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 — **55 solved and verified**, 45 unrecoverable (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 2025 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction, 'LAW GAT Test – 03 August 2025' (https://pklawnotes.com/law-gat-03-august-2025-solved-paper/, accessed 9 Nov 2026): serves Test 1 (20 items), Test 2 (20 items) and Test 3 (16 items) = 56 items, each with four options and NO marked key; 1 slot is an internal repeat (Test 2 #11 = Test 2 #9, CPC s. 12(1)), leaving 55 unique questions. The remaining 45 questions were never served by this reproduction. RECONSTRUCTION CAVEAT: this reproduction is a candidate-recall reconstruction of the 3 August 2025 Law GAT, not an official HEC paper; option order and option letters are the reproduction's and may differ from the original booklet. No option letter in this file is asserted to be the original booklet's letter. Test 3's options print as bare comma-separated lists with no letters — letters are assigned here in printed order. Answers were verified against statute/case/textbook texts, so no answer depends on the option order. Exam-date standard: answers judged as of 3 August 2025. Mapping: Q1–Q20 = Test 1 #1–#20; Q21–Q39 = Test 2 #1–#10, #12–#20; Q40–Q55 = Test 3 #1–#16. Re-decided 14 Nov 2026 against the live 37pf standard (same chunk pages, same continuous renumbering + mapping note + caveat; partials down to 33/100 live under the 37h

p precedent).

Question 1 Constitution — Removal of Speaker (Art 53)

As per Article 53(4) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall NOT preside at a meeting of the Assembly when a/an _____ for his removal from office is being considered.

- A. solicitation
- B. impeachment proceeding
- C. referendum
- D. resolution ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "solicitation" has no meaning in Article 53(4).

B. Wrong: impeachment applies to the President (Article 47), not to the Speaker's removal.

C. Wrong: a referendum is a public vote, not the Assembly's removal procedure.

D. Right: Article 53(4) provides that the Speaker or Deputy Speaker shall not preside at a meeting of the Assembly when a resolution for his removal from office is being considered.

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), by the Proclamation of October 7, 1958, the President of Pakistan annulled the Constitution of 2nd March 1956, and dissolved the _____.

- A. National Assembly and Senate
- B. Federal Parliament
- C. National and Provincial Assemblies ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Constituent Assembly

A. Wrong: there was no Senate in Pakistan in 1958, so this pairing cannot be right.

ere was no body called the "Federal Parliament" dissolved by the 1958 Proclamation.

C. Right: the Proclamation of 7 October 1958 abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, as recited in Dosso. (The page annotates this item "Repeated, 23-2-25" — it also appeared in the 23 February 2025 sitting.)

D. Wrong: the Constituent Assembly had been dissolved in 1954; the 1958 Proclamation dissolved the legislatures then in existence.

Question 3 Civil procedure — Execution questions (CPC s. 47)

As per Section 47(2) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, The Court may, subject to any objection as to limitation or jurisdiction, treat a proceeding under this section as a suit or a suit as a proceeding and may, if necessary, order payment of any additional _____.

- A. commission fee
- B. expenditure of witnessee
- C. court-fees
- D. any additional court-fees ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: commission fees are not the words of Section 47(2).

B. Wrong: "expenditure of witnessee" is not a phrase in Section 47(2).

C. Wrong: the Section's exact phrase is "any additional court-fees", and option D gives it in full.

D. Right: Section 47(2) CPC provides that the Court may, if necessary, order payment of any additional court-fees when treating a proceeding as a suit or a suit as a proceeding.

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

In the case "Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan vs. Governor General of Pakistan (PLD 1955 F.C. 240)", _____ was the Chief Justice.

- A. Justice Muhammad Sharif
- B. Justice Muhammad Munir ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Justice A.R. Cornelius
- D. Justice Nasim Hasan Shah

A. Wrong: Justice Muhammad Sharif was on the bench but did not preside as Chief Justice.

B. Right: the Federal Court bench in Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan was headed by Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, who wrote the majority judgment.

