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 — **52 solved and verified**, 48 unrecoverable (Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59, Q60, Q61, Q62, Q63, Q64, Q65, Q66, Q67, Q68, Q69, Q70, Q71, Q72, Q73, Q74, Q75, Q76, Q77, Q78, Q79, Q80, Q81, Q82, Q83, Q84, Q85, Q86, Q87, Q88, Q89, Q90, Q91, Q92, Q93, Q94, Q95, Q96, Q97, Q98, Q99, Q100) · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2024 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction (accessed 9 Nov 2026; re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-3 (20 + 20 + 12 items inline)): 52 slots ending at Test 3 #12 in three subject-grouped chunks (Test 1-3) with four options and NO marked key; no internal repeats. Answers verified independently against the statute/case/textbook text, never from a printed key alone. RECONSTRUCTION CAVEAT: this reproduction is a candidate-recall reconstruction of the Law GAT, not an official HEC paper; option order and option letters are the reproduction's and may differ from the original booklet.

Question 1 Evidence — State affairs (QSO Art 6)

As per Article 6 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from _____ relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

lished official records

- B. confidential records
- C. any record
- D. unpublished official records ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: published official records are public; Article 6 concerns unpublished official records.

B. Wrong: "confidential records" is not the phrase in Article 6.

C. Wrong: Article 6 is specific — unpublished official records relating to affairs of State.

D. Right: Article 6 provides that no one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned.

Question 2 Civil procedure — Limitation (CPC O. VII R. 6)

As per Order VII Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, where the suit is instituted after the expiration of the period prescribed by the _____ , the plaint shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

- A. registration act
- B. law of contract
- C. law of limitation ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. civil procedure code

A. Wrong: the Registration Act is not the law in Order VII Rule 6.

B. Wrong: the law of contract is not the law in Order VII Rule 6.

C. Right: Order VII Rule 6 provides that where the suit is instituted after the expiration of the period prescribed by the law of limitation, the plaint shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

e Code of Civil Procedure is not the law in Order VII Rule 6.

Question 3 Evidence — Testimony of one witness (QSO Art 17)

As per Article 17(2)(b) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, Unless otherwise provided in any law relating to the enforcement of Hudood or any other special law, in all other matters, the _____ may accept, or act on the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

- A. Magistrate
- B. Appellate Court
- C. Session Judge
- D. Court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 17(2)(b) gives the power to the Court generally, not to a Magistrate alone.

B. Wrong: Article 17(2)(b) gives the power to the Court generally, not to an Appellate Court alone.

C. Wrong: Article 17(2)(b) gives the power to the Court generally, not to a Sessions Judge alone.

D. Right: Article 17(2)(b) provides that in all other matters the Court may accept, or act on, the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

Question 4 Civil procedure — Set-off illustration (CPC O. VIII R. 6)

As per illustration (c) of Order VIII Rule 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has _____ to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off

- ongfully neglected ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. overlooked
- C. ignored
- D. failed

A. Right: illustration (c) to Order VIII Rule 6 reads "A sues B on a bill of exchange. B alleges that A has wrongfully neglected to insure B's goods and is liable to him in compensation which he claims to set-off. The amount not being ascertained cannot be set-off."

B. Wrong: "overlooked" is not the word in illustration (c).

C. Wrong: "ignored" is not the word in illustration (c).

D. Wrong: the illustration's words are "wrongfully neglected", not "failed".

Question 5 Evidence — Reference admissions (QSO Art 33)

As per illustration of Article 33 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 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 an _____.

- A. dissent
- B. denial
- C. confession
- D. admission ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: dissent is disagreement, not what the illustration classifies C's statement as.

B. Wrong: C's statement is not a denial; the illustration holds it an admission.

C. Wrong: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case; this is a civil reference statement.

D. Right: the illustration to Article 33 holds that where A refers B to C for information about the horse, C's statement is an admission.

6 Evidence — Admissions not conclusive (QSO Art 45)

As per Article 45 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, Admissions are not _____ proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

- A. corroborative
- B. definite
- C. documentary
- D. conclusive ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 45 says admissions are not conclusive proof, not that they are not corroborative proof.

