Assistant Director (BS-17), Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) — 2013 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director (BS-17), Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) · **Year:** 2013 · **Questions:** 80 in the original paper — **78 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q69, Q74) · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2013 sitting.

Source note: Imtiaz Shahid book, 50th edition, Model Paper 102 (Assistant Director ANF July 2013, 80 questions), Scribd doc 502354168, viewer pages 456-457 (book pp. 461-462), fetched 14 Nov 2026. NON-STANDARD paper: an 80-question 'solved' paper, NOT a 100-MCQ paper; only Q30 and Q48 print options (A)-(D), neither with an answer marked; for all other questions the book prints the stem followed by the answer in bold, with NO options and NO separate Answer Key table. All options except Q30 and Q48 are CONSTRUCTED (verified answer + 3 plausible distractors) and disclosed prominently; ONLY the answers are source-verified. 6 printed-answer corrections (Q8, Q38, Q42, Q46, Q56, Q79); 15 dictionary-verified (Q1-5 meanings, Q11-15 antonyms, Q16-20 related words); 4 answers with no printed answer resolved by one independent source each (Q71 UNODC 2013, Q72 WHO, Q73 standard legal definition, Q77 standard definition); 2 printed-option questions resolved by the standard legal rule (Q30, Q48); Q69 and Q74 DEFECTIVE-excluded (no unique correct option). Cross-checked against an independent solved copy of the same paper (ratta.pk), which agrees on every printed answer for Q21-Q80. Dedup 14 Nov 2026: 0 exact, 0 first-8-words and 0 near matches (>=0.90) against the live FPSC Assistant Director ANF 2009-2013 paper (100 questions); paper_id fpsc-assistant-director-anf-july-2013 is not live.

1 English

Choose the best possible meaning of the word: CONSCIENTIOUS

- A. Careless and hasty
- B. Careful and diligent ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Proud and boastful
- D. Silent and reserved

A. 'Careless and hasty' is the opposite of conscientious; a conscientious person is careful, not careless.

B. Correct: conscientious means governed by conscience, careful and hard-working (dictionary; exam vocabulary lists give 'careful, hard working, assiduous').

C. Pride has nothing to do with conscientiousness.

D. Quietness is not what conscientious means.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no sentence, no options and no bold answer; the meaning is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 2 English

Choose the best possible meaning of the word: COMELY

- A. Ugly and plain
- B. Rude and rough
- C. Attractive and good-looking ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Old and worn

A. 'Ugly and plain' is the opposite of comely.

B. 'Rude and rough' describes manners, not looks.

C. Correct: comely means attractive, pleasant to look at (dictionary).

vorn' has nothing to do with comeliness.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no sentence, no options and no bold answer; the meaning is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 3 English

Choose the best possible meaning of the word: RESILIENCE

- A. Ability to recover quickly from difficulties ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Refusal to accept change
- C. Tendency to give up easily
- D. Fear of new situations

A. Correct: resilience is the capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness (dictionary).

B. Refusal to accept change is rigidity, not resilience.

C. Giving up easily is the opposite of resilience.

D. Fear of new situations is anxiety, not resilience.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no sentence, no options and no bold answer; the meaning is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 4 English

Choose the best possible meaning of the word: INCONTROVERTIBLE

- A. Doubtful and uncertain
- B. Easily changed
- C. Open to question
- D. Undeniable; cannot be disputed ✓ **Correct answer**

and uncertain" is the opposite of incontrovertible.

B. An incontrovertible fact cannot be easily changed or overturned.

C. 'Open to question' is the opposite; incontrovertible means beyond dispute.

D. Correct: incontrovertible means not able to be denied or disputed (dictionary).

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no sentence, no options and no bold answer; the meaning is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 5 English

Choose the best possible meaning of the word: PRECIPITOUS

- A. Gradual and slow
- B. Very steep ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Flat and level
- D. Soft and gentle

A. 'Gradual and slow' is the opposite of precipitous.

B. Correct: precipitous means very steep, high and often dangerous (Merriam-Webster; Oxford). It can also mean sudden or hasty.

C. 'Flat and level' is the opposite of steep.

D. 'Soft and gentle' describes texture or manner, not a slope.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no sentence, no options and no bold answer; the meaning is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

6 English

She has been suffering ___ fever since Monday last.

- A. from ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. with
- C. of
- D. by

A. Correct: 'suffering from fever' is the idiom; the book prints 'from' in bold.

B. 'Suffering with fever' is not the standard idiom.

C. 'Suffering of fever' is not idiomatic English.

D. 'Suffering by fever' is not idiomatic English.

Note: Note: the sentence is printed with the answer in bold; the blank is reconstructed for the MCQ.

Question 7 English

This is the bird who sings ___ garden.

- A. at the
- B. to the
- C. in the ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. on the

A. 'Sings at the garden' is not idiomatic.

B. 'Sings to the garden' changes the sense (singing to, not in).

C. Correct: 'sings in the garden'; the book prints 'in the' in bold.

D. 'Sings on the garden' is not idiomatic for a bird in a garden.

the book prints 'in the' in bold, the blank is reconstructed for the MCQ.

Question 8 English

Please tell me what ___ want.

