasonable doubt, what follows for

- A. Acquitted ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Convicted
- C. Remanded
- D. Discharged automatically in every case

**Why this answer?** When the prosecution fails to prove the charge beyond reasonable doubt, the accused is acquitted.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q29 (failure to prove beyond reasonable doubt — acquittal)

## Question 14 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

What does Section 51 of the Cr.P.C. primarily concern?

- A. Search of arrested persons ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Search of witnesses
- C. Bail
- D. Confession

**Why this answer?** Section 51 Cr.P.C. primarily concerns the search of arrested persons.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q58 (Section 51 Cr.P.C. — search of arrested persons)

## Question 15 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Under Section 205(1) of the Cr.P.C., who may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused and permit appearance by pleader?

- A. Magistrate of 1st class
- B. Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Court

**Why this answer?** Under Section 205(1) Cr.P.C., whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q69 (Section 205(1) Cr.P.C. — Magistrate may dispense with attendance)

## Question 16 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Under Section 54 of the Cr.P.C., on how many grounds may a person be arrested without a warrant?

- A. 8 grounds
- B. 11 grounds
- C. 9 grounds ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. None of these

**Why this answer?** Under Section 54 Cr.P.C., a person can be arrested without a warrant on nine grounds.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q72 (Section 54 Cr.P.C. — nine grounds)

## Question 17 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Within what time must a person arrested and detained in custody be produced before a Magistrate?

- A. Within 24 hours ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The same day
- C. Within 48 hours
- D. None

**Why this answer?** Every person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced

gistrate within 24 hours.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q73 (production before Magistrate — within 24 hours)

## Question 18 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A warrant of arrest is a command that is:

- A. Addressed to police officers
- B. Must be a written order
- C. Signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate
- D. All of these ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** All of these — a warrant of arrest is a written command to the police, signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q77 (warrant of arrest — written, signed and sealed)

## Question 19 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A First Information Report (FIR) is recorded under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 156
- B. Section 154 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Section 161
- D. Section 164

**Why this answer?** Section 154 Cr.P.C. provides for the recording of information relating to a cognizable offence — the FIR.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. investigation: the FIR and police investigation recur in every sitting of this post

## 20 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Under which section may a police officer investigate a cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate?

- A. Section 156 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Section 154
- C. Section 161
- D. Section 167

**Why this answer?** Section 156 Cr.P.C. empowers a police officer to investigate a cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate.

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

## Question 21 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Statements of witnesses examined by the police during investigation are recorded under which section?

- A. Section 154
- B. Section 161 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Section 164
- D. Section 173

**Why this answer?** Section 161 Cr.P.C. provides for the examination of witnesses by the police during investigation.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. investigation: examination of witnesses by police recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 22 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Magistrate may authorise detention of an accused in police custody for a maximum

of.

- A. 15 days ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 7 days
- C. 14 days
- D. 30 days

**Why this answer?** Under Section 167 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate may authorise detention in police custody for a maximum total of fifteen days.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. remand: the 15-day police remand limit recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 23 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

The final report of investigation (challan) is submitted to the Magistrate under which section?

- A. Section 161
- B. Section 173 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Section 167
- D. Section 190

**Why this answer?** Section 173 Cr.P.C. provides for the report of the police officer on completion of investigation — the challan.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. investigation: the challan under Section 173 recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 24 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 154
- B. Section 173

- D. Section 190 ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Section 190 Cr.P.C. provides for cognizance of offences by Magistrates.

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

## Question 25 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A complaint to a Magistrate is made under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 190
- B. Section 200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Section 202
- D. Section 204

**Why this answer?** Section 200 Cr.P.C. provides for the examination of the complainant on a complaint to a Magistrate.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. complaints: proceedings on complaint recur in every sitting of this post

## Question 26 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

The statement of the accused is recorded by the court under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 340
- B. Section 342 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Section 344
- D. Section 367

**Why this answer?** Section 342 Cr.P.C. provides for the examination of the accused by the court.

**ed [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. trial: examination of the accused under Section 342 recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 27 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Pre-arrest bail is ordinarily granted under which section of the Cr.P.C.?

