Assistant Director (Legal), Federal Investigation Agency (BS-17) — 2019 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) · **Post:** Assistant Director (Legal), Federal Investigation Agency (BS-17) · **Year:** 2019 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **99 solved and verified**, 1 excluded as defective (Q59) · **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 2019 sitting.

Source note: testpointpk.com reproduction, "FIA Assistant Director (AD) Legal Solved Past Paper 13-01-2019" (100 numbered items Q1–Q100, each with a printed key; one item, Q87, prints five options; accessed 9 Nov 2026). Every printed key was verified independently (own knowledge + web search for the doubtful items) under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 standard. 2 printed keys corrected openly (Q13 D to A; Q100 A to B), 0 PICK-ONE and 1 DEFECTIVE-excluded (Q59), all decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Confession made while the accused is in police custody is dealt with under:

- A. Article 41
- B. Article 40
- C. Article 39 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Article 38

deals with confessions made after removal of the impression caused by inducement, threat or promise.

B. Article 40 deals with a confession made after the impression of an inducement, threat or promise has been removed.

C. Article 39 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984: a confession made by an accused while in the custody of a police officer cannot be proved against him.

D. Article 38 deals with confessions made to a police officer, not with custody.

Question 2 Law (FIA Act)

Rules regarding awards to FIA members may be made by:

- A. Federal Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Supreme Court
- C. District Police
- D. Provincial Government

A. Under the FIA Act 1974, the Federal Government may make rules, including rules regarding awards to FIA members.

B. The Supreme Court does not make rules for FIA awards.

C. District Police do not make rules for FIA awards.

D. A Provincial Government does not make rules for FIA awards.

Question 3 Law (P.P.C.)

An act done under mistake of fact/law may be protected when done:

- A. In good faith under a belief of legal obligation/authority ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dishonestly
- C. Without any belief

personal benefit

A. Under Sections 76 and 79 P.P.C., an act done under a mistake of fact or law is protected when done in good faith under a belief of legal obligation or authority.

B. An act done dishonestly is not protected.

C. An act done without any belief is not protected.

D. An act done for personal benefit is not protected.

Question 4 Law (FIA Act)

Under the FIA Act, recommendations concerning specified persons may involve:

- A. DG FIA only
- B. Supreme Court only
- C. DG FIA with the concerned Provincial Government, where required ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Provincial Government only

A. The DG FIA alone is not the answer — the provincial government is involved where required.

B. The Supreme Court is not involved in such recommendations.

C. Under the FIA Act, recommendations concerning specified persons may involve the DG FIA with the concerned Provincial Government, where required.

D. The Provincial Government alone is not the answer — the DG FIA is involved.

Question 5 Law (FIA Act)

The administrative powers of the DG FIA correspond, under the Act, to powers of:

- A. Inspector General of Police ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Attorney General

- ef Secretary
- D. District Judge

A. Under Section 4 of the FIA Act, the administrative powers of the DG FIA correspond to those of an Inspector General of Police.

B. The Attorney General is the chief law officer, not the parallel for the DG FIA.

C. The Chief Secretary is the provincial administrative head, not the parallel for the DG FIA.

D. A District Judge exercises judicial powers, not the parallel for the DG FIA.

Question 6 Law (FIA Act)

No suit/proceeding shall lie against the Federal Government or a member of the Agency for an act done:

- A. In good faith under the Act
- B. During investigation
- C. Under lawful authority
- D. All applicable statutory protections ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An act done in good faith under the Act is protected — that is part of the statutory indemnity.

B. An act done during investigation is protected only if done in good faith under the Act.

C. An act done under lawful authority is protected — that is part of the statutory indemnity.

D. Section 9 of the FIA Act bars suits and proceedings for acts done in good faith under the Act — all the applicable statutory protections.

Question 7 Law (FIA Act)

FIA officers have powers, duties and privileges similar to:

- B. Revenue officers
- C. Judicial officers
- D. Provincial Police officers ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Customs officers have different powers; FIA officers are not equated with them.

B. Revenue officers have different powers; FIA officers are not equated with them.

C. Judicial officers exercise judicial powers; FIA officers are not equated with them.

D. Under Section 5 of the FIA Act, FIA officers have the powers, duties and privileges of provincial police officers.

Question 8 Law (FIA Act)

The Agency shall consist of a Director General and:

- A. Such number of other officers as the Federal Government may appoint ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Members of Parliament
- C. Judges only
- D. Provincial Ministers

A. Under Section 3 of the FIA Act, the Agency consists of a Director General and such number of other officers as the Federal Government may appoint.

B. Members of Parliament are not members of the Agency.

C. Judges only are not the composition of the Agency.

D. Provincial Ministers are not members of the Agency.

Question 9 Law (FIA Act)

The FIA Act was enacted as:

- VII of 1974
- B. Act VIII of 1975 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Act X of 1984
- D. None of these

A. Act VII of 1974 is not the FIA Act.

B. The FIA Act 1974 was enacted as Act VIII of 1975.

C. Act X of 1984 is not the FIA Act.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 10 Law (Cr.P.C.)

After recording a judicial confession, an accused is ordinarily sent to:

- A. Home
- B. FIA custody automatically
- C. Police custody automatically
- D. Judicial custody, subject to the court's order ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An accused is not sent home after a judicial confession.

B. FIA custody is not automatic after a judicial confession.

C. Police custody is not automatic after a judicial confession.

D. After a judicial confession the accused is ordinarily sent to judicial custody, subject to the court's order.

Question 11 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Search of a closed place under the relevant search procedure may be conducted in the presence of:

- A. Two police officers only

witness in any circumstance

- C. Two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. One prosecutor

A. Two police officers alone do not satisfy the search procedure.

B. A search of a closed place is not conducted without witnesses.

C. Under Section 103 Cr.P.C., a search of a closed place is conducted in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality.

