Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 2022 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Year:** 2022 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **54 solved and verified**, 46 unrecoverable (Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59, Q60, Q61, Q62, Q63, Q64, Q65, Q66, 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 2022 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction (accessed 9 Nov 2026; re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-2): 55 slots ending at Test 2 #30 in two subject-grouped chunks (Test 1-2) with a marked key in the quiz HTML; 1 internal repeat and 1 item with options embedded in the stem. 3 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 — Judicial notice (QSO Art 57)

The courts in Pakistan shall not take judicial notice of _____

- A. all laws of Pakistan

report of investigating officer ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. the course of proceeding of National Assembly
- D. the territories under the Pakistan

A. Wrong: the Courts take judicial notice of all laws of Pakistan (QSO Art 57).

B. Right: the report of an investigating officer is not among the facts of which the Court must take judicial notice (QSO Art 57).

C. Wrong: the Court takes judicial notice of the course of proceedings of the National Assembly.

D. Wrong: the Court takes judicial notice of the territories under Pakistan.

Question 2 Evidence — Burden of proof (QSO Art 117)

As per Article 117 of Qanoon e Shahadat Order, 1984, if A desired a Court to give Judgment that B shall be punished for a crime that A says B has committed. A _____ that B has committed the crime

- A. must prove ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. may prove
- C. may allege the same before a judge
- D. shall take oath to that effect

A. Right: QSO Art 117 — whoever desires a Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on facts he asserts must prove those facts.

B. Wrong: 'may prove' is not the burden the Article imposes.

C. Wrong: merely alleging the matter before a judge is not proving it.

D. Wrong: taking an oath is not the burden the Article imposes.

3 Evidence — Admissions (QSO Art 45)

As per Article 45 of Qanoon e Shahadat Order 1984, admissions are _____

- A. conclusive proof of fact admitted and operates as estoppel
- B. not a conclusive proof of a matter admitted but may operates as estoppel ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. final proof of a matter admitted and operates as estoppel
- D. neither a conclusive proof nor operate as estoppel

A. Wrong: admissions are not conclusive proof.

B. Right: QSO Art 45 — admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels.

C. Wrong: they are not final proof.

D. Wrong: they may operate as estoppel.

Question 4 Evidence — Confession to police (QSO Art 38)

confession before a police officer _____

- A. is a judicial confession
- B. is best piece of evidence
- C. is direct evidence
- D. cannot be proved against the person making ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a confession before a police officer is not a judicial confession.

B. Wrong: it is not the best piece of evidence — it cannot be proved at all.

C. Wrong: it is not direct evidence.

D. Right: QSO Art 38 — a confession made to a police officer cannot be proved against the person making it.

5 Evidence — Estoppel (QSO Art 115)

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterward becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He _____ allowed to prove his want of titlemust not be

- A. must be
- B. must not be ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. shall be
- D. shall not be

A. Wrong: A must not be allowed to prove his want of title (QSO Art 115 illustration (a)).

B. Right: A must not be allowed to prove his want of title — having falsely led B to believe the land was his and induced B to buy it, A is estopped from denying his title.

C. Wrong: 'shall be' allowed is wrong.

D. Wrong: the illustration says 'must not be allowed', not 'shall not be'.

Question 6 Evidence — Dying declaration exception

_____ is the exception to the general rule that the oral evidence shall be direct.

- A. Confession
- B. Admission
- C. Dying declaration ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Police report

A. Wrong: a confession is not the exception to the rule that oral evidence must be direct.

B. Wrong: an admission is not the exception.

C. Right: a dying declaration is the exception to the general rule that oral evidence shall be direct (QSO Art 46).

police report is not the exception.

Question 7 Evidence — Dying declaration (QSO Art 46)

A dying declaration is the statement of a person relates to the cause of his death,_____the person who made the statement was under the expectation of death.

- A. where
- B. when
- C. while
- D. whether or not ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'where' is not the word.

B. Wrong: 'when' is not the word.

C. Wrong: 'while' is not the word.

D. Right: QSO Art 46(1) — a statement as to the cause of death is relevant whether or not the person who made it was, at the time, under expectation of death.

