HEC Law GAT — GUESS PAPER 2027 (Set 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law GAT (Law Graduate Assessment Test) — Set 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the second Law GAT sitting of 2027, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same provision, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified Law GAT past papers (2018–2026). **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.
Flag — next sitting: this paper predicts the second Law GAT sitting of 2027, built on the 100-MCQ pattern of the verified Law GAT sittings. The pass mark is NOT stated here: secondary sources quote 50 out of 100, but that figure is not verified from an official HEC/PBC announcement, so no pass mark is printed on this paper.

> **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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(1) of the CPC, "Code" includes _____.

- A. decrees
- B. rules ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. judgments
- D. orders

Why each option?

– WRONG: a decree is separately defined in section 2(2) of the CPC and is not what "Code" includes.

B. rules — CORRECT: section 2(1) of the CPC provides that "Code" includes rules.

C. judgments — WRONG: "judgment" is defined separately in section 2(9) of the CPC.

D. orders — WRONG: "order" is defined separately in section 2(14) of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 2(1)) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q53; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 2 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(10) of the CPC, "judgment-debtor" means any person against whom a _____ has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made.

- A. decree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. summons
- C. plaint
- D. notice

Why each option?

A. decree — CORRECT: section 2(10) of the CPC defines "judgment-debtor" as a person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made.

B. summons — WRONG: a summons only calls a party to Court and creates no judgment-debtor.

C. plaint — WRONG: a plaint is the statement of claim that institutes a suit, not a decree.

D. notice — WRONG: a notice is a communication, not a decree or executable order.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 2(10)) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q41; this question tests it from a different angle.

3 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 2(14) of the CPC, a decision of a Civil Court is called an "order" when its formal expression is NOT a _____.

- A. judgment
- B. finding
- C. decree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. ruling

Why each option?

A. judgment — WRONG: a judgment is the statement of grounds, not the thing excluded from the definition of "order".

B. finding — WRONG: a finding is not mentioned in the definition of "order" in section 2(14).

C. decree — CORRECT: section 2(14) of the CPC defines "order" as the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree.

D. ruling — WRONG: a ruling is not the exclusion stated in section 2(14) of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 2(14)) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q35, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q49; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 4 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 5(2) of the CPC, "Revenue Court" means a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits or other proceedings relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for _____ purposes.

- A. commercial
- B. residential
- C. industrial

icultural ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. commercial — WRONG: section 5(2) of the CPC does not speak of commercial purposes.

B. residential — WRONG: section 5(2) of the CPC does not speak of residential purposes.

C. industrial — WRONG: section 5(2) of the CPC does not speak of industrial purposes.

D. agricultural — CORRECT: section 5(2) of the CPC defines "Revenue Court" by reference to land used for agricultural purposes.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 5(2)) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q36; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 5 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 9 of the CPC, Courts have jurisdiction to try all suits of a _____ nature, except suits whose cognizance is expressly or impliedly barred.

- A. civil ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. criminal
- C. revenue
- D. constitutional

Why each option?

A. civil — CORRECT: section 9 of the CPC gives Courts jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature except those expressly or impliedly barred.

B. criminal — WRONG: criminal cases are tried under the Code of Criminal Procedure, not section 9 of the CPC.

C. revenue — WRONG: revenue matters fall to Revenue Courts and are not the subject of

D. constitutional — WRONG: constitutional jurisdiction is conferred by the Constitution, not by section 9 of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 9) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q43, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q49, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 6 Civil Procedure (CPC)

The Explanation to section 9 of the CPC treats a suit contesting the right to _____ or to an office as a suit of a civil nature.

- A. liberty
- B. property ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. privacy
- D. reputation

Why each option?

A. liberty — WRONG: the Explanation to section 9 of the CPC names property, not liberty.

B. property — CORRECT: the Explanation to section 9 of the CPC provides that a suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature.

C. privacy — WRONG: privacy is not named in the Explanation to section 9 of the CPC.

D. reputation — WRONG: reputation is not named in the Explanation to section 9 of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 9) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q43, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q49, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

7 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 12(1) of the CPC, where a plaintiff is precluded by rules from instituting a further suit in respect of any particular cause of action, he shall not be entitled to institute a suit in respect of _____.

- A. any other cause of action
- B. the same parties only
- C. such cause of action ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. any new claim

Why each option?

A. any other cause of action — WRONG: section 12(1) bars a suit on the same cause of action, not on other causes of action.

B. the same parties only — WRONG: section 12(1) of the CPC bars the suit in respect of the cause of action, not merely against the same parties.

C. such cause of action — CORRECT: section 12(1) of the CPC bars a further suit in respect of such cause of action.

D. any new claim — WRONG: a genuinely new claim on a different cause of action is not barred by section 12(1).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 12(1)) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q29, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q29; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 8 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 12(2) of the CPC, where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, he shall seek his remedy by making an application under this section to _____.

- A. the High Court

Court of competent jurisdiction

- C. the appellate Court
- D. the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. the High Court — WRONG: section 12(2) of the CPC directs the application to the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order, not the High Court.

B. any Court of competent jurisdiction — WRONG: section 12(2) of the CPC specifies the very Court which passed the judgment, decree or order.

C. the appellate Court — WRONG: section 12(2) of the CPC does not send the challenge to the appellate Court.

D. the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order — CORRECT: section 12(2) of the CPC requires the challenge to be made by application to the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 12(2)) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q48, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q39; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 9 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 16(a) of the CPC requires suits for the recovery of _____ to be instituted in the Court within whose local limits the property is situate.

- A. immovable property ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. movable property
- C. mesne profits
- D. damages for defamation

Why each option?

le property — CORRECT: section 16(a) of the CPC places suits for the recovery of immovable property in the Court where the property is situate.

B. movable property — WRONG: section 16(a) of the CPC deals with immovable property, not movable property.

C. mesne profits — WRONG: mesne profits are not the subject of section 16(a) of the CPC.

D. damages for defamation — WRONG: damages for defamation fall under section 19 of the CPC, not section 16(a).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 16(a) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q45, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q42; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 10 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 16(b) of the CPC, a suit for the _____ of immovable property must be instituted where the property is situate.

- A. sale
- B. partition ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. mortgage
- D. lease

Why each option?

A. sale — WRONG: section 16(b) of the CPC names partition, not sale.

B. partition — CORRECT: section 16(b) of the CPC places suits for the partition of immovable property in the Court where the property is situate.

C. mortgage — WRONG: mortgage is not named in section 16(b) of the CPC.

D. lease — WRONG: lease is not named in section 16(b) of the CPC.

ed [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 16(b) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q47; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 11 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 19 of the CPC, where a suit is for compensation for wrong done to the person or to movable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of another Court, the suit may be instituted in _____.

- A. the Court where the wrong was done only
- B. the Court where the defendant resides only
- C. either of the said Courts ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. the High Court only

Why each option?

A. the Court where the wrong was done only — WRONG: section 19 of the CPC gives the plaintiff a choice and does not confine the suit to that Court.

B. the Court where the defendant resides only — WRONG: section 19 of the CPC gives the plaintiff a choice and does not confine the suit to that Court.

C. either of the said Courts — CORRECT: section 19 of the CPC allows the suit to be instituted in either of the said Courts.

D. the High Court only — WRONG: section 19 of the CPC does not reserve such suits to the High Court.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 19) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q38, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q60; this question tests it from a different angle.

12 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 47(3) of the CPC, the question whether a person is or is not the representative of a party for the purposes of execution proceedings is decided by _____.

- A. the Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. the High Court
- C. the appellate Court
- D. the District Judge

Why each option?

A. the Court — CORRECT: section 47(3) of the CPC provides that such question shall be determined by the Court.

B. the High Court — WRONG: section 47(3) of the CPC does not refer the question to the High Court.

C. the appellate Court — WRONG: section 47(3) of the CPC does not refer the question to the appellate Court.

D. the District Judge — WRONG: section 47(3) of the CPC does not refer the question to the District Judge as such.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 47(3)) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q39, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q32; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 13 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 75(c) of the CPC, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may issue a commission to _____ any person.

