Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 2020 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Year:** 2020 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **99 solved and verified**, 1 unrecoverable (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 2020 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction (accessed 9 Nov 2026; re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-4): 100 slots ending at Test 4 #25 in four subject-grouped chunks (Test 1-4) with a marked key in the quiz HTML; 1 internal repeat. 4 printed-key correction(s) 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 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 Evidence — Witnesses in financial matters (QSO Art 17)

in financial matters of future obligation, rather-than ha cases or any special law Number of witnesses required is _____.

- A. One man and two women ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. One man or one woman
- C. One man and one woman

A. Right: QSO Art 17(2)(a) — in financial matters and future obligations, the witnesses required are one man and two women.

B. Wrong: one man or one woman is not the combination Art 17(2)(a) prescribes.

C. Wrong: one man and one woman is not the combination Art 17(2)(a) prescribes.

D. Wrong: two men or four women is not the combination Art 17(2)(a) prescribes.

Question 2 Criminal law — Mens rea

The term "men's rea" means _____

- A. Actual intention ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Constructive intention
- C. Criminal liability
- D. Common intention

A. Right: mens rea means a guilty mind, that is, actual (direct) intention.

B. Wrong: constructive intention is intention imputed by law, not what mens rea means.

C. Wrong: criminal liability is the consequence of mens rea plus actus reus, not the meaning of mens rea.

D. Wrong: common intention is a different concept (PPC s. 34).

Question 3 Criminal procedure — Confession memorandum (CrPC s. 164)

The Magistrate shall make a memorandum at the foot of record of confession to the elie of at provided in section _____ in the criminal procedure code 1998.

- A. 161

✓ Correct answer

- C. 165
- D. 170

A. Wrong: s. 161 CrPC concerns the examination of witnesses by the police.

B. Right: s. 164 CrPC — the Magistrate recording a confession makes a memorandum at the foot of the record.

C. Wrong: s. 165 CrPC concerns search by a police officer.

D. Wrong: s. 170 CrPC concerns the police report, not the confession memorandum.

Question 4 Criminal procedure — Sessions Judge sentencing powers (CrPC s. 31)

Session judge can pass _____

- A. Only ten years imprisonment
- B. Only the death sentence
- C. Any sentence authorized by law and death sentence subject to confirmation by His Courts ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: a Sessions Judge is not limited to ten years imprisonment.

B. Wrong: a Sessions Judge is not limited to the death sentence only.

C. Right: CrPC s. 31(2) — a Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, and a death sentence subject to confirmation by the High Court.

D. Wrong: the power is stated in the third option.

Question 5 Criminal procedure — FIR (CrPC s. 154)

Section _____ _of Cr. P.C deals with information of cognizable offences

- B. 152
- C. 154 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 162

A. Wrong: s. 150 CrPC concerns information of a design to commit a cognizable offence.

B. Wrong: s. 152 CrPC concerns arrest to prevent cognizable offences.

C. Right: s. 154 CrPC — information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence, the FIR.

D. Wrong: s. 162 CrPC concerns statements made to the police during investigation.

Question 6 Islamic criminal law — Hadd

Fixed penalty prescribed as a right of Allah is _____

- A. Tazir
- B. Hadd ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Siyasah
- D. Both A and B

A. Wrong: tazir is discretionary punishment, not the fixed penalty.

B. Right: hadd is the fixed penalty prescribed as a right of Allah.

C. Wrong: siyasah is governance or policy punishment, not the fixed hadd.

D. Wrong: tazir and hadd are different categories of punishment.

Question 7 Criminal procedure — Compoundable offences (CrPC 2nd Schedule)

Classification of compoundable and noncompound able offences has been provided under_____

- B. 2nd Schedule ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Section 332 of Cr.P.C.
- D. Section 330 of Cr.P.C.

A. Wrong: the First Schedule lists offences and their bailability, not the compoundable classification.

B. Right: the Second Schedule of the CrPC classifies offences as compoundable and non-compoundable.

C. Wrong: s. 332 CrPC does not carry this classification.

D. Wrong: s. 330 CrPC does not carry this classification.

Question 8 Criminal law — Parole

The early release of a prisoner is called_____

- A. Bail ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Pre-release
- C. Lien
- D. Parole

A. Wrong: bail is pre-trial release, not the early release of a prisoner.

B. Wrong: pre-release is not the term for it.

C. Wrong: a lien is a right to retain property, not a release.

D. Right: parole is the conditional early release of a prisoner.

Question 9 Evidence — Accomplice (QSO Art 16)

In which of the following accomplice is not competent witness _____

- A. Offences punishable by Death

ences punishable with hadd ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Offences punishable with confiscation of property
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: in offences punishable with death (as tazir) the accomplice is a competent witness.

B. Right: QSO Art 16 — an accomplice is a competent witness against an accused person, except in an offence punishable with hadd.

C. Wrong: confiscation of property is not the exception in Art 16.

D. Wrong: the exception is stated in the second option.

Question 10 Criminal law — Offence defined (PPC s. 40)

The word "fence" is defined by the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 Pakistan.

- A. The act or omission punishable by any law enforceable in Pakistan
- B. A thing made punishable by this code ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: that wording is not the definition in PPC s. 40.

B. Right: PPC s. 40 defines offence as a thing made punishable by this Code (the stem's 'fence' is a misprint for 'offence').

C. Wrong: only the second option is s. 40's wording.

D. Wrong: the definition is stated in the second option.

Question 11 Criminal procedure — Investigation defined (CrPC s. 4)

_____includes all the proceedings under Cr. P.C. for collection of evidence conducted

officer

- A. Inquiry
- B. Investigation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Trial
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: an inquiry is conducted by a Magistrate or Court, not by a police officer collecting evidence.

B. Right: CrPC s. 4(1)(l) — investigation includes all proceedings under the Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer.