Question 8 Evidence — Confession of co-accused (QSO Art 43)

Tahir and Harris are jointly tried for murdering Khawar, it is proved before the court that Harris said that " I and Tahir Murdered Khawar for money " Then the court may consider this confession as proof against _____ and court may take into consideration such confession as circumstantial evidence against _____

- A. Harris; Tahir ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Tahir; Harris
- C. Khawar: Tahir
- D. Harris; Khawar

A. Right: the confession is proof against Harris, its maker, and may be taken into consideration as circumstantial evidence against Tahir, the co-accused (QSO Art 43).

e order is reversed — the confession is proof against its maker Harris, and circumstantial evidence against Tahir.

C. Wrong: Khawar is the victim, not a party to the confession.

D. Wrong: the confession is not proof against Harris and circumstantial evidence against Khawar.

Question 9 Evidence — Books of account (QSO Art 34)

Ahmad sues Saira for recovery of debt of Rs.1000 and shows entries in his books of accounts being managed regularly showing that Saira has borrowed Rs. 1000 from Ahmad. Then the entries in the books of accounts of Ahmad are

- A. conclusive proof
- B. Irrelevant evidence
- C. sufficient to prove the case of Ahmad
- D. relevant but not sufficient to prove the fact ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: book entries are not conclusive proof.

B. Wrong: they are relevant, not irrelevant.

C. Wrong: they are not sufficient to prove the case alone.

D. Right: QSO Art 34 — entries in books of account regularly kept are relevant but not sufficient alone to prove the fact.

Question 10 Evidence — Accomplice corroboration (QSO Art 129)

The accomplice is unworthy of credit, thus _____his statement needs corroboration

- A. his statement needs corroboration ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. his statement is conclusive proof

s an incompetent witness

- D. his statements need no corroboration

A. Right: an accomplice is unworthy of credit, so his statement needs corroboration (QSO Art 129 illustration (b)).

B. Wrong: his statement is not conclusive proof.

C. Wrong: he is a competent witness, not an incompetent one (QSO Art 16).

D. Wrong: his statement does need corroboration.

Question 11 Evidence — Re-examination (QSO Art 132)

The subsequent examination of a witness by the party who called him after he has been cross examined by the adverse party is _____

- A. real examination
- B. re-examination ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. examination in-chief
- D. cross examination

A. Wrong: 'real examination' is not the term.

B. Right: re-examination is the subsequent examination of a witness by the party who called him, after he has been cross-examined by the adverse party (QSO Art 132).

C. Wrong: examination-in-chief comes before cross-examination.

D. Wrong: cross-examination is by the adverse party.

Question 12 Professional ethics — Advocate's duty (Rule 134)

Under Rule 134 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners and Bar Council's Rules 1976, an advocate is duty-bound to _____

- A. Upholding the dignity of Profession ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Employ another person to act on his behalf
- D. Communicate the court in the absence of other counsel

A. Right: under Rule 134 an advocate is duty-bound to uphold the dignity of the profession.

B. Wrong: the Rule states the dignity of the profession, not the smooth running of the judicial system.

C. Wrong: employing another person to act on his behalf is not the duty.

D. Wrong: communicating with the Court in the other counsel's absence is not the duty.

Question 13 Professional ethics — Visiting card (Rule 174-A)

Under Rule 174-A of the Pakistan legal Practitioners of Bar Councils Rules,1976,an advocate can not use the word _____ in his visiting card

- A. Advocate
- B. Doctor
- C. Ex- Judge ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ph. D

A. Wrong: 'Advocate' may be used on a visiting card.

B. Wrong: 'Doctor' is not the prohibited word.

C. Right: under Rule 174-A an advocate cannot use the word 'Ex-Judge' on his visiting card.

D. Wrong: 'Ph. D' is not the prohibited word.

Question 14 Professional ethics — Personal belief as argument (Rule 156)

As envisaged in rule 156 of the Legal Practitioner and Bar Council 1976, it is _____ for

- A. proper
- B. improper ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. perfect
- D. matter of consideration

A. Wrong: it is not proper.

B. Right: Rule 156 — it is improper for an advocate to assert his personal belief as an argument.

C. Wrong: 'perfect' is not the word.

D. Wrong: it is not a matter of consideration — it is improper.

Question 15 Evidence — Modern devices (QSO Art 164)

Under Article 164 of Qanoon e Shahadat 1984, a CCTV footage of an incident which is a fact in issue in a case is _____ in evidence before the court.

- A. admissible ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. not admissible
- C. Irrelevant
- D. immaterial

A. Right: under QSO Art 164, CCTV footage of an incident which is a fact in issue is admissible in evidence before the Court.

