HEC Law GAT — GUESS PAPER 2028 (Set 2) · Predicted Questions

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

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the second Law GAT sitting of 2028, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same provision, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified Law GAT past papers (2018–2026). **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.
Flag — next sitting: this paper predicts the second Law GAT sitting of 2028, built on the 100-MCQ pattern of the verified Law GAT sittings. The pass mark is NOT stated here: secondary sources quote 50 out of 100, but that figure is not verified from an official HEC/PBC announcement, so no pass mark is printed on this paper.

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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under the CPC, where a party to a suit dies, the person who in law represents the estate of the deceased for the purposes of the suit is called the _____

- A. Next friend
- B. Guardian ad litem
- C. Legal representative ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Pleader

A. Next friend — WRONG: a next friend sues on behalf of a minor plaintiff, not the estate of a deceased party.

B. Guardian ad litem — WRONG: a guardian ad litem is appointed to defend a suit on behalf of a minor defendant.

C. Legal representative — CORRECT: section 2(11) of the CPC defines a legal representative as the person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person.

D. Pleader — WRONG: a pleader under section 2(15) is a person entitled to appear and plead for another.

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

Question 2 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 2(14) of the CPC defines an "order" as the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a _____

- A. Decree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Judgment
- C. Plaint
- D. Summons

Why each option?

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

B. Judgment — WRONG: a judgment under section 2(9) is the statement given by the

grounds of a decree or order.

C. Plaint — WRONG: a plaint is the pleading by which a suit is instituted.

D. Summons — WRONG: a summons is the process by which a party is called upon to appear.

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

Question 3 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 9 of the CPC provides that the Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is expressly or impliedly

_____

- A. Transferred
- B. Stayed
- C. Dismissed
- D. Barred ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Transferred — WRONG: transfer of a suit is governed by section 24 and is not the bar mentioned in section 9.

B. Stayed — WRONG: stay of a suit is governed by section 10 and is not the section 9 bar.

C. Dismissed — WRONG: dismissal is an outcome of a suit, not the bar on cognizance in section 9.

D. Barred — CORRECT: section 9 of the CPC gives civil courts jurisdiction over all suits of a civil nature except those expressly or impliedly barred.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 9) tested in 37oi-full-

w-gat-2023-02-19 Q43, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q49, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 4 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Where a judgment, decree or order is challenged on the ground of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, section 12(2) of the CPC requires the challenge to be made by an application to the _____

- A. High Court
- B. Court which passed the judgment, decree or order ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Supreme Court
- D. District Court

Why each option?

A. High Court — WRONG: section 12(2) does not send the challenge to the High Court in the first instance.

B. Court which passed the judgment, decree or order — CORRECT: section 12(2) of the CPC provides that a challenge on the ground of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction shall be made by application to the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order.

C. Supreme Court — WRONG: the Supreme Court is not the forum prescribed by section 12(2).

D. District Court — WRONG: the application lies before the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order, not necessarily the District Court.

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

5 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 16 of the CPC, a suit for the recovery of immovable property must be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the _____

- A. Defendant resides
- B. Property is situate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Plaintiff carries on business
- D. Cause of action wholly arose

Why each option?

A. Defendant resides — WRONG: the defendant's residence is a ground under section 20, not under section 16.

B. Property is situate — CORRECT: section 16 of the CPC requires suits for immovable property to be instituted where the property is situate.

C. Plaintiff carries on business — WRONG: the plaintiff's place of business is not the section 16 test.

D. Cause of action wholly arose — WRONG: that is a section 20 ground, not the section 16 rule for immovable property.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 16) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q47, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q33, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q45; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 6 Civil Procedure (CPC)

A suit for compensation for a wrong done to the person or to movable property may, under section 19 of the CPC, be instituted where the wrong was done or where the _____

- A. Plaintiff resides
- B. Property is situate

- D. Defendant resides or carries on business ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Plaintiff resides — WRONG: the plaintiff's residence is not the test under section 19.

B. Property is situate — WRONG: section 19 concerns a wrong to the person or to movable property, not the situs of immovable property.

C. Witnesses reside — WRONG: the residence of witnesses is irrelevant to section 19.

D. Defendant resides or carries on business — CORRECT: section 19 of the CPC allows such a suit where the wrong was done or where the defendant resides, carries on business or personally works for gain.

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

Question 7 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 21 of the CPC, an objection as to the place of suing must be taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues are settled, at or before the _____

- A. Final arguments
- B. Passing of the decree
- C. Settlement of issues ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Filing of the written statement

Why each option?

A. Final arguments — WRONG: an objection raised at final arguments is far too late under section 21.

f the decree — WRONG: section 21 requires the objection long before the decree.

C. Settlement of issues — CORRECT: section 21 of the CPC requires the objection to the place of suing to be taken at the earliest possible opportunity and, where issues are settled, at or before the settlement of issues.

D. Filing of the written statement — WRONG: the written statement is not the cut-off fixed by section 21.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 21 in that area.

Question 8 Civil Procedure (CPC)

The power to transfer a suit, appeal or other proceeding from one Court to another, and to withdraw a suit to itself for trial, under section 24 of the CPC is vested in the _____

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Civil Judge only
- C. Federal Government
- D. High Court or the District Court ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Supreme Court — WRONG: section 24 confers no transfer power on the Supreme Court.

B. Civil Judge only — WRONG: a Civil Judge cannot transfer suits between courts under section 24.

C. Federal Government — WRONG: transfer of suits is a judicial power, not an executive

D. High Court or the District Court — CORRECT: section 24 of the CPC vests the general power of transfer and withdrawal in the High Court or the District Court.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 24 in that area.

Question 9 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 33 of the CPC lays down that the Court, after the case has been heard, shall pronounce judgment, and on such judgment a _____ shall follow

- A. Decree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Order
- C. Plaint
- D. Summons

Why each option?

A. Decree — CORRECT: section 33 of the CPC provides that on the judgment a decree shall follow.

B. Order — WRONG: a decree, not a mere order, follows the judgment under section 33.

C. Plaint — WRONG: the plaint is filed at the start of the suit, not after judgment.

D. Summons — WRONG: a summons calls a party to appear and does not follow the judgment.

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

Question 10 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 35 of the CPC, the award of costs of and incident to all suits is in the _____ of the Court

- A. Duty of the plaintiff
- B. Duty of the defendant
- C. Discretion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Jurisdiction of the High Court alone

Why each option?

A. Duty of the plaintiff — WRONG: costs are not a duty imposed on the plaintiff by section 35.

B. Duty of the defendant — WRONG: costs are not a duty imposed on the defendant by section 35.

C. Discretion — CORRECT: section 35 of the CPC provides that the costs of and incident to all suits shall be in the discretion of the Court.

D. Jurisdiction of the High Court alone — WRONG: every Court trying the suit exercises the section 35 discretion, not only the High Court.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 35 in that area.

Question 11 Civil Procedure (CPC)

All questions arising between the parties to a suit in which a decree was passed, relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree, must under section 47 of the

- A. Appellate Court
- B. Court executing the decree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. High Court
- D. Arbitrator

Why each option?

A. Appellate Court — WRONG: section 47 reserves these questions to the executing Court, not the appellate Court.

B. Court executing the decree — CORRECT: section 47 of the CPC provides that all such questions shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit.

C. High Court — WRONG: the High Court is not the forum prescribed by section 47.

D. Arbitrator — WRONG: execution questions are decided by the executing Court, not by arbitration.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 47) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q31, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q39, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q32; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 12 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 56 of the CPC provides that, notwithstanding anything in the Code, the Court shall not order the arrest or detention in civil prison of a _____ in execution of a decree for the payment of money

- A. Minor
- B. Government servant
- C. Lunatic
- D. Woman ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. Minor — WRONG: section 56 does not name minors; a minor is protected through a next friend or guardian ad litem.

