HEC Law GAT — GUESS PAPER 2028 · Predicted Questions

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

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the first 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 first 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 section 2(3) of the CPC, a "decree-holder" means a person in whose favour a _____ has been passed.

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

A. summons — WRONG: a summons is the process by which a defendant is called to appear, not a decision in anyone's favour.

B. decree — CORRECT: section 2(3) defines a decree-holder as a person in whose favour a decree has been passed.

C. plaint — WRONG: a plaint is the plaintiff's pleading instituting the suit, not the decision passed in his favour.

D. written statement — WRONG: a written statement is the defendant's pleading in defence, not a 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 2(3) in that area.

Question 2 Civil Procedure (CPC)

A person dies after filing a suit, and his son steps in to continue the proceedings on behalf of the estate; under section 2(11) of the CPC, such a person is called the _____.

- A. decree-holder
- B. judgment-debtor
- C. next friend
- D. legal representative ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. decree-holder — WRONG: a decree-holder is a person in whose favour a decree has been passed, not one who represents a deceased party's estate.

:-debtor — WRONG: a judgment-debtor is a person against whom a decree has been passed.

C. next friend — WRONG: a next friend sues on behalf of a minor or person of unsound mind, not on behalf of a deceased person's estate.

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

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 2(11) in that area.

Question 3 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 2(14) of the CPC, an "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a _____.

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

Why each option?

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

B. judgment — WRONG: a judgment is the statement of the grounds of a decree or order, not the thing excluded by the definition of order.

C. summons — WRONG: a summons is a process for securing attendance, not a decision of the Court.

on — WRONG: a commission is issued for examination or investigation, not a formal expression of a decision.

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

Question 4 Civil Procedure (CPC)

A suit for the recovery of immovable property situated in Lahore must, under section 16(b) of the CPC, be instituted in the Court within whose local limits the _____ is situated.

- A. plaintiff resides
- B. defendant resides
- C. property ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. cause of action arose

Why each option?

A. plaintiff resides — WRONG: section 16 fixes the forum by the situation of the property, not the plaintiff's residence.

B. defendant resides — WRONG: the defendant's residence does not determine the forum for a suit under section 16(b).

C. property — CORRECT: section 16(b) requires a suit for recovery of immovable property to be instituted where the property is situated.

D. cause of action arose — WRONG: the place where the cause of action arose governs suits under section 20, not suits for immovable property under section 16.

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

5 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Where a suit is for compensation for a wrong done to the person, and the wrong was committed within the local limits of one Court while the defendant resides within the local limits of another, section 19 of the CPC allows the suit to be instituted in _____.

- A. the High Court only
- B. either Court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. the Court where the plaintiff resides
- D. the Court where the wrong was planned

Why each option?

A. the High Court only — WRONG: section 19 gives the plaintiff a choice between the two subordinate Courts concerned, not the High Court.

B. either Court — CORRECT: section 19 provides that the suit may be instituted in either Court, where the wrong was done or where the defendant resides or carries on business.

C. the Court where the plaintiff resides — WRONG: the plaintiff's residence is not one of the forums offered by section 19.

D. the Court where the wrong was planned — WRONG: section 19 looks to where the wrong was committed, not where it was planned.

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 6 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 an appellate Court will not allow it unless _____ has resulted.

ure of justice ✓ Predicted answer

- B. delay in trial
- C. consent of the parties
- D. transfer of the suit

Why each option?

A. failure of justice — CORRECT: section 21 bars an objection as to the place of suing at the appellate stage unless it was taken at the earliest opportunity and a failure of justice has resulted.

B. delay in trial — WRONG: mere delay does not satisfy section 21, which requires a failure of justice.

C. consent of the parties — WRONG: consent cannot cure a belated objection under section 21.

D. transfer of the suit — WRONG: transfer is a separate remedy under section 24 and is not the test in 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 7 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 24 of the CPC, the power to transfer a suit, appeal or other proceeding pending in a subordinate Court to another Court competent to try it may be exercised by the _____.

- A. Supreme Court only
- B. Civil Judge only
- C. plaintiff alone
- D. High Court or District Court ✓ Predicted answer

A. Supreme Court only — WRONG: section 24 confers the transfer power on the High Court and the District Court, not the Supreme Court alone.

B. Civil Judge only — WRONG: a Civil Judge has no general power under section 24 to transfer cases from other Courts.

C. plaintiff alone — WRONG: transfer is ordered by the Court, on the application of a party or of its own motion, not by the plaintiff alone.

D. High Court or District Court — CORRECT: section 24 empowers the High Court and the District Court to transfer a suit, appeal or proceeding to another competent 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 8 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 33 of the CPC, after the case has been heard, the Court shall pronounce judgment, and on the judgment so pronounced a _____ shall follow.

- A. review
- B. reference
- C. decree ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. commission

Why each option?

A. review — WRONG: review is a separate remedy under section 114, not what follows the pronouncement of judgment.

B. reference — WRONG: a reference under section 113 is made to the High Court on a

law, not drawn up after judgment.

C. decree — CORRECT: section 33 provides that on the judgment so pronounced a decree shall follow.

D. commission — WRONG: a commission is issued for examination or investigation under section 75, not after 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 33 in that area.

Question 9 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 35 of the CPC, the costs of and incident to all suits shall be in the _____ of the Court.

- A. mandatory order
- B. discretion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. plaintiff's control
- D. defendant's control

Why each option?

A. mandatory order — WRONG: section 35 does not impose a mandatory rule on costs.

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

C. plaintiff's control — WRONG: costs are not controlled by the plaintiff.

D. defendant's control — WRONG: costs are not controlled by the defendant.

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 35 in that area.

Question 10 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 35A of the CPC, where a claim or defence is false or vexatious, the Court may award _____ against the party responsible.

- A. compensatory costs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. imprisonment
- C. attachment of salary
- D. dismissal of the suit only

Why each option?

A. compensatory costs — CORRECT: section 35A empowers the Court to award compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defences.

B. imprisonment — WRONG: section 35A provides for costs, not imprisonment.

C. attachment of salary — WRONG: attachment of salary is a mode of execution, not a remedy under section 35A.

D. dismissal of the suit only — WRONG: section 35A allows an award of compensatory costs in addition to any other order.

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 35A in that area.

11 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 47(1) of the CPC, all questions arising between the parties to the suit relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of a decree shall be determined by the _____ and not by a separate suit.

- A. High Court
- B. appellate Court
- C. arbitrator
- D. Court executing the decree ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. High Court — WRONG: section 47(1) assigns such questions to the executing Court, not to the High Court.

B. appellate Court — WRONG: the appellate Court does not decide execution questions under section 47(1).

C. arbitrator — WRONG: an arbitrator has no role under section 47(1).

D. Court executing the decree — CORRECT: section 47(1) provides that all such questions shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 47(1)) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q31, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q40; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 12 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 56 of the CPC, 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. Government servant
- B. minor
- C. woman ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. Government servant — WRONG: section 56 gives no such protection to a Government servant.

B. minor — WRONG: the protection in section 56 is not framed for a minor.

C. woman — CORRECT: section 56 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.

D. legal representative — WRONG: a legal representative is not protected as such by section 56.

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)

Under section 64 of the CPC, where an attachment of property has been made, any private transfer of the attached property contrary to the attachment is _____ as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

- A. valid
- B. void ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. voidable at the option of the transferee
- D. valid after one year

Why each option?

A. valid — WRONG: section 64 expressly denies validity to a private transfer contrary to an attachment.

ORRECT: section 64 provides that any private transfer or delivery of property attached, contrary to the attachment, shall be void as against all claims enforceable under the attachment.