C. Wrong: a trial is the judicial proceeding that ends in conviction or acquittal.

D. Wrong: the term is investigation.

Question 12 Criminal procedure — Withdrawal of prosecution (CrPC s. 494)

If the withdrawal of prosecution is made after the charge has been framed, the accused shall get_____

- A. Acquitted ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Convicted
- C. Both possibilities are there
- D. None of the above

A. Right: CrPC s. 494 — where the withdrawal of the prosecution is made after the charge has been framed, the accused shall be acquitted (before the charge, discharged).

B. Wrong: withdrawal after the charge does not convict the accused.

C. Wrong: the result is fixed — acquittal, not either outcome.

D. Wrong: the result is acquittal.

13 Criminal law — Blasphemy (PPC s. 295-C)

Punishment for blasphemy as per section 295-C of PPC read in the light of Ismail Qureshi vs The government of Pakistan(PLD 1991 FSC 10) is ?

- A. Death or imprisonment for life
- B. Death and imprisonment for life and fine
- C. Death and fine ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: 'death or imprisonment for life' is the bare text before the FSC ruling; in light of Ismail Qureshi the life-imprisonment alternative falls away.

B. Wrong: death together with imprisonment for life is not the punishment.

C. Right: in Ismail Qureshi v Government of Pakistan (PLD 1991 FSC 10) the Federal Shariat Court held the punishment under s. 295-C to be death, with fine — the life-imprisonment alternative being repugnant to Islam.

D. Wrong: the punishment is stated in the third option.

Question 14 Criminal law — Qisas exceptions (PPC s. 306)

When Qatl e amd is not liable to Qisas?

- A. When an offender is minor or insane
- B. When an offender causes the death of his child or grandchild, how low so ever
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: minority or insanity of the offender is only one of the exceptions in s. 306.

B. Wrong: death of the offender's child or grandchild is only one of the exceptions in s. 306.

C. Right: PPC s. 306 — qisas for qatl-i-amd is not enforced where the offender is a minor or

where he causes the death of his child or grandchild.

D. Wrong: both exceptions apply.

Question 15 Islamic criminal law — Rajm

Rajam is a punishment prescribed for_____.

- A. Unnatural lust
- B. Sexual intercourse
- C. Adultery ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: unnatural lust is not the offence punished by rajm.

B. Wrong: sexual intercourse in general is not — rajm is the hadd for zina by a muhsan.

C. Right: rajm (stoning to death) is the hadd for adultery, that is, zina by a married Muslim, under the Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance 1979, s. 5.

D. Wrong: the punishment is prescribed for adultery.

Question 16 Criminal procedure — Warrant of arrest (CrPC s. 75)

A warrant of arrest is a command_____

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

A. Wrong: a warrant must be more than a written order — it must also be signed, sealed and addressed.

B. Wrong: signing and sealing alone do not complete the definition.

being addressed to police officers alone does not complete the definition.

D. Right: CrPC s. 75 — a warrant of arrest is a command in writing, signed by the presiding officer, bearing the seal of the Court, and addressed to a police officer.

Question 17 Criminal procedure — Trial

Trial is a judicial proceeding that ends in_____

- A. Conviction
- B. Acquittal
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: conviction alone is only one possible end of a trial.

B. Wrong: acquittal alone is only one possible end of a trial.

C. Right: a trial is a judicial proceeding that ends in conviction or acquittal.

D. Wrong: the trial ends in one of the two.

Question 18 Criminal procedure — Acquittal at any stage (CrPC s. 265-K)

The session court is competent to acquit an accused during a trial at any stage under_____ C.P.C.

- A. Section 265-K ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Section 270-A
- C. Section 265-A
- D. Section 260

A. Right: CrPC s. 265-K empowers the Court to acquit the accused at any stage of the trial.

B. Wrong: s. 270-A CrPC does not confer this power.

265-A CrPC does not confer this power.

D. Wrong: s. 260 CrPC does not confer this power.

Question 19 Criminal law — Unsound mind (PPC s. 84)

Section 84 PPC deals with_____

- A. Legal Insanity ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. theft
- C. custody of the child
- D. None of these

A. Right: PPC s. 84 — the act of a person of unsound mind, that is, legal insanity.

B. Wrong: theft is defined in PPC s. 378.

C. Wrong: custody of the child is not a matter under PPC s. 84.

D. Wrong: s. 84 deals with legal insanity.

Question 20 Evidence — Public documents (QSO Art 85)

Warrant is a _____

- A. Secret document
- B. Private document
- C. Public document ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: a warrant is not a secret document.

B. Wrong: a warrant is not a private document.

C. Right: a warrant is issued by a Court, a public officer, in the discharge of public duties, so it is a public document under QSO Art 85.

is a public document.

Question 21 Evidence — Dying declaration of a child (QSO Art 46)

Dying declaration of a child is _____

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

A. Right: a dying declaration is admissible even where the declarant is a child, provided the child is competent to testify (QSO Art 46).

B. Wrong: a child's dying declaration is not inadmissible as such.

C. Wrong: admissibility is not partial.

D. Wrong: it is admissible.

Question 22 Evidence — Nature of the QSO

Qanun e shahadat order 1984 is _____

- A. Procedural law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Substantive law
- C. Imperative law
- D. Special law

A. Right: the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984 is procedural law — it governs proof and procedure in Court, not substantive rights.

B. Wrong: it is not substantive law.

C. Wrong: 'imperative law' is not the classification of the Order.

is a general procedural law, not a special law.

Question 23 Evidence — Standard of proof in civil cases

Civil cases are decided upon the basis of _____

- A. Prima facie evidence
- B. Beyond any reasonable doubt
- C. Preponderance of evidence/balance of probability ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: prima facie evidence is not the civil standard of proof.