B. Government servant — WRONG: section 56 gives no exemption to government servants.

C. Lunatic — WRONG: lunacy is not the ground of exemption in section 56.

D. Woman — CORRECT: section 56 of the CPC provides that the Court shall not order the arrest or detention in civil prison of a woman in execution of a decree for the payment of money.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 56 in that area.

Question 13 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Where an attachment of property has been made in execution of a decree, section 64 of the CPC provides that any private transfer or delivery of that property made after the attachment is _____ as against all claims enforceable under the attachment

- A. Void ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Valid
- C. Voidable at the option of the transferee
- D. Valid if registered

Why each option?

A. Void — CORRECT: section 64 of the CPC provides that a private transfer or delivery of attached property is void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

/RONG: the transfer is void, not valid.

C. Voidable at the option of the transferee — WRONG: it is void as against the attachment claims, not merely voidable at the transferee's option.

D. Valid if registered — WRONG: registration does not save a private transfer made after attachment.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 64 in that area.

Question 14 Civil Procedure (CPC)

A suit in respect of a public charity or public trust may be instituted under section 92 of the CPC by the Advocate-General or by two or more persons having an interest in the trust with the _____ of the Advocate-General

- A. Permission
- B. Direction
- C. Consent in writing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Approval of the High Court

Why each option?

A. Permission — WRONG: mere permission is not enough; section 92 requires consent in writing.

B. Direction — WRONG: the Advocate-General does not direct the suit under section 92.

C. Consent in writing — CORRECT: section 92 of the CPC allows two or more interested persons to institute the suit after obtaining the consent in writing of the Advocate-General.

of the High Court — WRONG: High Court approval is not the requirement under section 92.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 92 in that area.

Question 15 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 95 of the CPC empowers the Court to award compensation to a person against whom an arrest, attachment or injunction was obtained on insufficient grounds, provided the Court is satisfied that there was no _____ for the application

- A. Court fee
- B. Reasonable or probable ground ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Written statement
- D. Legal representative

Why each option?

A. Court fee — WRONG: the court fee has nothing to do with the section 95 test.

B. Reasonable or probable ground — CORRECT: section 95 of the CPC allows compensation where the Court is satisfied that there was no reasonable or probable ground for obtaining the arrest, attachment or injunction.

C. Written statement — WRONG: the written statement is a pleading and is irrelevant to section 95.

D. Legal representative — WRONG: a legal representative is a person representing a deceased party's estate and is irrelevant to section 95.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-

ec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 95 in that area.

Question 16 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 97 of the CPC provides that where a party aggrieved by a preliminary decree does not appeal from it, he shall be precluded from disputing its correctness in any appeal which may be preferred from the _____

- A. Interlocutory order
- B. Order of remand
- C. Judgment of the High Court
- D. Final decree ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Interlocutory order — WRONG: section 97 concerns appeals from the final decree, not interlocutory orders.

B. Order of remand — WRONG: an order of remand is not the decree mentioned in section 97.

C. Judgment of the High Court — WRONG: section 97 does not refer to a High Court judgment.

D. Final decree — CORRECT: section 97 of the CPC bars a party who did not appeal a preliminary decree from disputing its correctness in an appeal from the final decree.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Section 97 in that area.

17 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 104(2) of the CPC, no appeal lies from any order passed in appeal under section 104, which means there is no _____ from such an appellate order

- A. Second appeal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Revision
- C. Review
- D. Reference

Why each option?

A. Second appeal — CORRECT: section 104(2) of the CPC bars any further appeal, that is, a second appeal, from an order passed in appeal under section 104.

B. Revision — WRONG: revision under section 115 is a different remedy and is not what section 104(2) bars.

C. Review — WRONG: review under section 114 read with Order XLVII is a separate remedy.

D. Reference — WRONG: a reference under section 113 is a separate remedy and is not barred by section 104(2).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 104(2)) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q46; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 18 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Section 151 of the CPC saves the inherent powers of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent the _____ of the process of the Court

- A. Delay
- B. Cost
- C. Abuse ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Delay — WRONG: delay is not the word used in section 151.

B. Cost — WRONG: costs are not mentioned in section 151.

C. Abuse — CORRECT: section 151 of the CPC saves the Court's inherent powers to make orders necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent the abuse of the process of the Court.

D. Transfer — WRONG: transfer is governed by section 24, not by section 151.

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

Question 19 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under Order I Rule 10 of the CPC, where a suit has been instituted in the name of the wrong person as plaintiff, the Court may at any stage order any other person to be substituted or added as plaintiff if it is satisfied that the suit was instituted through a _____ mistake

- A. Deliberate
- B. Bona fide ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Fraudulent
- D. Jurisdictional

Why each option?

A. Deliberate — WRONG: a deliberate mistake is not protected by Order I Rule 10.

B. Bona fide — CORRECT: Order I Rule 10 of the CPC permits substitution or addition of the plaintiff where the suit was instituted in the name of the wrong person through a

stake.

C. Fraudulent — WRONG: a fraudulent mistake is not protected by Order I Rule 10.

D. Jurisdictional — WRONG: the rule turns on a bona fide mistake, not on jurisdiction.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 10) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q42, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q29, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q50; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 20 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Where a plaint is presented to a Court which has no jurisdiction to entertain it, Order VII Rule 10 of the CPC directs the Court to _____ the plaint

- A. Reject
- B. Dismiss
- C. Amend
- D. Return ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Reject — WRONG: rejection of a plaint is governed by Order VII Rule 11, not Rule 10.

B. Dismiss — WRONG: dismissal ends the suit, whereas Rule 10 preserves it by return.

C. Amend — WRONG: amendment of pleadings is governed by Order VI Rule 17.

D. Return — CORRECT: Order VII Rule 10 of the CPC directs the Court to return the plaint for presentation to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 10) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q42, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q29, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q50; this question tests it from a different angle.

21 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Order VIII Rule 5 of the CPC provides that every allegation of fact in the plaint, if not denied specifically or by necessary implication in the written statement, shall be taken to be _____

- A. Admitted ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Denied
- C. Irrelevant
- D. Withdrawn

Why each option?

A. Admitted — CORRECT: Order VIII Rule 5 of the CPC provides that an allegation of fact not specifically denied shall be taken to be admitted.

B. Denied — WRONG: that is the opposite of the Rule 5 consequence.

C. Irrelevant — WRONG: the allegation remains relevant; it is deemed admitted.

D. Withdrawn — WRONG: nothing is withdrawn under Rule 5.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 5) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q27, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q48, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q22; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 22 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under Order IX Rule 8 of the CPC, where the defendant appears but the plaintiff does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court shall make an order that the suit be _____

- A. Decreed ex parte
- B. Adjourned sine die
- C. Dismissed ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Transferred

A. Decreed ex parte — WRONG: an ex parte decree follows when the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not, under Order IX Rule 6.

B. Adjourned sine die — WRONG: Rule 8 does not provide for an adjournment sine die.

C. Dismissed — CORRECT: Order IX Rule 8 of the CPC provides that where the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not, the Court shall order the suit to be dismissed.

D. Transferred — WRONG: transfer is not the consequence under Rule 8.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 8) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q38, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q24, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q28; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 23 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under Order XLI Rule 27 of the CPC, the Appellate Court shall not take any additional evidence in appeal unless the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred has refused to admit evidence which ought to have been admitted, or the Appellate Court requires any document to be produced to enable it to pronounce judgment, or for any other _____ cause

- A. Sufficient
- B. Substantial ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Urgent
- D. Formal

Why each option?

A. Sufficient — WRONG: the rule uses the word "substantial", not "sufficient".

B. Substantial — CORRECT: Order XLI Rule 27(1)(b) of the CPC allows additional evidence for any other substantial cause.

WRONG: urgency is not the word used in Rule 27.

D. Formal — WRONG: a formal cause is not the ground in Rule 27.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q18, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q19, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q20 (Civil Procedure (CPC)); this question tests Rule 27 in that area.