B. Wrong: "definite" is not the word in Article 45.

C. Wrong: "documentary" is not the word in Article 45.

D. Right: Article 45 provides that admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Question 7 Evidence — Refreshing memory (QSO Art 155)

As per Article 155(3) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, whenever a/an _____ may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document.

- A. defendant
- B. accused
- C. witness ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. plaintiff

A. Wrong: Article 155(3) speaks of a witness, not of a defendant.

B. Wrong: Article 155(3) speaks of a witness, not of an accused.

cle 155(3) provides that whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may with the permission of the Court refer to a copy of such document.

D. Wrong: Article 155(3) speaks of a witness, not of a plaintiff.

Question 8 Evidence — Cross-examination (QSO Art 132)

As per Article 132(2) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, The examination of a witness by the _____ shall be called his cross-examination.

- A. adverse party ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. accused
- C. court
- D. party who called him

A. Right: Article 132(2) provides that the examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

B. Wrong: the accused is a party in a criminal case, but the Article's term is the adverse party generally.

C. Wrong: examination by the Court is not cross-examination.

D. Wrong: examination by the party who called the witness is the examination-in-chief (Article 132(1)).

Question 9 Civil procedure — Commission to partition (CPC s. 75)

As per Section 75(d) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may issue a commission to _____.

- A. record the proceedings
- B. make a partition ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. examine the process of partition

A. Wrong: recording proceedings is not a Section 75(d) commission.

B. Right: Section 75(d) CPC empowers the Court to issue a commission to make a partition.

C. Wrong: the Section says "make a partition", not "make recommendations for partition".

D. Wrong: the Section says "make a partition", not "examine the process of partition".

Question 10 Evidence — Leading question (QSO Art 136)

As per Article 136 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting in wishes or expects to receive is called a _____ question.

- A. leading ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. substantive
- C. significant
- D. relevant

A. Right: Article 136 defines a leading question as any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive.

B. Wrong: "substantive" is not the Article 136 term.

C. Wrong: "significant" is not the Article 136 term.

D. Wrong: relevancy is a different concept; Article 136 defines a leading question.

Question 11 Evidence — Attesting witness (QSO Art 82)

As per Article 82 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, If the _____ denies or does not, recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

- B. eyewitness
- C. witness
- D. attesting witness ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the signatory is the executant; Article 82 names the attesting witness.

B. Wrong: an eyewitness is not the person named in Article 82.

C. Wrong: the Article names the attesting witness specifically, not any witness.

D. Right: Article 82 provides that if the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

Question 12 Civil procedure — Striking out pleadings (CPC O. VI R. 16)

As per Order VI Rule 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the _____ may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out or amended any matter in any pleading which may be unnecessary or scandalous or which may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the suit.

- A. Parties
- B. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Law Officer
- D. Respondent

A. Wrong: the parties cannot strike out their own or each other's pleadings; the Court does.

B. Right: Order VI Rule 16 provides that the Court may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out or amended any matter in any pleading which may be unnecessary or scandalous or which may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the suit.

C. Wrong: a Law Officer has no power under Order VI Rule 16.

respondent cannot strike out pleadings under Order VI Rule 16.

Question 13 Civil procedure — Defendants and relief (CPC O. I R. 5)

As per Order I Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, it shall not be necessary that every defendant shall be interested as to _____ claimed in any suit against him.

- A. every type of damages
- B. all the remedies
- C. all the relief ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. every type of compensation

A. Wrong: Order I Rule 5 speaks of "all the relief", not damages.

B. Wrong: "all the remedies" is not the phrase in Order I Rule 5.

C. Right: Order I Rule 5 provides that it shall not be necessary that every defendant shall be interested as to all the relief claimed in any suit against him.

