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 — **100 solved and verified**, none excluded · **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, 'Law GAT Past paper 23 October 2022' (https://pklawnotes.com/law-gat-past-paper-23-10-2022/, accessed 9 Nov 2026): serves Test 1-4 (25 items each) = 100 slots, of which 3 are internal repeats and 2 serve only one option, each with four options and a marked key in the quiz HTML. Second reproduction: Law GAT Prep (lawgat.pk), 'Law GAT October 2022 Past Paper' (https://www.lawgat.pk/past-papers/October%202022, fetched 9 Nov 2026 via the page's RSC text endpoint): serves 204 items reducing to 100 unique stems; 97 match this file's 97 pklawnotes records one-to-one, its 3 remaining stems are the sitting's 3 missing questions, filed here as Q98-Q100, and its option sets complete the two pklawnotes GAP items (Q91, Q95). Every answer was verified against the statute/case/textbook text itself, not taken on lawgat's key alone. 1 printed-key correction (Q68: Rule 157 — the marked key B 'Not avoid' is wrong; Rule 157 provides an advocate should avoid testifying, so the answer is A — Avoid); 1 explanation-segment correction (Q93: answer C — Law was right but the segments contradicted it; segments corrected, answer unchanged). Q98/Q100 share stems with the same standard Salmond questions filed in other Law GAT sittings (scattered reuse across sittings, not a same-sitting duplicate). RECONSTRUCTION CAVEAT (recorded openly): candidate-recall reconstruction, not an official HEC paper; option order

re the reproduction's and may differ from the original booklet. Exam-date standard: answers judged as of 23 October 2022. All decisions by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 Criminal procedure — Process fees (CrPC s. 204)

As per section 204(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, when by any law for the time being in force any process fees or other fees are payable, no process shall be issued until the fees are paid, and if such fees are not paid within a _____time the court may dismiss the complaint.

- A. agreed
- B. fixed
- C. predetermined
- D. reasonable ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: section 204(3) does not say "agreed" time.

B. Wrong: it does not say "fixed" time.

C. Wrong: it does not say "predetermined" time.

D. Right: section 204(3) CrPC provides that if process fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the court may dismiss the complaint.

Question 2 Criminal procedure — Appeal from Sessions trial (CrPC s. 410)

As per section 410 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional Sessions Judge, may appeal to the _____.

- A. any court
- B. District Court
- C. High Court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: section 410 does not say "any court".

B. Wrong: it does not say the District Court.

C. Right: section 410 CrPC provides that a person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may appeal to the High Court.

D. Wrong: it does not say the Supreme Court.

Question 3 Criminal law — Criminal breach of trust (PPC s. 406)

As per Section 406 of the Pakistan Pena Code 1860, Whoever, commits a criminal breach of trust snail is punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to_____ years, or with a fine or with both.

- A. three
- B. five
- C. seven ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ten

A. Wrong: criminal breach of trust is not punishable up to three years under section 406.

B. Wrong: it is not five years.

C. Right: section 406 PPC provides that whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, or fine, or both.

D. Wrong: it is not ten years.

Question 4 Criminal law — Qatl-e-amd, qisas not applicable (PPC s. 302)

As per section 302(c) of the Pakistan Penal code 1860, whoever commits Qatl-e-amd shall, subject to the provisions of chapter XVI, be punished with imprisonment of either

for a term which may extend to _____ where according to the injunctions of Islam the punishment of qisas is not applicable

- A. fourteen years
- B. eighteen years
- C. twenty-five years ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. none of these

A. Wrong: section 302(c) does not say fourteen years.

B. Wrong: it does not say eighteen years.

C. Right: section 302(c) PPC provides that where qisas is not applicable, qatl-e-amd is punishable with imprisonment up to twenty-five years.

D. Wrong: "none of these" is wrong — twenty-five years is among the options.

Question 5 Criminal procedure — Dispensing with attendance (CrPC s. 116)

As per section 116 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, an may permit him to appear by _____

- A. a close relative
- B. a friend
- C. a pleader ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. an agent

A. Wrong: section 116 does not say "a close relative".

B. Wrong: it does not say "a friend".

C. Right: section 116 CrPC provides that the Magistrate may dispense with personal

and permit the person to appear by a pleader.

D. Wrong: it does not say "an agent".

Question 6 Criminal law — Qatl-i-khata (PPC s. 318)

As per illustration (a) to section 318 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A aims at a deer but misses the target and kills Z who is standing by, A is guilty of _____

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

A. Wrong: the illustration is not qatl-e-amd (there was no intention to kill Z).

B. Wrong: it is not qatl-e-bis-sabab (death by an indirect cause).

C. Wrong: it is not qatl-e-shibh-amd (quasi-intentional killing).

D. Right: section 318, Illustration (a) PPC — A aims at a deer, misses and kills Z standing by: A is guilty of qatl-i-khata (killing by mistake).

Question 7 Criminal law — Authorised medical officer (PPC s. 299)

As per section 299(c) of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, "authorized medical officer" means a medical officer or a Medical Board, howsoever designated, authorized by the _____

- A. judicial government
- B. local government
- C. national government
- D. Provincial government ✓ **Correct answer**

e authorised medical officer is not authorised by a "judicial government".

B. Wrong: not by a local government.

C. Wrong: not by a national government.

D. Right: section 299(c) PPC defines "authorised medical officer" as a medical officer or Medical Board authorised by the Provincial Government.

Question 8 Criminal procedure — Order under s. 144 (CrPC s. 144)

An order under section 144(3) of the code of criminal procedure 1898, may be directed to a particular individual _____ when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

- A. and not to the public generally
- B. or to the public generally ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. or to the specific area
- D. or to the specific part of the public generally

A. Wrong: section 144(3) does not say the order may be directed to a particular individual "and not to the public generally".

B. Right: section 144(3) CrPC provides that an order may be directed to a particular individual or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

C. Wrong: it does not say "or to the specific area".

D. Wrong: it does not say "or to the specific part of the public generally".

Question 9 Criminal law — "Government" defined (PPC s. 17)

As per section 17 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the word "Government" denotes the person or persons authorized by law to administer _____in Pakistan or in any part thereof.

cutive Government ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Federal Government
- C. Local Government
- D. Provincial Government

A. Right: section 17 PPC provides that the word "Government" denotes the person or persons authorised by law to administer executive Government in Pakistan or in any part of it.

B. Wrong: section 17 does not say "Federal Government".

C. Wrong: it does not say "Local Government".

D. Wrong: it does not say "Provincial Government".

Question 10 Criminal law — Pronoun "he" (PPC s. 8)

As per section 08 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used for any person _____

- A. of transgender specie
- B. of the female specie
- C. of the male specie
- D. whether male or female ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: section 8 does not limit "he" to transgender persons.

B. Wrong: it does not limit it to females.

C. Wrong: it does not limit it to males.

D. Right: section 8 PPC provides that the pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used for any person, whether male or female.

