HEC Law GAT — GUESS PAPER 2027 · Predicted Questions

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law GAT (Law Graduate Assessment Test) · **Questions:** 100 predicted — each on a provision or topic observed in the two most recent sittings · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the next sitting, Law GAT 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 (19 Oct 2025 and 5 Apr 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: the most recent Law GAT sitting in the archive is 18 Oct 2026 (37yv), so this paper predicts the NEXT sitting, Law GAT 2027, built on the 100-MCQ pattern of the two most recent sittings (19 Oct 2025 and 5 Apr 2026). 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2027 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(2) of CPC, "decree" means the formal expression of an adjudication which conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in controversy in the suit, and which may be either preliminary or _____.

- A. Interim
- B. Final ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Conditional

Why each option?

A. Interim — WRONG: "interim" describes a temporary order, not the second kind of decree named in section 2(2); a decree is either preliminary or final.

B. Final — CORRECT: section 2(2) defines "decree" as the formal expression of an adjudication which conclusively determines the rights of the parties, and states that a decree "may be either preliminary or final".

C. Ex parte — WRONG: "ex parte" describes how a decree was passed (in the absence of the defendant), not the kind of decree section 2(2) names.

D. Conditional — WRONG: a decree may contain conditions, but section 2(2) divides decrees into preliminary and final, not conditional and unconditional.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 2(2) in that area.

Question 2 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(9) of CPC, "judgment" means the statement given by the Judge of the _____ of a decree or order.

- A. Date
- B. Number
- C. Grounds ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Costs

Why each option?

A. Date — WRONG: the date of a decree or order is recorded on it, but the "judgment" is not defined by its date.

— WRONG: the suit or case number identifies the proceedings; it is not what a judgment is.

C. Grounds — CORRECT: section 2(9) defines "judgment" as "the statement given by the Judge of the grounds of a decree or order".

D. Costs — WRONG: costs are dealt with separately (section 35 CPC); they are not the definition of a judgment.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 2(9) in that area.

Question 3 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 10 of CPC, where a suit is already pending between the same parties on the same matter in issue in another Court, no Court shall _____ with the trial of the later suit.

- A. Proceed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Transfer
- C. Dismiss
- D. Consolidate

Why each option?

A. Proceed — CORRECT: section 10 (res sub judice) provides that no Court shall proceed with the trial of any suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties in a Court having jurisdiction to grant the relief claimed.

B. Transfer — WRONG: transfer of a suit is governed by section 24 CPC; section 10 requires the later suit to be stayed, not transferred.

C. Dismiss — WRONG: section 10 does not dismiss the later suit; it only bars proceeding with its trial while the earlier suit is pending.

nate — WRONG: consolidation of suits is a different procedural step; section 10 simply stops the later trial from proceeding.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 10 in that area.

Question 4 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 11 of CPC, no Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties and has been heard and finally decided. This is the rule of _____.

- A. Res sub judice
- B. Lis pendens
- C. Res judicata ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Stare decisis

Why each option?

A. Res sub judice — WRONG: res sub judice (section 10) bars the trial of a suit while an earlier suit on the same matter is still pending; section 11 applies after the earlier suit has been finally decided.

B. Lis pendens — WRONG: lis pendens is the doctrine that a pending suit affects dealings in the property in dispute (Transfer of Property Act, section 52); it is not section 11 CPC.

C. Res judicata — CORRECT: section 11 lays down res judicata — a matter finally decided between the same parties in a former suit cannot be tried again.

D. Stare decisis — WRONG: stare decisis is the doctrine of following precedents in later cases; it is not the bar in section 11 against re-trying a decided matter.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 11 in that area.

5 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 15 of CPC, every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the _____ competent to try it.

- A. Highest grade
- B. Lowest grade ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Nearest grade
- D. District grade

Why each option?

A. Highest grade — WRONG: section 15 directs suits to the lowest competent Court, not the highest, so that higher Courts are not burdened with matters a lower Court can try.

B. Lowest grade — CORRECT: section 15 provides that "every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it".

C. Nearest grade — WRONG: nearness is not the test in section 15; the test is the lowest grade of Court competent to try the suit.

D. District grade — WRONG: the District Court is only one grade; section 15 speaks generally of the lowest grade competent, which may be a Civil Judge's Court.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 15) tested in 37n Q66, 37ab Q55; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 6 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 20(c) of CPC, a suit may be instituted in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the cause of action, _____, arises.

- A. Wholly
- B. First
- C. Mainly
- D. Wholly or in part ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. Wholly — WRONG: section 20(c) does not require the whole cause of action to arise in one place; it is enough if it arises there wholly or in part.

B. First — WRONG: "first" is not the word in section 20(c); the place where the cause of action first arose is not the test.

C. Mainly — WRONG: section 20(c) does not ask where the cause of action "mainly" arose; part is enough.

D. Wholly or in part — CORRECT: section 20(c) provides that a suit may be instituted where "the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 20(c in that area.

Question 7 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 34 of CPC, where a decree is for the payment of money, the Court may decree interest on the principal sum at such rate as the Court deems _____.

- A. Fixed by the parties
- B. Fixed by the State Bank
- C. Reasonable ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fixed at twelve per cent

Why each option?

A. Fixed by the parties — WRONG: the parties may agree a contractual rate, but section 34 leaves the rate on the decretal amount to what the Court deems reasonable.

B. Fixed by the State Bank — WRONG: the State Bank's rate is not the test in section 34; the Court fixes the rate it deems reasonable.

C. Reasonable — CORRECT: section 34 provides that where a decree is for the payment of

Court may decree interest" at such rate as the Court deems reasonable" on the principal sum adjudged.

D. Fixed at twelve per cent — WRONG: section 34 fixes no rate of twelve per cent; it gives the Court a discretion, with a limit on future interest in ordinary cases.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 34 in that area.

Question 8 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 51 of CPC, which of the following is one of the ways in which the Court may enforce the execution of a decree?

- A. Appointment of a receiver ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Imprisonment for life
- C. Confiscation of the passport
- D. Attachment of exempt property

Why each option?

A. Appointment of a receiver — CORRECT: section 51 lists the modes of enforcing execution, including delivery of property, attachment and sale, arrest and detention, appointment of a receiver, and such other manner as may be prescribed.

B. Imprisonment for life — WRONG: execution of a civil decree never involves imprisonment for life; arrest and detention in execution is limited and regulated (sections 55 to 59).

C. Confiscation of the passport — WRONG: confiscation of a passport is not a mode of execution listed in section 51.

D. Attachment of exempt property — WRONG: section 60 expressly protects certain property from attachment and sale; exempt property cannot be attached in execution.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 51 in that area.

Question 9 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per the proviso to section 60(1) of CPC, which of the following is NOT liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree?

- A. A house owned by the judgment-debtor
- B. Necessary wearing-apparel of the judgment-debtor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Money in a bank account
- D. A car used for business

Why each option?

A. A house owned by the judgment-debtor — WRONG: a house is property liable to attachment and sale under section 60(1), unless it is exempted by some other provision.

B. Necessary wearing-apparel of the judgment-debtor — CORRECT: the proviso to section 60(1) exempts, among other things, "the necessary wearing-apparel, cooking vessels, beds and bedding of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children" from attachment and sale.

C. Money in a bank account — WRONG: money and debts are property liable to attachment under section 60(1).

D. A car used for business — WRONG: a car is ordinary moveable property liable to attachment; only the articles listed in the proviso, such as tools of an artisan, are protected.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 60(1) in that area.

10 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 96(1) of CPC, an appeal shall lie from every decree passed by a Court exercising original jurisdiction to the Court _____ to hear appeals from the decisions of such Court.

- A. Chosen by the appellant
- B. Of the highest grade
- C. Authorised by the parties
- D. Authorised ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Chosen by the appellant — WRONG: the appellant cannot choose his appellate forum; the appeal lies to the Court authorised by law to hear it.

B. Of the highest grade — WRONG: section 96(1) does not send every appeal to the highest Court; it goes to the Court authorised to hear appeals from that Court.

C. Authorised by the parties — WRONG: the parties cannot confer appellate jurisdiction by agreement; the forum is fixed by law.

D. Authorised — CORRECT: section 96(1) provides that an appeal shall lie from every decree passed by a Court exercising original jurisdiction "to the Court authorised to hear appeals from the decisions of such Court".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 96(1) in that area.

Question 11 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 96(3) of CPC, where a decree is passed by the Court with the consent of the parties, what is the position as to appeal?

- A. An appeal shall lie as of right
- B. A second appeal shall lie

appeal shall lie ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. A revision shall lie instead

Why each option?

A. An appeal shall lie as of right — WRONG: section 96(3) takes away the right of appeal where the decree was passed with the parties' consent; an appeal does not lie as of right.

B. A second appeal shall lie — WRONG: a second appeal (section 100) lies only from an appellate decree, and only on a substantial question of law; it cannot be used to attack a consent decree.

C. No appeal shall lie — CORRECT: section 96(3) provides in plain words: "No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties."

D. A revision shall lie instead — WRONG: revision under section 115 lies where no appeal lies and the subordinate Court acted without or in excess of jurisdiction; it is not an automatic substitute for the appeal barred by section 96(3).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 96(3) in that area.

Question 12 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 100 of CPC, a second appeal shall lie to the High Court from an appellate decree if the case involves a _____.

- A. Substantial question of law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Question of fact
- C. Question of costs
- D. New ground of defence

Why each option?

A. Substantial question of law — CORRECT: section 100 provides that a second appeal

e High Court from every decree passed in appeal if the case "involves a substantial question of law".

B. Question of fact — WRONG: findings of fact are not re-opened in second appeal; section 100 requires a substantial question of law.