D. Wrong: "every type of compensation" is not the phrase in Order I Rule 5.

Question 14 Evidence — Accidental or intentional act (QSO Art 28)

As per Article 28 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, when there is a question whether an act was _____, or done with a particular knowledge or intention, the fact that such act formed part of a series or similar occurrence; in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

- A. bonafide
- B. intentional
- C. malafide
- D. accidental or intentional ✓ **Correct answer**

ticle 28 asks whether the act was accidental or intentional, not whether it was bona fide.

B. Wrong: the Article's phrase is "accidental or intentional", not "intentional" alone.

C. Wrong: mala fides is not the Article 28 phrase.

D. Right: Article 28 provides that when there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, or done with a particular knowledge or intention, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences is relevant.

Question 15 Civil procedure — Failure to file written statement (CPC O. VIII R. 10)

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

- A. adopt any lawful procedure
- B. postpone the hearing of the suit
- C. pronounce judgment against him ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. make an order that suit be dismissed

A. Wrong: "adopt any lawful procedure" is not the phrase in Order VIII Rule 10.

B. Wrong: postponement is not the Order VIII Rule 10 consequence.

C. Right: Order VIII Rule 10 provides that where a party fails to present a written statement within the time fixed, the Court may pronounce judgment against him or make such other order as it thinks fit.

D. Wrong: dismissal is not the Order VIII Rule 10 consequence for failure to file a written statement.

16 Evidence — Admissions in civil cases (QSO Art 36)

As per Article 36 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, In _____ cases no admission is relevant if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

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

A. Wrong: Article 36 speaks of civil cases, not family cases.

B. Wrong: Article 36 speaks of civil cases, not revenue cases.

C. Wrong: Article 36 expressly applies to civil cases, not criminal cases.

D. Right: Article 36 provides that in civil cases no admission is relevant if made on an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer the parties agreed evidence of it should not be given.

Question 17 Civil procedure — Cross-objections (CPC O. XLI R. 22)

As per Order XLI Rule 22(5) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, The provisions relating to _____ shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an objection under this rule.

- A. second appeal
- B. the appeals ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. first appeal
- D. pauper appeal

A. Wrong: Order XLI Rule 22(5) speaks of the provisions relating to appeals generally, not

als.

B. Right: Order XLI Rule 22(5) provides that the provisions relating to appeals shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an objection (cross-objection) under this rule.

C. Wrong: Order XLI Rule 22(5) speaks of the provisions relating to appeals generally, not first appeals alone.

D. Wrong: a pauper appeal is governed by Order XLIV, not Order XLI Rule 22(5).

Question 18 Evidence — Admissions by interested persons (QSO Art 31)

As per Article 31(3)(a) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, statements made by persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interest are _____ if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

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

A. Wrong: Article 31(3)(a) classifies such statements as admissions, not merely as relevant.

B. Right: Article 31(3)(a) provides that statements made by persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, made in their character as persons so interested, are admissions if made during the continuance of that interest.

C. Wrong: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case; Article 31(3)(a) concerns admissions generally.

D. Wrong: Article 31(3)(a) makes such statements admissions, not irrelevant matter.

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

As per Article 43(b) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 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, the Court may take into consideration such confession as _____ evidence against such other person.

- A. corroborative
- B. secondary
- C. circumstantial ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. primary

A. Wrong: Article 43(b) says circumstantial evidence, not corroborative evidence.

B. Wrong: secondary evidence concerns documents; Article 43(b) says circumstantial evidence.

C. Right: Article 43(b) provides that where more persons than one are tried jointly for the same offence and a confession by one is proved, the Court may take it into consideration as circumstantial evidence against the other person.

D. Wrong: a co-accused's confession is not primary evidence against the other accused; Article 43(b) says circumstantial evidence.

Question 20 Evidence — Presumption about maps (QSO Art 93)

As per Article 93 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, the _____ shall presume that map or plans purporting to be made by the authority of the Federal Government or any Provincial Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

- A. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Revenue Officer
- C. Commissioner
- D. Law Officer

cle 93 provides that the Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of the Federal Government or any Provincial Government were so made and are accurate.