11 Criminal procedure — Non-cognizable offence (CrPC s. 155)

As per section 155(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, when information is given to an officer in charge of a police station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offense, he shall enter a book to, be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the information to the _____

- A. additional session judge
- B. magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. senior civil judge
- D. session judge

A. Wrong: section 155(1) does not say "additional session judge".

B. Right: section 155(1) CrPC provides that on information of a non-cognizable offence, the officer in charge shall enter its substance in the book and refer the information to the Magistrate.

C. Wrong: it does not say "senior civil judge".

D. Wrong: it does not say "session judge".

Question 12 Criminal procedure — Restraint on arrest (CrPC s. 50)

As per section 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the person arrested _____be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

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

A. Wrong: section 50 does not say "may" be subjected to more restraint.

does not say "may not".

C. Wrong: it does not say "shall".

D. Right: section 50 CrPC provides that the person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

Question 13 Criminal procedure — Impounding documents (CrPC s. 104)

As per section 104 of the code of Criminal Procedure 1898, _____may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this code.

- A. any cout ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. court of magistrate first class
- C. court of session
- D. court of district magistrate

A. Right: section 104 CrPC provides that any court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under the Code.

B. Wrong: the power is not limited to a court of a Magistrate of the First Class.

C. Wrong: it is not limited to a court of session.

D. Wrong: it is not limited to a court of a District Magistrate.

Question 14 Criminal law — Wrongful restraint (PPC s. 339)

As per section 339 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to _____ that person

- A. confine
- B. detain

- D. restrain ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: section 339 does not say "confine".

B. Wrong: it does not say "detain".

C. Wrong: it does not say "imprison".

D. Right: section 339 PPC provides that whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent him from proceeding in a direction in which he has a right to proceed is said wrongfully to restrain that person.

Question 15 Criminal procedure — Examination of complainant (CrPC s. 200)

As per section 200 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 A magistrate taking, cognizance of an offense on the complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the_____

- A. concerned police officer
- B. defendant
- C. magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. prosecution witness

A. Wrong: the examination is not signed by the police officer concerned.

B. Wrong: it is not signed by the defendant.

C. Right: section 200 CrPC provides that the substance of the complainant's examination shall be reduced to writing and signed by the complainant and also by the Magistrate.

D. Wrong: it is not signed by the prosecution witness.

16 Criminal law — Public servant (PPC s. 21)

As per explanation 2 of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860, wherever the words "public servant" occur, they shall be understood by every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant _____ legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

- A. major
- B. minor
- C. no
- D. whatever ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Explanation 2 to section 21 does not say "major" legal defect.

B. Wrong: it does not say "minor".

C. Wrong: it does not say "no" legal defect.

D. Right: Explanation 2 to section 21 PPC provides that wherever the words "public servant" occur, they shall be understood of every person in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

Question 17 Criminal procedure — "High Court" defined (CrPC s. 4)

As per section 4(j) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, "High Court" means the highest court of _____ or revision for a province

- A. civil appeal
- B. criminal appeal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. second appeal
- D. final appeal

A. Wrong: section 4(1)(j) does not say "civil appeal".

section 4(1)(j) CrPC defines "High Court" as the highest court of criminal appeal or revision for a province.

C. Wrong: it does not say "second appeal".

D. Wrong: it does not say "final appeal".

Question 18 Criminal procedure — Discharge of sureties' bond (CrPC s. 502)

As per section 502(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, all or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may _____ apply to a magistrate to discharge the bond, either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

- A. at any time ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. within ten days
- C. within fifteen days
- D. within twenty days

A. Right: section 502(1) CrPC provides that all or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond, wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

B. Wrong: the section does not say "within ten days".

C. Wrong: it does not say "within fifteen days".

D. Wrong: it does not say "within twenty days".

Question 19 Criminal law — Good-faith communication (PPC s. 93)

As per illustration to section 93 of the Pakistan Penal code 1860, A, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies as a

...e of the shock. A has committed _____ though he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death.

- A. an offense
- B. no offense ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. offense of negligence
- D. tortious liability

A. Wrong: the surgeon in the illustration has committed no offence, so "an offense" is wrong.

B. Right: section 93, Illustration PPC — a surgeon in good faith communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live; the patient dies of shock: A has committed no offence, though he knew the communication might cause death.

C. Wrong: it is not an offence of negligence.

D. Wrong: it is not a tortious liability — the illustration concerns criminal liability, and there is none.

Question 20 Criminal law — Accident without fault (PPC s. 80)

As per illustration to section 80 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A is at work with a hatchet; the head files off and kills a man who is standing by. Here if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is _____ and not an offense.

- A. civil liability
- B. excusable ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. negligence
- D. tortious liability

A. Wrong: the act is not a civil liability in the illustration.

B. Right: section 80, Illustration PPC — A is at work with a hatchet, the head flies off and kills a man standing by; if there was no want of proper caution, his act is excusable and

C. Wrong: it is not negligence — the illustration assumes no want of proper caution.

D. Wrong: it is not a tortious liability.

Question 21 Evidence — Inconsistent facts (QSO Art. 24)

As per Article 24(1) of the Qanoon-e-shahadat, 1984, facts not otherwise relevant are relevant, if they are _____ with any fact in issue or relevant fact.

- A. Associated
- B. Linked
- C. Consistent
- D. Inconsistent ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 24 does not say "associated".

B. Wrong: it does not say "linked".

C. Wrong: it does not say "consistent".

D. Right: Article 24 QSO provides that facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact.

Question 22 Evidence — Oath on denial (QSO Art. 163)

As per article 163(1) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, when the plaintiff takes oath in support of his claim, the court shall, on the application of the plaintiff, call upon the defendant

- A. to deny the claim on oath ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. to produce admissible evidence on oath
- C. produce documentary evidence on oath
- D. to produce oral evidence on oath

cle 163(1) QSO provides that when the plaintiff takes oath in support of his claim, the court shall, on the plaintiff's application, call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath.

B. Wrong: Article 163(1) does not say "to produce admissible evidence on oath".

C. Wrong: it does not say "produce documentary evidence on oath".

D. Wrong: it does not say "to produce oral evidence on oath".

Question 23 Evidence — Possession of stolen articles (QSO Art. 27)

As per illustration (a) to article 27 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, A is accused of receiving stolen goods kno wing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article. The fact that, at the same time, he was in possession of many other stolen articles is _____ as tending to show that he knows each and all of the articles of which he was in possession of to be stolen

- A. irrelevant
- B. pertinent
- C. relevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. significant

A. Wrong: the fact is not irrelevant.

B. Wrong: "pertinent" is not the word in the illustration.

C. Right: Article 27, Illustration (a) QSO — A is accused of receiving stolen goods; the fact that he was at the same time in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show he knew each article to be stolen.

D. Wrong: "significant" is not the word in the illustration.

24 Evidence — Relevancy defined (QSO Art. 2)

As per Article 2(2) of the Qanoon-e-shahadat, 1984, one fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of the Order relating to the _____

- A. Applicable facts
- B. Appropriate fact
- C. Relevancy of facts ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Significant facts

A. Wrong: Article 2(2) does not say "applicable facts".

B. Wrong: it does not say "appropriate fact".

C. Right: Article 2(2) QSO provides that one fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of the Order relating to the relevancy of facts.