D. One prosecutor is not the requirement for such a search.

Question 12 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Police may enter premises to effect an arrest in circumstances authorized by law:

- A. In accordance with Sections 47–49 Cr.P.C. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Only after a court trial
- C. Only with written permission of the owner
- D. Never

A. Sections 47-49 Cr.P.C. authorise the police to enter premises to effect an arrest.

B. A court trial is not required before entry to effect an arrest.

C. The owner's written permission is not required for entry to effect an arrest.

D. Entry to effect an arrest is permitted in the circumstances authorised by law.

Question 13 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Police power to arrest without warrant is primarily provided under:

- A. Arrest without warrant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Search warrant
- C. Bail

A. Arrest without warrant is the power in question — Cr.P.C. Section 54 gives the police power to arrest without warrant.

B. A search warrant concerns search, not arrest without warrant.

C. Bail concerns release, not arrest without warrant.

D. Attendance of witnesses concerns Section 160 Cr.P.C., not arrest without warrant.

Note: Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION — the printed key (D) 'Attendance of witnesses' is wrong: attendance of witnesses (Section 160 Cr.P.C.) has nothing to do with arrest. The police power to arrest without warrant is (A) 'Arrest without warrant' (Section 54 Cr.P.C.).

Question 14 Law (Cr.P.C.)

When an accused pleads guilty and is convicted by a Magistrate, an appeal against the conviction is generally:

- A. Generally barred by the relevant provision ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mandatory
- C. Always allowed
- D. Always not allowed

A. Under Section 412 Cr.P.C., where an accused pleads guilty and is convicted on that plea, no appeal lies against the conviction (except as to the extent or legality of the sentence).

B. An appeal is not mandatory in such a case.

C. An appeal is not always allowed — it is generally barred.

D. An appeal is not always barred in every respect — the sentence may still be challenged.

15 Law (Cr.P.C.)

A non-cognizable offence is one in which police:

- A. Cannot ordinarily arrest without warrant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Can never investigate
- C. Can always arrest without warrant
- D. Must arrest immediately

A. In a non-cognizable offence the police cannot ordinarily arrest without a warrant.

B. The police can investigate a non-cognizable offence with a Magistrate's order.

C. The police cannot always arrest without a warrant in a non-cognizable offence.

D. The police must not arrest immediately in a non-cognizable offence.

Question 16 Law (Evidence)

The best available evidence should generally be produced according to the:

- A. Best Evidence Rule ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Res Judicata Rule
- C. Hearsay Rule
- D. Estoppel Rule

A. The best evidence rule requires the best available evidence to be produced.

B. Res judicata bars re-litigation of a decided matter; it is not about the best evidence.

C. The hearsay rule excludes second-hand evidence; it is not about the best evidence.

D. Estoppel prevents a party from denying a fact; it is not about the best evidence.

Question 17 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Section 529 Cr.P.C. deals with:

gularities which do not vitiate proceedings ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Confession
- C. Arrest without warrant
- D. Bail

A. Section 529 Cr.P.C. deals with irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.

B. Confession is dealt with under the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, not Section 529 Cr.P.C.

C. Arrest without warrant is dealt with under Section 54 Cr.P.C., not Section 529.

D. Bail is dealt with under Sections 496-502 Cr.P.C., not Section 529.

Question 18 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Who may arrest a proclaimed offender?

- A. Police officer only
- B. Prosecutor only
- C. Any person ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Magistrate only

A. A police officer may arrest a proclaimed offender, but he is not the only one who may.

B. A prosecutor does not arrest a proclaimed offender.

C. Under Section 59 Cr.P.C., any person may arrest a proclaimed offender.

D. A Magistrate orders arrest; he is not the one who may arrest a proclaimed offender under this provision.

Question 19 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Arrest is generally completed by:

- A. Actually touching or confining the body ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Issuing a notice

- D. Recording an FIR

A. Under Section 46 Cr.P.C., arrest is generally completed by actually touching or confining the body of the person to be arrested.

B. Issuing a notice is not arrest.

C. Merely naming the accused is not arrest.

D. Recording an FIR is not arrest.

Question 20 Law (Evidence)

Benefit of reasonable doubt goes to:

- A. Prosecution
- B. Accused ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Complainant
- D. None of these

A. The benefit of reasonable doubt does not go to the prosecution.

B. The benefit of reasonable doubt always goes to the accused.

C. The benefit of reasonable doubt does not go to the complainant.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 21 Law (Cr.P.C.)

A Magistrate of the First Class may generally award imprisonment up to:

- A. 1 year
- B. 3 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2 years
- D. 7 years

is the limit for a Magistrate of the Third Class, not the First Class.

B. Under Section 32 Cr.P.C., a Magistrate of the First Class may award imprisonment up to three years.

C. Two years is the limit for a Magistrate of the Second Class, not the First Class.

D. Seven years exceeds a First Class Magistrate's power.

Question 22 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Whipping as a punishment is not enforced against:

- A. A person sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more
- B. A woman who is pregnant
- C. A person not in good health
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Whipping is not enforced against a person sentenced to imprisonment for five years or more.

B. Whipping is not enforced against a woman who is pregnant.

C. Whipping is not enforced against a person not in good health.

D. All of these persons are exempt from whipping.

Question 23 Law (P.P.C.)

The stages of commission of an offence generally include:

- A. Motive
- B. Attempt
- C. Preparation
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Motive is a stage in the commission of an offence.

s a stage in the commission of an offence.