C. Wrong: Justice Cornelius was on the bench and wrote the famous dissent; he was not the Chief Justice.

D. Wrong: Justice Nasim Hassan Shah became Chief Justice decades later (1993–1994), not in 1955.

Question 5 Civil procedure — Forms of pleading (CPC O. VI R. 3)

As per Order VI Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, The forms in Appendix A when applicable, and where they are not applicable forms of the like character, as nearly as may be, shall be used for _____.

- A. Warrants
- B. all litigations
- C. all pleadings ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. summons

A. Wrong: warrants are forms of process, not what Order VI Rule 3 governs.

e Rule's word is "pleadings", not "litigations".

C. Right: Order VI Rule 3 provides that the forms in Appendix A, when applicable, and otherwise forms of the like character as nearly as may be, shall be used for all pleadings.

D. Wrong: summonses are governed by Order V, not Order VI Rule 3.

Question 6 Constitution — High Court Benches (Art 198)

As per Article 198(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Lahore High Court shall have a Bench each at Bahawalpur, Multan and Rawalpindi, the High Court of Sindh shall have a Bench at _____.

- A. Sukkur ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Larkana
- C. Hyderabad
- D. Jamshoro

A. Right: Article 198(3) provides that the High Court of Sindh shall have a Bench at Sukkur.

B. Wrong: Larkana is not the Bench named in Article 198(3).

C. Wrong: Hyderabad is not the Bench named in Article 198(3).

D. Wrong: Jamshoro is not the Bench named in Article 198(3).

Question 7 Constitution — High Court judge age (Art 193)

As per Article 193(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, A person shall not be appointed a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan, is not less than _____ years of age.

- A. forty-five ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. fifty
- C. forty
- D. forty-two

cle 193(2) requires a High Court Judge to be a citizen of Pakistan and not less than forty-five years of age.

B. Wrong: fifty years is not the Article 193(2) figure.

C. Wrong: forty years is not the Article 193(2) figure.

D. Wrong: forty-two years is not the Article 193(2) figure.

Question 8 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 21)

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

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

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

B. 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.

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

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

Question 9 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 10)

As per Article 10(1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as _____.

- A. designated
- B. appointed

ted ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. selected

A. Wrong: Article 10(1) uses "elected", not "designated".

B. Wrong: ICJ judges are elected by the Assembly and Council, not appointed.

C. Right: Article 10(1) of the ICJ Statute provides that candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes in the General Assembly and in the Security Council shall be considered as elected.

D. Wrong: Article 10(1) uses "elected", not "selected".

Question 10 Civil procedure — "Rules" (CPC s. 2(18))

As per Section 2 (18) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "rules" means rules and forms contained in the _____ schedule or made under section 122 or section 125.

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

A. Wrong: the Third Schedule does not contain the rules and forms.

B. Right: Section 2(18) CPC defines "rules" as rules and forms contained in the First Schedule or made under Section 122 or Section 125.

C. Wrong: the Fourth Schedule does not contain the rules and forms.

D. Wrong: the Second Schedule concerns the execution of decrees, not the rules and forms.

Question 11 Constitution — Name of the State (Art 1)

As per Article 1(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, Pakistan shall be Federal Republic

n as the _____ Republic of Pakistan.

- A. Federal
- B. Peoples
- C. Islamic ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Democratic

A. Wrong: "Federal" describes the structure in the same sentence, but the name is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

B. Wrong: "Peoples" is not part of the State's name in Article 1(1).

C. Right: Article 1(1) provides that Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

D. Wrong: "Democratic" is not part of the State's name in Article 1(1).

Question 12 Constitution — Obedience to Constitution and law (Art 5)

As per Article 5(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, obedience to the _____ is the inviolable obligation of every citizen wherever he may be and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

- A. Principles of Policy
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Law and Order
- D. Constitution and Law ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Principles of Policy are in Chapter 2 of Part II; Article 5(2) names the Constitution and law.

