Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 2025 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Year:** 2025 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **59 solved and verified**, 41 unrecoverable (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 2025 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction (accessed 9 Nov 2026; re-fetched 14 Nov 2026, still Tests 1-3 (20 + 20 + 24 items inline)): 64 slots ending at Test 3 #24 in three subject-grouped chunks (Test 1-3) with four options and NO marked key; 1 slot with no stem and 4 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 International law — UN Charter (Art 23)

As per Article 23(2) of The United Nations Charter, the non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of _____ year(s).

- A. one
- B. five
- C. three

✓ Correct answer

A. Wrong: one year is not the Article 23(2) term.

B. Wrong: five years is not the Article 23(2) term.

C. Wrong: three years is not the Article 23(2) term.

D. Right: Article 23(2) of the Charter provides that the non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years.

Question 2 Case law — The State vs. Dosso (PLD 1958 SC 533)

As per case "The State vs. Dosso and Other (PLD 1958 S.C. 533)", who was the Chief Justice at that time?

- A. Muhammad Munir ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Amiruddin Ahmad
- C. A.R. Cornelius
- D. Muhammad Shahab ud Din

A. Right: the Supreme Court bench in The State v. Dosso was headed by Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, who wrote the leading judgment.

B. Wrong: Justice Amiruddin Ahmad was not the Chief Justice in Dosso.

C. Wrong: Justice Cornelius was on the bench but was not the Chief Justice in Dosso.

D. Wrong: Justice Shahabuddin was not the Chief Justice in Dosso.

Question 3 Case law — Khan Asfandyar Wali (PLD 2001 SC 607)

As per case "Khan Asfandyar Wali and others vs. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2001 S.C. 607)", the writ petition was filed under _____ of the Constitution of Pakistan, wherein vires of National Accountability Bureau Ordinance, 1999, was challenged.

- A. Article 184(3) ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Article 199
- D. Article 173(4)

A. Right: the Asfandyar Wali petition challenging the vires of the NAB Ordinance, 1999 was filed under Article 184(3) of the Constitution (original jurisdiction on a question of public importance with reference to enforcement of Fundamental Rights).

B. Wrong: Article 198 concerns the constitution of High Courts, not writ jurisdiction.

C. Wrong: Article 199 is the High Court's writ jurisdiction; this petition went to the Supreme Court under Article 184(3).

D. Wrong: Article 173 concerns executive authority, not writ jurisdiction.

Question 4 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on Fiqh

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the term *Fiqh* is used in the literal sense mean "_____" and "discernment".

- A. sovereignty
- B. acceptance
- C. rule of law
- D. understanding ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: sovereignty is not the literal meaning of fiqh in Nyazee.

B. Wrong: acceptance is not the literal meaning of fiqh in Nyazee.

C. Wrong: rule of law is not the literal meaning of fiqh in Nyazee.

D. Right: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, fiqh literally means "understanding" and "discernment".

5 International law — UN Charter (Art 6)

As per Article 6 of The United Nations Charter, a Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the _____.

- A. Member States
- B. Security Council ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. UN Staff Committee
- D. Secretary General

A. Wrong: expulsion is by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation, not on Member States' recommendation.

B. Right: Article 6 of the Charter provides that a Member which has persistently violated the Charter's principles may be expelled by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

C. Wrong: no such body is named in Article 6.

D. Wrong: the Secretary-General does not recommend expulsion under Article 6.

Question 6 Constitution — Oath of High Court judges (Art 194)

As per Article 194 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 before entering upon office, the Chief Justice of a High Court shall make before the _____ and any other Judge of the Court shall make before the Chief Justice, oath in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

- A. President
- B. Outgoing Chief Justice
- C. Governor ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chief Minister

A. Wrong: the President administers the oath only for the Chief Justice of the Islamabad High Court (which has no Governor); the general rule is the Governor.

e outgoing Chief Justice does not administer the oath under Article 194.

C. Right: Article 194 provides that the Chief Justice of a High Court shall make oath before the Governor of the Province, and other Judges before the Chief Justice.