- A. Section 496
- B. Section 497
- C. Section 500
- D. Section 498 ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Pre-arrest bail is granted under Section 498 Cr.P.C., read with the bail provisions of the Code.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. bail: pre-arrest bail recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 28 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

Bail in a bailable offence is a matter of:

- A. Right of the accused ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Discretion of the court
- C. Discretion of the police
- D. None of these

**Why this answer?** Under Section 496 Cr.P.C., bail in a bailable offence is a matter of right for the accused.

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

## 29 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

The inherent powers of the High Court to make orders to prevent abuse of the process of the court are saved under which section?

- A. Section 435
- B. Section 439
- C. Section 540
- D. Section 561-A ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Section 561-A Cr.P.C. saves the inherent powers of the High Court to make orders to prevent abuse of process and to secure the ends of justice.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Cr.P.C. High Court powers: Section 561-A recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 30 Law (Criminal Procedure Code)

A sentence of death passed by a Sessions Court must be confirmed by:

- A. High Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. District Magistrate
- C. Sessions Judge
- D. Supreme Court

**Why this answer?** Under Section 374 Cr.P.C., a sentence of death passed by a Court of Session must be confirmed by the High Court.

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

## Question 31 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A confession made by an accused while he is in police custody cannot be proved against him under which Article of the QSO?

cle 41

- B. Article 40
- C. Article 39 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 38

**Why this answer?** Article 39 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984: a confession made by an accused while in the custody of a police officer cannot be proved against him.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q1 (confession in police custody — Article 39 QSO)

## Question 32 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Which of these documents does the law treat as private rather than public?

- A. Judicial record
- B. Power of attorney ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Official register
- D. Record of a public officer

**Why this answer?** A power of attorney is a private document, not a public document.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q28 (public documents — power of attorney is private)

## Question 33 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

On which date was the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 promulgated?

- A. 14 August 1984
- B. 28 October 1984 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 26 October 1984
- D. 25 December 1984

**Why this answer?** The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 was promulgated on 28 October

e of Pakistan, Extraordinary, Part I, 28 October 1984).

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q33 (QSO promulgated — 28 October 1984)

## Question 34 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Professional communication between an advocate and his client is protected under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 9 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Article 8
- C. Article 5
- D. Article 10

**Why this answer?** Professional communication between advocate and client is protected under Article 9 QSO.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q34 (advocate-client privilege — Article 9 QSO)

## Question 35 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Under the QSO, in what circumstances can the court hear the evidence of a person of unsound mind?

- A. He understands the questions
- B. He gives rational answers
- C. He is capable of understanding and answering rationally
- D. Both A and B ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Article 3 QSO, a person of unsound mind may give evidence when he understands the questions and gives rational answers — both A and B.

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

d mind witness — Article 3 QSO)

## Question 36 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

To which general rule does Article 46 of the QSO form an exception?

- A. Exclusion of hearsay ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Best evidence
- C. Estoppel
- D. Burden of proof

**Why this answer?** Article 46 QSO (statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses) is an exception to the general rule excluding hearsay.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q36 (Article 46 QSO — exception to exclusion of hearsay)

## Question 37 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A dying declaration is an exception to the general rule against which kind of evidence?

- A. Expert evidence
- B. Documentary evidence
- C. Hearsay evidence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Character evidence

**Why this answer?** A dying declaration is an exception to the general rule against hearsay evidence.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q37 (dying declaration — exception to hearsay rule)

## Question 38 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Statements contained in maps, charts and plans are dealt with under which Article of the

- A. Article 50 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Article 55
- C. Article 51
- D. Article 58

**Why this answer?** Statements in maps, charts and plans are dealt with under Article 50 QSO.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q38 (maps, charts and plans — Article 50 QSO)

## Question 39 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

In the QSO illustration about orders given in a school, which person is referred to?