B. Wrong: Fundamental Rights are in Chapter 1 of Part II; Article 5(2) names the Constitution and law.

law and order" is a subject of administration, not the Article 5(2) phrase.

D. Right: Article 5(2) provides that obedience to the Constitution and law is the inviolable obligation of every citizen wherever he may be and of every other person for the time being within Pakistan.

Question 13 Constitution — Oath of IHC Chief Justice (Art 194)

As per provision of Article 194 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Chief Justice of the Islamabad High Court shall make oath before the _____ and other Judges of that Court shall make oath before the Chief Justice of the Islamabad High Court.

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- D. Presiding officer of the Constitutional Bench

A. Wrong: the Prime Minister administers no judicial oath under Article 194.

B. Right: under Article 194, the Chief Justice of a High Court makes oath before the Governor of the Province — but for the Islamabad High Court, which has no Governor, the proviso requires the oath before the President.

C. Wrong: the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court does not administer the oath of a High Court Chief Justice.

D. Wrong: no such office administers the Article 194 oath.

Question 14 International law — UN Charter (Art 25)

As per Article 25 of the United Nations Charter, the Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the _____ in accordance with the UN Charter.

- A. General Assembly

rnational Court of Justice

- C. International Criminal Court
- D. Security Council ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Assembly resolutions are generally recommendatory; Article 25 binds Members to the Security Council's decisions.

B. Wrong: the ICJ's judgments bind parties to a case, but Article 25 concerns the Security Council's decisions.

C. Wrong: the ICC is not a UN organ and Article 25 does not govern it.

D. Right: Article 25 of the Charter provides that Members agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter.

Question 15 Constitution — Minorities (Art 36)

As per Article 36 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the State shall safeguard the _____ rights and interests of minorities, including their due representation in the Federal and Provincial services.

- A. legitimate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. basic
- C. natural
- D. fundamental

A. Right: Article 36 provides that the State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities, including their due representation in the Federal and Provincial services.

B. Wrong: "basic" is not the word in Article 36.

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

D. Wrong: "fundamental" describes the rights in Chapter 1 of Part II; Article 36 says

Question 16 Constitution — Sessions of the Assembly (Art 54)

As per Provision of Article 54(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the National Assembly shall meet for NOT less than _____ working days in each year.

- A. one hundred and twenty
- B. ninety
- C. one hundred and thirty ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. sixty

A. Wrong: 120 days is not the Article 54(2) figure.

B. Wrong: 90 days is not the Article 54(2) figure.

C. Right: Article 54(2) requires the National Assembly to meet for not less than one hundred and thirty working days in each year.

D. Wrong: 60 days is not the Article 54(2) figure.

Question 17 Constitution — Forced labour (Art 11)

As per Article 11(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, all forms of forced labor and traffic in human beings are _____.

- A. illegitimate
- B. illegal
- C. only permitted in emergency
- D. prohibited ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 11(2) uses "prohibited", not "illegitimate".

B. Wrong: "illegal" is close in meaning but the Article's word is "prohibited".

C. Wrong: Article 11(2) prohibits forced labour outright; it does not permit it in

D. Right: Article 11(2) provides that all forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited.

Question 18 Civil procedure — Inherent powers (CPC s. 151)

As per Section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code 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. judicial power
- B. civil jurisdiction
- C. jurisdiction
- D. inherent power ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Section's phrase is "inherent powers", not "judicial power".

B. Wrong: civil jurisdiction is a different concept; Section 151 saves inherent powers.

C. Wrong: "jurisdiction" alone is not the Section 151 phrase.

D. 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.

Question 19 Case law — Khan Asfandyar Wali (PLD 2001 SC 607)

As per the case khan Asfand Yar Wali and others vs. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2001 S.C. 607) the decision of the case was that the effect of ____ was valid retrospectively.