D. Wrong: the Chief Minister has no role in the Article 194 oath.

Question 7 Constitution — Promotion of social justice (Art 37)

As per Article 37(g) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the _____ shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

- A. Provincial government
- B. Judiciary
- C. State ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Federal Government

A. Wrong: Article 37(g) places the duty on the State, not on a Provincial Government alone.

B. Wrong: the Judiciary does not carry the Article 37(g) duty.

C. Right: Article 37(g) provides that the State shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, and the printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

D. Wrong: the Article names the State, not the Federal Government alone.

Question 8 Constitution — Review Board (Art 10)

As per Article 10(8) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the appropriate _____ shall determine the place of detention of the person detained and fix a reasonable subsistence allowance for his family.

- A. Board of Revenue
- B. Review Board ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. High Court

A. Wrong: the Board of Revenue deals with land revenue, not detention under Article 10.

B. Right: Article 10(8) provides that the appropriate Review Board shall determine the place of detention of the person detained and fix a reasonable subsistence allowance for his family.

C. Wrong: the Deputy Commissioner does not determine the place of detention under Article 10(8).

D. Wrong: the High Court does not determine the place of detention under Article 10(8).

Question 9 Constitution — Senate Chairman term (Art 60)

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

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

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

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

C. Wrong: five years is the National Assembly's term, not the Senate Chairman's.

D. Wrong: six years is the Senate's term, not the Chairman's term of office.

10 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 3)

As per Article 3(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the court shall consist of _____ members, no two of whom may be the nationals of the same state.

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

A. Wrong: nine is not the number of ICJ judges.

B. Right: Article 3(1) of the ICJ Statute provides that the Court shall consist of fifteen members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state.

C. Wrong: twelve is not the number of ICJ judges.

D. Wrong: five is not the number of ICJ judges.

Question 11 International law — UN Charter (Art 15)

As per Article 15(2) of The United Nations Charter, the _____ shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

- A. Staff Committee
- B. Secretary General
- C. General Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Security Council

A. Wrong: no such organ is named in Article 15(2).

B. Wrong: the Secretary-General submits reports; Article 15(2) gives the receiving function to the General Assembly.

C. Right: Article 15(2) of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

e Security Council submits its own report to the Assembly; it does not receive reports from all other organs.

Question 12 Constitution — Religious institutions (Art 22)

As per Article 22(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, in respect of any _____ institution, there shall be no discrimination against any community in the granting of exemption or concession in relation to taxation.

- A. cultural
- B. ecclesiastical
- C. sectarian
- D. religious ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 22(2) speaks of a religious institution, not a cultural one.

B. Wrong: "ecclesiastical" is not the word in Article 22(2).

C. Wrong: "sectarian" is not the word in Article 22(2).

D. Right: Article 22(2) provides that in respect of any religious institution, there shall be no discrimination against any community in the granting of exemption or concession in relation to taxation.

Question 13 Case law — Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (PLD 1993 SC 473)

As per case "Muhammad Nawaz Sharif vs. President of Pakistan (PLD 1993 S.C. 473)", President _____ dismissed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif with his cabinet.

- A. Pervez Musharraf
- B. Farooq Laghari
- C. Ghulam Ishaq Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Zia-ul-Haq

General Musharraf dismissed Nawaz Sharif in the 1999 coup, not in the 1993 dissolution.

B. Wrong: President Laghari dismissed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in 1996, not Nawaz Sharif in 1993.

C. Right: in Muhammad Nawaz Sharif v. President of Pakistan (PLD 1993 SC 473), President Ghulam Ishaq Khan had dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his cabinet under Article 58(2)(b).

D. Wrong: General Zia-ul-Haq died in 1988, five years before this case.

Question 14 Case law — Begum Nusrat Bhutto (PLD 1977 SC 657)

As per Judgement of the case "Begum Nusrat Bhutto vs Chief of Army Staff and Federation of Pakistan (PLD 1977 S.C. 657)", the petition seeks to challenge the detention of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and _____ other leaders of the Pakistan People's Party under Martial Law Order No. 12 of 1977.

- A. six
- B. ten ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. twelve
- D. eight

A. Wrong: the judgment's opening recital names ten other leaders, not six.

B. Right: the judgment in Begum Nusrat Bhutto opens by stating that the petition seeks to challenge the detention of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and ten other leaders of the Pakistan People's Party under Martial Law Order No. 12 of 1977.

C. Wrong: the judgment's opening recital names ten other leaders, not twelve.

D. Wrong: the judgment's opening recital names ten other leaders, not eight.

15 Constitution — Public Account (Art 78)

As per Article 78(2)(a) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, all other moneys received by or on behalf of the _____; shall be credited to the Public Account of the Federation.