D. Wrong: it does not say "significant facts".

Question 25 Evidence — Contradicting a witness (QSO Art. 149)

As per Illustrations b) to Article 149 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, a witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonestly. He denies it. Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonestly. The Evidence is _____

- A. Admissible
- B. Not admissible ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Partially admissible
- D. Relevant

A. Wrong: the evidence is not admissible.

B. Right: Article 149, Illustration (b) QSO — a witness is asked whether he was dismissed for dishonesty and denies it; evidence offered to show he was dismissed for dishonesty is

C. Wrong: it is not "partially admissible".

D. Wrong: "relevant" is not the answer the illustration gives.

Question 26 Evidence — Confession of co-accused (QSO Art. 43)

As per Article 43(a) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, when more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence and a confession made by one of such persons is proved. Such confession shall be proof against _____

- A. All the accused
- B. The joint accused
- C. The main accused
- D. The person making it ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the confession is not proof against "all the accused" as such.

B. Wrong: "the joint accused" is not the Article's wording.

C. Wrong: "the main accused" is not the Article's wording.

D. Right: Article 43(a) QSO provides that where more persons than one are tried jointly and a confession by one is proved, such confession shall be proof against the person making it (and the court may also take it into consideration as circumstantial evidence against the other person).

Question 27 Evidence — Res gestae (QSO Art. 19)

As per Illustration (a) to Article 19 of the Qanoon-e-shahadat 1984, A is accused of the Murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said of done by A or B or the _____at the beating or, so shortly before of after it as to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

- A. By standers ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Party
- D. Victim

A. Right: Article 19, Illustration (a) QSO — whatever was said or done by A or B or the bystanders at the beating, or so shortly before or after it as to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

B. Wrong: the illustration does not say "offender".

C. Wrong: it does not say "party".

D. Wrong: it does not say "victim".

Question 28 Evidence — Conclusive proof (QSO Art. 2)

As per article 2(9) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, when one fact is declared by the Order to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and _____ allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

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

A. Wrong: Article 2(9) does not say "may".

B. Wrong: it does not say "may not".

C. Wrong: it does not say "shall".

D. Right: Article 2(9) QSO provides that when one fact is declared conclusive proof of another, the court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for disproving it.

29 Evidence — Explanatory statements (QSO Art. 22)

As per Illustration d) to Article 22 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, a sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C, on leaving B's service, says to A "I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer". This statement is _____ fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

- A. relevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. irrelevant
- C. significant
- D. Not significantly

A. Right: Article 22, Illustration (d) QSO — C's statement explaining his conduct is a relevant fact, as explanatory of conduct which is relevant as a fact in issue.

B. Wrong: the statement is not irrelevant.

C. Wrong: "significant" is not the word in the illustration.

D. Wrong: "not significantly" is not the word in the illustration.

Question 30 Evidence — Admission (QSO Art. 33)

As per Illustration to Article 33 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, the question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound. A says to B, "Go and ask C, C knows all about it." C's statement is _____ _

- A. a confession
- B. an admission ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. an exculpatory statement
- D. an inculpatory statement

A. Wrong: C's statement is not a confession.

B. Right: Article 33, Illustration QSO — A says to B "Go and ask C, C knows all about it": C's statement is an admission.

is not an exculpatory statement.

D. Wrong: it is not an inculpatory statement.

Question 31 Evidence — Document production refused (QSO Art. 160)

As per article 160 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, when a party refuses to produce a document which he had notice to produce, he _____ afterwards the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the court.

- A. Can
- B. Can not ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. May not
- D. Shall not

A. Wrong: Article 160 does not say "can".

B. Right: Article 160 QSO provides that when a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the court.

C. Wrong: Article 160 does not say "may not".

D. Wrong: Article 160 does not say "shall not" — its word is "cannot".

Question 32 Evidence — Advocate-client privilege (QSO Art. 9)

As per Illustration (a) to Article 9 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, a client, says to B, an advocate " wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue". The communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose is _____ from disclosure .

- A. Conditional protected
- B. Not protected ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Protected

A. Wrong: the communication is not "conditionally protected".

B. Right: Article 9, Illustration (a) QSO — a client asks an advocate to sue on a forged deed; the communication, made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

C. Wrong: it is not "partially protected".

D. Wrong: it is not "protected".

Question 33 Evidence — Confession after inducement removed (QSO Art. 41)

As per article 41 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, such a confession as is referred to in Article 37 (caused by any inducement, threat or promised) is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat or promise as, in the opinion of Court, been fully removed, it is _____

- A. Not relevant
- B. Partially relevant
- C. Relevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Void

A. Wrong: the confession is not "not relevant".

B. Wrong: it is not "partially relevant".

C. Right: Article 41 QSO provides that a confession referred to in Article 37 (induced by threat, promise or inducement), made after the impression has been fully removed in the court's opinion, is relevant.

D. Wrong: it is not "void".

34 Evidence — Oral admissions of documents (QSO Art. 35)

As per article 35 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, oral admissions as to the contents of a document are _____ unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document.

- A. important
- B. not relevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. relevant
- D. significant

A. Wrong: oral admissions are not "important" in the Article's sense.

B. Right: Article 35 QSO provides that oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows he is entitled to give secondary evidence of its contents.

C. Wrong: they are not "relevant" without that showing.

D. Wrong: "significant" is not the word in the Article.

Question 35 Evidence — Judge as witness (QSO Art. 4)

As per Illustration (c) to Article 4 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984, A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge, B _____ be examined as to what occurred.

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

A. Right: Article 4, Illustration (c) QSO — B, a Sessions Judge, may be examined as to what occurred when A was on trial before him for attempting to murder a police officer.

ticle 4 does not say "may not".

C. Wrong: it does not say "shall".

D. Wrong: it does not say "shall not".

Question 36 Evidence — Evidence of facts in issue (QSO Art. 18)

As per article 18 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or nonexistence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and _____

- A. of no others ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. other appropriate fact
- C. other associated facts
- D. other important facts

A. Right: Article 18 QSO provides that evidence may be given of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are declared relevant, and of no others.

B. Wrong: Article 18 does not say "other appropriate fact".

C. Wrong: it does not say "other associated facts".

D. Wrong: it does not say "other important facts".

Question 37 Evidence — Affairs of State (QSO Art. 6)

As per explanation to article 6 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, "official record related to the affairs of state" _____ documents concerning industrial or commercial activities carried on directly or indirectly, by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government or any statutory body or corporation of the company set up or controlled by such government.

- A. does not include

- C. may include
- D. shall not include

A. Wrong: the Explanation to Article 6 does not say "does not include".

B. Right: the Explanation to Article 6 QSO provides that "official record relating to the affairs of State" includes documents concerning industrial or commercial activities carried on by the Federal or a Provincial Government or a statutory body or corporation set up or controlled by such government.

C. Wrong: it does not say "may include".

D. Wrong: it does not say "shall not include".

Question 38 Evidence — Cross-examination to credit (QSO Art. 141)

As per article 141(3) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, When a witness is cross-examined, he_____ be asked any questions which tend to shake his credit, by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture .

