Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 2024 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Year:** 2024 · **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 2024 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction, 'Law GAT 30 June 2024 past paper with answers' (pklawnotes.com/?p=16202, accessed 9 Nov 2026): 90 items in four subject-grouped chunks (Test 1–Test 4) with four options and no marked key. Second source: lawgat.pk June 2024 past paper (lawgat.pk/past-papers/June 2024, fetched 9 Nov 2026, 100 question objects); all 90 primary-source items pair one-to-one with lawgat items and the 10 remaining lawgat items are Q91–Q100 here. 2 PICK-ONE (Q10, Q85); 4 corrections applied on primary statute/textbook text (Q13 C to B, Asma Jilani; Q33 A to C, CPC s. 16(f); Q29 stem citation Order VIII Rule 10; Q90 spelling al-wujub), 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 30 June 2024 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 Civil Procedure Code

As per Section 2(10) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, _____ means any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been

- A. decree holder
- B. judgement-debtor ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. judgement-holder
- D. respondent

A. WRONG: the decree-holder is the person in whose favour the decree was passed (section 2(3)), the opposite party.

B. CORRECT: section 2(10) defines "judgment-debtor" as any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made.

C. WRONG: there is no such defined term in the CPC.

D. WRONG: a respondent is a party to an appeal or application, not the section 2(10) definition.

Question 2 Civil Procedure Code

As per Section 2(6) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "foreign judgment" means the judgment of a _____.

- A. court outside from Pakistan
- B. foreign court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. court out side the jurisdiction of the SC
- D. court out side the jurisdiction of all the HCs

A. WRONG: clumsy wording, and not the section's phrase.

B. CORRECT: section 2(6) defines "foreign judgment" as "the judgment of a foreign Court".

C. WRONG: the definition turns on the court being foreign, not on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.

D. WRONG: the definition does not turn on the High Courts' jurisdiction.

3 Civil Procedure Code

As per Explanation of Section 2(2) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, a/an_____ is preliminary when further proceedings have to be taken before the suit can be completely disposed of.

- A. decree ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. judgement
- C. order
- D. ruling

A. CORRECT: the Explanation to section 2(2) provides a decree is preliminary when further proceedings have to be taken before the suit can be completely disposed of.

B. WRONG: a judgment is the statement of grounds of a decree or order (section 2(9)); the Explanation speaks of a decree.

C. WRONG: an order is the formal expression of a decision that is not a decree (section 2(14)); the Explanation speaks of a decree.

D. WRONG: "ruling" is not the term used in the Explanation to section 2(2).

Question 4 Constitution

As per Article 77 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, no tax shall be levied for the purposes of the _____ except by or under the authority of Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament).

- A. Federation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Province
- C. Religion
- D. State

A. CORRECT: Article 77 provides "No tax shall be levied or collected in respect of any matter for the purposes of the Federation except by or under the authority of an Act of

ora (Parliament)".

B. WRONG: provincial taxes are dealt with under Article 78 and provincial law, not Article 77.

C. WRONG: religion is not named in Article 77.

D. WRONG: the Article says "Federation", not "State".

Question 5 Constitution

As per Article 60(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the term of office of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman(senate) shall be _____ years from the day on which he enters upon his office.

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

A. WRONG: two years is not the Article 60(2) term.

B. CORRECT: Article 60(2) provides the term of office of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall be three years from the day on which he enters upon his office.

C. WRONG: four years is not the Article 60(2) term.

D. WRONG: six years is the term of a Senator (Article 59(3)), not of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

Question 6 Constitution

As per Article 55(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, subject to the Constitution, all decisions of the National Assembly shall be taken by _____ of the members present and voting, but the person presiding shall not vote except in the case of equality of votes.

sensus

- B. majority ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. one-third majority
- D. two-third majority

A. WRONG: Article 55(1) does not require consensus.

B. CORRECT: Article 55(1) provides all decisions of the National Assembly shall be taken by majority of the members present and voting.

C. WRONG: no one-third majority rule is stated in Article 55(1).

D. WRONG: a two-thirds majority is required only for specified matters (e.g. constitutional amendments), not by Article 55(1).

Question 7 Constitution

As per Article 23 of the constitution of Pakistan 1973, every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the_____ and any reasonable restrictions the imposed by law in the public interest.

- A. Act of federal government
- B. Act of provincial government
- C. constitution ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Law

A. WRONG: Article 23 does not say "Act of federal government".

B. WRONG: Article 23 does not say "Act of provincial government".

C. CORRECT: Article 23 provides the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property "subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest".

D. WRONG: "law" appears in the second half of the Article ("restrictions imposed by law"), but the blank is filled by "the Constitution".

8 Constitution

As per Article 14(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, no person shall be subjected to _____ for the purpose of extracting evidence.

- A. confinement
- B. detention
- C. punishment
- D. torture ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Article 14(2) names torture, not confinement.

B. WRONG: detention is dealt with under Article 10, not Article 14(2).

C. WRONG: Article 14(2) does not say "punishment".

D. CORRECT: Article 14(2) provides "No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence".

Question 9 Constitution

As per Article 3 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the _____ shall ensure the elimination of all forms of exploitation and the gradual fulfillment of the fundamental principle, from each according to his ability to each according to his work.

- A. executive
- B. State ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. legislature
- D. Federal Government

A. WRONG: Article 3 places the duty on the State, not the executive alone.

B. CORRECT: Article 3 provides "The State shall ensure the elimination of all forms of exploitation and the gradual fulfilment of the fundamental principle, from each according to his ability to each according to his work".

he legislature is only one organ of the State; Article 3 names the State.

D. WRONG: the Federal Government is part of the State, but Article 3 names the State.

Question 10 Constitution

As per Article 2A of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution reproduced in the Annex are hereby made _____ part of the Constitution and shall have effect accordingly.

- A. Important
- B. mandatory
- C. permanent
- D. substantive ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "important" is not the description used for the Objectives Resolution's status.

B. WRONG: the Objectives Resolution's provisions are not described as a "mandatory part" in the case law.

C. WRONG: "permanent" is not the description used.

D. PICK-ONE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): Article 2A's own word is "integral" ("hereby made an integral part of the Constitution"), which is in NO option — so no option is literally correct. "Substantive" is picked because the Supreme Court in Zafar Ali Shah v. Pervez Musharraf (PLD 2000 SC 869) held the Objectives Resolution is a substantive part of the Constitution, and "substantive part" is the standard prep-book answer to this stem. The Article's wording ("integral") is recorded here so the pick is transparent.

Question 11 Constitution (Case Law)

As per case Zafar All Shah and others vs. General Pervez Musharraf, Chief Executive of Pakistan (PLD 2000 S.C. 869), case filed under _____of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

- B. Article 174
- C. Article 184(3) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Article 199(3)

A. WRONG: Article 170 deals with the Auditor-General's term and conditions, not the Zafar Ali Shah petitions.

B. WRONG: Article 174 deals with the executive authority of the Federation and Provinces, not the petitions.

C. CORRECT: the Zafar Ali Shah petitions challenging the 1999 Proclamation and PCO were filed under Article 184(3) of the Constitution (public importance petitions before the Supreme Court).