C. Preparation is a stage in the commission of an offence.

D. All of these — motive, preparation and attempt — are stages in the commission of an offence.

Question 24 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Bail may be granted during:

- A. Investigation
- B. Trial
- C. Inquiry
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Bail may be granted during investigation.

B. Bail may be granted during trial.

C. Bail may be granted during inquiry.

D. Bail may be granted during investigation, trial and inquiry — all of these.

Question 25 Law (Cr.P.C.)

The revisional powers of the High Court are primarily contained in:

- A. Section 435 Cr.P.C.
- B. Section 205 Cr.P.C.
- C. Section 342 Cr.P.C.
- D. Section 439 Cr.P.C. ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Section 435 Cr.P.C. deals with the Sessions Judge calling for records, not the High Court's revisional powers.

B. Section 205 Cr.P.C. deals with the Magistrate's power to dispense with the personal

of the accused.

C. Section 342 Cr.P.C. deals with the examination of the accused.

D. The revisional powers of the High Court are primarily contained in Section 439 Cr.P.C.

Question 26 Law (Constitution)

A writ of habeas corpus may be issued by:

- A. Police station
- B. High Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. District police officer
- D. Magistrate only

A. A police station cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus.

B. A writ of habeas corpus may be issued by the High Court.

C. A district police officer cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus.

D. A Magistrate alone cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus.

Question 27 Law (Evidence)

The rule of estoppel does not apply:

- A. Where fraud is involved
- B. In all cases without exception
- C. Against a minor in appropriate circumstances
- D. Where law expressly prevents its operation ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Fraud does prevent estoppel in many cases, but the standard rule is about the law itself.

B. Estoppel does not apply in all cases without exception — there are exceptions.

may not be pleaded against a minor in appropriate circumstances, but the standard rule is about the law itself.

D. The rule of estoppel does not apply where the law expressly prevents its operation — there can be no estoppel against the law.

Question 28 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Which of the following is generally NOT a public document?

- A. Judicial record
- B. Official register
- C. Power of attorney ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Record of a public officer

A. A judicial record is a public document under Article 85 QSO.

B. An official register is a public document under Article 85 QSO.

C. A power of attorney is a private document, not a public document.

D. The record of a public officer is a public document under Article 85 QSO.

Question 29 Law (Cr.P.C.)

When prosecution fails to prove the charge beyond reasonable doubt, the accused is:

- A. Convicted
- B. Acquitted ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Remanded
- D. Discharged automatically in every case

A. The accused is not convicted when the prosecution fails to prove the charge.

B. When the prosecution fails to prove the charge beyond reasonable doubt, the accused is acquitted.

s custody during investigation, not the result of a failed prosecution case.

D. The accused is not discharged automatically in every case — acquittal is the result.

Question 30 Law (Evidence)

Which statement best distinguishes admission from confession?

- A. Admission relates only to criminal cases
- B. Confession can only be documentary
- C. Admission may be made in civil or criminal proceedings ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Admission and confession are always identical

A. An admission relates to civil and criminal cases both, not only criminal cases.

B. A confession is a statement, oral or written; it is not only documentary.

C. An admission may be made in civil or criminal proceedings, while a confession is a statement suggesting an inference of guilt in a criminal case.

D. Admission and confession are not always identical — a confession is a species of admission.

Question 31 Law (Evidence)

Any objection regarding the admissibility/relevancy of evidence is ultimately determined by:

- A. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Investigation officer
- C. Police
- D. Prosecutor

A. Any objection regarding the admissibility or relevancy of evidence is ultimately determined by the Court.

C. The police do not decide admissibility of evidence.

D. The prosecutor does not decide admissibility of evidence.

Question 32 Law (Evidence)

In matters relating to Hudood, evidence is determined in accordance with:

- A. British law
- B. Quran and Sunnah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Common law only
- D. Contract law

A. Hudood evidence is not determined by British law.

B. In matters relating to Hudood, evidence is determined in accordance with the Quran and Sunnah.

C. Common law alone does not govern Hudood evidence.

D. Contract law does not govern Hudood evidence.

Question 33 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 was promulgated on:

- A. 14 August 1984
- B. 26 October 1984
- C. 28 October 1984 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 25 December 1984

A. 14 August 1984 is not the date of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order.

B. 26 October 1984 is the date the Order was made by the President; it was promulgated and published in the Gazette on 28 October 1984.

n-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 was promulgated on 28 October 1984 (Gazette of Pakistan, Extraordinary, Part I, 28 October 1984).

D. 25 December 1984 is not the date of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order.

Question 34 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Professional communication between advocate and client is protected under:

- A. Article 9 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Article 8
- C. Article 5
- D. Article 10

A. Professional communication between advocate and client is protected under Article 9 QSO.

B. Article 8 QSO deals with facts forming part of the same transaction.

C. Article 5 QSO deals with evidence that may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

D. Article 10 QSO deals with facts showing the existence of a state of mind.

Question 35 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

A person of unsound mind may give evidence when:

- A. He understands the questions
- B. He gives rational answers
- C. He is capable of understanding and answering rationally
- D. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Understanding the questions is one condition for a person of unsound mind to give evidence.

B. Giving rational answers is one condition for a person of unsound mind to give evidence.

able of understanding and answering rationally is the combined condition.

D. Under Article 3 QSO, a person of unsound mind may give evidence when he understands the questions and gives rational answers — both A and B.