- A. Principal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Teacher
- C. Clerk
- D. Student

**Why this answer?** Under the relevant illustration concerning school orders, the person referred to is the principal.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q39 (QSO illustration — school orders, the principal)

## Question 40 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Which Article of the QSO deals with facts forming part of the same transaction?

- A. Confession
- B. Facts forming part of the same transaction ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Expert opinion

**Why this answer?** Article 19 QSO deals with facts forming part of the same transaction.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q40 (same transaction — Article 19 QSO)

## Question 41 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A financial or future obligation reduced to writing should generally be attested by whom?

- A. Two men
- B. Two men or one man and two women ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. One man and two women
- D. Two women

**Why this answer?** Under Article 17(2)(a) QSO, a financial or future obligation reduced to writing should generally be attested by two men or one man and two women.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q41 (attestation — Article 17(2)(a) QSO)

## Question 42 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Article 27 of the QSO relates to facts showing:

- A. Motive
- B. Confession
- C. State of mind, body or bodily feeling ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Public documents

**Why this answer?** Article 27 QSO relates to facts showing the existence of a state of mind, body or bodily feeling.

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

27 QSO — state of mind, body or bodily feeling)

## Question 43 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Which subject does Article 22 of the QSO cover?

- A. Expert opinion
- B. Confession
- C. Character evidence
- D. Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Article 22 QSO relates to facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q43 (Article 22 QSO — facts explaining relevant facts)

## Question 44 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

In nature, the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order is primarily which kind of law?

- A. Substantive law
- B. Penal law
- C. Constitutional law
- D. Adjective/procedural law ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order is primarily adjective (procedural) law — it governs how facts are proved.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q44 (QSO — adjective/procedural law)

## Question 45 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The portion of information given by an accused which distinctly relates to a fact

through it is dealt with under which Article?

- A. Article 38
- B. Article 39
- C. Article 40 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 42

**Why this answer?** Article 40 QSO deals with how much of the information received from an accused may be proved — the portion distinctly relating to a fact thereby discovered.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q54 (information leading to discovery — Article 40 QSO)

## Question 46 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The rule that an admission is not conclusive proof but may operate as estoppel is contained in which Article?

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 44
- C. Article 45 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 46

**Why this answer?** Article 45 QSO: admissions are not conclusive proof, but may operate as estoppel.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q55 (admission and estoppel — Article 45 QSO)

## Question 47 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The opinion of an expert is relevant under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 45
- B. Article 59 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Article 70

**Why this answer?** Article 59 QSO makes the opinion of an expert 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

## Question 48 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Under Article 117 of the QSO, the burden of proof lies on the person who would fail if:

- A. The court so directed
- B. No evidence were given on either side ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The accused remained silent
- D. The witness was not called

**Why this answer?** Article 117 QSO places the burden of proof on the person who would fail if no evidence were given on either side.

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

## Question 49 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A witness who is unable to speak may give evidence in which manner?

- A. Only through a relative
- B. Only by affidavit
- C. By signs or in writing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. He cannot give evidence

**Why this answer?** Under Article 3 QSO, a witness who is unable to speak may give evidence by signs or in writing.

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

## Question 50 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Leading questions may ordinarily be asked during which stage of examination?

- A. Cross-examination ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Examination-in-chief
- C. Re-examination
- D. None of these

**Why this answer?** Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination; in examination-in-chief they may be asked only with the permission of the court.

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

## Question 51 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A party may cross-examine its own witness when the court permits it to treat the witness as:

- A. Expert
- B. Interested
- C. Competent
- D. Hostile ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Article 140 QSO, a party may cross-examine its own witness when the court permits it to treat the witness as hostile.