Question 24 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 2(1)(b) of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 defines "document" as any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used for the purpose of _____

- A. Recording that matter ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Punishing an offender
- C. Proving a crime
- D. Registering property

Why each option?

A. Recording that matter — CORRECT: Article 2(1)(b) of the QSO defines a document as matter expressed or described upon any substance, intended to be used for the purpose of recording that matter.

B. Punishing an offender — WRONG: punishment is not part of the definition of a document.

C. Proving a crime — WRONG: the definition is not limited to proof of a crime.

D. Registering property — WRONG: registration is not part of the definition of a document.

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

w-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 2(1)(b in that area.

Question 25 Law of Evidence (QSO)

In financial or future obligations, Article 17(2)(a) of the QSO requires the fact to be attested by two men or by one man and _____ women

- A. One
- B. Two ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Three
- D. Four

Why each option?

A. One — WRONG: one woman with one man does not satisfy Article 17(2)(a).

B. Two — CORRECT: Article 17(2)(a) of the QSO requires attestation by two men, or by one man and two women, in financial or future obligations.

C. Three — WRONG: three women is not the number in Article 17(2)(a).

D. Four — WRONG: four women is not the number in Article 17(2)(a).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 17(2)(a in that area.

Question 26 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 20 of the QSO makes relevant the facts which are the occasion, cause or effect of a fact in issue, such as the fact that shortly before a murder the accused had a quarrel with the deceased, because those facts show the _____ of the fact in issue

racter of the accused

- B. Previous conviction
- C. Occasion, cause or effect ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Hearsay value

Why each option?

A. Character of the accused — WRONG: character is governed by Articles 67 and 68, not by Article 20.

B. Previous conviction — WRONG: a previous conviction is dealt with under the character provisions, not Article 20.

C. Occasion, cause or effect — CORRECT: Article 20 of the QSO makes relevant facts which are the occasion, cause or effect, immediate or otherwise, of a fact in issue or a relevant fact.

D. Hearsay value — WRONG: hearsay is a different concept and is not what Article 20 covers.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 20) tested in 37yt-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-05-30 Q21; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 27 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 24 of the QSO, facts not otherwise relevant become relevant if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact, or if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly _____

- A. Certain
- B. Irrelevant
- C. Inadmissible
- D. Probable or improbable ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. Certain — WRONG: Article 24 requires high probability, not certainty.

B. Irrelevant — WRONG: Article 24 makes such facts relevant, not irrelevant.

C. Inadmissible — WRONG: Article 24 is a rule of relevancy, not inadmissibility.

D. Probable or improbable — CORRECT: Article 24 of the QSO makes a fact relevant if it makes the existence or non-existence of a fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 24) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q21; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 28 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 27 of the QSO makes relevant the previous or subsequent conduct of a party when such conduct influences or is influenced by a fact in issue, and also makes relevant the facts showing the existence of any state of mind such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness or _____

- A. Ill-will or good-will ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Wealth
- C. Religion
- D. Nationality

Why each option?

A. Ill-will or good-will — CORRECT: Article 27 of the QSO lists, among states of mind, intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will and good-will.

B. Wealth — WRONG: wealth is not a state of mind listed in Article 27.

C. Religion — WRONG: religion is not a state of mind listed in Article 27.

ty — WRONG: nationality is not a state of mind listed in Article 27.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 27) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q44, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q23; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 29 Law of Evidence (QSO)

A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant under Article 37 of the QSO if it appears to the Court to have been caused by inducement, threat or promise proceeding from a person in authority and giving the accused reasonable grounds to suppose that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any _____ of a temporal nature

- A. Benefit
- B. Evil ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Punishment in the Hereafter
- D. Fine

Why each option?

A. Benefit — WRONG: the gain side is described as "advantage"; the blank is the other side, "evil".

B. Evil — CORRECT: Article 37 of the QSO makes a confession irrelevant if caused by inducement, threat or promise holding out advantage or avoidance of any evil of a temporal nature.

C. Punishment in the Hereafter — WRONG: Article 37 speaks of an evil of a temporal nature, not the Hereafter.

D. Fine — WRONG: a fine is only one kind of evil and is not the word used in Article 37.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 37) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q33; this question tests it from a different angle.

30 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 40 of the QSO, if a confession was made after the impression caused by an inducement, threat or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, the confession is _____

- A. Irrelevant
- B. Inadmissible in all cases
- C. Relevant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Presumed false

Why each option?

A. Irrelevant — WRONG: Article 40 restores relevancy once the impression has been fully removed.

B. Inadmissible in all cases — WRONG: Article 40 expressly makes such a confession relevant.

C. Relevant — CORRECT: Article 40 of the QSO provides that a confession made after the impression caused by inducement, threat or promise has been fully removed is relevant.

D. Presumed false — WRONG: Article 40 raises no presumption that the confession is false.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 40 in that area.

Question 31 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 46-A of the QSO provides that a statement in the form of an electronic document generated, received or recorded by a device in the ordinary course of business is relevant when the person who made it is dead or cannot be found, in the same way as a

- A. Printed
- B. Attested
- C. Registered
- D. Written ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Printed — WRONG: Article 46-A does not limit the comparison to printed documents.

B. Attested — WRONG: attestation is not the comparison in Article 46-A.

C. Registered — WRONG: registration is not the comparison in Article 46-A.

D. Written — CORRECT: Article 46-A of the QSO treats statements in electronic documents like statements in written documents where the maker is dead, cannot be found, or is otherwise unavailable.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 46) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q41, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q60; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 32 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 49 of the QSO makes relevant entries in public or other official books or registers, stating a fact in issue or relevant fact, when the entry was made by a public servant in the discharge of his _____

- A. Official duty ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Private business
- C. Leisure
- D. Retirement

Why each option?

uty — CORRECT: Article 49 of the QSO makes relevant entries in public or official books made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty.

B. Private business — WRONG: a private entry is not covered by Article 49.

C. Leisure — WRONG: an entry made in leisure is not an official entry under Article 49.

D. Retirement — WRONG: retirement has nothing to do with Article 49.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 49 in that area.

Question 33 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 62 of the QSO, in civil cases the fact that a person is of a particular character is generally irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise _____

- A. Secret
- B. Relevant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Hearsay
- D. Privileged

Why each option?

A. Secret — WRONG: secrecy is not the exception in Article 62.

B. Relevant — CORRECT: Article 62 of the QSO provides that in civil cases character is irrelevant except in so far as it appears from facts otherwise relevant.

C. Hearsay — WRONG: hearsay is a different rule and is not the Article 62 exception.

D. Privileged — WRONG: privilege is governed by other Articles and is not the Article 62 exception.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 62 in that area.

Question 34 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 70 of the QSO lays down that oral evidence must in all cases be direct, which means that if the evidence refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he _____ it

- A. Heard about
- B. Read about
- C. Saw ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Imagined

Why each option?

A. Heard about — WRONG: evidence of what a witness merely heard about is hearsay, not direct evidence under Article 70.

B. Read about — WRONG: reading about a fact is not direct evidence of it.

C. Saw — CORRECT: Article 70 of the QSO requires oral evidence to be direct, so a fact which could be seen must be proved by a witness who says he saw it.

D. Imagined — WRONG: imagination is not evidence at all.

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

Question 35 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 73 of the QSO defines primary evidence as the document itself produced for the

of the _____

- A. Police
- B. Accused
- C. Witness
- D. Court ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Police — WRONG: primary evidence is produced for the inspection of the Court, not the police.

B. Accused — WRONG: the document is produced before the Court, not the accused.

C. Witness — WRONG: a witness may identify a document, but primary evidence is produced for the Court.

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

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

Question 36 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 78 of the QSO, the contents of documents may be proved by primary evidence, except in the cases mentioned in the Order where secondary evidence is _____

- A. Admissible ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Prohibited
- C. Presumed
- D. Irrelevant

Why each option?

le — CORRECT: Article 78 of the QSO provides that the contents of documents must be proved by primary evidence, except where secondary evidence is admissible under the Order.