C. Question of costs — WRONG: costs alone do not make a case fit for second appeal under section 100.

D. New ground of defence — WRONG: a new ground of defence cannot be raised for the first time in second appeal; section 100 turns on a substantial question of law.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 100 in that area.

Question 13 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 114 of CPC read with Order 47 Rule 1, which of the following is a ground on which a Court may review its own judgment, decree or order?

- A. Any new evidence discovered years later without explanation
- B. A mistake or error apparent on the face of the record ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The Judge changing his mind
- D. The losing party being dissatisfied

Why each option?

A. Any new evidence discovered years later without explanation — WRONG: review lies only for discovery of new and important matter or evidence which, after the exercise of due diligence, was not within the applicant's knowledge or could not be produced at the time; unexplained late evidence is not a ground.

B. A mistake or error apparent on the face of the record — CORRECT: section 114 allows review, and Order 47 Rule 1 names as a ground "a mistake or error apparent on the face of the record".

e changing his mind — WRONG: a change of mind is not a ground for review; review is not a rehearing of the case on merits.

D. The losing party being dissatisfied — WRONG: mere dissatisfaction with the decision is a ground for appeal, not for review under section 114.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 114 in that area.

Question 14 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 115 of CPC, the High Court may call for the record of a case decided by a subordinate Court where no appeal lies, if the subordinate Court has _____.

- A. Passed a decree which is appealable
- B. Acted with the consent of the parties
- C. Decided the suit on merits
- D. Acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Passed a decree which is appealable — WRONG: revision under section 115 lies only in a case "in which no appeal lies"; an appealable decree is challenged by appeal, not revision.

B. Acted with the consent of the parties — WRONG: consent of the parties does not create a ground for revision; section 115 looks at jurisdictional error.

C. Decided the suit on merits — WRONG: deciding on merits is the Court's ordinary function; revision is not an appeal on merits but a check on jurisdictional error.

D. Acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity — CORRECT: section 115 allows the High Court to interfere where the subordinate Court has exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it, failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, or "acted

se of its jurisdiction illegally or with material irregularity".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 115 in that area.

Question 15 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 148 of CPC, where any period is fixed or granted by the Court for the doing of any act prescribed or allowed by the Code, the Court may, in its discretion, _____.

- A. Refuse all adjournments
- B. Shorten the period of limitation
- C. Enlarge such period from time to time ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Transfer the suit to another Court

Why each option?

A. Refuse all adjournments — WRONG: section 148 is an enabling provision, not a rule against adjournments; it allows the Court to enlarge time.

B. Shorten the period of limitation — WRONG: periods of limitation are fixed by the Limitation Act, not by the Court under section 148; section 148 deals with periods fixed by the Court for acts under the Code.

C. Enlarge such period from time to time — CORRECT: section 148 provides that where any period is fixed or granted by the Court for the doing of any act prescribed or allowed by the Code, "the Court may, in its discretion, from time to time, enlarge such period", even if the original period has expired.

D. Transfer the suit to another Court — WRONG: transfer of suits is governed by section 24 CPC, not by section 148.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 148 in that area.

16 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 149 of CPC, where the whole or any part of the Court fee prescribed for a document has not been paid, the Court may, in its discretion, at any stage, _____.

- A. Allow the person by whom the fee is payable to pay the whole or part of the fee ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Reject the plaint at once
- C. Dismiss the suit without notice
- D. Impose a fine of double the fee

Why each option?

A. Allow the person by whom the fee is payable to pay the whole or part of the fee — CORRECT: section 149 provides that where the whole or any part of any fee prescribed for any document has not been paid, "the Court may, in its discretion, at any stage, allow the person by whom such fee is payable to pay the whole or part, as the case may be, of such fee", and on payment the document has the same force as if the fee had been paid at first.

B. Reject the plaint at once — WRONG: rejection of the plaint for insufficient stamping (Order 7 Rule 11) applies only after the plaintiff is given time to supply the deficient fee and fails to do so; section 149 itself is a power to allow payment.

C. Dismiss the suit without notice — WRONG: section 149 does not authorise dismissal without notice; it authorises the Court to permit the fee to be made up.

D. Impose a fine of double the fee — WRONG: section 149 imposes no fine; it is a discretionary power to accept the deficient fee.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 149 in that area.

17 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 1 Rule 9 of CPC, what is the effect of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties on a suit?

- A. Every suit with a wrong party must be dismissed
- B. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Non-joinder always bars the suit
- D. Misjoinder makes the decree void

Why each option?

A. Every suit with a wrong party must be dismissed — WRONG: Order 1 Rule 9 says the opposite — a suit is not defeated by misjoinder or non-joinder, and the Court deals with the matter so far as regards the parties actually before it.

B. No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties — CORRECT: Order 1 Rule 9 provides: "No suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties, and the Court may in every suit deal with the matter in controversy so far as regards the rights and interests of the parties actually before it."

C. Non-joinder always bars the suit — WRONG: non-joinder of a necessary party may lead the Court to add the party (Order 1 Rule 10), but it does not by itself defeat the suit under Rule 9.

D. Misjoinder makes the decree void — WRONG: misjoinder does not make a decree void; Rule 9 expressly saves the suit.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 1) tested in 37n Q17; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 18 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 2 Rule 2 of CPC, where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally

s, any portion of his claim, what is the consequence?

- A. He may sue for it later in a fresh suit
- B. He may add it by amendment at any time
- C. The Court must grant him leave to sue again
- D. He shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. He may sue for it later in a fresh suit — WRONG: Order 2 Rule 2 forbids exactly this — the omitted or relinquished portion cannot be made the subject of a later suit.

B. He may add it by amendment at any time — WRONG: amendment of pleadings (Order 6 Rule 17) is a different matter; Rule 2 bars a later suit for the omitted portion, and amendment cannot be used to defeat that bar.

C. The Court must grant him leave to sue again — WRONG: the Court is under no duty to grant leave to sue again for the omitted portion; Rule 2 imposes a bar.

D. He shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished — CORRECT: Order 2 Rule 2 provides that every suit shall include the whole of the claim, and where a plaintiff omits to sue for, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, "he shall not afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q1, 37n Q6, 37n Q8 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Order 2 in that area.

Question 19 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 6 Rule 17 of CPC, the Court may at any stage of the proceedings allow either party to _____ his pleadings in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

- A. Withdraw

troy

- C. Alter or amend ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Translate

Why each option?

A. Withdraw — WRONG: withdrawal of a suit is governed by Order 23 Rule 1; Order 6 Rule 17 is about altering or amending pleadings.

B. Destroy — WRONG: pleadings are part of the Court record; the Court never allows a party to destroy them.

C. Alter or amend — CORRECT: Order 6 Rule 17 provides that the Court may at any stage of the proceedings "allow either party to alter or amend his pleadings in such manner and on such terms as may be just", and all such amendments shall be made as may be necessary for determining the real questions in controversy between the parties.

D. Translate — WRONG: translation of documents is a separate matter; Rule 17 is about amendment of pleadings.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 6) tested in 37n Q6, 37n Q12; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 20 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 7 Rule 11(a) of CPC, where the plaint does not disclose a cause of action, the Court shall _____.

- A. Reject the plaint ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Return the plaint
- C. Fine the defendant
- D. Stay the suit

Why each option?

e plaint — CORRECT: Order 7 Rule 11 provides that the plaint shall be rejected where it does not disclose a cause of action, where the relief claimed is undervalued and not corrected, where it is insufficiently stamped and the fee is not supplied, or where the suit appears from the plaint to be barred by any law.

B. Return the plaint — WRONG: return of the plaint (Order 7 Rule 10) happens where the suit should have been instituted in another Court; it is not the consequence of failing to disclose a cause of action.

C. Fine the defendant — WRONG: the defendant has done nothing wrong; Rule 11 is about defects in the plaint, and the consequence is rejection, not a fine on the defendant.

D. Stay the suit — WRONG: staying a suit (section 10) is a different step for a pending earlier suit; a plaint disclosing no cause of action is rejected under Rule 11.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 7) tested in 37n Q21, 37n Q40, 37n Q47; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 21 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 8 Rule 1 of CPC, the defendant shall present a written statement of his defence within _____ from the date of service of the summons on him.

- A. Seven days
- B. Thirty days ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ninety days
- D. Six months

Why each option?

A. Seven days — WRONG: seven days is not the period in Order 8 Rule 1; the defendant is given thirty days from service of summons.

B. Thirty days — CORRECT: Order 8 Rule 1 provides that the defendant shall, "within thirty days from the date of service of summons on him", present a written statement of his

C. Ninety days — WRONG: ninety days is not the period in Order 8 Rule 1; the rule fixes thirty days.

D. Six months — WRONG: six months is far beyond the period in Order 8 Rule 1; the written statement is due within thirty days of service.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 8) tested in 37n Q14, 37n Q36; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 22 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 9 Rule 13 of CPC, a defendant against whom a decree has been passed ex parte may apply to have it set aside if he satisfies the Court that _____.

- A. He has filed an appeal
- B. He has paid the decretal amount
- C. He has changed his counsel
- D. He was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. He has filed an appeal — WRONG: filing an appeal is a separate remedy under section 96(2); an application under Order 9 Rule 13 must show non-service of summons or sufficient cause for non-appearance.

B. He has paid the decretal amount — WRONG: payment of the decretal amount satisfies the decree; it is not a ground for setting it aside under Rule 13.

C. He has changed his counsel — WRONG: changing counsel is not a ground under Rule 13; the defendant must show the summons was not duly served or that he was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing.

revented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing — CORRECT: Order 9 Rule 13 provides that the Court shall set aside an ex parte decree if the defendant satisfies it that the summons was not duly served, or that "he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing".