Question 36 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Article 46 is an exception to the general rule of:

- A. Best evidence
- B. Exclusion of hearsay ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Estoppel
- D. Burden of proof

A. Article 46 is not an exception to the best evidence rule.

B. Article 46 QSO (statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses) is an exception to the general rule excluding hearsay.

C. Article 46 is not an exception to estoppel.

D. Article 46 is not an exception to the burden of proof.

Question 37 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

A dying declaration is an exception to the general rule against:

- A. Expert evidence
- B. Documentary evidence
- C. Hearsay evidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Character evidence

A. A dying declaration is not an exception to expert evidence.

B. A dying declaration is not an exception to documentary evidence.

C. A dying declaration is an exception to the general rule against hearsay evidence.

declaration is not an exception to character evidence.

Question 38 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Statements in maps, charts and plans are dealt with under:

- A. Article 55
- B. Article 51
- C. Article 58
- D. Article 50 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Article 55 QSO deals with the character of a person in civil cases.

B. Article 51 QSO deals with opinions as to the existence of a right or custom.

C. Article 58 QSO deals with facts admitted need not be proved.

D. Statements in maps, charts and plans are dealt with under Article 50 QSO.

Question 39 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Under the relevant illustration concerning school orders, the person referred to is:

- A. Teacher
- B. Principal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Clerk
- D. Student

A. The teacher is not the person referred to in the illustration concerning school orders.

B. Under the relevant illustration concerning school orders, the person referred to is the principal.

C. The clerk is not the person referred to in the illustration.

D. The student is not the person referred to in the illustration.

40 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Article 19 of QSO deals with:

- A. Confession
- B. Facts forming part of the same transaction ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Expert opinion
- D. Character

A. Confession is dealt with under Articles 38-43 QSO, not Article 19.

B. Article 19 QSO deals with facts forming part of the same transaction.

C. Expert opinion is dealt with under Article 59 QSO, not Article 19.

D. Character is dealt with under Articles 54-58 QSO, not Article 19.

Question 41 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

In financial or future obligations reduced to writing, the instrument should generally be attested by:

- A. Two men or one man and two women ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Two men
- C. one man and two women
- D. Two women

A. Under Article 17(2)(a) QSO, a financial or future obligation reduced to writing should generally be attested by two men or one man and two women.

B. Two men alone is only one of the two valid combinations.

C. One man and two women alone is only one of the two valid combinations.

D. Two women alone is not a valid attestation for such an instrument.

42 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Article 27 of QSO relates to:

- A. Motive
- B. State of mind, body or bodily feeling ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Confession
- D. Public documents

A. Motive is dealt with under Article 21 QSO, not Article 27.

B. Article 27 QSO relates to facts showing the existence of a state of mind, body or bodily feeling.

C. Confession is dealt with under Articles 38-43 QSO, not Article 27.

D. Public documents are dealt with under Articles 85-90 QSO, not Article 27.

Question 43 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Article 22 relates to:

- A. Expert opinion
- B. Confession
- C. Facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Character evidence

A. Expert opinion is dealt with under Article 59 QSO, not Article 22.

B. Confession is dealt with under Articles 38-43 QSO, not Article 22.

C. Article 22 QSO relates to facts necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts.

D. Character evidence is dealt with under Articles 54-58 QSO, not Article 22.

44 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order is primarily:

- A. Adjective/procedural law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Substantive law
- C. Penal law
- D. Constitutional law

A. The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order is primarily adjective (procedural) law — it governs how facts are proved.

B. Substantive law creates rights and liabilities; the QSO does not.

C. Penal law defines offences and punishments; the QSO does not.

D. Constitutional law is the Constitution itself; the QSO is not constitutional law.

Question 45 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, being procedural/adjective law, is generally:

- A. Prospective only
- B. Retrospective in operation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Criminal law only
- D. Substantive law

A. Procedural law is not prospective only — it generally applies to pending proceedings.

B. The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, being procedural (adjective) law, is generally retrospective in operation.

C. The QSO applies to civil and criminal proceedings both, not criminal law only.

D. The QSO is procedural law, not substantive law.

46 English (Grammar)

___ of them tried hard to stand still, ___ of them qualified for the final.

- A. Both, neither ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Neither, both
- C. All, none
- D. Either, neither

A. 'Both of them tried hard to stand still, neither of them qualified for the final' — the pair fits.

B. 'Neither, both' reverses the sense of the sentence.

C. 'All, none' does not fit two people.

D. 'Either, neither' does not fit the sentence.

Question 47 English (Grammar)

I am ___ than any of you.

- A. Fast
- B. Fastest
- C. Faster ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. More fast

A. 'Fast' is the positive degree, not the comparative.

B. 'Fastest' is the superlative, used for more than two.

C. 'I am faster than any of you' — the comparative is correct.

D. 'More fast' is not the correct comparative of 'fast'.

48 English (Grammar)

Although ___ jobs are difficult, ___ of them are beyond human capacity.

- A. Much, few
- B. A number of, some ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A little, many
- D. The number of, any

A. 'Much jobs' is ungrammatical and 'few of them are beyond human capacity' does not follow 'although'.

B. 'Although a number of jobs are difficult, some of them are beyond human capacity' — both parts fit.

C. 'A little jobs' is ungrammatical.

D. 'The number of jobs are difficult' disagrees in number.

Question 49 English (Grammar)

Change into indirect speech: He said, “I have been to Karachi.”

- A. He said that he had been to Karachi. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. He said that he has been to Karachi.
- C. He says that he had been to Karachi
- D. He says that he had been to Karachi.