- A. did you
- B. will you
- C. do you
- D. you ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'Did you' puts the sentence in the past and keeps question word order; wrong.

B. 'Will you' changes the tense and keeps question word order; wrong.

C. 'Do you' is what the book prints, but it is WRONG: in an indirect question the word order is that of a statement, not a question, so 'Please tell me what do you want' is incorrect English. PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION.

D. Correct: 'Please tell me what you want'. An indirect question uses statement word order.

Note: Note: PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION. The book prints 'do you' in bold, but that is wrong English for an indirect question; the correct word order is 'what you want'.

Question 9 English

The red and green are ___ favourite colours.

- A. he
- B. his ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. him
- D. himself

A. 'He' is a subject pronoun; a possessive is needed before 'favourite colours'.

his' is the possessive adjective, the book prints 'his' in bold.

C. 'Him' is an object pronoun, not a possessive.

D. 'Himself' is a reflexive pronoun and cannot qualify 'favourite colours'.

Note: Note: the book prints 'his' in bold; the blank is reconstructed for the MCQ. This item is a possessive, printed under the 'Prepositions' heading.

Question 10 English

I went to the hairdresser ___ cut my hair.

- A. to ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. for
- C. at
- D. in

A. Correct: 'to cut my hair' expresses purpose; the book prints 'to' in bold.

B. 'For cut my hair' is ungrammatical; 'for cutting' would be needed.

C. 'At cut my hair' is ungrammatical.

D. 'In cut my hair' is ungrammatical.

Note: Note: the book prints 'to' in bold; the blank is reconstructed for the MCQ.

Question 11 English

Choose the antonym of the word: AUSPICIOUS

- A. Fortunate
- B. Promising
- C. Inauspicious ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lucky

' is a synonym of auspicious, not its opposite.

B. 'Promising' is a synonym of auspicious.

C. Correct: inauspicious is the direct opposite of auspicious (a favourable omen against an unfavourable one); 'unfortunate' is also listed as an opposite in exam tables.

D. 'Lucky' is a synonym of auspicious.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the antonym is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 12 English

Choose the antonym of the word: PREDICAMENT

- A. Difficulty
- B. Dilemma
- C. Crisis
- D. Solution ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'Difficulty' is a synonym of predicament.

B. 'Dilemma' is a synonym of predicament.

C. 'Crisis' is a synonym of predicament.

D. Correct: a predicament is a difficult, unpleasant situation; its opposite is a solution, the way out of the difficulty. Some exam tables list 'decision' as the antonym.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the antonym is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

13 English

Choose the antonym of the word: BRUSQUE

- A. Courteous ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abrupt
- C. Curt
- D. Blunt

A. Correct: brusque means abrupt and offhand in manner; its opposite is courteous (polite). Exam tables give 'Brusque x courteous'.

B. 'Abrupt' is a synonym of brusque.

C. 'Curt' is a synonym of brusque.

D. 'Blunt' is a synonym of brusque.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the antonym is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 14 English

Choose the antonym of the word: STIMULUS

- A. Incentive
- B. Hindrance ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Impetus
- D. Encouragement

A. 'Incentive' is a synonym of stimulus.

B. Correct: a stimulus spurs action; a hindrance holds it back. Exam tables give 'Stimulus x hindrance'.

C. 'Impetus' is a synonym of stimulus.

ement is a synonym of stimulus.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the antonym is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 15 English

Choose the antonym of the word: CONSCIENTIOUS

- A. Diligent
- B. Careful
- C. Careless ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Principled

A. 'Diligent' is a synonym of conscientious.

B. 'Careful' is a synonym of conscientious.

C. Correct: conscientious means careful and diligent; its opposite is careless (negligent, unscrupulous).

D. 'Principled' is a synonym of conscientious.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the antonym is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 16 English

Choose the word closely related to: CEMETERY

- A. Garden
- B. Park
- C. Playground
- D. Graveyard ✓ **Correct answer**

is a place for plants, not for burials.

B. A park is a public open space, not a burial ground.

C. A playground is for children's play, not burials.

D. Correct: a cemetery is a burial ground; its closest related word is graveyard.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the related word is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 17 English

Choose the word closely related to: PILFER

- A. Steal (in small amounts) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Buy
- C. Sell
- D. Give

A. Correct: to pilfer is to steal things of little value, in small amounts.

B. Buying is a lawful purchase, not stealing.

C. Selling is giving goods for money, not stealing.

D. Giving is the opposite of taking by theft.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the related word is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 18 English

Choose the word closely related to: SLOTHFUL

rgetic

- B. Lazy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Active
- D. Diligent

A. 'Energetic' is the opposite of slothful.

B. Correct: slothful means lazy, indolent, disinclined to work.

C. 'Active' is the opposite of slothful.

D. 'Diligent' is the opposite of slothful.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the related word is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 19 English

Choose the word closely related to: THEIST

- A. Atheist
- B. Agnostic
- C. One who believes in God ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sceptic

A. An atheist does not believe in God; the opposite of a theist.

B. An agnostic is unsure whether God exists, not a believer.

C. Correct: a theist is one who believes in the existence of God.

D. A sceptic doubts, which is not belief.

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the related word is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed.

Question 20 English

Choose the word closely related to: PROFANE

- A. Sacred
- B. Holy
- C. Reverent
- D. Irreverent ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'Sacred' is the opposite of profane.