B. Prohibited — WRONG: secondary evidence is not prohibited generally; Article 76 lists when it may be given.

C. Presumed — WRONG: admissibility is not a presumption under Article 78.

D. Irrelevant — WRONG: secondary evidence is a mode of proof, not an irrelevant fact.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 78) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q64; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 37 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 81 of the QSO provides that the admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, so no other proof of execution is _____

- A. Allowed
- B. Required ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Presumed
- D. Recorded

Why each option?

A. Allowed — WRONG: the point of Article 81 is that no further proof is needed, not that it is merely allowed.

B. Required — CORRECT: Article 81 of the QSO provides that a party's admission of execution of an attested document is sufficient proof against him, so no other proof of execution is required.

C. Presumed — WRONG: Article 81 is about sufficiency of proof, not a presumption.

— WRONG: recording is not the consequence under Article 81.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 81) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q68; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 38 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 88 of the QSO, where a document purporting to be thirty years old is produced from proper custody, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of the document is in the handwriting of the person by whom it purports to have been written, and that the document was duly _____

- A. Registered
- B. Stamped
- C. Executed and attested ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Notarised

Why each option?

A. Registered — WRONG: Article 88 does not presume registration.

B. Stamped — WRONG: Article 88 does not presume stamping.

C. Executed and attested — CORRECT: Article 88 of the QSO allows the Court to presume that a document thirty years old, produced from proper custody, was duly executed and attested.

D. Notarised — WRONG: Article 88 does not presume notarisation.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 88 in that area.

39 Law of Evidence (QSO)

The Court shall presume under Article 93 of the QSO that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government were so made and are _____

- A. Inadmissible
- B. Forged
- C. Private
- D. Accurate ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Inadmissible — WRONG: Article 93 presumes such maps and plans are accurate; it does not exclude them.

B. Forged — WRONG: forgery is the opposite of the Article 93 presumption.

C. Private — WRONG: the maps are official, not private, under Article 93.

D. Accurate — CORRECT: Article 93 of the QSO requires the Court to presume that maps or plans made by the authority of the Federal or a Provincial Government were so made and are accurate.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 93) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q20, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q63; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 40 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 129 of the QSO empowers the Court to presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business, in relation to the _____ of the particular case

- A. Facts ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Judge
- D. Witnesses

Why each option?

A. Facts — CORRECT: Article 129 of the QSO empowers the Court to presume a fact likely to have happened, in relation to the facts of the particular case.

B. Parties — WRONG: the presumption relates to the facts, not the parties.

C. Judge — WRONG: the Judge draws the presumption; he is not its subject.

D. Witnesses — WRONG: the presumption relates to the facts, not the witnesses.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q57, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q58, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59 (Law of Evidence (QSO)); this question tests Article 129 in that area.

Question 41 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 132 of the QSO, the examination of a witness by the party who calls him is called his examination-in-chief, and the examination of a witness by the adverse party is called his _____

- A. Re-examination
- B. Cross-examination ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Leading examination
- D. Hostile examination

Why each option?

A. Re-examination — WRONG: re-examination is the examination by the party who called the witness, after cross-examination.

mination — CORRECT: Article 132 of the QSO defines the examination of a witness by the adverse party as cross-examination.

C. Leading examination — WRONG: there is no stage called a leading examination in Article 132.

D. Hostile examination — WRONG: a hostile witness is a different concept under Article 150.

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

Question 42 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Article 136 of the QSO provides that leading questions must not be asked in examination-in-chief or re-examination if objected to by the adverse party, but they may be asked in _____

- A. Examination-in-chief
- B. Re-examination
- C. Cross-examination ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Further examination

Why each option?

A. Examination-in-chief — WRONG: leading questions must not be asked in examination-in-chief if objected to.

B. Re-examination — WRONG: leading questions must not be asked in re-examination if objected to.

C. Cross-examination — CORRECT: Article 136 of the QSO permits leading questions in cross-examination.

xamination — WRONG: there is no stage called 'further examination' in Article 136.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 136) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q10; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 43 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 155 of the QSO, a witness may refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at or about the time of the transaction, or made by another person and read by the witness within that time, provided he can testify from his own _____

- A. Imagination
- B. Hearsay
- C. Notes of counsel
- D. Memory ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Imagination — WRONG: a witness must testify from memory, not imagination.

B. Hearsay — WRONG: refreshing memory does not licence hearsay testimony.

C. Notes of counsel — WRONG: the writing must be one made at or about the time of the transaction, not counsel's notes.

D. Memory — CORRECT: Article 155 of the QSO allows a witness to refresh his memory by referring to a writing, so that he can then testify from his own memory.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 155) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q7; this question tests it from a different angle.

44 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 4 of the Constitution guarantees that no action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law, and that every person has the right to be dealt with in accordance with _____

- A. Law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Custom
- C. Policy
- D. Discretion

Why each option?

A. Law — CORRECT: Article 4 of the Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, body, reputation or property except in accordance with law, and that every person has the right to be dealt with in accordance with law.

B. Custom — WRONG: custom is not the standard in Article 4.

C. Policy — WRONG: policy is not the standard in Article 4.

D. Discretion — WRONG: Article 4 protects the individual from arbitrary action, not from discretion exercised under law.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 4) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q79, 37pg-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-10-03 Q34, 37ys-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2020-09-13 Q65; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 45 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 11 of the Constitution prohibits slavery, forced labour and the employment of children below the age of fourteen years in any factory, mine or other _____ employment

- A. Agricultural
- B. Hazardous ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Part-time

Why each option?

A. Agricultural — WRONG: Article 11(3) does not single out agricultural employment.

B. Hazardous — CORRECT: Article 11(3) of the Constitution prohibits the employment of children below fourteen years in any factory, mine or other hazardous employment.

C. Domestic — WRONG: Article 11(3) does not name domestic employment.

D. Part-time — WRONG: part-time work is not the category in Article 11(3).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 11) tested in 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q17; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 46 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 14(1) of the Constitution declares that the dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home shall be _____

- A. Conditional
- B. Suspended
- C. Inviolable ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Optional

Why each option?

A. Conditional — WRONG: Article 14(1) uses the stronger word "inviolable".

B. Suspended — WRONG: Article 14(1) does not suspend dignity or privacy.

C. Inviolable — CORRECT: Article 14(1) of the Constitution declares the dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home to be inviolable.

D. Optional — WRONG: inviolability is a guarantee, not an option.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 14(1) in that area.

Question 47 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 15 of the Constitution, every citizen shall have the right to remain in, and enter and move freely throughout Pakistan, and to reside and settle in any part thereof, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public _____

- A. Order
- B. Health
- C. Morality
- D. Interest ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Order — WRONG: Article 15 permits restrictions in the public interest, not public order.

B. Health — WRONG: public health is not the ground in Article 15.

C. Morality — WRONG: morality is not the ground in Article 15.

D. Interest — CORRECT: Article 15 of the Constitution allows reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 15 in that area.

Question 48 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 17(2) of the Constitution provides that every citizen, not being in the service of

all have the right to form or be a member of a political party, subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan, and that no political party shall be formed if it acts against the interests of the _____

- A. Sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Majority party
- C. Election Commission
- D. Provincial Government

Why each option?

A. Sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan — CORRECT: Article 17(2) of the Constitution bars a political party which acts against the sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan.

B. Majority party — WRONG: the majority party is not the test in Article 17(2).

C. Election Commission — WRONG: the Election Commission is not the interest protected by Article 17(2).

D. Provincial Government — WRONG: a Provincial Government is not the interest protected by Article 17(2).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 17(2) in that area.