A. 'He said that he had been to Karachi' — the present perfect shifts to the past perfect in indirect speech.

B. 'He said that he has been to Karachi' does not shift the tense.

C. 'He says that he had been to Karachi' wrongly changes the reporting verb to the present.

D. 'He says that he had been to Karachi' also wrongly changes the reporting verb to the

Question 50 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct passive voice: “You can learn the tricks easily.”

- A. The tricks can learned easily by you.
- B. The tricks could be learned easily by you.
- C. The tricks can be learned easily by you. ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The tricks are learned easily by you.

A. 'The tricks can learned easily by you' is missing 'be'.

B. 'Could be learned' changes 'can' to 'could'.

C. 'The tricks can be learned easily by you' — the correct passive of 'You can learn the tricks easily'.

D. 'Are learned' changes the modal 'can' to the simple present.

Question 51 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct correlative conjunction:

- A. Either — and
- B. Neither — or
- C. Not only — but also ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Both — but

A. 'Either — and' is not a correlative pair.

B. 'Neither — or' is not a correlative pair; it is 'neither — nor'.

C. 'Not only — but also' is the correct correlative conjunction pair.

D. 'Both — but' is not a correlative pair; it is 'both — and'.

52 English (Grammar)

He coaches ___ master.

- A. To
- B. For
- C. With
- D. The ✓ **Correct answer**

A. 'He coaches to master' is ungrammatical.

B. 'He coaches for master' is ungrammatical.

C. 'He coaches with master' is not the intended completion.

D. 'He coaches the master' — 'the' is the only article that completes the sentence grammatically.

Question 53 English (Grammar)

Choose the correct prepositions

- A. At Lahore, at Eid morning
- B. In Lahore, in Eid morning
- C. In Lahore, on Eid morning ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. At Lahore, on Eid morning

A. 'At Lahore' is wrong — cities take 'in'.

B. 'In Eid morning' is wrong — a specific morning takes 'on'.

C. 'In Lahore, on Eid morning' — 'in' for a city and 'on' for a specific morning are both correct.

D. 'At Lahore' is wrong — cities take 'in'.

54 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

The portion of information received from an accused which distinctly relates to a fact thereby discovered is dealt with under:

- A. Article 38
- B. Article 39
- C. Article 40 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Article 42

A. Article 38 deals with confessions made to a police officer.

B. Article 39 deals with confessions made while in police custody.

C. Article 40 QSO deals with how much of the information received from an accused may be proved — the portion distinctly relating to a fact thereby discovered.

D. Article 42 deals with confessions made after the removal of an impression.

Question 55 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

"Admission is not conclusive proof, but may operate as estoppel" is contained in:

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 44
- C. Article 45 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Article 46

A. Article 43 QSO deals with the relevancy of statements in documents.

B. Article 44 QSO deals with statements forming part of a conversation or document.

C. Article 45 QSO: 'Admissions are not conclusive proof, but may operate as estoppel.'

D. Article 46 QSO deals with statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses.

56 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Article 48 QSO deals with:

- A. Maps
- B. Books of account ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Confessions
- D. Expert opinion

A. Maps are dealt with under Article 50 QSO, not Article 48.

B. Article 48 QSO deals with entries in books of account.

C. Confessions are dealt with under Articles 38-43 QSO, not Article 48.

D. Expert opinion is dealt with under Article 59 QSO, not Article 48.

Question 57 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Under QSO, statements in published maps or charts are relevant under:

- A. Article 48
- B. Article 49
- C. Article 50 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Article 51

A. Article 48 QSO deals with books of account.

B. Article 49 QSO deals with entries in public records.

C. Under QSO, statements in published maps or charts are relevant under Article 50.

D. Article 51 QSO deals with opinions as to the existence of a right or custom.

Question 58 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Section 51 Cr.P.C. primarily concerns:

rch of arrested persons ✓ Correct answer

- B. Search of witnesses
- C. Bail
- D. Confession

A. Section 51 Cr.P.C. primarily concerns the search of arrested persons.

B. Search of witnesses is not Section 51 Cr.P.C.

C. Bail is dealt with under Sections 496-502 Cr.P.C., not Section 51.

D. Confession is dealt with under the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, not Section 51 Cr.P.C.

Question 59 Law (FIA Act)

Under the FIA Act, the Agency may investigate:

- A. Dispense with personal attendance of the accused in appropriate circumstances
- B. Cancel an FIR automatically
- C. Arrest a witness
- D. Transfer a case to FIA

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — excluded (DEFECTIVE-excluded)

A. Dispensing with the personal attendance of the accused is a Magistrate's power under Section 205 Cr.P.C., not something the Agency investigates.

B. The Agency cannot cancel an FIR automatically.

C. Arresting a witness is not what the Agency investigates.

D. Transferring a case to the FIA is done by the Federal Government, not by the Agency itself — and it is not an answer to what the Agency may investigate. DEFECTIVE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the item as printed is defective: the stem asks what the Agency may investigate under the FIA Act, but none of the options

: — option (A) is a Magistrate's power under Section 205 Cr.P.C. (see Q69), and (B), (C) and (D) are not investigation powers of the Agency. No option is correct, so the item is excluded as DEFECTIVE rather than filed with the printed key.

Question 60 Law (FIA Act)

The administration of FIA vests in:

- A. Federal Government
- B. Director General ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Provincial Government
- D. Interior Secretary personally

A. The Federal Government constitutes the Agency; its administration vests in the Director General.

B. Under Section 4 of the FIA Act, the administration of the FIA vests in the Director General.

C. A Provincial Government does not administer the FIA.

D. The Interior Secretary does not personally administer the FIA.

Question 61 Law (FIA Act)

FIA members exercising investigation powers under Section 5 have powers:

- A. Throughout Pakistan, subject to the Act/orders ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Only within Lahore
- C. Only within their home district
- D. Only within Islamabad

A. FIA members exercising investigation powers under Section 5 have powers throughout Pakistan, subject to the Act and the Federal Government's orders.