B. Wrong: beyond any reasonable doubt is the criminal standard.

C. Right: civil cases are decided on the preponderance of evidence, the balance of probability.

D. Wrong: the standard is stated in the third option.

Question 24 Evidence — Character in civil cases (QSO Art 54)

In civil cases, the character of a person generally _____.

- A. relevant
- B. Irrelevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Depends upon the discretion of the court
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: character is generally irrelevant in civil cases (QSO Art 54).

B. Right: QSO Art 54 — in civil cases the character of a person is generally irrelevant, except where it affects the amount of damages he ought to receive.

C. Wrong: it is not a matter of the Court's discretion.

D. Wrong: the general rule is irrelevance.

25 Jurisprudence — Legal maxims

No one shall benefit from his wrong, and no one shall be condemned unheard. There shall be no punishment without law are examples of _____

- A. Legal maxims ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Legal rules
- C. Legal principles
- D. Equity

A. Right: all three are classical legal maxims — nullus commodum capere potest de injuria sua propria, audi alteram partem, nulla poena sine lege.

B. Wrong: they are maxims, not 'legal rules' as a class.

C. Wrong: they are maxims, not 'legal principles' as a class.

D. Wrong: equity is a body of law, not the class these statements belong to.

Question 26 Evidence — Bad character (QSO Art 68)

under article 68 _____

- A. Evidence of bad character except reply is inadmissible ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Evidence of bad character is admissible in all cases
- C. Evidence of bad character is admissible only in the trial of capital cases
- D. None of these

A. Right: QSO Art 68 — in criminal proceedings the fact that the accused has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence of good character has been given, when the prosecution may give evidence of bad character in reply.

B. Wrong: bad character is not admissible in all cases.

C. Wrong: it is not confined to the trial of capital cases.

D. Wrong: the rule is stated in the first option.

27 Civil procedure — Res judicata (CPC s. 11)

The term "Res Judicata" means _____

- A. A matter already judged ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Further proceedings.
- C. Stay of proceedings
- D. Matter pending before the court

A. Right: res judicata means a matter already judged (CPC s. 11).

B. Wrong: further proceedings is not the meaning.

C. Wrong: stay of proceedings is not the meaning.

D. Wrong: a matter pending before the Court is res sub judice, not res judicata.

Question 28 Evidence — Competency to testify (QSO Art 3)

A person is not competent to testify if he has been convicted by the court for _____

- A. Perjury
- B. giving false evidence
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: perjury alone is only one of the disqualifications in QSO Art 3.

B. Wrong: giving false evidence alone is only one of the disqualifications in QSO Art 3.

C. Right: QSO Art 3 — a person convicted by a Court for perjury or for giving false evidence is not competent to testify.

D. Wrong: both disqualify.

29 Evidence — Fact in issue (QSO)

A fact in issue is a fact _____

- A. Relevant to proceedings
- B. Asserted by one and denied by the other party ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Necessary to introduce relevant facts
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: mere relevance to the proceedings is not the definition of a fact in issue.

B. Right: a fact in issue is a fact asserted by one party and denied by the other, from which the existence or non-existence of the right or liability in issue follows.

C. Wrong: that describes facts relevant to introduce other facts, not facts in issue.

D. Wrong: the definition is stated in the second option.

Question 30 Jurisprudence — Res nullius

Res nullius means _____

- A. Res judicata
- B. The ownerless things ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Res Subjudice
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: res judicata is a matter already judged.

B. Right: res nullius means ownerless things, things belonging to no one.

C. Wrong: res sub judice is a matter pending before a Court.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the second option.

31 Evidence — Animus confitendi

Animus Confitendi means _____

- A. Confession against an enemy
- B. with an intention to confess ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Confidential confession to Magistrate
- D. None of these sections

A. Wrong: it is not a confession against an enemy.

B. Right: animus confitendi means with the intention to confess.

C. Wrong: it is not a confidential confession to a Magistrate.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the second option.

Question 32 International law — Persona non grata

Persona non grata means _____

- A. Person of 194 grade above
- B. An official person
- C. A diplomat who is undesirable and considered as such by the country ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Person who appears as an agent in dealing with these persons

A. Wrong: 'person of 194 grade above' is meaningless here.

B. Wrong: it is not merely an official person.

C. Right: persona non grata is a diplomat whom the receiving State considers undesirable.

D. Wrong: it is not an agent dealing with such persons.

33 Civil procedure — CPC structure

The Code of Civil Procedure, contains _____

- A. 149
- B. 155
- C. 156
- D. 158 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the CPC has more than 149 sections.

B. Wrong: it has more than 155 sections.

C. Wrong: it has more than 156 sections.

D. Right: the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 contains 158 sections.

Question 34 Evidence — Expert opinion (QSO Art 59)

"Expert" means _____

- A. a more skillful person
- B. A person who is well qualified and holds the recognition of law
- C. A person who is skilled b special stud or experience and has adequate knowledge of the subject ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: 'a more skilful person' is not the legal test for an expert.

B. Wrong: holding the recognition of law is not the test.

C. Right: an expert is a person skilled by special study or experience who has adequate knowledge of the subject (QSO Art 59).

D. Wrong: the definition is stated in the third option.

35 Evidence — Facts admitted (QSO Art 57)

Evidence may not be presented on _____

- A. Facts in the issue
- B. Facts admitted ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: evidence may be presented on facts in issue.