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

A. Right: Article 141(3) QSO provides that when a witness is cross-examined, he may be asked any questions which tend to shake his credit by injuring his character, even if the answer might criminate him or expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

B. Wrong: Article 141(3) does not say "may not".

does not say "shall".

D. Wrong: it does not say "shall not".

Question 39 Evidence — Good character (QSO Art. 67)

As per article 67 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984 in criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of a good character is _____

- A. relevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. irrelevant
- C. relevant with the court's permission
- D. void

A. Right: Article 67 QSO provides that in criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant.

B. Wrong: it is not irrelevant.

C. Wrong: it is not "relevant with the court's permission".

D. Wrong: it is not void.

Question 40 Evidence — Motive and preparation (QSO Art. 21)

As per illustration (c) to Article 21 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat, 1984, A is tried for the murder of B by poison fact that before the death of B. A procured poison similar to that, which was administered to B, is _____

- A. relevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. irrelevant
- C. pertinent
- D. important

A. Right: Article 21, Illustration (c) QSO — A is tried for murdering B by poison; the fact that before B's death A procured poison similar to that administered to B is relevant.

e fact is not irrelevant.

C. Wrong: "pertinent" is not the word in the illustration.

D. Wrong: "important" is not the word in the illustration.

Question 41 Civil procedure — Written statement (CPC O. VIII R. 1)

As per Order VIII, Rule 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, The defendant shall at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Court may permit, present _____his defence.

- A. a legal record in
- B. a written statement of ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. an argument in
- D. an evidence in

A. Wrong: Order VIII Rule 1 does not say "a legal record in".

B. Right: Order VIII Rule 1 CPC provides that the defendant shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the court permits, present a written statement of his defence.

C. Wrong: it does not say "an argument in".

D. Wrong: it does not say "an evidence in".

Question 42 Civil procedure — Inherent powers (CPC s. 151)

As per section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent _____ of the Court.

- A. abuse of the process ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. un-necessary procedures
- D. un-due delay

A. Right: section 151 CPC preserves the inherent power of the court to make orders necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the court.

B. Wrong: section 151 does not speak of "technicalities".

C. Wrong: it does not speak of "un-necessary procedures".

D. Wrong: it does not speak of "un-due delay".

Question 43 Civil procedure — Appeal from ex parte decree (CPC s. 96)

As per section 96(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, _____may lie from an original decree passed ex-parte.

- A. an appeal ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. no appeal
- C. only three appeals
- D. several appeal

A. Right: section 96(2) CPC provides that an appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte.

B. Wrong: section 96(2) does not say "no appeal".

C. Wrong: it does not say "only three appeals".

D. Wrong: it does not say "several appeal".

44 Civil procedure — Judgment against some defendants (CPC O. I R. 4)

According to Order 1, Rule 4(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Judgment may be given without any amendment against such one or more of the defendants as may be found to be liable, according to their respective _____

- A. acquisitions
- B. capabilities
- C. charges
- D. liabilities ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Order I Rule 4(b) does not say "acquisitions".

B. Wrong: it does not say "capabilities".

C. Wrong: it does not say "charges".

D. Right: Order I Rule 4(b) CPC provides that judgment may be given without amendment against such one or more of the defendants as may be found liable, according to their respective liabilities.

Question 45 Civil procedure — Pleading (CPC O. VI R. 2)

According to Order VI Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 every pleading shall contain, and contain only, a statement in a concise form of the _____ on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defense, as the case may be.

- A. legal facts
- B. material facts ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. presumptions of facts
- D. presumptions of law

A. Wrong: Order VI Rule 2 does not say "legal facts".

er VI Rule 2 CPC provides that every pleading shall contain, and contain only, a statement in concise form of the material facts on which the party pleading relies for his claim or defence.

C. Wrong: it does not say "presumptions of facts".

D. Wrong: it does not say "presumptions of law".

Question 46 Civil procedure — No appeal from appellate order (CPC s. 104)

As per section 104(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 _____appeal shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this section.

- A. mandatory
- B. no ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. only
- D. right to

A. Wrong: section 104(2) does not say "mandatory" appeal.

B. Right: section 104(2) CPC provides that no appeal shall lie from any order passed in appeal under this section.

C. Wrong: it does not say "only" appeal.

D. Wrong: it does not say "right to" appeal.

Question 47 Civil procedure — Courts' jurisdiction (CPC s. 9)

As per section 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein contained) have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either _____ or impliedly barred.

- A. distantly

ressly ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. randomly
- D. vaguely

A. Wrong: section 9 does not say "distantly".

B. Right: section 9 CPC provides that the courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred.

C. Wrong: it does not say "randomly".

D. Wrong: it does not say "vaguely".

Question 48 Civil procedure — Neither party appears (CPC O. IX R. 3)

As per Order IX Rule 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the suit be _____

- A. Discharged
- B. Decided
- C. Dismissed ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pended

A. Wrong: Order IX Rule 3 does not say "discharged".

B. Wrong: it does not say "decided".

C. Right: Order IX Rule 3 CPC provides that where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

D. Wrong: it does not say "pended".

49 Civil procedure — Respondent absent on appeal (CPC O. XLI R. 17)

As per Order XLI, Rule 17(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Where the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear, the appeal shall be heard _____

- A. ex parte ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. in the presence of both the parties
- C. In the presence of the defendant
- D. In the presence of third party

A. Right: Order XLI Rule 17(2) CPC provides that where the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear, the appeal shall be heard ex parte.

B. Wrong: the appeal is not heard in the presence of both parties.

C. Wrong: it is not heard in the presence of the defendant.

D. Wrong: it is not heard in the presence of a third party.

Question 50 Civil procedure — Discharge of injunction (CPC O. XXXIX R. 4)

As per Order XXXIX, Rule 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Any order for an injunction may be discharged, or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by _____ dissatisfied with such order .

- A. any party ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. defendant
- C. plaintiff
- D. third party

A. Right: Order XXXIX Rule 4 CPC provides that any order for an injunction may be discharged, varied or set aside by the court on application by any party dissatisfied with such order.

e application is not limited to the defendant.

C. Wrong: it is not limited to the plaintiff.

D. Wrong: it is not limited to a third party.

Question 51 Civil procedure — Treating proceeding as suit (CPC s. 47)

As per section 47(2) of the code of civil procedure, 1908, the court _____ subject to any objection as to limitation or jurisdiction

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

A. Right: section 47(2) CPC provides that the court may, subject to any objection as to limitation or jurisdiction, treat a proceeding under this section as a suit, or a suit as a proceeding, and may order payment of additional court fees.

B. Wrong: section 47(2) does not say "may not".

C. Wrong: it does not say "shall".

D. Wrong: it does not say "shall not".

Question 52 Civil procedure — "Property" in s. 16 (CPC s. 16)

As per explanation to Section 16 where suits to be instituted) of the code of Civil Procedure 1908, "Property" means property situate _____

- A. Anywhere in the world
- B. In Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. In specific region

A. Wrong: the Explanation to section 16 does not say "anywhere in the world".

B. Right: the Explanation to section 16 CPC provides that "property" means property situate in Pakistan.

C. Wrong: it does not say "in specific region".

D. Wrong: it does not say "in the province".

Question 53 Civil procedure — "Code" defined (CPC s. 2)

As per section 2(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, "Codes" includes _____

- A. Advices
- B. Directions
- C. Recommendations
- D. Rules ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: section 2(1) does not say "advices".