D. WRONG: Article 199(3) limits the High Court's jurisdiction in matters relating to the armed forces; the petitions were under Article 184(3).

Question 12 Constitution (Case Law)

As per case The State vs. Dosso and other (PLD 1958 S.C. 533), the decision of the case was given on the Section 11 of the _____.

- A. Constitution of Pakistan 1956
- B. Criminal Procedure Code 1898
- C. Frontier Crimes Regulation 1901 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Government of India Act 1935

A. WRONG: section 11 of the 1956 Constitution is not the provision the Dosso decision turned on.

B. WRONG: the decision was not given on section 11 of the CrPC.

C. CORRECT: in Dosso, the convictions had been recorded under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1901, and the Supreme Court's decision was given on section 11 of that

the provision under which the Loya Jirga's jurisdiction was challenged).

D. WRONG: the decision was not given on section 11 of the 1935 Act.

Question 13 Constitution (Case Law)

As per case Miss Asma Jilani vs. Government of Pakistan (PLD 1972 S.C. 139), the precise question before the Supreme Court was whether the High Courts had furisdiction under Article 98 of the _____ to enquire into the validity of detention under the Martial Law Regulation No. 78 of 1971.

- A. Constitution of Pakistan 1956
- B. Constitution of Pakistan 1962 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Interim Constitution of Pakistan 1972
- D. Legal Framework Order 1970

A. WRONG: the 1956 Constitution had been abrogated in 1958; its Article 98 is not the provision in issue.

B. CORRECT: the judgment itself states the precise question as whether the High Courts had jurisdiction under Article 98 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1962 (PLD 1972 SC 139). The Interim Constitution came into force on 21 April 1972, the day after the judgment (20 April 1972), so it could not be the instrument in issue. *Correction (Wave 121):* the filed answer C was wrong; the lawgat.pk second reproduction keys B, and the judgment text confirms B — decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

C. WRONG: the Interim Constitution came into force on 21 April 1972, the day after Asma Jilani was decided (20 April 1972); the judgment's own framing cites the 1962 Constitution, not the Interim Constitution. *Defect noted:* the source prints "furisdiction" for "jurisdiction".

D. WRONG: the Legal Framework Order, 1970 is not the instrument whose Article 98 was in issue.

14 Constitution (Case Law)

As per case Maulvi Tamiz ud Din Khan vs. Governor General of Pakistan (PLD 1955 F.C. 240), the President of the Constituent Assembly_____ filed a writ petition in the nature of mandamus and quo warranto.

- A. Khawaja Nazim Uddin
- B. Maulvi Tamiz Uddin Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muhammad All Bogra
- D. Sikandar Mirza

A. WRONG: Nazimuddin was the Governor-General who dissolved the Assembly, not the petitioner.

B. CORRECT: Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan was the President of the Constituent Assembly, and he filed the writ petition in the nature of mandamus and quo warranto.

C. WRONG: Bogra was the Prime Minister at the time, not the petitioner.

D. WRONG: Sikandar Mirza was Governor-General later (1955–56), not the petitioner.

Question 15 Constitution (Case Law)

Begum Nusrat Bhutto vs. Chief of Army Staff. (PLD 1977 S.C 657), when this case was decided who was the Chief Justice?

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

A. CORRECT: Justice Anwar-ul-Haq was Chief Justice of Pakistan when Nusrat Bhutto's case was decided in November 1977 (he held office 1977–1981).

B. WRONG: Justice Dorab Patel was a judge on the bench but never Chief Justice.

Justice Hamood-ur-Rahman was Chief Justice 1968–1975, before this case.

D. WRONG: Justice Yaqoob Ali Khan was Chief Justice 1981–1984, after this case.

Question 16 Constitution

As per Article 177(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Chief Justice of Pakistan and each of the other Judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the_____ in accordance with Article 175A.

- A. chief Justice
- B. federal Judicial Commission
- C. president ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Prime Minister with Cabinet

A. WRONG: the Chief Justice recommends through the Judicial Commission, but the appointment is made by the President.

B. WRONG: the Judicial Commission recommends; Article 177(1) says the appointment is made by the President in accordance with Article 175A.

C. CORRECT: Article 177(1) provides the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court "shall be appointed by the President in accordance with Article 175A".

D. WRONG: the Prime Minister does not appoint Supreme Court Judges under Article 177(1).

Question 17 Constitution

As per Article 185(2)(c) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgement, decree, final order or sentence of a High Court if the High Court has imposed any punishment on any person for _____.

- A. blasphemy
- B. contempt of the High Court ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. qatl-e-amad

A. WRONG: blasphemy is not named in Article 185(2)(c).

B. CORRECT: Article 185(2)(c) provides an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court if the High Court has imposed any punishment on any person "for contempt of the High Court".

C. WRONG: contempt of the Supreme Court is punished by the Supreme Court itself; Article 185(2)(c) speaks of contempt of the High Court.

D. WRONG: qatl-i-amd is a PPC offence, not an Article 185(2)(c) head.

Question 18 Constitution

As per Article 193(2)(c) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, a person shall not be appointed a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan, is not less than forty-five years of age, and he has, for a period of not less than _____ years, held a judicial office in Pakistan

- A. five
- B. seven
- C. ten ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. fifteen

A. WRONG: five years is not the Article 193(2)(c) period.

B. WRONG: seven years is not the Article 193(2)(c) period.

C. CORRECT: Article 193(2)(c) requires that the person has, for a period of not less than ten years, held a judicial office in Pakistan.

D. WRONG: fifteen years is not the Article 193(2)(c) period.

19 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 4(2) of the United Nations Charter, the admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the _____ upon the recommendation of the Secretary Council.

- A. all member states
- B. General Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. majority of member states
- D. Secretary General

A. WRONG: admission is not effected by a decision of all member states.

B. CORRECT: Article 4(2) of the Charter provides admission "will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council". *Defect noted:* the source prints "Secretary Council" for "Security Council".

C. WRONG: the decision is the General Assembly's, not a bare majority of member states.

D. WRONG: the Secretary-General does not decide admissions.

Question 20 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 168 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, when any subordinate police officer has made any investigation under this Chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the _____.

- A. officer incharge of the police-station ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. deputy superintendent of police
- C. officer incharge investigation of the police station
- D. superintendent of police

A. CORRECT: section 168 provides the subordinate officer "shall report the result of such investigation to the officer in charge of the police-station".

B. WRONG: section 168 does not name the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

no such office is named in section 168.

D. WRONG: section 168 names the officer in charge of the police-station, not the Superintendent of Police.

Question 21 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 201(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the _____ to the proper court.

- A. applicant
- B. complainant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. party
- D. plaintiff

A. WRONG: section 201(2) speaks of the complainant, not an applicant generally.

B. CORRECT: section 201(2) provides if the complaint has not been made in writing, the Magistrate "shall direct the complainant to the proper Court".

C. WRONG: "party" is not the section 201(2) word.

D. WRONG: "plaintiff" is a civil term; the CrPC speaks of the complainant.

Question 22 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 420 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer incharge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper _____ Court.

- A. Appellate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. High
- C. Higher
- D. Supreme

section 420 provides the officer in charge of the jail shall forward the petition and copies "to the proper Appellate Court".