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

## 52 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Public documents are defined under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 80
- B. Article 90
- C. Article 85 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 95

**Why this answer?** Article 85 QSO defines public documents.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Qanun-e-Shahadat: public and private documents recur in every sitting of this post

## Question 53 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

A confession made by an accused before a Magistrate is called a:

- A. Extra-judicial confession
- B. Retracted confession
- C. Voluntary statement
- D. Judicial confession ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** A confession recorded by a Magistrate is a judicial confession, as opposed to an extra-judicial confession made elsewhere.

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

## Question 54 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

The court may presume the existence of certain facts under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 117
- B. Article 129 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Article 120

**Why this answer?** Article 129 QSO provides that the court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened.

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

## Question 55 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

Secondary evidence of the contents of a document may be given in the cases mentioned in which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 70
- B. Article 76 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Article 73
- D. Article 79

**Why this answer?** Article 76 QSO sets out the cases in which secondary evidence relating to documents may be given.

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

## Question 56 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

An accomplice is a competent witness against an accused person under which Article of the QSO?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 18
- C. Article 16 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Article 20

**Why this answer?** Article 16 QSO provides that an accomplice shall be a competent

nst an accused person.

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

## Question 57 Law (Qanun-E-Shahadat)

To what does the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 apply?

- A. Arbitration proceedings only
- B. All judicial proceedings in or before any court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Only civil suits
- D. Departmental inquiries only

**Why this answer?** The QSO applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any court, though it 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 58 Law (Fia Act)

Who may make rules regarding awards to members of the FIA?

- A. Federal Government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Supreme Court
- C. District Police
- D. Provincial Government

**Why this answer?** Under the FIA Act 1974, the Federal Government may make rules, including rules regarding awards to FIA members.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q2 (rules on FIA awards — Federal Government)

# 59 Law (Fia Act)

Whom may recommendations about specified persons bring together under the FIA Act?

- A. DG FIA only
- B. Supreme Court only
- C. DG FIA with the concerned Provincial Government, where required ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Provincial Government only

**Why this answer?** Under the FIA Act, recommendations concerning specified persons may involve the DG FIA with the concerned Provincial Government, where required.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q4 (recommendations on specified persons — DG FIA with Provincial Government)

# Question 60 Law (Fia Act)

The administrative powers of the Director General of the FIA correspond, under the Act, to the powers of whom?

- A. Attorney General
- B. Chief Secretary
- C. District Judge
- D. Inspector General of Police ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Section 4 of the FIA Act, the administrative powers of the DG FIA correspond to those of an Inspector General of Police.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q5 (DG FIA administrative powers — Inspector General of Police)

# Question 61 Law (Fia Act)

Under Section 9 of the FIA Act, no suit or proceeding lies against the Federal

t or a member of the Agency for an act done in what manner?

- A. In good faith under the Act ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. During investigation
- C. Under lawful authority
- D. All applicable statutory protections

**Why this answer?** Section 9 of the FIA Act bars suits and proceedings for acts done in good faith under the Act.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q6 (Section 9 FIA Act — indemnity for acts in good faith)

## Question 62 Law (Fia Act)

FIA officers have powers, duties and privileges similar to those of whom?

- A. Customs officers
- B. Provincial Police officers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Revenue officers
- D. Judicial officers

**Why this answer?** Under Section 5 of the FIA Act, FIA officers have the powers, duties and privileges of provincial police officers.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q7 (FIA officers — powers of provincial police officers)

## Question 63 Law (Fia Act)

Besides the Director General, of whom does the Agency consist?

- A. Members of Parliament
- B. Such number of other officers as the Federal Government may appoint ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Provincial Ministers

**Why this answer?** Under Section 3 of the FIA Act, the Agency consists of a Director General and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may appoint.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q8 (constitution of FIA — Section 3 FIA Act)

## Question 64 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA Act, 1974 is numbered as which Act?

- A. Act VII of 1974
- B. Act VIII of 1975 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Act X of 1984
- D. None of these

**Why this answer?** The FIA Act 1974 was enacted as Act VIII of 1975.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q9 (FIA Act 1974 — Act VIII of 1975)

## Question 65 Law (Fia Act)

In whom does the administration of the FIA vest?