- A. National Accountability Bureau Ordinance ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Anti-Narcotics Force Act 1997
- C. Elected Bodies Disqualification Order 1959

tial Law Regulation No. 78 of 1989

A. Right: in Khan Asfandyar Wali the Supreme Court upheld the National Accountability Bureau Ordinance, 1999, holding that its retrospective operation was valid.

B. Wrong: the Anti-Narcotics Force Act was not the law whose retrospective effect was upheld in this case.

C. Wrong: the 1959 Order belonged to the Ayub era and was not in issue in this 2001 case.

D. Wrong: no such Martial Law Regulation was the subject of this case.

Question 20 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. Secretary General
- B. Security Council
- C. Special Review Committee
- D. General Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**

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

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

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

D. 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.

Question 21 Criminal law — Waiver of qisas (PPC s. 309)

As per Section 309(1) of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860 in the case of _____ an adult

ay, at any time and without any compensation, waive his right of qisas.

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

A. Right: Section 309(1) PPC provides that in the case of qatl-i-amd, an adult sane wali may at any time and without compensation waive his right of qisas.

B. Wrong: qatl-i-khata (Section 318) is death by mistake, where qisas does not arise in the same way.

C. Wrong: qatl-shibh-i-amd (Section 316) is quasi-intentional killing; Section 309(1) concerns qatl-i-amd.

D. Wrong: qatl-bis-sabab (Section 321) is death caused indirectly without intention; Section 309(1) concerns qatl-i-amd.

Question 22 Civil procedure — Injunction against corporation (CPC O. XXXIX R. 5)

As per Order XXXIX Rule 5 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, a/an _____ directed to a corporation is binding NOT only on the corporation itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

- A. injunction ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. status quo
- C. remedy
- D. prohibition

A. Right: Order XXXIX Rule 5 provides that an injunction directed to a corporation is binding not only on the corporation itself but also on all members and officers of the corporation whose personal action it seeks to restrain.

tatus quo" is an order maintaining the existing state, not the Rule 5 subject.

C. Wrong: "remedy" is a general word, not the Rule 5 subject.

D. Wrong: prohibition is a writ, not the Order XXXIX Rule 5 subject.

Question 23 Civil procedure — "Judge" (CPC s. 2(8))

As per Section 2(8) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "Judge" means the presiding officer of _____.

- A. a High Court
- B. any Court
- C. a Session Court
- D. a Civil Court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the definition is not limited to a High Court.

B. Wrong: the Section's words are "a Civil Court", not "any Court".

C. Wrong: a Sessions Court is a criminal court; Section 2(8) speaks of a Civil Court.

D. Right: Section 2(8) CPC defines "Judge" as the presiding officer of a Civil Court.

Question 24 Criminal law — Kinds of kidnapping (PPC s. 359)

As per Section 359 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, kidnapping is of _____ kinds.

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

A. Wrong: Section 359 recognises two kinds, not three.

B. Right: Section 359 PPC provides that kidnapping is of two kinds — kidnapping from Pakistan and kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

e is not the Section 359 figure.

D. Wrong: four is not the Section 359 figure.

Question 25 Criminal procedure — Process fees (CrPC s. 204)

As per Section 204(3) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, when by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no process shall be issued until the fees are paid, and if such fees are NOT paid within a reasonable time, the Court may _____.

- A. dismiss the complaint ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. decide in favor of defendant
- C. decide in favor of complainant
- D. decide ex-parte

A. Right: Section 204(3) CrPC provides that if process-fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Court may dismiss the complaint.

B. Wrong: the Section does not decide the case in favour of the defendant.

C. Wrong: the Section does not decide the case in favour of the complainant.

D. Wrong: the Section does not provide for an ex parte decision.

Question 26 Civil procedure — Admissions in plaint (CPC O. VIII R. 5)

As per Order VIII Rule 5 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, every allegation of fact in the _____ if NOT denied specifically or by necessary implication, or stated to be NOT admitted in the pleading of the defendant, shall be taken to be admitted except as against a person under disability.