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 9) tested in 37n Q23; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 23 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 39 Rule 1(a) of CPC, the Court may grant a temporary injunction where it is proved that any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being _____.

- A. Valued by an expert
- B. Inspected by the Court
- C. Wasted, damaged or alienated ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Mortgaged with the Court's permission

Why each option?

A. Valued by an expert — WRONG: valuation of property is a matter for evidence or a commission; it is not a ground for a temporary injunction under Order 39 Rule 1.

B. Inspected by the Court — WRONG: inspection of property is done by a commission under section 75(b); it is not a ground for an injunction.

C. Wasted, damaged or alienated — CORRECT: Order 39 Rule 1(a) provides that the Court may grant a temporary injunction where it is proved by affidavit or otherwise that "any property in dispute in a suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, or wrongfully sold in execution of a decree".

D. Mortgaged with the Court's permission — WRONG: a mortgage made with the Court's permission is a lawful dealing; Rule 1(a) is about danger of waste, damage or alienation.

ed [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Order 39) tested in 37n Q8; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 24 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 2(1)(c) of QSO, "evidence" means and includes _____.

- A. Only written statements
- B. Only the judgment of the Court
- C. All statements which the Court permits witnesses to make before it and all documents produced for the inspection of the Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Only confessions

Why each option?

A. Only written statements — WRONG: evidence includes oral statements of witnesses as well as documents; it is not limited to written statements.

B. Only the judgment of the Court — WRONG: the judgment is the Court's decision on the evidence, not the evidence itself.

C. All statements which the Court permits witnesses to make before it and all documents produced for the inspection of the Court — CORRECT: Article 2(1)(c) defines "evidence" to mean and include all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry (oral evidence), and all documents produced for the inspection of the Court (documentary evidence).

D. Only confessions — WRONG: a confession is only one kind of statement that may be evidence; the definition covers all witness statements and all documents.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 2(1)(c in that area.

25 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 3 of QSO, who is competent to testify?

- A. All persons, unless the Court considers that they are prevented by tender years, extreme old age, disease, or any other cause of the same kind from understanding questions or giving rational answers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Only adults above eighteen years of age
- C. Only persons who can read and write
- D. Only Government servants

Why each option?

A. All persons, unless the Court considers that they are prevented by tender years, extreme old age, disease, or any other cause of the same kind from understanding questions or giving rational answers — CORRECT: Article 3 provides: "All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind."

B. Only adults above eighteen years of age — WRONG: a child may testify if he understands the questions and can give rational answers; Article 3 sets no age limit of eighteen.

C. Only persons who can read and write — WRONG: literacy is not a condition of competency under Article 3; an illiterate person may give oral evidence.

D. Only Government servants — WRONG: competency to testify has nothing to do with Government service; any person may testify.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 3) tested in 37n Q37, 37ab Q54, 37ab Q63; this question tests it from a different angle.

26 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 5 of QSO, evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of _____.

- A. Every fact a party wishes to prove
- B. Facts in issue only, and no other facts at all
- C. Irrelevant facts if they help the party
- D. Every fact in issue and of such other facts as are declared to be relevant, and of no others ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Every fact a party wishes to prove — WRONG: Article 5 does not allow evidence of every fact a party wishes to prove; only facts in issue and relevant facts may be proved.

B. Facts in issue only, and no other facts at all — WRONG: Article 5 also allows evidence of other facts which the Order declares to be relevant, not only facts in issue.

C. Irrelevant facts if they help the party — WRONG: Article 5 expressly limits evidence to facts in issue and relevant facts; irrelevant facts may not be proved merely because they help a party.

D. Every fact in issue and of such other facts as are declared to be relevant, and of no others — CORRECT: Article 5 provides: "Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others."

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 5 in that area.

Question 27 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 19 of QSO, facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction are _____.

levant

- B. Relevant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Conclusive proof
- D. Hearsay

Why each option?

A. Irrelevant — WRONG: Article 19 makes facts forming part of the same transaction relevant, even though they are not themselves in issue.

B. Relevant — CORRECT: Article 19 provides: "Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places."

C. Conclusive proof — WRONG: "conclusive proof" (Article 2) is a different concept — one fact declared to be conclusive proof of another; Article 19 only makes the connected facts relevant.

D. Hearsay — WRONG: hearsay is second-hand evidence, which is generally excluded; Article 19 is about facts forming part of the same transaction, which are relevant.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 19) tested in 37n Q18, 37ab Q88; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 28 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 38 of QSO, what is the position of a confession made to a police officer?

- A. It is the best evidence against the accused
- B. It is admissible if recorded in writing
- C. No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. It is admissible with the permission of the Court

Why each option?

est evidence against the accused — WRONG: a confession to a police officer is not the best evidence; Article 38 excludes it altogether.

B. It is admissible if recorded in writing — WRONG: Article 38 makes no exception for a confession in writing; a confession made to a police officer shall not be proved against the accused.

C. No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence — CORRECT: Article 38 provides in plain words: "No confession made to a police officer shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence."

D. It is admissible with the permission of the Court — WRONG: Article 38 contains no permission of the Court; the bar is absolute.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 38 in that area.

Question 29 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 39 of QSO, no confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer shall be proved against him, unless it is made in the _____.

- A. Immediate presence of a Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Presence of the Station House Officer
- C. Presence of two witnesses
- D. Presence of his counsel

Why each option?

A. Immediate presence of a Magistrate — CORRECT: Article 39 provides: "No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person."

B. Presence of the Station House Officer — WRONG: the Station House Officer is himself a police officer; his presence does not lift the bar in Article 39.

of two witnesses — WRONG: attestation by two witnesses does not make a custodial confession admissible; only the immediate presence of a Magistrate does.

D. Presence of his counsel — WRONG: the presence of counsel is not the exception in Article 39; the confession must be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 39 in that area.

Question 30 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 46 of QSO, which of the following statements is relevant when the person who made it is dead?

- A. A statement by a living witness about his health
- B. A statement by a person about another person's death
- C. A statement made by an accused to escape arrest
- D. A statement by a person as to the cause of his death ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. A statement by a living witness about his health — WRONG: Article 46 deals with statements of persons who are dead or cannot be found; a living witness can be called to give evidence himself.

B. A statement by a person about another person's death — WRONG: Article 46(1) covers a statement by a person as to the cause of his OWN death, not a casual statement about another person's death.

C. A statement made by an accused to escape arrest — WRONG: a self-serving statement to escape arrest is not within Article 46; the article covers statements of persons who are dead or cannot be found.

D. A statement by a person as to the cause of his death — CORRECT: Article 46(1) provides that when the statement is made by a person as to the cause of his death, or as

circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question, such a statement is relevant. This is the dying declaration.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 46) tested in 37ab Q16; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 31 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 48 of QSO, entries in books of account regularly kept in the course of business are relevant, but _____.

- A. They are conclusive proof of liability
- B. Such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. They are irrelevant in all cases
- D. They are admissible only if certified by a bank

Why each option?

A. They are conclusive proof of liability — WRONG: Article 48 makes entries in books of account relevant, but expressly says they are not alone sufficient to charge a person with liability; they are not conclusive proof.

B. Such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability — CORRECT: Article 48 provides that entries in books of account, regularly kept in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, "but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability".

C. They are irrelevant in all cases — WRONG: Article 48 expressly makes such entries relevant; it only limits their sufficiency when standing alone.

D. They are admissible only if certified by a bank — WRONG: Article 48 requires the books to be regularly kept in the course of business; it does not require certification by a

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 48 in that area.

Question 32 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 54 of QSO, the existence of a previous judgment, order or decree which by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial is a relevant fact when the question is _____.

- A. What the previous Judge thought of the case
- B. What the counsel argued in the previous suit
- C. Whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit or to hold such trial ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. What costs were awarded in the previous suit

Why each option?

A. What the previous Judge thought of the case — WRONG: the Judge's personal opinion is not what Article 54 makes relevant; the article is about the existence of a judgment which bars the suit.

B. What the counsel argued in the previous suit — WRONG: arguments of counsel in the previous suit are not the relevant fact under Article 54.

C. Whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit or to hold such trial — CORRECT: Article 54 provides: "The existence of any judgment, order or decree which by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit or to hold such trial."

D. What costs were awarded in the previous suit — WRONG: costs are a separate matter; Article 54 is about a previous judgment which by law bars the second suit or trial.

ed [B] — verified fact, predicted to recur. Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 54 in that area.

Question 33 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 59 of QSO, when the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions, whose opinions are relevant facts?

- A. The opinions of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The opinion of any literate person
- C. The opinion of the Judge's clerk
- D. The opinion of a police officer on law

Why each option?

A. The opinions of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions — CORRECT: Article 59 provides: "When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, or in questions as to identity of handwriting or finger impressions, are relevant facts." Such persons are called experts.

B. The opinion of any literate person — WRONG: literacy alone does not make a person an expert; Article 59 requires persons "specially skilled" in the subject.

C. The opinion of the Judge's clerk — WRONG: a clerk's opinion is not expert opinion unless he is specially skilled in the subject; Article 59 requires special skill.

D. The opinion of a police officer on law — WRONG: a police officer's opinion on law is not expert opinion under Article 59; the expert must be specially skilled in the point on which the Court needs an opinion.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 59 in that area.

Question 34 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 67 of QSO, in criminal proceedings, which fact about the accused is relevant?

- A. The fact that the accused is rich
- B. The fact that the accused has no lawyer
- C. The fact that the accused was convicted in a civil case
- D. The fact that the person accused is of a good character ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. The fact that the accused is rich — WRONG: wealth is not character; Article 67 makes previous good character relevant, not riches.

B. The fact that the accused has no lawyer — WRONG: whether the accused has a lawyer has nothing to do with his character under Article 67.