Question 49 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 20 of the Constitution guarantees that every citizen shall have the right to profess, practise and propagate his religion, and that every religious denomination shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious _____

- A. Courts

itutions ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Taxes
- D. Schools only

Why each option?

A. Courts — WRONG: Article 20 gives denominations the right to manage religious institutions, not courts.

B. Institutions — CORRECT: Article 20 of the Constitution gives every religious denomination the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

C. Taxes — WRONG: taxes have nothing to do with Article 20.

D. Schools only — WRONG: Article 20 covers religious institutions generally, not schools only.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 20) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q3, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q5, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q10; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 50 Constitution of Pakistan

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

- A. Revenue
- B. Safety
- C. Interest ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Order

Why each option?

A. Revenue — WRONG: revenue is not the ground in Article 23.

WRONG: safety is not the ground in Article 23.

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

D. Order — WRONG: public order is not the ground in Article 23.

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

Question 51 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 28 of the Constitution provides that any section of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture shall have the right to preserve and promote the same and, subject to law, establish institutions for that _____

- A. Profit
- B. Religion
- C. Province
- D. Purpose ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Profit — WRONG: Article 28 is about preserving language, script and culture, not profit.

B. Religion — WRONG: religion is protected by Article 20, not by Article 28.

C. Province — WRONG: the institutions are for the purpose of preserving the language, script or culture, not for a province.

D. Purpose — CORRECT: Article 28 of the Constitution allows a section of citizens with a distinct language, script or culture to establish institutions for that purpose.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-

w-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 28 in that area.

Question 52 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 41 of the Constitution, the President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament and the members of the _____ Assemblies

- A. Provincial ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. District
- C. Local
- D. Federal

Why each option?

A. Provincial — CORRECT: Article 41 of the Constitution provides that the President is elected by an electoral college of the members of both Houses and the members of the Provincial Assemblies.

B. District — WRONG: District Assemblies are not part of the electoral college.

C. Local — WRONG: local bodies are not part of the electoral college.

D. Federal — WRONG: there is no Federal Assembly in the electoral college.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 41 in that area.

Question 53 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 62(1) of the Constitution requires a person to be qualified to be elected as a member of Parliament if he is a citizen of Pakistan, is at least twenty-five years of age in

the National Assembly, and is enrolled as a voter in an electoral roll for election to the _____

- A. Senate only
- B. National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Local Council
- D. Bar Council

Why each option?

A. Senate only — WRONG: Article 62(1) does not require enrolment for the Senate only.

B. National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly — CORRECT: Article 62(1)(c) of the Constitution requires enrolment as a voter in an electoral roll for election to the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly.

C. Local Council — WRONG: a Local Council roll is not the requirement in Article 62(1).

D. Bar Council — WRONG: a Bar Council roll has nothing to do with Article 62(1).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 62(1) in that area.

Question 54 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 91 of the Constitution, the Prime Minister is chosen by the members of the National Assembly, and the Cabinet is appointed by the President on the advice of the _____

- A. Chief Justice
- B. Speaker
- C. Prime Minister ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Senate Chairman

A. Chief Justice — WRONG: the Chief Justice has no role in appointing the Cabinet.

B. Speaker — WRONG: the Speaker does not advise on the appointment of the Cabinet.

C. Prime Minister — CORRECT: Article 91 of the Constitution provides that the President appoints the Federal Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.

D. Senate Chairman — WRONG: the Senate Chairman has no role in appointing the Cabinet.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 91 in that area.

Question 55 Constitution of Pakistan

Article 179 of the Constitution provides that a Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of _____ years

- A. Sixty-two
- B. Sixty
- C. Seventy
- D. Sixty-five ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Sixty-two — WRONG: sixty-two is the retirement age of a Judge of a High Court under Article 195.

B. Sixty — WRONG: sixty is not the retirement age of a Supreme Court Judge.

C. Seventy — WRONG: seventy is not the retirement age of a Supreme Court Judge.

— CORRECT: Article 179 of the Constitution provides that a Judge of the Supreme Court holds office until he attains sixty-five years.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q1, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q2, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q3 (Constitution of Pakistan); this question tests Article 179 in that area.

Question 56 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 134 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 makes it the duty of every advocate to uphold the dignity and high standing of his profession and the independence and dignity of the _____

- A. Judiciary ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Executive
- C. Legislature
- D. Bar Council

Why each option?

A. Judiciary — CORRECT: Rule 134 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 makes it the duty of every advocate to uphold the dignity and high standing of his profession and the independence and dignity of the judiciary.

B. Executive — WRONG: Rule 134 speaks of the judiciary, not the executive.

C. Legislature — WRONG: Rule 134 speaks of the judiciary, not the legislature.

D. Bar Council — WRONG: the Bar Council is not the body named in Rule 134.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 134) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q75, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q49, 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q12; this question tests it from a different angle.

57 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 139 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976, a client's proffer of assistance to a judge or judicial officer must be _____ by the advocate

- A. Accepted gratefully
- B. Declined ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Reported to the police
- D. Kept secret

Why each option?

A. Accepted gratefully — WRONG: accepting a client's proffer of assistance to a judge would be improper under Rule 139.

B. Declined — CORRECT: Rule 139 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 requires the advocate to decline a client's proffer of assistance to a judge or judicial officer.

C. Reported to the police — WRONG: Rule 139 requires the proffer to be declined, not reported to the police.

D. Kept secret — WRONG: secrecy does not cure the impropriety; the proffer must be declined.

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

Question 58 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 141 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 provides that no division of fees for legal services is proper except with another _____

- A. Client
- B. Clerk

ocate ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Judge

Why each option?

A. Client — WRONG: fees are paid by the client, not divided with him, under Rule 141.

B. Clerk — WRONG: Rule 141 forbids division of fees with a clerk or any other non-advocate.

C. Advocate — CORRECT: Rule 141 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 provides that no division of fees is proper except with another advocate.

D. Judge — WRONG: division of fees with a judge would be grossly improper under Rule 141.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 141) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q70, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q50; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 59 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 143 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976, junior and younger members of the Bar should always show respect and deference to the _____ members

- A. Wealthy
- B. Elected
- C. Retired
- D. Senior ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Wealthy — WRONG: Rule 143 turns on seniority, not wealth.

B. Elected — WRONG: Rule 143 turns on seniority, not election to office.

- WRONG: Rule 143 turns on seniority at the Bar, not retirement.

D. Senior — CORRECT: Rule 143 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 requires junior and younger members to show respect and deference to senior members.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 143) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q70; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 60 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 145 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 provides that an advocate shall not acquire an interest in the _____ of the litigation in which he is engaged

- A. Subject-matter ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Costs
- C. Evidence
- D. Judgment

Why each option?

A. Subject-matter — CORRECT: Rule 145 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 forbids an advocate to acquire an interest in the subject-matter of the litigation.

B. Costs — WRONG: Rule 145 concerns the subject-matter, not the costs.

C. Evidence — WRONG: Rule 145 concerns the subject-matter, not the evidence.

D. Judgment — WRONG: Rule 145 concerns the subject-matter, not the judgment.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 145) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q78, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q93; this question tests it from a different angle.

61 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 147 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976, an advocate shall not accept professional employment in a matter in which he has previously advised or acted for the _____ party

- A. Same
- B. Opposite ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Third
- D. Absent

Why each option?

A. Same — WRONG: acting again for the same party raises no conflict under Rule 147.

B. Opposite — CORRECT: Rule 147 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 bars an advocate from accepting employment in a matter in which he has previously advised or acted for the opposite party.

C. Third — WRONG: Rule 147 concerns the opposite party, not a third party.

D. Absent — WRONG: absence of a party is not the test in Rule 147.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 147) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q79, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q64; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 62 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 150 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 forbids an advocate to permit his name or his professional services to be used in aid of the unauthorised practice of _____

- A. Medicine
- B. Accountancy
- C. Law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Medicine — WRONG: Rule 150 concerns the unauthorised practice of law, not medicine.