- A. Director General ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Federal Government
- C. Provincial Government
- D. Interior Secretary personally

**Why this answer?** Under Section 4 of the FIA Act, the administration of the FIA vests in the Director General.

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

stration of FIA — Director General)

## Question 66 Law (Fia Act)

FIA members exercising investigation powers under Section 5 have powers extending where?

- A. Only within Lahore
- B. Only within their home district
- C. Throughout Pakistan, subject to the Act/orders ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Only within Islamabad

**Why this answer?** FIA members exercising investigation powers under Section 5 have powers throughout Pakistan, subject to the Act and the Federal Government's orders.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q61 (FIA investigation powers — throughout Pakistan)

## Question 67 Law (Fia Act)

What is the FIA Act primarily concerned with?

- A. Civil procedure
- B. Evidence in family cases
- C. Contract law
- D. Constitution and functioning of FIA ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** The FIA Act is primarily concerned with the constitution and functioning of the FIA.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q62 (FIA Act — constitution and functioning of FIA)

## 68 Law (Fia Act)

Which of the following are listed among the laws in the FIA's legal framework?

- A. FIA Act, 1974
- B. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
- C. Pakistan Penal Code 1860
- D. All of these ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** All of these — the FIA Act, the Cr.P.C. and the P.P.C. — are in the FIA's legal framework.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q63 (FIA legal framework — FIA Act, Cr.P.C., P.P.C.)

## Question 69 Law (Fia Act)

What is the principal purpose of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?

- A. Regulation of provincial assemblies
- B. Constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Creation of civil courts
- D. None of these

**Why this answer?** The principal purpose of the FIA Act, 1974 is to provide for the constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q64 (FIA Act purpose — constitution of FIA)

## Question 70 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA may investigate the offences specified in:

- A. The Constitution
- B. The Police Order

Schedule to the FIA Act ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. The Cr.P.C. only

**Why this answer?** The FIA investigates the offences listed in the Schedule to the FIA Act, 1974.

**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 Cybercrime Wing is known as:

- A. CTW
- B. IB
- C. NAB
- D. NR3C ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** The FIA's Cybercrime Wing is the National Response Centre for Cyber Crime (NR3C).

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

## Question 72 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA primarily investigates which kind of offences?

- A. Provincial traffic offences
- B. Civil disputes
- C. Federal offences such as human trafficking, cybercrime and corruption ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Family matters

**Why this answer?** The FIA is a federal agency investigating federal offences, including

cking, cybercrime and corruption.

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

## Question 73 Law (Fia Act)

Under the FIA Act, the Federal Government may make:

- A. Judgments
- B. Ordinances
- C. Orders of acquittal
- D. Rules ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Section 10 of the FIA Act, the Federal Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — FIA Act: rule-making power recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 74 Law (Fia Act)

Immigration offences at airports are investigated by the FIA's:

- A. Immigration Wing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Anti-Corruption Wing
- C. Counter-Terrorism Wing
- D. Economic Crime Wing

**Why this answer?** The FIA's Immigration Wing deals with immigration offences at airports and borders.

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

## 75 Law (Fia Act)

The FIA was created to replace which body?

- A. The Intelligence Bureau
- B. The Federal Police
- C. The Pakistan Special Police Establishment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The Rangers

**Why this answer?** The FIA was established in 1975 to replace the Pakistan Special Police Establishment.

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

## Question 76 Law (Fia Act)

The Director General of the FIA is appointed by:

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Provincial Government
- C. Chief Justice
- D. Federal Government ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** Under Section 3 of the FIA Act, the Director General is appointed by the Federal Government.