B. Wrong: it is admissible.

C. Wrong: it is relevant.

D. Wrong: it is material.

16 Evidence — Confession (QSO Art 42)

Under Article 42 of Qanoon e Shahadat, a confession does not become irrelevant only because _____

- A. it is made in police station
- B. it is not made with free consent of the confessor
- C. it is made under duress
- D. it was made when the confessor was drunk ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a confession made in a police station is inadmissible (QSO Art 38), so that does make it irrelevant.

B. Wrong: a confession not made with free consent is irrelevant (QSO Art 37).

C. Wrong: a confession made under duress is irrelevant (QSO Art 37).

D. Right: QSO Art 42 — a confession otherwise relevant does not become irrelevant merely because it was made when the confessor was drunk (nor by a promise of secrecy, by deception, or in answer to questions he need not have answered).

Question 17 Evidence — Primary evidence (QSO Art 73)

Under Article 73 of Qanoon e Shahadat, 1984, primary evidence means the _____ produced for the inspection of the Court.

- A. documentary evidence
- B. document itself ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. evidence
- D. oral evidence

A. Wrong: primary evidence is not 'documentary evidence' in general.

B. Right: QSO Art 73 — primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

vidence alone is not the definition.

D. Wrong: oral evidence is not primary evidence.

Question 18 Evidence — Impeaching credit (QSO Art 151)

The credit of a witness may be impeached by the _____

- A. adverse party with the permission of the court
- B. party who calls him
- C. both parties without permission of the court
- D. adverse party and with the permission of the court party who calls him ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the adverse party alone, without the permission point, does not state the whole rule.

B. Wrong: the party who calls him alone is not the rule.

C. Wrong: both parties without permission is not the rule.

D. Right: QSO Art 151 — the credit of a witness may be impeached by the adverse party, and by the party who calls him with the permission of the Court.

Question 19 Professional ethics — Canons (Rule 175-A)

According rule 175-A of the legal Practitioner and Bar Council Rules,1976, non observance of canons of professional conduct by an advocate amount to _____

- A. Misconduct ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Transgression
- C. Breach of discipline
- D. An offence

A. Right: Rule 175-A — non-observance of the canons of professional conduct by an advocate amounts to misconduct..

ansgression is not the word.

C. Wrong: 'breach of discipline' is not the word.

D. Wrong: it is not an offence.

Question 20 Professional ethics — Defiance of Bar Council (Rule 175-B)

Accordino rule 175-8 of the Legal Practitioner and Bar Council Rules, 1976, nonobservance or defiance of decisions/Instructions of the Pakistan Bar Council or bar association or any member of the Bar / Advocate shall be deemed to be a _____

- A. gross professional behavior
- B. perfect professional demeanor
- C. gross professional misconduct ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. professional transgression

A. Wrong: 'gross professional behavior' is not the phrase.

B. Wrong: 'perfect professional demeanor' is not the phrase.

C. Right: Rule 175-B — non-observance or defiance of the decisions or instructions of the Pakistan Bar Council or a bar association or any member of the Bar amounts to gross professional misconduct.

D. Wrong: 'professional transgression' is not the phrase.

Question 21 Professional ethics — Personal belief as argument (Rule 156)

As envisaged in rule 156 of the Legal Practitioner And Bar Council Rules, 1976, It is _____for an advocate to assert his personal belief as an argument.

- A. Improper ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Unseemly
- D. Perfect

A. Right: Rule 156 — it is improper for an advocate to assert his personal belief as an argument (the same rule as Q14, tested again with different options).

B. Wrong: 'indecent' is not the word.

C. Wrong: 'unseemly' is not the word.

D. Wrong: 'perfect' is not the word.

Question 22 Constitutional history — Asfandyar Wali case

The Vires of National Aeroostabliny Ordinance, 1988 were challenged in _____

- A. Ishtiaq Ahmed Mirza case (PLD 2010 SC 598)
- B. 2009 PCO Judges Case
- C. Zafar Ali Shah Case (PLD 2000 SC 869)
- D. Asfandyar Wali and others vs. Federation af Pakistan (PLD 2001 SC 607) ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Ishtiaq Ahmed Mirza case did not challenge the Ordinance.