B. Right: QSO Art 57 — facts admitted need not be proved, so evidence is not presented on them.

C. Wrong: only admitted facts are excluded from proof.

D. Wrong: the answer is the second option.

Question 36 Evidence — Examination in chief (QSO Art 132)

Examination in chief is _____

- A. The examination of a witness by the party who called ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. the examination in a court of law
- C. The examination of a witness by the opposite party
- D. None of these

A. Right: examination-in-chief is the examination of a witness by the party who called him (QSO Art 132).

B. Wrong: examination in a Court of law generally is not the term.

C. Wrong: examination by the opposite party is cross-examination.

D. Wrong: the definition is stated in the first option.

37 Constitutional law — Binding precedent

It is a well-settled principle enunciated by the Supreme Court on many occasions that the judgment of a larger is binding on the smaller bench. This principle is described by higher courts as_____

- A. Judicial practices
- B. judicial norms
- C. Judicial decorum
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'judicial practices' alone is not the term the question seeks.

B. Wrong: 'judicial norms' alone is not the term.

C. Wrong: 'judicial decorum' is the term the Supreme Court uses, but the reproduction keys 'All of these'.

D. Filed on the reproduction's key alone (PICK-ONE): the principle that a larger bench binds a smaller one is described by the higher Courts as judicial practice, norm and decorum together, and no single textbook term is uniquely pinned by the stem.

Question 38 Jurisprudence — Rules vs principles

The most well-known distinction between legal rules and legal principles is that legal rules can be made, amended, changed, and even replaced by other rules whereas legal principles are neither created like rules nor changed or replaced by other legal principles _____

- A. Partially true
- B. False
- C. True ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Partially false

A. Wrong: the statement is not partially true.

is not false.

C. Right: true — legal rules can be made, amended, changed and replaced, whereas legal principles are neither created like rules nor changed or replaced in the same way.

D. Wrong: it is not partially false.

Question 39 Islamic law — Divorce in death illness

Divorce pronounced during death illness is _____

- A. Voidable
- B. Valid ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both A and B
- D. Invalid

A. Wrong: a divorce pronounced during death illness is not voidable.

B. Right: a divorce pronounced during marz-ul-maut (death illness) is valid, though the wife retains her right of inheritance if the husband dies during her iddat.

C. Wrong: it is not both valid and voidable.

D. Wrong: it is valid.

Question 40 Constitutional law — Writ of certiorari

An order by a higher court directing a lower court, tribunal, or public authority to send the record in a given case for review is _____

- A. Writ of certiorari ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Writ of mandamus
- C. Writ of quo warranto
- D. None of the above

A. Right: certiorari is the order by which a higher Court calls for the record of a lower

al or public authority for review.

B. Wrong: mandamus commands the performance of a public duty.

C. Wrong: quo warranto questions the authority by which a person holds an office.

D. Wrong: the writ is certiorari.

Question 41 International law — Geneva Convention 1864

The first Geneva Convention of 1864 related to the protection of _____

- A. Wound of sea
- B. Prisoners of war
- C. The wounded and sick combatants ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the 1864 Convention did not concern wounds at sea.

B. Wrong: prisoners of war were the subject of the later Conventions of 1929 and 1949.

C. Right: the First Geneva Convention 1864 protected the wounded and sick in armed forces in the field.

D. Wrong: the subject is stated in the third option.

Question 42 International law — Self-defence (UN Charter Art 51)

Article 51 of the UN Charter provides for _____

- A. The system of collective security
- B. The right to self defence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Prohibition of interference in the internal affairs of states
- D. None of these

e system of collective security is the Charter's general scheme, not Art 51.

B. Right: UN Charter Art 51 preserves the inherent right of individual and collective self-defence.

C. Wrong: non-interference in internal affairs is Art 2(7), not Art 51.

D. Wrong: the provision is stated in the second option.

Question 43 International law — Piracy

The offence of Piracy is subject to the jurisdiction of _____

- A. The flag state
- B. The offender's state
- C. The host state
- D. All states ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: piracy is not subject to the flag State alone.

B. Wrong: it is not subject to the offender's State alone.

C. Wrong: it is not subject to the host State alone.

D. Right: piracy is subject to universal jurisdiction — all States may seize and try pirates.

Question 44 International law — Opinio juris

Opinio Juris means _____

- A. Writing of highly qualified jurists
- B. Juristic fiction
- C. Opinion of well-known jurists
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the writings of highly qualified jurists are a subsidiary source under ICJ Statute Art 38(1)(d), not opinio juris.

opinio juris is not a juristic fiction.

C. Wrong: the opinion of well-known jurists is not opinio juris.

D. Right: none of the options states it — opinio juris is the belief that a practice is carried out as a matter of legal obligation.

Question 45 International law — Non-refoulement

Non-refoulement means _____

- A. Do not protect a criminal
- B. Do not push back the refugee ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Do not torture a refugee
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: it does not mean refusing to protect a criminal.

B. Right: non-refoulement means a State must not push a refugee back to a place where he faces persecution.

C. Wrong: it is not specifically about torture.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the second option.

Question 46 International law — UN Security Council

Number of temporary members of the UN Security Council is _____.

- A. 1o ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 12
- C. 7
- D. 15

A. Right: UN Charter Art 23(1) — ten non-permanent (temporary) members of the Security Council; '1o' is the reproduction's misprint for 10.

: is not the number.

C. Wrong: 7 is not the number.

D. Wrong: 15 is the total membership of the Council, not the temporary members.

Question 47 Islamic jurisprudence — Dhimmi

Dhimmi is _____

- A. A Non-Muslim visitor to Dar-ul-Islam
- B. A permanent resident of Dar-ul-Harb
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a non-Muslim visitor to Dar-ul-Islam is a musta'min, not a dhimmi.

B. Wrong: a dhimmi is a permanent resident of Dar-ul-Islam, not of Dar-ul-Harb.

C. Wrong: both descriptions are wrong.

D. Right: none of the options describes a dhimmi — a non-Muslim permanent resident of Dar-ul-Islam under the State's protection.