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

A. Wrong: Article 78(2)(a) names the Federal Government, not the State generally.

B. Wrong: a Provincial Government's moneys go to the Provincial Public Account, not the Federation's.

C. Wrong: the Article's words are "the Federal Government", not "Government" alone.

D. Right: Article 78(2)(a) provides that all other moneys received by or on behalf of the Federal Government shall be credited to the Public Account of the Federation.

Question 16 Case law — Al-Jehad Trust (PLD 1996 SC 324)

As per case "Al-Jehad Trust vs. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 1996 S.C. 324)", "_____" is defined as effective, meaningful, purposive, consensus oriented, leaving no room for complaint of arbitrariness or unfair play.

- A. suggestion
- B. consultation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. agreement
- D. recommendation

A. Wrong: the judgment defines "consultation", not "suggestion".

B. Right: in Al-Jehad Trust the Supreme Court held that "consultation" in judicial appointments should be effective, meaningful, purposive and consensus-oriented, leaving no room for complaint of arbitrariness or unfair play.

e judgment defines "consultation", not "agreement".

D. Wrong: the judgment defines "consultation", not "recommendation".

Question 17 Constitution — Self-incrimination (Art 13)

As per Article 13(b) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, no person _____, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

- A. may
- B. will
- C. shall ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. can

A. Wrong: Article 13(b) uses "shall", not "may".

B. Wrong: "will" is not the word in Article 13(b).

C. Right: Article 13(b) provides that no person shall, when accused of an offence, be compelled to be a witness against himself.

D. Wrong: "can" is not the word in Article 13(b).

Question 18 Constitution — Right to speak in Parliament (Art 57)

As per Article 57 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State and the _____ General shall have the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either House, or a joint sitting or any committee thereof.

- A. Prosecutor
- B. Advocate
- C. Attorney ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Auditor

A. Wrong: there is no "Prosecutor General" with a right to speak under Article 57.

n 'Advocate General' is a provincial office; Article 57 names the Attorney-General.

C. Right: Article 57 gives the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, a Minister of State and the Attorney-General the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either House, a joint sitting or any committee.

D. Wrong: the Auditor-General has no right to speak under Article 57.

Question 19 Constitution — Deputy Speaker's resignation (Art 53)

As per Article 53(6) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Deputy Speaker may, by writing under his hand addressed to the _____, resign his office.

- A. President
- B. Leader of the House
- C. Minister of the Parliamentary Affairs
- D. Speaker ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Deputy Speaker does not resign to the President.

B. Wrong: the Deputy Speaker does not resign to the Leader of the House.

C. Wrong: the Deputy Speaker does not resign to a Minister.

D. Right: Article 53(6) provides that the Deputy Speaker may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, resign his office.

Question 20 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 21)

As per Article 21(1) of Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for _____ year(s).

- A. three ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. five
- D. six

A. Right: Article 21(1) of the ICJ Statute provides that the Court shall elect its President and Vice-President for three years, and they may be re-elected.

B. Wrong: one year is not the term in Article 21(1).

C. Wrong: five years is not the term in Article 21(1).

D. Wrong: six years is not the term in Article 21(1).

Question 21 Jurisprudence — Salmond on jurisprudence

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, in the widest of its applications, the term jurisprudence means the _____ of law.

- A. science ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. commands
- C. basic principles
- D. knowledge

A. Right: Salmond defines jurisprudence in its widest sense as "the science of law".

B. Wrong: "commands" belongs to Austin's theory of law, not to Salmond's definition of jurisprudence.

C. Wrong: Salmond's widest definition is "the science of law", not "the basic principles of law".

D. Wrong: "knowledge" is too vague; Salmond's word is "science".

Question 22 Jurisprudence — Salmond on equity

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, _____ defines equity as the correction of the

: is defective on account of its generality and the definition is constantly repeated by later writers.

- A. Jeremy Bentham
- B. John Locke
- C. Aristotle ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Plato

A. Wrong: Bentham did not give this definition of equity; Salmond attributes it to Aristotle.

B. Wrong: Locke did not give this definition of equity; Salmond attributes it to Aristotle.

C. Right: Salmond records that Aristotle defines equity as the correction of the law where it is defective on account of its generality, a definition constantly repeated by later writers.