B. Wrong: the 2009 PCO Judges case did not challenge it.

C. Wrong: the Zafar Ali Shah case concerned the 1999 Proclamation of Emergency, not the Ordinance.

D. Right: the vires of the National Accountability Ordinance 1999 were challenged in Asfandyar Wali v Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2001 SC 607) — the stem's 'National Aeroostabliny Ordinance, 1988' is the reproduction's garbling, and the Legalversity reproduction of this sitting gives the correct title and year.

23 Constitutional history — Dosso case

The State vs Dosso and another (PLD 1958 SC 533) legalized _____

- A. The martial law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Actions of NAB
- C. Illegal detention
- D. Dissolution of assemblies

A. Right: State v Dosso (PLD 1958 SC 533) legalized the martial law.

B. Wrong: it did not legalize the actions of NAB.

C. Wrong: it did not legalize illegal detention as such.

D. Wrong: it did not legalize the dissolution of assemblies.

Question 24 Constitution — Right to protection of law (Art 4)

Article 4 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, envisaged that to enjoy the protection of the law and to be treated in accordance with law is the _____ right of every citizen of Pakistan.

- A. Inherent
- B. Inalienable ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Inviolable
- D. natural

A. Wrong: 'inherent' is not the word in Art 4.

B. Right: Art 4(1) — to enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen of Pakistan.

C. Wrong: 'inviolable' is not the word.

D. Wrong: 'natural' is not the word.

25 Constitution — Arrest and detention (Art 10)

As per Article 10(2) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a _____in twenty-four hours of such arrest.

- A. judge
- B. magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. superintendent police
- D. station house officer

A. Wrong: the arrested person is not produced before a judge.

B. Right: Art 10(2) — every person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours of the arrest.

C. Wrong: not before a superintendent of police.

D. Wrong: not before a station house officer.

Question 26 Constitution — Parliament (Art 50)

Article 50 of the constitution f the Islamic republic of Pakistan 1973, the parliament of Pakistan consisting of _____

- A. President of Pakistan
- B. Senate of Pakistan
- C. National Assembly
- D. President and Two house ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the President alone is not the Parliament.

B. Wrong: the Senate alone is not the Parliament.

C. Wrong: the National Assembly alone is not the Parliament.

D. Right: Art 50 — the Parliament of Pakistan consists of the President and the two

Question 27 Constitution — Dissolution of Assembly (Art 58)

Article 58(1) of the constitution f the Islamic republic of Pakistan 1973, the president shall disclose the National Assembly if so advised by _____ of Pakistan

- A. Prime Minister ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Attorney General
- C. Chief of Army staff
- D. Chief justice

A. Right: Art 58(1) — the President shall dissolve the National Assembly if so advised by the Prime Minister.

B. Wrong: not on the advice of the Attorney General.

C. Wrong: not on the advice of the Chief of Army Staff.

D. Wrong: not on the advice of the Chief Justice.

Question 28 Constitution — Money Bill (Art 73)

Article 73(1) of the constitution f Islamic republic of Pakistan 1973, a money bill shall be originated in _____

- A. The Senate only
- B. The National Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The president Secretariat
- D. Any house of the Parliament

A. Wrong: a Money Bill does not originate in the Senate only.

B. Right: Art 73(1) — a Money Bill shall be originated in the National Assembly.

C. Wrong: it does not originate in the President's Secretariat.

does not originate in any House of Parliament.

Question 29 Constitution — Senate Chairman term (Art 60)

As per Article 60(2) of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, the term chairman Senate shall be ————- year from the day on which enters upon his office.

- A. two
- B. three ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. five
- D. six

A. Wrong: the term is not two years.

B. Right: Art 60(2) — the term of the Chairman Senate is three years from the day on which he enters upon his office.

C. Wrong: it is not five years.

D. Wrong: it is not six years.

Question 30 Professional ethics — Declining employment (Rule 170)

As per rule 170 of the legal practitioner and bar council rules 1976, an advocate has right to decline professional _____

- A. Rituals
- B. Facility
- C. Ceremony
- D. Employment ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'rituals' is not the word.

B. Wrong: 'facility' is not the word.

eremony" is not the word.

D. Right: Rule 170 — an advocate has the right to decline professional employment.

Question 31 Professional ethics — Name board (Rule 174-B)

As per rule 174-B of the legal practitioner and bar council rules 1976,an advocate can display a board of his name up to maximum size of _____

- A. 2*2
- B. 5*5
- C. 2 (1/2) * 2
- D. 1 (1/2) * 2 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 2x2 is not the maximum size.