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

D. valid after one year — WRONG: section 64 imposes no one-year limit after which such a transfer becomes valid.

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)

Under section 73 of the CPC, where assets are held by a Court and more persons than one have applied for execution before the receipt of the assets, the assets, after deducting the costs of realisation, shall be _____ among the decree-holders.

- A. distributed rateably ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. paid to the first applicant only
- C. paid to the judgment-debtor
- D. deposited in the Government treasury

Why each option?

A. distributed rateably — CORRECT: section 73 provides for rateable distribution of the assets among the decree-holders who applied before the receipt of the assets.

B. paid to the first applicant only — WRONG: section 73 does not give priority to the first applicant; distribution is rateable.

C. paid to the judgment-debtor — WRONG: the assets are distributed among decree-

returned to the judgment-debtor.

D. deposited in the Government treasury — WRONG: section 73 directs distribution among decree-holders, not deposit in the treasury.

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 73 in that area.

Question 15 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 75 of the CPC, a Court may issue a commission for the purpose of examining a person, making a local investigation, examining accounts or making a _____.

- A. decree
- B. judgment
- C. reference
- D. partition ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. decree — WRONG: a decree follows the pronouncement of judgment under section 33; it is not a purpose of a commission under section 75.

B. judgment — WRONG: a judgment is pronounced after hearing, not made through a commission.

C. reference — WRONG: a reference is made to the High Court under section 113, not through a commission.

D. partition — CORRECT: section 75 empowers the Court to issue a commission to examine a person, make a local investigation, examine or adjust accounts, or make a partition.

ed [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 75) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q37, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q37, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q41; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 16 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 80 of the CPC, no suit shall be instituted against the Government until the expiration of _____ after a notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office concerned.

- A. thirty days
- B. seven days
- C. two months ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. six months

Why each option?

A. thirty days — WRONG: section 80 requires two months, not thirty days.

B. seven days — WRONG: seven days is not the notice period under section 80.

C. two months — CORRECT: section 80 bars a suit against the Government until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing.

D. six months — WRONG: section 80 prescribes two months, not six months.

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 80 in that area.

Question 17 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 89A of the CPC, where the Court considers it appropriate, it may refer the matter to _____ for resolution.

High Court

- B. alternative dispute resolution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. a criminal Court
- D. the District Judge only

Why each option?

A. the High Court — WRONG: section 89A is about referring the matter out of the ordinary trial process, not to the High Court.

B. alternative dispute resolution — CORRECT: section 89A empowers the Court, where it considers it appropriate, to refer the matter to alternative dispute resolution.

C. a criminal Court — WRONG: a criminal Court has no role under section 89A.

D. the District Judge only — WRONG: section 89A applies to the Court seized of the matter, not only to the District Judge.

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 89A in that area.

Question 18 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 91 of the CPC, a suit in respect of a public nuisance may be instituted by the Advocate-General or by two or more persons having obtained the _____ of the Court.

- A. leave ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. decree
- C. sanction of the Government
- D. consent of the defendant

Why each option?

CORRECT: section 91 permits the Advocate-General, or two or more persons with the leave of the Court, to institute a suit for a public nuisance.

B. decree — WRONG: a decree is the outcome of a suit, not the permission needed to institute it under section 91.

C. sanction of the Government — WRONG: section 91 requires the leave of the Court, not the sanction of the Government.

D. consent of the defendant — WRONG: the defendant's consent is not required under section 91.

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 91 in that area.

Question 19 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 92 of the CPC, a suit for an alleged breach of a trust created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature may be instituted by the Advocate-General or by two or more persons having an interest in the trust, with the _____ of the Court.

- A. permission of the plaintiff
- B. direction of the police
- C. sanction of the High Court
- D. leave ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. permission of the plaintiff — WRONG: section 92 requires the leave of the Court, not the permission of any plaintiff.

B. direction of the police — WRONG: the police have no role in a suit under section 92.

of the High Court — WRONG: section 92 requires the leave of the Court in which the suit is instituted, not the sanction of the High Court.

D. leave — CORRECT: section 92 allows the Advocate-General or two or more interested persons, with the leave of the Court, to sue for breach of a public charitable or religious trust.

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 20 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. by consent of the parties
- B. in a summary suit only
- C. ex parte ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. by the High Court only

Why each option?

A. by consent of the parties — WRONG: section 96(3) bars an appeal from a decree passed with the consent of the parties.

B. in a summary suit only — WRONG: section 96(2) is not confined to summary suits.

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

D. by the High Court only — WRONG: section 96(2) applies to an original decree passed ex parte by any Court of original jurisdiction.

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

Question 21 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 99 of the CPC, no decree shall be reversed or substantially varied in appeal on account of any error, defect or irregularity in the proceedings which does not affect the _____ of the case.

- A. costs
- B. merits or jurisdiction ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. parties' names
- D. date of hearing

Why each option?

A. costs — WRONG: section 99 is concerned with errors not affecting the merits or jurisdiction, not with costs alone.

B. merits or jurisdiction — CORRECT: section 99 provides that no decree shall be reversed for an error, defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court.

C. parties' names — WRONG: a mere error in names is only an example of an irregularity; the test is whether the merits or jurisdiction are affected.

D. date of hearing — WRONG: the date of hearing is not the test laid down in section 99.

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 99 in that area.

22 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 113 of the CPC, a Court may state a case and refer it for the _____ of the High Court.

- A. opinion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. approval of the parties
- C. execution
- D. review

Why each option?

A. opinion — CORRECT: section 113 empowers a Court to state a case and refer it for the opinion of the High Court.

B. approval of the parties — WRONG: a reference under section 113 is made by the Court itself; the parties' approval is not required.

C. execution — WRONG: execution is governed by Order XXI, not by a reference under section 113.

D. review — WRONG: review is a remedy under section 114 by the same Court, not a reference to 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 113 in that area.

Question 23 Civil Procedure (CPC)

Under section 144 of the CPC, where a decree or order is varied or reversed in appeal, revision or review, the Court which passed the decree or order shall cause _____ to be made to the party entitled to it.

- A. compensation

- C. an inquiry
- D. restitution ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. compensation — WRONG: section 144 provides for restitution, not a general award of compensation.

B. a fresh trial — WRONG: section 144 does not order a fresh trial.

C. an inquiry — WRONG: section 144 directs restitution, not an inquiry.

D. restitution — CORRECT: section 144 provides that where a decree or order is varied or reversed, the Court shall cause restitution to be made, placing the parties in the position they would have occupied if the decree had not been passed.

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 144 in that area.

Question 24 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 2(1)(a) of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, "Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates and all persons legally authorised to take evidence, except _____.

- A. Magistrates
- B. Sessions Judges
- C. arbitrators ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Tribunals

Why each option?

tes — WRONG: Magistrates are expressly included in the definition of Court in Article 2(1)(a).

B. Sessions Judges — WRONG: Judges, including Sessions Judges, are expressly included in Article 2(1)(a).

C. arbitrators — CORRECT: Article 2(1)(a) defines Court to include all Judges and Magistrates and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

D. Tribunals — WRONG: Tribunals legally authorised to take evidence are included, not excluded, by Article 2(1)(a).

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 2(1)(a) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q69, 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q46; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 25 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 6 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, no one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the _____ of the department concerned.

- A. clerk
- B. head ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. peon
- D. advocate

Why each option?