- A. arrest
- B. examine ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. attach the property of

Why each option?

A. arrest — WRONG: a commission under section 75 of the CPC is not a warrant of arrest.

B. examine — CORRECT: section 75(c) of the CPC empowers the Court to issue a commission to examine any person.

C. punish — WRONG: a commission under section 75 of the CPC has no power to punish.

D. attach the property of — WRONG: attachment of property is an execution measure, not a purpose of a commission under section 75(c).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 75(c) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q58; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 14 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 96(2) of the CPC, an appeal may lie from an original decree passed _____.

- A. with consent
- B. on a compromise
- C. after full trial
- D. ex parte ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. with consent — WRONG: no appeal lies from a decree passed with the consent of the parties under section 96(3) of the CPC.

B. on a compromise — WRONG: a compromise decree is a consent decree, from which no appeal lies under section 96(3).

trial — WRONG: a decree after full trial is appealable generally, but it is not the specific case named in section 96(2).

D. ex parte — CORRECT: section 96(2) of the CPC provides that an appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 96(2)) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q39, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q47, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q43; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 15 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 151 of the CPC preserves the _____ power of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

- A. inherent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. appellate
- C. revisional
- D. supervisory

Why each option?

A. inherent — CORRECT: section 151 of the CPC saves the inherent powers of the Court to make orders necessary for the ends of justice.

B. appellate — WRONG: appellate power is conferred by sections 96 to 100 of the CPC, not saved by section 151.

C. revisional — WRONG: revisional power is conferred by section 115 of the CPC, not saved by section 151.

D. supervisory — WRONG: supervisory jurisdiction belongs to the High Court under the Constitution, not to section 151 of the CPC.

Predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 151) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q48, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q30, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q24; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 16 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 1 Rule 1 of the CPC, all persons may be joined in one suit as plaintiffs in whom any right to relief in respect of or arising out of the same act or transaction is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the _____.

- A. succession
- B. representative capacity
- C. alternative ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. aggregate

Why each option?

A. succession — WRONG: Order 1 Rule 1 of the CPC does not speak of joinder in succession.

B. representative capacity — WRONG: representative suits are governed by Order 1 Rule 8 of the CPC, not Rule 1.

C. alternative — CORRECT: Order 1 Rule 1 of the CPC allows joinder of plaintiffs whether the right to relief exists jointly, severally or in the alternative.

D. aggregate — WRONG: "aggregate" is not the word used in Order 1 Rule 1 of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 1) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q13, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q46, 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q31; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 17 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 1 Rule 4(b) of the CPC, judgment may be given without any amendment

n one or more of the defendants as may be found to be _____.

- A. absent
- B. liable ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. willing
- D. related

Why each option?

A. absent — WRONG: Order 1 Rule 4(b) of the CPC speaks of defendants found to be liable, not merely absent.

B. liable — CORRECT: Order 1 Rule 4(b) of the CPC allows judgment against such defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective liabilities.

C. willing — WRONG: willingness of a defendant is not the test in Order 1 Rule 4(b) of the CPC.

D. related — WRONG: relationship between defendants is not the test in Order 1 Rule 4(b) of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 1) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q13, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q46, 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q31; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 18 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 1 Rule 10(3) of the CPC, no person shall be added as a plaintiff suing without a next friend or as the next friend of a plaintiff under any disability without his _____.

- A. knowledge
- B. presence
- C. application
- D. consent ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. knowledge — WRONG: mere knowledge is not enough under Order 1 Rule 10(3) of the CPC.

B. presence — WRONG: presence is not the requirement in Order 1 Rule 10(3) of the CPC.

C. application — WRONG: an application alone does not satisfy Order 1 Rule 10(3) of the CPC.

D. consent — CORRECT: Order 1 Rule 10(3) of the CPC requires the consent of the person so added.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 1) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q13, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q46, 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q31; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 19 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 6 Rule 1 of the CPC, "pleading" shall mean _____ or written statement.

- A. plaint ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. decree
- C. judgment
- D. summons

Why each option?

A. plaint — CORRECT: Order 6 Rule 1 of the CPC defines "pleading" to mean plaint or written statement.

B. decree — WRONG: a decree is the formal expression of an adjudication, not a pleading under Order 6 Rule 1.

C. judgment — WRONG: a judgment is the statement of grounds of a decree, not a

der Order 6 Rule 1.

D. summons — WRONG: a summons is a process to secure attendance, not a pleading under Order 6 Rule 1.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Order 6 in that area.

Question 20 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under Order 6 Rule 16 of the CPC, any matter in a pleading which is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious may be struck out or amended by order of the _____.

- A. plaintiff
- B. defendant
- C. Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. pleader

Why each option?

A. plaintiff — WRONG: a plaintiff cannot strike out matter from a pleading; the power lies with the Court under Order 6 Rule 16.

B. defendant — WRONG: a defendant cannot strike out matter from a pleading; the power lies with the Court under Order 6 Rule 16.

C. Court — CORRECT: Order 6 Rule 16 of the CPC empowers the Court to order matter to be struck out or amended.

D. pleader — WRONG: a pleader has no power to strike out matter under Order 6 Rule 16 of the CPC.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Order 6 in that area.

Question 21 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Order 7 Rule 1(h) of the CPC requires the plaint to state the amount of any _____ allowed by the plaintiff or any portion of his claim relinquished.

- A. discount
- B. set-off ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. rebate
- D. waiver

Why each option?

A. discount — WRONG: Order 7 Rule 1(h) of the CPC names set-off, not discount.

B. set-off — CORRECT: Order 7 Rule 1(h) of the CPC requires the plaint to state where the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim.

C. rebate — WRONG: rebate is not named in Order 7 Rule 1(h) of the CPC.

D. waiver — WRONG: waiver is not named in Order 7 Rule 1(h) of the CPC.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 7) tested in 37yt-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-05-30 Q6; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 22 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 7 Rule 8 of the CPC, where the plaintiff seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims or causes of action founded upon separate and distinct grounds, they shall be stated as far as may be _____.

- A. jointly in one paragraph

fly in the title

- C. in the alternative only
- D. separately and distinctly ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. jointly in one paragraph — WRONG: Order 7 Rule 8 of the CPC requires distinct claims to be stated separately, not jointly.

B. briefly in the title — WRONG: Order 7 Rule 8 of the CPC does not direct claims to be stated in the title.

C. in the alternative only — WRONG: Order 7 Rule 8 of the CPC requires separate and distinct statement, not merely pleading in the alternative.

D. separately and distinctly — CORRECT: Order 7 Rule 8 of the CPC requires several distinct claims or causes of action to be stated as far as may be separately and distinctly.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 7) tested in 37yt-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-05-30 Q6; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 23 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 8 Rule 10 of the CPC, where any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within the time permitted or fixed by the Court, the Court shall _____ against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

- A. pronounce judgment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. dismiss the suit
- C. impose a fine of ten thousand rupees
- D. strike off his defence

Why each option?

e judgment — CORRECT: Order 8 Rule 10 of the CPC provides that the Court shall pronounce judgment against the defaulting party, or make such other order as it thinks fit.

B. dismiss the suit — WRONG: dismissal of the suit is not the consequence stated in Order 8 Rule 10 of the CPC.

C. impose a fine of ten thousand rupees — WRONG: no fixed fine is prescribed by Order 8 Rule 10 of the CPC.

D. strike off his defence — WRONG: striking off the defence is not the consequence stated in Order 8 Rule 10 of the CPC.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Order 8 in that area.

Question 24 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 2(9) of the QSO, when one fact is declared by the Order to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as _____.

- A. proved ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. presumed
- C. disproved
- D. irrelevant

Why each option?