B. Wrong: it does not say "directions".

C. Wrong: it does not say "recommendations".

D. Right: section 2(1) CPC provides that "Code" includes rules.

Question 54 Civil procedure — Appellate court's powers (CPC O. XLI R. 33)

As per Order XLI, Rule 33 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, A claims a sum of money as due to him form X or Y, and in a suit against both obtains a decree against X. X appeals and A and Y are respondents. The Appellate Court decides in favour of X. It has power to pass a decree against _____

- B. X
- C. Y ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. X and Y

A. Wrong: the appellate court does not pass a decree against A (the plaintiff) in this illustration.

B. Wrong: it does not pass a decree against X (the successful appellant).

C. Right: Order XLI Rule 33, Illustration CPC — A sues X and Y, obtains a decree against X; X appeals and succeeds: the appellate court has power to pass a decree against Y.

D. Wrong: it does not pass a decree against X and Y.

Question 55 Civil procedure — District court revision (CPC s. 115)

As per section 115(2) of the code of civil procedure, 1908, the district court may exercise the powers conferred on the High Court by subsection (1) in respect of any case decided by a court subordinate to the such district court in which _____ appeal lies, and the amount or value of the subject-matter whereof does not exceed the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of the district court .

- A. any
- B. discretionary
- C. no ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. single

A. Wrong: section 115(2) does not say "any" appeal lies.

B. Wrong: it does not say "discretionary" appeal.

C. Right: section 115(2) CPC provides that the District Court may exercise the High Court's revision powers in a case decided by a subordinate court in which no appeal lies, where

matter does not exceed the District Court's appellate jurisdiction.

D. Wrong: it does not say "single" appeal.

Question 56 Civil procedure — Stay of execution (CPC O. XLI R. 5)

As per Order XLI, Rule 5(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Where an application is made for stay of execution of an appealable decree before the expiration of the time allowed for appealing therefrom, the court which _____may on sufficient cause being shown order the execution to be stayed.

- A. also have jurisdiction
- B. in appellate
- C. in superior
- D. passed the decree ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Order XLI Rule 5(2) does not say "also have jurisdiction".

B. Wrong: it does not say "in appellate".

C. Wrong: it does not say "in superior".

D. Right: Order XLI Rule 5(2) CPC provides that where stay of execution of an appealable decree is sought before the time for appealing expires, the court which passed the decree may, on sufficient cause, order execution to be stayed.

Question 57 Civil procedure — Precise amount claimed (CPC O. VII R. 2)

As per Order VII, Rule 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, where the plaintiff seeks the recovery of money, the plaint shall state the precise _____

- A. amount claimed ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. amount gained

- D. law upon the claim

A. Right: Order VII Rule 2 CPC provides that where the plaintiff seeks recovery of money, the plaint shall state the precise amount claimed.

B. Wrong: the Rule does not say "amount gained".

C. Wrong: it does not say "basis of the claim".

D. Wrong: it does not say "law upon the claim".

Question 58 Civil procedure — Movable property (CPC s. 2)

As per section 2(13) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, "Movable Property" includes _____

- A. Constructed
- B. Goods store
- C. Growing Crops ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Warehouse

A. Wrong: section 2(13) does not say "constructed".

B. Wrong: it does not say "goods store".

C. Right: section 2(13) CPC provides that "movable property" includes growing crops.

D. Wrong: it does not say "warehouse".

Question 59 Civil procedure — Appealable orders (CPC O. XLIII R. 1)

As per Order XLIII, Rule 1(a) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, an appeal shall lie from an order under _____returning a plaint to be presented to the proper Court orders under the provisions of section 104.

- e 10 of Order VII ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Rule 11 of Order VII
- C. Rule 12 of Order VII
- D. Rule 13 of Order VII

A. Right: Order XLIII Rule 1(a) CPC provides that an appeal shall lie from an order under Rule 10 of Order VII returning a plaint to be presented to the proper court.

B. Wrong: the Rule does not say Rule 11 of Order VII.

C. Wrong: it does not say Rule 12 of Order VII.

D. Wrong: it does not say Rule 13 of Order VII.

Question 60 Civil procedure — Place of suing for wrong (CPC s. 19)

As per section 19 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Where a suit is for compensation for wrong done to the person or to moveable property, if the wrong was done within the local limits of the Jurisdiction of one Court and the defendant resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, within the local limits of the Jurisdiction of another Court, the suit may be instituted at the option of the _____ in either of the said Courts

- A. Defendant
- B. District court
- C. Plaintiff ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Presiding officer

A. Wrong: section 19 does not give the option to the defendant.

B. Wrong: it does not give the option to the District Court.

C. Right: section 19 CPC provides that where a suit is for compensation for a wrong done to the person or to movable property, the suit may be instituted at the option of the

ther court.

D. Wrong: it does not give the option to the presiding officer.

Question 61 Professional ethics — Conflicting interests (Rule 148)

As per Rule 148 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, an advocate shall not represent _____

- A. When he is impartial
- B. Conflicting interest ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. When he is interested party
- D. When he is relative of any party

A. Wrong: Rule 148 does not say "when he is impartial".

B. Right: Rule 148 provides that an advocate shall not represent conflicting interests.

C. Wrong: it does not say "when he is interested party".

D. Wrong: it does not say "when he is relative of any party".

Question 62 Professional ethics — Witness evasion (Rule 160)

As per Rule 160 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, An advocate shall not advise a person, whose testimony could establish or tend to establish a material fact, to avoid service of process, or conceal himself or otherwise to make his testimony ____

- A. private
- B. public
- C. questionable
- D. unavailable ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 160 does not say "private".

does not say "public".

C. Wrong: it does not say "questionable".

D. Right: Rule 160 provides that an advocate shall not advise a person whose testimony could establish a material fact to avoid service of process, conceal himself, or otherwise make his testimony unavailable.

Question 63 Professional ethics — Client's property (Rule 150)

As per Rule 150 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, An advocate shall not commingle the property of client with _____ , and shall promptly report to the client the receipt by him of any money or other property belonging to such client .

- A. other client
- B. adverse party
- C. his own ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. state property

A. Wrong: Rule 150 does not say "other client".

B. Wrong: it does not say "adverse party".

C. Right: Rule 150 provides that an advocate shall not commingle the property of a client with his own, and shall promptly report receipt of any money or property belonging to the client.

D. Wrong: it does not say "state property".

Question 64 Professional ethics — Disclosure of relations (Rule 147)

As per Rule 147 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, An advocate shall not accept professional employment without first disclosing his relation, if

e _____ and his interest, if any, in the subject matter of such employment .

- A. arbitrator
- B. investigation officer
- C. bench
- D. adverse party ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 147 does not say "arbitrator".

B. Wrong: it does not say "investigation officer".

C. Wrong: it does not say "bench".

D. Right: Rule 147 provides that an advocate shall not accept professional employment without first disclosing his relation, if any, with the adverse party and his interest, if any, in the subject matter.