A. clerk — WRONG: a clerk has no authority to permit such evidence under Article 6.

B. head — CORRECT: Article 6 permits evidence from unpublished official records relating to affairs of State only with the permission of the head of the department concerned.

C. peon — WRONG: a peon has no authority under Article 6.

— WRONG: an advocate cannot grant the permission required by Article 6.

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

Question 26 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 7 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in _____, when he considers that the public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

- A. official confidence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. private capacity
- C. writing
- D. public meetings

Why each option?

A. official confidence — CORRECT: Article 7 protects communications made to a public officer in official confidence, where disclosure would harm the public interest.

B. private capacity — WRONG: Article 7 protects communications made in official confidence, not in a private capacity.

C. writing — WRONG: the form of the communication is not the test in Article 7.

D. public meetings — WRONG: communications made at public meetings are not protected by Article 7.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 7) tested in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q61, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q64, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q67; this question tests it from a different angle.

27 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 16 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, an accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, except in the case of an offence punishable with _____.

- A. imprisonment for one year
- B. fine only
- C. rigorous imprisonment
- D. hadd ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. imprisonment for one year — WRONG: Article 16 does not exclude an accomplice for offences punishable with one year's imprisonment.

B. fine only — WRONG: Article 16 does not exclude an accomplice for offences punishable with fine only.

C. rigorous imprisonment — WRONG: Article 16 does not exclude an accomplice for offences punishable with rigorous imprisonment.

D. hadd — CORRECT: Article 16 provides that an accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, except in the case of an offence punishable with hadd.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 16) tested in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q59, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q65, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q59; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 28 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 18 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are declared to be _____.

- A. privileged

rsay

- C. relevant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. conclusive

Why each option?

A. privileged — WRONG: privileged facts are protected from disclosure, not the class of facts Article 18 admits.

B. hearsay — WRONG: hearsay is generally inadmissible and is not what Article 18 describes.

C. relevant — CORRECT: Article 18 allows evidence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are declared to be relevant by the Order.

D. conclusive — WRONG: conclusive proof is a standard of proof, not the class of facts described in Article 18.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 18) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q51, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q56, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q36; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 29 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 35 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give _____ evidence of the document.

- A. primary
- B. secondary ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. oral
- D. circumstantial

Why each option?

– WRONG: primary evidence is the document itself, and Article 35 is concerned with the party's entitlement to give secondary evidence.

B. secondary — CORRECT: Article 35 provides that oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant unless the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of it.

C. oral — WRONG: Article 35 restricts oral admissions about a document's contents; it does not make them relevant merely because they are oral.

D. circumstantial — WRONG: circumstantial evidence is not the category referred to in Article 35.

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

Question 30 Law of Evidence (QSO)

A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service with A; under Article 22 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, the fact that C left B's service is relevant because it is necessary to _____ a fact in issue.

- A. contradict
- B. explain or introduce ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. conceal
- D. disprove without proof

Why each option?

A. contradict — WRONG: Article 22 admits facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue, not merely to contradict it.

B. explain or introduce — CORRECT: Article 22 makes relevant facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact.

- WRONG: concealing a fact is the opposite of what Article 22 permits.

D. disprove without proof — WRONG: Article 22 does not admit facts for disproof without proof.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 22) tested in 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q29; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 31 Law of Evidence (QSO)

A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen; under Article 27 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, the fact that A had in his possession many other stolen goods is relevant because it shows A's _____.

- A. wealth
- B. reputation
- C. knowledge ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. character

Why each option?

A. wealth — WRONG: possession of other stolen goods is relevant to show knowledge, not wealth.

B. reputation — WRONG: Article 27 is about facts showing a state of mind, not reputation.

C. knowledge — CORRECT: Article 27 makes relevant facts showing the existence of a state of mind, and possession of other stolen goods tends to show that A knew the goods were stolen.

D. character — WRONG: character evidence is governed by Articles 64 to 68, not by 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

ts it from a different angle.

Question 32 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 31 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party whom the Court regards as expressly or impliedly authorised to make them, are _____.

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

Why each option?

A. hearsay — WRONG: admissions by a party or his authorised agent are expressly treated as admissions under Article 31, not as inadmissible hearsay.

B. privileged — WRONG: Article 31 deals with admissions, not with privileged communications.

C. admissions — CORRECT: Article 31 provides that statements by a party to the proceeding, or by his expressly or impliedly authorised agent, are admissions.

D. confessions — WRONG: a confession is an admission in a criminal case suggesting guilt; Article 31 covers admissions generally, including civil cases.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 31) tested in 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q44, 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q80, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q49; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 33 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 34 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them or his _____ in interest.

- B. representative ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. witness
- D. opponent

Why each option?

A. advocate — WRONG: Article 34 speaks of the maker of the admission or his representative in interest, not his advocate.

B. representative — CORRECT: Article 34 provides that admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, or his representative in interest.

C. witness — WRONG: a witness is not the person against whom an admission is proved under Article 34.

D. opponent — WRONG: an admission is proved against its maker or his representative, not against the opponent.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 34) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q73; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 34 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 43 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, when more persons than one are tried jointly for the same offence and a confession made by one of them affecting himself and the others is proved, the Court may take it into consideration as against the _____.

- A. other accused ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. complainant
- C. witness
- D. police officer

Why each option?

used — CORRECT: Article 43 allows the Court, when persons are tried jointly for the same offence, to take a confession by one of them into consideration against the other accused as well.

B. complainant — WRONG: Article 43 concerns the co-accused, not the complainant.

C. witness — WRONG: Article 43 does not make a confession evidence against a witness.

D. police officer — WRONG: Article 43 does not make a confession evidence against the police officer.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 43) tested in 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q52, 37ov-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-12-15 Q19, 37pf-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-10-23 Q26; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 35 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 37 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, a confession made by an accused person is irrelevant if it appears to the Court to have been caused by inducement, threat or promise proceeding from a person in _____.

- A. authority ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. private employment
- C. another country
- D. the defence

Why each option?

A. authority — CORRECT: Article 37 makes a confession irrelevant if it appears to have been caused by inducement, threat or promise proceeding from a person in authority.

B. private employment — WRONG: Article 37 requires the inducement, threat or promise to proceed from a person in authority.

C. another country — WRONG: the place from which the person comes is irrelevant

D. the defence — WRONG: an inducement from the defence does not make a confession irrelevant under 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.

Question 36 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 61 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, when the Court has to form an opinion as to the person by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the _____ of that person is a relevant fact.

- A. character
- B. reputation
- C. handwriting ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. family

Why each option?

A. character — WRONG: Article 61 concerns acquaintance with handwriting, not character.

B. reputation — WRONG: reputation is not the subject of Article 61.

C. handwriting — CORRECT: Article 61 makes relevant the opinion of a person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom a document is supposed to have been written or signed.

D. family — WRONG: acquaintance with the person's family is not what Article 61 requires.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 61) tested in 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q54; this question tests it from a different angle.

37 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 72 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, the contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by _____ evidence.

- A. oral
- B. secondary ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. circumstantial
- D. direct

Why each option?

A. oral — WRONG: Article 70 provides that facts other than the contents of documents may be proved by oral evidence; Article 72 deals with documents.

B. secondary — CORRECT: Article 72 provides that the contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

C. circumstantial — WRONG: circumstantial evidence is not the category named in Article 72.

D. direct — WRONG: direct evidence is a description of oral evidence under Article 71, not the alternative in Article 72.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 72) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q55; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 38 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 70 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by _____ evidence.