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

## Question 77 Law (Fia Act)

When FIA officers exercise powers under Section 5 of the FIA Act, they act as:

- A. Judicial officers
- B. Revenue officers

ce officers ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Military officers

**Why this answer?** Under Section 5 of the FIA Act, members of the Agency have the powers, duties and privileges of police officers.

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

## Question 78 Law (Evidence)

The rule that the best available evidence should generally be produced is known as:

- A. Best Evidence Rule ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Res Judicata Rule
- C. Hearsay Rule
- D. Estoppel Rule

**Why this answer?** The best evidence rule requires the best available evidence to be produced.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q16 (best evidence rule)

## Question 79 Law (Evidence)

To whom does the benefit of reasonable doubt go?

- A. Prosecution
- B. Accused ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Complainant
- D. None of these

**Why this answer?** The benefit of reasonable doubt always goes to the accused.

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

of doubt — the accused)

## Question 80 Law (Evidence)

The rule of estoppel does not apply where:

- A. Where law expressly prevents its operation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Where fraud is involved
- C. In all cases without exception
- D. Against a minor in appropriate circumstances

**Why this answer?** The rule of estoppel does not apply where the law expressly prevents its operation — there can be no estoppel against the law.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q27 (estoppel — no estoppel against the law)

## Question 81 Law (Evidence)

Which statement best distinguishes an admission from a confession?

- A. Admission relates only to criminal cases
- B. Admission may be made in civil or criminal proceedings ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Confession can only be documentary
- D. Admission and confession are always identical

**Why this answer?** An admission may be made in civil or criminal proceedings, while a confession is a statement suggesting an inference of guilt in a criminal case.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q30 (admission vs confession)

## Question 82 Law (Evidence)

Hearsay evidence is generally:

- B. Admissible with permission
- C. Inadmissible ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Primary evidence

**Why this answer?** Hearsay evidence is generally inadmissible, subject to the recognised exceptions such as dying declarations.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Evidence: the hearsay rule recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 83 Law (Evidence)

The best evidence rule requires the production of:

- A. A photocopy
- B. Oral evidence
- C. The original document ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A summary

**Why this answer?** The best evidence rule requires the production of the original document where its contents are in question.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — Evidence: the best evidence rule recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 84 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

An act done under a mistake of fact or law is protected when it is done:

- A. In good faith under a belief of legal obligation/authority ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Dishonestly
- C. Without any belief
- D. For personal benefit

**swer?** Under Sections 76 and 79 P.P.C., an act done under a mistake of fact or law is protected when done in good faith under a belief of legal obligation or authority.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q3 (mistake of fact or law — Sections 76 and 79 P.P.C.)

## Question 85 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Which of the following are generally counted among the stages of the commission of an offence?

- A. Motive
- B. Attempt
- C. Preparation
- D. All of these ✓ **Predicted answer**

**Why this answer?** All of these — motive, preparation and attempt — are stages in the commission of an offence.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q23 (stages of offence — motive, preparation, attempt)

## Question 86 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

The Pakistan Penal Code was enacted in:

- A. 1860 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1857
- C. 1898
- D. 1973

**Why this answer?** The Pakistan Penal Code was enacted in 1860.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: the Code and its general principles recur in every sitting of this post

## 87 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

The right of private defence of the body extends to causing death when:

- A. Any theft is committed
- B. Any insult is offered
- C. The assault reasonably causes apprehension of death or grievous hurt ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Any trespass occurs

**Why this answer?** Under Section 100 P.P.C., the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death where the assault reasonably causes apprehension of death or grievous hurt.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: private defence recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 88 Law (Pakistan Penal Code)

Which punishments are included among the kinds of punishment under Section 53 of the P.P.C.?