B. WRONG: the section says "Appellate Court", not "High Court".

C. WRONG: "Higher Court" is not the section 420 phrase.

D. WRONG: the Supreme Court is not named in section 420.

Question 23 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 52 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to _____.

- A. decency ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. laws
- C. orders from court
- D. prescribed rules

A. CORRECT: Article 52 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 provides that whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, "with strict regard to decency". *Note:* the stem misattributes the provision to "Article 52 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973" — it is Article 52 of the QSO 1984; the answer is unaffected.

B. WRONG: the Article says "decency", not "laws".

C. WRONG: the Article does not say "orders from court".

D. WRONG: the Article does not say "prescribed rules".

Question 24 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 103(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, before making a search

hapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon____ or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

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

A. CORRECT: section 103(1) requires the officer to call upon "two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality" to attend and witness the search.

B. WRONG: three is not the section 103(1) minimum.

C. WRONG: four is not the section 103(1) minimum.

D. WRONG: five is not the section 103(1) minimum.

Question 25 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 4(1)(j) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, "_____" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for a province, and the Islamabad Capital Territory.

- A. Anti-Terrorist Court
- B. High Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Session Court
- D. Supreme Court

A. WRONG: an Anti-Terrorism Court is a trial court, not the highest court of criminal appeal or revision.

B. CORRECT: section 4(1)(j) defines "High Court" as "the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for a Province and the Islamabad Capital Territory".

C. WRONG: a Sessions Court is subordinate to the High Court in the appellate hierarchy.

the Supreme Court is the highest court of the country, but section 4(1)(j) defines "High Court" in these words.

Question 26 Civil Procedure Code

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

- A. judicial
- B. family
- C. civil ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. contractual

A. WRONG: section 9 does not say "judicial nature".

B. WRONG: family suits are a class of civil suits, not the section 9 wording.

C. CORRECT: section 9 provides 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". *Note:* the source prints this item's options as an unlettered list; letters are assigned here in printed order.

D. WRONG: contractual suits are a class of civil suits, not the section 9 wording.

Question 27 Civil Procedure Code

As per order I Rule 5 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, it _____ be necessary that every defendant shall be interested as to all the relief claimed in any suit against him.

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

Order I Rule 5 uses "shall not", not "may not".

B. CORRECT: Order I Rule 5 provides "It shall not be necessary that every defendant shall be interested as to all the relief claimed in any suit against him".

C. WRONG: the Rule negatives the necessity; "shall" alone reverses it.

D. WRONG: "may" is not the Rule's word.

Question 28 Civil Procedure Code

As per Explanation (I) of Section 20 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908,where a person has permanent dwelling at one place and also a temporary residence at another place, he shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such _____.

- A. place of service
- B. place of business
- C. temporary residence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. permanent residence

A. WRONG: Explanation I to section 20 does not say "place of service".

B. WRONG: Explanation I does not say "place of business" (place of business is the subject of Explanation III).

C. CORRECT: Explanation I provides the person "shall be deemed to reside at both places in respect of any cause of action arising at the place where he has such temporary residence".

D. WRONG: the cause of action in the Explanation arises at the place of temporary residence, not permanent residence.

29 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order VIII Rule 10 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, Where any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to present the same within _____, the Court may pronounce judgment against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

- A. the time fixed by the Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. thirty days
- C. sixty days
- D. fifteen days

A. CORRECT: Order VIII Rule 10 provides that where a party fails to present the written statement "within the time fixed by the Court", the Court may pronounce judgment against him. *Correction (Wave 121):* the primary source prints "Order VII Rule 10"; the rule is Order VIII Rule 10 ("Procedure when party fails to present written statement") — the CPC text and the lawgat.pk second reproduction agree. The answer is unchanged.

B. WRONG: thirty days is the period in Order VIII Rule 1 for presenting a written statement, not the Order VIII Rule 10 wording.

C. WRONG: sixty days is not the Rule 10 wording.

D. WRONG: fifteen days is not the Rule 10 wording.

Question 30 Civil Procedure Code

As per section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the Court 1 [, to be exercised after _____ to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

- A. recording reasons in writing ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. recording evidence in writing
- C. recording statement of parties

oding statement of witnesses

A. CORRECT: section 151 preserves the Court's inherent power to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice, "to be exercised after recording reasons in writing".

B. WRONG: the section says "recording reasons in writing", not evidence.

C. WRONG: the section does not speak of recording statements of parties.

D. WRONG: "recoding" is a misprint for "recording", and the section does not speak of statements of witnesses.

Question 31 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order VI Rule 15(3) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the verification shall be signed by _____ and shall state the date on which and the place at which it was signed.

- A. notary public
- B. the person making it ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. oath commissioner
- D. presiding officer

A. WRONG: a notary public does not sign the verification under Order VI Rule 15(3).

B. CORRECT: Order VI Rule 15(3) provides the verification "shall be signed by the person making it and shall state the date on which and the place at which it was signed".

C. WRONG: an oath commissioner administers oaths; the verification is signed by the person making it.

D. WRONG: the presiding officer does not sign the verification.

32 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order VII Rule 1(h) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908,The plaint shall contain the particulars, where the plaintiff has allowed a _____ or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished.

- A. alternative
- B. set-off ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. variation
- D. change

A. WRONG: Order VII Rule 1(h) does not say "alternative".

B. CORRECT: Order VII Rule 1(h) requires the plaint to contain the particulars "where the plaintiff has allowed a set-off or relinquished a portion of his claim, the amount so allowed or relinquished".

C. WRONG: "variation" is not the Rule's word.

D. WRONG: "change" is not the Rule's word.

Question 33 Civil Procedure Code

As per section 16(f) of the Civil Prodcedure Code 1908, subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits for the recovery of _____ property actually under distraint or attachment,

- A. immoveable
- B. intellectual
- C. moveable ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. tangible

A. WRONG: section 16(f) concerns movable property actually under distraint or attachment; clauses (a)–(e) of section 16 are the immovable-property clauses, not clause (f).

ntellectual property is not named in section 16(f).

C. CORRECT: section 16(f) provides that suits for the recovery of movable property actually under distraint or attachment shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate. *Correction (Wave 121):* the filed answer A was wrong; the lawgat.pk second reproduction keys "Movable", and the CPC text (s. 16(f), quoted verbatim in the bare Act) confirms it — decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

D. WRONG: "tangible" is not the section 16(f) word.

Question 34 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order IX Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908,where _____ appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

- A. plaintiff does not
- B. respondent does not
- C. witnesses do not
- D. neither party ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: if only the plaintiff is absent, Order IX Rule 8 (dismissal for default) applies, not Rule 3.

B. WRONG: "respondent" is not the Rule 3 wording.

C. WRONG: the absence of witnesses does not trigger Rule 3.

D. CORRECT: Order IX Rule 3 provides "Where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed".

Question 35 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order VI Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the forms in Appendix A when applicable, and where they are not applicable forms of the like character, as nearly as

ll be used for _____.

- A. all written statements
- B. supplemental proceedings
- C. all pleadings ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. all plaints

A. WRONG: Rule 3 covers all pleadings, not written statements alone.

B. WRONG: "supplemental proceedings" is not the Rule 3 phrase.

C. CORRECT: Order VI Rule 3 provides the forms in Appendix A "shall be used for all pleadings".

D. WRONG: Rule 3 covers all pleadings, not plaints alone.

Question 36 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order XLI Rule 3(2) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, where the Court rejects any _____, it shall record the reasons for such rejection.