B. Wrong: a Revenue Officer does not take the Article 93 presumption.

C. Wrong: a Commissioner does not take the Article 93 presumption.

D. Wrong: a Law Officer does not take the Article 93 presumption.

Question 21 Civil procedure — High Courts' rule-making power (CPC s. 122)

As per Section 2(19) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Subject to the Constitution and law, a _____ may make rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Court or of any court subordinate to it.

- A. High Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Law and Justice Commission
- D. Session Court

A. Right: the proposition in the stem is Section 122 CPC — High Courts may make rules regulating their own procedure and the procedure of the Civil Courts subject to their superintendence. (The stem cites "Section 2(19)", which is a misattribution in the reproduction — Section 2(19) defines "share in a corporation"; see Q26. The answer is unaffected.)

B. Wrong: the Supreme Court's rule-making power is under Article 191 of the Constitution, not the CPC provision in the stem.

C. Wrong: the Law and Justice Commission recommends law reform; it does not make Court rules.

D. Wrong: a Sessions Court is a criminal court and has no rule-making power over civil

Question 22 Case law — Khan Asfandyar Wali (PLD 2001 SC 607)

In the case of Khan Asfandyar Wali and others vs. Federation ef Pakistan (PLD 2001 S.C. 607) _____ was the Chief Justice of Pakistan.

- A. Nasim Hasan Shah
- B. Maulvi Muhammad Mushtaq
- C. Qazi Muhammad Anwar
- D. Irshad Hasan Khan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Justice Nasim Hassan Shah was Chief Justice from 1993 to 1994, not in 2001.

B. Wrong: Maulvi Muhammad Mushtaq was never Chief Justice of Pakistan.

C. Wrong: Qazi Muhammad Anwar was never Chief Justice of Pakistan.

D. Right: the bench in Khan Asfandyar Wali was headed by Chief Justice Irshad Hasan Khan.

Question 23 Criminal law — Kidnapping for secret confinement (PPC s. 365)

As per Section 365 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ___ years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

ve years is not the Section 365 maximum.

B. Wrong: fourteen years is not the Section 365 maximum.

C. Right: Section 365 PPC punishes kidnapping or abducting with intent to cause secret and wrongful confinement with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and fine.

D. Wrong: ten years is not the Section 365 maximum.

Question 24 Criminal law — House-trespass (PPC s. 442)

As per Section 442 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit "_____".

- A. lurking house-trespass
- B. criminal-trespass
- C. house-breaking
- D. house-trespass ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: lurking house-trespass (Section 443) requires the trespass to be committed after taking precautions to conceal it.

B. Wrong: criminal trespass (Section 441) is the general offence; entering a dwelling, place of worship or place of custody of property is specifically house-trespass under Section 442.

C. Wrong: house-breaking (Section 445) requires effecting entrance by breaking, unfastening, or similar means.

D. Right: Section 442 PPC defines house-trespass as criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling, or any building used as a place of worship or for the custody of property.

25 Criminal law — Mistake of fact (PPC s. 76, ill. (b))

As per illustration (b) of Section 76 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A an officer of a Court of Justice, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y and after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y arrests Z. A has committed _____.

- A. careless behavior on duty
- B. offence when acting lawfully
- C. no offence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. offence of negligence

A. Wrong: the illustration holds that A has committed no offence; carelessness is not the answer.

B. Wrong: acting lawfully under a court order after due enquiry is the reason there is no offence.

C. Right: illustration (b) to Section 76 PPC states that A, who arrests Z believing him to be Y after due enquiry under a court order, has committed no offence.

D. Wrong: the illustration turns on a bona fide mistake after due enquiry, and the answer given is "no offence".

Question 26 Civil procedure — "Share in a corporation" (CPC s. 2(19))

As per Section 2(19) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, in the Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, " _____" shall be deemed to include stock, debenture stock, debentures or bonds.

- A. tangible property
- B. share in a corporation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. assets of company
- D. shares in moveable property

angible property" is not the Section 2(19) term.

B. Right: Section 2(19) CPC provides that "share in a corporation" shall be deemed to include stock, debenture stock, debentures or bonds. (This is the true Section 2(19) — contrast Q21, where the stem misattributes a Section 122 proposition to Section 2(19).)