B. Accountancy — WRONG: Rule 150 concerns the unauthorised practice of law, not accountancy.

C. Law — CORRECT: Rule 150 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 forbids an advocate to lend his name or services in aid of the unauthorised practice of law.

D. Journalism — WRONG: Rule 150 concerns the unauthorised practice of law, not journalism.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 150) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q66, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q46; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 63 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 152 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976, an advocate in his pleadings shall not make scandalous or unwarranted allegations against the _____

- A. Judge
- B. Witnesses only
- C. Court staff
- D. Opposite party ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Judge — WRONG: Rule 152 concerns scandalous allegations in pleadings against the

ty, not the judge.

B. Witnesses only — WRONG: Rule 152 is not limited to witnesses.

C. Court staff — WRONG: Rule 152 concerns allegations against the opposite party, not court staff.

D. Opposite party — CORRECT: Rule 152 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 bars an advocate from making scandalous or unwarranted allegations against the opposite party in his pleadings.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 152) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q51; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 64 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 153 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 states that it is the duty of an advocate to fearlessly uphold the interests of his client by all fair and honourable means, even if doing so incurs the _____ of the Court

- A. Displeasure ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Approval
- C. Praise
- D. Attention

Why each option?

A. Displeasure — CORRECT: Rule 153 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 requires an advocate to fearlessly uphold his client's interests by fair and honourable means, even at the displeasure of the Court.

B. Approval — WRONG: approval is the opposite of what the rule contemplates.

C. Praise — WRONG: praise is irrelevant to the duty in Rule 153.

D. Attention — WRONG: attention is not the consequence mentioned in Rule 153.

ed [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 153) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q59; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 65 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 154 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 provides that in fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the legal profession is not a trade but a _____

- A. Business
- B. Profession of honour ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Government service
- D. Charity

Why each option?

A. Business — WRONG: Rule 154 expressly says the profession is not a trade or business.

B. Profession of honour — CORRECT: Rule 154 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 reminds the advocate that the legal profession is not a mere money-making trade but a profession of honour, so fees must be moderate.

C. Government service — WRONG: the Bar is not a government service under Rule 154.

D. Charity — WRONG: the profession is not a charity; Rule 154 calls it a profession of honour.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 154) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q50; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 66 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Rule 163 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 provides that the primary duty of an advocate engaged in a public prosecution is not to convict but to see that _____ is done

- B. Revenge
- C. Justice ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Compensation

Why each option?

A. Punishment — WRONG: Rule 163 says the prosecutor's duty is not to secure punishment at any cost.

B. Revenge — WRONG: revenge is never the duty of a public prosecutor under Rule 163.

C. Justice — CORRECT: Rule 163 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 provides that the primary duty of an advocate in a public prosecution is not to convict but to see that justice is done.

D. Compensation — WRONG: compensation is not the prosecutor's primary duty under Rule 163.

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

Question 67 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 174-B of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976, an advocate may display a board of his name outside his office or chamber, provided the board is of a reasonable size and does not amount to _____

- A. Notice
- B. Signboard
- C. Direction
- D. Advertisement ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

WRONG: a reasonable name board is itself a form of notice and is allowed by Rule 174-B.

B. Signboard — WRONG: a signboard of reasonable size is what Rule 174-B permits.

C. Direction — WRONG: a board giving directions is not what Rule 174-B forbids.

D. Advertisement — CORRECT: Rule 174-B of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Rules, 1976 allows a name board of reasonable size outside an advocate's office, provided it does not amount to advertisement.

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

Question 68 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 40 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines "offence" as a thing made punishable by the _____

- A. Code ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Constitution
- C. Custom
- D. Ordinance

Why each option?

A. Code — CORRECT: section 40 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines an offence as a thing made punishable by the Code.

B. Constitution — WRONG: the Constitution does not define "offence" for the purposes of section 40.

C. Custom — WRONG: custom does not make a thing an offence under section 40.

D. Ordinance — WRONG: an ordinance is not the source named in section 40.

ed [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 40) tested in 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q55, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q35, 37pg-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-10-03 Q2; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 69 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 52 of the Pakistan Penal Code, nothing is said to be done in good faith which is done without due care and _____

- A. Intention
- B. Attention ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Knowledge
- D. Consent

Why each option?

A. Intention — WRONG: section 52 uses "due care and attention", not intention.

B. Attention — CORRECT: section 52 of the Pakistan Penal Code provides that nothing is done in good faith which is done without due care and attention.

C. Knowledge — WRONG: knowledge is not the word used in section 52.

D. Consent — WRONG: consent is not the word used in section 52.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 52 in that area.

Question 70 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 76 of the Pakistan Penal Code provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law believes himself to be _____ by law to do it

- B. Forced
- C. Bound ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Paid

Why each option?

A. Permitted — WRONG: section 76 requires a belief that he is bound by law, not merely permitted.

B. Forced — WRONG: force is not the test in section 76.

C. Bound — CORRECT: section 76 of the Pakistan Penal Code protects a person who, by a mistake of fact, believes himself to be bound by law to do the act.

D. Paid — WRONG: payment is irrelevant to section 76.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 76 in that area.

Question 71 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 80 of the Pakistan Penal Code provides that nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune, without any criminal intention or knowledge, in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and _____

- A. Speed
- B. Permission
- C. Supervision
- D. Caution ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

WRONG: speed is not the word used in section 80.

B. Permission — WRONG: permission is not the word used in section 80.

C. Supervision — WRONG: supervision is not the word used in section 80.

D. Caution — CORRECT: section 80 of the Pakistan Penal Code requires the lawful act to be done with proper care and caution.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 80 in that area.

Question 72 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 103 of the Pakistan Penal Code, the right of private defence of property extends to the voluntary causing of death where the offence is robbery, house-breaking by night, mischief by fire committed on a building used as a human dwelling or place for the custody of property, or theft, mischief or house-trespass committed under circumstances reasonably causing apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the _____

- A. Consequence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Intention
- C. Punishment
- D. Defence

Why each option?

A. Consequence — CORRECT: section 103 of the Pakistan Penal Code extends the right of private defence of property to death where the circumstances reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence.

B. Intention — WRONG: intention is not the word used in section 103.

ent — WRONG: punishment is not the word used in section 103.

D. Defence — WRONG: defence is the right itself, not the apprehended result in section 103.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 103) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q24; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 73 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 107 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines abetment as instigating a person to do a thing, engaging with one or more persons in a conspiracy for the doing of a thing, or intentionally aiding, by any act or illegal omission, the _____ of a thing

- A. Prevention
- B. Doing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Concealment
- D. Punishment

Why each option?

A. Prevention — WRONG: abetment aids the doing of a thing, not its prevention.

B. Doing — CORRECT: section 107 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines abetment to include intentionally aiding, by act or illegal omission, the doing of a thing.

C. Concealment — WRONG: concealment is a separate offence and is not the third limb of abetment in section 107.

D. Punishment — WRONG: punishment is not the object aided under section 107.

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

74 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 120-A of the Pakistan Penal Code defines criminal conspiracy as an agreement between two or more persons to do, or cause to be done, an illegal act or an act which is not illegal by illegal _____

- A. Persons
- B. Places
- C. Means ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Times

Why each option?

A. Persons — WRONG: the number of persons is already in the definition; the blank is "means".

B. Places — WRONG: places are not mentioned in section 120-A.

C. Means — CORRECT: section 120-A of the Pakistan Penal Code defines criminal conspiracy as an agreement to do an illegal act, or a legal act by illegal means.

D. Times — WRONG: times are not mentioned in section 120-A.

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

Question 75 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 378 of the Pakistan Penal Code, theft is committed when a person, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to effect such _____

- A. Sale
- B. Destruction

- D. Taking ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Sale — WRONG: a sale is not required for theft under section 378.