A. proved — CORRECT: Article 2(9) of the QSO defines "conclusive proof" so that the Court shall regard the other fact as proved and shall not allow evidence to disprove it.

B. presumed — WRONG: a presumption may be rebutted, but conclusive proof under

admits no disproof.

C. disproved — WRONG: conclusive proof under Article 2(9) means the fact is treated as proved, not disproved.

D. irrelevant — WRONG: a fact declared conclusive proof is decisive, not irrelevant.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 2(9)) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q53, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q28; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 25 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 4 of the QSO, no Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any question as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his _____ whilst he was so acting.

- A. absence
- B. presence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. chamber
- D. district

Why each option?

A. absence — WRONG: Article 4 of the QSO speaks of matters which occurred in his presence, not his absence.

B. presence — CORRECT: Article 4 of the QSO permits examination as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

C. chamber — WRONG: Article 4 of the QSO does not confine the exception to matters in his chamber.

D. district — WRONG: Article 4 of the QSO does not confine the exception to matters in

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 4) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q41, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q42, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q65; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 26 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per the Explanation to Article 6 of the QSO, "official record relating to affairs of State" does not include documents concerning industrial or commercial activities carried on directly or indirectly by the _____.

- A. Court
- B. accused
- C. Government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. witness

Why each option?

A. Court — WRONG: the Explanation to Article 6 of the QSO names the Government, not the Court.

B. accused — WRONG: the Explanation to Article 6 of the QSO names the Government, not the accused.

C. Government — CORRECT: the Explanation to Article 6 of the QSO excludes documents concerning industrial or commercial activities carried on by the Government.

D. witness — WRONG: the Explanation to Article 6 of the QSO names the Government, not a witness.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 6) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q66, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q1, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q54; this question tests it from a different angle.

27 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 14 of the QSO, no one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such latter person _____ to their production.

- A. objects
- B. is a party
- C. is examined
- D. consents ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. objects — WRONG: objection by the other person would prevent production, not permit compulsion under Article 14.

B. is a party — WRONG: being a party is not the condition stated in Article 14 of the QSO.

C. is examined — WRONG: examination of the other person is not the condition stated in Article 14 of the QSO.

D. consents — CORRECT: Article 14 of the QSO permits compulsion only where such latter person consents to their production.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 14) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q73, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q100, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q41; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 28 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 17(2) of the QSO, in matters pertaining to financial or future obligations, if reduced to writing, the instrument shall be attested by two men, or by one man and _____ women.

- A. two ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. three

- D. one

Why each option?

A. two — CORRECT: Article 17(2) of the QSO requires attestation by two men, or one man and two women, so that one may remind the other.

B. three — WRONG: Article 17(2) of the QSO prescribes two women with one man, not three.

C. four — WRONG: Article 17(2) of the QSO prescribes two women with one man, not four.

D. one — WRONG: Article 17(2) of the QSO prescribes two women with one man, not one.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 17(2)) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q3; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 29 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 31(3)(a) of the QSO, statements made by persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, are _____.

- A. hearsay
- B. admissions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. confessions
- D. opinions

Why each option?

A. hearsay — WRONG: such statements are expressly treated as admissions under Article 31(3)(a) of the QSO, not as hearsay.

B. admissions — CORRECT: Article 31(3)(a) of the QSO declares such statements to be admissions.

ns — WRONG: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case, not the category in Article 31(3)(a).

D. opinions — WRONG: opinions are dealt with separately in Article 59 of the QSO, not in Article 31(3)(a).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 31(3)(a) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q18; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 30 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 32 of the QSO, admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, or his _____ in interest.

- A. counsel
- B. agent
- C. representative ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. successor

Why each option?

A. counsel — WRONG: Article 32 of the QSO names the representative in interest, not counsel.

B. agent — WRONG: agents are mentioned in Article 31, but Article 32 uses the phrase "representative in interest".

C. representative — CORRECT: Article 32 of the QSO provides that admissions may be proved against the person who makes them, or his representative in interest.

D. successor — WRONG: "successor" is not the phrase used in Article 32 of the QSO.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 32) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q69; this question tests it from a different angle.

31 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 33 of the QSO, admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as _____.

- A. confessions
- B. presumptions
- C. corroboration
- D. estoppels ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. confessions — WRONG: Article 33 of the QSO says admissions may operate as estoppels, not as confessions.

B. presumptions — WRONG: Article 33 of the QSO says admissions may operate as estoppels, not as presumptions.

C. corroboration — WRONG: Article 33 of the QSO says admissions may operate as estoppels, not as corroboration.

D. estoppels — CORRECT: Article 33 of the QSO provides that admissions are not conclusive proof but may operate as estoppels.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 33) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q75, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q5, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q30; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 32 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 35 of the QSO, oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give _____ evidence of the contents of such document.

- A. secondary ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. primary

- D. direct

Why each option?

A. secondary — CORRECT: Article 35 of the QSO allows oral admissions as to contents of a document only where the party is entitled to give secondary evidence of its contents.

B. primary — WRONG: primary evidence is the document itself under Article 73, and Article 35 speaks of secondary evidence.

C. oral — WRONG: the very question is about oral admissions, and Article 35 requires entitlement to secondary evidence.

D. direct — WRONG: "direct evidence" is not the term used in Article 35 of the QSO.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 35) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q43, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q34; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 33 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 44 of the QSO, all persons, including an accomplice, shall be liable to _____.

- A. arrest
- B. cross-examination ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. prosecution
- D. punishment

Why each option?

A. arrest — WRONG: Article 44 of the QSO deals with liability to cross-examination, not arrest.

B. cross-examination — CORRECT: Article 44 of the QSO provides that all persons,

accomplice, shall be liable to cross-examination.

C. prosecution — WRONG: Article 44 of the QSO deals with liability to cross-examination, not prosecution.

D. punishment — WRONG: Article 44 of the QSO deals with liability to cross-examination, not punishment.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 44) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q42; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 34 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 68 of the QSO, in criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a _____ character, in which case it becomes relevant.

- A. doubtful
- B. criminal
- C. good ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. previous

Why each option?

A. doubtful — WRONG: Article 68 of the QSO makes bad character relevant only where evidence of good character has been given.

B. criminal — WRONG: evidence of a criminal character is not the trigger in Article 68 of the QSO.

C. good — CORRECT: Article 68 of the QSO provides that bad character is irrelevant unless evidence has been given that the accused has a good character.

D. previous — WRONG: "previous character" is not the phrase used in Article 68 of the QSO.

ed [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 68) tested in 37ys-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2020-09-13 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 35 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 69 of the QSO, in civil cases the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is _____.

- A. irrelevant
- B. inadmissible
- C. conclusive proof
- D. relevant ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. irrelevant — WRONG: Article 69 of the QSO expressly makes such character relevant in civil cases.

B. inadmissible — WRONG: Article 69 of the QSO makes the fact relevant, so it is admissible.

C. conclusive proof — WRONG: Article 69 of the QSO makes the fact relevant, not conclusive proof.

D. relevant — CORRECT: Article 69 of the QSO provides that in civil cases such character is relevant.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 69) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q66; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 36 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 70 of the QSO, all facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records, may be proved by _____ evidence.

- A. oral ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. circumstantial
- D. secondary

Why each option?

A. oral — CORRECT: Article 70 of the QSO provides that all facts, except the contents of documents or electronic records, may be proved by oral evidence.

B. documentary — WRONG: the contents of documents are expressly excepted from Article 70 of the QSO.

C. circumstantial — WRONG: Article 70 of the QSO speaks of oral evidence, not circumstantial evidence.

D. secondary — WRONG: secondary evidence relates to documents under Articles 74 to 76, not to Article 70.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 70) tested in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q61, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q61, 37pg-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-10-03 Q15; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 37 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 73 of the QSO, "primary evidence" means the document itself produced for the inspection of the _____.