C. Wrong: "assets of company" is not the Section 2(19) term.

D. Wrong: "shares in moveable property" is not the Section 2(19) term.

Question 27 Constitution — Binding decisions (Art 189, pre-2025)

As per Article 189 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, any decision of the Supreme Court shall, to the extent that it decides a _____ or is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all other courts in Pakistan.

- A. facts in issue
- B. relevant fact
- C. question of law ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. question of facts

A. Wrong: Article 189 speaks of a question of law, not facts in issue.

B. Wrong: Article 189 speaks of a question of law, not a relevant fact.

C. Right: Article 189, as it stood on the exam date (15 December 2024, before the 27th Amendment of 2025 substituted the Article), provided that any decision of the Supreme Court shall, to the extent that it decides a question of law or is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all other courts in Pakistan.

D. Wrong: Article 189 speaks of a question of law, not a question of fact.

28 Case law — Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240)

As per the Judgement of the case of Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan vs. Governor General of Pakistan (PLD 1955 F.C. 240), the application was heard by a Full Bench of _____ Judges of whom Mr.Justice Hassan Ali Agha retired during the hearing and therefore gave no opinion.

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

A. Wrong: the Federal Court bench in Tamizuddin was five judges, not nine.

B. Right: the application was heard by a Full Bench of five Judges of the Federal Court — Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, Muhammad Sharif, S.A. Rahman, S.M. Akram and A.R. Cornelius (Cornelius dissenting). (Reproduction conflation, flagged openly: the Hassan Ali Agha retirement detail as printed belongs to the Sind Chief Court's full bench below — PLD 1955 Sind 96 — where Agha retired during the hearing and the remaining four judges were unanimous; it does not describe the Federal Court bench. The number asked for is the Federal Court's five.)

C. Wrong: the Federal Court bench in Tamizuddin was five judges, not seven.

D. Wrong: the Federal Court bench in Tamizuddin was five judges, not three.

Question 29 Criminal procedure — Insufficient sureties (CrPC s. 501)

As per Section 501 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, if through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties, have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and, on his

do, may _____.

- A. arrest him
- B. commit him to jail ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. arrest his legal heirs
- D. attach his property

A. Wrong: the person is already being brought before the Court on a warrant of arrest; the Section's consequence on failure to find sureties is committal to custody.

B. Right: Section 501 CrPC provides that on the person's failing to find sufficient sureties, the Court may commit him to custody — the option "commit him to jail" is the intended answer, the Section's words being "commit him to custody".

C. Wrong: the Section does not authorise arresting the person's legal heirs.

D. Wrong: the Section does not authorise attachment of the person's property.

Question 30 Civil procedure — Memorandum of appeal (CPC O. XLI R. 1)

As per Order XLI Rule 1(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the _____ shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed from without any argument or narrative; and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

- A. memorandum ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. appeal
- C. written statement
- D. pleadings

A. Right: Order XLI Rule 1(2) provides that the memorandum of appeal shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed from, without any argument or narrative, and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

e appeal is the proceeding, the document that sets forth the grounds is the memorandum.

C. Wrong: a written statement belongs to a suit, not to an appeal under Order XLI.

D. Wrong: pleadings are the plaint and written statement; the memorandum is the appeal document.

Question 31 Civil procedure — "Government Pleader" (CPC s. 2(7))

As per Section 2(7) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, In the Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context "Government Pleader" includes any officer appointed by the _____ to perform all or any of the functions expressly imposed by this Code on the Government Pleader and also any pleader acting under the directions of the Government Pleader.

- A. Provincial Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Government Pleader
- C. Law Officer
- D. Government Representative

A. Right: Section 2(7) CPC defines "Government Pleader" to include any officer appointed by the Provincial Government to perform the functions imposed by the Code on the Government Pleader, and any pleader acting under the Government Pleader's directions.