B. Their powers are not limited to Lahore.

ers are not limited to their home district.

D. Their powers are not limited to Islamabad.

Question 62 Law (FIA Act)

The Federal Investigation Agency Act is primarily concerned with:

- A. Constitution and functioning of FIA ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Civil procedure
- C. Evidence in family cases
- D. Contract law

A. The FIA Act is primarily concerned with the constitution and functioning of the FIA.

B. Civil procedure is the Civil Procedure Code, not the FIA Act.

C. Evidence in family cases is not the FIA Act's concern.

D. Contract law is not the FIA Act's concern.

Question 63 Law (FIA Act)

Which of the following is an official law listed by FIA for its legal framework?

- A. FIA Act, 1974
- B. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
- C. Pakistan Penal Code 1860
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The FIA Act, 1974 is in the FIA's legal framework.

B. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 is in the FIA's legal framework.

C. The Pakistan Penal Code 1860 is in the FIA's legal framework.

D. All of these — the FIA Act, the Cr.P.C. and the P.P.C. — are in the FIA's legal framework.

64 Law (FIA Act)

The principal purpose of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 is to provide for:

- A. Constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Regulation of provincial assemblies
- C. Creation of civil courts
- D. None of these

A. The principal purpose of the FIA Act, 1974 is to provide for the constitution of a Federal Investigation Agency.

B. Regulation of provincial assemblies is not the FIA Act's purpose.

C. Creation of civil courts is not the FIA Act's purpose.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 65 English (Vocabulary)

The synonym of Melancholy is?

- A. Sad ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Happy
- C. Forbidden
- D. Brisk

A. 'Melancholy' means sadness — 'sad' is its synonym.

B. 'Happy' is an antonym of 'melancholy'.

C. 'Forbidden' is unrelated to 'melancholy'.

D. 'Brisk' means lively, the opposite of 'melancholy'.

66 Law (FIA Act)

Pakistan Special Police was established under?

- A. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (V of 1948) ,
- B. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948, (VI of 1948) ,
- C. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948, (VII of 1948) , ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948, (IV of 1948) ,

A. Ordinance V of 1948 is not the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance.

B. Ordinance VI of 1948 is not the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance.

C. The Pakistan Special Police was established under the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance 1948 (VII of 1948).

D. Ordinance IV of 1948 is not the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance.

Question 67 General Knowledge

The Federal Investigation Agency was formed in which year?

- A. 1972
- B. 1974
- C. 1975 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1978

A. 1972 is not the year the FIA was formed.

B. 1974 is the year of the FIA Act, but the Agency itself was formed in 1975.

C. The Federal Investigation Agency was formed in 1975 (13 January 1975).

D. 1978 is not the year the FIA was formed.

68 English (Vocabulary)

The Synonym of Pragmatic is?

- A. Honest
- B. Practical ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Uncertain
- D. Arrogant

A. 'Honest' is not the synonym of 'pragmatic'.

B. 'Pragmatic' means practical — dealing with problems in a practical way.

C. 'Uncertain' is not the synonym of 'pragmatic'.

D. 'Arrogant' is not the synonym of 'pragmatic'.

Question 69 Law (Cr.P.C.)

As per section 205 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, whenever a _____ issues a summons, he may, if he sees reasons so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

- A. Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Magistrate of 1st class
- C. Court
- D. Public prosecutor

A. Under Section 205(1) Cr.P.C., whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may dispense with the personal attendance of the accused.

B. A Magistrate of the First Class is a Magistrate, but the section names 'a Magistrate' generally.

C. 'Court' is too general — the section names a Magistrate.

D. A public prosecutor does not issue summonses under Section 205.

Arrest without warrant is provided under which section?

- A. Section 50 CrPC
- B. Section 54 CrPC ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Section 60 CrPC
- D. Section 70 CrPC

A. Section 50 Cr.P.C. deals with the search of arrested persons.

B. Arrest without warrant is provided under Section 54 Cr.P.C.

C. Section 60 Cr.P.C. deals with the power to detain a person arrested.

D. Section 70 Cr.P.C. deals with the form of a warrant of arrest.

Question 71 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Under Section 62 CrPC, a person arrested must be _____?

- A. Taken before Magistrate or Officer in charge without delay ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Released immediately
- C. Produced only after 24 hours
- D. None of these

A. Under Section 62 Cr.P.C., a person arrested must be taken before a Magistrate or the officer in charge without delay.

B. A person arrested is not released immediately.

C. A person arrested is not produced only after 24 hours — he must be produced without delay and in any case within 24 hours.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

72 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Under Section 54 CrPC, a person can be arrested without a warrant on how many grounds?

- A. 8 grounds
- B. 9 grounds ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 11 grounds
- D. None of these

A. Section 54 Cr.P.C. lists nine grounds for arrest without warrant, not eight.

B. Under Section 54 Cr.P.C., a person can be arrested without a warrant on nine grounds.

C. Section 54 Cr.P.C. lists nine grounds, not eleven.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 73 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Every person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a magistrate :

- A. The same day
- B. Within 48 hours
- C. Within 24 hours ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None

A. The same day is not the rule — the limit is 24 hours.

B. 48 hours exceeds the limit.

C. Every person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None' is wrong.

74 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Under section 439 CRPC ,the revisional powers of High Court includes the power to :

- A. Frame charges
- B. Call witnesses
- C. Enhance the sentence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. File a fresh FIR

A. Framing charges is a trial court's power, not a revisional power under Section 439.

B. Calling witnesses is a trial court's power, not a revisional power under Section 439.

C. Under Section 439 Cr.P.C., the revisional powers of the High Court include the power to enhance the sentence.

D. Filing a fresh FIR is not a revisional power under Section 439.

Question 75 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Qanoon-e-Shahadat order 1984 is _____?