- A. oral ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. documentary
- C. secondary
- D. circumstantial

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

B. documentary — WRONG: documentary evidence proves the contents of documents, which Article 70 expressly excepts.

C. secondary — WRONG: secondary evidence relates to documents under Articles 74 and 76, not to all facts under Article 70.

D. circumstantial — WRONG: circumstantial evidence is a kind of proof, not the mode prescribed by Article 70.

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

Question 39 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 71 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, oral evidence must in all cases be _____, that is, the witness must speak of facts he himself saw, heard or perceived.

- A. corroborated
- B. recorded
- C. written
- D. direct ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. corroborated — WRONG: Article 71 requires oral evidence to be direct; corroboration is a separate question of weight.

B. recorded — WRONG: Article 71 does not require oral evidence to be recorded to be

C. written — WRONG: written evidence is documentary evidence, not oral evidence under Article 71.

D. direct — CORRECT: Article 71 provides that oral evidence must in all cases be direct.

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 71 in that area.

Question 40 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 73 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, "primary evidence" means the document itself produced for the _____ of the Court.

- A. record
- B. file
- C. inspection ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. custody

Why each option?

A. record — WRONG: Article 73 defines primary evidence as the document itself produced for inspection, not merely for the record.

B. file — WRONG: placing a document on the file is not the definition in Article 73.

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

D. custody — WRONG: custody of a document does not make it primary evidence under Article 73.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 73) tested in 37oj-full-

w-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 41 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 123 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within _____, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

- A. three years
- B. seven years
- C. ten years
- D. thirty years ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. three years — WRONG: Article 123 speaks of thirty years, not three.

B. seven years — WRONG: seven years is the period in Article 124, where a person has not been heard of, not in Article 123.

C. ten years — WRONG: Article 123 prescribes thirty years, not ten.

D. thirty years — CORRECT: Article 123 provides that when a person is shown to have been alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 123) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q73, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q56; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 42 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 119 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, the burden of proving any particular fact lies on the person who wishes the Court to _____ in its existence.

eve ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. disbelieve
- C. ignore
- D. presume against

Why each option?

A. believe — CORRECT: Article 119 provides that the burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on the person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence.

B. disbelieve — WRONG: Article 119 places the burden on the person who wishes the Court to believe, not to disbelieve.

C. ignore — WRONG: Article 119 does not speak of asking the Court to ignore a fact.

D. presume against — WRONG: presumptions are governed by Articles 129 and 130, not by Article 119.

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 119 in that area.

Question 43 Law of Evidence (QSO)

Under Article 164 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, evidence obtained through modern devices and techniques, such as CCTV footage, is _____ before the Court.

- A. inadmissible
- B. admissible only in civil cases
- C. admissible only with police permission
- D. admissible ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

ble — WRONG: Article 164 expressly allows evidence produced through modern devices and techniques.

B. admissible only in civil cases — WRONG: Article 164 is not confined to civil cases.

C. admissible only with police permission — WRONG: Article 164 requires the Court to allow it as it considers appropriate, not police permission.

D. admissible — CORRECT: Article 164 provides that evidence obtained through modern devices and techniques may be allowed by the Court as it considers appropriate.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 164) tested in 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q15; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 44 Constitution of Pakistan

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

- A. conditional
- B. revocable
- C. inalienable ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. temporary

Why each option?

A. conditional — WRONG: Article 4(1) declares this right inalienable, not conditional.

B. revocable — WRONG: an inalienable right cannot be revoked at will under Article 4(1).

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

D. temporary — WRONG: Article 4(1) imposes no time limit on this right.

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 4(1) in that area.

Question 45 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 11(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, slavery is _____, and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form.

- A. regulated
- B. prohibited ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. taxed
- D. licensed

Why each option?

A. regulated — WRONG: Article 11(1) does not regulate slavery; it prohibits it.

B. prohibited — CORRECT: Article 11(1) provides that slavery is prohibited and no law shall permit or facilitate its introduction into Pakistan in any form.

C. taxed — WRONG: Article 11(1) does not tax slavery.

D. licensed — WRONG: Article 11(1) does not license slavery.

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 11(1) in that area.

Question 46 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 12(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, no law shall authorise the punishment of a person for an act or omission that was not punishable by law at the

- A. act or omission ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. trial
- C. arrest
- D. conviction

Why each option?

A. act or omission — CORRECT: Article 12(1) bars retrospective punishment, providing that no law shall authorise punishment for an act or omission not punishable by law at the time of the act or omission.

B. trial — WRONG: Article 12(1) looks to the time of the act or omission, not the trial.

C. arrest — WRONG: the time of arrest is not the test in Article 12(1).

D. conviction — WRONG: Article 12(1) protects against punishment for conduct not punishable when done, not at conviction.

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 12(1) in that area.

Question 47 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 13 of the Constitution of Pakistan, no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once, nor shall any person, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a _____ against himself.

- A. judge
- B. complainant
- C. surety
- D. witness ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. judge — WRONG: Article 13(b) protects an accused from being compelled to be a witness against himself, not from being a judge.

B. complainant — WRONG: Article 13(b) does not mention a complainant.

C. surety — WRONG: standing surety is unrelated to Article 13(b).

D. witness — CORRECT: Article 13(b) provides that no person shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 13) tested in 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q17; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 48 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 14(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the dignity of man and, subject to law, the _____ of home shall be inviolable.

- A. ownership
- B. rent
- C. privacy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. decoration

Why each option?

A. ownership — WRONG: Article 14(1) protects the dignity of man and the privacy of home, not ownership as such.

B. rent — WRONG: rent is not mentioned in Article 14(1).

C. privacy — CORRECT: Article 14(1) provides that the dignity of man and, subject to law, the privacy of home shall be inviolable.

D. decoration — WRONG: decoration of the home is not protected by Article 14(1).

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 49 Constitution of Pakistan

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

- A. his home town only
- B. any part thereof ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. the capital only
- D. his province only

Why each option?

A. his home town only — WRONG: Article 15 extends the right to any part of Pakistan, not only the home town.

B. any part thereof — CORRECT: Article 15 gives every citizen the right to remain in, enter and move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside and settle in any part thereof.

C. the capital only — WRONG: Article 15 is not confined to the capital.

D. his province only — WRONG: Article 15 is not confined to the citizen's own province.

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.

50 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 16 of the Constitution of Pakistan, every citizen shall have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of _____.

- A. public order ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. private profit
- C. foreign trade
- D. party politics

Why each option?

A. public order — CORRECT: Article 16 guarantees the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order.

B. private profit — WRONG: private profit is not a ground for restricting assembly under Article 16.

C. foreign trade — WRONG: foreign trade is not a ground for restricting assembly under Article 16.

D. party politics — WRONG: party politics is not a ground for restricting assembly under Article 16.

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 16 in that area.

Question 51 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 17 of the Constitution of Pakistan, every citizen shall have the right to form associations or unions, and every citizen not in the service of Pakistan shall have the right to form or be a member of a _____.

- B. foreign company
- C. secret society
- D. political party ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. trade union only — WRONG: Article 17(2) speaks of a political party, and trade unions fall under the general right to form associations.

B. foreign company — WRONG: Article 17 does not confer a right to form a foreign company.

C. secret society — WRONG: Article 17 does not protect secret societies.

D. political party — CORRECT: Article 17(2) provides that every citizen, not being in the service of Pakistan, shall have the right to form or be a member of a political party.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 17) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q5, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q16, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q14; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 52 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 18 of the Constitution of Pakistan, subject to any qualifications prescribed by law, every citizen shall have the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation, and to conduct any lawful trade or _____.