C. The fact that the accused was convicted in a civil case — WRONG: a civil matter does not decide criminal character; Article 67 is about the accused being of good character, and previous bad character is dealt with separately in Article 68.

D. The fact that the person accused is of a good character — CORRECT: Article 67 provides: "In criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of a good character is relevant."

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 67 in that area.

Question 35 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 74 of QSO, "secondary evidence" means and includes _____.

document itself

- B. Certified copies, copies made by mechanical processes, counterparts, and oral accounts of the contents of a document given by a person who has himself seen it ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A summary prepared by the Judge
- D. A newspaper report of the document

Why each option?

A. The document itself — WRONG: the document itself is primary evidence (Article 73), not secondary evidence.

B. Certified copies, copies made by mechanical processes, counterparts, and oral accounts of the contents of a document given by a person who has himself seen it — CORRECT: Article 74 defines "secondary evidence" to mean and include certified copies, copies made from the original by mechanical processes, copies made from or compared with the original, counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them, and oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

C. A summary prepared by the Judge — WRONG: a Judge's summary is not a form of secondary evidence listed in Article 74.

D. A newspaper report of the document — WRONG: a newspaper report is not secondary evidence of a document under Article 74.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 74 in that area.

Question 36 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 76 of QSO, secondary evidence relating to a document may be given when _____.

- A. The party prefers not to produce the original

original is in the Court's own record

- C. The original is in the possession or power of the opposite party, who does not produce it after notice to produce ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The document is in a foreign language

Why each option?

A. The party prefers not to produce the original — WRONG: mere preference is not a ground under Article 76; secondary evidence is allowed only in the cases the article lists, such as the original being lost, destroyed, or withheld by the opposite party after notice.

B. The original is in the Court's own record — WRONG: where the original is in the Court's record it can be inspected; Article 76 does not list this as a case for secondary evidence.

C. The original is in the possession or power of the opposite party, who does not produce it after notice to produce — CORRECT: Article 76 provides that secondary evidence of the contents of a document may be given when the original is in the possession or power of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, and such person does not produce it when required by notice under Article 77.

D. The document is in a foreign language — WRONG: a foreign language document is proved by translation; that is not a ground for secondary evidence under Article 76.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 76 in that area.

Question 37 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 79 of QSO, if a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until _____ has been called for the purpose of proving its execution.

- A. One attesting witness at least ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Both attesting witnesses

- D. The scribe alone

Why each option?

A. One attesting witness at least — CORRECT: Article 79 provides: "If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence."

B. Both attesting witnesses — WRONG: Article 79 requires only one attesting witness at least, not both.

C. No attesting witness — WRONG: Article 79 expressly requires at least one attesting witness to be called where one is alive and available.

D. The scribe alone — WRONG: the scribe who wrote the document is not an attesting witness; Article 79 requires an attesting witness, not the scribe.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 79 in that area.

Question 38 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 85 of QSO, which of the following are public documents?

- A. Private letters between two persons
- B. A diary kept by a private person
- C. A contract between two companies
- D. Documents forming the acts or records of the acts of official bodies and public officers ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Private letters between two persons — WRONG: private letters are private

under Article 86, not public documents under Article 85.

B. A diary kept by a private person — WRONG: a private diary is a private document; Article 85 covers documents of sovereign authority, official bodies and public officers.

C. A contract between two companies — WRONG: a contract between private parties is a private document under Article 86; it is not a public document.

D. Documents forming the acts or records of the acts of official bodies and public officers — CORRECT: Article 85 provides that documents forming the acts or records of the acts of the sovereign authority, of official bodies and tribunals, and of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, are public documents.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 85) tested in 37ab Q60; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 39 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 102 of QSO, when the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, how shall the terms be proved?

- A. By oral evidence freely given by any witness
- B. By no evidence except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. By any witness stating the terms from memory
- D. By a newspaper report of the terms

Why each option?

A. By oral evidence freely given by any witness — WRONG: Article 102 excludes oral evidence of the terms where they have been reduced to writing; the document itself is the proof.

B. By no evidence except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents

which secondary evidence is admissible — CORRECT: Article 102 provides: "When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained."

C. By any witness stating the terms from memory — WRONG: a witness's memory of the terms is oral evidence, which Article 102 excludes where the terms are in a document.

D. By a newspaper report of the terms — WRONG: a newspaper report is neither the document itself nor secondary evidence of its contents under Article 102.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 102) tested in 37n Q67; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 40 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 114 of QSO, when one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, what is the consequence?

- A. The first person may deny the truth of that thing at any time
- B. A witness may change his statement at any time
- C. Neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The second person may approbate and reprobate

Why each option?

A. The first person may deny the truth of that thing at any time — WRONG: Article 114 (estoppel) forbids exactly this denial; the person who caused the belief cannot deny the

thing.

B. A witness may change his statement at any time — WRONG: changing a witness statement is a different matter; Article 114 is about a person being stopped from denying what he caused another to believe and act upon.

C. Neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing — CORRECT: Article 114 defines estoppel in these words: "When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed, in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative, to deny the truth of that thing."

D. The second person may approbate and reprobate — WRONG: approbating and reprobating (taking both sides) is forbidden; Article 114 stops the FIRST person from denying what he led the other to believe.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 114) tested in 37n Q71; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 41 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 117 of QSO, whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must _____.

- A. Prove that those facts exist ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Ask the Court to prove the facts itself
- C. Leave the proof to the defendant
- D. Prove nothing, since facts need no proof if asserted by a lawyer

Why each option?

A. Prove that those facts exist — CORRECT: Article 117 provides: "Whoever desires any

judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist."

B. Ask the Court to prove the facts itself — WRONG: the Court decides on the evidence before it; it does not prove the parties' facts for them.

C. Leave the proof to the defendant — WRONG: the burden lies on the person who asserts the facts and wants judgment on them, not on the defendant.

D. Prove nothing, since facts need no proof if asserted by a lawyer — WRONG: assertion by a lawyer is not proof; Article 117 requires the person who asserts the facts to prove them.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 117 in that area.

Question 42 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 121 of QSO, when a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Pakistan Penal Code is upon _____.

- A. The prosecution, which must prove the absence of exceptions
- B. The complainant alone
- C. The Court, which must find exceptions itself
- D. The accused ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. The prosecution, which must prove the absence of exceptions — WRONG: Article 121 places the burden on the accused, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances; the prosecution need not prove their absence.

B. The complainant alone — WRONG: the complainant is not the person on whom Article 121 places the burden; the burden is on the accused.

:, which must find exceptions itself — WRONG: the Court does not search for exceptions; Article 121 requires the accused to prove that his case falls within an exception.

D. The accused — CORRECT: Article 121 provides: "When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Pakistan Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances."

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 121 in that area.

Question 43 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 133 of QSO, witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then, if the adverse party so desires, cross-examined, then, if the party calling him so desires, _____.

- A. Examined by the Judge
- B. Re-examined ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Discharged without further examination
- D. Examined by the opposite party's counsel alone

Why each option?

A. Examined by the Judge — WRONG: the Judge may put questions under Article 161, but the third stage of examination under Article 133 is re-examination by the party who called the witness.

B. Re-examined — CORRECT: Article 133 provides: "Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined."

C. Discharged without further examination — WRONG: discharge follows the examinations; Article 133 names re-examination as the third stage, not discharge.

I by the opposite party's counsel alone — WRONG: the opposite party's counsel conducts the cross-examination, which is the second stage; the third stage is re-examination by the calling party.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q3, 37n Q7, 37n Q10 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 133 in that area.

Question 44 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 8(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, any law, or any custom or usage having the force of law, in so far as it is inconsistent with the rights conferred by the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be _____.

- A. Valid for five years
- B. Void ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Suspended
- D. Referred to the Supreme Court

Why each option?

A. Valid for five years — WRONG: Article 8(1) gives no five-year validity to a law that contradicts Fundamental Rights; inconsistency makes the law void, not temporarily valid.

B. Void — CORRECT: Article 8(1) provides that any law inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights "shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void".

C. Suspended — WRONG: "suspended" is not the word in Article 8(1); suspension would suggest the law might revive, while the Article declares it void.

D. Referred to the Supreme Court — WRONG: Article 8 does not send the law to the Supreme Court; the law is void by the force of the Article itself.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 8(1) in that area.

45 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 9 of the Constitution of Pakistan, no person shall be deprived of life or liberty save _____.

- A. In accordance with law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. By order of the Prime Minister
- C. By order of the Chief Justice
- D. In the public interest

Why each option?

A. In accordance with law — CORRECT: Article 9 provides: "No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law."

B. By order of the Prime Minister — WRONG: the Prime Minister has no power to deprive a person of life or liberty by his own order; only the law can authorise it.

C. By order of the Chief Justice — WRONG: the Chief Justice cannot deprive a person of life or liberty by an order; any deprivation must be in accordance with law.

D. In the public interest — WRONG: "public interest" alone is not the test in Article 9; the deprivation must be in accordance with law.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 9 in that area.

Question 46 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 10(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, no person who is arrested shall be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of _____.

- A. The State's choice
- B. The court's choice
- C. His choice ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The police's choice

A. The State's choice — WRONG: the choice of lawyer belongs to the arrested person, not to the State.

B. The court's choice — WRONG: the court does not choose the arrested person's lawyer; the arrested person himself chooses.

C. His choice — CORRECT: Article 10(1) provides that no person who is arrested shall be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner "of his choice".

D. The police's choice — WRONG: the police have no role in choosing the lawyer of the person they have arrested.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 10(1) in that area.

Question 47 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 10A of the Constitution of Pakistan, for the determination of his civil rights and obligations or in any criminal charge against him, a person shall be entitled to _____.