B. 'Holy' is the opposite of profane.

C. 'Reverent' is the opposite of profane.

D. Correct: profane means showing irreverence towards sacred things; its closest related word is irreverent (also: secular, sacrilegious).

Note: Note: only the single word is printed in the book, no options and no bold answer; the related word is verified from a standard dictionary, and the options are constructed. Only the answer is source-verified.

Question 21 Criminal Procedure Code

A warrant remains in force till

- A. It is withdrawn by the court
- B. It is executed ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. One year has passed
- D. The accused is arrested elsewhere

A. A warrant can be cancelled by the court, but that is not what 'remains in force till' means as a rule.

warrant remains in force until it is executed (or cancelled); the book prints '(EXECUTION)'.

C. No fixed one-year life is prescribed for a warrant.

D. Arrest elsewhere does not by itself end the warrant's force.

Question 22 Criminal Procedure Code

De novo means

- A. Anew; from the beginning ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. At once
- C. In private
- D. For ever

A. Correct: de novo is Latin for 'anew', 'from the beginning'; the book prints 'NEW'.

B. 'At once' means immediately, not de novo.

C. 'In private' means in camera, not de novo.

D. 'For ever' means permanently, not de novo.

Question 23 Criminal Procedure Code

An accused person and a convict differ

- A. Not at all
- B. Only in name
- C. Greatly ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Only in the punishment

A. Wrong: an accused is only charged, a convict has been found guilty; they differ fundamentally.

B. Wrong: the difference is real, not merely in name.

...e book prints 'At high difference'. An accused person is merely charged with an offence, while a convict has been found guilty by a court.

D. Wrong: the difference is in status (charged against found guilty), not only in punishment.

Note: Note: the stem is elliptical as printed ('Accused and conviction are ___'); the question is reconstructed as the difference between an accused person and a convict.

Question 24 Criminal Procedure Code

A warrant must be

- A. Spoken only
- B. Written, signed and stamped
- C. Sent by post
- D. Issued by the police ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A spoken order is not a warrant; a warrant must be in writing.

B. Correct: a warrant must be in writing, signed by the presiding officer and sealed or stamped (CrPC); the book prints 'Written, Signed and Stamped'.

C. Sending by post is not the requirement; the form is.

D. A warrant is issued by the court or magistrate, not by the police.

Question 25 Criminal Procedure Code

Any intimation to the court is called

- A. A report
- B. A complaint ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A charge
- D. A summons

for example a police report) is not the general term for an intimation to the court.

B. Correct: an intimation made to a magistrate that an offence has been committed is a complaint (CrPC s. 4(h)); the book prints 'Complaint'.

C. A charge is framed by the court after proceedings begin, not the intimation itself.

D. A summons is an order to appear, not an intimation to the court.

Question 26 Criminal Procedure Code

An alibi plea may be made by the

- A. The accused ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The complainant
- C. The witness
- D. The judge

A. Correct: an alibi (the plea that the accused was elsewhere when the offence was committed) is raised by the accused in his defence; the book prints 'Accused' (spelt 'Alebia').

B. The complainant brings the accusation; he does not plead an alibi.

C. A witness gives evidence; he does not plead an alibi.

D. The judge decides the case; he does not plead an alibi.

Note: Note: the book spells the word 'Alebia'; it is read as 'Alibi'.

Question 27 Criminal Procedure Code

Investigation of a case can be carried out by

- A. Any citizen
- B. The officer in charge of the police station or his subordinate ✓ **Correct answer**

complainant alone

- D. The magistrate only

A. Investigation is a police function, not open to any citizen.

B. Correct: under the CrPC, investigation is carried out by the officer in charge of the police station or a subordinate officer; the book prints 'Incharge of police station or his sub-ordinate'.

C. The complainant reports the offence; he does not investigate it.

D. The magistrate supervises and may direct investigation, but does not himself investigate.

Question 28 Criminal Procedure Code

In a cognizable case, the police can arrest

- A. Only with a warrant
- B. Only with the court's permission
- C. Only after a charge is framed
- D. Without a warrant ✓ **Correct answer**

A. In a cognizable case the police need no warrant to arrest.

B. No prior court permission is needed for arrest in a cognizable case.

C. Arrest comes before the framing of a charge, not after.

D. Correct: in a cognizable case the police may arrest without a warrant (CrPC s. 54); the book prints 'Without Warrant'.

Question 29 Criminal Procedure Code

A charge is framed by

- A. The police

court ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. The complainant
- D. The accused

A. The police investigate and report; they do not frame the charge.

B. Correct: the charge is framed by the court; the book prints 'The Court'.

C. The complainant sets the case in motion; he does not frame the charge.

D. The accused answers the charge; he does not frame it.

Question 30 Criminal Procedure Code

A court order to a police officer to act upon it is called

- A. summons
- B. warrant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. both
- D. none of these

A. A summons is an order to a person to appear before the court, not an order to a police officer to act.

B. Correct: a warrant is a court order directed to a police officer (for example to arrest or produce a person). The book prints these options with no answer marked.

C. Summons and warrant are different orders; both cannot be the answer.

D. There is a correct option, so 'none of these' is wrong.

Note: Note: the book prints options (A)-(D) with no option marked as the answer; the answer is the standard legal rule.