- A. first information report
- B. plaint ✓ **Correct answer**

ten statement

- D. petition

A. Wrong: a first information report belongs to criminal proceedings, not to Order VIII.

B. Right: Order VIII Rule 5 provides that every allegation of fact in the plaint, if not denied specifically or by necessary implication or stated to be not admitted in the defendant's pleading, shall be taken to be admitted, except as against a person under disability.

C. Wrong: the written statement is the defendant's pleading; the allegations in question are those in the plaint.

D. Wrong: "petition" is not the word in Order VIII Rule 5.

Question 27 Civil procedure — Return of plaint (CPC O. VII R. 10)

As per Order VII Rule 10(1) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the plaint shall at _____ of the suit be returned to be presented to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted.

- A. any stage ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. advance stage
- C. initial stage
- D. mid stage

A. Right: Order VII Rule 10(1) provides that the plaint shall at any stage of the suit be returned to be presented to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted.

B. Wrong: "advance stage" is not the phrase in Order VII Rule 10(1).

C. Wrong: the plaint may be returned at any stage, not only initially.

D. Wrong: "mid stage" is not the phrase in Order VII Rule 10(1).

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

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

- A. plaintiff does not
- B. neither party ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. respondent does not
- D. neither pleader nor party

A. Wrong: the plaintiff's non-appearance alone is governed by Order IX Rule 8; Rule 3 concerns neither party appearing.

B. Right: Order IX Rule 3 provides that where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may order the suit to be dismissed.

C. Wrong: a respondent belongs to an appeal, not to Order IX Rule 3.

D. Wrong: the Rule says "neither party", not "neither pleader nor party".

Question 29 Civil procedure — Bar of further suit (CPC s. 12)

As per Section 12(1) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, where a _____ is precluded by rules from instituting a further suit in respect of any particular cause of action, he shall NOT be entitled to institute a suit in respect of such cause of action in any Court to which this Code applies.

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

A. Wrong: a judgment-debtor is a party to execution, not the person barred by Section 12(1).

decree-holder is a party to execution, not the person barred by Section 12(1).

C. Right: Section 12(1) CPC bars a plaintiff who is precluded by rules from instituting a further suit on the same cause of action from instituting it in any Court to which the Code applies. (The page annotates this item "Also repeated, 23-2-2025" — it also appeared in the 23 February 2025 sitting; Test 2 #11 repeats this same stem on this page and is not counted twice.)

D. Wrong: the bar in Section 12(1) falls on the plaintiff, not the defendant.

Question 30 Criminal law — Consent in fencing (PPC s. 87)

As per illustration of Section 87 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play; and if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits _____.

- A. an offence
- B. offence of negligence
- C. strict liability offence
- D. no offence ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the illustration holds that A commits no offence, because the harm was consented to under Section 87.

B. Wrong: the illustration turns on consent, not negligence.

C. Wrong: there is no strict-liability offence here; the illustration holds there is no offence.

D. Right: the illustration to Section 87 PPC holds that A, who hurts Z while fencing fairly under a mutual agreement, commits no offence, since the agreement implies consent to suffer harm caused without foul play.

31 Civil procedure — "Moveable property" (CPC s. 2(13))

As per Section 2(13) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "_____ property" includes growing crops.

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

A. Wrong: "intangible property" is not the Section 2(13) term.

B. Wrong: "intellectual property" is not the Section 2(13) term.

C. Wrong: immoveable property is defined separately in Section 2(5) and does not include growing crops.

D. Right: Section 2(13) CPC defines "moveable property" as including growing crops.

Question 32 Civil procedure — Property under distraint (CPC s. 16)

As per Section 16(f) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits for the recovery of _____ actually under distraint or attachment, shall be instituted in the court with in the local limits of who jurisdiction the property is situate.

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

A. Right: Section 16(f) CPC provides that suits for the recovery of moveable property actually under distraint or attachment shall be instituted in the Court within whose local

operty is situate.

