Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 19 October 2025 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) Education Testing Council, for enrolment as an Advocate under the Pakistan Bar Council's rules · **Exam date:** Sunday 19 October 2025 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **71 solved and verified**, 29 excluded as defective · **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. Law answers are as of the 19 October 2025 sitting.

Excluded questions (29): Q18 and Q19 are excluded because the correct answer ("relevant fact" for QSO Art. 19 illus. (d); "free of charge" for Bar Council Rules, Rule 154) is not among the reconstructed options — no answer is taught for them. Q74–Q100 are excluded as unrecoverable: no stem, option or key for any of them exists in any fetchable text source (the only reproduction ends at Q73; re-checked 8 Nov 2026). Nothing was reconstructed or guessed.

Source note: Primary source: PK Law Notes reproduction, 'Law GAT Solved Past Paper 19 October 2025' (accessed 31 Oct 2026; re-fetched 8 Nov 2026 — still ends at Q73). Every answer was verified against the statute/case/instrument text itself (CPC 1908, QSO 1984, PPC 1860, CrPC 1898, Constitution of Pakistan 1973, Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules 1976, UN Charter, ICJ Statute); the prep site's few marked answers were never trusted alone. 4 SINGLE-SOURCE items (Q13, Q37, Q44, Q53) promoted to VERIFIED 8 Nov 2026 — one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 verification standard; their paraphrase/citation flags are retained openly. Q18/Q19 DEFECTIVE-excluded (correct answers 'relevant fact' / 'free of charge' are not among the reconstructed options). Q74–Q100 DEFECTIVE-excluded as unrecoverable (37be precedent; cf. 37bb Q57, 37bc Q51): no

reproduction exists, the only remaining route is a live-browser read of the RehanaLegalPrep / Tips Law Academy key videos, which was not available to this push. Option order and option letters are the reproduction's and may differ from the original booklet; no option letter is asserted to be the original booklet's letter.

Question 1 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(14) of CPC, "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a civil court which is not _____.

- A. A summons
- B. An injunction
- C. A judgment
- D. A decree ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: a summons is a court process calling a person to appear; it is not a "decision" at all, so it is not what the definition excludes.

B. WRONG: an injunction is itself a kind of ORDER (a court direction, e.g., under Order 39 CPC). It falls INSIDE the definition of "order", not outside it.

C. WRONG: a judgment (CPC s. 2(9)) is the statement of the grounds of a decree or order — a different defined term, but not the word the s. 2(14) definition excludes.

D. CORRECT: section 2(14) defines "order" as the formal expression of a decision "which is not a decree". Decree (s. 2(2)) is the separate, formal expression that finally decides the rights of the parties.

Question 2 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 37(b) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the state shall remove illiteracy and provide and free compulsory _____ education within minimum possible period.

- A. Higher
- B. Secondary ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Technical

A. WRONG: Article 37(b) does not promise free compulsory higher education; higher education is a different policy matter.

B. CORRECT: Article 37(b) (Principles of Policy) directs the State to "remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period".

C. WRONG: primary education is covered by the fundamental right in Article 25A (free compulsory education for children aged 5–16), not by the wording of Article 37(b).

D. WRONG: technical education is not the level Article 37(b) names.

Question 3 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 2(1)(d)(1) of QSO, _____ includes anything, state of things or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses.

- A. Proof
- B. Evidence
- C. Fact ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Statement

A. WRONG: "proof" is about whether a fact is proved, disproved, or not proved (QSO Art. 2(1)(e) region) — it is the RESULT of evidence, not the thing perceived.

B. WRONG: "evidence" (Art. 2(1)(c)) means the statements and documents the court permits — the MATERIAL that proves facts, not the facts themselves.

C. CORRECT: Article 2(1)(d) defines "fact" to include anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses (and also any mental condition of which a person is conscious).

D. WRONG: a statement is what a witness SAYS; it is a form of evidence about a fact, not

Question 4 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per section 96 PPC, nothing is an offense which is done in the exercise of the right of _____.

- A. Legal remedy
- B. Private defence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Public defence
- D. Self-preservation

A. WRONG: a vague phrase, not the words of the section. Remedies through courts are a different subject.

B. CORRECT: section 96 PPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence (sections 96–106 then set its limits).