B. Wrong: the Government Pleader does not appoint himself; the appointing authority is the Provincial Government.

C. Wrong: a Law Officer is not the appointing authority in Section 2(7).

D. Wrong: "Government Representative" is not the phrase in Section 2(7).

32 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 _____ of the Court, to be exercised after recording reasons in writing, to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

- A. execution power
- B. procedure
- C. inherent power ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. administrative power

A. Wrong: execution powers are governed by Order XXI, not Section 151.

B. Wrong: Section 151 saves the inherent power, not "procedure".

C. Right: Section 151 CPC saves the inherent powers of the Court to make orders for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of its process.

D. Wrong: Section 151 concerns judicial inherent powers, not administrative powers.

Question 33 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 13)

As per Article 13(1) of Statute of the International Court of Justice, the members of the Court shall be elected for _____ years and may be re-elected.

- A. nine ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. seven
- C. twelve
- D. five

A. Right: Article 13(1) of the ICJ Statute provides that the members of the Court shall be elected for nine years and may be re-elected.

B. Wrong: seven years is not the Article 13(1) term.

velve years is not the Article 13(1) term.

D. Wrong: five years is not the Article 13(1) term.

Question 34 International law — UN Charter (Art 27)

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

- A. two third
- B. one third
- C. seven
- D. nine ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 27(2) states a number of members, not a two-thirds fraction.

B. Wrong: Article 27(2) states a number of members, not a one-third fraction.

C. Wrong: seven was the Charter's original 1945 figure; the 1965 amendment raised it to nine, and the stem here gives the current figure.

D. Right: Article 27(2) of the Charter, as amended in 1965, provides that decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

Question 35 Criminal procedure — No appeal from Criminal Court (CrPC s. 404)

As per Section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, no appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a _____ Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

- A. High
- B. Magisterial
- C. Session

nimal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: appeals from High Court judgments are governed by other provisions; Section 404 speaks of a Criminal Court.

B. Wrong: "Magisterial" is not the word in Section 404.

C. Wrong: a Sessions Court is a Criminal Court, but Section 404's word is "Criminal".

D. Right: Section 404 CrPC provides that no appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by the Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

Question 36 Criminal procedure — Non-cognizable offence (CrPC s. 155)

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

- A. Deputy Commissioner
- B. Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Session Judge
- D. District Police Officer

A. Wrong: the Deputy Commissioner does not receive non-cognizable information under Section 155(1).

B. Right: Section 155(1) CrPC requires the officer in charge of a police station, on receiving information of a non-cognizable offence, to enter its substance in a book and refer the information to the Magistrate.

C. Wrong: a Sessions Judge does not receive non-cognizable information under Section 155(1).

e District Police Officer does not receive non-cognizable information under Section 155(1).

Question 37 Criminal law — Proof of qatl-i-amd (PPC s. 304)

As per Section 304(1)(a) of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, proof of _____ shall be in the form of when the accused makes before a Court competent to try the offence a voluntary and true confession of the commission of the offence.

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

A. Wrong: Section 304(1)(a) concerns proof of qatl-i-amd, not qatl-bis-sabab.

B. Wrong: Section 304(1)(a) concerns proof of qatl-i-amd, not qatl-i-khata.

C. Right: Section 304(1)(a) PPC provides that proof of qatl-i-amd shall be in the form of a voluntary and true confession made by the accused before a Court competent to try the offence.

D. Wrong: qatl-shibh-i-amd is a different category (Section 316); Section 304(1)(a) concerns qatl-i-amd.

Question 38 Constitution — Conduct of judges (Art 68)

As per Article 68 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, No discussion shall take place in Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) with respect to the conduct of any _____ in the discharge of his duties.

- A. Chief of Army Staff or Core Commander
- B. Member of National Assembly or Provincial Assembly
- C. Minister of State
- D. Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court ✓ **Correct answer**

ticle 68 protects judges, not military officers.

B. Wrong: members' conduct is debated in Parliament; Article 68 protects judges.

C. Wrong: Ministers are answerable in Parliament; Article 68 protects judges.

D. Right: Article 68 provides that no discussion shall take place in Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

Question 39 Constitution — Judges' remuneration (Art 205)

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, The remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court shall be as provided in the _____ Schedule.