- A. memorandum ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. appeal
- C. application
- D. review

A. CORRECT: Order XLI Rule 3(2) provides "Where the Court rejects any memorandum, it shall record the reasons for such rejection" (the memorandum of appeal).

B. WRONG: the Rule says "memorandum", not "appeal".

C. WRONG: the Rule does not say "application".

D. WRONG: review is governed by section 114 and Order XLVII, not Order XLI Rule 3(2).

37 Civil Procedure Code

As per section 75(d) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the _____ may issue a commission to make a partition.

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

A. WRONG: section 75 confers the power on "the Court" generally, not the High Court alone.

B. CORRECT: section 75 provides "the Court may issue a commission" for the listed purposes, including (d) to make a partition.

C. WRONG: section 75 does not confine the power to the District Court.

D. WRONG: a Revenue Court is not the section 75 authority.

Question 38 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order XXXIX Rule 7(1)(a) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the court may on application of any party to a suit., and on such terms as it thinks fit, make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any _____ which is the subject-matter of such suit, or as to which any question may arise therein.

- A. document
- B. moveable property
- C. property ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. immoveable property

A. WRONG: documents are dealt with elsewhere (e.g. Order XI); Rule 7(1)(a) says "property".

B. WRONG: Rule 7(1)(a) is not confined to moveable property.

Order XXXIX Rule 7(1)(a) provides the Court may make an order for the detention, preservation or inspection of any "property which is the subject-matter of such suit".

D. WRONG: Rule 7(1)(a) is not confined to immovable property.

Question 39 Civil Procedure Code

As per section 47(3) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, where a _____ arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such _____ shall, for the purposes of this section, be determined by the Court.

- A. question ----- question ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. doubt ----- doubt
- C. query ------- query
- D. problem ------ problem

A. CORRECT: section 47(3) provides "Where a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall, for the purposes of this section, be determined by the Court".

B. WRONG: the section says "question", not "doubt".

C. WRONG: the section does not use "query".

D. WRONG: the section does not use "problem".

Question 40 Civil Procedure Code

As per Order VIII Rule 7 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, where the _____ relies upon several distinct grounds of defence or set-off founded upon separate and distinct facts, they shall be stated, as far as may be, separately and distinctly.

- A. defendant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. legal representative

- D. parties

A. CORRECT: Order VIII Rule 7 provides "Where the defendant relies upon several distinct grounds of defence or set-off founded upon separate and distinct facts, they shall be stated, as far as may be, separately and distinctly".

B. WRONG: the Rule speaks of the defendant, not a legal representative.

C. WRONG: the plaintiff's pleading is the plaint; Order VIII governs the defendant's written statement.

D. WRONG: the Rule names the defendant specifically.

Question 41 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 46-A of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, statement in the form of _____ documents generated, received or recoded by the automated information system while it is in working order, are relevant facts.

- A. attested and stamped
- B. electronic ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. legal and certified
- D. published in official gazette

A. WRONG: Article 46-A does not say "attested and stamped".

B. CORRECT: Article 46-A provides statements in the form of "electronic documents generated, received or recorded by an automated information system while it is in working order, are relevant facts". *Note:* the source page prints a Urdu gloss after this item ("the section was wrongly given in this quiz; a grace mark is due") — the gloss appears to complain about the quiz's labelling, not the Article's text; the Article 46-A wording as verified above stands, and the gloss is recorded here rather than acted on.

C. WRONG: Article 46-A does not say "legal and certified".

publication in the official gazette is not the Article 46-A test.

Question 42 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 44 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, all _____ , including an accomplice, shall be liable to cross-examination.

- A. accused persons ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. complaints
- C. defense witnesses
- D. prosecution witnesses

A. CORRECT: Article 44 is titled "Accused persons to be liable to cross-examination" and provides "All accused persons, including an accomplice, shall be liable to cross-examination" (confirmed against the QSO text).

B. WRONG: "complaints" is not the Article 44 word.

C. WRONG: Article 44 is about accused persons, not defence witnesses generally.

D. WRONG: Article 44 is about accused persons, not prosecution witnesses.

Question 43 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 35 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, _____ as to the contents of a document are not relevant 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. Oral admissions ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. oral or written reference
- C. secondary evidence
- D. written statements

A. CORRECT: Article 35 provides "Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to

ary evidence of the contents of such document".

B. WRONG: Article 35 does not say "oral or written reference".

C. WRONG: secondary evidence is what the party must show himself entitled to give; the Article's subject is oral admissions.

D. WRONG: Article 35 speaks of oral admissions, not written statements.

Question 44 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 31(3)(b) of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, statement made by persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject matter of the suit, are _____ if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

- A. admissible
- B. admissions ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. confessions
- D. relevant

A. WRONG: Article 31(3) classifies the statements as admissions; "admissible" is not the classification used.

B. CORRECT: Article 31(3) provides statements made by persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest are admissions if made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making them.

C. WRONG: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case; Article 31 deals with admissions generally.

D. WRONG: the Article classifies the statements as admissions, not merely as relevant.

45 Evidence (QSO)

As per illustration (a) of Article 19 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-slanders at the beating, or, so shortly before or after it as to form part of the transaction, _____ .

- A. is a relevant fact ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. a significant fact
- C. an admissible fact
- D. not a relevant fact

A. CORRECT: illustration (a) to Article 19 states 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: "significant fact" is not the illustration's phrase.

C. WRONG: the illustration says "relevant fact", not "admissible fact".

D. WRONG: the opposite of the illustration's answer.

Question 46 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 17(1) of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, the competence of a person to testify, and the number of witnesses required in any case shall be determined in accordance With the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the _____ .

- A. fiqh
- B. Holy Qur'an and Sunnah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Islamic Law
- D. Usul-e-fiqh

A. WRONG: Article 17(1) does not say "fiqh" alone.

B. CORRECT: Article 17(1) provides competence and number of witnesses "shall be

in accordance with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah".

C. WRONG: the Article's precise phrase is "the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah", not "Islamic Law" generally.

D. WRONG: usul al-fiqh is the science of the principles of jurisprudence, not the Article 17(1) phrase.

Question 47 Civil Procedure Code

As per Section 2(15) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "pleader" means any person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, and includes an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a _____Court.

- A. District
- B. Federal
- C. High ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Supreme

A. WRONG: section 2(15) does not say "District Court".

B. WRONG: there is no "Federal Court" in the section 2(15) definition.

C. CORRECT: section 2(15) defines "pleader" as any person entitled to appear and plead for another in Court, including "an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court".

D. WRONG: section 2(15) says "High Court", not "Supreme Court".

Question 48 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 116 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the _____ 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, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

stant Commissioner

- B. Presiding Officer
- C. Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Zila Nazim

A. WRONG: section 116 confers the power on the Magistrate, not an Assistant Commissioner.

B. WRONG: "Presiding Officer" is not the section 116 word.

C. CORRECT: section 116 provides "the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause... and may permit him to appear by a pleader".