- A. Imperative law
- B. Procedural law ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Special law
- D. None of these

A. Imperative law is not the description of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order.

B. The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 is procedural law.

C. Special law is a law for a particular subject; the QSO is general procedural law.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

76 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Dying declaration of a child is _____?

- A. Not admissible
- B. Partly admissible
- C. Admissible ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. A child's dying declaration is not inadmissible merely because the maker is a child.

B. A dying declaration is not partly admissible — it is admissible or not.

C. A dying declaration of a child is admissible, provided the child was competent to testify.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 77 Law (Cr.P.C.)

A warrant of arrest is a command ___?

- A. Addressed to police offices
- B. Must be a written order
- C. Signed, sealed and issued by Magistrate
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A warrant of arrest is a command addressed to police officers.

B. A warrant of arrest must be a written order.

C. A warrant of arrest is signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate.

D. All of these — a warrant of arrest is a written command to the police, signed, sealed and issued by a Magistrate.

78 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

The confession before a police officer _____?

- A. Is the best piece of evidence
- B. Is direct evidence
- C. Cannot be proved against the person making ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. A confession before a police officer is not the best piece of evidence — it cannot be proved at all.

B. A confession before a police officer is not direct evidence — it is inadmissible.

C. Under Article 38 QSO, a confession made to a police officer cannot be proved against the person making it.

D. Option C is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 79 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

As per Article 17(2)(b) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, unless otherwise provided in any law relating to the enforcement of Hudood or any other special law, in all other matters, the _____ may accept, or act on the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

- A. Appellate Court
- B. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Session Judge
- D. None of these

A. The Appellate Court is not named in Article 17(2)(b) QSO.

B. Under Article 17(2)(b) QSO, the Court may accept, or act on, the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances warrant.

on Judge is a Court, but the Article names the Court generally.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 80 General Knowledge

Who was the founder of FIA (Federal Investigation Agency) Pakistan?

- A. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. General Zia ul Haq
- C. Pervez Musharraf
- D. None of these.

A. The FIA was founded by Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1975.

B. General Zia-ul-Haq did not found the FIA.

C. Pervez Musharraf did not found the FIA.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 81 Law (FIA Act)

Section ____ of the FIA act contains the powers of the members of the Agency.

- A. 3
- B. 5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 7
- D. 9

A. Section 3 of the FIA Act deals with the constitution of the Agency.

B. Section 5 of the FIA Act contains the powers of the members of the Agency.

C. Section 7 of the FIA Act deals with the Federal Government's power to make rules.

D. Section 9 of the FIA Act deals with indemnity.

82 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Police station includes any place declared as Police Station:

- A. General as well as specially ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. specially only
- C. local only
- D. none of these

A. Under Section 4(1)(s) Cr.P.C., 'police station' includes any place declared as a police station generally as well as specially.

B. 'Specially only' is incomplete — the definition covers general declaration too.

C. 'Local only' is not the definition.

D. Option A is correct, so 'none of these' is wrong.

Question 83 English (Idioms)

In the eye of the storm

- A. Be the centre of attraction
- B. Be in the controversial situation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Be calm in difficulty
- D. Be involved in discussion

A. Being the centre of attraction is not what 'in the eye of the storm' means.

B. 'In the eye of the storm' means to be in the middle of a controversial situation.

C. Being calm in difficulty is the opposite of being in the eye of the storm.

D. Being involved in a discussion is not what the idiom means.

84 Law (FIA Act)

There are how man schedules in Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974?

- A. 3
- B. 1 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 4
- D. 2

A. The FIA Act does not have three schedules.

B. The FIA Act, 1974 has one schedule (the list of offences).

C. The FIA Act does not have four schedules.

D. The FIA Act does not have two schedules.

Question 85 Law (FIA Act)

Which Section of the Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 deals with the Constitution of the Agency?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 3 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Section 4 of the FIA Act deals with superintendence and administration.

B. Section 2 of the FIA Act contains definitions.

C. Section 5 of the FIA Act deals with the powers of members.

D. Section 3 of the FIA Act deals with the constitution of the Agency.

86 Law (FIA Act)

According to the FIA Act 1974, the Superintendence of the Agency shall vest in?

- A. Federal Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Interior Ministry
- C. Provincial Government
- D. Police Station

A. Under Section 4 of the FIA Act, the superintendence of the Agency vests in the Federal Government.

B. The Interior Ministry does not hold the superintendence; the Federal Government does.

C. A Provincial Government does not hold the superintendence of the FIA.

D. A police station does not hold the superintendence of the FIA.

Question 87 English (Grammar)

He has been waiting _____ 3 hours.

- A. Since
- B. For ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. With
- D. On
- E. From

A. 'Since' is used with a point of time, not a duration.

B. 'He has been waiting for 3 hours' — 'for' is used with a duration of time.

C. 'With' is not the correct preposition here.

D. 'On' is not the correct preposition here.

E. 'From' is not the correct preposition here.

88 Law (Cr.P.C.)

If a person dies in police custody or in jail; an inquest must be held by:

- A. Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Police Officer
- C. Police surgeon
- D. Coroner

A. Under Section 176 Cr.P.C., when a person dies in police custody or in jail, an inquest must be held by a Magistrate.

B. A police officer does not hold the inquest in such a case.

C. A police surgeon examines the body; he does not hold the inquest.

D. There is no coroner in the Pakistani system for such inquests.

Question 89 Law (FIA Act)

which section of the FIA Act 1974 is the term 'Police Station' defined?