- A. Death, imprisonment for life, imprisonment, forfeiture of property and fine ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Death only
- C. Fine only
- D. Imprisonment and fine only

**Why this answer?** Section 53 P.P.C. lists the kinds of punishment: death, imprisonment for life, rigorous or simple imprisonment, forfeiture of property and fine.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — P.P.C.: punishments recur in every sitting of this post

## 89 Law (Constitution)

A writ of habeas corpus may be issued by which authority?

- A. High Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Police station
- C. District police officer
- D. Magistrate only

**Why this answer?** A writ of habeas corpus may be issued by the High Court.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q26 (habeas corpus — High Court)

## Question 90 Law (Constitution)

The right to a fair trial is guaranteed by which Article of the Constitution?

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

**Why this answer?** Article 10-A of the Constitution guarantees the right to a fair trial and due process.

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

## Question 91 English (Grammar)

Fill in the blanks: ___ of them tried hard to stand still, ___ of them qualified for the final.

- A. Neither, both
- B. All, none
- C. Both, neither ✓ **Predicted answer**

er, neither

**Why this answer?** 'Both of them tried hard to stand still, neither of them qualified for the final' — the pair fits.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q46 (both/neither pair)

## Question 92 English (Grammar)

Fill in the blanks: Although ___ jobs are difficult, ___ of them are beyond human capacity.

- A. Much, few
- B. A little, many
- C. A number of, some ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The number of, any

**Why this answer?** 'Although a number of jobs are difficult, some of them are beyond human capacity' — both parts fit.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q48 (a number of / some pair)

## Question 93 English (Grammar)

Which option is the correct passive form of: You can learn the tricks easily.

- A. The tricks can learned easily by you.
- B. The tricks can be learned easily by you. ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The tricks could be learned easily by you.
- D. The tricks are learned easily by you.

**Why this answer?** 'The tricks can be learned easily by you' — the correct passive of 'You can learn the tricks easily'.

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

voice — can be learned)

## Question 94 English (Grammar)

Choose the word that correctly completes the sentence: He coaches ___ master.

- A. To
- B. The ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. For
- D. With

**Why this answer?** 'He coaches the master' — 'the' is the only article that completes the sentence grammatically.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q52 (article — He coaches the master)

## Question 95 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct pair of prepositions for: ___ Lahore, ___ Eid morning.

- A. At Lahore, at Eid morning
- B. In Lahore, on Eid morning ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. In Lahore, in Eid morning
- D. At Lahore, on Eid morning

**Why this answer?** 'In Lahore, on Eid morning' — 'in' for a city and 'on' for a specific morning are both correct.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q53 (prepositions — in Lahore, on Eid morning)

## Question 96 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct sentence:

- B. He do not go to school yesterday.
- C. He did not go to school yesterday. ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. He does not went to school yesterday.

**Why this answer?** 'He did not go to school yesterday' is correct — after 'did not' the verb is in its base form.

**Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor:** syllabus anchor — English grammar: correct sentence formation recurs in every sitting of this post

## Question 97 English (Vocabulary)

Which word means the same as melancholy?

- A. Happy
- B. Forbidden
- C. Sad ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Brisk

**Why this answer?** 'Melancholy' means sadness — 'sad' is its synonym.

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q65 (synonym of melancholy — sad)

## Question 98 English (Vocabulary)

Which word means the same as brave?

- A. Cowardly
- B. Courageous ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Weak
- D. Timid

**Why this answer?** 'Brave' means courageous — showing courage.

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

## Question 99 English (Idioms)

What does the idiom to bite the dust mean?

- A. To be defeated ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. To eat dust
- C. To work hard
- D. To win a prize

**Why this answer?** 'To bite the dust' means to be defeated or to fail.

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

## Question 100 General Knowledge

The FIA came into being in which year?

- A. 1972
- B. 1974
- C. 1975 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1978

**Why this answer?** The Federal Investigation Agency was formed in 1975 (13 January 1975).

**Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur:** FPSC-FIA-AD-LEGAL-2019-01-13 Q67 (FIA formed — 1975)

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