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

A. Wrong: the Third Schedule contains oaths, not judges' remuneration.

B. Right: Article 205 provides that the remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court shall be as provided in the Fifth Schedule.

C. Wrong: the Fourth Schedule contains the Federal and Concurrent Legislative Lists, not judges' remuneration.

D. Wrong: the Second Schedule concerns the election of the President, not judges' remuneration.

40 Civil procedure — Execution questions (CPC s. 47)

As per Section 47(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, all questions arising _____ to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree, shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit.

- A. between the plaintiffs
- B. between the court and the parties
- C. between the parties ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. by the adverse party

A. Wrong: Section 47(1) speaks of questions arising between the parties to the suit, not between the plaintiffs alone.

B. Wrong: "between the court and the parties" is not the phrase in Section 47(1).

C. Right: Section 47(1) CPC provides that all questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, relating to execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree, shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit.

D. Wrong: "by the adverse party" is not the phrase in Section 47(1).

Question 41 Civil procedure — Plaintiff's default on service (CPC O. IX R. 6)

As per Order IX Rule 6(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, where it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not duly served or was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order the _____ to pay the costs occasioned by the postponement.

- A. adverse party
- B. parties
- C. plaintiff ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the default is the plaintiff's, so the costs fall on the plaintiff, not the adverse party.

B. Wrong: Order IX Rule 6(2) orders the plaintiff to pay the costs, not the parties generally.

C. Right: Order IX Rule 6(2) provides that where it is owing to the plaintiff's default that the summons was not duly served or was not served in sufficient time, the Court shall order the plaintiff to pay the costs occasioned by the postponement.

D. Wrong: the default is the plaintiff's, so the costs do not fall on the defendant.

Question 42 Civil procedure — Suits for immoveable property (CPC s. 16)

As per Section 16(a) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits for the recovery of _____ property with or without rent or profits.

- A. ownership of
- B. possession of
- C. immoveable ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. moveable

A. Wrong: Section 16(a) speaks of the recovery of immoveable property, not of "ownership of" property.

B. Wrong: Section 16(a) speaks of the recovery of immoveable property, not of "possession of" property.

C. Right: Section 16(a) CPC provides that suits for the recovery of immoveable property, with or without rent or profits, shall be instituted in the Court within whose local limits the property is situate.

oveable property is governed by Section 20, not Section 16(a).

Question 43 Civil procedure — Notice before injunction (CPC O. XXXIX R. 3)

As per Order XXXIX Rule 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the Court shall in _____ cases, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party.

- A. all ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. injunction
- C. declaratory
- D. permanent injunction

A. Right: Order XXXIX Rule 3 provides that the Court shall in all cases, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application to be given to the opposite party, except where it appears that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by the delay.

B. Wrong: "injunction" is not the word in Order XXXIX Rule 3.

C. Wrong: a declaratory suit is a different matter; Order XXXIX Rule 3 says "in all cases".

D. Wrong: Order XXXIX Rule 3 concerns temporary injunctions and says "in all cases".

Question 44 Criminal law — "Document" (PPC s. 29)

As per Section 29 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the word "_____" denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

- A. fact
- B. proof
- C. evidence
- D. document ✓ **Correct answer**

act" is defined in the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, not in Section 29 PPC.

B. Wrong: "proof" is not the defined term in Section 29 PPC.

C. Wrong: "evidence" is not the defined term in Section 29 PPC.

D. Right: Section 29 PPC defines "document" as any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

Question 45 Civil procedure — Court of lowest grade (CPC s. 15)

As per Section 15 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade _____.

- A. having jurisdiction
- B. of the locality
- C. having original jurisdiction
- D. competent to try it ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Section 15's words are "competent to try it", not "having jurisdiction".

B. Wrong: "of the locality" is not the phrase in Section 15.

C. Wrong: original jurisdiction is a different concept; Section 15 says "competent to try it".

D. Right: Section 15 CPC provides that every suit shall be instituted in the Court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Question 46 Criminal law — Child of immature understanding (PPC s. 83)

As per Section 83 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done by a child above ten years of age and under _____, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on

- A. eighteen
- B. fourteen ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. sixteen
- D. thirteen

A. Wrong: eighteen is the age of majority under the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, not the Section 83 limit.

