Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 2018 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Year:** 2018 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **63 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q49, Q56), 35 unrecoverable (Q8, Q67, Q68, Q69, Q70, Q71, Q72, Q73, Q74, Q75, Q76, Q77, Q78, Q79, Q80, Q81, Q82, Q83, Q84, Q85, Q86, Q87, Q88, Q89, Q90, Q91, Q92, Q93, Q94, Q95, Q96, Q97, Q98, Q99, Q100) · **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 2018 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction, 'LAW GAT Past Paper 2018' (pklawnotes.com/law-gat-past-paper-2018/, accessed 9 Nov 2026; re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-4): 68 slots in four subject-grouped chunks (Test 1-4) with four options and a marked key in the quiz HTML; 2 internal repeats and 1 item with no options served. 6 printed-key corrections applied on primary statute/textbook text, decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation. Answers verified independently against the statute/case/textbook text, never from a printed key alone. RECONSTRUCTION CAVEAT: this reproduction is a candidate-recall reconstruction of the 28 October 2018 Law GAT, not an official HEC paper; option order and option letters are the reproduction's and may differ from the original booklet.

Question 1 Constitutional history — first Constitution deadlock

Which one of the following proposals put an end to the deadlock in the drafting of the first Constitution of Pakistan?

- t Basic Principle Committee (BPC) report
- B. Agreement on the creation of one unit ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Second Basic Principle Committee (BPC) report
- D. None of above

A. Wrong: the First Basic Principles Committee Report (1950) did not end the deadlock.

B. Right: the agreement on the creation of One Unit (1955) merged the western provinces into a single unit, creating the two-unit parity under which the second Constituent Assembly completed the 1956 Constitution.

C. Wrong: the Second Basic Principles Committee Report (1952) did not end the deadlock.

D. Wrong: B is correct.

Question 2 Constitutional history — 1956 Constitution abrogated

When was the first Constitution of Pakistan abrogated?

- A. 7th October, 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 7th October, 1964
- C. 5th August, 1975
- D. 5th August, 1977

A. Right: President Iskandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution on 7 October 1958.

B. Wrong: 7 October 1964 is not the abrogation date.

C. Wrong: 5 August 1975 is not the abrogation date.

D. Wrong: 5 August 1977 is not the abrogation date (martial law was imposed on 5 July 1977).

Question 3 Constitution — 1962 Constitution omissions

Which of the following was not provided for by the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?

- B. Only a central list of subjects
- C. Chapter on fundamental rights ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. A powerful president who was responsible for administration and affairs of the state

A. Wrong: the Basic Democracies Order 1959 was provided for — the 1962 Constitution was built on the Basic Democracies system.

B. Wrong: the 1962 Constitution had a single central list of subjects (Third Schedule, Art. 131).

C. Right: the original 1962 Constitution omitted fundamental rights entirely; the chapter on fundamental rights was added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1963.

D. Wrong: a powerful president WAS provided for — the 1962 Constitution vested executive authority in the President. Correction: Printed key D corrected to C: the original 1962 Constitution contained no chapter on fundamental rights — the chapter was added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1963. A powerful president WAS provided for (all executive authority vested in the President), as were the Basic Democracies order and the single central list of subjects. Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 4 Constitution — territory of Pakistan (Art. 1)

According to the Constitution, 1973, which of the following territory is not part of Pakistan.

- A. Islamabad Capital Territory
- B. Gwadar
- C. Tribal Areas
- D. Azad J&K ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Islamabad Capital Territory is part of Pakistan (Art. 1(2)(c)).

Gwadar is part of Pakistan (in Balochistan).

C. Wrong: the Tribal Areas were part of Pakistan — merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act 2018, before this sitting.

D. Right: Azad Jammu and Kashmir is not part of Pakistan under Art. 1; it has its own constitutional arrangement.

Question 5 Constitution — fair trial (Art. 10-A)

The fundamental right of fair trial and due process under Article 10-A of the Constitution, 1973 is available at which stage of the proceedings:

- A. Farming of charge and institution of suit
- B. Lodging of complaint ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Service of summons
- D. At the appellate stage

A. Wrong: the right attaches earlier than the framing of charge (option text as printed: 'Farming of charge').

B. Right: the right to fair trial and due process under Art. 10-A attaches from the earliest stage of proceedings — the lodging of the complaint — and runs through service of summons, framing of charge, trial and appeal; B is the earliest stage offered.

C. Wrong: the right attaches before service of summons.

D. Wrong: the right attaches long before the appellate stage.

Question 6 Constitution — fundamental rights vs Principles of Policy

Which of the following is not a fundamental right provided by the Constitution of Pakistan?

- B. Right to fair trial
- C. Security of a person
- D. Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: freedom of trade, business or profession IS a fundamental right (Art. 18).

B. Wrong: the right to fair trial IS a fundamental right (Art. 10-A).

C. Wrong: security of person IS a fundamental right (Art. 9).

D. Right: promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils is Art. 37 — a Principle of Policy (Chapter 2, Arts. 29–40), not a fundamental right.

Question 7 Constitution — separation of judiciary (Art. 175)

Which article of the Constitution provides that the judiciary shall be separated progressively from the Executive?