- A. monopoly
- B. smuggling
- C. business ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. gambling

Why each option?

A. monopoly — WRONG: Article 18 protects lawful trade or business, not a monopoly.

B. smuggling — WRONG: smuggling is unlawful and is not protected by Article 18.

C. business — CORRECT: Article 18 gives every citizen the right to enter upon any lawful profession or occupation and to conduct any lawful trade or business.

D. gambling — WRONG: gambling is not a lawful trade or business protected by Article 18.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 18) tested in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q3, 37oj-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2024-06-30 Q17, 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q17; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 53 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 19 of the Constitution of Pakistan, every citizen shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression, subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the glory of Islam, the integrity, security or defence of Pakistan, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or _____.

- A. criticism of the Government
- B. incitement to an offence ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. peaceful protest
- D. academic debate

Why each option?

A. criticism of the Government — WRONG: criticism of the Government is not listed as a ground for restricting speech under Article 19.

B. incitement to an offence — CORRECT: Article 19 permits reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech, including in relation to incitement to an offence.

protest — WRONG: peaceful protest is an exercise of speech and assembly, not a ground for restricting it under Article 19.

D. academic debate — WRONG: academic debate is not listed as a ground for restricting speech under Article 19.

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

Question 54 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 20 of the Constitution of Pakistan, subject to law, public order and morality, every citizen shall have the right to profess, practise and _____ his religion.

- A. propagate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. abandon by force
- C. impose on others
- D. commercialise

Why each option?

A. propagate — CORRECT: Article 20(a) gives every citizen the right to profess, practise and propagate his religion, subject to law, public order and morality.

B. abandon by force — WRONG: Article 20 does not confer a right to make others abandon their religion by force.

C. impose on others — WRONG: Article 20 protects professing, practising and propagating one's own religion, not imposing it on others.

D. commercialise — WRONG: commercialising religion is not the right protected by Article 20.

ed [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 55 Constitution of Pakistan

Under Article 24(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with _____.

- A. an executive order
- B. the wishes of the majority
- C. a private agreement
- D. law ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. an executive order — WRONG: Article 24(1) requires deprivation to be in accordance with law, not merely an executive order.

B. the wishes of the majority — WRONG: the wishes of the majority do not satisfy Article 24(1).

C. a private agreement — WRONG: a private agreement is not law for the purposes of Article 24(1).

D. law — CORRECT: Article 24(1) provides that no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law.

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 24(1) in that area.

56 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 134 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the duty of every advocate to uphold at all times the dignity and high standing of his profession, as well as his own dignity and high standing as a member thereof — so the duty covers _____.

- A. the profession only
- B. the profession and the advocate himself ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. the advocate himself only
- D. neither the profession nor the advocate

Why each option?

A. the profession only — WRONG: Rule 134 covers the advocate's own dignity too, not the profession alone.

B. the profession and the advocate himself — CORRECT: Rule 134 expressly imposes the duty as to the dignity and high standing of the profession and of the advocate himself as a member thereof.

C. the advocate himself only — WRONG: the duty also covers the dignity and high standing of the profession.

D. neither the profession nor the advocate — WRONG: Rule 134 expressly imposes the duty as to both.

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.

Question 57 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 141 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, no division of fees for legal services is proper except with another advocate based upon the

division of work as expressed in the agreement between the advocates — so a fee may properly be shared only with _____.

- A. his clerk
- B. the client
- C. another advocate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. a tout

Why each option?

A. his clerk — WRONG: Rule 141 permits division of fees only with another advocate, not with a clerk.

B. the client — WRONG: the client pays the fee; division of fees is between advocates.

C. another advocate — CORRECT: Rule 141 allows division of fees only with another advocate on the basis of division of work.

D. a tout — WRONG: sharing fees with a tout is improper solicitation, not a permitted division.

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 58 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

An advocate acting for a party in a suit over a house buys that very house himself while the suit is pending. Under Rule 145 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, which forbids an advocate to acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case, his purchase is _____.

- A. permitted if he pays the market price
- B. prohibited ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. permitted with the court's permission

mitted once the suit ends

Why each option?

A. permitted if he pays the market price — WRONG: Rule 145 imposes a flat prohibition; paying market price does not cure it.

B. prohibited — CORRECT: Rule 145 forbids an advocate to acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case.

C. permitted with the court's permission — WRONG: Rule 145 gives no court-permission exception.

D. permitted once the suit ends — WRONG: the purchase was made while the suit was pending, when Rule 145 applied.

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.

Question 59 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

An advocate receives money belonging to his client. Under Rule 150 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, which forbids commingling a client's property with his own, he must _____.

- A. deposit it in his own account until the case ends
- B. invest it for the client's benefit
- C. promptly report its receipt to the client ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. keep it as security for his fee

Why each option?

A. deposit it in his own account until the case ends — WRONG: depositing client money in his own account is the commingling Rule 150 forbids.

or the client's benefit — WRONG: Rule 150 requires prompt reporting of receipt, not investment.

C. promptly report its receipt to the client — CORRECT: Rule 150 requires the advocate to promptly report to the client the receipt of any money or other property belonging to the client.

D. keep it as security for his fee — WRONG: keeping client money as security is not what Rule 150 prescribes; the receipt must be reported.

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 60 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

An advocate learns that a witness whose testimony could establish a material fact for the other side is about to be served with process. Under Rule 160 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, he shall not advise that person to _____.

- A. avoid service of process ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. testify truthfully
- C. consult a lawyer
- D. appear in court

Why each option?

A. avoid service of process — CORRECT: Rule 160 forbids advising a person whose testimony could establish a material fact to avoid service of process or to conceal himself or otherwise make his testimony unavailable.

B. testify truthfully — WRONG: advising truthful testimony is proper, not forbidden.

C. consult a lawyer — WRONG: advising a witness to consult a lawyer is lawful.

court — WRONG: advising appearance is the opposite of what Rule 160 forbids.

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

Question 61 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 166 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the duty of advocates to appear in court when a matter is called, and if that is not possible, to _____.

- A. send their clerk to argue
- B. inform the court by telephone
- C. inform the client only
- D. make satisfactory alternative arrangements ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. send their clerk to argue — WRONG: a clerk cannot discharge the advocate's duty to appear.

B. inform the court by telephone — WRONG: Rule 166 requires alternative arrangements, not a telephone message.

C. inform the client only — WRONG: merely informing the client does not satisfy the duty.

D. make satisfactory alternative arrangements — CORRECT: Rule 166 requires advocates to appear when a matter is called and, if that is not possible, to make satisfactory alternative arrangements.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 166) tested in 37ot-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-08-03 Q55; this question tests it from a different angle.

62 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 170 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate's decision to decline professional employment is a matter for _____.

- A. the permission of the Bar Council
- B. his own discretion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. the court's leave
- D. the client's consent

Why each option?

A. the permission of the Bar Council — WRONG: Rule 170 gives the advocate himself the right to decline; no Bar Council permission is needed.

B. his own discretion — CORRECT: Rule 170 provides that an advocate has the right to decline professional employment.

C. the court's leave — WRONG: the court's leave is not required to decline a brief.

D. the client's consent — WRONG: the advocate need not obtain the client's consent to decline employment.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Rule 170) tested in 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q30; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 63 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 137 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel, except _____.

- A. in open court
- B. with the judge's permission
- C. through such counsel ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. by registered post

A. in open court — WRONG: Rule 137 requires communication through the party's counsel, not direct communication in court.