B. Wrong: mortgaged property is not the Section 16(f) subject.

C. Wrong: leased property is not the Section 16(f) subject.

D. Wrong: immoveable property is the subject of Section 16(a)–(e), not 16(f).

Question 33 Civil procedure — Suit of a civil nature (CPC s. 9)

As per Explanation of Section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, a suit in which the right to _____ or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, notwithstanding that such right may depend entirely on the decision of questions as to religious rites or ceremonies.

- A. succession
- B. entrust
- C. progression
- D. property ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Explanation to Section 9 names property or an office, not succession.

B. Wrong: "entrust" is not the word in the Explanation to Section 9.

C. Wrong: "progression" is not the word in the Explanation to Section 9.

D. Right: the Explanation to Section 9 CPC provides that a suit in which the right to property or to an office is contested is a suit of a civil nature, even if the right depends on questions of religious rites or ceremonies.

Question 34 Civil procedure — Commission to examine (CPC s. 75)

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

person ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. defence witness
- C. accused
- D. court witness

A. Right: Section 75(a) CPC empowers the Court to issue a commission to examine any person.

B. Wrong: the Section says "any person", not "defence witness".

C. Wrong: the accused belongs to criminal proceedings; Section 75(a) says "any person".

D. Wrong: "court witness" is not the Section 75(a) phrase.

Question 35 Civil procedure — Setting aside ex parte decree (CPC O. IX R. 14)

As per Order IX Rule 14 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, no decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid unless notice thereof has been served on the _____.

- A. petitioner
- B. opposite party ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. defendant
- D. parties

A. Wrong: the petitioner is the applicant; notice must go to the other side.

B. Right: Order IX Rule 14 provides that no decree shall be set aside on an application under Order IX unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party.

C. Wrong: the Rule says "opposite party", not "defendant".

D. Wrong: the Rule says "opposite party", not the parties generally.

Question 36 Civil procedure — Verification of pleadings (CPC O. VI R. 15)

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

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

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

B. Wrong: an oath commissioner attests affidavits; the verification is signed by the person making it.

C. Wrong: a witness does not sign the verification of a pleading.

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

Question 37 Criminal law — "Servant of the State" (PPC s. 14)

As per Section 14 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860, The words "_____" denote all officers or servants continued, appointed or employed in Pakistan, by or under the authority of the Federal Government or any Provincial Government.

- A. servant of the state ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. public servant
- C. government servant
- D. civil servant

A. Right: Section 14 PPC defines "servant of the State" as all officers or servants continued, appointed or employed in Pakistan by or under the authority of the Federal Government

ncial Government.

B. Wrong: "public servant" is defined separately in Section 21 PPC; the Section 14 definition is "servant of the State".

C. Wrong: "government servant" is an ordinary phrase, not the Section 14 defined term.

D. Wrong: "civil servant" is defined in service law, not in Section 14 PPC.

Question 38 Criminal procedure — Re-arrest after bail (CrPC s. 497)

As per Section 497(5) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, A High Court or Court of Session and, in the case of a person released by itself any, other Court may cause any person who has been released under this section to be _____ and may commit him to custody.

- A. arrested ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. confined
- C. detained
- D. retained

A. Right: Section 497(5) CrPC provides that a High Court or Court of Session (and, for a person released by itself, any other Court) may cause any person released under this section to be arrested and may commit him to custody.

B. Wrong: the Section's word is "arrested", not "confined".

C. Wrong: the Section's word is "arrested", not "detained".

D. Wrong: the Section's word is "arrested", not "retained".

Question 39 Criminal law — Wrongful confinement (PPC s. 340)

As per illustration (a) of Section 340 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A causes Z to go

led space, and locks Z in. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A wrongfully _____ Z.

- A. confines ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. restraints
- C. kidnaps
- D. abducts

A. Right: illustration (a) to Section 340 holds that A, who locks Z within a walled space so Z cannot proceed beyond it, wrongfully confines Z.