D. Wrong: Plato did not give this definition of equity; Salmond attributes it to Aristotle.

Question 23 Civil procedure — "Judgment-debtor" (CPC s. 2(10))

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 made.

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

A. Wrong: there is no such defined term; the decree-holder is defined in Section 2(3).

B. Wrong: a decree-holder is the person in whose favour a decree has been passed (Section 2(3)), not the person against whom it was passed.

C. Right: Section 2(10) CPC defines "judgment-debtor" as any person against whom a

been passed or an order capable of execution has been made.

D. Wrong: a respondent is a party to an appeal, not the Section 2(10) defined term.

Question 24 Civil procedure — Grounds arising after suit (CPC O. VIII R. 8)

As per Order VIII Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, any ground of defence which has arisen after the institution of the suit or the presentation of a written statement claiming a set-off may be raised by the _____, as the case may be, in his written statement.

- A. defendant
- B. defendant or plaintiff ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. claimant
- D. district attorney

A. Wrong: the Rule says "the defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be", because the ground may arise for either side.

B. Right: Order VIII Rule 8 permits a ground of defence arising after the institution of the suit (or after a written statement claiming set-off) to be raised by the defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be, in his written statement. (This stem appears four times on the source page — Test 2 #4, #6, #15, #17 — and is kept once here.)

C. Wrong: "claimant" is not the word in Order VIII Rule 8.

D. Wrong: a district attorney has no role in Order VIII Rule 8.

Question 25 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on qisas

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, rules in which the right of Allah and the right of the individual lie side by side, but it is the right of the individual that is pre-dominant is _____.

- B. jizia
- C. qadhf
- D. qisas ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: zakat is a right of Allah (worship/fiscal duty), not the rule Nyazee gives for the individual's right predominating.

B. Wrong: jizya is a fiscal levy, not the rule Nyazee gives for the individual's right predominating.

C. Wrong: in qadhf the right of Allah predominates (it is a hadd offence), the opposite of this stem.

D. Right: in Nyazee's classification, qisas is the rule in which the right of Allah and the right of the individual lie side by side but the right of the individual is predominant.

Question 26 Civil procedure — Preliminary decree (CPC s. 2(2))

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

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

A. Wrong: a judgment is the statement of grounds; the Explanation speaks of a preliminary decree.

B. Right: the Explanation to Section 2(2) CPC provides that a decree is preliminary when further proceedings have to be taken before the suit can be completely disposed of.

C. Wrong: "ruling" is not the word in the Explanation to Section 2(2).

n order is defined separately in Section 2(14); the Explanation speaks of a preliminary decree.

Question 27 Jurisprudence — Salmond on the law of property

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the law property is divisible into _____ parts.

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

A. Wrong: Salmond does not divide the law of property into five parts.

B. PICK-ONE: Salmond treats the law of property under two heads — ownership and possession — so "two" is the standard prep answer and the best reading of the stem. (Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation: the stem's wording does not pin down a unique passage in Salmond, so this is filed as PICK-ONE rather than VERIFIED. The same stem appears twice on the source page — Test 2 #8 and #16 — and is kept once here.)

C. Wrong: Salmond's threefold division is of civil jurisprudence (analytical, historical, critical), not of the law of property.

D. Wrong: Salmond does not divide the law of property into six parts.

Question 28 Civil procedure — Separate claims (CPC O. VII R. 8)

As per Order VII Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, where the _____ seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims or causes of action founded upon separate and distinct grounds, they shall be stated as far as may be separately and distinctly.

- A. parties
- B. respondent
- C. claimant

ntiff ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Order VII Rule 8 speaks of the plaintiff, not of the parties generally.

B. Wrong: a respondent belongs to an appeal, not to Order VII Rule 8.

C. Wrong: "claimant" is not the word in Order VII Rule 8.

D. Right: Order VII Rule 8 provides that where the plaintiff seeks relief in respect of several distinct claims or causes of action founded upon separate and distinct grounds, they shall be stated as far as may be separately and distinctly.

Question 29 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on ijtihad

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, jithad is the name for the activity of the _____ that makes use of all the sources to derive the law.