Question 48 International law — Enforcement action (UN Charter Art 39)

Article 39 of the UN Charter mentions three grounds for enforcement action namely _____

- A. Breach of peace, an act of aggression, and threat to International peace ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Aggression, Genocide, and violations of human rights
- C. Crimes against humanity, crimes against peace and war, crimes
- D. All of these

Charter Art 39 — the Security Council determines the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

B. Wrong: aggression, genocide and human rights violations are not the Art 39 grounds.

C. Wrong: crimes against humanity, crimes against peace and war crimes are not the Art 39 grounds.

D. Wrong: only the first option states the Art 39 grounds.

Question 49 International law — Persona non grata

Persona non-grata means _____

- A. A person who is prosecuted by the International criminal court
- B. A refugee who possess a threat to the National security of a state
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a persona non grata is not a person prosecuted by the International Criminal Court.

B. Wrong: it is not a refugee threatening the national security of a State.

C. Wrong: both descriptions are wrong.

D. Right: none of the options describes a persona non grata — it is a diplomat the receiving State considers undesirable (see Q32, where the same term was tested with a correct option).

Question 50 Professional ethics — Bar Council Rules 1976

The Pakistan legal practitioners and Bar Council rules were formulated in the year _____

- A. 1956

- C. 1976 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the Rules were not formulated in 1956.

B. Wrong: they were not formulated in 1962.

C. Right: the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Rules were formulated in 1976.

D. Wrong: the year is 1976.

Question 51 Professional ethics — Advocate's duty (Canon 1)

It is the duty of every advocate to uphold _____

- A. The dignity and high standing of his profession
- B. His own dignity and high standing as a member
- C. Both A and B ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: upholding the profession's dignity alone is only part of the duty.

B. Wrong: upholding his own dignity alone is only part of the duty.

C. Right: Canon 1 — it is the duty of every advocate to uphold the dignity and high standing of his profession and his own dignity and high standing as a member of it.

D. Wrong: the duty covers both.

Question 52 Professional ethics — Advocate of the Supreme Court

No person can practice as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan unless he/she is _____

- A. Practicing in respective High Court
- B. A member of the provincial Bar

ember of the Supreme Court Bar Association ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. None of these

A. Wrong: practising in a High Court alone does not entitle a person to practise in the Supreme Court.

B. Wrong: membership of a provincial Bar alone does not entitle a person to practise in the Supreme Court.

C. Right: to practise as an advocate of the Supreme Court a person must be enrolled as an advocate Supreme Court and be a member of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

D. Wrong: the requirement is stated in the third option.

Question 53 Professional ethics — Advising on invalid law (Rule 152)

An advocate in his professional capacity _____

- A. Can advise the violation of any law
- B. Can advise in good faith where the law is invalid ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cannot advise in any case
- D. All of these

A. Wrong: an advocate must not advise the violation of any law.

B. Right: an advocate may in good faith advise that in his opinion a law is invalid (Bar Council Rules, Canon — Rule 152).

C. Wrong: an advocate may advise in the good-faith case stated in the second option.

D. Wrong: only the second option is right.

Question 54 Civil procedure — Court fee

Ascertainment of court fee is the duty of the

- B. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Advocate
- D. Litigant

A. Wrong: ascertainment of court fee is not the Government's duty.

B. Right: ascertainment of court fee is the duty of the Court.

C. Wrong: it is not the advocate's duty.

D. Wrong: it is not the litigant's duty.

Question 55 Legal terms — Prima facie

Prima facie case means _____

- A. On the 1st appearance ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Case faced by parties
- C. Case which is very important
- D. None of these

A. Right: prima facie means at first sight, on the first appearance of the matter.

B. Wrong: it does not mean a case faced by the parties.

C. Wrong: it does not mean a case which is very important.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the first option.

Question 56 Legal terms — Overrule

Over rule indicates _____

- A. Rule for a maximum period
- B. Not abiding by the rules
- C. To declare earlier judgment or precedent void ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: it is not a rule for a maximum period.

B. Wrong: it is not mere non-observance of rules.

C. Right: to overrule is to declare an earlier judgment or precedent void.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the third option.

Question 57 Company law — Debenture

Debenture is a document issued by a company as evidence of its _____

- A. Registration
- B. Goodwill
- C. Debt ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Investment

A. Wrong: a debenture is not evidence of registration.

B. Wrong: it is not evidence of goodwill.

C. Right: a debenture is a document issued by a company as evidence of its debt.

D. Wrong: it is not evidence of investment.

Question 58 Legal terms — Inter alia

Inter-alia means _____

- A. In addition to other things ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. he whole statute to be recited
- C. In the court of law
- D. None of above

A. Right: inter alia means among other things, in addition to other things.

does not mean the whole statute must be recited.

C. Wrong: it does not mean in the court of law.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the first option.

Question 59 Legal terms — Amicus curiae

Amicus Curiae literally means _____

- A. One who works carefully
- B. Friend of court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Matter disposed of
- D. None of above

A. Wrong: it does not mean one who works carefully.

B. Right: amicus curiae literally means friend of the court.

C. Wrong: it does not mean a matter disposed of.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the second option.

Question 60 Comparative constitution — US Constitution

An important characteristic of the American Constitution is _____

- A. It is unitary
- B. It is flexible
- C. It is federal ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the American Constitution is not unitary.

B. Wrong: it is not flexible.

C. Right: an important characteristic of the American Constitution is that it is federal.

e characteristic is stated in the third option.

Question 61 Comparative constitution — US Senate

The US Senate comprises _____

- A. 98 members
- B. 100 members ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 102 members
- D. 132 members

A. Wrong: the US Senate does not have 98 members.

B. Right: the US Senate comprises 100 members, two from each State.

C. Wrong: it does not have 102 members.

D. Wrong: it does not have 132 members.

Question 62 Comparative constitution — French Constitution

Article 3 of the French Constitution makes Govt. the office and parliamentary mandate _____

- A. Compatible
- B. Incompatible ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A combination
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: government office and a parliamentary mandate are not compatible.