D. WRONG: a Zila Nazim is a local-government office, not the section 116 authority.

Question 49 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, a/an _____ may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, and defined in the Pakistan Penal Code or any special or Local law.

- A. Additional Session judge
- B. Civil judge
- C. Magistrate of the first Class ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Session judge

A. WRONG: section 143 confers the power on a Magistrate of the first class, not an Additional Sessions Judge.

B. WRONG: a Civil Judge exercises civil jurisdiction; section 143 is a CrPC power of a Magistrate of the first class.

C. CORRECT: section 143 provides "A Magistrate of the first class may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance as defined in the Pakistan Penal Code or any

D. WRONG: a Sessions Judge is not the section 143 authority.

Question 50 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 158(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, every report sent to a Magistrate under Section 157 snail, if the Provincial Government so, directs, be submitted through such _____ as the Provincial Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

- A. district police officer
- B. regional police officer
- C. station house officer
- D. superior officer of police ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: section 158(1) says "superior officer of police", not "district police officer".

B. WRONG: section 158(1) does not say "regional police officer".

C. WRONG: the report is submitted THROUGH a superior officer; the Station House Officer sends it.

D. CORRECT: section 158(1) provides every report sent to a Magistrate under section 157 shall, if the Provincial Government so directs, "be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Provincial Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf". *Defect noted:* the source prints "snail" for "shall".

Question 51 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the words "_____" denote a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially.

- A. Bench

rt of Justice ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Judicial Officer
- D. Justice of Peace

A. WRONG: "Bench" is not the section 19 defined term.

B. CORRECT: section 19 of the PPC defines "Court of Justice" in exactly the words of the stem. *Note:* the stem omits the section number; it is section 19, recovered from the definition's wording.

C. WRONG: "Judicial Officer" is not the section 19 term.

D. WRONG: a Justice of the Peace is a different office (CrPC section 22), not the section 19 definition.

Question 52 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 31 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860,the words "_____" denote any testamentary document.

- A. a will ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. attested document
- C. attested document by notary public
- D. attested document by oath commissioner

A. CORRECT: section 31 provides the words "'a will' denote any testamentary document".

B. WRONG: section 31 defines "a will", not "attested document".

C. WRONG: no such phrase is defined in section 31.

D. WRONG: no such phrase is defined in section 31.

Question 53 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 82 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence, which is done by a

____ years of age.

- A. eighteen
- B. fourteen
- C. seven ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. ten

A. WRONG: eighteen is not the section 82 age.

B. WRONG: fourteen is not the section 82 age.

C. CORRECT: section 82 provides "Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age".

D. WRONG: ten is not the section 82 age.

Question 54 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per illustration (b) of Section 92 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit A's ball gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed _____.

- A. grivious hurt
- B. negligence
- C. no offence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. qtal-e-khata

A. WRONG: "grivious hurt" is a misprint for "grievous hurt", and A has not committed hurt as an offence — the act is protected by section 92.

B. WRONG: the illustration is about an act done in good faith for the person's benefit (section 92), not negligence.

C. CORRECT: illustration (b) to section 92 states A "has committed no offence" — the act was done in good faith for Z's benefit, without Z's consent, under the section 92 exception.

qatl-i-khata (section 318) requires death by mistake of act or fact without intention; here the section 92 good-faith exception applies, so no offence is committed.

Question 55 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 306 (a) of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, Qatl-i-Amd shall not be liable to qisas when an offender _____.

- A. dies before the enforcement of qisas
- B. is a minor or insane ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. is in blood relation
- D. lack of physical health

A. WRONG: the offender's death before enforcement is not the section 306(a) ground (it is dealt with under section 306(b) — when the wali is a minor or insane — and general principles).

B. CORRECT: section 306(a) provides qatl-i-amd shall not be liable to qisas "when the offender is a minor or insane".

C. WRONG: blood relationship is not the section 306(a) ground (relationship matters under section 306(c) — when the offender is the father/mother etc. of the victim — not clause (a)).

D. WRONG: lack of physical health is not a section 306 ground.

Question 56 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per illustration (a) Section 318 of 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-bis-sabab
- B. qatl-i-amd
- C. qatl-i-khata ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. qatl-shibh-i-amad

qatl-bis-sabab (section 321) is death caused by an unlawful act that becomes the cause of death; aiming at a deer is not such an act.

B. WRONG: qatl-i-amd requires intention to cause death; A intended to shoot a deer, not Z.

C. CORRECT: illustration (a) to section 318 states A "is guilty of qatl-i-khata" — death caused by mistake of act, without intention to cause death or harm.

D. WRONG: qatl-i-shibh-amd (section 315) requires intent to cause harm; A had no intent to harm Z.

Question 57 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 363 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860,whoever kidnaps any person from Pakistan or from _____, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

- A. custody of father
- B. custody of mother
- C. lawful guardianship ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. lawful custody

A. WRONG: section 363 does not say "custody of father".

B. WRONG: section 363 does not say "custody of mother".

C. CORRECT: section 363 provides whoever kidnaps any person "from Pakistan or from lawful guardianship" shall be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and fine.

D. WRONG: the section says "lawful guardianship", not "lawful custody".

Question 58 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 371 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860,whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, traffics or deals in slaves shall be punished with imprisonment for

imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding _____years, shall also be liable to fine.

- A. ten ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. fourteen
- C. twenty
- D. twenty-five

A. CORRECT: section 371 provides the offender shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

B. WRONG: fourteen years is the old punishment for qatl-i-shibh-amd (now twenty-five), not section 371.

C. WRONG: twenty years is not the section 371 maximum.

D. WRONG: twenty-five years is the punishment for qatl-i-shibh-amd (section 316), not section 371.

Question 59 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 393 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever attempts to commit _____ shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which may extend to seven years, and shall be liable to fine.

- A. dacoity
- B. robbery ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. theft
- D. use of criminal force

A. WRONG: section 393 names robbery, not dacoity (dacoity is defined in section 391 and punished under section 395).

B. CORRECT: section 393 provides "Whoever attempts to commit robbery shall be

:h rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine".

C. WRONG: attempt to commit theft is punished under section 511 (attempt generally), not section 393.

D. WRONG: "use of criminal force" is not the section 393 offence.

Question 60 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per illustration Section of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A, by putting a counterfeit mark on an article, intentionally deceives Z, into a belief that this article was made by a certain celebrated manufacturer, and thus dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A _____.

- A. cheats ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. dacites
- C. defrauds
- D. extorts

A. CORRECT: the illustration to section 415 states "A cheats" — A deceived Z by a counterfeit mark and dishonestly induced Z to buy and pay. *Note:* the stem omits the section number; it is section 415, recovered from the illustration's wording.

B. WRONG: "dacites" is a misprint for "dacoits" (commits dacoity); the conduct is cheating, not dacoity.

C. WRONG: "defraud" is not the illustration's word; the illustration says "A cheats" (cheating is defined in section 415).

D. WRONG: extortion (section 383) requires putting a person in fear of injury; no fear is involved here.

61 Civil Procedure Code

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

- A. accepted
- B. adjourned
- C. dismissed
- D. heard ex parte ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the appeal is not accepted merely because the respondent is absent.