B. Wrong: 5x5 is not the maximum size.

C. Wrong: 2(1/2) x 2 is not the maximum size.

D. Right: Rule 174-B — an advocate may display a board of his name up to a maximum size of 1(1/2) x 2.

Question 32 Professional ethics — Adverse witness (Rule 169)

As per rule 169 of the legal practitioner and bar council rules 1976, an advocate shall treat the witness of adverse party with _____

- A. Independence
- B. Fairness ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Malevolence
- D. Prejudice

A. Wrong: 'independence' is not the word.

B. Right: Rule 169 — an advocate shall treat the witness of the adverse party with fairness.

malevolence' is the opposite of the duty.

D. Wrong: 'prejudice' is the opposite of the duty.

Question 33 Constitutional history — Nawaz Sharif case

In Muhammad Nawaz Sharif vs President of Pakistan(PLD 1993 SC 473), the petitioner challenged the order of dissolution of National Assembly passed under Article 58(2) (B) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan by the _____

- A. Chief of Army Staff
- B. Chief Justice of Pakistan
- C. President of Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chief election commissioner of Pakistan

A. Wrong: the dissolution was not passed by the Chief of Army Staff.

B. Wrong: it was not passed by the Chief Justice.

C. Right: in Muhammad Nawaz Sharif v President of Pakistan (PLD 1993 SC 473) the petitioner challenged the order of dissolution of the National Assembly passed under Article 58(2)(b) by the President of Pakistan.

D. Wrong: it was not passed by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Question 34 Constitutional history — Zafar Ali Shah case

According to Zafar Ali Shah case (PLD 2000 SC 869), the abuse of public office for private gain is _____

- A. illegal activity
- B. corruption ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. illegal gain
- D. misuse of authority

A. Wrong: 'illegal activity' is not the phrase used in the case.

afar Ali Shah (PLD 2000 SC 869) the abuse of public office for private gain is corruption.

C. Wrong: 'illegal gain' is not the phrase used.

D. Wrong: 'misuse of authority' is not the phrase used.

Question 35 International law — ICJ advisory opinion (UN Charter Art 96)

Article 96 of the United Nations Charter provides that the security council and general assembly of United Nations can ask the international court of justice (ICJ) for _____ opinion on the some legal issues

- A. Original
- B. Secondary
- C. Provisional
- D. Advisory ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'original' is not the opinion.

B. Wrong: 'secondary' is not the opinion.

C. Wrong: 'provisional' is not the opinion.

D. Right: UN Charter Art 96 — the Security Council and the General Assembly may ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on any legal question.

Question 36 International law — ICJ election (ICJ Statute Art 8)

As per Article 8 of the State of the international court of Justice, the general assembly and the security council shall proceed _____ to elect the members of the court

- A. Concurrently
- B. Simultaneously

ependently of one another ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. In consultation with one another

A. Wrong: they do not proceed concurrently.

B. Wrong: they do not proceed simultaneously.

C. Right: ICJ Statute Art 8 — the General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

D. Wrong: they do not proceed in consultation with one another.

Question 37 International law — Principal organs of the UN

Which of the following is not a principal organ of United Nations?

- A. World trade organization ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. General Assembly
- C. Security Council
- D. International Court of Justice

A. Right: the World Trade Organization is not a principal organ of the United Nations.

B. Wrong: the General Assembly is a principal organ.

C. Wrong: the Security Council is a principal organ.

D. Wrong: the International Court of Justice is a principal organ.

Question 38 Constitution — Quorum of National Assembly (Art 55)

As per article 55(2) of the constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan,1973, the minimum Quorum for session of National Assembly is _____ of the members

- A. Two-third

- C. One-fourth ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. One-third

A. Wrong: two-thirds is not the quorum.

B. Wrong: one-half is not the quorum.

C. Right: Art 55(2) — the minimum quorum for a session of the National Assembly is one-fourth of the members.

D. Wrong: one-third is not the quorum.

Question 39 Constitution — Oath of Chief Justice (Art 178)

As per article 178 of the constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan,1973, the chief justice of the Pakistan shall make oath before the president, in the from set out in the _____ schedule

- A. First
- B. Second
- C. Third ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Fourth

A. Wrong: the First Schedule does not set out the oath.

B. Wrong: the Second Schedule does not set it out.

C. Right: Art 178 — the Chief Justice of Pakistan makes the oath before the President in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

D. Wrong: the Fourth Schedule does not set it out.

Question 40 Constitution — Advisory jurisdiction (Art 186)

As per Article 186 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1073, the president

e advice of Supreme Court on any _____ which he considers of public importance

- A. question of law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. question of fact
- C. question of incompetency of federal government
- D. question of incompetency of provincia government

A. Right: Art 186 — the President may seek the advice of the Supreme Court on any question of law which he considers of public importance.