Question 65 Professional ethics — Public prosecutor's duty (Rule 163)

As per Rule 163 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, The primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the concealing of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly _____.

- A. Admirable
- B. Commendable
- C. Desirable
- D. Reprehensible ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: suppressing facts and concealing witnesses is not "admirable".

B. Wrong: it is not "commendable".

C. Wrong: it is not "desirable".

e 163 provides that the suppression of facts or the concealing of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

Question 66 Professional ethics — Senior member leads (Rule 144)

As per Rule 144 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, Where more than one advocate is engaged on any side it is the right of the senior member to lead the case and the junior members should assist him, unless the _____ so wants.

- A. junior
- B. Senior ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. client
- D. adverse party

A. Wrong: the exception in Rule 144 is not "junior".

B. Right: Rule 144 provides that where more than one advocate is engaged on any side, it is the right of the senior member to lead the case and the junior members should assist him, unless the senior so wants.

C. Wrong: the exception is not "client".

D. Wrong: it is not "adverse party".

Question 67 Professional ethics — Compensation controversies (Rule 155)

As per Rule 155 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be _____ by the advocate so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services. Any lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud .

- B. Reconciled
- C. Avoided ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Settled

A. Wrong: Rule 155 does not say "recognized".

B. Wrong: it does not say "reconciled".

C. Right: Rule 155 provides that controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the advocate so far as compatible with his self-respect and his right to reasonable recompense.

D. Wrong: it does not say "settled".

Question 68 Professional ethics — Advocate as witness (Rule 157)

As per Rule 157 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, When an advocate is a witness for his client except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other advocates. Except when essential to the ends of justice, an advocate should _____ testifying in Court on behalf of his client

- A. Avoid ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Not avoid
- C. Be willingly
- D. Be voluntarily

A. Right: Rule 157 provides "Except when essential to the ends of justice, an advocate should avoid testifying in Court on behalf of his client" — so the answer is Avoid, not "Not avoid".

B. Wrong: "Not avoid" contradicts Rule 157, which requires the advocate to avoid testifying (except when essential to the ends of justice).

e willingly" is not the phrase in Rule 157.

D. Wrong: "Be voluntarily" is not the phrase in Rule 157.

Question 69 Professional ethics — Adverse interest (Rule 145)

As per Rule 145 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, An Advocate shall not acquire an interest _____ to a client in the property or interest involved in the case .

- A. beneficial
- B. favorable
- C. advantageous
- D. adverse ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 145 does not say "beneficial".

B. Wrong: it does not say "favorable".

C. Wrong: it does not say "advantageous".

D. Right: Rule 145 provides that an advocate shall not acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case.

Question 70 Professional ethics — Respect for seniors (Rule 143)

As per Rule 143 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council's Rules 1976, Junior and younger members should always be respectful to senior and elder members. The latter are expected to be not only courteous but also _____to their junior and younger brethren at the Bar.

- A. Considerate
- B. helpful ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. polite
- D. respectful

ule 143 does not say "considerate" in this blank.

B. Right: Rule 143 provides that junior and younger members should always be respectful to senior and elder members, and the latter are expected to be not only courteous but also helpful to their junior and younger brethren at the Bar.

C. Wrong: it does not say "polite" in this blank.

D. Wrong: it does not say "respectful" in this blank.

Question 71 Constitution — Presidential assent (Art. 75)

As per Article 75 (1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, When a Bill is presented to the President for assent, the President shall, within _____ days assent to the Bill or returned the bill to Parliament.

- A. five
- B. Ten ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Twelve
- D. Fifteen

A. Wrong: Article 75(1) does not say five days.

B. Right: Article 75(1) provides that when a Bill is presented to the President for assent, the President shall, within ten days, assent to the Bill or return it to Parliament.

C. Wrong: it does not say twelve days.

D. Wrong: it does not say fifteen days.

Question 72 Constitution — Speaker's oath (Art. 53)

As per Article 53 (2) of Constitution of Pakistan 1973, Before entering upon office, a member elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall make before the National Assembly oath in the form set out in the _____

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

A. Wrong: the oath is not in the First Schedule.

B. Wrong: it is not in the Second Schedule.

C. Right: Article 53(2) provides that before entering upon office, a member elected as Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall make the oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

D. Wrong: it is not in the Fourth Schedule.

Question 73 Constitution — Supreme Judicial Council (Art. 211)

As per Article 211 of Constitution of Pakistan 1973, The proceedings before the Council, its report to the President and the removal of a Judge under clause (6) of Article 209 shall not be called in question in _____

- A. high court
- B. district court
- C. subordinate court
- D. any court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 211 does not say "high court".

B. Wrong: it does not say "district court".

C. Wrong: it does not say "subordinate court".

D. Right: Article 211 provides that the proceedings before the Council, its report to the President, and the removal of a Judge under Article 209(6) shall not be called in question in any court.

74 Constitution — Review by Supreme Court (Art. 188)

As per Article 188 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, The Supreme Court shall have power, subject to the provisions of any Act of 1 Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and of any rules made by the Supreme Court, to _____ any judgment pronounced or any order made by it.

- A. ensure
- B. excuse
- C. object
- D. review ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 188 does not say "ensure".

B. Wrong: it does not say "excuse".

C. Wrong: it does not say "object".

D. Right: Article 188 provides that the Supreme Court shall have power, subject to any Act of Parliament and its own rules, to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

Question 75 Constitution — Defection appeal (Art. 63A)

As per Article 63A (5) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Election Commission may, within thirty days, prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court which shall decide the matter within _____ from the date of the filing of the appeal.

- A. thirty Days
- B. forty days
- C. sixty days
- D. ninety days ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 63A(5) does not say thirty days.

B. Wrong: it does not say forty days.

does not say sixty days.

D. Right: Article 63A(5) provides that a party aggrieved by the Election Commission's decision may, within thirty days, appeal to the Supreme Court, which shall decide the matter within ninety days of the filing of the appeal.

Question 76 Constitutional history — Dosso case

the State Vs. Dosso and Other (PLD 1958 S.C. 533), the Supreme Court decided unanimously against the verdict of _____

- A. Baluchistan High Court
- B. Sindh Chief Court
- C. Lahore High Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Peshawar High Court

A. Wrong: the Supreme Court did not decide against the Baluchistan High Court.

B. Wrong: it did not decide against the Sindh Chief Court.

C. Right: in State v. Dosso (PLD 1958 SC 533), the Supreme Court decided unanimously against the verdict of the Lahore High Court (which had held the martial law void).

D. Wrong: it did not decide against the Peshawar High Court.

Question 77 International law — Military Staff Committee (UN Charter Art. 46)

As per Article 46 of the Charter of the United Nations, plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the _____

- A. Police Action Committee
- B. Regional Committee
- C. International Armed Conflict Committee
- D. Military Staff Committee ✓ **Correct answer**

ticle 46 does not mention a "Police Action Committee".

B. Wrong: it does not mention a "Regional Committee".

C. Wrong: it does not mention an "International Armed Conflict Committee".

D. Right: Article 46 of the UN Charter provides that plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Question 78 Constitution — "The State" defined (Art. 7)

As per Article 7 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" means the _____Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) a Provincial Government, a Provincial Assembly, and such local or other authorities in Pakistan as are by law empowered to impose any tax or cess.