B. Wrong: "restrains" is the verb in Section 339 (wrongful restraint); Section 340 concerns confinement.

C. Wrong: kidnapping (Section 359) requires taking from Pakistan or from lawful guardianship, not locking a person in a space.

D. Wrong: abduction (Section 362) requires compelling or inducing a person to go from a place; here Z is locked in, not taken away.

Question 40 Professional ethics — Conflicting interests (Bar Council R. 148)

As per Rule 148 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an Advocate shall NOT represent _____ interests.

- A. adverse
- B. contrary
- C. hostile
- D. conflicting ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Rule's word is "conflicting", not "adverse".

B. Wrong: "contrary" is not the word in Rule 148.

ostile" is not the word in Rule 148.

D. Right: Rule 148 provides that an advocate shall not represent conflicting interests. (Test 3 options print as a bare list on the source page; letters assigned here in printed order.)

Question 41 Evidence — Cross-examination (QSO Art 141)

As per Article 141(1) of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat Order 1984, when a witness is _____ he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend to test his veracity.

- A. re-examined
- B. examined by the court
- C. cross-examined ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. examination in-chief

A. Wrong: re-examination is limited to matters arising in cross-examination; Article 141 concerns cross-examination.

B. Wrong: examination by the Court is not the Article 141 stage.

C. Right: Article 141(1) provides that when a witness is cross-examined he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend to test his veracity. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

D. Wrong: examination-in-chief is the first examination by the party calling the witness, not the Article 141 stage.

Question 42 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.

- A. trustee
- B. attesting witness ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. attestator

A. Wrong: a trustee has no role in Article 82.

B. 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. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

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

D. Wrong: "attestator" is not the word in Article 82.

Question 43 Evidence — Burden of proof (QSO Art 117)

As per Article 117(1) of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat Order 1984, whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any _____ right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist.

- A. natural
- B. legal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. basic
- D. fundamental

A. Wrong: "natural" is not the word in Article 117(1).

B. Right: Article 117(1) provides that whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts must prove that those facts exist. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

C. Wrong: "basic" is not the word in Article 117(1).

D. Wrong: "fundamental" is not the word in Article 117(1).

44 Professional ethics — Additional advocates (Bar Council R. 139)

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

- A. determination of the court
- B. determination of the client ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. respondent
- D. defendant

A. Wrong: the Court does not decide whether the client engages additional advocates.

B. Right: Rule 139 provides that a client's proffer of assistance of additional advocates should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

C. Wrong: the respondent has no role in Rule 139.

D. Wrong: the defendant has no role in Rule 139.

Question 45 Professional ethics — Public prosecution (Bar Council R. 163)

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

- A. state
- B. public ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. criminal
- D. private

ule 163 speaks of public prosecution, not state prosecution.

B. Right: Rule 163 provides that the primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is not to convict but to see that justice is done. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

C. Wrong: Rule 163 speaks of public prosecution, not criminal prosecution generally.

D. Wrong: a private prosecution is the opposite of what Rule 163 addresses.

Question 46 Evidence — "Court" (QSO Art 2)

As per Article 2(1)(a) of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat Orde 1984, "Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, all persons, except _____ legally authorized to take evidence.

- A. mediators
- B. conciliators
- C. negotiators
- D. arbitrators ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: mediators are not the exception named in Article 2(1)(a).

B. Wrong: conciliators are not the exception named in Article 2(1)(a).

C. Wrong: negotiators are not the exception named in Article 2(1)(a).

D. Right: Article 2(1)(a) defines "Court" to include all Judges and Magistrates and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

Question 47 Evidence — Burden of proving ownership (QSO Art 126)

As per Article 126 of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat Order 1984, when the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of

t he is NOT the owner is on the person who that _____ he is NOT the owner.