B. Wrong: not a question of fact.

C. Wrong: not a question of incompetency of the Federal Government.

D. Wrong: not a question of incompetency of a Provincial Government.

Question 41 Constitution — Supreme Court powers (Art 184)

The Supreme Court of Pakistan have the power to make an order of nature mentioned in Article 199 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, if it considers that there is a question of public importance with reference to enforcement of _____

- A. provincial autonomy
- B. any of the fundamental rights ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. the doctrine of separation of power
- D. the doctrine of division of power

A. Wrong: not provincial autonomy.

B. Right: Art 184(3) — the Supreme Court may make an order of the nature mentioned in Art 199 where it considers that a question of public importance with reference to the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights is involved.

C. Wrong: not the doctrine of separation of powers.

ot the doctrine of division of powers.

Question 42 Criminal law — Common intention (PPC s. 34)

Ali and Bilal agree to murder zia by severally and at different times give him small dose of poison.Bilal administers the poison according to the agreement with intent to murder Zia . Zia dies from the effects of the several doses of poison so administered to him. Who is liable for the death of Zia?

- A. Ali
- B. Bilal
- C. Zia
- D. Both Ali and Bilal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Ali alone is not liable — both acted in concert.

B. Wrong: Bilal alone is not liable — both acted in concert.

C. Wrong: Zia is the victim, not liable.

D. Right: both Ali and Bilal are liable for the death of Zia — they agreed to murder him by successive doses of poison, acting in furtherance of their common intention (PPC s. 34).

Question 43 Criminal law — Voluntarily (PPC s. 39)

Bilawal sets fire, by night, to an inhabited house in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating robbery and thus causes the death of a person Nazeer . Bilawal has never intended to cause death of Nazeer yet it was known to Bilawal that this act of setting fire may cause death. He is said to cause death of Nazeer_____

- A. by mistake of fact
- B. by mistake of law
- C. voluntarily ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Involuntary

is not by mistake of fact.

B. Wrong: it is not by mistake of law.

C. Right: PPC s. 39 — a person causes an effect voluntarily where he knew or had reason to believe the means were likely to cause it, and s. 39's own illustration is this very scenario (setting fire by night to an inhabited house, knowing death is likely) — he has caused death voluntarily.

D. Wrong: it is not involuntary.

Question 44 Criminal law — Act to prevent harm (PPC s. 81)

A, in a great fire, pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading. He does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. Here, if it is found that the harm to be prevented was of such _____ excuse A's act, A is not guilty of the offence.

- A. a wild loss
- B. a nature and so imminent ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. an extreme loss
- D. a perilous nature

A. Wrong: 'a wild loss' is not the wording of the illustration.

B. Right: PPC s. 81 illustration (a) — if the harm to be prevented was of such a nature and so imminent as to excuse A's act, A is not guilty of the offence.

C. Wrong: 'an extreme loss' is not the wording.

D. Wrong: 'a perilous nature' is not the wording.

Question 45 Criminal law — Theft in dwelling house (PPC s. 380)

Punishment of theft in dwellings house is imprisonment of either description for a term

extend to _____ years

- A. Three
- B. Seven ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ten
- D. Fourteen

A. Wrong: three years is not the term.

B. Right: PPC s. 380 — theft in a dwelling house is punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years.

C. Wrong: ten years is not the term.

D. Wrong: fourteen years is not the term.

Question 46 Criminal law — Robbery (PPC s. 390)

A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent Here A has committed theft, and in order to the committing of that theft, has voluntarily causes wrongful restraint to Z . A has therefore committed_____

- A. theft without consent
- B. dacoity
- C. robbery ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. extortion

A. Wrong: theft without consent alone is not the offence — the wrongful restraint makes it robbery.

B. Wrong: dacoity requires five or more persons (PPC s. 391).

C. Right: PPC s. 390 — theft becomes robbery where, in committing the theft, the offender voluntarily causes wrongful restraint to any person.