- A. parties
- B. Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. witness
- D. police

Why each option?

A. parties — WRONG: Article 73 of the QSO defines primary evidence by production for

B. Court — CORRECT: Article 73 of the QSO defines "primary evidence" as the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

C. witness — WRONG: Article 73 of the QSO defines primary evidence by production for the inspection of the Court, not a witness.

D. police — WRONG: Article 73 of the QSO defines primary evidence by production for the inspection of the Court, not the police.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 73) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q67, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q53, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q59; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 38 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 99 of the QSO, the Court shall presume that every document called for and not produced after notice to produce was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by _____.

- A. the parties
- B. custom
- C. law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. the Court

Why each option?

A. the parties — WRONG: Article 99 of the QSO presumes execution in the manner required by law, not by the parties.

B. custom — WRONG: Article 99 of the QSO presumes execution in the manner required by law, not by custom.

C. law — CORRECT: Article 99 of the QSO presumes the document was attested, stamped

d in the manner required by law.

D. the Court — WRONG: Article 99 of the QSO presumes execution in the manner required by law, not by the Court.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 99) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q69; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 39 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 119 of the QSO, the burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its _____.

- A. denial
- B. falsity
- C. irrelevance
- D. existence ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. denial — WRONG: Article 119 of the QSO places the burden on the person who wishes the Court to believe in the existence of the fact, not its denial.

B. falsity — WRONG: Article 119 of the QSO speaks of believing in the existence of the fact, not its falsity.

C. irrelevance — WRONG: Article 119 of the QSO speaks of believing in the existence of the fact, not its irrelevance.

D. existence — CORRECT: Article 119 of the QSO places the burden of proof as to a particular fact on the person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article

Question 40 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 132 of the QSO, the name given to the examination of a witness by the adverse party is _____.

- A. cross-examination ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. examination-in-chief
- C. re-examination
- D. direct examination

Why each option?

A. cross-examination — CORRECT: Article 132 of the QSO calls the examination of a witness by the adverse party his cross-examination.

B. examination-in-chief — WRONG: examination-in-chief is the examination by the party who calls the witness under Article 132.

C. re-examination — WRONG: re-examination is the examination subsequent to cross-examination by the party who called the witness under Article 132.

D. direct examination — WRONG: "direct examination" is not the term used in Article 132 of the QSO.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 132) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q71, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q72, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q8; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 41 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 134 of the QSO, a person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is _____.

- B. called as a witness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. examined-in-chief
- D. served with summons

Why each option?

A. sworn on oath — WRONG: Article 134 of the QSO requires that he be called as a witness, not merely sworn.

B. called as a witness — CORRECT: Article 134 of the QSO provides that such a person cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

C. examined-in-chief — WRONG: Article 134 of the QSO requires that he be called as a witness before cross-examination.

D. served with summons — WRONG: he was already summoned to produce the document; Article 134 requires that he be called as a witness.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 134) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q72; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 42 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 149 of the QSO, a witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing, and if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of _____ him.

- A. supporting
- B. examining
- C. contradicting ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. refreshing

Why each option?

ing — WRONG: Article 149 of the QSO deals with using the writing to contradict the witness, not to support him.

B. examining — WRONG: Article 149 of the QSO specifies the purpose of contradicting him, not merely examining him.

C. contradicting — CORRECT: Article 149 of the QSO requires attention to be called to the parts of the writing to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

D. refreshing — WRONG: refreshing memory is dealt with in Article 155 of the QSO, not Article 149.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 149) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q25; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 43 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 160 of the QSO, when a party refuses to produce a document which he had notice to produce, he shall not afterwards be allowed to use the same as evidence without the consent of the other party or the _____ of the Court.

- A. permission of the police
- B. notice to the witness
- C. summons to the party
- D. order ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. permission of the police — WRONG: Article 160 of the QSO requires the order of the Court, not permission of the police.

B. notice to the witness — WRONG: Article 160 of the QSO requires the order of the Court, not notice to a witness.

C. summons to the party — WRONG: Article 160 of the QSO requires the order of the

summons to the party.

D. order — CORRECT: Article 160 of the QSO allows use of the document only with the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 160) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q31; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 44 Constitution of Pakistan

The Constitution declares in Article 1(1) that Pakistan shall be a _____ to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

- A. Federal Republic ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Unitary State
- C. Confederation
- D. Monarchy

Why each option?

A. Federal Republic — CORRECT: Article 1(1) of the Constitution provides that Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

B. Unitary State — WRONG: Article 1(1) describes Pakistan as a Federal Republic, not a Unitary State.

C. Confederation — WRONG: Article 1(1) describes Pakistan as a Federal Republic, not a Confederation.

D. Monarchy — WRONG: Article 1(1) describes Pakistan as a Federal Republic, not a Monarchy.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 1(1)) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q1; this question tests it from a different angle.

45 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 2A of the Constitution makes the principles and provisions of the Objectives Resolution a _____ part of the Constitution.

- A. temporary
- B. substantive ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. optional
- D. advisory

Why each option?

A. temporary — WRONG: Article 2A makes the Objectives Resolution a substantive part of the Constitution, not a temporary one.

B. substantive — CORRECT: Article 2A of the Constitution provides that the principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution are hereby made a substantive part of the Constitution.

C. optional — WRONG: Article 2A makes the Objectives Resolution a substantive part of the Constitution, not an optional one.

D. advisory — WRONG: Article 2A makes the Objectives Resolution a substantive part of the Constitution, not an advisory one.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 2A) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q10; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 46 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 4(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, to enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the _____ right of every citizen, wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

- A. fundamental
- B. conditional

- D. statutory

Why each option?

A. fundamental — WRONG: Article 4(1) uses the word "inalienable", not "fundamental".

B. conditional — WRONG: Article 4(1) declares the right inalienable, not conditional.

C. inalienable — CORRECT: Article 4(1) of the Constitution provides that to enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen.

D. statutory — WRONG: Article 4(1) describes the right as inalienable, not statutory.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 4(1) in that area.

Question 47 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 5(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, obedience to the Constitution and law is the _____ obligation of every citizen wherever he may be and of every other person for the time being in Pakistan.

- A. moral
- B. optional
- C. qualified
- D. inviolable ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. moral — WRONG: Article 5(2) describes obedience as an inviolable obligation, not merely a moral one.

— WRONG: Article 5(2) describes obedience as an inviolable obligation, not an optional one.

C. qualified — WRONG: Article 5(2) describes obedience as an inviolable obligation, not a qualified one.

D. inviolable — CORRECT: Article 5(2) of the Constitution provides that obedience to the Constitution and law is the inviolable obligation of every citizen.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 5(2)) tested in 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q12; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 48 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 7 of the Constitution of Pakistan, in Part II, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" means the Federal Government, Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), a Provincial Government, a Provincial Assembly, and such local or other authorities in Pakistan as are by law empowered to _____.

- A. impose any tax or cess ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. make laws
- C. appoint judges
- D. declare war

Why each option?

A. impose any tax or cess — CORRECT: Article 7 of the Constitution defines "the State" to include authorities empowered by law to impose any tax or cess.

B. make laws — WRONG: Article 7 defines "the State" by reference to power to impose any tax or cess, not to make laws.

C. appoint judges — WRONG: Article 7 defines "the State" by reference to power to impose any tax or cess, not to appoint judges.

War — WRONG: Article 7 defines "the State" by reference to power to impose any tax or cess, not to declare war.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 7) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q4, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q12, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q15; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 49 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan, every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, and there shall be freedom of the _____, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law.

- A. assembly
- B. press ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. movement
- D. trade

Why each option?

A. assembly — WRONG: freedom of assembly is guaranteed by Article 16, while Article 19 names freedom of the press.

B. press — CORRECT: Article 19 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression and freedom of the press.

C. movement — WRONG: freedom of movement is guaranteed by Article 15, while Article 19 names freedom of the press.

D. trade — WRONG: freedom of trade is guaranteed by Article 18, while Article 19 names freedom of the press.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 19) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q8, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q18, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q13; this question tests it from a different angle.