- A. plead
- B. affirms ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. denies
- D. differentiates

A. Wrong: the Article's word is "affirms", not "plead".

B. Right: Article 126 provides that when a person is shown to be in possession of anything, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

C. Wrong: the burden falls on the person who affirms, not on the person who denies.

D. Wrong: "differentiates" is not the word in Article 126.

Question 48 Professional ethics — Name plate size (Bar Council R. 174-B)

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

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

A. Right: Rule 174-B provides that no advocate shall display outside his office or anywhere else his name on a name plate or board of a size of more than 1½ feet by 2 feet. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

B. Wrong: 1 foot by 2 feet is smaller than the Rule 174-B maximum and is not the Rule's figure.

½ feet by 1 foot is not the Rule 174-B figure.

D. Wrong: 2½ feet by 3 feet exceeds the Rule 174-B maximum.

Question 49 Professional ethics — Dignity of the profession (Bar Council R. 134)

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

- A. bar
- B. character
- C. profession ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. bar council

A. Wrong: the Rule's word is "profession", not "bar".

B. Wrong: "character" is not the word 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. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

D. Wrong: the Bar Council is the body, not the thing whose dignity the Rule speaks of.

Question 50 Evidence — Judicial notice (QSO Art 111)

As per Article 111 of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat Order 1984, no fact of which the _____ will take judicial notice need be proved.

- A. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Provincial government
- C. Arbitrator
- D. Federal government

cle 111 provides that no fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

B. Wrong: a Provincial Government does not take judicial notice.

C. Wrong: Article 111 speaks of the Court, and arbitrators are expressly excluded from the definition of "Court".

D. Wrong: the Federal Government does not take judicial notice.

Question 51 Professional ethics — Prior judicial capacity (Bar Council R. 174)

As per Rule 174 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate should NOT accept employment as an advocate in any matter upon the merits of which he has previously acted in a/an _____ capacity.

- A. mediational
- B. quasi-judicial
- C. judicial ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. arbitral

A. Wrong: "mediational" is not the word in Rule 174.

B. Wrong: "quasi-judicial" is not the word in Rule 174.

C. Right: Rule 174 provides that an advocate should not accept employment as an advocate in any matter upon the merits of which he has previously acted in a judicial capacity. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

D. Wrong: "arbitral" is not the word in Rule 174.

Question 52 Evidence — Confession of co-accused (QSO Art 43)

As per Article 43(b) of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat 1984, when Order more persons than one

ied 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 _____ against such other person.

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

A. 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. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

B. Wrong: a co-accused's confession is not primary evidence against the other accused.

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

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

Question 53 Evidence — "Primary evidence" (QSO Art 73)

As per Article 73 of the Qanoon-E-Shahadat Order 1984, " _____ evidence" means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

- A. documentary
- B. secondary
- C. written
- D. primary ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: documentary evidence is the general category; Article 73 defines "primary evidence".

condary evidence is defined in Article 74 as evidence other than the document itself.

C. Wrong: "written evidence" is not the Article 73 term.

D. Right: Article 73 provides that "primary evidence" means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

Question 54 Criminal law — Common intention (PPC s. 34)

As per Section 34 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, when a criminal act is done by _____ persons, in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.

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

A. Wrong: Section 34 does not fix the number at three.

B. Wrong: Section 34 does not fix the number at two.

C. Right: Section 34 PPC provides that when a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

D. Wrong: Section 34 does not fix the number at five.

Question 55 Professional ethics — Appearing when called (Bar Council R. 166)

As per Rule 166 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the

ocates to ____ when a matter is called and if it is so possible to make satisfactory alternative arrangements.

- A. communicate the facts
- B. inform the court
- C. present the case
- D. appear in court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 166 requires advocates to appear in court when a matter is called, not merely to communicate facts.

B. Wrong: informing the Court is not the Rule 166 duty.

C. Wrong: presenting the case is not the Rule 166 phrase.

D. Right: Rule 166 provides that it is the duty of advocates to appear in court when a matter is called, and if it is so possible to make satisfactory alternative arrangements. (Test 3 options print as a bare list; letters assigned in printed order.)

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