- A. Article 175 (3) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Article 177
- C. Article 184
- D. It is not so provided in the Constitution

A. Right: Art. 175(3) requires the judiciary to be separated progressively from the executive within fourteen years.

B. Wrong: Art. 177 is the appointment of Supreme Court judges.

C. Wrong: Art. 184 is the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction.

D. Wrong: separation IS provided for — in Art. 175(3).

Question 8

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. According to John Austin the

er of jurisprudence is law. NO ANSWER ASSERTED — GAP: the stem ('According to John Austin the subject matter of jurisprudence is law:') is served with an explanation ('positive law') but with NO option set in the quiz HTML (empty answer table) — so no four-option MCQ can be built or taught. The explanation the page itself gives, positive law, is the right answer in substance (Austin's jurisprudence is the study of positive law), but without the served options the item cannot be filed as a solved question. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 9 Jurisprudence — precedent

The general rule of precedent is that a Court is bound by the decisions of:

- A. All Courts
- B. All the superior Courts ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Only its subordinate Courts
- D. Court is never bound

A. Wrong: a court is not bound by the decisions of all courts.

B. Right: under the general rule of precedent a court is bound by the decisions of the courts superior to it in the hierarchy (cf. Art. 189 for the Supreme Court).

C. Wrong: a court is never bound by its subordinate courts.

D. Wrong: B is correct — courts are bound by superior courts.

Question 10 Jurisprudence — Marx, analysis of law

Which factor played an important role in Karl Marx's analysis of law?

- A. Rule of recognition
- B. The economy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The fear instill in people to follow law
- D. The importance of morality

e rule of recognition is Hart's concept, not Marx's.

B. Right: in Marx's materialist analysis the economy (the economic base) is the key factor shaping law.

C. Wrong: fear is not the key factor in Marx's analysis of law.

D. Wrong: morality is not the key factor in Marx's analysis of law.

Question 11 Jurisprudence — Salmond, liability

A liability may be: What is a liability?

- A. Civil or Criminal
- B. Remedial or penal
- C. Devastative or investitive
- D. Both (a) & (b) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Right in itself: Salmond classifies liability as civil or criminal.

B. Right in itself: Salmond classifies liability as remedial or penal.

C. Wrong: 'devastative or investitive' is not a Salmond classification of liability.

D. Right: both (a) and (b) are Salmond's classifications of liability, so D is the complete answer.

Question 12 Jurisprudence — interpretation of statutes

Which of the following is a rule of interpretation of law?

- A. Literal rule
- B. Golden rule
- C. Mischief rule
- D. All of above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Right in itself: the literal rule is a rule of interpretation.

itself: the golden rule is a rule of interpretation.

C. Right in itself: the mischief rule is a rule of interpretation.

D. Right: the literal, golden and mischief rules are all rules of interpretation, so D is the complete answer.

Question 13 Family law — custody of a child

What is the primary consideration for grant of custody of a child to any party:

- A. Welfare of the minor ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Preference of the siblings
- C. Jurisdiction of the Court
- D. Residence of the extended family

A. Right: the welfare of the minor is the primary (paramount) consideration (Guardians and Wards Act 1890, s. 17).

B. Wrong: the preference of siblings is a factor, not the primary consideration.

C. Wrong: the jurisdiction of the court is not the consideration for grant of custody.

D. Wrong: the residence of the extended family is a factor, not the primary consideration.

Question 14 Muslim law — gift, revocation (husband to wife)

A person named Z gifts bangles to his wife and gives possession of the same to her. Subsequently, Z revokes the gift. Under Islamic Law, the revocation is:

- A. Irregular
- B. Valid
- C. Void ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of above

A. Wrong: the revocation is not irregular — it is void.

valid' describes the gift, not the revocation; the revocation itself has no effect.

C. Right: a husband's gift to his wife is irrevocable even after delivery of possession (Mulla §167(2)(a)), so the revocation is void.

D. Wrong: the revocation is void, not merely voidable — and 'none of above' does not apply. Correction: Printed key B corrected to C: under Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law §167(2)(a), a gift by a husband to his wife is NOT revocable even after delivery of possession (Sindh High Court, Suit No. 195 of 2013, 27 Sep 2021, quoting §167 to the same effect) — so the revocation is void. Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 15 Muslim law — fasid marriage

The following circumstances do not make a marriage fasid (irregular):

- A. Marriage contracted during iddat
- B. Marriage contracted in the absence of witnesses
- C. Marriage with a fifth wife by a person having four
- D. Marriage with a cousin ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a marriage contracted during iddat IS fasid (irregular).

B. Wrong: a marriage contracted in the absence of witnesses IS fasid.

C. Wrong: a marriage with a fifth wife by a person having four IS fasid.

D. Right: a marriage with a cousin is valid — it does not make the marriage fasid.

Question 16 Islamic jurisprudence — will (wasiyat)

In Islamic law, a valid will may be made

- A. In writing
- B. Orally
- C. Both (A) & (B) ✓ **Correct answer**

ne of above

A. Right in itself: a valid will may be made in writing.

B. Right in itself: a valid will may be made orally.

C. Right: a Muslim will (wasiyat) may be made either in writing or orally — no particular form is required — so C is the complete answer.

D. Wrong: A and B are both valid forms.

Question 17 Islamic jurisprudence — Ijma

Ijma is the secondary source of Islamic Law, which finds its basis in:

- A. Consensus ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Juristic preference
- C. Public interest
- D. Analogical reasoning

A. Right: Ijma is the consensus of jurists — the secondary source of Islamic law founded on consensus.

B. Wrong: juristic preference is Istihsan.

C. Wrong: public interest is Maslaha.

D. Wrong: analogical reasoning is Qiyas.

Question 18 Civil procedure — striking out / adding parties (O. I R. 10)

Which rule empowers the Court to order that the name of any party improperly joined he struck out of order that the name of a party which is necessary and proper for adjudication of the suit be added:

er 1, rule 10 ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Order 7, rule 11
- C. Order 39, rule 4
- D. Order 43, rule 1

A. Right: O. I R. 10 CPC empowers the court to strike out a party improperly joined and to add a party necessary and proper for adjudication. (Stem garbled as printed — 'he struck out of order' — kept as printed.)