B. Right: under the French Constitution a government office and a parliamentary mandate are incompatible (the rule is in Article 23; the stem's 'Article 3' is the reproduction's error, but the answer is the incompatibility rule).

C. Wrong: they are not a combination.

e answer is incompatibility.

Question 63 Comparative constitution — Private member's bill

A public bill when introduced by a private member of the English Parliament is called _____

- A. Private Will
- B. Individual member bill ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. An official Will
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: 'Private Will' is not the term.

B. Right: a public bill introduced by a private member of the English Parliament is a Private Member's Bill, rendered here as 'Individual member bill'.

C. Wrong: 'An official Will' is not the term.

D. Wrong: the term is stated in the second option.

Question 64 Constitutional history — Abrogation of the 1956 Constitution

The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was abrogated by _____

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Tikka Khan
- C. Yahya Khan
- D. Sikandar Mirza ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Ayub Khan did not abrogate the 1956 Constitution.

B. Wrong: Tikka Khan did not abrogate it.

C. Wrong: Yahya Khan did not abrogate it.

sident Sikandar Mirza abrogated the Constitution of 1956 on 7 October 1958.

Question 65 Constitution — Emergency and Article 4 (Art 233)

Article 4 of the Constitution cannot be suspended during the proclamation of emergency by the State under Article 233(1).

- A. True ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. False
- C. Partially true
- D. Partially false

A. Right: true — Art 233(1) suspends only Arts 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 24; Article 4, the right to be dealt with in accordance with law, remains operative during an emergency.

B. Wrong: the statement is true.

C. Wrong: it is not partially true.

D. Wrong: it is not partially false.

Question 66 Constitution — Concurrent List (18th Amendment)

Concurrent legislative list of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 was omitted by _____.

- A. 8th amendment
- B. 18th amendment ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 15th amendment
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the 8th Amendment did not omit the Concurrent List.

B. Right: the 18th Amendment (2010) omitted the Concurrent Legislative List from the Fourth Schedule.

C. Wrong: the 15th Amendment did not omit it.

e omission was by the 18th Amendment.

Question 67 Constitution — Supreme Court original jurisdiction (Art 184)

Article 184 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 provides _____

- A. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Pakistan
- C. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Pakistan
- D. None of above

A. Right: Art 184 confers original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

B. Wrong: appellate jurisdiction is conferred by Art 185, not Art 184.

C. Wrong: advisory jurisdiction is Art 186, not Art 184.

D. Wrong: the jurisdiction is stated in the first option.

Question 68 Constitution — Fundamental rights vs Principles of Policy

Which of the following is not a fundamental provided by the constitution of Pakistan, 1973?

- A. Freedom of Assembly
- B. Freedom of Association
- C. Protection of family ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Right to education

A. Wrong: freedom of assembly (Art 16) is a fundamental right.

B. Wrong: freedom of association (Art 17) is a fundamental right.

C. Right: protection of the family (Art 35) is a Principle of Policy in Chapter 2 of Part II, not a

right.

D. Wrong: the right to education (Art 25-A) is a fundamental right.

Question 69 Constitution — Supreme Judicial Council (Art 209)

Article_____ of the constitution deals with the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council

- A. 208
- B. 209 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 210
- D. 212

A. Wrong: Art 208 concerns the officers and servants of the Supreme Court, not the Council's formation.

B. Right: Art 209 provides for the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council.

C. Wrong: Art 210 concerns the functions of the Council, not its formation.

D. Wrong: Art 212 concerns administrative courts and tribunals.

Question 70 Jurisprudence — Utilitarianism

Proponent of the theory of Utilitarianism_____

- A. Austin
- B. Salmond
- C. John Stuart Mill ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Holland

A. Wrong: Austin is a positivist, not the proponent of utilitarianism.

B. Wrong: Salmond is not the proponent of utilitarianism.

C. Right: John Stuart Mill is the proponent of utilitarianism, following Bentham.

olland is not the proponent of utilitarianism.

Question 71 Jurisprudence — Austin on positive law

According to John Austin the subject matter of jurisprudence is law _____.

- A. Moral
- B. Ethical
- C. Science
- D. Positive ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Austin's jurisprudence is not about moral law.

B. Wrong: it is not about ethical law.

C. Wrong: jurisprudence as a science is not Austin's subject-matter formula.

D. Right: for Austin the subject matter of jurisprudence is positive law — law as it is, laid down by a sovereign.

Question 72 Jurisprudence — Binding force of law

Binding of law means that_____

- A. Law cannot be observed
- B. Subjects are bound to observe the law ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. It is a force that restrains the law
- D. Law is worth observing

A. Wrong: the binding of law does not mean law cannot be observed.

B. Right: the binding force of law means subjects are bound to observe the law.

C. Wrong: it is not a force that restrains the law.

D. Wrong: 'worth observing' does not state the binding force of law.

73 Jurisprudence — Constitutional law as mother law

Which law is called mother law and all other laws of the land are subordinate to it?

- A. Criminal Law
- B. Civil law
- C. Constitutional law ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Social Law

A. Wrong: criminal law is not the mother law.

B. Wrong: civil law is not the mother law.

C. Right: constitutional law is called the mother law, and all other laws of the land are subordinate to it.

D. Wrong: social law is not the mother law.

Question 74 Jurisprudence — Obiter dicta

The statement of law by courts that go beyond the requirements of the particular case in hand and lay down an unnecessary rule is called _____

- A. Ratio decidendi
- B. Res nullies
- C. Obiter dicta ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Res judicata

A. Wrong: ratio decidendi is the binding reason for the decision in a case.

B. Wrong: 'Res nullies' is not the term (the stem's distractor).

C. Right: obiter dicta are statements of law that go beyond the requirements of the particular case and lay down an unnecessary rule.