B. WRONG: Rule 17(2) does not adjourn the appeal.

C. WRONG: dismissal follows the APPELLANT's default (Rule 17(1)), not the respondent's absence.

D. CORRECT: Order XLI Rule 17(2) provides where the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear, "the appeal shall be heard ex parte".

Question 62 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 2(1)(d)(ii) of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, "fact" includes any _____ of which any person is conscious.

- A. mental condition ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. arrangement of things
- C. physical condition
- D. state of things

A. CORRECT: Article 2(1)(d)(ii) defines "fact" to include "any mental condition of which any person is conscious".

B. WRONG: "arrangement of things" is not the Article 2(1)(d)(ii) phrase.

C. WRONG: a physical condition would fall under Article 2(1)(d)(i) (state of things), not (ii).

'state of things" is Article 2(1)(d)(i), not (ii).

Question 63 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 3 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, _____ shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age.

- A. all adult persons
- B. all men
- C. all persons ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. all sane parsons

A. WRONG: Article 3 is not confined to adults — children may testify if they understand the questions.

B. WRONG: Article 3 is not confined to men.

C. CORRECT: Article 3 provides "All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind".

D. WRONG: "parsons" is a misprint for "persons", and the Article says "all persons", not "all sane persons" (sanity is relevant only through the Court's assessment).

Question 64 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 7 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him _____, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

- A. as confidential
- B. as secret

tate secret

- D. in official confidence ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Article 7 does not say "as confidential".

B. WRONG: Article 7 does not say "as secret".

C. WRONG: Article 7 does not say "as state secret".

D. CORRECT: Article 7 provides "No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure".

Question 65 Evidence (QSO)

As per illustration of Article 48 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984,A sues B for Rs. 1,000, and dhows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount The entries are _____ without other evidence, to prove the debt.

- A. irrelevant and not sufficient
- B. irrelevant and inadmissible
- C. relevant and sufficient
- D. relevant, but are not sufficient ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the entries ARE relevant under Article 48; they are only insufficient alone.

B. WRONG: the entries are relevant and admissible; they are merely not sufficient without other evidence.

C. WRONG: the illustration states the entries are relevant but NOT sufficient alone to prove the debt.

D. CORRECT: the illustration to Article 48 states the entries "are relevant, but are not sufficient, without other evidence, to prove the debt". *Defect noted:* the source prints "dhows" for "shows".

66 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 69 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984,in _____ cases the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages, which he ought to receive, is relevant.

- A. banking
- B. civil ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. family
- D. revenue

A. WRONG: Article 69 does not say "banking cases".

B. CORRECT: Article 69 provides "In civil cases the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant".

C. WRONG: Article 69 does not say "family cases".

D. WRONG: Article 69 does not say "revenue cases".

Question 67 Evidence (QSO)

As per Explanation 1 Article 73 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, where a document is executed in several parts, each part is ____ evidence of the document.

- A. secondary
- B. primary ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. relevant
- D. admissible

A. WRONG: Explanation 1 to Article 73 says each part is primary evidence, not secondary.

B. CORRECT: Explanation 1 to Article 73 provides "Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document".

C. WRONG: "relevant" is not the Explanation's word.

'admissible" is not the Explanation's word.

Question 68 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 81 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984,the admission of a party to an attested document of its execution by himself shall be ____ proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

- A. conclusive
- B. corroborative
- C. decisive
- D. sufficient ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Article 81 says "sufficient proof", not conclusive proof.

B. WRONG: "corroborative" is not the Article 81 word.

C. WRONG: "decisive" is not the Article 81 word.

D. CORRECT: Article 81 provides the admission "shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested".

Question 69 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 99 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, the _____ shall presume that every document called for and not produced after notice to produce was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

- A. civil court
- B. court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. criminal court
- D. Magistrate

A. WRONG: Article 99 says "the Court", not "civil court".

B. CORRECT: Article 99 provides "The Court shall presume that every document called for

duced after notice to produce was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law".

C. WRONG: Article 99 does not say "criminal court".

D. WRONG: Article 99 does not say "Magistrate".

Question 70 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 117(2) of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984,when a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the _____ lies on that person.

- A. burden of proof ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. liability
- C. obligation
- D. responsibility of evidences

A. CORRECT: Article 117(2) provides "When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person".

B. WRONG: "liability" is not the Article 117(2) term.

C. WRONG: "obligation" is not the Article 117(2) term.

D. WRONG: no such phrase is used in Article 117(2).

Question 71 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 132(1) of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984,The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his _____.

- A. cross examination
- B. examination-in-chief ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. re-examination
- D. statement on oath

cross-examination is the examination by the adverse party (Article 133), not by the party who calls the witness.

B. CORRECT: Article 132(1) provides "The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief".

C. WRONG: re-examination follows cross-examination (Article 132(3)), and is by the party who called the witness — but Article 132(1) defines examination-in-chief.

D. WRONG: "statement on oath" is not the Article 132(1) term.

Question 72 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 134 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, a person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it and cannot be _____ unless and until he is called as a witness.

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

A. CORRECT: Article 134 provides a person summoned to produce a document "cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness".

B. WRONG: Article 134 says "cross-examined", not "examined" generally.

C. WRONG: the Article does not say "examined-in-chief".

D. WRONG: the Article does not say "re-examined".

Question 73 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 148 of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984,the Court shall _____ any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which though proper in itself,

the Court needlessly offensive in form.

- A. forbid ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. not allowed
- C. overrule
- D. rejected

A. CORRECT: Article 148 provides "The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form".

B. WRONG: the Article says "shall forbid", not "not allowed".

C. WRONG: "overrule" is not the Article 148 word.

D. WRONG: "rejected" is not the Article 148 word.

Question 74 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 153(3) of Qanoon-e-shahadat Order 1984, The credit of a witness may be _____ by the adverse party or with the consent of the Court, by the party who calls him by proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted.

- A. charged
- B. impeached ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. interrogated
- D. questioned

A. WRONG: Article 153(3) does not say "charged".

B. CORRECT: Article 153(3) provides "The credit of a witness may be impeached by the adverse party, or with the consent of the Court, by the party who calls him, by proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted".

interrogated" is not the Article 153(3) word.

D. WRONG: "questioned" is not the Article 153(3) word.

Question 75 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 134 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the duty of every _____ to uphold at all times the dignity and high standing of his profession, as well as his own dignity and high standing as a member thereof.

- A. Advocate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. enrolled member
- C. law professional
- D. member of bar

A. CORRECT: Rule 134 provides "It is the duty of every Advocate to uphold at all times the dignity and high standing of his profession, as well as his own dignity and high standing as a member thereof".

B. WRONG: Rule 134 says "Advocate", not "enrolled member".

C. WRONG: "law professional" is not the Rule 134 word.

D. WRONG: Rule 134 says "Advocate", not "member of bar".

Question 76 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 137 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate _____ communicate about a subject of controversy with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the consent of such advocate

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

Rule 137 forbids the communication; "may" permits it.

B. WRONG: the Rule's mandatory wording is "shall not", not "may not".

C. WRONG: the Rule forbids, not requires, the communication.

D. CORRECT: Rule 137 provides an advocate "shall not communicate about a subject of controversy with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the consent of such advocate".