- A. A speedy pardon
- B. A fair trial and due process ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Trial by jury
- D. Bail as of right

Why each option?

A. A speedy pardon — WRONG: Article 10A promises a fair trial, not a pardon; pardon is a separate power of the President under Article 45.

B. A fair trial and due process — CORRECT: Article 10A provides: "For the determination of his civil rights and obligations or in any criminal charge against him a person shall be

fair trial and due process.

C. Trial by jury — WRONG: the Constitution of Pakistan does not provide for trial by jury; Article 10A speaks of a fair trial and due process.

D. Bail as of right — WRONG: bail is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code and depends on whether the offence is bailable; Article 10A does not grant bail as of right.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 10A in that area.

Question 48 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 19A of the Constitution of Pakistan, every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of _____ subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law.

- A. Public importance ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Private importance
- C. Personal importance
- D. Commercial importance

Why each option?

A. Public importance — CORRECT: Article 19A provides: "Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law."

B. Private importance — WRONG: the right covers matters of public importance, not private affairs.

C. Personal importance — WRONG: "personal importance" is not the wording of Article 19A; the Article says "public importance".

D. Commercial importance — WRONG: commercial importance is not the test; the Article

matters of public importance.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 19A in that area.

Question 49 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 25(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, all citizens are equal before law and are entitled to _____.

- A. Equal wealth
- B. Equal employment
- C. Equal protection of law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Equal punishment

Why each option?

A. Equal wealth — WRONG: the Constitution does not promise equal wealth; Article 25(1) promises equality before law and equal protection of law.

B. Equal employment — WRONG: employment matters are dealt with elsewhere in the Constitution; Article 25(1) promises equal protection of law.

C. Equal protection of law — CORRECT: Article 25(1) provides: "All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law."

D. Equal punishment — WRONG: "equal punishment" is not the wording of Article 25(1); the Article promises equal protection of law.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 25(1) in that area.

Question 50 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 25A of the Constitution of Pakistan, the State shall provide free and

education to all children of the age of _____ years.

- A. Three to ten
- B. Five to sixteen ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Six to eighteen
- D. Five to fourteen

Why each option?

A. Three to ten — WRONG: the Article's range starts at five, not three, and ends at sixteen, not ten.

B. Five to sixteen — CORRECT: Article 25A provides: "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such manner as may be determined by law."

C. Six to eighteen — WRONG: the range is five to sixteen, not six to eighteen.

D. Five to fourteen — WRONG: the lower limit is five, but the upper limit is sixteen, not fourteen.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 25A in that area.

Question 51 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 29(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the Principles of Policy set out in Chapter 2 of the Constitution shall _____ be enforceable by any court.

- A. Always
- B. Partly
- C. Not ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Only in the Supreme Court

Why each option?

WRONG: the Principles of Policy are expressly not enforceable by any court; they guide the State but cannot be enforced like Fundamental Rights.

B. Partly — WRONG: there is no partial enforceability; Article 29(2) says the Principles "shall not be enforceable by any Court".

C. Not — CORRECT: Article 29(2) provides: "In so far as the principles set out in this Chapter are concerned, they shall not be enforceable by any Court".

D. Only in the Supreme Court — WRONG: no court at all, including the Supreme Court, can enforce the Principles of Policy.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 29(2) in that area.

Question 52 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 38 of the Constitution of Pakistan, the State shall, among other things, eliminate _____ as early as possible.

- A. Riba ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Poverty
- C. Unemployment
- D. Illiteracy

Why each option?

A. Riba — CORRECT: Article 38(f) provides that the State shall "eliminate riba as early as possible".

B. Poverty — WRONG: reducing poverty is the general aim of Article 38, but clause (f) names riba specifically.

C. Unemployment — WRONG: providing facilities for work is Article 38(b), not clause (f).

D. Illiteracy — WRONG: removing illiteracy is Article 37(b), not Article 38(f).

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 38 in that area.

Question 53 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 44(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the President shall hold office for a term of _____ from the day he enters upon his office.

- A. Four years
- B. Six years
- C. Seven years
- D. Five years ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Four years — WRONG: four years is not the term of the President; the Constitution fixes five years.

B. Six years — WRONG: six years is the term of a member of the Senate, not of the President.

C. Seven years — WRONG: no seven-year term is fixed for the President.

D. Five years — CORRECT: Article 44(1) provides: "The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the day he enters upon his office."

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 44(1) in that area.

Question 54 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 184(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of every other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute between _____.

- A. Two private citizens

- C. Two or more Governments ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Two political parties

Why each option?

A. Two private citizens — WRONG: disputes between private citizens go to the ordinary courts; Article 184 is about disputes between Governments.

B. A citizen and a company — WRONG: a citizen-company dispute is ordinary civil litigation, not within the original jurisdiction of Article 184(1).

C. Two or more Governments — CORRECT: Article 184(1) provides: "The Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of every other Court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more Governments."

D. Two political parties — WRONG: disputes between political parties are not within Article 184(1).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 184(1) in that area.

Question 55 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan, a High Court may, for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, make an order in the nature of a writ, including _____.

- A. Injunction, decree, order and judgment
- B. Summons, warrant, bail and remand
- C. Review, revision, appeal and reference
- D. Mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto and certiorari ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

n, decree, order and judgment — WRONG: injunction, decree, order and judgment are the ordinary products of a civil court, not the writs of Article 199.

B. Summons, warrant, bail and remand — WRONG: summons, warrant, bail and remand belong to criminal procedure, not to the writ jurisdiction of Article 199.

C. Review, revision, appeal and reference — WRONG: review, revision, appeal and reference are appellate remedies, not writs under Article 199.

D. Mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto and certiorari — CORRECT: Article 199 empowers a High Court to make orders and give directions in the nature of these five writs.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q2, 37n Q5, 37n Q29 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 199 in that area.

Question 56 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 136 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not employ any other person to solicit or obtain professional employment nor _____ another person for soliciting or obtaining professional employment for him.

- A. Thank
- B. Assist
- C. Recommend
- D. Remunerate ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Thank — WRONG: thanking a person is not forbidden; the rule forbids paying a person for soliciting clients.

B. Assist — WRONG: the rule forbids employing and remunerating a solicitor of clients, not assisting in general.

...end — WRONG: recommending is not the word in Rule 136; the rule says "nor remunerate another person".

D. Remunerate — CORRECT: Rule 136 provides: "An advocate shall not employ any other person to solicit or obtain professional employment nor remunerate another person for soliciting or obtaining professional employment for him".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 136 in that area.

Question 57 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 138 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not, in the absence of the opposing counsel, communicate with or argue before a judge or judicial officer except _____.

- A. In open Court and upon the merits of a contested matter pending before such judge or judicial officer ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. In the judge's chamber at any time
- C. By telephone after court hours
- D. Through a written note without informing the opposing advocate

Why each option?

A. In open Court and upon the merits of a contested matter pending before such judge or judicial officer — CORRECT: Rule 138 permits communication with a judge only "in open Court and upon the merits of a contested matter pending before such judge or judicial officer".

B. In the judge's chamber at any time — WRONG: a private chamber discussion in the absence of the opposing counsel is exactly what Rule 138 forbids.

C. By telephone after court hours — WRONG: a telephone call after hours is a private communication, forbidden by the rule.

a written note without informing the opposing advocate — WRONG: a written communication to a judge requires furnishing the opposing advocate with a copy; a secret note is forbidden by Rule 138.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 138 in that area.

Question 58 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 142 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, subject to the precedence of the Attorney-General and the Advocate-General, it is the duty of an advocate to maintain and uphold the order of precedence in accordance with the _____ maintained by the Bar Council.

- A. Register of cases
- B. Roll of advocates ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. List of senior judges
- D. Schedule of fees

Why each option?

A. Register of cases — WRONG: the rule speaks of the roll of advocates, not a register of cases.

B. Roll of advocates — CORRECT: Rule 142 provides: "it is the duty of advocate to maintain and uphold the order of precedence in accordance with the roll of advocates maintained by the Bar Council".

C. List of senior judges — WRONG: precedence among advocates is fixed by the roll of advocates, not by any list of judges.

D. Schedule of fees — WRONG: the schedule of fees has nothing to do with the order of precedence.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 142 in that area.

Question 59 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 144 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, where more than one advocate is engaged on any side, it is the right of the _____ member to lead the case and the junior members should assist him, unless the senior so wants.

- A. Junior
- B. Newly enrolled
- C. Senior ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Younger

Why each option?

A. Junior — WRONG: the junior members assist; the right to lead belongs to the senior member.

B. Newly enrolled — WRONG: a newly enrolled advocate is a junior, not the leader of the case.

C. Senior — CORRECT: Rule 144 provides: "Where more than one advocate is engaged on any side, it is the right of the senior member to lead the case and the junior members should assist him, unless the senior so wants."

D. Younger — WRONG: younger is the opposite of the senior member the rule names.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 144 in that area.

60 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 146 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not accept employment adverse to a client or former client relating to a matter in reference to which he has obtained _____ by reason of or in the course of his employment by such client or former client.

- A. A fee
- B. A brief
- C. A reference
- D. Confidential information ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. A fee — WRONG: receiving a fee does not bar later adverse employment; obtaining confidential information does.

B. A brief — WRONG: a brief is the engagement itself, not the disqualifying thing named in Rule 146.

C. A reference — WRONG: a reference is not what Rule 146 protects; confidential information is.

D. Confidential information — CORRECT: Rule 146 provides: "An Advocate shall not accept employment adverse to a client or former client, relating to a matter in reference to which he has obtained confidential information by reason of or in the course of his employment by such client or former client".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 146 in that area.