50 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 20(b) of the Constitution of Pakistan, subject to law, public order and morality, every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious _____.

- A. festivals
- B. courts
- C. institutions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. processions

Why each option?

A. festivals — WRONG: Article 20(b) speaks of religious institutions, not festivals.

B. courts — WRONG: Article 20(b) speaks of religious institutions, not courts.

C. institutions — CORRECT: Article 20(b) of the Constitution gives every religious denomination the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

D. processions — WRONG: Article 20(b) speaks of religious institutions, not processions.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 20(b in that area.

Question 51 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 23 of the Constitution of Pakistan, every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the _____ interest.

- A. private
- B. provincial
- C. commercial

lic ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. private — WRONG: Article 23 permits restrictions in the public interest, not the private interest.

B. provincial — WRONG: Article 23 permits restrictions in the public interest, not the provincial interest.

C. commercial — WRONG: Article 23 permits restrictions in the public interest, not the commercial interest.

D. public — CORRECT: Article 23 of the Constitution permits reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 23) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q7, 37ys-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2020-09-13 Q65; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 52 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 52 of the Constitution of Pakistan, the National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for a term of _____ years from the day of its first meeting and shall stand dissolved at the expiration of its term.

- A. three
- B. four
- C. five ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. six

Why each option?

A. three — WRONG: Article 52 fixes the term of the National Assembly at five years, not three.

RONG: Article 52 fixes the term of the National Assembly at five years, not four.

C. five — CORRECT: Article 52 of the Constitution provides that the National Assembly shall continue for a term of five years from the day of its first meeting.

D. six — WRONG: Article 52 fixes the term of the National Assembly at five years, not six.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 52) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q19, 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q5; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 53 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 57 of the Constitution, the _____ General has the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, or a joint sitting.

- A. Solicitor
- B. Attorney ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Advocate
- D. Auditor

Why each option?

A. Solicitor — WRONG: Article 57 names the Attorney-General, not a Solicitor General.

B. Attorney — CORRECT: Article 57 of the Constitution gives the Attorney-General the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House.

C. Advocate — WRONG: Article 57 names the Attorney-General, not an Advocate General.

D. Auditor — WRONG: Article 57 names the Attorney-General, not the Auditor-General.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 57) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q18; this question tests it from a different angle.

54 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 183(1) of the Constitution fixes the permanent seat of the Supreme Court at _____, subject to clause (3).

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

Why each option?

A. Karachi — WRONG: Article 183(1) fixes the permanent seat of the Supreme Court at Islamabad, not Karachi.

B. Lahore — WRONG: Article 183(1) fixes the permanent seat of the Supreme Court at Islamabad, not Lahore.

C. Islamabad — CORRECT: Article 183(1) of the Constitution provides that the permanent seat of the Supreme Court shall be at Islamabad.

D. Peshawar — WRONG: Article 183(1) fixes the permanent seat of the Supreme Court at Islamabad, not Peshawar.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 183(1)) tested in 37pc-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-01-07 Q20; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 55 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 189 of the Constitution of Pakistan, any decision of the Supreme Court shall, to the extent that it decides a question of law or is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all other _____ in Pakistan.

- A. citizens
- B. governments
- C. tribunals only

rts ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. citizens — WRONG: Article 189 makes Supreme Court decisions binding on all other courts, not on citizens generally.

B. governments — WRONG: Article 189 makes Supreme Court decisions binding on all other courts, not on governments as such.

C. tribunals only — WRONG: Article 189 makes Supreme Court decisions binding on all other courts, not on tribunals only.

D. courts — CORRECT: Article 189 of the Constitution provides that a Supreme Court decision deciding a question of law is binding on all other courts in Pakistan.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 189) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q3, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q3, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q27; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 56 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 137 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, an advocate shall not communicate about a subject of controversy with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the _____ of such advocate.

- A. Knowledge
- B. Consent ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Permission of the court
- D. Presence of his client

Why each option?

A. Knowledge — WRONG: Rule 137 requires the consent of the other advocate, not mere knowledge.

— CORRECT: Rule 137 bars communication with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the consent of such advocate.

C. Permission of the court — WRONG: the rule speaks of the consent of the advocate, not the court's permission.

D. Presence of his client — WRONG: the client's presence does not satisfy the rule.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 137) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q76, 37pc-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-01-07 Q17; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 57 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 139 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, a client's proffer of assistance of additional advocates should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the _____.

- A. Bar council
- B. Court
- C. Client ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Senior advocate

Why each option?

A. Bar council — WRONG: Rule 139 leaves the matter to the client, not the Bar Council.

B. Court — WRONG: the court has no role in this determination.

C. Client — CORRECT: Rule 139 provides that the matter should be left to the determination of the client.

D. Senior advocate — WRONG: the senior advocate does not decide it.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 139) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q77, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q44; this

Question 58 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 175-A of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, non-observance or violation of the canons of professional conduct and etiquette in Chapter XII by an advocate shall be deemed to be professional misconduct making him liable for _____.

- A. A fine of Rs. 10,000
- B. Removal from the roll without inquiry
- C. A warning by the Bar Council
- D. Disciplinary action ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. A fine of Rs. 10,000 — WRONG: Rule 175-A does not fix any such fine.

B. Removal from the roll without inquiry — WRONG: removal is not the stated consequence; disciplinary action follows due process.

C. A warning by the Bar Council — WRONG: the rule prescribes disciplinary action, not a mere warning.

D. Disciplinary action — CORRECT: Rule 175-A deems violation of the canons professional misconduct making the advocate liable for disciplinary action.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 175) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q78, 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q19, 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q20; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 59 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 155 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the advocate

mpatible with his self-respect, and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent _____.

- A. Delay in payment of fees
- B. Injustice, imposition or fraud ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Loss of professional reputation
- D. Termination of the retainer

Why each option?

A. Delay in payment of fees — WRONG: delay alone does not justify suing a client.

B. Injustice, imposition or fraud — CORRECT: Rule 155 permits lawsuits with clients only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

C. Loss of professional reputation — WRONG: reputational loss is not a ground under the rule.

D. Termination of the retainer — WRONG: ending the retainer does not justify a lawsuit.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 155) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q67; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 60 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 157 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, where an advocate himself becomes a witness for his client on a material point, the proper course for him is to _____.

- A. Leave the trial of the case to other advocates ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Continue to conduct the trial himself
- C. Withdraw from the case altogether
- D. Examine himself as the first witness

Why each option?

e trial of the case to other advocates — CORRECT: Rule 157 requires an advocate who is a witness for his client (except as to merely formal matters) to leave the trial to other advocates.

B. Continue to conduct the trial himself — WRONG: the rule expressly requires him to step aside.

C. Withdraw from the case altogether — WRONG: he need only leave the trial, not abandon the client entirely.

D. Examine himself as the first witness — WRONG: the rule does not direct him to testify first.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 157) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q80, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q55, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q68; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 61 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 160 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, an advocate _____ advises a person, whose testimony could establish or tend to establish a material fact, to avoid service of process, or to conceal himself, or otherwise to make his testimony unavailable.

- A. Must
- B. May
- C. Shall not ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Should

Why each option?

A. Must — WRONG: the rule prohibits, not commands, such advice.

B. May — WRONG: the advocate has no discretion to give such advice.

— CORRECT: Rule 160 provides an advocate shall not advise a person whose testimony could establish a material fact to avoid service of process or conceal himself.

D. Should — WRONG: "should" is too weak; the rule is a prohibition.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 160) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q81, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q1, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q62; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 62 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 163 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, the primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is NOT to convict, but to see that _____.

- A. The accused is punished
- B. Justice is done ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The police case succeeds
- D. The trial concludes quickly

Why each option?