31 Criminal Procedure Code

Evidence may be given in

- A. Narrative form ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Written form only
- C. Secret form
- D. Verbal abuse

A. Correct: evidence may be given in narrative form, the witness stating the facts in his own words; the book prints '(Narrative)'.

B. Evidence is not confined to written form; oral evidence is the norm.

C. 'Secret form' is not a form of evidence.

D. Verbal abuse is not a form of evidence.

Question 32 Criminal Procedure Code

The provincial law officer is the

- A. Attorney General
- B. Solicitor General
- C. Advocate General ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Prosecutor General

A. The Attorney General is the law officer of the Federation (Pakistan), not of a province.

B. The Solicitor General assists the Attorney General at the federal level.

C. Correct: the Advocate General is the law officer of a province; the book prints 'Advocate general'.

D. The Prosecutor General heads prosecution, but is not the provincial law officer.

33 Criminal Procedure Code

A female accused can be arrested or searched by

- A. Any police officer
- B. A male officer only
- C. Another woman ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. A magistrate only

A. Not any police officer: the law requires a woman for the search of a woman.

B. A male officer alone is not the rule for searching a woman.

C. Correct: a female accused is searched by another woman (CrPC s. 52); the book prints 'Another women'.

D. A magistrate does not carry out the search.

Question 34 Criminal Procedure Code

Mens rea means

- A. A guilty act
- B. A guilty mind ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A lawful act
- D. An accident

A. The guilty act is 'actus reus', not mens rea.

B. Correct: mens rea is the guilty mind, the criminal intent (the book prints 'Mens era', a misprint for 'Mens rea', and 'Guilty mind').

C. A lawful act has no criminal intent.

D. An accident lacks intention and is the opposite of mens rea.

Note: Note: the book spells the term 'Mens era'; it is read as 'Mens rea'.

35 Criminal Procedure Code

Solitary confinement is undergone in a

- A. Sub-jail ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Open ground
- C. Court room
- D. Police lock-up

A. Correct: the book prints 'Sub-Jail'. Solitary confinement is served in a separate cell, called a sub-jail in the book's usage.

B. An open ground is not a place of confinement.

C. A court room is where trial takes place, not confinement.

D. A police lock-up is for short custody, not the place of solitary confinement under sentence.

Question 36 Pakistan Penal Code

The Pakistan Penal Code dates from

- A. 1947
- B. 1898
- C. 1860 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1984

A. 1947 is the year of independence, not the PPC.

B. 1898 is the year of the Criminal Procedure Code.

C. Correct: the Pakistan Penal Code was enacted in 1860 (Act XLV of 1860); the book prints '1860'.

D. 1984 is the year of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order.

37 Pakistan Penal Code

Tazir is

- A. A reward
- B. A pardon
- C. A fine only
- D. Punishment ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A reward is the opposite of punishment.

B. A pardon forgives an offence; tazir does not.

C. A fine is only one form of punishment; tazir is punishment in general.

D. Correct: tazir is the discretionary punishment awarded by the court for offences not carrying hadd; the book prints 'Punishment'.

Question 38 Pakistan Penal Code

In culpable homicide there would be

- A. A murder in every case
- B. Not necessarily a murder ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. No offence at all
- D. A civil wrong only

A. Wrong: not every culpable homicide is murder; murder is only one species of culpable homicide (PPC ss. 299, 300).

B. Correct: all murders are culpable homicide, but all culpable homicides are not murder; culpable homicide is the genus and murder its species. PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION: the book's 'A Murder' is wrong.

C. Culpable homicide is an offence; it is not 'no offence'.

D. Culpable homicide is a criminal offence, not merely a civil wrong.

PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION. The book prints 'A Murder', but not every culpable homicide is murder (PPC ss. 299, 300).

Question 39 Pakistan Penal Code

A asks B to kill C, and B refuses to do so. Has A committed an offence?

- A. Yes ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. No
- C. Only if B agrees
- D. Only if C is killed

A. Correct: A has committed an offence. Instigating another to commit an offence is abetment (PPC s. 107/108), even if the person instigated refuses; the book prints 'YES'.

B. Wrong: the offence of abetment is complete on instigation.

C. Wrong: B's agreement is not needed; the instigation itself is abetment.

D. Wrong: the offence does not depend on C being killed.

Question 40 Pakistan Penal Code

Treating is what kind of bribe?

- A. A bribe of money
- B. A bribe of property
- C. A kind of light corruption ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. No bribe at all

A. Treating is not a money bribe; it is the corrupt practice of providing food, drink or entertainment to influence voters.

B. Treating is not a property bribe.

C. Correct: the book prints 'A Kind of light corruption'. Treating (providing food or drink to

corrupt practice, a form of bribery.

D. Wrong: treating is a recognised corrupt practice and bribe.

Question 41 Pakistan Penal Code

A person who burns his own motorcycle in his own compound commits

- A. Arson
- B. Mischief
- C. Theft
- D. No offence ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Arson is the burning of another's property or a building; burning one's own property in one's own compound is not arson.