B. Wrong: O. VII R. 11 is rejection of the plaint.

C. Wrong: O. XXXIX R. 4 is discharge or variation of an injunction order.

D. Wrong: O. XLIII R. 1 lists orders from which an appeal lies.

Question 19 Civil procedure — courts under CPC

Which Court does not exercise jurisdiction under the provisions of CPC?

- A. District Court
- B. Civil Court
- C. Sessions Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. High Court

A. Wrong: the District Court exercises jurisdiction under the CPC.

B. Wrong: the Civil Court exercises jurisdiction under the CPC.

C. Right: the Sessions Court is a criminal court under the CrPC and exercises no jurisdiction under the CPC.

D. Wrong: the High Court exercises CPC jurisdiction (e.g. revision, s. 115; second appeal, s. 100). Correction: Printed key D corrected to C: the Sessions Court is a criminal court established under CrPC s. 9 and exercises no jurisdiction under the CPC; the High Court DOES exercise CPC jurisdiction (revision under s. 115, second appeal under s. 100).

ssistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 20 Civil procedure — review (s. 114)

What remedy can be availed before the same Court which has give the original order or judgment:

- A. Reference
- B. Appeal
- C. Revision
- D. Review ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a reference (s. 113 CPC) goes to the High Court, not the same court.

B. Wrong: an appeal goes to a higher court, not the same court.

C. Wrong: revision (s. 115 CPC) goes to the High Court, not the same court.

D. Right: review (s. 114 CPC) is sought before the same court that passed the original order or judgment. (Stem typo 'has give' kept as printed.)

Question 21 Civil procedure — inherent powers (s. 151)

Which section of CPC saves the inherent powers of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court?

- A. 115
- B. 151 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 176
- D. 131

A. Wrong: s. 115 CPC is revision.

B. Right: s. 151 CPC saves the inherent powers of the court to make orders necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of its process.

176 CPC is not the inherent-powers provision.

D. Wrong: s. 131 CPC is not the inherent-powers provision.

Question 22 Civil procedure — forms of appeal

Which is not a form of appeal arising out of CPC:

- A. Regular first appeal
- B. Regular second appeal
- C. First appeal against order
- D. Civil petition for leave to appeal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a regular first appeal IS a form of appeal under the CPC (s. 96).

B. Wrong: a regular second appeal IS a form of appeal under the CPC (s. 100).

C. Wrong: a first appeal against an order IS a form of appeal under the CPC (s. 104, O. XLIII).

D. Right: a civil petition for leave to appeal is a Supreme Court proceeding under Art. 185(3) of the Constitution, not a form of appeal arising out of the CPC.

Question 23 Civil procedure — res judicata (s. 11)

What does res judicata mean:

- A. No Court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantial in issue has previously been raised and has been heard and finally decided by another Court of competent jurisdiction ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The break period for the Court to dictate an order
- C. The law empowering the Court to settle disputed question of fact
- D. The doctrine that the Courts are empowered to give any order of finding in the interests of justice

A. Right: s. 11 CPC — no court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and

in issue has been directly and substantially in issue in a former suit between the same parties and has been heard and finally decided by a court of competent jurisdiction.

B. Wrong: res judicata is not a break period for dictating an order.

C. Wrong: res judicata is not a law empowering the court to settle disputed questions of fact.

D. Wrong: res judicata is not a general power to give any order in the interests of justice.

Question 24 Civil procedure — temporary injunction (O. 39)

The temporary injunctions and interlocutory orders (interim or provisional orders) are granted under what order

- A. Order 39 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Order 21
- C. Order 46
- D. Order 54

A. Right: temporary injunctions and interlocutory orders are granted under O. XXXIX CPC.

B. Wrong: O. XXI CPC is execution of decrees and orders.

C. Wrong: O. XLVI CPC is reference.

D. Wrong: O. LIV CPC is not the injunctions order.

Question 25 Contract — s. 28 exception

Section 28 of the Contract Act, 1872 declares that every agreement which absolutely restricts the right of a party to enforce his right under or in respect of any contract hy the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may exercise such right is void, except for agreements pertaining to:

itration ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Admiralty
- C. Trust formation
- D. Regulatory framework

A. Right: s. 28 Contract Act 1872 makes such restrictive agreements void EXCEPT agreements to refer disputes to arbitration. (Stem typo 'hy' kept as printed.)