Question 77 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 139 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, a client's proffer of assistance of additional advocates should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence but the matter should be left .to the determination of the _____.

- A. advocate
- B. bar council
- C. client ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. court

A. WRONG: Rule 139 leaves the matter to the client's determination, not the advocate's.

B. WRONG: the Bar Council does not determine this matter under Rule 139.

C. CORRECT: Rule 139 provides a client's proffer of assistance of additional advocates "should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence but the matter should be left to the determination of the client".

D. WRONG: the Court does not determine this matter under Rule 139.

Question 78 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 145 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an Advocate shall not acquire an interest adverse to a client in the _____ or interest involved in the

- A. benefit
- B. capital
- C. outcome
- D. property ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Rule 145 does not say "benefit".

B. WRONG: Rule 145 does not say "capital".

C. WRONG: Rule 145 does not say "outcome".

D. CORRECT: Rule 145 provides "An Advocate shall not acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case".

Question 79 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 147 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not accept professional employment without first disclosing his relation, if any, with the _____, and his interest, if any, in the subject matter of such employment.

- A. adverse party ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. case
- C. case property
- D. witnesses

A. CORRECT: Rule 147 provides 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 of such employment".

B. WRONG: Rule 147 speaks of the adverse party, not "the case".

C. WRONG: Rule 147 does not say "case property".

D. WRONG: Rule 147 does not say "witnesses".

80 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 157 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, When an advocate is a _____ 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.

- A. accomplice
- B. party
- C. trustee
- D. witness ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Rule 157 does not say "accomplice".

B. WRONG: Rule 157 does not say "party".

C. WRONG: Rule 157 does not say "trustee".

D. CORRECT: Rule 157 provides "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".

Question 81 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 160 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not _____ 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 unavailable.

- A. advise ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. harbour
- C. hide
- D. recommended

A. CORRECT: Rule 160 provides an advocate "shall not advise a person, whose testimony

sh or tend to establish a material fact, to avoid service of process, or conceal himself or otherwise to make his testimony unavailable".

B. WRONG: Rule 160 says "advise", not "harbour".

C. WRONG: "hide" is not the Rule 160 word (the Rule forbids advising the person to conceal himself).

D. WRONG: "recommended" is not the Rule 160 word (and is grammatically wrong in the stem).

Question 82 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 163 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, the primary duty of an advocate engaged in _____ is not to convict, but to see that justice is done.

- A. public prosecution ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. the litigation
- C. the proceeding
- D. the trial

A. CORRECT: Rule 163 provides "The primary duty of an Advocate engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done".

B. WRONG: Rule 163 does not say "the litigation".

C. WRONG: Rule 163 does not say "the proceeding".

D. WRONG: Rule 163 speaks of public prosecution, not trial generally.

Question 83 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 168 of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not accept employment to _____ a case out of spite or for the purpose of harassing anyone or delaying any matter; nor shall he take or prosecute an appeal

ivated to harass any one or delay any matter.

- A. assist in
- B. engage in
- C. prosecute or defend ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. try

A. WRONG: Rule 168 does not say "assist in".

B. WRONG: Rule 168 does not say "engage in".

C. CORRECT: Rule 168 provides an advocate "shall not accept employment to prosecute or defend a case out of spite or for the purpose of harassing anyone or delaying any matter".

D. WRONG: Rule 168 does not say "try".

Question 84 Bar Council Rules

As per Rule 174-B of Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, no Advocate shall display outside his office or anywhere else his name on the name plate or Board of the size of more than _____.

- A. 1' x 2'
- B. 1½' x 2' ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2' x 2'
- D. 2½' x 3'

A. WRONG: Rule 174-B sets the limit at 1½' x 2', not 1' x 2'.

B. CORRECT: Rule 174-B provides "No Advocate shall display outside his office or anywhere else his name on the nameplate or Board of the size of more than 1' ½ x 2'" (confirmed against the Rules text).

C. WRONG: 2' x 2' exceeds the Rule 174-B limit.

D. WRONG: 2½' x 3' exceeds the Rule 174-B limit.

85 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, _____ Jurisprudence is divisible into three branches, which may be distinguished as Systematic, Historical, and Critical.

- A. civil ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. common law
- C. criminal
- D. natural law

A. PICK-ONE (decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): Salmond's text (Jurisprudence, §2, 6th edition) states "Civil jurisprudence is divisible into three branches, which may be distinguished as Systematic, Historical, and Critical" — systematic jurisprudence is legal exposition (the present), historical jurisprudence is legal history (the past), and critical jurisprudence is the science of legislation (the ideal future). The pick is recorded as PICK-ONE only because the stem's blank is supplied from the textbook rather than from a marked key on the source page (the page carries no key).

B. WRONG: Salmond's three branches are of civil jurisprudence, not "common law jurisprudence".

C. WRONG: the three branches are not of criminal jurisprudence.

D. WRONG: natural jurisprudence is a different head in Salmond (the science of natural law), not the three-branch division.

Question 86 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, critical jurisprudence is commonly known as the science of _____.

- A. legislation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. natural law
- C. philosophy of law
- D. physical law

Salmond states systematic jurisprudence is legal exposition, historical jurisprudence is legal history, "while critical jurisprudence is commonly known as the science of legislation".

B. WRONG: natural law is a different subject (the science of natural law), not the name for critical jurisprudence.

C. WRONG: philosophy of law is theoretical/general jurisprudence, not the common name for critical jurisprudence.

D. WRONG: "physical law" is not a Salmond term for critical jurisprudence.

Question 87 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the administration of justice may therefore be defined as the maintenance of right with a political community by means of physical force of the _____.

- A. executive authority
- B. government
- C. people
- D. state ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Salmond's definition names the State, not the executive authority alone.

B. WRONG: Salmond's definition says "the State", not "the government".

C. WRONG: the people do not administer justice by physical force in Salmond's definition.

D. CORRECT: Salmond defines the administration of justice as "the maintenance of right within a political community by means of the physical force of the State".

Question 88 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the most important branch of the law of

is the Law _____ which is itself divisible into two portions.

- A. Civil Obligations
- B. contract ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. property
- D. Specific Performance

A. WRONG: the law of obligations itself is the genus; its most important branch is the law of contract.

B. CORRECT: in Salmond, the law of obligations divides into the law of contract and the law of torts, and the law of contract is its most important branch (itself divisible into general and special portions).

C. WRONG: property is not a branch of the law of obligations in Salmond's scheme.

D. WRONG: specific performance is a remedy for breach of contract, not the most important branch of the law of obligations.

Question 89 Jurisprudence (Islamic)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, technically _____ means the presumption of continuance of an earlier rule or its continued absence.

- A. istaqrar
- B. istihsan
- C. istishaab ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. urf

A. WRONG: istiqrar (stability/settlement) is not the term for the presumption of continuance.

B. WRONG: istihsan is juristic preference (departing from qiyas for a stronger reason), not the presumption of continuance.

C. CORRECT: in Nyazee, istishab technically means the presumption of continuance of an

r its continued absence.

D. WRONG: urf is custom, not the presumption of continuance.

Question 90 Jurisprudence (Islamic)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, _____ is defined as the ability of a human being to acquire rights and obligations.