C. WRONG: there is no legal term "public defence" in the PPC. Defence of the public is the state's job through the police and courts.

D. WRONG: self-preservation is the human INSTINCT behind private defence, but it is not the legal right the section names.

Question 5 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 183(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the permanent seat of the Supreme Court shall, subject to clause (3) be at _____.

- A. Karachi
- B. Quetta
- C. Islamabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lahore

A. WRONG: Karachi was Pakistan's first capital and has a High Court bench, but the

urt's permanent seat is not there.

B. WRONG: Quetta is the seat of the Balochistan High Court, not the Supreme Court.

C. CORRECT: Article 183(1) fixes the permanent seat of the Supreme Court at Islamabad (clause (3) allows sittings elsewhere).

D. WRONG: Lahore is the seat of the Lahore High Court, not the Supreme Court.

Question 6 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 6 Rule 16 CPC, the court may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out or amended any matter in any pleading which may be unnecessary or _____ or which may tend to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial of the suit.

- A. Irrelevant
- B. Vague
- C. Scandalous ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Repetitive

A. WRONG: irrelevance is a ground for excluding evidence, not the word in Order 6 Rule 16; a pleading may be relevant yet still struck out.

B. WRONG: vagueness is cured by asking for particulars (Order 6 Rule 5), not by striking out under Rule 16.

C. CORRECT: Order 6 Rule 16 allows the court to strike out or amend matter in a pleading "which may be unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious" (in the current text) or which may prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial.

D. WRONG: repetition alone is not a Rule 16 ground; the rule's list is unnecessary, scandalous, frivolous or vexatious.

7 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 163(1) of QSO, when the _____ takes oath in support of his claim, the court shall on the application of the plaintiff, call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath.

- A. Witness
- B. Plaintiff ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Court
- D. Defendant

A. WRONG: Article 163 is about the PARTIES' oath on a claim, not about a witness taking an oath to give evidence.

B. CORRECT: Article 163(1) provides: "When the plaintiff takes oath in support of his claim, the Court shall, on the application of the plaintiff, call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath." (The source marks this option ✔️, agreeing with the statute.)

C. WRONG: the court CALLS UPON the defendant; it does not itself take the oath in support of the claim.

D. WRONG: the defendant is the one called upon to DENY the claim on oath — he is the second step, not the first. *Defect noted:* the fetched option list also contained the quiz navigation words "Previous, Next", removed here; the four real options are as shown.

Note: SOURCE MARK: the primary source marks this option with a tick, agreeing with the statute verification.

Question 8 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 39 Rule 3 CPC, the court shall in all cases, before granting an injunction, direct notice of the application for the same to enter given to the _____.

- A. Registrar
- B. Opposite party ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. District Judge

A. WRONG: the Registrar is a court officer; notice of an injunction application is not directed to him.

B. CORRECT: Order 39 Rule 3 requires that before granting an injunction the court direct notice of the application to be given to the opposite party (except where it appears that the object of granting the injunction would be defeated by delay).

C. WRONG: the Government is notified only where it is itself the opposite party or the suit concerns it; it is not the general recipient.

D. WRONG: a judge decides the application; he is not served with notice of it.

Question 9 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(17)(b) of CPC, _____ means every person in the service of Pakistan.

- A. Legal practitioner
- B. Government pleader
- C. Public officer ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Judge

A. WRONG: "pleader"/legal practitioner is defined separately (s. 2(15)); the definition quoted is not his.

B. WRONG: a Government pleader is a pleader appointed by the Government for suits by or against it (Order 27); the s. 2(17) definition is wider.

C. CORRECT: section 2(17) defines "public officer" as a person falling under listed descriptions, including "(b) Every person in the service of Pakistan".

D. WRONG: every Judge is ONE description within the "public officer" definition (clause (a)), not the defined term itself.

10 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 78-A of QSO, if a/an _____ is alleged to be signed or to have been generated wholly or in part by any person though the use of an information system and where such allegation is denied, the application of a security procedure to be signature or the electronic document must be proved.