B. Wrong: admiralty is not the s. 28 exception.

C. Wrong: trust formation is not the s. 28 exception.

D. Wrong: regulatory framework is not the s. 28 exception.

Question 26 Contract — damages (s. 73)

According to Section 73 of the Contract Act, 1872 a party which suffers from a breach of contract is entitled to receive from the party which has broken the contract compensation for any loss or damage caused to him there by which:

- A. Naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach
- B. The parties known when they made the contract, to be likely to result from such breach
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Result remotely or indirectly due to such breach

A. Right in itself: s. 73 allows compensation for loss naturally arising in the usual course of things from the breach.

B. Right in itself: s. 73 allows compensation for loss which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach.

C. Right: both kinds of loss are recoverable under s. 73, so C is the complete answer.

D. Wrong: s. 73 expressly excludes compensation for loss arising remotely or indirectly.

27 Limitation — condonation of delay (s. 5)

What section of the Limitation Act, 1908 allows a Court to condone any delay in filling an appeal or application, if the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal or making the application within the period prescribed by the Limitation Act:

- A. Section 5 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Section 12
- C. Section 15
- D. Section 27

A. Right: s. 5 Limitation Act 1908 allows the court to condone delay in preferring an appeal or making an application where the appellant or applicant shows sufficient cause. (Stem typo 'filling' kept as printed.)

B. Wrong: s. 12 Limitation Act is exclusion of time in computing limitation.

C. Wrong: s. 15 Limitation Act is exclusion of time in certain other cases.

D. Wrong: s. 27 Limitation Act is extinguishment of the right to property.

Question 28 Limitation — exclusion of time (ss. 13–15)

In computing the period of limitation, the Limitation Act, 1908 prescribes that the following shall be excluded:

- A. Time of defendant's absence from Pakistan and Territories beyond Pakistan under administration of the Federal Government
- B. Time of proceeding bona fide in Court without jurisdiction
- C. Tine during which proceedings are suspended
- D. All of above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Right in itself: s. 13 excludes the time of the defendant's absence from Pakistan.

B. Right in itself: s. 14 excludes the time of proceedings bona fide in a court without

C. Right in itself: s. 15 excludes the time during which proceedings are suspended. (Option typo 'Tine' kept as printed.)

D. Right: all three periods are excluded in computing limitation, so D is the complete answer.

Question 29 Tort — negligence

Tort law protects the rights of people against harmful conduct of others. The tort of negligence involves the following conduct

- A. Carelessness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Trespass
- C. Malice
- D. Assault

A. Right: the tort of negligence involves carelessness — failure to take reasonable care.

B. Wrong: trespass is a separate intentional tort, not negligence.

C. Wrong: malice belongs to intentional torts; negligence does not require malice.

D. Wrong: assault is a separate intentional tort, not negligence. Correction: Printed key C corrected to A: negligence is the breach of a legal duty to take care — carelessness (Winfield's definition); malice is the gist of intentional torts, not negligence. Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 30 Tort — defamation

Defamation is a tort that protects the right of an individual to enjoy a good reputation. Which of the following is an example of defamation:

- A. Coercing an individual to do an illegal act
- B. Making of false statement about an individual ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Failing to remove an obstacle resulting in slip and fall accident

A. Wrong: coercing a person to do an illegal act is not defamation.

B. Right: making a false statement about an individual, harming his reputation, is defamation.

C. Wrong: assaulting a person is a different tort, not defamation.

D. Wrong: failing to remove an obstacle (a slip-and-fall) describes negligence, not defamation.

Question 31 Professional ethics — 'Ex-Justice' prefix (Canons)

A practicing advocate uses the words "Ex-justice" as a prefix on her letterhead, signboard, and visiting cards. Is there any bar on the use of such prefix on a practicing advocate?

- A. No, as long as the same is not a misrepresentation, and in fact was her previous designation or past
- B. Yes an advocate will not use her pervious designation or post in any manner whatsoever, as prefix or suffix, either on letterheads, nameplates, signboards, and visiting cards or in any form during the period of her practice as an advocate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Yes as the may only use the term 'Retired Judge' and not "Ex-Justice".
- D. Yes as the bar only applies to Ex-Justices or Judges

A. Wrong: the Canon bars the use outright during practice — it is not allowed merely because it is not a misrepresentation.

B. Right: under the Canons of Professional Conduct an advocate shall not use her previous designation or post in any manner whatsoever, as prefix or suffix, on letterheads, nameplates, signboards and visiting cards or in any form during her practice. (Option typo 'pervious' kept as printed.)

e Canon does not permit 'Retired Judge' as a substitute prefix.

D. Wrong: the bar applies to every previous designation, not only to Ex-Justices or Judges.

Question 32 Professional ethics — Canons, misconduct

Is an advocate liable to any action resulting from non-observance or violation of the Canons of Professional Conduct and etiquettes of advocate?

- A. Yes non-observance or violation by an advocate shall be deemed to be professional misconduct making him liable for disciplinary action ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. No, these are mere guidelines, and are not necessary to be followed
- C. Misconduct would depend on whether the advocate on how own or upon the insistence of a third party committed a violation
- D. None of these

A. Right: non-observance or violation of the Canons is deemed professional misconduct, making the advocate liable to disciplinary action (Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, Ch. XII).

B. Wrong: the Canons are not mere guidelines — their breach is misconduct.

C. Wrong: misconduct does not depend on whether the violation was on the advocate's own initiative or on a third party's insistence.

D. Wrong: A is correct.

Question 33 Specific Relief — kinds of injunction

Which of these is not a type of injunction recognized by the Specific Relief Act, 1877:

- A. Temporary injunction
- B. Perpetual injunction
- C. Mandatory injunction
- D. Stipulatory injunction ✓ **Correct answer**

temporary injunction IS a type recognised by the Specific Relief Act 1877 (s. 53).

B. Wrong: a perpetual injunction IS a type recognised by the Act (ss. 54–55).

C. Wrong: a mandatory injunction IS a type recognised by the Act (s. 55).

D. Right: there is no 'stipulatory injunction' in the Specific Relief Act 1877.

Question 34 PPC — 'person' (s. 11)

Which of the following is not a persons for the purposes of Pakistan Penal Code, 1860:

- A. A company
- B. An association
- C. An un-incorporated body of person
- D. None of above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a company IS a 'person' under s. 11 PPC.