D. Wrong: extortion is obtaining property by putting a person in fear of injury (PPC s. 383).

47 Criminal procedure — Bail as of right (CrPC s. 496)

The bail is claimed as a matter of _____bailable offences.

- A. right ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. concession
- C. remedy
- D. discretion

A. Right: bail is claimed as a matter of right in bailable offences (CrPC s. 496).

B. Wrong: it is not a concession.

C. Wrong: it is not merely a remedy.

D. Wrong: it is not a matter of discretion.

Question 48 Criminal procedure — Private arrest (CrPC s. 59)

If a private person arrests a person having reason to believe that person arrested is a proclaimed offender then the private person shall without any unnecessary delay shall make over arrested person to _____

- A. Nearby interrogation center
- B. Police officer ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Judicial officer
- D. Nearby magistrate

A. Wrong: not a nearby interrogation centre.

B. Right: CrPC s. 59 — a private person arresting a proclaimed offender shall without unnecessary delay make over the arrested person to a police officer.

C. Wrong: not a judicial officer.

D. Wrong: not a nearby Magistrate.

49 International law — UN Charter Art 99

Article 99 of the United Nations charter, the sectary general may bring to the attention of the security council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international _____

- A. Food and health security
- B. Human rights
- C. Boarder sanctity
- D. Peace and Security ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: not food and health security.

B. Wrong: not human rights.

C. Wrong: not border sanctity.

D. Right: UN Charter Art 99 — the Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Question 50 Criminal law — Tazir example

Which of the following is an example of "taz'ir?

- A. Payment of fine already fixed by law arsh for an offence of causing hurt
- B. Payment of half of diyat as arsh
- C. Imprisonment for life ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Payment of Diyat

A. Wrong: payment of a fine already fixed by law as arsh is not tazir.

B. Wrong: payment of half of diyat as arsh is not tazir.

C. Right: imprisonment for life is an example of tazir — discretionary punishment other than qisas, diyat, arsh or daman.

payment of diyat is not tazir.

Question 51 Criminal law — Qatl-i-khata (PPC s. 318)

Ajmal aims at a deer but misses the target and kills Zaheer who is standing by, Ajmal has committed _____

- A. Qatl-i-amd
- B. Qatl-i-khata ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Qatl-i-bis-sabab
- D. Qatl-i-shibh-i-amd

A. Wrong: qatl-i-amd requires intention to cause death.

B. Right: PPC s. 318 illustration (a) — aiming at a deer, missing, and killing a bystander is qatl-i-khata, death by mistake of act.

C. Wrong: qatl-i-bis-sabab is death caused by an unlawful act without direct causation.

D. Wrong: qatl-i-shibh-i-amd is death by an act intended to cause hurt, not death.

Question 52 Criminal law — Punishment of qatl-i-khata (PPC s. 319)

The punishment of Qatl i khata is _____.

- A. Life imprisonment
- B. Payment half of Diyat
- C. Payment of Diyat ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Death penalty

A. Wrong: life imprisonment is not the punishment for qatl-i-khata.

B. Wrong: payment of half of diyat is not the punishment (the Legalversity reproduction of this sitting states it, wrongly).

s. 319 — whoever commits qatl-i-khata is liable to diyat.

D. Wrong: the death penalty is not the punishment.

Question 53 Criminal law — Thug (PPC s. 310)

Whoever shall have been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with Qatl is termed as _____

- A. habitual offender
- B. murderer
- C. Kidnapping
- D. Thug ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: 'habitual offender' is not the PPC term.

B. Wrong: 'murderer' is not the term.

C. Wrong: 'kidnapping' is not the term.

D. Right: PPC s. 310 — whoever has been habitually associated with others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder is a thug.

Question 54 Criminal law — Arsh for finger (PPC s. 337-T)

The amount of arsh for causing of itlaf of a finger of a hand or foot shall be _____ of the Diyat

- A. One tenth ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. One fifty
- C. One half
- D. Two third

A. Right: PPC s. 337-T(1) — the arsh for causing itlaf of a finger of a hand or foot shall be

the diyat (the Legal version reproduction of this sitting also states one-tenth).

B. Wrong: 'one fifty' is not the figure.

C. Wrong: one-half is the arsh for one of a pair of organs (s. 337-R), not for a finger.

D. Wrong: two-thirds is not the figure.

Question 55

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