A. The accused is punished — WRONG: punishment is not the prosecutor's primary duty.

B. Justice is done — CORRECT: Rule 163 states the primary duty of an advocate in public prosecution is not to convict but to see that justice is done.

C. The police case succeeds — WRONG: success of the police case is not the test.

D. The trial concludes quickly — WRONG: speed is not the duty stated in the rule.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 163) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q82, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q82, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q45; this question tests it from a different angle.

63 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 165 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, the aspiration of advocates to go to judicial positions should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honour to the office and not by a desire for _____.

- A. Public service
- B. Higher income
- C. The distinction the position may bring to themselves ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Seniority at the Bar

Why each option?

A. Public service — WRONG: the rule contrasts honour with personal distinction, not public service.

B. Higher income — WRONG: income is not mentioned in the rule.

C. The distinction the position may bring to themselves — CORRECT: Rule 165 says aspiration to judicial positions must be governed by an impartial estimate of ability to add honour to the office, not by desire for the distinction the position may bring.

D. Seniority at the Bar — WRONG: seniority is not the governing consideration.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 165) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q47; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 64 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 168 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, an advocate shall not accept employment to prosecute or defend a case _____ or for the purpose of harassing anyone or delaying any matter.

- A. Out of spite ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Free of charge for a poor client

- D. Against a former client

Why each option?

A. Out of spite — CORRECT: Rule 168 forbids accepting employment to prosecute or defend a case out of spite or to harass anyone or delay any matter.

B. Free of charge for a poor client — WRONG: free work for a poor client is not prohibited.

C. On a contingency fee basis — WRONG: the rule does not deal with fee arrangements.

D. Against a former client — WRONG: that is governed by other rules, not Rule 168.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 168) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q83; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 65 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 169 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, an advocate shall treat the witness of the adverse party with _____.

- A. Hostility
- B. Fairness ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Suspicion
- D. Indifference

Why each option?

A. Hostility — WRONG: Rule 169 requires fairness, not hostility.

B. Fairness — CORRECT: Rule 169 requires an advocate to treat the witness of the adverse party with fairness.

C. Suspicion — WRONG: suspicion is not the standard prescribed.

nce — WRONG: Indifference falls short of the duty of fairness.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 169) tested in 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q32; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 66 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 174 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, an advocate should NOT accept employment as an advocate in any matter upon the merits of which he has previously acted in a/an _____ capacity.

- A. Advisory
- B. Mediational
- C. Administrative
- D. Judicial ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Advisory — WRONG: the rule concerns a previous judicial capacity.

B. Mediational — WRONG: mediation is not the capacity named in the rule.

C. Administrative — WRONG: administrative work is not covered.

D. Judicial — CORRECT: Rule 174 bars an advocate from accepting employment in a matter on whose merits he previously acted in a judicial capacity.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 174) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q84, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q48, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q51; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 67 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 174-A of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, no advocate shall use his previous designation or post, such as "Retired Justice" or "Retired

any manner whatsoever during the period of his practice as an advocate, which means he _____ use it on letterheads, nameplates, signboards or visiting cards.

- A. May
- B. May with the Bar Council's permission
- C. Shall not ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. May after five years of practice

Why each option?

A. May — WRONG: Rule 174-A prohibits use of the previous designation.

B. May with the Bar Council's permission — WRONG: the rule allows no such permission.

C. Shall not — CORRECT: Rule 174-A provides no advocate will use his previous designation or post during his practice as an advocate.

D. May after five years of practice — WRONG: the rule imposes no time limit after which use becomes lawful.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 174) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q84, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q48, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q51; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 68 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under Section 53 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the punishments to which offenders are liable include death, imprisonment for life, rigorous and simple imprisonment, forfeiture of property and fine, but NOT _____.

- A. Death
- B. Imprisonment for life
- C. Forfeiture of property

nsportation ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Death — WRONG: death is a punishment under Section 53.

B. Imprisonment for life — WRONG: imprisonment for life is listed in Section 53.

C. Forfeiture of property — WRONG: forfeiture of property is listed in Section 53.

D. Transportation — CORRECT: transportation was removed from Section 53 and is no longer a punishment under the Code.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 53 in that area.

Question 69 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 95 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, an act causing harm so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm is _____.

- A. No offence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. An offence of hurt
- C. Mischief
- D. Criminal negligence

Why each option?

A. No offence — CORRECT: Section 95 provides that nothing is an offence by reason of causing harm so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain.

B. An offence of hurt — WRONG: hurt requires more than such slight harm.

C. Mischief — WRONG: mischief concerns destruction of or damage to property, not slight

D. Criminal negligence — WRONG: negligence is not the concept in Section 95.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 95 in that area.

Question 70 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 107 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, a person who instigates another person to do a thing is said to _____ that person.

- A. Conspire with
- B. Abet ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Aid without instigation
- D. Induce by fraud

Why each option?

A. Conspire with — WRONG: conspiracy requires an agreement, not mere instigation.

B. Abet — CORRECT: Section 107 defines abetment to include instigating any person to do a thing.

C. Aid without instigation — WRONG: aiding is a separate mode of abetment, not instigation.

D. Induce by fraud — WRONG: fraud is not the essence of instigation under Section 107.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 107 in that area.

71 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 120-A of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, when two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done, an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a _____.

- A. Unlawful assembly
- B. Common intention
- C. Criminal conspiracy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Abetment by conspiracy

Why each option?

A. Unlawful assembly — WRONG: unlawful assembly requires five or more persons with a common object.

B. Common intention — WRONG: common intention under Section 34 concerns acts done in furtherance of a common intention, not an agreement.

C. Criminal conspiracy — CORRECT: Section 120-A defines criminal conspiracy as an agreement of two or more persons to do an illegal act or a legal act by illegal means.

D. Abetment by conspiracy — WRONG: abetment by conspiracy is a mode of abetment under Section 107, not the agreement itself.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 120 in that area.

Question 72 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 147 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever is guilty of rioting shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, or with fine, or with both.

- B. Two years ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Three years
- D. Five years

Why each option?

A. One year — WRONG: Section 147 prescribes up to two years.

B. Two years — CORRECT: Section 147 punishes rioting with imprisonment up to two years, or fine, or both.

C. Three years — WRONG: three years is not the limit in Section 147.

D. Five years — WRONG: five years exceeds the limit in Section 147.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 147 in that area.

Question 73 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 302 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, qatl-i-amd is punishable, among other punishments, with death as _____.

- A. Qisas ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Tazir
- C. Diyat
- D. Arsh

Why each option?

A. Qisas — CORRECT: Section 302(a) punishes qatl-i-amd with death as qisas.

B. Tazir — WRONG: death as tazir falls under Section 302(b), not the qisas clause.

WRONG: diyat is compensation, not the death punishment.

D. Arsh — WRONG: arsh is compensation for hurt, not for qatl-i-amd.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 302 in that area.

Question 74 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 324 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever attempts to commit qatl-i-amd shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, and shall also be liable to fine.

- A. Three years
- B. Seven years
- C. Ten years ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fourteen years

Why each option?

A. Three years — WRONG: Section 324 allows up to ten years.

B. Seven years — WRONG: seven years is not the limit in Section 324.

C. Ten years — CORRECT: Section 324 punishes an attempt to commit qatl-i-amd with imprisonment up to ten years and fine.

D. Fourteen years — WRONG: fourteen years exceeds the limit in Section 324.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 324 in that area.

75 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 354 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, or with fine, or with both.

- A. One year
- B. Three years
- C. Five years
- D. Two years ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. One year — WRONG: Section 354 prescribes up to two years.

B. Three years — WRONG: three years is not the limit in Section 354.

C. Five years — WRONG: five years exceeds the limit in Section 354.

D. Two years — CORRECT: Section 354 punishes assault or criminal force to outrage a woman's modesty with imprisonment up to two years, or fine, or both.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 354 in that area.