- A. Federal Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. National assembly
- C. Senate
- D. Presidency

A. Right: Article 7 provides that in Part II, "the State" means the Federal Government, Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), a Provincial Government, a Provincial Assembly, and such local or other authorities as are by law empowered to impose any tax or cess.

B. Wrong: Article 7 does not say the National Assembly.

C. Wrong: it does not say the Senate.

D. Wrong: it does not say the Presidency.

Question 79 Constitution — Protection of law (Art. 4)

As per Article 4 (1) of Constitution of Pakistan 1973, To enjoy the protection of law and to

n accordance with law is the "_____ right of every citizen. Wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

- A. alienable
- B. inalienable ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. fundamental right
- D. human

A. Wrong: Article 4(1) does not say "alienable" right.

B. Right: Article 4(1) provides that to enjoy the protection of law and to be treated in accordance with law is the inalienable right of every citizen, wherever he may be, and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

C. Wrong: it does not say "fundamental right" in this blank.

D. Wrong: it does not say "human" right in this blank.

Question 80 Constitutional history — Nawaz Sharif case

In the case of Muhammad Nawaz Shareef VS President of Pakistan (PLD 1993 S.C 473) it was held the dismissal of the Prime Minister along with his cabinet and the dissolution of the national assembly under the purported exercise of power conferred on the president under Article 58 (2) (b) could be upheld. This unlawful action moreover was also violative of _____

- A. ethical right
- B. fundamental right ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. moral right
- D. political right

A. Wrong: the dismissal and dissolution were not held to violate an "ethical right".

B. Right: in Muhammad Nawaz Sharif v. President of Pakistan (PLD 1993 SC 473), it was held that the dismissal of the Prime Minister and the dissolution of the National Assembly

e 58(2)(b) could not be upheld, and the action also violated the fundamental rights of the people.

C. Wrong: it was not held to violate a "moral right".

D. Wrong: it was not held to violate a "political right".

Question 81 Constitutional history — Asma Jilani case

Asma Jilani VS Government of Pakistan (PLD 1972 S.C 139) case the precise question before the Supreme Court was whether the High Court had Jurisdiction under Article 98 of the _____to enquire into the validity of detention under the Martial Law Regulation No.78 of 1971 in view of the bar created by the provisions of the jurisdiction of Courts (Removal of Doubts) Order 1969.

- A. Government of India Act 1935
- B. Legal framework order 1970
- C. Constitution of Pakistan 1956
- D. Constitution of Pakistan 1962 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the question was not under the Government of India Act 1935.

B. Wrong: it was not under the Legal Framework Order 1970.

C. Wrong: it was not under the Constitution of 1956.

D. Right: in Asma Jilani v. Government of Pakistan (PLD 1972 SC 139), the question was whether the High Court had jurisdiction under Article 98 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1962 to enquire into detention under Martial Law Regulation No. 78 of 1971.

Question 82 International law — Important questions (UN Charter Art. 18)

As per Article 18 (2) of the Charter of the United Nation, decisions of the General Assembly on important question shall be made by a _____ the members present

- A. Simple Majority
- B. Two third majority ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Three quarters majority
- D. Unanimously

A. Wrong: Article 18(2) does not say "simple majority".

B. Right: Article 18(2) of the UN Charter provides that decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

C. Wrong: it does not say "three quarters majority".

D. Wrong: it does not say "unanimously".

Question 83 International law — ICJ nominations (ICJ Statute Art. 5)

As per Article 5 (2) of Statute of the International Court of Justice for organization of the Court, no group may nominate more than _____ persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality

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

A. Wrong: Article 5(2) does not say three persons.

B. Right: Article 5(2) of the ICJ Statute provides that no group may nominate more than four persons, not more than two of whom shall be of their own nationality.

C. Wrong: it does not say five persons.

does not say six persons.

Question 84 Constitution — Double punishment (Art. 13)

According to the Article 18 (a) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, No person shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than _____

- A. Once ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Twice
- C. Thrice
- D. Four time

A. Right: Article 13(a) (cited in the stem as Article 18(a)) provides that no person shall be prosecuted or punished for the same offence more than once — the protection against double jeopardy.

B. Wrong: "twice" would be double punishment, which Article 13(a) forbids.

C. Wrong: "thrice" is likewise forbidden.

D. Wrong: "four time" is likewise forbidden.

Question 85 Constitution — Jurisdiction of courts (Art. 175)

As per Article 175 (2) of Constitution of Pakistan 1973, No court shall have any jurisdiction save as is or may be conferred on it by the Constitution or by or under_____law .

- A. Any ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fundamental
- C. International
- D. Moral

A. Right: Article 175(2) provides that no court shall have any jurisdiction save as is or may be conferred on it by the Constitution or by or under any law.

ticle 175(2) does not say "fundamental" law.

C. Wrong: it does not say "international" law.

D. Wrong: it does not say "moral" law.

Question 86 International law — Revision of ICJ judgment (ICJ Statute Art. 61)

As per Article 61 (5) of the Statute of International Court of Justice, no application for revision may be made after the lapse of _____ years from the date of the judgement .

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Eight
- D. Ten ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 61(5) does not say four years.

B. Wrong: it does not say five years.

C. Wrong: it does not say eight years.

D. Right: Article 61(5) of the ICJ Statute provides that no application for revision may be made after the lapse of ten years from the date of the judgment.

Question 87 Constitution — Religious institutions (Art. 20)

As per Article 20 (b) of Constitution of Pakistan 1973, Subject to law, public order and morality every religious denomination and every sect thereof _____ have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

- A. may
- B. may not

- D. shall not

A. Wrong: Article 20(b) does not say "may".

B. Wrong: it does not say "may not".

C. Right: Article 20(b) provides that, subject to law, public order and morality, every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

D. Wrong: it does not say "shall not".

Question 88 International law — Security Council reports (UN Charter Art. 24)

As per Article 24 (3) of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council shall submit _____ and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration .

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarters
- C. Bi- annual
- D. Annual ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 24(3) does not say monthly reports.

B. Wrong: it does not say quarterly reports.

C. Wrong: it does not say bi-annual reports.

D. Right: Article 24(3) of the UN Charter provides that the Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly.

89 Constitutional history — Tamizuddin case

In Moulvi Tameez Uddin Vs. Governor General of Pakistan (PLD 1955 F.C 240) case, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by _____ on October 24, 1954.

- A. Malik Ghulam Muhammad ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Justice Muhammad Munir
- C. Khwaja Nazimuddin
- D. Sikander Mirza

A. Right: in Moulvi Tamizuddin v. Governor-General (PLD 1955 FC 240), the Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Governor-General Malik Ghulam Muhammad on 24 October 1954.

B. Wrong: Justice Muhammad Munir did not dissolve the Assembly (he decided the case).

C. Wrong: Khwaja Nazimuddin did not dissolve the Assembly.

D. Wrong: Sikander Mirza did not dissolve the Assembly.

Question 90 Constitutional history — Nusrat Bhutto case

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Vs Chief of Army Staff (PLD 1977 S.C 657) case. Who was Chief Justice _____

- A. Dorab pate
- B. Hamood ur Rahman
- C. Yaqoob ali khan
- D. Anwar -Ul- Haq ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Dorab Patel was not the Chief Justice in the Nusrat Bhutto case.