Question 61 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 148 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate

- A. Conflicting interests ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A poor client
- C. A client in a civil case
- D. Two clients in the same case

Why each option?

A. Conflicting interests — CORRECT: Rule 148 provides: "An advocate shall not represent conflicting interests."

B. A poor client — WRONG: representing a poor client is proper and honourable work; the rule forbids conflicting interests.

C. A client in a civil case — WRONG: civil cases are ordinary work for an advocate; only conflicting interests are forbidden.

D. Two clients in the same case — WRONG: representing two clients in the same case is allowed when their interests do not conflict; the rule forbids conflicting interests.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 148 in that area.

Question 62 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 149 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not himself or in benami purchase any property at a probate, foreclosure or judicial sale in an auction or proceeding in which such advocate _____ for a party.

- A. Is a witness
- B. Appears ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Is a relative
- D. Has no interest

A. Is a witness — WRONG: the rule turns on appearing for a party in the proceeding, not on being a witness.

B. Appears — CORRECT: Rule 149 provides: "An advocate shall not himself or in benami purchase any property at a probate, foreclosure or judicial sale in an auction or proceeding in which such advocate appears for a party".

C. Is a relative — WRONG: being a relative is not the test; appearing for a party is.

D. Has no interest — WRONG: having no interest is not the test; the rule applies where the advocate appears for a party in the proceeding.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 149 in that area.

Question 63 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 151 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not advise the commencement of prosecution or defence of a case, unless he has been _____ in reference thereto.

- A. Paid in advance
- B. Appointed by the court
- C. Consulted ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Informed by the police

Why each option?

A. Paid in advance — WRONG: payment in advance is not the condition; consultation is.

B. Appointed by the court — WRONG: court appointment is not required; the advocate must have been consulted in reference to the case.

— CORRECT: Rule 151 provides: "An advocate shall not advise the commencement of prosecution or defence of case, unless he has been consulted in reference thereto".

D. Informed by the police — WRONG: being informed by the police is not the condition; consultation by the party is.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 151 in that area.

Question 64 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 156 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is improper for an advocate to assert in argument his personal belief in the client's _____ or in the justice of his cause.

- A. Wealth
- B. Guilt
- C. Honesty
- D. Innocence ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Wealth — WRONG: the client's wealth is irrelevant; the rule is about asserting a personal belief in innocence.

B. Guilt — WRONG: the rule forbids asserting a personal belief in the client's innocence, not guilt.

C. Honesty — WRONG: honesty is not the word in Rule 156; the rule says "his personal belief in the client's innocence".

D. Innocence — CORRECT: Rule 156 provides: "It is improper for an advocate to assert in argument his personal belief in the client's innocence or in the justice of his cause."

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 156 in that area.

Question 65 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 157 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, when an advocate is a witness for his client except as to merely formal matters, he should _____.

- A. Leave the trial of the case to other advocates ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Continue to argue the case himself
- C. Cross-examine himself
- D. Withdraw from the Bar

Why each option?

A. Leave the trial of the case to other advocates — CORRECT: Rule 157 provides: "When an advocate is a witness for his client except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other advocates."

B. Continue to argue the case himself — WRONG: continuing to argue his own client's case while being a witness is what the rule tells him not to do.

C. Cross-examine himself — WRONG: an advocate cannot cross-examine himself; the rule requires him to hand the trial to other advocates.

D. Withdraw from the Bar — WRONG: withdrawal from the Bar is not required; only leaving the trial to other advocates is.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 157 in that area.

66 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 159 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the duty of an advocate to maintain a _____ attitude towards the court for the maintenance of its supreme importance.

- A. Casual
- B. Respectful ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Familiar
- D. Critical

Why each option?

A. Casual — WRONG: a casual attitude is the opposite of what Rule 159 requires of an advocate towards the court.

B. Respectful — CORRECT: Rule 159 provides: "It is the duty of an advocate to maintain a respectful attitude towards the Court".

C. Familiar — WRONG: familiarity is not respect; the rule requires a respectful attitude.

D. Critical — WRONG: a critical attitude is not the duty; the advocate must maintain respect for the court, not criticise it.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 159 in that area.

Question 67 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 161 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not misquote to a judge the testimony of a witness, the argument of the opposing counsel, or the contents of a document, nor shall he cite a decision that has been _____ without disclosing that fact.

- A. Reported

- C. Overruled ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Reserved

Why each option?

A. Reported — WRONG: a reported decision may properly be cited; the rule forbids citing one known to be overruled.

B. Delivered — WRONG: a delivered judgment is citable; the prohibition is about overruled decisions.

C. Overruled — CORRECT: Rule 161 forbids an advocate from citing a decision "that has been overruled", or a statute he knows to have been repealed, without disclosing that fact.

D. Reserved — WRONG: a reserved judgment is simply one not yet delivered; the rule is about overruled decisions.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q11, 37n Q13, 37n Q19 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 161 in that area.

Question 68 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 34 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, when a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the _____ of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.

- A. Common design
- B. Common plan
- C. Common intention ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Common purpose

Why each option?

design — WRONG: "common design" is not the word in Section 34; the section says "common intention".

B. Common plan — WRONG: "common plan" is a paraphrase, not the statutory word used in Section 34.

C. Common intention — CORRECT: Section 34 provides: "When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone."

D. Common purpose — WRONG: "common purpose" is not the word used in Section 34; the section says "common intention".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 34 in that area.

Question 69 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 82 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done by a child under _____ years of age.

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

Why each option?

A. Seven — CORRECT: Section 82 provides: "Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age."

B. Ten — WRONG: ten years is not the age in Section 82; a child under seven is conclusively incapable of committing an offence.

C. Twelve — WRONG: twelve is the upper limit in Section 83 (a child above seven and

e who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding), not Section 82.

D. Fourteen — WRONG: fourteen is not the age fixed in Section 82.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 82 in that area.

Question 70 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 84 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or _____.

- A. Unlawful
- B. Illegal
- C. Immoral
- D. Contrary to law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Unlawful — WRONG: "unlawful" is close in meaning but not the word in Section 84; the section says "wrong or contrary to law".

B. Illegal — WRONG: "illegal" is not the word used in Section 84; the section says "contrary to law".

C. Immoral — WRONG: immorality is not the test; the test is whether the person knew the act was wrong or contrary to law.

D. Contrary to law — CORRECT: Section 84 provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, "is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 84 in that area.

71 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 97 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, every person has a right to defend his own body and the body of any other person, and the property, whether movable or immovable, of himself or of any other person, against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief or _____.

- A. Cheating
- B. Criminal trespass ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Forgery
- D. Defamation

Why each option?

A. Cheating — WRONG: cheating is not one of the offences listed in Section 97; the list is theft, robbery, mischief and criminal trespass.

B. Criminal trespass — CORRECT: Section 97 gives the right of private defence of property "against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass".

C. Forgery — WRONG: forgery is not in the list of offences in Section 97.

D. Defamation — WRONG: defamation is not in the list of offences in Section 97.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 97 in that area.

Question 72 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 100 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the right of private defence of the body extends to the voluntary causing of death where the assault reasonably causes the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence, or that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence, or the assault is made with the intention of _____.

- A. Committing rape ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Committing mischief
- D. Committing trespass

Why each option?

A. Committing rape — CORRECT: Section 100 (Thirdly) lists "an assault with the intention of committing rape" as one of the cases in which the right of private defence of the body extends to the voluntary causing of death.

B. Committing theft — WRONG: theft is a property offence; it is dealt with under the private defence of property (Sections 103–104), not Section 100.

C. Committing mischief — WRONG: mischief is a property offence under Sections 97 and 103, not a Section 100 ground for causing death.

D. Committing trespass — WRONG: trespass is a property matter; Section 100 concerns assaults on the body.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 100 in that area.

Question 73 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 141 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, an assembly of _____ or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly" if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is one of the objects specified in the section.

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Ten

Why each option?

WRONG: three persons do not make an unlawful assembly under Section 141; the number is five.

B. Four — WRONG: four is one short of the statutory number in Section 141.

C. Five — CORRECT: Section 141 provides: "An assembly of five or more persons is designated an 'unlawful assembly'".

D. Ten — WRONG: ten is more than the section requires; five persons are enough.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 141 in that area.

Question 74 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 323 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the value of diyat shall be _____ grams silver or its equivalent value in Pakistani currency.

- A. 20,630
- B. 30,630 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 40,630
- D. 50,630

Why each option?

A. 20,630 — WRONG: 20,630 grams is not the figure in Section 323; the section fixes 30,630 grams.

B. 30,630 — CORRECT: Section 323 provides: "The value of diyat shall be 30,630 grams silver".

C. 40,630 — WRONG: 40,630 grams is not the figure in Section 323.

D. 50,630 — WRONG: 50,630 grams is not the figure in Section 323.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n

3 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 323 in that area.

Question 75 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 363 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever kidnaps any person from Pakistan or from lawful guardianship 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
- B. Five
- C. Ten
- D. Seven ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Three — WRONG: three years is the punishment for theft (Section 379), not for kidnapping under Section 363.

B. Five — WRONG: five years is not the term fixed in Section 363.

C. Ten — WRONG: ten years is the punishment for offences such as kidnapping a woman to compel her marriage (Section 366), not the general kidnapping punishment in Section 363.

D. Seven — CORRECT: Section 363 provides: "imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 363 in that area.

Question 76 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 379 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

ears, or with fine, or with both.

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

Why each option?

A. Three — CORRECT: Section 379 provides: "imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both".

B. Seven — WRONG: seven years is the punishment for theft in a dwelling house (Section 380), not ordinary theft under Section 379.

C. Ten — WRONG: ten years is not the punishment in Section 379.

D. Two — WRONG: two years is the punishment for offences such as dishonest misappropriation (Section 403), not theft under Section 379.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 379 in that area.