B. Wrong: an association IS a 'person' under s. 11 PPC.

C. Wrong: an un-incorporated body of persons IS a 'person' under s. 11 ('whether incorporated or not').

D. Right: all of A–C are persons, so none of the above is outside the s. 11 definition. Correction: Printed key C corrected to D: PPC s. 11 provides that 'person' includes any company or association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not — so an un-incorporated body of persons IS a person, and none of A–C is outside the definition. Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 35 PPC — common intention (s. 34)

Section 34 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 provides that in case of a criminal act done by several persons in furtherance of common intention of all:

such person is liable for that act only to the extent of his personal involvement

- B. The principle offender shall only be liable
- C. Each such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The quantum of punishment shall be equally divided among the, accused

A. Wrong: s. 34 makes each person liable as if he did the act alone, not only to the extent of his personal involvement.

B. Wrong: s. 34 does not limit liability to the principal offender.

C. Right: s. 34 PPC — where a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of their common intention, each such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.

D. Wrong: s. 34 does not divide the quantum of punishment equally among the accused.

Question 36 PPC — remission (s. 55-A)

Which section of Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 the President's prerogative to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment

- A. Section 55-A ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Section 109
- C. Section 161
- D. Section 166

A. Right: s. 55-A PPC is the provision for remission of punishment (the Provincial Government may remit the whole or any part of the punishment). Note: the stem says 'the President's prerogative', which is loose — the President's power to grant pardons, reprieves and respites is Constitution Art. 45; s. 55-A is the PPC remission provision and is the only option on remission.

B. Wrong: s. 109 PPC is punishment of abetment.

161 PPC is a public servant taking gratification (as it stood in 2018).

D. Wrong: s. 166 PPC is a public servant disobeying the law with intent to cause injury.

Question 37 PPC — abetment (s. 107)

Section 107 of the Pakistar Penal Code, 1860 prescribes that a person abets, the doing of thing if he:

- A. Instigates any person
- B. Intentionally aids by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing
- C. Both (a) and (b) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Right in itself: instigating any person is a mode of abetment (s. 107, First). (Stem typo 'Pakistar' kept as printed.)

B. Right in itself: intentionally aiding by any act or illegal omission is a mode of abetment (s. 107, Thirdly).

C. Right: both modes offered are modes of abetment under s. 107 (the second mode, conspiracy, is not offered), so C is the complete answer.

D. Wrong: A and B are both modes of abetment.

Question 38 PPC — gratification by public servant (s. 161)

Section 161 of the' Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 criminalizes the following:

- A. Sedition
- B. Taking of gratification other than legal remuneration by a public servant in respect to an official act ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions
- D. Giving or fabricating. false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with for life for a term of seven years or upwards

dition is s. 124-A PPC, not s. 161.

B. Right: s. 161 PPC (as it stood in 2018) criminalises a public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.

C. Wrong: obstructing a public servant is s. 186 PPC, not s. 161.

D. Wrong: giving or fabricating false evidence to procure conviction is ss. 194–195 PPC, not s. 161.

Question 39 PPC — rash driving (s. 279)

Section 279 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 prescribes that whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished, among others, with imprisonment for a term which may extent to:

- A. One year
- B. Two years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Five years
- D. Seven years

A. Wrong: the term is two years, not one.

B. Right: s. 279 PPC punishes rash or negligent driving on a public way with imprisonment up to two years (or fine, or both).

C. Wrong: the term is two years, not five.

D. Wrong: the term is two years, not seven.

Question 40 PPC — obscene acts (s. 294)

Section 294 of Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 deals with:

- A. Obscene acts and songs in a public place to the annoyance of others ✓ **Correct**

- B. Trespassing on burial places
- C. Qatl-i- amd
- D. Criminal breach of trust

A. Right: s. 294 PPC deals with obscene acts and songs in a public place to the annoyance of others.

B. Wrong: trespassing on burial places is s. 297 PPC.

C. Wrong: qatl-i-amd is s. 302 PPC.

D. Wrong: criminal breach of trust is ss. 405–409 PPC.

Question 41 Criminal law — nature of CrPC

The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 is what type of law ?

- A. Natural law
- B. Special law
- C. Procedural law ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of above

A. Wrong: natural law is a jurisprudential idea, not the CrPC.

B. Wrong: the CrPC is the general procedural code, not a special law.

C. Right: the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 is procedural law.

D. Wrong: C is correct.

Question 42 CrPC — bailable offence

An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called:

- A. Schedule offence
- B. Cognizable offence

able offence ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Compoundable offence

A. Wrong: a schedule offence is not the term for bail as of right.

B. Wrong: cognizability is a different classification from bailability.

C. Right: a bailable offence is one in which bail can be granted as of right (CrPC s. 4(1)(b) — shown as bailable in the Second Schedule).

D. Wrong: a compoundable offence is one the parties may settle, not the term for bail as of right.

Question 43 CrPC — bail

which of these is not a type of bail:

- A. Interim bail
- B. Post arrest bail
- C. Protective bail
- D. Guaranteed bail ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: interim bail IS a recognised type of bail.