- A. Documentary note
- B. Handwritten note
- C. Electronic document ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Oral statement

A. WRONG: Article 78-A is about electronically generated material, not about a paper note.

B. WRONG: a handwritten note is proved by ordinary handwriting evidence, not by a security procedure under Article 78-A.

C. CORRECT: Article 78-A provides: "If an electronic document alleged to be signed or to have been generated wholly or in part by any person through the use of an information system, and where such allegation is denied, the application of a security procedure to the signature or the electronic document must be proved." (The source marks this option ✔️, agreeing with the statute.)

D. WRONG: an oral statement involves no information system and no security procedure.

Note: SOURCE MARK: the primary source marks this option with a tick, agreeing with the statute verification.

Question 11 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 160 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not advise a person, whose testimony could establish or tend to establish a/an _____ to avoid service of process, or conceal himself or otherwise to make his testimony unavailable.

levant fact

- B. False statement
- C. Minor issue
- D. Material fact ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Rule 160 protects testimony that MATTERS to the case; an irrelevant fact needs no such protection.

B. WRONG: advising a witness to avoid process so he cannot give a false statement is not the rule's concern; the rule is about suppressing true, material testimony.

C. WRONG: a minor issue is not what Rule 160 guards; the testimony must be capable of establishing something material.

D. CORRECT: Rule 160 provides verbatim: "An advocate shall not advise a person, whose testimony could establish or tend to establish a material fact, to avoid service of process, or conceal himself or otherwise to make his testimony unavailable."

Question 12 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 6 Rule 10 CPC, wherever it is material to allege malice, fraudulent intention, knowledge or other condition of the mind of _____ it shall be sufficient to allege the same as a fact without setting out the circumstances from which the same is to be inferred.

- A. The plaintiff
- B. Any person ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The Court
- D. The defendant

A. WRONG: the rule is not limited to the plaintiff's state of mind; it applies to any person's.

B. CORRECT: Order 6 Rule 10 provides that where it is material to allege malice, fraudulent intention, knowledge or other condition of the mind "of any person", alleging it as a fact is sufficient.

he court has no "condition of the mind" to be pleaded in this sense; the rule is about parties and other persons.

D. WRONG: the rule is not limited to the defendant; "any person" covers plaintiff, defendant and others alike.

Question 13 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 168 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not accept employment to prosecute or defend a case _____ or for the purpose of harassing anyone or delaying any matter.

- A. On contingency
- B. For public interest
- C. For justice
- D. Out of malice ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: contingency-fee arrangements are a separate ethics matter; Rule 168 is about the MOTIVE for taking the case, not the fee basis.

B. WRONG: acting in the public interest is a proper reason to take a case, not a prohibited one.

C. WRONG: seeking justice is the advocate's proper purpose; Rule 168 forbids the opposite motives.

D. INTENDED ANSWER, FLAGGED: the rule's actual word is "spite" — "An advocate shall not accept employment to prosecute or defend a case out of spite or for the purpose of harassing anyone or delaying any matter." "Out of malice" is the reproduction's paraphrase of "out of spite"; the motive (spite/malice) is the same, but the option does not use the rule's own word. The answer content is verified; the option wording is not verbatim.

Note: PROMOTED 8 Nov 2026: SINGLE-SOURCE → VERIFIED — one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 verification standard. The flag on the question is retained openly.

14 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 8 Rule 10 of CPC, where _____ from whom a written statement is so required or fails to present the same within the time fixed by the court, the court may pronounce judgement against him, or make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit.

- A. The plaintiff
- B. The defendant only
- C. The Court
- D. Any party ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: a written statement is normally the DEFENDANT's pleading; the plaintiff is not the party Rule 10 targets here, and the rule's word is wider.

B. WRONG: although defendants most often file written statements, Order 8 Rule 10 says "any party" — a plaintiff filing a written statement in reply (e.g. to a set-off) is also covered.

C. WRONG: the court PRONOUNCES the judgment; it is not the party in default.

D. CORRECT: Order 8 Rule 10 provides that where "any party" from whom a written statement is required fails to present it within the time fixed, the court may pronounce judgment against him or make such other order as it thinks fit. *Defect noted:* the stem prints "smar" for "same".

Question 15 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 50 of CRPC, the person arrested _____ be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

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

can" would PERMIT extra restraint; the section is a prohibition, not a permission.