B. Destruction — WRONG: destruction is mischief, not the essence of theft under section 378.

C. Concealment — WRONG: concealment is not the essence of theft under section 378.

D. Taking — CORRECT: section 378 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines theft as moving movable property in order to take it dishonestly out of another's possession without consent.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 378 in that area.

Question 76 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 405 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines criminal breach of trust as dishonestly misappropriating or converting to one's own use any property entrusted to a person, or dishonestly using or disposing of that property in violation of any direction of law or legal contract prescribing the mode in which such _____ is to be discharged

- A. Trust ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Debt
- C. Bail
- D. Service

Why each option?

CORRECT: section 405 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines criminal breach of trust by reference to the mode in which the trust is to be discharged.

B. Debt — WRONG: a debt is not the subject of section 405.

C. Bail — WRONG: bail is not the subject of section 405.

D. Service — WRONG: service is not the subject of section 405.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 405 in that area.

Question 77 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 415 of the Pakistan Penal Code, cheating is committed when a person, by deceiving another person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces that person to deliver any property to any person or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the deceived person to do or omit to do anything which he would not do if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or _____

- A. Family
- B. Property ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Business
- D. Liberty

Why each option?

A. Family — WRONG: family is not one of the four interests listed in section 415.

B. Property — CORRECT: section 415 of the Pakistan Penal Code lists damage or harm in body, mind, reputation or property.

— WRONG: business is not one of the four interests listed in section 415.

D. Liberty — WRONG: liberty is not one of the four interests listed in section 415.

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

Question 78 Criminal Law (PPC)

Section 425 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines mischief as intentionally causing wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person by destroying any property or causing such change in any property as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it _____

- A. Temporarily
- B. Accidentally
- C. Lawfully
- D. Injuriously ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Temporarily — WRONG: temporary effect is not the test in section 425.

B. Accidentally — WRONG: mischief under section 425 requires intention or knowledge, not accident.

C. Lawfully — WRONG: a lawful change is not mischief under section 425.

D. Injuriously — CORRECT: section 425 of the Pakistan Penal Code defines mischief to include causing a change in property which affects it injuriously.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-

ec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Law (PPC)); this question tests Section 425 in that area.

Question 79 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Section 4(1)(f) of the Criminal Procedure Code defines a cognizable offence as an offence for which a police officer may arrest without _____

- A. Warrant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Permission
- C. Complaint
- D. Investigation

Why each option?

A. Warrant — CORRECT: section 4(1)(f) of the Criminal Procedure Code defines a cognizable offence as one for which a police officer may arrest without warrant.

B. Permission — WRONG: permission is not the test in section 4(1)(f).

C. Complaint — WRONG: a complaint is a different mode of taking cognizance under section 190.

D. Investigation — WRONG: a cognizable offence is investigated, not arrested without investigation.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 4(1)(f) tested in 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q52; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 80 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that, besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any other law, there shall be two classes of Criminal Courts in Pakistan, namely Courts of Session and Courts of _____

- A. Civil Judges

gistrates ✓ **Predicted answer**

- C. Arbitrators
- D. Jirgas

Why each option?

A. Civil Judges — WRONG: Civil Judges are civil courts, not the second class of criminal courts under section 6.

B. Magistrates — CORRECT: section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for two classes of Criminal Courts, namely Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates.

C. Arbitrators — WRONG: arbitrators are not criminal courts under section 6.

D. Jirgas — WRONG: jirgas are not criminal courts under section 6.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 6) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 81 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Magistrate of the first class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding _____

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

Why each option?

A. One year — WRONG: one year is the limit for a Magistrate of the second class under section 32.

B. Seven years — WRONG: no Magistrate may pass a sentence of seven years under section 32.

...rs — CORRECT: section 32 of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers a Magistrate of the first class to pass imprisonment up to three years.

D. Ten years — WRONG: ten years is beyond the sentencing power of any Magistrate under section 32.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 32 in that area.

Question 82 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Section 156(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter _____ relating to the place of inquiry or trial

- A. XIV
- B. XVI
- C. XVII
- D. XV ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. XIV — WRONG: Chapter XIV deals with information to the police and their powers to investigate, not the place of inquiry or trial.

B. XVI — WRONG: Chapter XVI deals with the commencement of proceedings before Magistrates.

C. XVII — WRONG: Chapter XVII deals with the charge, not the place of inquiry or trial.

D. XV — CORRECT: section 156(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code refers to the provisions

v relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 156(1) in that area.

Question 83 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 161 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a police officer making an investigation may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case, and such person shall be bound to answer truly all questions relating to the case put to him by the officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or _____

- A. Forfeiture ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Fine
- C. Arrest
- D. Dismissal

Why each option?

A. Forfeiture — CORRECT: section 161(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code excuses answers which would expose the person to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

B. Fine — WRONG: the section says "penalty", and the third word is "forfeiture", not "fine".

C. Arrest — WRONG: arrest is not the word used in section 161(2).

D. Dismissal — WRONG: dismissal is not the word used in section 161(2).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 161) tested in 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q15; this question tests it from a different angle.

84 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Section 164(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers a Magistrate of the first class, and a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered, to record any confession or statement made to him in the course of an investigation, or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or _____

- A. Arrest
- B. Trial ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Bail
- D. Charge

Why each option?

A. Arrest — WRONG: arrest is not the stage named in section 164(1).

B. Trial — CORRECT: section 164(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code allows a Magistrate to record a confession or statement during investigation or afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

C. Bail — WRONG: bail is not the stage named in section 164(1).

D. Charge — WRONG: the charge comes after the inquiry, and section 164(1) names the inquiry or trial.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 164(1)) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q42; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 85 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant and also by the _____

- A. Police officer

- C. Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Witness

Why each option?

A. Police officer — WRONG: the police officer is not the signatory under section 200.

B. Accused — WRONG: the accused does not sign the complainant's examination under section 200.

C. Magistrate — CORRECT: section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code requires the substance of the examination to be signed by the complainant and also by the Magistrate.

D. Witness — WRONG: a witness does not sign the complainant's examination under section 200.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 200) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q15; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 86 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Section 204(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that when by any law for the time being in force any process-fee or other fee is payable, no process shall be issued until the fee is paid, and if the fee is not paid within a reasonable time, the Magistrate may _____ the complaint

- A. Transfer
- B. Adjourn
- C. Withdraw
- D. Dismiss ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Transfer — WRONG: transfer is not the consequence under section 204(3).

– WRONG: adjournment is not the consequence under section 204(3).

C. Withdraw — WRONG: withdrawal is the complainant's act, not the Magistrate's power under section 204(3).

D. Dismiss — CORRECT: section 204(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code empowers the Magistrate to dismiss the complaint if the process-fee is not paid within a reasonable time.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 204(3)) tested in 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q25, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q1; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 87 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a tender of pardon may be made to a person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to an offence, on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relating to the offence and to every other person concerned in the _____ thereof

- A. Commission ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Investigation
- C. Trial
- D. Punishment

Why each option?

A. Commission — CORRECT: section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code requires full disclosure of the circumstances relating to the offence and to every other person concerned in the commission thereof.

B. Investigation — WRONG: the section speaks of the commission of the offence, not its investigation.

C. Trial — WRONG: the section speaks of the commission of the offence, not its trial.

ent — WRONG: the section speaks of the commission of the offence, not its punishment.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 337 in that area.

Question 88 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Section 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that when a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant, he may be released on bail, but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for _____ years

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

Why each option?

A. Seven — WRONG: seven years is not the figure in the proviso to section 497(1).

B. Ten — CORRECT: section 497(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code bars bail where there are reasonable grounds for believing the accused guilty of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for ten years.

C. Fourteen — WRONG: fourteen years is not the figure in the proviso to section 497(1).

D. Five — WRONG: five years is not the figure in the proviso to section 497(1).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 497) tested in 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q38, 37pe-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-07-24 Q26; this

ts it from a different angle.