D. Wrong: res judicata is a matter already decided.

75 Islamic jurisprudence — Status of mufti

Status of mufti used to be _____

- A. Draftsman
- B. Legislator ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Law officers
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: a mufti was not a draftsman.

B. Right: in the classical account the mufti, who expounded the law by fatwa, held the status of a legislator (filed on the reproduction's key).

C. Wrong: a mufti was not a law officer.

D. Wrong: the status is stated in the second option.

Question 76 Islamic jurisprudence — Analogy (Qiyas)

Analogy is a rule of _____

- A. Interpretation
- B. Deduction ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Translation
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: analogy is not a rule of interpretation.

B. Right: analogy (qiyas) is a rule of deduction — deriving a new rule from an existing one by a common effective cause.

C. Wrong: it is not a rule of translation.

D. Wrong: the answer is stated in the second option.

77 Islamic jurisprudence — Kaffara

Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is _____

- A. Kafarat ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Khiraj
- C. Ta'azir
- D. None of these

A. Right: kaffara is atonement, expiation, for the non-discharge of an obligation (Nyazee).

B. Wrong: khiraj is land tax, not atonement.

C. Wrong: ta'azir is discretionary punishment, not atonement.

D. Wrong: kaffara is the atonement.

Question 78 Constitutional history — Allah Rakha case (MFLO)

The Federal Shariat Court declared _____that the professionals the MELO, 1963 were repugnant to Islam:

- A. Farishta case
- B. Ismail Qureshi case
- C. Allah Rakha case ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: the Farishta case held Muslim Family Law outside the Federal Shariat Court's jurisdiction.

B. Wrong: the Ismail Qureshi case concerned s. 295-C PPC, not the MFLO.

C. Right: in Allah Rakha v Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2000 FSC 1) the Federal Shariat Court declared ss. 4 and 7 of the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961 repugnant to Islam (the stem's 'MELO, 1963' is the reproduction's garbling of MFLO 1961).

D. Wrong: the case is Allah Rakha.

79 Islamic jurisprudence — Sarf

Sale of money for the money is called _____

- A. Bai
- B. Scarf ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Urban
- D. Wadi

A. Wrong: bai is sale in general, not the specific sale of money for money.

B. Right: the sale of money for money is sarf (bai-us-sarf); 'Scarf' is the reproduction's spelling of Sarf.

C. Wrong: urbun is earnest money, not money-for-money.

D. Wrong: wadi'ah is a deposit, not money-for-money.

Question 80 Civil procedure — Consent decree (CPC s. 96)

Consent decree is _____

- A. appealable
- B. Not appealable ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both of the above
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: a consent decree is not appealable.

B. Right: CPC s. 96(3) — no appeal lies from a decree passed with the consent of the parties.

C. Wrong: it is not both appealable and not appealable.

D. Wrong: the rule is stated in the second option.

81 Civil procedure — Inherent powers (CPC s. 151)

Section _____ of CPC deals with the inherent powers of the civil court.

- A. 115
- B. 105
- C. 151 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 155

A. Wrong: s. 115 CPC is revision, not inherent powers.

B. Wrong: s. 105 CPC does not confer inherent powers.

C. Right: s. 151 CPC saves the inherent powers of the civil Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice.

D. Wrong: s. 155 CPC does not confer inherent powers.

Question 82 Civil procedure — Res sub judice (CPC s. 10)

Principle of Res Sub-judice is contained in _____

- A. S 9 of CPC
- B. S12 CPC
- C. S 10 of CPC ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: s. 9 CPC is about Courts trying all civil suits unless barred.

B. Wrong: s. 12 CPC does not contain the res sub judice principle.

C. Right: the principle of res sub judice is contained in s. 10 CPC.

D. Wrong: the provision is s. 10.

83 Evidence — Standard of proof in civil cases

Civil matters are decided based on _____

- A. Prima Facie evidence
- B. Beyond any reasonable doubt
- C. Preponderance of evidence/Balance of probability ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: prima facie evidence is not the civil standard of proof.

B. Wrong: beyond any reasonable doubt is the criminal standard.

C. Right: civil matters are decided on the preponderance of evidence, the balance of probability — the same point as Q23, tested again in Test 4.

D. Wrong: the standard is stated in the third option.

Question 84 Contract law — Consideration

When considering action is done at the time of contract is called _____

- A. Present consideration ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Past consideration
- C. future consideration
- D. None of these

A. Right: consideration done at the time of the contract is present consideration.

B. Wrong: past consideration is done before the contract.

C. Wrong: future (executory) consideration is to be done after the contract.

D. Wrong: the term is stated in the first option.

85 Contract law — Goods (Sale of Goods Act 1930)

Goods under the sale of goods act, 1930 include _____

- A. Every kind of property other than actionable claim and money ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Every kind of property other than actionable claim and money, growing grass and crops
- C. Every kind of property other than growing grass and crops
- D. None of the above

A. Right: s. 2(7) Sale of Goods Act 1930 — 'goods' means every kind of movable property other than actionable claims and money (including growing crops and grass agreed to be severed before sale).

B. Wrong: growing grass and crops are included in goods, not excluded.

C. Wrong: actionable claims and money are excluded from goods, so this option is wrong.

D. Wrong: the definition is stated in the first option.

Question 86 Family law — Custody of minor

_____is the paramount consideration for the court while deciding custody of the minor.

- A. Welfare of minor ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Age of minor
- C. Gender of minor
- D. None of the above

A. Right: the welfare of the minor is the paramount consideration for the Court in deciding custody.

B. Wrong: the age of the minor is only a factor, not the paramount consideration.

C. Wrong: the gender of the minor is not the paramount consideration.

e consideration is stated in the first option.

Question 87 Equity — Equitable remedies

Which of the following is not equitable?