B. Mischief requires damage to another's property; one's own motorcycle is not another's.

C. Theft requires taking another's property; nothing is taken here.

D. Correct: a person may destroy his own property; no offence is committed; the book prints 'No offence'.

Question 42 Pakistan Penal Code

A person who finds a gold ring on a public road and uses it commits

- A. No offence
- B. An offence - dishonest misappropriation of property ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Theft only
- D. Cheating only

A. Wrong: the book prints 'No offence', but a finder who appropriates found property to his own use, without taking reasonable means to find the owner, is guilty of dishonest misappropriation (PPC s. 403, Explanation 2). PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION.

dishonest misappropriation of property under PPC s. 403. The finder must take reasonable means to discover the owner; using the ring as his own without doing so is an offence.

C. Theft requires a dishonest taking out of another's possession; misappropriation, not theft, is the offence here.

D. Cheating requires deceiving a person; no deception is involved here.

Note: Note: PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION. The book prints 'No offence', but PPC s. 403 Explanation 2 makes it an offence.

Question 43 Pakistan Penal Code

Perjury is a

- A. Simple offence ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Civil wrong
- C. Moral fault only
- D. Not an offence at all

A. Correct: the book prints 'Simple Offence'. Perjury is the offence of wilfully giving false evidence (PPC s. 191), punishable under s. 193.

B. Perjury is a criminal offence, not merely a civil wrong.

C. Perjury is more than a moral fault; it is a punishable offence.

D. Wrong: perjury is an offence under the PPC.

Question 44 Pakistan Penal Code

The pronoun 'he' in the Pakistan Penal Code is used for

- A. Males only
- B. Females only

- n male and female ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Neither

A. Wrong: 'he' in the PPC is not confined to males.

B. Wrong: 'he' is not confined to females.

C. Correct: under PPC s. 8, the pronoun 'he' and its derivatives are used for any person, whether male or female; the book prints 'Both male and female'.

D. Wrong: 'he' is used for persons.

Question 45 Pakistan Penal Code

If any person causes any disturbance or annoyance to the people in general, it is called

- A. Affray
- B. Riot
- C. Mischief
- D. Nuisance ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Affray is a fight in a public place by two or more persons, not a general disturbance to the public.

B. Riot is an unlawful assembly using force, not merely causing annoyance to the people.

C. Mischief is damage to property, not disturbance to the people.

D. Correct: causing common injury, danger or annoyance to the public is public nuisance (PPC s. 268); the book prints 'Nuisance'.

Note: Note: the stem is garbled as printed ('If any person caused any disturbance to make the people?'); it is reconstructed as the public-nuisance definition (PPC s. 268).

46 Pakistan Penal Code

The Pakistan Penal Code is

- A. Procedural law
- B. Substantive law ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Adjective law
- D. Customary law

A. Procedural law lays down the procedure; the PPC defines offences and punishments, so it is not procedural.

B. Correct: the PPC is substantive law. It defines offences and prescribes punishments. PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION: the book's 'Adjective law' is wrong.

C. 'Adjective law' is another name for procedural law; the CrPC is the adjective (procedural) law, not the PPC.

D. Customary law is unwritten custom; the PPC is a written code.

Note: Note: PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION. The book prints 'Adjective law'; the PPC is substantive law and the CrPC is the adjective (procedural) law.

Question 47 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

The Qanoon-e-Shahadat is

- A. Exhaustive law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Incomplete law
- C. Adjective law only
- D. A set of guidelines

A. Correct: the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 is an exhaustive (complete) code on the law of evidence; the book prints 'Exhaustive Law'.

B. Wrong: it is a complete code, not incomplete.

is not merely procedural, it is the law of evidence itself.

D. Wrong: it is a binding law, not mere guidelines.

Question 48 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Hearsay evidence is

- A. Good evidence
- B. No evidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ocular evidence
- D. None of them

A. Wrong: hearsay is not good evidence; it is generally not admissible.

B. Correct: hearsay is generally deemed no evidence under the law of evidence (Qanoon-e-Shahadat). The book prints these options with no answer marked.

C. Ocular evidence is direct eyewitness evidence, the opposite of hearsay.

D. There is a correct option, so 'none of them' is wrong.

Note: Note: the book prints options (A)-(D) with no option marked as the answer; the answer is the standard legal rule (hearsay is no evidence).

Question 49 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Hadd is applied as per

- A. The Pakistan Penal Code only
- B. The Code of Criminal Procedure
- C. The Holy Quran ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Customary practice

A. Hadd punishments are not laid down by the PPC alone; they are Quranic.

B. The CrPC is procedure, not the source of hadd.

hadd punishments are those fixed by the Holy Quran (and Sunnah); the book prints 'Holy Quran'.

D. Custom is not the source of hadd.

Question 50 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

An accomplice is one who

- A. Reports a crime
- B. Investigates a crime
- C. Judges a crime
- D. Is a partner in criminal activities ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Reporting a crime makes one an informer, not an accomplice.

B. Investigating a crime is the police's work, not an accomplice's.

C. Judging a crime is the court's work, not an accomplice's.

D. Correct: an accomplice is one who takes part with another in a crime, a partner in criminal activities; the book prints 'Partner is criminal activities'.

Question 51 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Is a lunatic competent to testify?