B. WRONG: "must be subjected to more restraint" would REQUIRE extra restraint — the opposite of the section.

C. CORRECT: section 50 provides that the person arrested "shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape."

D. WRONG: "may" would leave extra restraint to discretion; the section forbids it outright.

Question 16 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 167(1) CRPC, whenever any person is arrested or detained in custody, and it appears that the investigation cannot be completed within the period of _____ fixed by section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well-founded, the officer incharge of the police station shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate.

- A. Seventy-two hours
- B. Forty-eight hours
- C. Twelve hours
- D. Twenty-four hours ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: 72 hours is the remand-related figure students confuse this with (it appears in other remand contexts), not the section 61 period.

B. WRONG: no section 61 period is 48 hours.

C. WRONG: far too short; the law allows a full day before the accused must be produced before a Magistrate.

D. CORRECT: section 61 CrPC fixes 24 hours (excluding journey time) within which an arrested person must be produced before a Magistrate, and section 167(1) refers to that same period.

17 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 1 Rule 2 of CPC, where it appears to the court that any _____ may embarrass or delay the trial of the suit, the court may put the plaintiffs to their election or order separate trials or make such other order as expedient.

- A. Lack of evidence
- B. Non-joinder of defendants
- C. Joinder of causes of action ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Misjoinder of parties

A. WRONG: lack of evidence affects proof at trial; Order 1 Rule 2 is about the STRUCTURE of the suit (what is joined in it).

B. WRONG: non-joinder is dealt with under Order 1 Rule 9 (it does not defeat a suit); Rule 2 speaks of joinder of causes of action.

C. CORRECT: Order 1 Rule 2 provides that where it appears to the court that "any joinder of causes of action" may embarrass or delay the trial, the court may put the plaintiffs to their election, order separate trials, or make such other order as may be expedient.

D. WRONG: misjoinder of PARTIES is the subject of Order 1 Rule 1/Rule 9 territory, not the "joinder" named in Rule 2.

Question 20 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per article 24(1) of the Statute of ICJ, if, for some special reasons, a member of the court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular court, he shall so inform the _____.

- A. Secretary-General
- B. President of the Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Registrar
- D. Chief Justice

he UN Secretary-General has no role in an ICJ judge's recusal from a case.

B. CORRECT: Article 24(1) of the ICJ Statute provides: "If, for some special reason, a member of the Court considers that he should not take part in the decision of a particular case, he shall so inform the President."

C. WRONG: the Registrar is the Court's chief administrative officer; recusal is notified to the President, not the Registrar.

D. WRONG: the ICJ has a President, not a Chief Justice; "Chief Justice" is the wrong office and the wrong person.

Question 21 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 7 Rule 6 CPC, where the suit is instituted after the period by the _____, the plaint shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

- A. Law of evidence
- B. Law of limitation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Law of torts
- D. Law of contract

A. WRONG: the law of evidence governs proof, not time limits for suing.

B. CORRECT: Order 7 Rule 6 provides that where a suit is instituted after the period prescribed by the law of limitation, the plaint shall show the ground upon which exemption from such law is claimed.

C. WRONG: tort law supplies causes of action, not the limitation period itself.

D. WRONG: contract law supplies the cause of action; the time limit comes from the limitation law.

22 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 96(2) of CPC, _____ may lie from an original decree passed ex-parte.

- A. Review only
- B. An appeal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Revision only
- D. No appeal

A. WRONG: review (s. 114) is a different remedy, against the court that passed the decree; s. 96(2) speaks of appeal.

B. CORRECT: section 96(2) provides: "An appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte." (The defendant may also apply under Order 9 Rule 13 to set the ex parte decree aside — a separate remedy.)

C. WRONG: revision (s. 115) lies against orders where no appeal lies; here an appeal expressly lies.

D. WRONG: the exact opposite of s. 96(2).

Question 23 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 9 Rule 6(1)(a) of CPC, where the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing, then if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the court may _____.

- A. Make an order to proceed ex-parte ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Issue fresh summons
- C. Adjourn the case
- D. Dismiss the suit

A. CORRECT: Order 9 Rule 6(1)(a) provides that where the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear when the suit is called on for hearing, if it is proved that the summons was duly served, the court "may make an order that the suit be heard ex parte".

fresh summons is the course where service is NOT proved (Rule 6(1)(b)–(c) territory), not where it is proved.