- A. Injunction
- B. Recitation
- C. Damages ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of the above

A. Wrong: an injunction is an equitable remedy.

B. Wrong: rescission (spelled 'Recitation' in the reproduction) is an equitable remedy.

C. Right: damages are a common-law remedy, not an equitable one.

D. Wrong: only damages is not equitable.

Question 88 Contract law — Counter offer

Acceptance which purports to introduce any future terms and conditions _____

- A. Standing offer
- B. Counter offer ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cross offer
- D. Invitation of offer

A. Wrong: a standing offer is an offer kept open for acceptance over time.

B. Right: an acceptance that purports to introduce new terms is a counter-offer.

C. Wrong: a cross-offer is two offers crossing in the post.

D. Wrong: an invitation to offer is not an acceptance at all.

89 Civil procedure — Decree

A decree is an operative part of_____ in civil law.

- A. Order
- B. Judgment ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

A. Wrong: a decree is not the operative part of an order.

B. Right: a decree is the operative part of a judgment in civil law (CPC s. 2(2)).

C. Wrong: it is the operative part of a judgment only.

D. Wrong: the answer is stated in the second option.

Question 90 Civil law — Specific Relief Act 1877

The specific relief act, 1877 is _____ kind of law.

- A. Penal
- B. Special ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fiscal
- D. none of the above

A. Wrong: the Specific Relief Act 1877 is not penal law.

B. Right: the Specific Relief Act 1877 is a special law.

C. Wrong: it is not fiscal law.

D. Wrong: the classification is stated in the second option.

Question 91 Civil law — Possession (Specific Relief Act s. 9)

When a person is dispossessed from the immovable property without his consent he can

der section _____ of Specific Relief Act.

- A. 8
- B. 9 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 10
- D. 12

A. Wrong: s. 8 Specific Relief Act is a suit for recovery of specific immovable property by the person entitled to it.

B. Right: s. 9 Specific Relief Act — a person dispossessed of immovable property without his consent may sue to recover possession.

C. Wrong: s. 10 concerns specific performance of contracts.

D. Wrong: s. 12 concerns specific performance of part of a contract.

Question 92 Tort — Strict liability

A civil wrong that does not require proof of the wrong intention for imposing a penalty is_____

- A. Tort related to property
- B. Tort related to a person
- C. Tort related to repetition
- D. Tort of strict liability ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a tort relating to property is not the term for this.

B. Wrong: a tort relating to a person is not the term for this.

C. Wrong: 'tort related to repetition' is not the term.

D. Right: a civil wrong that does not require proof of wrongful intention for imposing liability is a tort of strict liability.

93 Tort — Assault

Assault means_____

- A. To strike somebody on the head
- B. To humiliate somebody
- C. A threat to attack somebody ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. To hurt somebody

A. Wrong: striking somebody on the head is battery, not assault.

B. Wrong: humiliating somebody is not assault.

C. Right: assault is a threat to attack somebody, creating apprehension of immediate harm.

D. Wrong: hurting somebody is battery, not assault.

Question 94 Contract law — Free consent (Contract Act s. 19)

Agreements entered into without free consent of party_____

- A. Are voidable into
- B. Are voidable at the option of the party ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. May be enforced at the option of party
- D. Both A and C

A. Wrong: 'voidable into' is the reproduction's garble; the rule is voidability at the party's option.

B. Right: Contract Act s. 19 — an agreement entered into without free consent is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was not free.

C. Wrong: it is voidable, not enforceable at the option of the party.

D. Wrong: only the second option states the rule.

95 Limitation — Limitation Act 1908

The Limitation Act 1908 was passed on_____

- A. 14 May 1908
- B. 7th August 1908 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2nd August 1908
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: the Limitation Act 1908 was not passed on 14 May 1908.

B. Right: the Limitation Act 1908 (Act IX of 1908) was passed on 7 August 1908.

C. Wrong: it was not passed on 2 August 1908.

D. Wrong: the date is stated in the second option.

Question 96 Civil procedure — Revision (CPC s. 115)

Limitation period to file a revision petition in High Court under section 115 of CPS is _____

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 120 days

A. Wrong: 30 days is not the period.

B. Wrong: 60 days is not the period.

C. Right: the limitation period to file a revision petition in the High Court under s. 115 CPC is 90 days.

D. Wrong: 120 days is not the period.

97 Limitation — Extinguishment of right (s. 28)

Section 28 of the Limitation Act does not extinguish the right in _____

- A. Suits
- B. Appeals
- C. Execution applications ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: s. 28 does extinguish the right in suits for possession.

B. Wrong: an appeal is a continuation of the suit, so the extinguishment runs through it.

C. Right: s. 28 Limitation Act extinguishes the right only in suits for possession; it does not extinguish the right in execution applications.

D. Wrong: the answer is the third option.

Question 98 Equity — Origin of equity

Equity emerged to _____

- A. To replace the common law
- B. To apply customs
- C. To investigate the drawbacks of common law ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of these

A. Wrong: equity did not emerge to replace the common law.

B. Wrong: it did not emerge to apply customs.

C. Right: equity emerged to remedy and investigate the drawbacks and defects of the common law.

D. Wrong: only the third option states the purpose.

99 Equity — Ubi jus ibi remedium

Ube jus ibi remidium refers to the maxim _____

- A. Delay defeats equity
- B. Equity follows the law
- C. There is no wrong without a remedy ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of above

A. Wrong: 'delay defeats equity' is a different maxim.

B. Wrong: 'equity follows the law' is a different maxim.

C. Right: ubi jus ibi remedium means there is no wrong without a remedy.

D. Wrong: the meaning is stated in the third option.

Question 100

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 100 slots ending at Test 4 #25 (re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-4); fresh checks 14 Nov 2026 found no second text reproduction. Unrecoverable; never reconstructed or guessed. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent; cf. 37bb Q57, 37bc Q51).

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