B. with the judge's permission — WRONG: the judge's permission is not the exception Rule 137 provides.

C. through such counsel — CORRECT: Rule 137 permits communication with a represented party only through such party's counsel.

D. by registered post — WRONG: the mode of delivery does not matter; direct communication is barred.

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

Question 64 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under Rule 135 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not solicit professional employment by _____.

- A. advertisement or otherwise ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. personal visits only
- C. newspaper notices only
- D. referrals from other advocates only

Why each option?

A. advertisement or otherwise — CORRECT: Rule 135 forbids soliciting professional employment by advertisement or otherwise.

B. personal visits only — WRONG: the prohibition is general, not limited to personal visits.

...er notices only — WRONG: the prohibition covers advertisement generally, not only newspapers.

D. referrals from other advocates only — WRONG: referrals from other advocates are not solicitation and are not what the Rule forbids.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q31, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q32, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q48 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests Rule 135 in that area.

Question 65 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Under the Canons of Professional Conduct and Etiquette in Chapter XII of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not reveal the confidences of his client except _____.

- A. to the opposing counsel
- B. to the press
- C. to the Bar Council
- D. as necessary to carry out his duties, with the client's consent ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. to the opposing counsel — WRONG: client confidences must not be disclosed to the opposing counsel.

B. to the press — WRONG: disclosure to the press breaches confidentiality.

C. to the Bar Council — WRONG: the Bar Council is not an exception to the duty of confidentiality.

D. as necessary to carry out his duties, with the client's consent — CORRECT: under the Canons, a client's confidences may be revealed only so far as necessary to carry out

's duties and with the client's consent after full disclosure.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q31, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q32, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q48 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 66 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

An advocate who has accepted a brief shall not, under the Canons of Professional Conduct and Etiquette, withdraw from the case without _____.

- A. the permission of the Bar Council
- B. sufficient cause and reasonable notice to the client ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. the consent of the opposing counsel
- D. payment of his full fee

Why each option?

A. the permission of the Bar Council — WRONG: the Bar Council's permission is not the condition for withdrawal.

B. sufficient cause and reasonable notice to the client — CORRECT: under the Canons, an advocate may withdraw only for sufficient cause and after giving reasonable notice to the client.

C. the consent of the opposing counsel — WRONG: the opposing counsel's consent is irrelevant to withdrawal.

D. payment of his full fee — WRONG: payment of the fee is not the condition for withdrawal.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q31, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q32, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q48 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this

ts the same area in that area.

Question 67 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

Where an advocate's duty to his client conflicts with his duty to the court, the Canons of Professional Conduct and Etiquette require him to give priority to _____.

- A. his duty to the court ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. his duty to the client
- C. his duty to the Bar Council
- D. his own interest

Why each option?

A. his duty to the court — CORRECT: under the Canons, the advocate's duty to the court is paramount and prevails over the duty to the client.

B. his duty to the client — WRONG: the duty to the client, though important, yields to the duty to the court.

C. his duty to the Bar Council — WRONG: the Bar Council is not the competing duty in this conflict.

D. his own interest — WRONG: the advocate's own interest never prevails over his duties.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q31, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q32, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q48 (Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)); this question tests the same area in that area.

Question 68 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 107 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, a person abets the doing of a thing if he engages with one or more other persons in a conspiracy for the doing of that thing, provided _____.

conspiracy is in writing

- B. the thing is actually done
- C. an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. all the conspirators are present at the scene

Why each option?

A. the conspiracy is in writing — WRONG: section 107 requires no written conspiracy.

B. the thing is actually done — WRONG: the thing itself need not be done; an act or illegal omission in pursuance of the conspiracy suffices.

C. an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy — CORRECT: section 107, thirdly, requires that an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of the conspiracy.

D. all the conspirators are present at the scene — WRONG: the presence of all conspirators is not required.

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.

Question 69 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 108 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, a person who abets the commission of an act which would be an offence if committed by a person capable by law of committing it with the same intention or knowledge as the abettor is guilty of _____.

- A. abetment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. no offence
- C. abetment only if the act is done

Why each option?

A. abetment — CORRECT: section 108 expressly makes it abetment to abet an act which would be an offence if committed by a person capable by law of committing it.

B. no offence — WRONG: section 108 makes this abetment, not no offence.

C. abetment only if the act is done — WRONG: abetment under section 108 does not depend on the act being done.

D. attempt — WRONG: the conduct is abetment, not attempt.

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 108 in that area.

Question 70 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 99 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, there is no right of private defence against an act done by a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, unless the act _____.

- A. is illegal
- B. is done in uniform
- C. causes death
- D. reasonably causes the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. is illegal — WRONG: mere illegality does not restore the right; section 99 turns on apprehension of death or grievous hurt.

uniform — WRONG: uniform is irrelevant to section 99.

C. causes death — WRONG: the test is reasonable apprehension, not actual death.

D. reasonably causes the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt — CORRECT: section 99 preserves the right of private defence where the act reasonably causes the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 99) tested in 37pg-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-10-03 Q1, 37yt-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2021-05-30 Q36; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 71 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 76 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be _____.

- A. above the law
- B. bound by law to do it ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. exempt from the law
- D. ignorant of the law

Why each option?

A. above the law — WRONG: section 76 protects one who believes himself bound by law, not above it.

B. bound by law to do it — CORRECT: section 76 covers a person who, by mistake of fact in good faith, believes himself bound by law to do the act.

C. exempt from the law — WRONG: exemption from law is not the section 76 test.

D. ignorant of the law — WRONG: mistake of law does not protect; section 76 requires a mistake of fact.

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

Question 72 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 83 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done by a child above ten years of age and under twelve, who has not attained _____.

- A. puberty
- B. the age of fourteen
- C. sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. adult height

Why each option?

A. puberty — WRONG: puberty is not the section 83 test.

B. the age of fourteen — WRONG: fourteen years is not the age in section 83.

C. sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct — CORRECT: section 83 protects a child above ten and under twelve who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct.

D. adult height — WRONG: physical height is irrelevant to section 83.

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 83 in that area.

73 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 359 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, kidnapping is of _____.

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

Why each option?

A. two kinds — CORRECT: section 359 provides that kidnapping is of two kinds, kidnapping from Pakistan and kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

B. three kinds — WRONG: section 359 lists two kinds, not three.

C. four kinds — WRONG: section 359 lists two kinds, not four.

D. five kinds — WRONG: section 359 lists two kinds, not five.

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 359 in that area.

Question 74 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 378 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever, 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 such taking, is said to commit _____.

- A. robbery
- B. extortion
- C. misappropriation
- D. theft ✓ **Predicted answer**

A. robbery — WRONG: robbery requires, in addition, death, hurt, wrongful restraint or fear thereof under section 390.

B. extortion — WRONG: extortion under section 383 requires putting a person in fear of injury.

C. misappropriation — WRONG: misappropriation involves property already in the offender's possession.

D. theft — CORRECT: section 378 defines theft in these terms.

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 75 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 390 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, theft is robbery if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person _____.

- A. wrongful loss
- B. death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. a dishonest intention
- D. damage to property

Why each option?

A. wrongful loss — WRONG: wrongful loss alone does not convert theft into robbery under section 390.

hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant wrongful restraint — CORRECT: section 390 requires voluntarily causing or attempting to cause death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death, hurt or wrongful restraint.

C. a dishonest intention — WRONG: dishonest intention is an element of theft itself, not what makes it robbery.

D. damage to property — WRONG: damage to property does not convert theft into robbery.

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

Question 76 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 391 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, when five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, it is _____.