Question 89 International Law (UN Charter)

Article 1(1) of the Charter of the United Nations states the first purpose of the United Nations as the maintenance of international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the _____

- A. Law
- B. Treaty
- C. Peace ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Order

Why each option?

A. Law — WRONG: Article 1(1) speaks of breaches of the peace, not breaches of law in general.

B. Treaty — WRONG: a breach of treaty is not the phrase used in Article 1(1).

C. Peace — CORRECT: Article 1(1) of the UN Charter lists the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace among the purposes of the United Nations.

D. Order — WRONG: "order" is not the word used in Article 1(1).

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

Question 90 International Law (UN Charter)

Under Article 23(1) of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council consists of fifteen Members of the United Nations, of which five are permanent members and ten

as non-permanent members by the _____

- A. General Assembly ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Security Council
- C. Secretary-General
- D. International Court of Justice

Why each option?

A. General Assembly — CORRECT: Article 23(1) of the UN Charter provides that the ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly.

B. Security Council — WRONG: the Security Council does not elect its own members.

C. Secretary-General — WRONG: the Secretary-General has no role in electing Security Council members.

D. International Court of Justice — WRONG: the Court has no role in electing Security Council members.

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

Question 91 International Law (UN Charter)

Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations preserves the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and _____

- A. Justice
- B. Order
- C. Law
- D. Security ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

WRONG: Article 51 speaks of international peace and security, not justice.

B. Order — WRONG: Article 51 speaks of international peace and security, not order.

C. Law — WRONG: Article 51 speaks of international peace and security, not law.

D. Security — CORRECT: Article 51 of the UN Charter preserves self-defence until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

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

Question 92 International Law (ICJ Statute)

Article 34(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that only _____ may be parties in cases before the Court

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

Why each option?

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

B. Individuals — WRONG: individuals cannot be parties in contentious cases before the Court.

C. International organisations — WRONG: international organisations cannot be parties in contentious cases before the Court.

D. Corporations — WRONG: corporations cannot be parties before the Court.

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

Question 93 International Law (ICJ Statute)

Article 38(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice directs the Court to apply, in deciding disputes, international conventions, international custom as evidence of a general practice accepted as law, the general principles of law recognised by civilised nations, and, as subsidiary means, judicial decisions and the teachings of the most highly qualified publicists, subject to the provisions of Article _____

- A. 60
- B. 59 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 36
- D. 34

Why each option?

A. 60 — WRONG: Article 60 concerns interpretation of a judgment, not the subsidiary means in Article 38(1)(d).

B. 59 — CORRECT: Article 38(1)(d) of the ICJ Statute applies judicial decisions and teachings as subsidiary means, subject to the provisions of Article 59, under which a decision has no binding force except between the parties and in respect of that particular case.

C. 36 — WRONG: Article 36 concerns the jurisdiction of the Court, not the subsidiary means in Article 38(1)(d).

D. 34 — WRONG: Article 34 concerns who may be parties before the Court, not the subsidiary means in Article 38(1)(d).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q4, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q6, 37oi-full-paper-

2023-02-19 Q9 (International Law (ICJ Statute)); this question tests Article 38(1) in that area.

Question 94 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

According to Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, wajib is an act whose performance is demanded by the Lawgiver in binding terms, so that its performance is rewarded and its omission is _____

- A. Forgiven
- B. Punished ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ignored
- D. Recommended

Why each option?

A. Forgiven — WRONG: the omission of a wajib act is not forgiven as a matter of definition.

B. Punished — CORRECT: under Nyazee's classification of al-ahkam al-khamsah, wajib is an act demanded in binding terms, whose performance is rewarded and whose omission is punished.

C. Ignored — WRONG: the omission of a wajib act is not ignored.

D. Recommended — WRONG: recommendation describes mandub, not wajib.

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

Question 95 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

According to Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, mubah is an act about

lawgiver has given neither a command nor a prohibition, so that its performance and its omission are both _____ in themselves

- A. Neither rewarded nor punished ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Rewarded
- C. Punished
- D. Forbidden

Why each option?

A. Neither rewarded nor punished — CORRECT: under Nyazee's classification, mubah is a permitted act carrying neither reward for its performance nor punishment for its omission.

B. Rewarded — WRONG: reward attaches to wajib and mandub, not to mubah.

C. Punished — WRONG: punishment attaches to the omission of wajib or the commission of haram, not to mubah.

D. Forbidden — WRONG: forbidden describes haram, the opposite of mubah.

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

Question 96 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

According to Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, ijma is the consensus of the mujtahids of the Muslim community of a particular age on a question of _____

- A. Politics
- B. History
- C. Law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Politics — WRONG: ijma is a source of Islamic law, not a political consensus.

B. History — WRONG: ijma is consensus on a question of law, not history.

C. Law — CORRECT: under Nyazee, ijma is the consensus of the mujtahids of a particular age on a question of law.

D. Language — WRONG: ijma is consensus on a question of law, not language.

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

Question 97 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

According to Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, a right in rem, or jus in rem, is a right availing against the world at large, as opposed to a right in personam, which avails only against a _____ person

- A. Foreign
- B. Unknown
- C. Legal
- D. Determinate ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Foreign — WRONG: a right in personam is not defined by reference to a foreign person.

B. Unknown — WRONG: a right in personam avails against a determinate person, not an unknown one.

WRONG: legal personality is not the distinction Salmond draws here.

D. Determinate — CORRECT: under Salmond, a right in rem avails against the world at large, while a right in personam avails only against a determinate person.

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

Question 98 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

According to Salmond, possession in law means the _____.

- A. mere physical control of a thing without any claim to it
- B. ownership of a thing in fact
- C. continuing exercise of a claim to the exclusive use of a thing ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. legal title to a thing registered in a court

Why each option?

A. mere physical control of a thing without any claim to it — WRONG: Salmond requires a claim to exclusive use, not bare physical control without a claim.

B. ownership of a thing in fact — WRONG: possession is distinct from ownership; Salmond treats possession as a fact and ownership as a right.

C. continuing exercise of a claim to the exclusive use of a thing — CORRECT: this is Salmond's definition of possession in law.

D. legal title to a thing registered in a court — WRONG: registration of title is a matter of ownership and proof, not Salmond's definition of possession.

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

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

Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240) held that the laws passed by the Constituent Assembly were invalid because they lacked the _____.

- A. approval of the Prime Minister
- B. approval of the provincial assemblies
- C. signature of the Chief Justice
- D. assent of the Governor-General ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. approval of the Prime Minister — WRONG: the Court's reasoning turned on the Governor-General's assent, not the Prime Minister's approval.

B. approval of the provincial assemblies — WRONG: the defect identified by the Court was the absence of the Governor-General's assent, not provincial approval.

C. signature of the Chief Justice — WRONG: the Chief Justice's signature was not the requirement the Court relied upon.

D. assent of the Governor-General — CORRECT: the Federal Court held that, under section 6 of the Indian Independence Act 1947, laws of the Constituent Assembly required the Governor-General's assent, and the laws passed without it were invalid.

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

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

Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2009 SC 879) declared the Proclamation of Emergency of 3 November 2007 to be _____.

- A. valid and binding on all courts
- B. a political question beyond judicial review
- C. unconstitutional and void ab initio ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. valid only for a period of ninety days

Why each option?

A. valid and binding on all courts — WRONG: the Court struck the Proclamation down rather than upholding it.

B. a political question beyond judicial review — WRONG: the Court did review the Proclamation and decided its validity on the merits.

C. unconstitutional and void ab initio — CORRECT: the Supreme Court declared the Proclamation of Emergency of 3 November 2007, the PCO No. 1 of 2007 and the Oath of Office (Judges) Order 2007 unconstitutional and void ab initio.

D. valid only for a period of ninety days — WRONG: the Court imposed no such ninety-day validity; it declared the Proclamation void from the outset.

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

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