- A. faqih
- B. muqalid
- C. mujtahid ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. mukallaf

A. Wrong: a faqih is a jurist generally; ijtihad is the activity of the mujtahid.

B. Wrong: a muqallid follows the opinion of another; he does not perform ijtihad.

C. Right: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, ijtihad is the activity of the mujtahid, who makes use of all the sources to derive the law.

D. Wrong: a mukallaf is the person subject to the law's obligations, not the one who performs ijtihad.

Question 30 Jurisprudence — Salmond on civil jurisprudence

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

- B. Realistic
- C. Methodical
- D. Analytical ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Salmond's three branches are analytical, historical and critical — not systematic.

B. Wrong: "realistic" is the label of the realist school, not one of Salmond's three branches.

C. Wrong: "methodical" is not one of Salmond's three branches.

D. Right: Salmond divides civil jurisprudence into three branches — analytical, historical and critical.

Question 31 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on elements of the hukm

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the elements of the hukm or a rule of law in the Islamic legal system are _____.

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

A. Wrong: six is not the number of elements of the hukm in Nyazee.

B. Wrong: five is the number of the deontic categories (al-ahkam al-khamsah), not of the elements of the hukm.

C. Wrong: four is not the number of elements of the hukm in Nyazee.

D. Right: in Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence, the hukm has three elements — the lawgiver (al-hakim), the subject-matter of the rule (al-mahkum fih) and the subject bound by it (al-mahkum alayh).

Question 32 Jurisprudence — Salmond on law

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

- A. government
- B. courts
- C. lawyers
- D. state ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the government is the executive of the day; Salmond's definition names the state.

B. Wrong: the courts apply the law, but Salmond's definition names the state.

C. Wrong: lawyers practise the law; Salmond's definition names the state.

D. Right: Salmond defines law as "the body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the administration of justice".

Question 33 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on categories of the hukm

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the faqih, who is emphasizing the performance of duties created by the hukm, states the _____ categories of the terminology.

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

A. Wrong: four is not the number of the deontic categories in Nyazee.

B. Right: the faqih who emphasises the performance of duties states the five categories

·khamsah) — wajib, mandub, mubah, makruh and haram.

C. Wrong: three is the number of the elements of the hukm, not of the deontic categories.

D. Wrong: six is not the number of the deontic categories in Nyazee.

Question 34 Civil procedure — Inherent powers (CPC s. 151)

As per Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent power of the court, to be exercised after recording reasons in writing, to make such orders as may be _____ or to prevent abuse of the process of the court.

- A. important to settle the dispute
- B. directed to avoid technicalities
- C. necessary for the ends of justice ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. necessary to record additional evidence

A. Wrong: Section 151 speaks of orders necessary for the ends of justice, not of settling the dispute.

B. Wrong: "directed to avoid technicalities" is not the Section 151 phrase.

C. Right: Section 151 CPC saves the inherent power of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

D. Wrong: recording additional evidence is governed by Order XLI Rule 27, not Section 151.

Question 35 Civil procedure — Res judicata (CPC s. 11)

As per Explanation VI of Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, where persons litigate _____ in respect of a public right or of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

ectively

- B. public interest litigation
- C. bona fide ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. mala fide

A. Wrong: the Explanation's word is "bona fide", not "collectively".

B. Wrong: public interest litigation is a different concept; the Explanation says "bona fide".

C. Right: Explanation VI to Section 11 CPC provides that where persons litigate bona fide in respect of a public right or of a private right claimed in common for themselves and others, all persons interested in such right shall be deemed to claim under the persons so litigating.

D. Wrong: mala fide litigation is the opposite of what Explanation VI requires.

Question 36 Civil procedure — "Revenue Court" (CPC s. 5)

As per Section 5(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, "_____" in subsection (1) means a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits or other proceedings relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for agricultural purposes.

- A. Civil Court
- B. Member Board of Revenue
- C. Municipal Court
- D. Revenue Court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a Civil Court is defined separately; Section 5(2) defines "Revenue Court".

B. Wrong: a Member of the Board of Revenue is an officer, not the Section 5(2) defined term.

C. Wrong: a Municipal Court deals with municipal matters, not agricultural rent and revenue.

tion 5(2) CPC defines "Revenue Court" as a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits or other proceedings relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for agricultural purposes.

Question 37 Evidence — Non-application of the Order (QSO Art 42)

As per provision of Article 42 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, it shall not apply to the trial of cases under the laws relating to the _____.