- A. dacoity ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. gang robbery
- C. theft
- D. extortion

Why each option?

A. dacoity — CORRECT: section 391 defines dacoity as robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly.

B. gang robbery — WRONG: "gang robbery" is not the term used in section 391.

C. theft — WRONG: five or more persons committing robbery together is dacoity, not mere theft.

— WRONG: extortion is a different offence under section 383.

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 391 in that area.

Question 77 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 405 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, is said to commit _____.

- A. theft
- B. cheating
- C. criminal breach of trust ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. mischief

Why each option?

A. theft — WRONG: theft under section 378 requires taking out of another's possession; here the property was entrusted.

B. cheating — WRONG: cheating under section 415 requires deception inducing delivery of property.

C. criminal breach of trust — CORRECT: section 405 defines criminal breach of trust in these terms.

D. mischief — WRONG: mischief under section 425 requires causing destruction or damage, not misappropriation.

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 405 in that area.

Question 78 Criminal Law (PPC)

Under section 415 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person is said to _____.

- A. extort
- B. defraud
- C. misappropriate
- D. cheat ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. extort — WRONG: extortion under section 383 requires putting a person in fear of injury.

B. defraud — WRONG: "defraud" is not the defined term in section 415.

C. misappropriate — WRONG: misappropriation involves property already in the offender's possession.

D. cheat — CORRECT: section 415 defines cheating in these terms.

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

Question 79 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 156(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any case which a Court

diction over the local area would have power to inquire into or try, if the case is a _____.

- A. cognizable case ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. non-cognizable case
- C. bailable case
- D. compoundable case

Why each option?

A. cognizable case — CORRECT: section 156(1) empowers investigation without a Magistrate's order in any cognizable case.

B. non-cognizable case — WRONG: a non-cognizable case requires a Magistrate's order under section 155(2).

C. bailable case — WRONG: bailability is not the section 156(1) test.

D. compoundable case — WRONG: compoundability is not the section 156(1) test.

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 80 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 162(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, no statement made by any person to a police officer in the course of an investigation shall, if reduced into writing, _____.

- A. be signed by the person making it
- B. not be signed by the person making it ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. be attested by the person making it
- D. be read over to the person making it

A. be signed by the person making it — WRONG: section 162(1) says the opposite, that such a statement shall not be signed.

B. not be signed by the person making it — CORRECT: section 162(1) provides that such a statement shall not be signed by the person making it.

C. be attested by the person making it — WRONG: attestation is not what section 162(1) forbids.

D. be read over to the person making it — WRONG: reading over is not what section 162(1) forbids.

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 162(1) in that area.

Question 81 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Before recording a confession under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the Magistrate shall explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, it _____.

- A. must be ignored by the court
- B. may be used only with his consent
- C. may be used as evidence against him ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. must be destroyed after recording

Why each option?

A. must be ignored by the court — WRONG: a duly recorded confession is evidence, not to be ignored.

B. used only with his consent — WRONG: no further consent is needed once the warning is given and the confession is voluntary.

C. may be used as evidence against him — CORRECT: section 164 requires the Magistrate to warn that the confession may be used as evidence against the maker.

D. must be destroyed after recording — WRONG: the confession is recorded and forms part of the record.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Section 164) tested in 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q62, 37ou-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2025-05-25 Q42; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 82 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 167(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the maximum term for which a Magistrate may authorise the detention of the accused in police custody is _____.

- A. seven days
- B. thirty days
- C. ninety days
- D. fifteen days ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. seven days — WRONG: seven days is not the section 167(2) limit for police custody.

B. thirty days — WRONG: thirty days is not the section 167(2) limit for police custody.

C. ninety days — WRONG: ninety days is the outer limit for investigation in grave offences under the proviso to section 167(2), not the police-custody limit.

D. fifteen days — CORRECT: section 167(2) caps detention in police custody at fifteen days in the whole.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q41, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q42, 37aan-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2018-10-28 Q44 (Criminal Procedure (CrPC)); this question tests Section 167(2) in that area.

Question 83 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 170(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, if upon investigation it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground, he shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police report and to try the accused or _____.

- A. release him on bail
- B. commit him for trial ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. discharge him
- D. send him to the High Court

Why each option?

A. release him on bail — WRONG: release on bail is not what section 170(1) directs where evidence is sufficient.

B. commit him for trial — CORRECT: section 170(1) directs forwarding the accused to a Magistrate empowered to try him or commit him for trial.

C. discharge him — WRONG: discharge follows where evidence is deficient, under section 169.

D. send him to the High Court — WRONG: the accused is forwarded to the Magistrate, not the High Court.

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

1) in that area.

Question 84 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant and the witnesses present, if any, upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant and the witnesses and also by the _____.

- A. Magistrate ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. complainant's counsel
- C. police officer
- D. Sessions Judge

Why each option?

A. Magistrate — CORRECT: section 200 requires the substance of the examination to be signed by the complainant, the witnesses and the Magistrate.

B. complainant's counsel — WRONG: the complainant's counsel is not required to sign.

C. police officer — WRONG: no police officer signs the section 200 examination.

D. Sessions Judge — WRONG: the Sessions Judge plays no part in the section 200 examination.

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 85 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 204(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, if in the opinion of a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground for proceeding, and the case appears to be one in which a warrant should issue in the first instance

to the fourth column of the Second Schedule, the process he may issue for the attendance of the accused is a _____.

- A. notice
- B. proclamation
- C. warrant ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. attachment

Why each option?

A. notice — WRONG: section 204(1) provides for summons or warrant, not a notice.

B. proclamation — WRONG: proclamation is a process under section 87 for absconders, not under section 204(1).

C. warrant — CORRECT: section 204(1) empowers the Magistrate to issue a warrant where the Second Schedule so requires.

D. attachment — WRONG: attachment is a process under section 88, not under section 204(1).

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 204(1) in that area.

Question 86 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 243 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, if the accused admits that he has committed the offence of which he is accused, his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him _____.

- A. after a full trial
- B. on probation

- D. accordingly ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. after a full trial — WRONG: on a plea of guilty under section 243 no full trial is needed.

B. on probation — WRONG: probation is a sentencing order, not the section 243 consequence.

C. after recording evidence — WRONG: section 243 allows conviction on the admission without recording evidence.

D. accordingly — CORRECT: section 243 provides that the Magistrate may convict the accused accordingly.

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 243 in that area.

Question 87 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 498 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the High Court or Court of Session may direct that any person be admitted to bail, and the amount of bail shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be _____.

- A. excessive ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. nominal
- C. double the fine
- D. refundable

Why each option?

A. excessive — CORRECT: section 498 provides that the amount of bail shall not be

B. nominal — WRONG: section 498 does not require bail to be nominal.

C. double the fine — WRONG: no doubling rule appears in section 498.

D. refundable — WRONG: refundability is not the section 498 limit.

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 498 in that area.

Question 88 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

Under section 403(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, a person who has once been tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which _____.

- A. a different sentence might have been made
- B. a different charge might have been made ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. a different punishment might have been made
- D. a different trial might have been made

Why each option?

A. a different sentence might have been made — WRONG: section 403(1) speaks of a different charge, not a different sentence.

B. a different charge might have been made — CORRECT: section 403(1) bars retrial for any other offence on the same facts for which a different charge might have been made.

C. a different punishment might have been made — WRONG: punishment is not the

section 403(1).

D. a different trial might have been made — WRONG: the bar is on retrial; the provision refers to a different charge.

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 403(1) in that area.