Question 77 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 420 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever cheats and thereby dishonestly induces the person deceived to deliver any property to any person 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
- B. Five
- C. Seven ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. One

Why each option?

WRONG: three years is the punishment for ordinary cheating under Section 417, not Section 420.

B. Five — WRONG: five years is not the term fixed in Section 420.

C. Seven — CORRECT: Section 420 provides: "imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine".

D. One — WRONG: one year is the punishment for simple cheating (Section 417), not for cheating inducing delivery of property under Section 420.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 420 in that area.

Question 78 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 511 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, where no express provision is made for the punishment of such attempt, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to _____ of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence.

- A. One-fourth
- B. One-half ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Two-thirds
- D. The whole

Why each option?

A. One-fourth — WRONG: one-fourth is not the fraction in Section 511; the attempt is punishable with up to one-half of the longest term.

B. One-half — CORRECT: Section 511 provides that the attempt shall be punished with imprisonment "for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence".

s — WRONG: two-thirds is not the fraction in Section 511.

D. The whole — WRONG: the whole term is the punishment for the completed offence, not the attempt; Section 511 caps the attempt at one-half of the longest term.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q4, 37n Q28, 37n Q33 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 511 in that area.

Question 79 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, every information relating to the commission of a _____ offence, if given orally to an officer in charge of a police station, shall be reduced to writing by him.

- A. Non-bailable
- B. Cognizable ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Compoundable
- D. Non-cognizable

Why each option?

A. Non-bailable — WRONG: bailability is about bail, not about recording information under Section 154; a non-bailable offence may be cognizable or non-cognizable.

B. Cognizable — CORRECT: Section 154 deals with information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, which is reduced to writing, read over to the informant and signed by him.

C. Compoundable — WRONG: compoundability is about settlement of an offence under Section 345; it is not the test for recording information under Section 154.

D. Non-cognizable — WRONG: information about a non-cognizable offence is dealt with under Section 155, not Section 154; the police cannot investigate it without a Magistrate's order.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 154 in that area.

Question 80 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 173(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, when the investigation is completed without unnecessary delay, the officer in charge of the police station shall forward to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence _____.

- A. The case diary only
- B. The accused for trial
- C. A copy of the first information report only
- D. A report in the prescribed form (challan) ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. The case diary only — WRONG: the case diary is maintained under Section 172 during investigation; Section 173(1) requires a final report of the investigation, not the diary alone.

B. The accused for trial — WRONG: forwarding the accused is a separate step in custody and production; Section 173(1) is about forwarding the report on completion of investigation.

C. A copy of the first information report only — WRONG: the first information report starts the investigation under Section 154; Section 173(1) requires the report on its completion.

D. A report in the prescribed form (challan) — CORRECT: Section 173(1) provides that every investigation shall be completed without unnecessary delay and the officer in charge of the police station shall forward to the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence a report in the form prescribed.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 173(1) in that area.

81 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the Court may at any stage put questions to the accused for the purpose of _____.

- A. Enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Compelling the accused to confess his guilt
- C. Recording the accused's plea of guilty
- D. Punishing the accused for remaining silent

Why each option?

A. Enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him — CORRECT: Section 342(1) empowers the Court, at any stage, to put such questions to the accused as the Court considers necessary for the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any circumstances appearing in the evidence against him.

B. Compelling the accused to confess his guilt — WRONG: the accused cannot be compelled to confess; Section 342 is an opportunity to explain, not a means of extracting a confession.

C. Recording the accused's plea of guilty — WRONG: a plea is recorded when the charge is framed and read to the accused; Section 342 examination is a separate stage for explanation.

D. Punishing the accused for remaining silent — WRONG: the accused is not punished for remaining silent during Section 342 examination; silence is his right and no adverse punishment follows from it alone.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 342 in that area.

82 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 496 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, when a person accused of a bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, and is prepared to give bail, such person _____.

- A. May be released on bail only with the permission of the High Court
- B. Shall remain in custody until the trial is concluded
- C. Shall be released on bail ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. May be released on bail only if the complainant consents

Why each option?

A. May be released on bail only with the permission of the High Court — WRONG: no High Court permission is needed for bail in a bailable offence; Section 496 makes release mandatory.

B. Shall remain in custody until the trial is concluded — WRONG: that would defeat the very purpose of Section 496, which gives bail as of right in bailable offences.

C. Shall be released on bail — CORRECT: Section 496 provides that a person accused of a bailable offence, arrested or detained without warrant, who is prepared to give bail, shall be released on bail.

D. May be released on bail only if the complainant consents — WRONG: the complainant's consent is not a condition for bail in a bailable offence under Section 496.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 496 in that area.

Question 83 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 190(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, a Magistrate of the first class, and a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf, may take

of any offence upon receiving a complaint, upon a police report, and also _____.

- A. Only upon the direction of the High Court
- B. Upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Only upon the written request of the complainant's advocate
- D. Only after the accused has been arrested

Why each option?

A. Only upon the direction of the High Court — WRONG: a direction of the High Court is not one of the three modes of taking cognizance listed in Section 190(1).

B. Upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion — CORRECT: Section 190(1)(c) provides that a Magistrate may take cognizance upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

C. Only upon the written request of the complainant's advocate — WRONG: the advocate's request is not a mode of cognizance; the modes are complaint, police report, and information or the Magistrate's own knowledge or suspicion.

D. Only after the accused has been arrested — WRONG: cognizance is the taking of judicial notice of an offence; it does not depend on the accused having been arrested first.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 190(1) in that area.

Question 84 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 61 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, no police officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under Section

exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

- A. Twelve hours
- B. Forty-eight hours
- C. Seventy-two hours
- D. Twenty-four hours ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Twelve hours — WRONG: twelve hours is too short; Section 61 allows a full day before the arrested person must be produced before a Magistrate.

B. Forty-eight hours — WRONG: no period of forty-eight hours is fixed by Section 61.

C. Seventy-two hours — WRONG: seventy-two hours is not the Section 61 limit; it belongs to other remand contexts and must not be confused with it.

D. Twenty-four hours — CORRECT: Section 61 provides that a person arrested without warrant shall not be detained for more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of journey time, without a Magistrate's special order under Section 167.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 61) tested in 37n Q16; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 85 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 540 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the Court may at any stage of an inquiry or trial _____.

- A. Refuse to hear any witness named by the accused
- B. Summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned, or recall and re-examine any person already examined ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Examine only the witnesses named in the first information report

se the prosecution evidence without recording any reason

Why each option?

A. Refuse to hear any witness named by the accused — WRONG: Section 540 is a power to call and examine witnesses, not a power to refuse the accused's witnesses.

B. Summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned, or recall and re-examine any person already examined — CORRECT: Section 540 provides that any Court may, at any stage of an inquiry or trial, summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness, or recall and re-examine any person already examined.

C. Examine only the witnesses named in the first information report — WRONG: Section 540 is not limited to witnesses named in the first information report; it covers any person whose evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

D. Close the prosecution evidence without recording any reason — WRONG: closing evidence is a different matter; Section 540 confers the power to summon, examine, recall and re-examine witnesses.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 540 in that area.

Question 86 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 107(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, when an Executive Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, he may require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a period not exceeding _____.

- A. One month
- B. Six months
- C. One year ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. One month — WRONG: one month is far shorter than the maximum period fixed by Section 107.

B. Six months — WRONG: six months is not the maximum period under Section 107; the section allows a longer bond.

C. One year — CORRECT: Section 107(1) provides that the Magistrate may require the person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a period not exceeding one year.

D. Three years — WRONG: three years exceeds the Section 107 maximum; a bond for keeping the peace under this section cannot be for three years.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 107(1) in that area.

Question 87 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, an order made in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger shall not remain in force for more than _____ from the making thereof.

- A. Fifteen days
- B. One month
- C. Six months
- D. Two months ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Fifteen days — WRONG: fifteen days is not the maximum life of an order under Section 144.

th — WRONG: one month is shorter than the maximum period allowed by Section 144.

C. Six months — WRONG: six months exceeds the maximum period; a Section 144 order cannot remain in force for six months.

D. Two months — CORRECT: Section 144 provides that no order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 144 in that area.

Question 88 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 426 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, order that _____.

- A. The execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The sentence be enhanced without hearing the appellant
- C. The appeal be dismissed without hearing the appellant
- D. The trial be held again from the beginning

Why each option?

A. The execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended — CORRECT: Section 426(1) provides that pending an appeal, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, order that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended, and also, if the appellant is in confinement, that he be released on bail.

B. The sentence be enhanced without hearing the appellant — WRONG: enhancement of sentence requires notice and hearing; Section 426 is about suspension of execution pending appeal, not enhancement.

al be dismissed without hearing the appellant — WRONG: dismissal of an appeal follows its own procedure; Section 426 confers the power to suspend execution while the appeal is pending.

D. The trial be held again from the beginning — WRONG: a retrial is ordered under a different provision and in different circumstances; Section 426 deals with suspension of the sentence pending appeal.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q15, 37n Q16, 37n Q25 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 426 in that area.

Question 89 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, all Members shall refrain in their international relations from _____.

- A. The threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Joining any regional arrangement for the maintenance of peace
- C. Seeking the peaceful settlement of international disputes
- D. Cooperating with the Security Council in any action it takes

Why each option?

A. The threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state — CORRECT: Article 2(4) provides that all Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

B. Joining any regional arrangement for the maintenance of peace — WRONG: regional arrangements are permitted and encouraged by Chapter VIII of the Charter; Article 2(4) does not forbid joining them.

C. Seeking the peaceful settlement of international disputes — WRONG: peaceful

s required by Article 2(3), Article 2(4) forbids force, not peaceful settlement.