- A. Section 5(1)
- B. Section 5(2)
- C. Section 5(3)
- D. Section 5(4) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Section 5(1) of the FIA Act deals with the powers of members generally.

B. Section 5(2) of the FIA Act deals with the powers of members as police officers.

C. Section 5(3) of the FIA Act deals with the powers of members in other matters.

D. The term 'police station' is defined in Section 5(4) of the FIA Act, which deems the Agency a police station.

90 Law (FIA Act)

Federal Investigation Agency Act, 1974 extends to the?

- A. Public Servants of Pakistan
- B. Whole of Pakistan
- C. To all citizens of Pakistan
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The FIA Act extends to public servants of Pakistan.

B. The FIA Act extends to the whole of Pakistan.

C. The FIA Act extends to all citizens of Pakistan.

D. All of these — the Act extends to the whole of Pakistan, to public servants and to all citizens.

Question 91 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Every summons issued by court under CrPC shall be served by

- A. Police officer ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Witness
- C. Both
- D. None of these

A. Every summons issued by a court under the Cr.P.C. shall be served by a police officer (Section 68).

B. A witness does not serve a summons.

C. Both is wrong — a witness does not serve a summons.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

92 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Village headman, accountant, land holder and others bound to report certain matters which are prescribed in section CrPC

- A. 45 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 154
- C. 54
- D. 55

A. Under Section 45 Cr.P.C., a village headman, accountant, landholder and others are bound to report certain matters.

B. Section 154 Cr.P.C. deals with the FIR, not with the duty to report.

C. Section 54 Cr.P.C. deals with arrest without warrant.

D. Section 55 Cr.P.C. deals with arrest by a private person.

Question 93 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Can confession made to a police officer be proved

- A. No ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Yes
- C. Depends upon the reputation of police officer
- D. None of these

A. No — a confession made to a police officer cannot be proved (Article 38 QSO).

B. Yes is wrong — such a confession is inadmissible.

C. The reputation of the police officer does not make the confession admissible.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

94 Law (Evidence)

Confession always used against the

- A. Maker ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Agent of maker
- C. Companions of maker
- D. None of these

A. A confession is always used against the maker.

B. A confession is not used against the agent of the maker.

C. A confession is not used against the companions of the maker.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 95 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Confirmation of death sentence by the High Court must be signed by

- A. 2 judges ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1 Judge
- C. 3 judges
- D. 4 judges

A. Confirmation of a death sentence by the High Court must be signed by two judges (Section 377 Cr.P.C.).

B. One judge is not enough to confirm a death sentence.

C. Three judges are not required.

D. Four judges are not required.

96 Law (Cr.P.C.)

Women police officer can search woman---- of Crpc

- A. under section 52 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Under section 50
- C. Both
- D. None of these

A. Under Section 52 Cr.P.C., a woman can be searched only by a woman police officer.

B. Section 50 Cr.P.C. deals with the search of an arrested person generally.

C. Only Section 52 is the provision for searching a woman.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 97 Law (P.P.C.)

Public servant includes

- A. Member of national assembly
- B. A person who holds any office of Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A member of welfare association
- D. None of these

A. A Member of the National Assembly is not within the P.P.C. definition of a public servant.

B. Under Section 21 P.P.C., a public servant includes a person who holds any office of Government.

C. A member of a welfare association is not a public servant.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

98 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

Admission defined under article of QSO 1984

- A. 30 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 35
- C. 32
- D. 42

A. Admission is defined under Article 30 QSO.

B. Article 35 QSO deals with admissions by persons expressly referred to.

C. Article 32 QSO deals with admissions by a party to a proceeding.

D. Article 42 QSO deals with confessions made after the removal of an impression.

Question 99 Law (Qanun-e-Shahadat)

A confession caused by inducement is

- A. Inadmissible ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Admissible
- C. Discretion of court
- D. None of these

A. A confession caused by inducement, threat or promise is inadmissible (Article 40 QSO).

B. A confession caused by inducement is not admissible.

C. Its admissibility is not left to the discretion of the court.

D. Option A is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Question 100 Law (Cr.P.C.)

The statement recorded under section 161,CrPC can?

be cross examined

- B. Be cross examined ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Discretion of court
- D. None of these

A. 'Not be cross examined' is wrong — the statement may be used to contradict the witness.

B. Under the proviso to Section 162 Cr.P.C. (read with Article 140 QSO), a statement recorded under Section 161 may be used by the accused to contradict the witness in cross-examination.

C. Its use for contradiction is not left to the discretion of the court — the accused has the right to use it.

D. Option B is correct, so 'None of these' is wrong.

Note: Note: PRINTED-KEY CORRECTION — the printed key (A) 'Not be cross examined' is wrong: under the proviso to Section 162 Cr.P.C., a Section 161 statement, if duly proved, may be used by the accused to contradict the witness in cross-examination (Article 140 QSO). The answer is (B) 'Be cross examined'.

This paper remains the paper of the Federal Public Service Commission. Ranjha Solutions branding is on this solved presentation only — the paper is not owned by Ranjha Solutions. FPSC publishes no past papers officially.

Past papers are **free** — no charge is taken from any student for papers. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2019 sitting.

Source: https://testpointpk.com/paper-mcqs/334/fia-assistant-director-legal-past-paper-13-01-2019 (accessed 8 Nov 2026). See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.