- A. intangible property
- B. namoos-e-risalat
- C. enforcement of Hudood ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. intellectual property

A. Wrong: Article 42 does not except cases about intangible property.

B. Wrong: Article 42 does not except cases about namoos-e-risalat.

C. Right: Article 42 provides that the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order shall not apply to the trial of cases under the laws relating to the enforcement of Hudood.

D. Wrong: Article 42 does not except cases about intellectual property.

Question 38 Criminal procedure — Arrest without warrant (CrPC s. 54)

As per Section 54(1)(thirdly) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, any police officer may, without an order from a _____ and without a warrant, arrest any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under Criminal Procedure Code or by order of the Provincial Government.

- A. Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Station House Officer

rict Police Officer

- D. Trial Judge

A. Right: Section 54(1)(thirdly) CrPC empowers a police officer to arrest, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, any person proclaimed as an offender under the Code or by order of the Provincial Government.

B. Wrong: the Station House Officer is a police officer himself; the Section speaks of an order from a Magistrate.

C. Wrong: the Section speaks of an order from a Magistrate, not from a District Police Officer.

D. Wrong: the Section speaks of an order from a Magistrate, not from a Trial Judge.

Question 39 Criminal procedure — "Complaint" (CrPC s. 4)

As per Section 4(1)(h) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, "_____" means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action under Criminal Procedure Code, that some person whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but it does not include the report of a police-officer.

- A. FIR
- B. charge
- C. report of a police officer
- D. complaint ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: an FIR is the first information report to the police under Section 154, not the Section 4(1)(h) definition.

B. Wrong: a charge is framed by the Court under Chapter XIX, not the Section 4(1)(h) definition.

C. Wrong: a police report is expressly excluded from this definition.

tion 4(1)(h) CrPC defines "complaint" as an allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate that some person has committed an offence, excluding a police report.

Question 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 applicants
- B. between the parties ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. in the court
- D. by the opposing party

A. Wrong: Section 47(1) speaks of questions arising between the parties to the suit.

B. 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.

C. Wrong: "in the court" is not the phrase in Section 47(1).

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

Question 41 Civil procedure — Plaint to show defendant interested (CPC O. VII R. 5)

As per Order VII Rule 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the _____ shall show that the defendant or claims to be interested in the subject matter, and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

- A. plaint ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. written statement

suit

- D. application

A. Right: Order VII Rule 5 provides that the plaint shall show that the defendant is or claims to be interested in the subject-matter and that he is liable to be called upon to answer the plaintiff's demand.

B. Wrong: the written statement is the defendant's pleading; Order VII Rule 5 concerns the plaint.

C. Wrong: the civil suit is the proceeding, not the document that must show the defendant's interest.

D. Wrong: an application is not the document governed by Order VII Rule 5.

Question 42 Criminal procedure — Recording statements (CrPC s. 164)

As per Section 164(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, any Magistrate of the first class and any Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf by the _____ may, if he is not a police-officer record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation.

- A. Session Judge
- B. High Court
- C. Federal Government
- D. Provincial Government ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a Sessions Judge does not empower second-class Magistrates under Section 164(1).

B. Wrong: the High Court does not empower second-class Magistrates under Section 164(1).

C. Wrong: the empowering authority under Section 164(1) is the Provincial Government.

tion 164(1) CrPC provides that a Magistrate of the first class and a Magistrate of the second class specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government may record any statement or confession made in the course of an investigation.

Question 43 Evidence — Leading questions (QSO Art 137)

As per Article 137(1) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, _____ questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

- A. character related
- B. leading ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. personal
- D. private

A. Wrong: character questions are governed by other Articles; Article 137(1) concerns leading questions.

B. Right: Article 137(1) provides that leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief or in a re-examination except with the permission of the Court.

C. Wrong: "personal" is not the word in Article 137(1).

D. Wrong: "private" is not the word in Article 137(1).

Question 44 Evidence — Habit evidence (QSO Art 27, ill. (o))

As per illustration (o) of Article 27 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, A is tried for the murder of a by intentionally shooting him dead. The fact that A on other occasions shot at B is relevant as showing his intention to shoot B. The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with Intent to murder them is/are _____.

- A. irrelevant ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. also relevant

lence of character

- D. corroborative evidence

A. Right: illustration (o) to Article 27 holds that the fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them is irrelevant — habit alone does not prove intention in the particular case.