B. Wrong: post-arrest bail IS a recognised type of bail.

C. Wrong: protective bail IS a recognised type of bail.

D. Right: there is no 'guaranteed bail'.

Question 44 CrPC — inquiry vs investigation (s. 4)

Who conducts inquiry and investigation in terms of Section 4(k) and 4(1) of the Cr.P.C. respectively ?

- A. Both are conducted by the police
- B. Both are conducted by the magistrate

estigation is conducted by the magistrate whereas inquiry is conducted by the public

- D. Inquiry is conducted by the magistrate whereas investigations conducted by the police ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: inquiry is not conducted by the police.

B. Wrong: investigation is not concluded by the magistrate.

C. Wrong: it reverses the roles — investigation is not conducted by the magistrate and inquiry is not conducted by the public.

D. Right: under CrPC s. 4(1)(k) an 'inquiry' is conducted by a Magistrate or Court, and under s. 4(1)(l) an 'investigation' is conducted by a police officer. (Stem citation '4(1)' is sloppy — investigation is s. 4(1)(l) — kept as printed.)

Question 45 CrPC — FIR (s. 154)

Which section of Cr.P.C. relates to registration of first information report (FIR) for a cognizable offence:

- A. Section 22-A
- B. Section 154 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Section 173
- D. Section 497

A. Wrong: s. 22-A CrPC is the Justice of the Peace's powers.

B. Right: s. 154 CrPC governs information in cognizable cases — the First Information Report.

C. Wrong: s. 173 CrPC is the report of the police officer on completion of investigation (challan).

D. Wrong: s. 497 CrPC is bail in non-bailable offences.

46 CrPC — public prosecutor

Public Prosecutor means a person conducting prosecution on behalf of the following:

- A. Complaint
- B. Accused
- C. State ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the complainant is not the prosecutor.

B. Wrong: the accused defends — he does not prosecute.

C. Right: the public prosecutor conducts the prosecution on behalf of the State.

D. Wrong: C is correct.

Question 47 CrPC — Justice of the Peace (s. 22)

A Judge appointed under Section 22, Cr.P.C. for exercising administrative powers is called:

- A. Sessions Judge
- B. Magistrate
- C. District Judge
- D. Justice of Peace ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a Sessions Judge is not appointed under s. 22 CrPC.

B. Wrong: a Magistrate is not appointed under s. 22 CrPC.

C. Wrong: a District Judge is not appointed under s. 22 CrPC.

D. Right: under s. 22 CrPC the Provincial Government appoints Justices of the Peace. (The stem's 'Judge appointed under Section 22 for exercising administrative powers' is loose — s. 22 appoints Justices of the Peace — but D is the only s. 22 office offered.)

48 Professional ethics — duties towards the Court (Canons)

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. It is the duty of an advocate to maintain towards the Court a respectful attitude, not for the take of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance
- B. Judges are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor
- C. At the same time whenever there is proper ground for complaint against a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of an advocate to ventilate such grievances and seek redress thereof legally and to protect the complaint and person affected
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Right in itself: it is the duty of an advocate to maintain towards the Court a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. (Option typo 'take' for 'sake' kept as printed.)

B. Right in itself: judges are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamour.

C. Right in itself: where there is proper ground for complaint against a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of an advocate to ventilate such grievances and seek redress legally.

D. Right: all three statements are true Canons (duties towards the Court), so D is the complete answer.

Question 49 Professional ethics — public prosecutor (Rule 163)

Which of the following relation to a public prosecutor is false?

- A. The primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is to convict
- B. The suppression of facts capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is

reprehensible

- C. Both (a) & (b)
- D. The concealing of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is permitted

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. Correct as an answer: the prosecutor's primary duty is to see that justice is done, not to convict (Rule 163), so this statement IS false.

B. Not an answer: the suppression of facts capable of establishing the innocence of the accused IS highly reprehensible (Rule 163), so this statement is true.

C. Not an answer: 'both (a) & (b)' cannot be the false statement, since (b) is true.

D. Correct as an answer: concealing witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is NOT permitted (Rule 163), so this statement IS false.

Question 50 Islamic law — qisas claimant (Wali)

The person entitled to claim qisas is called:

- A. Mutwalli
- B. Wali ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Neither (a) (b)
- D. Both (a) & (b)

A. Wrong: a mutwalli is the manager of a waqf, not the claimant of qisas.

B. Right: the wali (heir of the victim) is the person entitled to claim qisas.

C. Wrong: B is correct — the wali claims qisas.

D. Wrong: only B is correct — a mutwalli does not claim qisas.

51 Islamic law — arsh, single organ

The arsh for causing itlaf (dismemberment, amputation, or serving) of an organ which is found singly in a human body shall be equal to:

- A. One tenth of diyat
- B. One half of diyat
- C. Three fourth of diyat
- D. The value of diyat ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the arsh for a single organ is the full diyat, not one-tenth.

B. Wrong: the arsh for a single organ is the full diyat, not one-half.

C. Wrong: the arsh for a single organ is the full diyat, not three-fourths.

D. Right: PPC s. 337-Q — the arsh for itlaf of an organ found singly in the human body equals the value of diyat.

Question 52 Islamic law — arsh, highest

The arsh payable in respect of causing itlaf (dismemberment, amputation,or severing) of the following is highest:

- A. A tooth
- B. The right hand
- C. The right eye
- D. The nose ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a tooth carries a small arsh, not the highest.