Question 89 International Law (UN Charter)

Under Article 1(1) of the Charter of the United Nations, one of the purposes of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and to bring about by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a _____.

- A. war
- B. trade dispute
- C. breach of the peace ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. border conflict

Why each option?

A. war — WRONG: Article 1(1) speaks of situations which might lead to a breach of the peace, not war generally.

B. trade dispute — WRONG: trade disputes are not the Article 1(1) formula.

C. breach of the peace — CORRECT: Article 1(1) refers to disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace.

D. border conflict — WRONG: border conflict is not the Article 1(1) formula.

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

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

Question 90 International Law (UN Charter)

Under Article 2(1) of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of _____.

- A. all its Members ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. the permanent members
- C. the great powers
- D. all States

Why each option?

A. all its Members — CORRECT: Article 2(1) bases the Organization on the sovereign equality of all its Members.

B. the permanent members — WRONG: the principle is not limited to permanent members.

C. the great powers — WRONG: "great powers" is not the Article 2(1) term.

D. all States — WRONG: Article 2(1) says "all its Members", not all States.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 2(1)) tested in 37os-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2026-08-09 Q14; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 91 International Law (UN Charter)

Under Article 2(7) of the Charter of the United Nations, nothing in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, but this principle shall not prejudice the application of _____.

isory opinions of the International Court of Justice

- B. enforcement measures under Chapter VII ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. resolutions of the General Assembly
- D. decisions of the Security Council under Chapter VI

Why each option?

A. advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice — WRONG: advisory opinions are not the Article 2(7) exception.

B. enforcement measures under Chapter VII — CORRECT: Article 2(7) expressly preserves enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

C. resolutions of the General Assembly — WRONG: General Assembly resolutions are not the Article 2(7) exception.

D. decisions of the Security Council under Chapter VI — WRONG: Chapter VI decisions concern pacific settlement, not the Article 2(7) exception.

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 2(7) in that area.

Question 92 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 4(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the members of the Court shall be elected by the General Assembly and by the Security Council from a list of persons nominated by the national groups in the _____.

- A. International Law Commission
- B. United Nations Secretariat
- C. Permanent Court of Arbitration ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Hague Academy of International Law

A. International Law Commission — WRONG: the International Law Commission does not nominate ICJ candidates.

B. United Nations Secretariat — WRONG: the Secretariat does not nominate ICJ candidates.

C. Permanent Court of Arbitration — CORRECT: Article 4(1) provides for nomination by the national groups in the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

D. Hague Academy of International Law — WRONG: the Hague Academy does not nominate ICJ candidates.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: Topic observed in 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q4, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q6, 37oi-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-02-19 Q9 (International Law (ICJ Statute)); this question tests Article 4(1) in that area.

Question 93 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 9 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, at every election the electors shall bear in mind that the body as a whole should represent the main forms of civilization and the principal _____.

- A. religions of the world
- B. languages of the world
- C. political systems of the world
- D. legal systems of the world ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. religions of the world — WRONG: Article 9 refers to legal systems, not religions.

B. languages of the world — WRONG: Article 9 refers to legal systems, not languages.

ystems of the world — WRONG: Article 9 refers to legal systems, not political systems.

D. legal systems of the world — CORRECT: Article 9 requires representation of the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world.

Why predicted [A] — Repeated question: Same provision (Article 9) tested in 37ok-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-08-13 Q7, 37pd-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2023-06-25 Q41, 37yu-full-paper-hec-law-gat-2022-02-20 Q35; this question tests it from a different angle.

Question 94 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

According to Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the primary sources of Islamic law are the Quran and the _____.

- A. ijma
- B. qiyas
- C. urf
- D. Sunnah ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. ijma — WRONG: ijma is a secondary source, not a primary source.

B. qiyas — WRONG: qiyas is a secondary source, not a primary source.

C. urf — WRONG: urf (custom) is a secondary source, not a primary source.

D. Sunnah — CORRECT: Nyazee treats the Quran and the Sunnah as the two primary sources of Islamic law.

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

95 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

In Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, ijma is defined as the consensus on a legal issue of the _____.

- A. mujtahids of a particular age ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. rulers of a State
- C. judges of the Shariat Court
- D. companions only

Why each option?

A. mujtahids of a particular age — CORRECT: Nyazee defines ijma as the consensus of the mujtahids of a particular age on a legal issue.

B. rulers of a State — WRONG: rulers do not constitute ijma.

C. judges of the Shariat Court — WRONG: Shariat Court judges do not constitute ijma.

D. companions only — WRONG: ijma is not confined to the companions; it is the consensus of the mujtahids of an age.

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)

Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, in Islamic Jurisprudence, describes an act whose performance is demanded by the Lawgiver in binding terms, so that its omission is punished, as _____.

- A. makruh
- B. wajib ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. mubah

Why each option?

A. makruh — WRONG: makruh is an act whose omission, not performance, is demanded, and in non-binding terms.

B. wajib — CORRECT: wajib is an act whose performance is demanded in binding terms.

C. mubah — WRONG: mubah is a permissible act, neither demanded nor forbidden.

D. mandub — WRONG: mandub is recommended; its performance is demanded only in non-binding terms.

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 legal right is an interest _____.

- A. recognised and protected by a rule of law ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. granted by the State
- C. enjoyed by all citizens
- D. enforceable only in equity

Why each option?

A. recognised and protected by a rule of law — CORRECT: Salmond defines a legal right as an interest recognised and protected by a rule of law.

B. granted by the State — WRONG: Salmond's definition turns on recognition and protection by a rule of law, not on grant by the State.

y all citizens — WRONG: a legal right need not be enjoyed by all citizens.

D. enforceable only in equity — WRONG: legal rights are not confined to equity.

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

Question 98 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, possession is the continuing exercise of a claim to the exclusive use of _____.

- A. any property
- B. a material object ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. a right
- D. land only

Why each option?

A. any property — WRONG: Salmond's definition specifies a material object, not property in general.

B. a material object — CORRECT: Salmond defines possession as the continuing exercise of a claim to the exclusive use of a material object.

C. a right — WRONG: a right is incorporeal; Salmond's possession concerns a material object.

D. land only — WRONG: possession is not confined to land.

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

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

In Federation of Pakistan v. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240), the Federal Court held that the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly by the Governor-General was _____.

- A. valid ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. beyond his powers
- C. subject to the Assembly's approval
- D. effective only after a referendum

Why each option?

A. valid — CORRECT: the Federal Court held that the Governor-General had power to dissolve the Constituent Assembly and the dissolution was valid.

B. beyond his powers — WRONG: the Court rejected the argument that the dissolution was beyond his powers.

C. subject to the Assembly's approval — WRONG: no Assembly approval was required for the dissolution.

D. effective only after a referendum — WRONG: no referendum was required for the dissolution.

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)

In Sindh High Court Bar Association v. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2009 SC 879), the Supreme Court held that the judges of the superior courts who had refused to take oath under the Provisional Constitution Order 2007 _____.

- A. stood removed from office
- B. had to be reappointed by the President
- C. were deemed to have retired
- D. continued to hold their offices ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why each option?

A. stood removed from office — WRONG: the judgment restored, not removed, the judges who refused the PCO oath.

B. had to be reappointed by the President — WRONG: no reappointment was required; they were held to have continued in office.

C. were deemed to have retired — WRONG: they were not deemed retired.

D. continued to hold their offices — CORRECT: the Supreme Court held that the judges who had not taken oath under the PCO continued to hold their offices.

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 Order 2007 in that area.

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