B. Wrong: the illustration expressly holds the habit evidence irrelevant.

C. Wrong: the illustration classifies the habit fact as irrelevant, not as evidence of character.

D. Wrong: the illustration does not treat the habit fact as corroborative evidence.

Question 45 Evidence — Privilege of documents (QSO Art 14)

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. private records
- C. public documents
- D. private documents

A. Right: Article 14 provides that no one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless that person consents.

B. Wrong: "private records" is not the phrase in Article 14.

C. Wrong: public documents are governed by Articles 83–87; Article 14 speaks of documents in his possession.

D. Wrong: "private documents" is not the phrase in Article 14.

46 Professional ethics — Client's property (Bar Council R. 150)

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

- A. buy the property of his client
- B. commingle the property of client with his own ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. holds the property of a client
- D. auction the property of client

A. Wrong: buying a client's property is governed by Rule 146, not by Rule 150.

B. Right: Rule 150 provides that an advocate shall not commingle the property of a client with his own, and shall promptly report receipt of the client's money or property.

C. Wrong: merely holding a client's property is not forbidden; commingling it is.

D. Wrong: auctioning a client's property is not the Rule 150 prohibition.

Question 47 Professional ethics — Aspiration to the Bench (Bar Council R. 165)

As per Rule 165 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners a Bar Council Rules 1976, the aspiration of advocates to go _____ should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

- A. bar council elections
- B. judicial positions ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. state council positions
- D. bar association elections

A. Wrong: Rule 165 concerns aspiration to judicial office, not to Bar Council elections.

e 165 provides that the aspiration of advocates to go to judicial positions (the Bench) should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honour to the office, not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring.

C. Wrong: there are no "state council positions" in Rule 165.

D. Wrong: Rule 165 concerns aspiration to judicial office, not to Bar Association elections.

Question 48 Evidence — Competency to testify (QSO Art 3)

As per provision of Article 3 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, a person shall not be competent to satisfy it he has been convicted by a Court for _____.

- A. perjury or giving false evidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. robbery or dacotty
- C. high treason
- D. murder

A. Right: Article 3 provides that a person shall not be competent to testify if he has been convicted by a Court for perjury or giving false evidence. (The source prints "satisfy" for "testify" — a reproduction typo, flagged in the header.)

B. Wrong: Article 3 does not disqualify a person convicted of robbery or dacoity.

C. Wrong: Article 3 does not disqualify a person convicted of high treason.

D. Wrong: Article 3 does not disqualify a person convicted of murder.

Question 49 Evidence — Admissions (QSO Art 31)

As per Article 31(1) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party, whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are _____.

- A. irrelevant

vant

- C. admissions ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. confessions

A. Wrong: Article 31(1) makes such statements admissions, not irrelevant matter.

B. Wrong: relevancy is a different question; Article 31(1) classifies the statements as admissions.

C. Right: Article 31(1) provides that statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent authorised by him, are admissions.

D. Wrong: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case (Article 37); Article 31(1) concerns admissions generally.

Question 50 Professional ethics — Division of fees (Bar Council R. 141)

As per Rule 141 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners a Bar Council Rules 1976, no division of fees with any person for legal services is proper except with another advocate based upon the principle of division of work as expressed in the agreement _____.

- A. by the senior advocate
- B. between the parties
- C. between the advocates ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. with the client

A. Wrong: the agreement is between the advocates, not by the senior advocate alone.

B. Wrong: the agreement is between the advocates, not between the parties to the suit.

C. Right: Rule 141 provides that no division of fees with any person for legal services is proper except with another advocate based upon the principle of division of work as expressed in the agreement between the advocates.

e agreement is between the advocates, not with the client.

Question 51 Professional ethics — Advising violation of law (Bar Council R. 152)

As per Rule 152 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate in his _____ shall not advise the violation of any law.

- A. professional capacity ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. workplace
- C. private capacity
- D. personal capacity

A. Right: Rule 152 provides that an advocate in his professional capacity shall not advise the violation of any law.

B. Wrong: "workplace" is not the phrase in Rule 152.

C. Wrong: Rule 152 speaks of professional capacity, not private capacity.

D. Wrong: Rule 152 speaks of professional capacity, not personal capacity.

Question 52 Professional ethics — Dignity of the profession (Bar Council R. 134)

As per Rule 134 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners a Bar Council Rules 1976, it is _____ 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.