- A. Yes - he can be both competent and incompetent ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. No - never competent
- C. Yes - always competent
- D. Only in civil cases

A. Correct: under Qanoon-e-Shahadat Art. 3, all persons are competent to testify unless the court considers they cannot understand the questions or give rational answers. A lunatic is competent when he can understand and answer rationally, and incompetent when he cannot. The book prints 'Yes he has both qualities.'

unatic is not always incompetent; he is competent when lucid.

C. Wrong: a lunatic is not always competent; he must be able to understand and answer rationally.

D. Wrong: competence does not depend on civil against criminal cases.

Note: Note: the stem is truncated as printed ('Lunatic is a competent and incompetent ?'); it is read as the question whether a lunatic is competent to testify.

Question 52 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Can irrelevant questions be asked?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Only in civil cases
- D. Only by the judge

A. Wrong: irrelevant questions can be asked in defined situations.

B. Correct: yes. Under QSO Art. 161 the judge may ask any question, relevant or irrelevant, and in cross-examination questions may be asked to test veracity and credit; the book prints 'Yes'.

C. Wrong: it is not confined to civil cases.

D. Wrong: parties in cross-examination may also ask such questions.

Question 53 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Can scandalous questions be asked?

- A. No, never
- B. Yes, freely
- C. Yes, but the court may forbid ✓ **Correct answer**

y in criminal cases

A. Wrong: scandalous questions can be asked, subject to the court's control.

B. Wrong: they cannot be asked freely; the court may forbid them.

C. Correct: scandalous questions may be asked, but the court may forbid them if they are asked only to insult or annoy (QSO Art. 141); the book prints 'Yes, but court may forbid.'

D. Wrong: the rule is not confined to criminal cases.

Question 54 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

A leading question can be asked in

- A. Examination-in-chief
- B. Re-examination
- C. Both A and B
- D. Cross-examination ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Leading questions must not be asked in examination-in-chief if objected to (QSO Art. 137).

B. Leading questions must not be asked in re-examination if objected to.

C. Wrong: they are barred in both examination-in-chief and re-examination when objected to.

D. Correct: leading questions may be asked in cross-examination (QSO Art. 138); the book prints 'Cross Examination'.

Question 55 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

A hostile witness is one who

- A. Is won over by the opposite party ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Tells the truth always

- D. Is a child witness

A. Correct: a hostile witness is one who has been won over by the opposite party and testifies against the party who called him; the book prints 'Who won over by opposite party'.

B. Wrong: a hostile witness does not necessarily tell the truth.

C. Wrong: refusing to appear is a different matter (non-appearance).

D. Wrong: a child witness is not by definition hostile.

Question 56 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

The burden of proof lies on the

- A. Accused
- B. Prosecution ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Judge
- D. Witness

A. Wrong: the book prints 'Accused', but the burden of proof in a criminal case lies on the prosecution, which must prove the case beyond reasonable doubt (QSO Art. 117). PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION.

B. Correct: the prosecution bears the burden of proof; the initial burden never shifts to the accused.

C. The judge weighs the evidence; he does not bear the burden of proof.

D. A witness gives evidence; he does not bear the burden of proof.

Note: Note: PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION. The book prints 'Accused'; the burden of proof lies on the prosecution (QSO Art. 117).

57 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

A confession is not valid if it is

- A. Made in court
- B. Made before a magistrate
- C. Made before the police ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Made voluntarily

A. A confession made in court (before a magistrate) can be valid.

B. A confession recorded by a magistrate is the proper form.

C. Correct: a confession made to a police officer is not valid or provable (QSO Art. 38); the book prints 'Made before police'.

D. A voluntary confession is the valid kind; an involuntary one is not.

Question 58 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

A fact is said to be 'not proved' when it is

- A. Proved beyond doubt
- B. Disproved
- C. Admitted by both sides
- D. Neither proved nor disproved ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'Proved beyond doubt' is 'proved', not 'not proved'.

B. 'Disproved' is a distinct category: the fact is shown to be false.

C. Admitted by both sides is 'proved' by admission.

D. Correct: under QSO Art. 2, a fact is 'not proved' when it is neither proved nor disproved; the book prints 'Neither proved nor disproved'.

59 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Who can refresh his memory?

- A. The witness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The accused only
- C. The judge only
- D. No one

A. Correct: a witness may refresh his memory by referring to a document (QSO Arts. 155-157); the book prints 'Witness'.

B. Wrong: it is not confined to the accused.

C. Wrong: the judge does not refresh his memory in this sense.

D. Wrong: the law expressly allows it.

Question 60 Qanoon-e-Shahadat

Primary evidence is

- A. Oral evidence
- B. Documentary evidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hearsay evidence
- D. Secondary evidence

A. Oral evidence is a kind of evidence, but primary evidence in the QSO means the document itself.

B. Correct: primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the court (QSO Art. 73); the book prints 'Documentary'.

C. Hearsay is generally no evidence, not primary evidence.

D. Secondary evidence is a copy or other substitute, the opposite of primary evidence.

61 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

Trafficking of drugs is

- A. Allowed
- B. Regulated only
- C. Prohibited ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Taxed

A. Trafficking is not allowed.

B. It is not merely regulated; it is prohibited.

C. Correct: trafficking of narcotic drugs is prohibited under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997; the book prints 'Prohibited'.