B. Wrong: Hamood-ur-Rahman had retired in 1975 and was not the Chief Justice in 1977.

C. Wrong: Yaqoob Ali Khan was not the Chief Justice in that case.

D. Right: in Begum Nusrat Bhutto v. Chief of Army Staff (PLD 1977 SC 657), the Chief

Question 91 Islamic jurisprudence — Meaning of "asl" (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Prof Imran Ahsan Khan Niazi, the literal meaning of the term "Asl" is _____

- A. Something authoritative in Nature ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Something upon which another thing is built
- C. Something which is considered unchangeable
- D. Something which is least considered unchangeable

A. Right: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, "asl" literally means that which is authoritative in nature — the root, source or foundation from which a rule is derived.

B. Wrong: that describes a foundation in a general sense, not Nyazee's literal meaning of "asl".

C. Wrong: unchangeability is not the literal meaning of "asl".

D. Wrong: this is not the literal meaning of "asl". (Options completed by Wave 83 from the lawgat.pk second reproduction, which serves all four options and keys A; the pklawnotes reproduction served only option A. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 92 Islamic jurisprudence — Meaning of "hukm" (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Prof Imran Ahsan Khan Niazi, the Arabic word "hukm" in its literal sense means a command. In its technical sense it means a _____

- A. Advice
- B. Appeal
- C. Rules ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Suggestion

ukm" in its technical sense does not mean "advice".

B. Wrong: it does not mean "appeal".

C. Right: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, "hukm" in its literal sense means a command; in its technical sense it means the rules (of Islamic law).

D. Wrong: it does not mean "suggestion".

Question 93 Islamic jurisprudence — Woman as qadi (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Prof Imran Ahsan Khan Niazi, according to the jurists, the reason why a woman cannot become a "gadi" or judge is linked to the question of _____

- A. Evidence
- B. Fact
- C. Law ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Gender

A. Wrong: the jurists do not link the bar to a question of evidence.

B. Wrong: they do not link it to a question of fact.

C. Right: in Nyazee's framing the bar turns on the question of law — a woman is "not Kamil ul-Ahkam", i.e. not fully subject to all the rules of Islamic law — so the reason is linked to the question of law.

D. Wrong: masculinity is a qualification the jurists discuss, but the question as framed in Nyazee links the reason to the question of law, and both reproductions' keys say Law. (Explanation segments corrected by Wave 83: the answer line already said C — Law, but the segments contradicted it; decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

94 Islamic jurisprudence — Kinds of makruh (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Prof Imran Ahsan Khan Niazi, Makru-h (disapproved act) is divided by Hanafi's into_____types .

- A. Two ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

A. Right: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, makruh (disapproved act) is divided by the Hanafis into two types — makruh tahrimi and makruh tanzihi.

B. Wrong: it is not divided into three types.

C. Wrong: it is not divided into four types.

D. Wrong: it is not divided into five types.

Question 95 Islamic jurisprudence — Definition of usul al-fiqh (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Prof Imran Ahsan Khan Niazi, a study of Islamic law, therefore, begins with the definition of _____

- A. Usul-al-Din
- B. Usul-al-Fiqh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Usul-al-Ijtihad
- D. Usul-al-Shariah

A. Wrong: usul al-din is the principles of religion (theology), not what the study of Islamic law begins with.

B. Right: Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence begins with the definition of usul al-fiqh, the principles of Islamic jurisprudence.

ere is no such opening term, Ijtihad is a source-method discussed within usul al-fiqh, not the definition the study begins with.

D. Wrong: the term Nyazee uses is usul al-fiqh, not usul al-shariah. (Options completed by Wave 83 from the lawgat.pk second reproduction, which serves all four options and keys B; the pklawnotes reproduction served only option A "USUL -AL - Fiqh". Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 96 Jurisprudence — Judge and jury (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, for the division between judge and jury, the general rule is that questions of law are for the judge and question of _____ are for the jury

- A. Fact ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Information
- C. Proof
- D. Testimony

A. Right: in Salmond's Jurisprudence, for the division between judge and jury, the general rule is that questions of law are for the judge and questions of fact are for the jury.

B. Wrong: questions of "information" are not for the jury in this rule.

C. Wrong: questions of "proof" are not the word in this rule.

D. Wrong: questions of "testimony" are not the word in this rule.

Question 97 Jurisprudence — Justice according to law (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, Justice becomes increasingly justice according to law, and courts of justice become increasingly court of _____

- A. Equity
- B. Justice

- D. Procedure

A. Wrong: Salmond does not say courts of equity here.

B. Wrong: he does not say courts of justice in this blank.

C. Right: Salmond says "Justice becomes increasingly justice according to law, and courts of justice become increasingly courts of law".

D. Wrong: he does not say courts of procedure in this blank.

Question 98 Jurisprudence — Meaning of jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, in the widest of its applications the term jurisprudence means the _____, using the word law in that vague and general sense, in which it includes all species of obligatory rules of human action.

- A. Art of law
- B. Creature of law
- C. Division of law
- D. Science of law ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Salmond does not define jurisprudence as the art of law.

B. Wrong: "creature of law" is not Salmond's term for jurisprudence.

C. Wrong: jurisprudence is not a division of law in Salmond's definition.

D. Right: Salmond defines jurisprudence as the science of law — in its widest sense, the science of law in general, using "law" in the vague sense that includes all species of obligatory rules of human action. (Filed by Wave 83 from the lawgat.pk second reproduction; answer confirmed against Salmond's Jurisprudence. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

99 Jurisprudence — Common law contrasts (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, more usually the common law means, not the whole of the law of England, but the residue of it after deducting any particular part which has a special title of its own. As so used, it is one of the terms in several distinguished pairs of contrasted expressions, the chief of which of the following EXCEPT: _____.

- A. Common law as opposed to equity
- B. Common law as opposed to injustice ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Common law as opposed to special law
- D. Common law as opposed to statute law

A. Wrong: this IS one of Salmond's contrasted pairs (common law versus equity).

B. Right: "injustice" is not one of Salmond's contrasted pairs — his pairs are equity, statute law and special law.

C. Wrong: this IS one of Salmond's contrasted pairs (common law versus special law).

D. Wrong: this IS one of Salmond's contrasted pairs (common law versus statute law). (Filed by Wave 83 from the lawgat.pk second reproduction; answer confirmed against Salmond's Jurisprudence. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

Question 100 Jurisprudence — Definition of law (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the law is the body of _____ recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice.

- A. Ethics
- B. Moral
- C. Principles ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Standards

Almond does not define law as the body of ethics.

B. Wrong: Salmond does not define law as the body of moral (rules).

C. Right: Salmond's definition is "the law is the body of principles recognised and applied by the State in the administration of justice".

D. Wrong: Salmond does not define law as the body of standards. (Filed by Wave 83 from the lawgat.pk second reproduction; answer confirmed against Salmond's Jurisprudence. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.)

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