B. Wrong: one hand carries half the diyat, not the highest arsh.

C. Wrong: one eye carries half the diyat, not the highest arsh.

D. Right: the nose is a single organ, so its arsh is the full diyat — the highest of those offered.

53 Islamic law — qisas execution (s. 337-A)

Section 337-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 prescribes that the following shall be present at the time of execution of qisas:

- A. Wali ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Station House Office
- C. Area magistrate
- D. All of these

A. Right: s. 337-A PPC prescribes that the wali shall be present at the time of execution of qisas.

B. Wrong: the Station House Officer is not the person s. 337-A requires to be present.

C. Wrong: the area magistrate is not the person s. 337-A requires to be present.

D. Wrong: only A is required by s. 337-A.

Question 54 Islamic law — arsh (itlaf-i-udw)

In the case of itlaf-i-udw (dismemberment, amputation, or severing of any limb or organ), when the qisas is not executable keeping in view the principles of equality in accordance with the injunctions of Islam, in addition to any imprisonment as ta'zir, the offender shall be liable to:

- A. Diyat
- B. Arsh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Daman
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: diyat is the full blood-money, not the compensation for itlaf-i-udw where qisas is not executable.

B. Right: PPC s. 337-Q — where qisas for itlaf-i-udw is not executable, the offender is liable to arsh (in addition to imprisonment as ta'zir).

daman is the compensation for hurt where no arsh is specified, not for itlaf-i-udw.

D. Wrong: B is correct.

Question 55 Islamic law — daman

Whoever causes a hurt on the leg of a person leading to exposing of bone, which leaves a permanent mark of the wound, but in which the injury does not extend to the body cavity of the trunk would, in addition to any imprisonment as tazir, shall also be liable to:

- A. Diyat
- B. Arsh
- C. Daman ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: diyat is the full blood-money, not the compensation for this hurt.

B. Wrong: arsh is for specified hurts (itlaf); this injury carries daman.

C. Right: daman — where a hurt exposes the bone and leaves a permanent mark but does not extend to the body cavity of the trunk, the compensation is daman (a jaifah, extending to the cavity, would carry arsh).

D. Wrong: C is correct.

Question 56 Evidence — competency to testify (QSO Art. 3)

Under Article 3 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, a person shall not be competent to testify, if:

- A. The Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them
- B. The Court considers that they are prevented from given rational answers to those questions by tender years extreme old age, or disease

- has been convicted by a Court for perjury or giving false evidence
- D. All of these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation)

A. Correct as an answer: Art. 3 QSO — a person is not competent to testify if the Court considers they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them.

B. Correct as an answer: Art. 3 QSO — a person is not competent to testify if the Court considers they are prevented from giving rational answers by tender years, extreme old age, disease or any other cause of the same kind. (Option typo 'given' kept as printed.)

C. Not an answer: a conviction for perjury does not make a person incompetent to testify under Art. 3 — it goes to the witness's credibility (Art. 151).

D. Not an answer: 'all of these' cannot be right, since C is not a ground of incompetency under Art. 3.

Question 57 Evidence — attorney-client privilege (Art. 9)

Which article of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 deals with the principle of attorney-client privilege?

- A. Article 9 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Article 7
- C. Article 5
- D. Article 14

A. Right: Art. 9 QSO — no one shall be compelled to disclose any confidential communication between him and his legal professional adviser.

B. Wrong: Art. 7 QSO is not the attorney-client privilege article.

C. Wrong: Art. 5 QSO is not the attorney-client privilege article.

t. 14 QSO is not the attorney-client privilege article.

Question 58 Evidence — confession in police custody (Art. 39)

Article 39 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 prescribed:

- A. No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it is made in the immediate presence of a magistrate shall be proved as against such person ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. No confession made to a police officer shall be proved against a person accused of any offence
- C. No confession made by any person whilst he is the custody of a police officer shall be proved as against such person
- D. None of these

A. Right: Art. 39 QSO — no confession made by any person whilst in the custody of a police officer, unless made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

B. Wrong: that is Art. 38 QSO — no confession made to a police officer shall be proved against a person accused of an offence.

C. Wrong: it omits the Magistrate exception, so it misstates Art. 39.

D. Wrong: A is correct.

Question 59 Evidence — claim on oath (Art. 163)

Which Article 163 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 describe in relation to the plaintiff taking an oath in support of:

- A. Article 163 deals with the defendant wishing to take oath in support of his defense, rather than the plaintiff
- B. That in such a situation, the Court shall, on the application of the plaint, call upon the defendant to deny the claim or oath ✓ **Correct answer**

- t the plaintiff is permitted to take oath in support of his claim
- D. That is such a situation, the Court may never call upon the defendant to. also deny the claim on oath

A. Wrong: Art. 163 is not about the defendant wishing to take an oath in support of his defence rather than the plaintiff.

B. Right: Art. 163(1) QSO — when the plaintiff takes oath in support of his claim, the Court shall, on the application of the plaintiff, call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath. (Option typo 'plaint' for 'plaintiff' kept as printed.)

C. Wrong: Art. 163 does not permit the plaintiff to take an oath in support of his claim without the defendant's denial procedure.

D. Wrong: the Court MAY call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath under Art. 163 — 'never' is wrong.

Question 60 Evidence — character (QSO Arts. 66–67)

Which of the following statements is false?

- A. In criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant
- B. In civil cases the fact that the character of any person (b) concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him is irrelevant, except insofar as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant
- C. Both (a) & (b)
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong as the false statement: it is true — Art. 67 QSO.