D. Trafficking is not taxed; it is a crime.

Question 62 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

A narcotics case shall be tried in

- A. An ordinary civil court
- B. A sessions court only
- C. A magistrate's court
- D. Special courts ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An ordinary civil court does not try narcotics cases.

B. A sessions court is not the designated forum for CNSA cases.

C. A magistrate's court is not the designated forum.

D. Correct: narcotics cases are tried in Special Courts established under the CNSA, 1997; the book prints 'Special courts' (spelt 'trail' for 'trial').

Note: Note: the book spells 'trial' as 'trail'.

63 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

Cultivation of narcotic plants in Pakistan is

- A. Totally prohibited ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Allowed with a licence
- C. Allowed in tribal areas
- D. Allowed for medicine only

A. Correct: cultivation of narcotic plants (opium poppy, cannabis, coca) is totally prohibited in Pakistan under the CNSA, 1997; the book prints 'Totally prohibited'.

B. Wrong: no licence permits general cultivation.

C. Wrong: the prohibition applies throughout Pakistan.

D. Wrong: the book's answer is total prohibition.

Question 64 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

Transportation of drugs in Pakistan is

- A. Allowed
- B. Totally prohibited ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Allowed with a permit
- D. Allowed between provinces

A. Transportation of narcotic drugs is not allowed.

B. Correct: transportation of drugs is totally prohibited under the CNSA, 1997; the book prints 'Totally prohibited'.

C. Wrong: no permit makes drug transportation lawful.

D. Wrong: inter-provincial movement is equally prohibited.

65 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

Bail under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 is

- A. Granted freely
- B. Granted on the first hearing
- C. Not granted ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Granted to first offenders

A. Bail is not granted freely in narcotics cases.

B. There is no rule of bail on the first hearing.

C. Correct: under CNSA s. 51, bail is not granted for offences punishable with death, and for other offences bail is not normally granted unless the court finds it a fit case and takes substantial security; the book prints 'Bail is not granted to accused under CNSA 1997'.

D. First-offender status does not entitle an accused to bail under the CNSA.

Question 66 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

Establishing rehabilitation centres is the responsibility of the

- A. Federal government
- B. Anti-Narcotics Force
- C. Private sector
- D. Provincial government ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The federal government is not the body charged with this under the scheme in the book.

B. The ANF enforces the narcotics law; it does not establish rehabilitation centres.

C. Private centres exist, but the responsibility in the book's answer lies with government.

D. Correct: the book prints 'Provincial govt'. Establishing rehabilitation centres is the responsibility of the provincial government.

67 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

The Anti-Narcotics Force works under

- A. Special law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ordinary police law
- C. Martial law
- D. No law

A. Correct: the book prints 'Special law'. The ANF works under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, a special law.

B. The ANF is not governed by ordinary police law.

C. Martial law does not govern the ANF.

D. The ANF is a statutory force; it works under law.

Question 68 Control of Narcotic Substances Act

Mutual legal assistance in narcotics cases is sought with

- A. Provincial governments
- B. Foreign governments ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. District courts
- D. Private agencies

A. Mutual legal assistance is an international matter, not provincial.

B. Correct: the book prints 'Foreign Federal Govt.'. Mutual legal assistance in narcotics cases is sought with foreign governments.

C. District courts do not give mutual legal assistance.

D. Private agencies are not parties to mutual legal assistance.

Note: Note: the book prints 'Foreign Federal Govt.'; it is read as foreign governments.

69 Narcotics & Drugs

Drug leaders are under the nose of ANF.

- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. Special Court
- D. None of these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation; the printed line 'Drug leaders are under the nose of ANF.' is followed on the next line by the bold words 'Supreme Court', and it is not clear from the page what question 'Supreme Court' answers; no unique correct option can be settled; no answer is filed)

A. 'Supreme Court' is the bold text printed after the Q69 line, but the page does not show what it answers.

B. Nothing on the page connects the High Court to this item.

C. Nothing on the page connects a Special Court to this item.

D. No unique correct option can be settled, so no answer is filed.

Question 70 Narcotics & Drugs

The word 'narcotics' is derived from

- A. Latin
- B. Arabic
- C. Greek ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Persian

A. Latin is not the source of 'narcotics'.

B. Arabic is not the source.

'narcotics' comes from the Greek 'narkotikos' (numbness, stupor); the book prints 'Greek'.

D. Persian is not the source.

Question 71 Narcotics & Drugs

The most used drug in Pakistan is

- A. Heroin
- B. Opium
- C. Cocaine
- D. Cannabis (charas) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Heroin is used, but it is not the most used drug in Pakistan.

B. Opium is used, but it is not the most used drug.

C. Cocaine use in Pakistan is comparatively low.

D. Correct: cannabis (charas) is the most used drug in Pakistan. The UNODC 2013 drug-use survey found about 4.03 million cannabis users (3.6% of the population aged 15-64), more than any other drug. No answer is printed in the book for this question.

Note: Note: no answer is printed in the book for this question; the answer is verified from the UNODC 2013 drug-use survey for Pakistan.

Question 72 Narcotics & Drugs

What is drug abuse?