Question 76 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 381 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever, being a clerk or servant, commits theft in respect of any property in the possession of his master or employer, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ years, and shall also be liable to fine.

- A. Three years

- C. Five years
- D. Ten years

Why each option?

A. Three years — WRONG: Section 381 prescribes up to seven years.

B. Seven years — CORRECT: Section 381 punishes theft by a clerk or servant of the master's property with imprisonment up to seven years and fine.

C. Five years — WRONG: five years is not the limit in Section 381.

D. Ten years — WRONG: ten years exceeds the limit in Section 381.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 381 in that area.

Question 77 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 390 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, when theft or extortion is accompanied by the offender voluntarily causing or attempting to cause death, hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death, hurt or wrongful restraint, it becomes _____.

- A. Robbery ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Dacoity
- C. Mischief
- D. Criminal intimidation

Why each option?

A. Robbery — CORRECT: Section 390 provides that theft or extortion becomes robbery

panied by violence or fear of instant death, hurt or wrongful restraint.

B. Dacoity — WRONG: dacoity under Section 391 requires robbery committed by five or more persons conjointly.

C. Mischief — WRONG: mischief concerns damage to property, not violence in theft or extortion.

D. Criminal intimidation — WRONG: intimidation is a threat under Section 503, not theft or extortion with violence.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 390 in that area.

Question 78 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 415 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A, by deceiving Z, fraudulently or dishonestly induces Z to deliver property to A. A is said to _____ Z.

- A. Rob
- B. Extort
- C. Cheat ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Commit criminal breach of trust

Why each option?

A. Rob — WRONG: robbery requires theft or extortion with violence.

B. Extort — WRONG: extortion requires putting a person in fear of injury to induce delivery.

C. Cheat — CORRECT: Section 415 defines cheating as deceiving a person and fraudulently or dishonestly inducing him to deliver property.

criminal breach of trust — WRONG: breach of trust under Section 405 requires entrustment of property, which is absent here.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 415 in that area.

Question 79 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 156 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area would have power to inquire into or try, which means investigation of a cognizable case may be commenced _____.

- A. Only on the order of a Magistrate
- B. Without the order of a Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Only with the permission of the Sessions Judge
- D. Only after the complainant files a private complaint

Why each option?

A. Only on the order of a Magistrate — WRONG: Section 156 expressly dispenses with a Magistrate's order for cognizable cases.

B. Without the order of a Magistrate — CORRECT: Section 156 empowers the officer in charge of a police station to investigate any cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate.

C. Only with the permission of the Sessions Judge — WRONG: no such permission is required.

D. Only after the complainant files a private complaint — WRONG: investigation under Section 156 follows information of a cognizable offence, not a private complaint.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 156 in that area.

Question 80 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 161(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a person examined by a police officer during investigation shall be bound to answer truly all questions put to him, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a _____.

- A. Civil liability
- B. Departmental inquiry
- C. Fine only
- D. Criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Civil liability — WRONG: the exception concerns criminal exposure.

B. Departmental inquiry — WRONG: the exception is not about departmental proceedings.

C. Fine only — WRONG: the exception covers charge, penalty or forfeiture, not fine alone.

D. Criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture — CORRECT: Section 161(2) excuses answers tending to expose the person to a criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 161(2) in that area.

81 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a Magistrate may authorise the detention of an accused person in police custody for a term not exceeding _____ days in the whole.

- A. Seven days
- B. Fourteen days
- C. Fifteen days ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Thirty days

Why each option?

A. Seven days — WRONG: the limit is fifteen days.

B. Fourteen days — WRONG: fourteen days is not the limit in Section 167.

C. Fifteen days — CORRECT: Section 167(2) allows a Magistrate to authorise detention in police custody for up to fifteen days in the whole.

D. Thirty days — WRONG: thirty days exceeds the limit in Section 167.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 167 in that area.

Question 82 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, when a person dies by suicide, the officer in charge of the police station shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest _____ empowered to hold inquests.

- A. Sessions Judge
- B. Executive Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. High Court

Why each option?

A. Sessions Judge — WRONG: intimation goes to the Executive Magistrate.

B. Executive Magistrate — CORRECT: Section 174 requires intimation to the nearest Executive Magistrate empowered to hold inquests.

C. High Court — WRONG: the High Court is not the authority under Section 174.

D. District Attorney — WRONG: the District Attorney has no inquest role under Section 174.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 174 in that area.

Question 83 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on a complaint may postpone the issue of process against the accused and either inquire into the case himself or direct an _____.

- A. Inquiry or investigation ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Immediate arrest
- C. Framing of the charge
- D. Discharge of the accused

Why each option?

A. Inquiry or investigation — CORRECT: Section 202 allows the Magistrate to postpone process and inquire himself or direct an inquiry or investigation.

B. Immediate arrest — WRONG: postponement of process is the opposite of ordering

C. Framing of the charge — WRONG: the charge is framed only after process and trial commence.

D. Discharge of the accused — WRONG: discharge is not the step contemplated by Section 202.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 202 in that area.

Question 84 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 234 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a person may be tried at one trial for up to _____ offences of the same kind committed by him within the space of twelve months.

- A. Two
- B. Five
- C. Three ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Any number

Why each option?

A. Two — WRONG: Section 234 permits three offences.

B. Five — WRONG: five exceeds the limit in Section 234.

C. Three — CORRECT: Section 234 permits trial at one trial of up to three offences of the same kind committed within twelve months.

D. Any number — WRONG: the section caps the number at three.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-

w-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 234 in that area.

Question 85 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 241-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, in a case instituted on a police report, the Magistrate shall furnish to the accused, free of cost, copies of the police report, the first information report and other documents, which means the accused is entitled to receive these copies _____.

- A. Only after the charge is framed
- B. Free of cost ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. On payment of the prescribed fee
- D. Only through his counsel

Why each option?

A. Only after the charge is framed — WRONG: copies are supplied before the charge stage.

B. Free of cost — CORRECT: Section 241-A requires the Magistrate to furnish copies of the police report and other documents to the accused free of cost.

C. On payment of the prescribed fee — WRONG: the section expressly says free of cost.

D. Only through his counsel — WRONG: the copies go to the accused himself.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 241 in that area.

86 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 249-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a Magistrate may discharge the accused at any stage of the case if he considers the charge to be _____.

- A. Groundless ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Bailable
- C. Compoundable
- D. Time-barred

Why each option?

A. Groundless — CORRECT: Section 249-A empowers the Magistrate to discharge the accused if he considers the charge to be groundless.

B. Bailable — WRONG: bailability does not make a charge groundless.

C. Compoundable — WRONG: compoundability is dealt with under Section 345, not 249-A.

D. Time-barred — WRONG: limitation is a different ground.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 249 in that area.

Question 87 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, certain offences under the Pakistan Penal Code may be compounded by the person specified in the table to that section, and one such compoundable offence is voluntarily causing hurt under Section _____ of the Pakistan Penal Code.

- A. 302
- B. 395

- D. 323 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. 302 — WRONG: qatl-i-amd (Section 302) is not compoundable under Section 345.

B. 395 — WRONG: dacoity (Section 395) is not compoundable.

C. 121 — WRONG: waging war (Section 121) is not compoundable.

D. 323 — CORRECT: voluntarily causing hurt under Section 323 is compoundable by the person to whom hurt is caused under the table to Section 345.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 345 in that area.

Question 88 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under the proviso to Section 497(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a person accused of a non-bailable offence may be released on bail if he is under _____ years of age, or is a woman, or is a sick or infirm person.

- A. Fourteen years
- B. Eighteen years
- C. Sixteen years ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Twenty-one years

Why each option?

A. Fourteen years — WRONG: the proviso fixes sixteen years.

B. Eighteen years — WRONG: eighteen years is not the age in the proviso.

ears — CORRECT: the proviso to Section 497(1) allows bail for a person under sixteen years of age, a woman, or a sick or infirm person.