- A. mandatory that
- B. required from
- C. the duty of ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. primary obligation for

A. Wrong: Rule 134's words are "it is the duty of", not "mandatory that".

required from" is not the phrase in Rule 134.

C. Right: Rule 134 provides that 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.

D. Wrong: "primary obligation for" is not the phrase in Rule 134.

Question 53 Evidence — "Conclusive proof" (QSO Art 2)

As per Article 2(9) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, when one fact is declared by Qanoon-e-Shahadat order to be _____ proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

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

A. Wrong: primary evidence is the document itself; Article 2(9) defines "conclusive proof".

B. Right: Article 2(9) defines "conclusive proof" — when one fact is declared to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved and shall not allow evidence to disprove it.

C. Wrong: documentary evidence is a different concept; Article 2(9) defines "conclusive proof".

D. Wrong: corroborative evidence supports other evidence; Article 2(9) defines "conclusive proof".

Question 54 Evidence — Admissions in civil cases (QSO Art 36)

As per Article 36 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, in civil cases no _____ is

t 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. evidence
- B. admission ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. acknowledgement
- D. confession

A. Wrong: Article 36 speaks of an admission, not of evidence generally.

B. Right: Article 36 provides that in civil cases no admission is relevant if it is 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.

C. Wrong: "acknowledgement" is not the word in Article 36.

D. Wrong: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case; Article 36 concerns admissions in civil cases.

Question 55 Evidence — Proof of contents (QSO Art 72)

As per Article 72 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, the _____ may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

- A. personal documents
- B. electronic documents
- C. contents of documents ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. public documents

A. Wrong: Article 72 speaks of the contents of documents, not of personal documents.

B. Wrong: electronic documents are governed by Articles 78-A and 164; Article 72 speaks of the contents of documents.

C. Right: Article 72 provides that the contents of documents may be proved either by

y secondary evidence.

D. Wrong: public documents are governed by Articles 83–87; Article 72 speaks of the contents of documents.

Question 56 Evidence — Presumption of death (QSO Art 123)

As per Article 123 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, subject to Article 124, when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within _____ years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

- A. seven
- B. fifteen
- C. forty
- D. thirty ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: seven years is not the Article 123 period.

B. Wrong: fifteen years is not the Article 123 period.

C. Wrong: forty years is not the Article 123 period.

D. Right: Article 123 provides that when it is shown a man was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Question 57 Professional ethics — Senior advocate leads (Bar Council R. 144)

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

- A. three advocates
- B. two advocates
- C. four advocates

advocate ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 144 applies where more than one advocate is engaged, not more than three.

B. Wrong: Rule 144 applies where more than one advocate is engaged, not more than two.

C. Wrong: Rule 144 applies where more than one advocate is engaged, not more than four.

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

Question 58 Civil procedure — Commission to adjust accounts (CPC s. 75)

As per Section 75(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the Court may issue a _____ to examine or adjust accounts.

- A. commission ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. judgment
- C. warrant
- D. summon

A. Right: Section 75(c) CPC empowers the Court to issue a commission to examine or adjust accounts.

B. Wrong: a judgment is the Court's decision, not what Section 75(c) authorises.

C. Wrong: a warrant is a process of a criminal court, not what Section 75(c) authorises.

D. Wrong: a summons calls a person to court; Section 75(c) authorises a commission.

59 Evidence — Primary evidence of parts (QSO Art 73, Expl 1)

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

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

A. Right: Explanation 1 to Article 73 provides that where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document.

B. Wrong: secondary evidence is evidence other than the document itself; each executed part is primary evidence.

C. Wrong: corroborative evidence supports other evidence; the Explanation says primary evidence.

D. Wrong: "substantial" is not the word in Explanation 1 to Article 73.

Question 60

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Question 61

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owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent; cf. 37bb Q57, 37bc Q51).

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owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation (37be precedent; cf. 37bb Q57, 37bc Q51).

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Question 86

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Question 88

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Question 89

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Question 90

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Question 91

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Question 92

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Question 94

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Question 95

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Question 100

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s://pklawnotes.com/gat-23-may-2025-solved-paper/ (accessed 8 Nov 2026).

See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.