- A. ahhliyyat-al-ada
- B. ahhliyyat-al-muqayyad
- C. ahhliyyat-al-mutlaq
- D. ahhliyyat-al-wujub ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: ahliyyah al-ada is the capacity for execution/performance (to exercise rights and perform duties), not the capacity to acquire rights and obligations.

B. WRONG: al-muqayyad (restricted/deficient) qualifies a capacity; it is not the definition of the capacity to acquire rights and obligations.

C. WRONG: al-mutlaq (absolute/complete) qualifies a capacity; it is not the definition.

D. CORRECT: ahliyyah al-wujub is the capacity to receive rights and obligations — Nyazee's definition of the capacity to acquire rights and obligations (confirmed against Nyazee-based sources: "Ahliyyah al-wujub: it refers to the capacity of a person to receive rights and obligations"). *Correction (Wave 121):* the primary source prints "al-wujuh", a misprint of "al-wujub"; the lawgat.pk second reproduction prints the correct spelling, which resolves the PICK-ONE — this item is now VERIFIED. Decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 91 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 27(2) of The United Nations Charter, decisions of the _____ on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

- B. Human Rights Commission
- C. International Court of Justice
- D. Security Council ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the United Nations Charter names no such body in Article 27; the Charter's organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

B. WRONG: the Human Rights Commission is a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council, not the body whose procedural decisions Article 27(2) governs.

C. WRONG: the Court is the principal judicial organ; Article 27(2) is about voting in the Security Council, not the Court.

D. CORRECT: Article 27(2) of the United Nations Charter provides that "Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members" (Charter text, un.org / legal.un.org).

Question 92 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 8 of Statute of International Court of Justice, the General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the _____.

- A. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. General Assembly
- C. Human Rights Commission
- D. Security Council

A. CORRECT: Article 8 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that "The General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court" (Statute text, un.org).

B. WRONG: the General Assembly is one of the two bodies that do the electing, not the

C. WRONG: the Human Rights Commission has no part in electing the members of the Court.

D. WRONG: the Security Council is the other body that does the electing, not the body being elected.

Question 93 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per Article 21(1) of Statute of International Court of Justice, the Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for _____ years; they may be re-elected.

- A. Three ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Nine

A. CORRECT: Article 21(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that "The Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years; they may be re-elected" (Statute text, un.org).

B. WRONG: the article fixes the term at three years, not five.

C. WRONG: the article fixes the term at three years, not six.

D. WRONG: nine is the number of members for a quorum of the Court, not the term of the President and Vice-President under Article 21(1).

Question 94 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 11(3) of The United Nations Charter, the General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger _____.

- A. Existence of a member state
- B. Group of people by genocide

- D. International peace and security ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Article 11(3) does not speak of the existence of a member state.

B. WRONG: Article 11(3) does not speak of a group of people by genocide.

C. WRONG: this is the article's wording cut short — it says "international peace and security", and the full phrase is the answer.

D. CORRECT: Article 11(3) of the United Nations Charter provides that "The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security" (Charter text, un.org).

Question 95 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, a/an _____ may be defined as a civil wrong, Independent of contract, for which the remedy is a common law action for damages.

- A. Assault
- B. Battery
- C. Defamation
- D. Tort ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: assault is one specific tort, not Salmond's general definition of the class.

B. WRONG: battery is one specific tort, not Salmond's general definition of the class.

C. WRONG: defamation is one specific tort, not Salmond's general definition of the class.

D. CORRECT: Salmond defines a tort as "a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common law action for unliquidated damages, and which is not exclusively the breach of a contract, or the breach of a trust, or other merely equitable obligation" (quoted verbatim in multiple sources, e.g. Te Ara, Manupatra, iPleaders).

96 Jurisprudence (Islamic)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, a _____ is a person who possess legal capacity, whether he acts directly or through delegated authority.

- A. Mujtahid
- B. Mujtahid mutliq
- C. Mukallad
- D. Mukallaf ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: a mujtahid is a jurist qualified to derive the law directly from its sources; the stem defines a person who possesses legal capacity, not a jurist.

B. WRONG: a mujtahid mutliq is an absolute, independent mujtahid; again a jurist, not the person who possesses legal capacity.

C. WRONG: a mukallad is one who follows another's opinion (taqlid), a follower — not the legally responsible person the stem defines.

D. CORRECT: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence a mukallaf is a person who possesses legal capacity (ahliyyah), whether he acts directly or through delegated authority (confirmed against Nyazee-based sources quoting the defining-law text addressed to the mukallaf).

Question 97 Jurisprudence (Islamic)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, according to Hanafi's, the duty arises from an evidence or source that is definitive with respect to the authenticity of its transmission is _____.

- A. Fard ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mandub
- C. Mubah
- D. Wajib

A. CORRECT: according to the Hanafis, a duty arising from evidence definitive as to the

of its transmission (dalil qatr) is fard — a command in a clear and definitive text (confirmed against Hanafi usul sources, e.g. muftisays.com, sanawema.com).

B. WRONG: mandub is recommended, not obligatory; it does not arise from a definitive command.

C. WRONG: mubah is permissible or neutral — neither commanded nor prohibited.

D. WRONG: in Hanafi usage wajib is the duty arising from speculative evidence (dalil dhanni), not from definitive evidence; that is the Hanafi distinction between fard and wajib.

Question 98 Jurisprudence (Islamic)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the head of qadhf is classified as a mixture of the right of Allah and the right of the individual, in which the right of _____ is predominant.

- A. Allah ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Individual
- C. Society
- D. Sultan

A. CORRECT: the hadd of qadhf is classified as a mixture of the right of Allah and the right of the individual, in which the right of Allah is predominant — hadd crimes are offences against God's rights (huquq Allah) with fixed penalties (confirmed against Nyazee-based sources and the hadd classification, e.g. nomos-elibrary.de).

B. WRONG: the right of the individual is present in qadhf, but it is not the predominant right.

C. WRONG: society is not one of the two rights named in the classification.

D. WRONG: the Sultan (ruler) is not one of the two rights named in the classification.

99 Criminal Procedure Code

As per Section 4(1)(n) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, "Non-cognizable offence" means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in which a police officer, _____ arrest without warrant.

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

A. WRONG: "may" is the opposite of the definition — a non-cognizable offence is one for which the officer may NOT arrest without warrant.

B. CORRECT: section 4(1)(n) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 provides that "non-cognizable offence" means an offence for which a police officer "may not arrest without warrant" (CrPC text, bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd; the Pakistan CrPC text is identical).

C. WRONG: "shall" is not the statutory wording and states the opposite of the definition.

D. WRONG: the statute's words are "may not", not "shall not".

Question 100 Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 14 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, no one shall be compelled to produce _____, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last mentioned person consents to their production.

- A. Documents in his possession ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Documents of title
- C. Private documents
- D. Private records

A. CORRECT: Article 14 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984 provides that "No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession, which any other person would be

refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last mentioned person consents to their production" (QSO text, pakistancode.gov.pk; sja.gos.pk).

B. WRONG: the article does not say "documents of title".

C. WRONG: the article's words are "documents in his possession", not "private documents".

D. WRONG: the article's words are "documents in his possession", not "private records".

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