D. Twenty-one years — WRONG: twenty-one years is not the age in the proviso.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 497(1)) tested in 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 89 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 1(1) of the Charter of the United Nations, the first purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, which is described as maintaining _____.

- A. International peace and security ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Sovereign equality of states
- C. Universal respect for human rights
- D. Economic and social development

Why each option?

A. International peace and security — CORRECT: Article 1(1) states the first purpose of the UN is to maintain international peace and security.

B. Sovereign equality of states — WRONG: sovereign equality is a principle in Article 2(1), not the purpose in Article 1(1).

C. Universal respect for human rights — WRONG: human rights appear in Article 1(3), not Article 1(1).

D. Economic and social development — WRONG: development is not the purpose stated in Article 1(1).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37oi-full-paper-

2023-02-19 Q4, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q6, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q9 (International Law (UN Charter)); this question tests Article 1(1) in that area.

Question 90 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 23(1) of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council shall consist of _____ Members of the United Nations.

- A. Ten
- B. Eleven
- C. Fifteen ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Twenty

Why each option?

A. Ten — WRONG: the Council has fifteen members.

B. Eleven — WRONG: eleven was the original number before the 1965 amendment.

C. Fifteen — CORRECT: Article 23(1) provides the Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members.

D. Twenty — WRONG: twenty is not the number in Article 23(1).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 23(1)) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q48; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 91 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, nothing in the Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an _____ occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

- A. Economic sanction

- C. Diplomatic dispute
- D. Trade embargo

Why each option?

A. Economic sanction — WRONG: sanctions do not trigger Article 51.

B. Armed attack — CORRECT: Article 51 preserves the inherent right of self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member.

C. Diplomatic dispute — WRONG: a dispute alone does not trigger Article 51.

D. Trade embargo — WRONG: an embargo is not an armed attack under Article 51.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 51) tested in 37ys-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2020-09-13 Q42; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 92 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 34(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, only _____ may be parties in cases before the Court.

- A. States ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Individuals
- C. International organisations
- D. States and individuals

Why each option?

A. States — CORRECT: Article 34(1) provides only states may be parties in cases before the Court.

B. Individuals — WRONG: individuals cannot be parties before the ICJ.

C. International organisations — WRONG: organisations may only request advisory

t be parties in contentious cases.

D. States and individuals — WRONG: individuals are excluded by Article 34(1).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q4, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q6, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q9 (International Law (ICJ Statute)); this question tests Article 34(1) in that area.

Question 93 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Court shall apply international conventions, international custom, the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations, and, as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law, _____.

- A. Resolutions of the General Assembly
- B. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The Charter of the United Nations only
- D. Treaties ratified by all parties

Why each option?

A. Resolutions of the General Assembly — WRONG: GA resolutions are not listed in Article 38(1).

B. Judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists — CORRECT: Article 38(1)(d) lists judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists as subsidiary means.

C. The Charter of the United Nations only — WRONG: the Charter is not the source list in Article 38(1).

D. Treaties ratified by all parties — WRONG: Article 38(1)(a) covers international

generally, not only universally ratified treaties.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q4, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q6, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q9 (International Law (ICJ Statute)); this question tests Article 38(1) in that area.

Question 94 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

In Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, ijma is the consensus of the _____ of a particular age upon a rule of Islamic law.

- A. Rulers
- B. Judges
- C. Mujtahids ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Caliphs

Why each option?

A. Rulers — WRONG: ijma is the consensus of jurists, not rulers.

B. Judges — WRONG: judges are not the mujtahids whose consensus forms ijma.

C. Mujtahids — CORRECT: Nyazee defines ijma as the consensus of the mujtahids of a particular age upon a rule of Islamic law.

D. Caliphs — WRONG: caliphs are political rulers, not the mujtahids of ijma.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q9, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q10, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q11 (Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)); this question tests the same area in that area.

95 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

In Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, in Hanafi law a fard duty is one established by _____ proof, whereas a wajib duty rests on probable (zanni) proof.

- A. Definitive (qat'i) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Circumstantial
- C. Customary
- D. Analogical

Why each option?

A. Definitive (qat'i) — CORRECT: Nyazee explains that in Hanafi law fard rests on definitive (qat'i) proof while wajib rests on probable (zanni) proof.

B. Circumstantial — WRONG: circumstantial proof is not the Hanafi distinction.

C. Customary — WRONG: custom is a different source (urf), not the proof standard.

D. Analogical — WRONG: analogy (qiyas) is a source of law, not the proof standard for fard.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q9, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q10, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q11 (Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 96 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

In Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, the primary sources of Islamic law are the Qur'an, the Sunnah, ijma and _____.

- A. Istihsan
- B. Urf
- C. Maslaha
- D. Qiyas ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. Istihsan — WRONG: istihsan is a secondary source, not one of the four primary sources.

B. Urf — WRONG: custom is a secondary source.

C. Maslaha — WRONG: public interest is a secondary consideration.

D. Qiyas — CORRECT: the four primary sources are the Qur'an, the Sunnah, ijma and qiyas.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q9, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q10, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q11 (Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 97 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

According to Salmond's Jurisprudence, the two elements of possession are corpus possessionis, the physical control of the thing, and _____, the intention to possess it.

- A. Animus possidendi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Animus domini
- C. Corpus juris
- D. Animus revertendi

Why each option?

A. Animus possidendi — CORRECT: Salmond identifies the two elements of possession as corpus possessionis (physical control) and animus possidendi (intention to possess).

B. Animus domini — WRONG: animus domini is the intention of an owner, not the element of possession.

ris — WRONG: corpus juris means a body of law, not an element of possession.

D. Animus revertendi — WRONG: animus revertendi concerns animals returning to their owner, not possession.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: Core Jurisprudence (Salmond) syllabus topic, predicted from the verified past-paper pattern.

Question 98 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

According to Salmond's Jurisprudence, ownership is a right over a determinate thing, indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition, and _____ in point of duration.

- A. Limited
- B. Unlimited ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Temporary
- D. Conditional

Why each option?

A. Limited — WRONG: Salmond describes ownership as unlimited in point of duration.

B. Unlimited — CORRECT: Salmond defines ownership as a right over a determinate thing, indefinite in point of user, unrestricted in point of disposition, and unlimited in point of duration.

C. Temporary — WRONG: temporary contradicts the definition.

D. Conditional — WRONG: conditional is not part of Salmond's definition.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: Core Jurisprudence (Salmond) syllabus topic, predicted from the verified past-paper pattern.

99 Constitutional Case Law (Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan)

In Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240), the Federal Court reversed the judgment of the _____ which had declared the Governor-General's dissolution of the Constituent Assembly to be illegal.

- A. Lahore High Court
- B. Peshawar High Court
- C. Chief Court of Sindh ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

Why each option?

A. Lahore High Court — WRONG: the appeal came from the Chief Court of Sindh.

B. Peshawar High Court — WRONG: the Peshawar High Court was not involved.

C. Chief Court of Sindh — CORRECT: the Federal Court reversed the Chief Court of Sindh, which had held the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly illegal.

D. Judicial Committee of the Privy Council — WRONG: the Privy Council was not the court below.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q2, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q11, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q13 (Constitutional Case Law (Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 100 Constitutional Case Law (Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan)

In Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2009 SC 879), the case was decided by a bench of _____ judges headed by Chief Justice Iftikhar

l Chaudhry.

- A. Seven
- B. Eleven
- C. Seventeen
- D. Fourteen ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Seven — WRONG: the bench had fourteen judges.

B. Eleven — WRONG: eleven is not the size of the bench.

C. Seventeen — WRONG: seventeen exceeds the bench.

D. Fourteen — CORRECT: Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2009 SC 879) was decided by a fourteen-member bench headed by Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q2, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q11, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q13 (Constitutional Case Law (Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan)); this question tests the same area in that area.

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