B. Right: Section 83 PPC, as amended by the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act 2016, provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child above ten years of age and under fourteen, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

C. Wrong: sixteen is not the Section 83 limit.

D. Wrong: thirteen is not the Section 83 limit.

Question 47 Civil procedure — Denial in written statement (CPC O. VIII R. 3)

As per Order VIII Rule 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, it _____ be sufficient for a defendant in his written statement to deny generally the grounds alleged by the plaintiff, but the defendant must deal specifically with each allegation of fact of which he does not admit the truth, except damages.

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

A. Wrong: the Rule's words are "shall not", not "may not".

B. Right: Order VIII Rule 3 provides that it shall not be sufficient for a defendant in his

ment to deny generally the grounds alleged by the plaintiff; the defendant must deal specifically with each allegation of fact of which he does not admit the truth, except damages.

C. Wrong: "shall" would command the opposite of the Rule.

D. Wrong: "may" would permit a general denial, which the Rule forbids.

Question 48 Civil procedure — Challenge on fraud (CPC s. 12)

As per Section 12(2) of the Code of Civil procedure 1908, where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, he shall _____ by making an application to the Court which passed the final judgment, decree or order and not by a separate suit.

- A. file a review
- B. ask for compensation
- C. seek his remedy ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. reject the judgement, decree or order

A. Wrong: review is the Section 114 remedy; Section 12(2) says the person shall seek his remedy by application to the Court which passed the judgment, decree or order.

B. Wrong: compensation is not the Section 12(2) remedy.

C. Right: Section 12(2) CPC provides that where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, he shall seek his remedy by making an application to the Court which passed the final judgment, decree or order and not by a separate suit.

D. Wrong: the person cannot reject the judgment; he must seek his remedy by application.

Question 49 Civil procedure — "Order" (CPC s. 2(14))

As per Section 2(14) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, In this Act, unless there is

pugnant in the subject or context "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a/an _____ Court which is not a decree.

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

A. Wrong: Section 2(14) speaks of a Civil Court, not an Appellate Court.

B. Wrong: Section 2(14) speaks of a Civil Court, not a High Court.

C. Right: Section 2(14) CPC defines "order" as the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree.

D. Wrong: Section 2(14) speaks of a Civil Court generally, not a District Court alone.

Question 50 Criminal procedure — Appearance by pleader (CrPC s. 116)

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

- A. legal heir
- B. any representative
- C. pleader ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. friend

A. Wrong: a legal heir is not the person Section 116 permits appearance by.

B. Wrong: Section 116 permits appearance by a pleader, not by any representative.

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

of a person called upon to show cause and permit him to appear by a pleader.

D. Wrong: a friend is not the person Section 116 permits appearance by.

Question 51 Criminal law — "Injury" (PPC s. 44)

As per Section 44 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the "_____" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.

- A. mischief
- B. damage
- C. injury ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. harm

A. Wrong: mischief is defined separately in Section 425 PPC, not Section 44.

B. Wrong: "damage" is an ordinary word, not the Section 44 defined term.

C. Right: Section 44 PPC defines "injury" as any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.

D. Wrong: "harm" is the word used inside the definition; the term defined is "injury".

Question 52 Criminal procedure — "Cognizable offence" (CrPC s. 4)

As per Section 4(1)(f) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, Cognizable offence" means an offence for, and cognizable case" means a ease in which a police officer, may, in accordance with the _____ Schedule or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

- A. second ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. third
- C. first
- D. fourth

tion 4(1)(f) CrPC defines "cognizable offence" as an offence for, and "cognizable case" as a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the Second Schedule or under any other law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

B. Wrong: the Third Schedule does not list cognizable offences.

C. Wrong: the First Schedule does not list cognizable offences; the Second Schedule does.

D. Wrong: there is no Fourth Schedule of cognizable offences in the CrPC.

Question 53

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Question 86

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