B. Wrong as the false statement: it is true — Art. 66 QSO.

C. Wrong as the false statement: both (a) and (b) are true, so 'both' is a true statement.

ce (a) and (b) are both true, no listed statement is false. Correction: Printed key C corrected to D: both (a) and (b) are TRUE — Art. 67 QSO (in criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant) and Art. 66 QSO (in civil cases the fact that the character of any person is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him is irrelevant, except insofar as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant) — so 'Both (a) & (b)' cannot be the false statement; the false statement is none of them. Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 61 Evidence — oral evidence (Art. 70)

Is it true that Article 70 of the Qanun-e-Shahádat Order, 1984 provides that all facts may be proved by oral evidence?

- A. No, it is provided by Article 71
- B. No, all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Yes
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Art. 71 is not the provision — Art. 70 is.

B. Right: Art. 70 QSO — all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.

C. Wrong: the unqualified 'all facts' misstates Art. 70 — the contents of documents are excepted.

D. Wrong: B is correct.

Question 62 Evidence — primary evidence (Art. 74)

Which of the following constitutes primary evidence, and not secondary evidence ?

- A. Copies made from or compared with the original
- B. The document itself produced for the inspection of the Court ✓ **Correct answer**

l accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself see it

- D. Certified copies

A. Wrong: copies made from or compared with the original are secondary evidence (Art. 75).

B. Right: Art. 74 QSO — primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

C. Wrong: oral accounts of the contents of a document are secondary evidence.

D. Wrong: certified copies are secondary evidence.

Question 63 Evidence — competency of witness (Art. 3)

Under Canun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 who is bound to determine competency of witness?

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

A. Wrong: the prosecution does not determine the competency of a witness.

B. Wrong: the accused does not determine the competency of a witness.

C. Wrong: the witness does not determine his own competency.

D. Right: under Art. 3 QSO it is the Court that determines whether a person is competent to testify. (Stem typo 'Canun' kept as printed.)

Question 64 Evidence — attestation (Art. 17)

In matters pertaining to financial or future obligations, if reduced to writing the

shall be attested by who?

- A. One man or one woman
- B. Two men, or one man and two women, so that one may remind the other, if necessary ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Four women and two men
- D. One man and one women

A. Wrong: one man or one woman alone does not suffice for attestation.

B. Right: Art. 17(2)(a) QSO — in matters of financial or future obligations reduced to writing, the instrument shall be attested by two men, or one man and two women.

C. Wrong: four women and two men is not the Art. 17(2)(a) formula.

D. Wrong: one man and one woman does not suffice for attestation.

Question 65 Evidence — res gestae (Art. 19)

Article 19 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 provides that facts which though not in issue, are so connected with a fact is issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places. The principle of the law of evidence is usually known as which doctrine

- A. The doctrine of proof
- B. The best evidence Doctrine
- C. Doctrine of Res gestae ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Doctrine of curative admissibility

A. Wrong: the doctrine of proof is not the name for Art. 19.

B. Wrong: the best evidence doctrine is not the name for Art. 19.

C. Right: Art. 19 QSO embodies the doctrine of res gestae — facts forming part of the same transaction are relevant.

e doctrine of curative admissibility is not the name for Art. 19.

Question 66 Professional ethics — refraining from opinion (Rule 159)

An advocate should in general refrain from his legal opinion or addressing any arguments in comes in which such advocate is not engaged, unless:

- A. He is called upon to do so in open Court by a judge
- B. He is called upon to do so in open Court by a judicial officer
- C. If he is so called upon, he must advance any such opinion with a sense of responsibility, and may decide in which party's interest he should so advanced his
- D. Both (a) & (b) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Right in itself: being called upon to do so in open Court by a judge is the exception in the Canon.

B. Right in itself: being called upon to do so in open Court by a judicial officer states the same exception.

C. Wrong as the answer: it states how the opinion must be advanced once called upon (with a sense of responsibility), not the exception itself.

D. Right: both (a) and (b) state the exception, so D is the complete answer.

Question 67

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, option or key for this question exists in any fetchable text source. The only reproduction (PK Law Notes) serves 68 slots ending at Test 4 #19 (re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-4); fresh web searches 14 Nov 2026 found no second text reproduction (testpointpk 28-10-2018 serves options only with stems not in text; TestKaro 2018 bank is the same pool behind an interactive exam, 8 samples shown). Unrecoverable; never reconstructed or guessed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent; cf.

Question 68

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Question 69

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Question 70

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Question 71

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Question 72

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Question 73

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Question 74

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Question 75

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Question 76

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Question 77

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Question 78

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Question 79

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Question 80

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, option or key for this question exists in any fetchable text source. The only reproduction (PK Law Notes) serves 68 slots ending at Test 4 #19 (re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-4); fresh web searches 14 Nov 2026 found no second text reproduction (testpointpk 28-10-2018 serves options only with stems not in text; TestKaro 2018 bank is the same pool behind an interactive exam, 8 samples shown). Unrecoverable; never reconstructed or guessed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent; cf. 37bb Q57, 37bc Q51).

Question 81

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. No stem, option or key for this question exists in any fetchable text source. The only reproduction (PK Law Notes) serves 68 slots ending at Test 4 #19 (re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-4); fresh web searches 14 Nov 2026 found no second text reproduction (testpointpk 28-10-2018 serves options only with stems not in text; TestKaro 2018 bank is the same pool behind an interactive exam, 8 samples shown). Unrecoverable; never reconstructed or guessed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent; cf. 37bb Q57, 37bc Q51).

Question 82

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Question 83

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Question 84

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