- A. The harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The medical use of drugs as prescribed
- C. The use of drugs in scientific research
- D. The occasional use of vitamins

The WHO defines drug abuse (substance abuse) as the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs. The book prints only a fragmentary answer ('drug addicted, heavy used drug etc?').

B. Medical use as prescribed is proper use, not abuse.

C. Use in research is a lawful, controlled use, not abuse.

D. Vitamins are not psychoactive substances and their use is not drug abuse.

Note: Note: the book prints only a fragmentary answer ('drug addicted, heavy used drug etc?'); the answer filed is the WHO definition of drug abuse.

Question 73 Narcotics & Drugs

What is a controlled substance?

- A. Any drug sold in a pharmacy
- B. A drug whose manufacture, possession and use are regulated by law ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A drug with no medical use
- D. A herbal medicine

A. Not every pharmacy drug is controlled; many are freely sold.

B. Correct: a controlled substance is a drug or chemical whose manufacture, possession and use are regulated by government or law. The book prints only a fragmentary answer ('chemical synthetic?').

C. Some controlled substances have medical uses; lack of medical use is not the definition.

D. A herbal medicine is not by definition a controlled substance.

Note: Note: the book prints only a fragmentary answer ('chemical synthetic?'); the answer filed is the standard legal definition of a controlled substance.

74 Narcotics & Drugs

New type of drugs effect, Pakistan, Europe, rest of world?

- A. Pakistan
- B. Europe
- C. Rest of the world
- D. None of these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation; no answer is printed at all and the stem is unintelligible as printed; no unique correct option can be settled; no answer is filed)

A. The stem does not ask a question that 'Pakistan' could answer.

B. The stem does not ask a question that 'Europe' could answer.

C. The stem does not ask a question that 'rest of the world' could answer.

D. No unique correct option can be settled, so no answer is filed.

Question 75 Narcotics & Drugs

A stimulant drug attacks the

- A. Liver
- B. Kidneys
- C. Heart ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lungs

A. Stimulants do not primarily attack the liver.

B. Stimulants do not primarily attack the kidneys.

C. Correct: stimulant drugs (for example cocaine, amphetamine) act on the central nervous system and strain the heart, raising heart rate and blood pressure; the book

D. Stimulants do not primarily attack the lungs.

Question 76 Narcotics & Drugs

The normal effect of tranquillisers is

- A. Excitement
- B. Alertness
- C. Wakefulness
- D. Sleepiness ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Excitement is the opposite of a tranquilliser's effect.

B. Alertness is the opposite of a tranquilliser's effect.

C. Wakefulness is the opposite of a tranquilliser's effect.

D. Correct: tranquillisers are sedatives; their normal effect is sleepiness (drowsiness). The book prints 'Sleepiness'.

Note: Note: a separate online copy of this paper reads 'Sleeplessness' for this item; that is wrong, a tranquilliser induces sleep. The book prints 'Sleepiness'.

Question 77 Narcotics & Drugs

What is a synthetic drug?

- A. A drug made artificially in a laboratory by chemical synthesis ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A drug obtained from plants
- C. A drug made from minerals
- D. A drug that occurs naturally in the body

A. Correct: a synthetic drug is one produced artificially in a laboratory by chemical synthesis (for example amphetamine, MDMA), as opposed to a drug derived from a plant.

s printed in the book for this question.

B. A drug obtained from plants is a natural drug, not a synthetic one.

C. Mineral origin does not define a synthetic drug.

D. A drug occurring naturally in the body is an endogenous substance, not a synthetic drug.

Note: Note: no answer is printed in the book for this question; the answer filed is the standard definition of a synthetic drug.

Question 78 Narcotics & Drugs

Morphine is made from

- A. Coca leaves
- B. Opium ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cannabis
- D. Tobacco

A. Cocaine is made from coca leaves, not morphine.

B. Correct: morphine is an alkaloid obtained from opium (the dried latex of the opium poppy); the book prints 'Opium'.

C. Cannabis yields charas and marijuana, not morphine.

D. Tobacco yields nicotine, not morphine.

Question 79 Narcotics & Drugs

What is insomnia?

- A. Deep sleep
- B. Dreaming
- C. Inability to sleep ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Deep sleep is the opposite of insomnia.

B. Dreaming is a normal part of sleep, not insomnia.

C. Correct: insomnia is the prolonged inability to get enough sleep, difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep (Merriam-Webster; Dictionary.com). PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION: the book's 'Sleepiness' is wrong.

D. 'Sleepiness' is what the book prints, but it is wrong: daytime sleepiness is a consequence of insomnia, not what insomnia is.

Note: Note: PRINTED-ANSWER CORRECTION. The book prints 'Sleepiness'; insomnia is the inability to sleep, and sleepiness is its symptom.

Question 80 Narcotics & Drugs

Analgesics are

- A. Sleep-inducing drugs
- B. Drugs that cause addiction
- C. Drugs that lower blood pressure
- D. Pain-releasing drugs ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Sleep-inducing drugs are sedatives or hypnotics, not analgesics.

B. Addiction is a side-effect of some analgesics, not their definition.

C. Blood-pressure drugs are antihypertensives, not analgesics.

D. Correct: analgesics are pain-relieving (pain-releasing) drugs; the book prints 'Pain releasing drugs'.

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