D. Cooperating with the Security Council in any action it takes — WRONG: Members are required to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes under the Charter (Article 2(5)); Article 2(4) is the prohibition on the threat or use of force.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q39, 37n Q46, 37n Q48 (International Law (UN Charter)); this question tests Article 2(4) in that area.

Question 90 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 27(3) of the Charter of the United Nations, decisions of the Security Council on all matters other than procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of _____ including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

- A. Seven members
- B. Eleven members
- C. Nine members ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Fifteen members

Why each option?

A. Seven members — WRONG: seven was the voting figure in the original 1945 text before the Council was enlarged; Article 27(3) as amended requires nine.

B. Eleven members — WRONG: eleven is not the number required by Article 27(3) for non-procedural decisions.

C. Nine members — CORRECT: Article 27(3) provides that decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members.

D. Fifteen members — WRONG: fifteen is the total membership of the Security Council under Article 23; a decision does not require the affirmative vote of all fifteen.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q39, 37n Q46, 37n Q48 (International Law (UN Charter)); this question tests Article 27(3) in that area.

Question 91 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the _____.

- A. Economic and Social Council
- B. Security Council ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. International Court of Justice
- D. Trusteeship Council

Why each option?

A. Economic and Social Council — WRONG: the Economic and Social Council has no role in appointing the Secretary-General; Article 97 names the Security Council.

B. Security Council — CORRECT: Article 97 provides that the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, and that he shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

C. International Court of Justice — WRONG: the International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ; it does not recommend the appointment of the Secretary-General.

D. Trusteeship Council — WRONG: the Trusteeship Council supervised trust territories; it has no role in the appointment under Article 97.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q39, 37n Q46, 37n Q48 (International Law (UN Charter)); this question tests Article 97 in that area.

Question 92 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 3(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Court shall

members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State.

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

Why each option?

A. Nine — WRONG: nine is the number of affirmative votes needed for a Security Council decision under Article 27(3) of the Charter, not the size of the Court.

B. Eleven — WRONG: eleven is not the number of judges fixed by Article 3(1) of the Statute.

C. Fifteen — CORRECT: Article 3(1) of the Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State.

D. Twenty-one — WRONG: twenty-one is not the size of the Court under Article 3(1).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q20, 37n Q60 (International Law (ICJ Statute)); this question tests Article 3(1) in that area.

Question 93 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 13(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the members of the Court shall be elected for _____ and may be re-elected.

- A. Three years
- B. Five years
- C. Seven years
- D. Nine years ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Three years — WRONG: three years is the term after which the terms of five of the

elected expire under the transitional provision in Article 13(2); it is not the normal term.

B. Five years — WRONG: five years is not the term fixed by Article 13(1).

C. Seven years — WRONG: seven years is not the term fixed by Article 13(1).

D. Nine years — CORRECT: Article 13(1) provides that the members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37n Q20, 37n Q60 (International Law (ICJ Statute)); this question tests Article 13(1) in that area.

Question 94 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the acts of the mukallaf are classified into _____ legal categories (al-ahkam al-khamsah).

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

Why each option?

A. Five — CORRECT: Nyazee classifies the legal values of acts into five categories (al-ahkam al-khamsah): wajib (obligatory), mandub (recommended), mubah (permissible), makruh (disapproved) and haram (prohibited).

B. Two — WRONG: two is the number of types into which haram itself is divided (haram li-dhatihi and haram li-ghayrihi), not the number of legal categories of acts.

C. Three — WRONG: three is not the number of the legal categories in Nyazee's classification.

D. Seven — WRONG: seven is not the number of the legal categories in Nyazee's

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37ab Q6, 37ab Q7, 37ab Q35 (Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 95 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, makruh is an act whose _____ is demanded by the Lawgiver in non-binding terms, so that its omission is rewarded but its commission is not punished.

- A. Commission in binding terms
- B. Omission in binding terms
- C. Commission in uncertain terms only
- D. Omission in non-binding terms ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Commission in binding terms — WRONG: commission demanded in binding terms is wajib (obligatory), not makruh.

B. Omission in binding terms — WRONG: omission demanded in binding terms is haram (prohibited), not makruh.

C. Commission in uncertain terms only — WRONG: no such definition of makruh exists; makruh is defined by the demand for omission, not by uncertain commission.

D. Omission in non-binding terms — CORRECT: in Nyazee's classification, makruh is the act whose omission is demanded by the Lawgiver in non-binding terms; the person who omits it is rewarded, while the person who does it is not punished.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37ab Q6, 37ab Q7, 37ab Q35 (Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)); this question tests the same area in that area.

96 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, qiyas is the extension of the hukm (ruling) of an original case (asl) to a new case (far) because the two cases share _____.

- A. The same text of the Quran
- B. A common effective cause (illah) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The same punishment
- D. The consensus of all scholars

Why each option?

A. The same text of the Quran — WRONG: qiyas is used where there is no direct text for the new case; if the same Quranic text governed both cases, no analogy would be needed.

B. A common effective cause (illah) — CORRECT: qiyas is the extension of the ruling of the asl to the far on the basis of a common illah (effective cause), which is the reason for the ruling in the original case.

C. The same punishment — WRONG: sharing the same punishment does not make a case a qiyas; the link must be the common illah behind the ruling.

D. The consensus of all scholars — WRONG: consensus of scholars is ijma, a separate source of law; qiyas rests on the common illah, not on consensus.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37ab Q6, 37ab Q7, 37ab Q35 (Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 97 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, law is _____.

- A. The command of the sovereign backed by a sanction
- B. The prediction of what the courts will do in fact

body of principles recognised and applied by the State in the administration of justice ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. The set of moral rules accepted by society

Why each option?

A. The command of the sovereign backed by a sanction — WRONG: that is Austin's definition of law as the command of the sovereign; Salmond defines law differently, by reference to the State's administration of justice.

B. The prediction of what the courts will do in fact — WRONG: that is the realist view associated with Holmes; it is not Salmond's definition.

C. The body of principles recognised and applied by the State in the administration of justice — CORRECT: Salmond defines law as the body of principles recognised and applied by the State in the administration of justice.

D. The set of moral rules accepted by society — WRONG: moral rules accepted by society are morality, not law in Salmond's sense; law is the body of principles the State recognises and applies in administering justice.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37ab Q29, 37ab Q58, 37ab Q70 (Jurisprudence (Salmond)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 98 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, a person is _____.

- A. Any being whom the law regards as capable of rights or duties ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Any human being, and no other being
- C. Any citizen of the State only
- D. Any corporation registered under the law only

Why each option?

g whom the law regards as capable of rights or duties — CORRECT: Salmond defines a person as any being whom the law regards as capable of rights or duties; this covers natural persons and also legal persons such as corporations.

B. Any human being, and no other being — WRONG: Salmond's definition is wider than human beings; it includes legal persons, which are not human.

C. Any citizen of the State only — WRONG: personality is not limited to citizens; non-citizens and legal persons can also bear rights and duties.

D. Any corporation registered under the law only — WRONG: a corporation is one kind of legal person, but Salmond's definition covers natural persons as well; it is not limited to corporations.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37ab Q29, 37ab Q58, 37ab Q70 (Jurisprudence (Salmond)); this question tests the same area in that area.

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

In the case of Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240), Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, who challenged the Governor-General's dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, was the _____.

- A. Governor-General of Pakistan
- B. Chief Justice of the Federal Court
- C. Prime Minister of Pakistan
- D. President of the Constituent Assembly ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Governor-General of Pakistan — WRONG: the Governor-General was Ghulam Muhammad, whose dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in October 1954 was challenged; Tamizuddin was not the Governor-General.

ice of the Federal Court — WRONG: the Chief Justice of the Federal Court at the time was Muhammad Munir, who presided over the appeal; Tamizuddin was the petitioner, not the Chief Justice.

C. Prime Minister of Pakistan — WRONG: the Prime Minister at the time was Muhammad Ali Bogra; Tamizuddin held no such office.

D. President of the Constituent Assembly — CORRECT: Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan was the President of the Constituent Assembly, and as its President he challenged the Governor-General's dissolution of the Assembly in Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240).

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: Core Constitutional Case Law (Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan) syllabus topic, predicted from the Law GAT pattern (37n + 37ab).

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

In the case of Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2009 SC 879), the Supreme Court held that the Proclamation of Emergency of 3 November 2007, the Provisional Constitution Order 2007 and the Oath of Office (Judges) Order 2007 were _____.

- A. Valid under the doctrine of necessity
- B. Unconstitutional and without lawful authority ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Valid as an exercise of the President's discretion
- D. Beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to review

Why each option?

A. Valid under the doctrine of necessity — WRONG: the Court did not validate the 3 November 2007 measures on necessity grounds; it struck them down.

:utional and without lawful authority — CORRECT: in Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2009 SC 879), the Supreme Court declared the Proclamation of Emergency of 3 November 2007, the Provisional Constitution Order 2007 and the Oath of Office (Judges) Order 2007 unconstitutional and without lawful authority, and restored the judges deposed under them.

C. Valid as an exercise of the President's discretion — WRONG: the Court held the measures were not a valid exercise of presidential power; they were unconstitutional.

D. Beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to review — WRONG: the Supreme Court did review the measures and decided the case on its merits; they were not held to be beyond its jurisdiction.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: Core Constitutional Case Law (Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan) syllabus topic, predicted from the Law GAT pattern (37n + 37ab).

This is a Ranjha Solutions prediction product, built from Ranjha Solutions' verified past-paper archive. It is **not** an HEC paper, and no question here has appeared in any exam. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2027 exam".

Guess papers are **free** — no charge is taken from any student. **No pass guarantee:** nobody can guarantee which questions will appear.