C. WRONG: adjournment is not the Rule 6(1)(a) consequence; the rule authorises proceeding without the defendant.

D. WRONG: dismissal for default (Order 9 Rule 8) follows the PLAINTIFF's non-appearance, not the defendant's. *Defect noted:* the fetched option list also contained the quiz navigation words "Previous, Next", removed here.

Question 24 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 71 of QSO, _____ evidence must, in all cases whatever, be direct — that is to say, if it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it.

- A. Circumstantial
- B. Oral ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hearsay
- D. Documentary

A. WRONG: circumstantial evidence is INDIRECT evidence (facts from which another fact is inferred) — the opposite of what Article 71 demands.

B. CORRECT: Article 71 provides that ORAL evidence must in all cases be direct. A witness must speak of what he himself saw, heard, or perceived.

C. WRONG: hearsay (what someone heard from someone else) is precisely the non-direct evidence Article 71 excludes.

D. WRONG: documentary evidence is governed by other provisions (primary/secondary evidence); Article 71 speaks of oral evidence.

25 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 4(1)(b) of CRPC, "bailable offence" means an offence as shown as bailable in the _____ schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force.

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

A. WRONG: there is no Fourth Schedule classification of bailable offences in the CrPC.

B. WRONG: the Third Schedule deals with ordinary powers of Magistrates, not with bailable/non-bailable classification.

C. WRONG: the First Schedule is the repealed schedule of enactments; the classification table is not there.

D. CORRECT: section 4(1)(b) CrPC defines "bailable offence" by reference to the Second Schedule, which tabulates offences as bailable or non-bailable (column 5).

Question 26 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 141 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & 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 between the _____.

- A. Advocates ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bar Council and advocate
- C. Court and advocate
- D. Client and advocate

A. CORRECT: Rule 141 provides: "No division of fees with any person for legal services is

ot with another advocate based upon the principle of division of work as expressed in the agreement between the advocates."

B. WRONG: the Bar Council does not share fees with advocates; the agreement is between the advocates dividing the work.

C. WRONG: the court takes no share of fees and is no party to the division agreement.

D. WRONG: the client-advocate agreement fixes the fee; Rule 141 is about DIVIDING that fee between advocates.

Question 27 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 406 of CRPC, any person who has been ordered by a Magistrate U/S 118 to give security for keeping the peace or for good behavior may appeal against the such order to the _____.

- A. Supreme Court
- B. District Magistrate
- C. High Court
- D. Court of Session ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: a security order under Chapter VIII is a Magistrate's order; its appeal does not lie directly to the Supreme Court.

B. WRONG: the District Magistrate is an executive magistrate of coordinate standing, not the appellate forum under s. 406.

C. WRONG: the High Court is the further forum (revision/appeal from the Sessions Court), not the first appeal under s. 406.

D. CORRECT: section 406 CrPC provides that a person ordered under s. 118 to give security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour may appeal against such order to the Court of Session.

28 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 299(k) PPC, _____ means punishment by causing similar hurt at the same part of the body of the convict as he has caused to the victim, or by causing his death if he has committed qatl-i-amd, in exercise of the right of the victim or wali.

- A. Arsh
- B. Diyat
- C. Qisas ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Damages

A. WRONG: Arsh (s. 299(b)) is COMPENSATION for hurt, fixed by the court — money, not retaliation in kind.

B. WRONG: Diyat (s. 299(e)) is blood-money compensation for qatl — again money, not "similar hurt at the same part".

C. CORRECT: section 299(k) defines Qisas exactly this way — punishment by causing similar hurt at the same part of the body, or death for qatl-i-amd, at the instance of the victim or wali.

D. WRONG: damages are a CIVIL law remedy (money for loss); Qisas is a criminal punishment under the PPC.

Question 29 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 55(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, if at any time during the sitting of National Assembly the attention of the person presiding is drawn to the fact that less than _____ of the total membership of the Assembly is present, he shall either adjourn the Assembly or suspend the meeting.

- A. One-fourth ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. One-half
- C. One-third
- D. Two-thirds

Article 55(2) fixes the quorum of the National Assembly at one-fourth of the total membership; if fewer are present when attention is drawn to it, the presiding person must adjourn or suspend.

B. WRONG: one-half is the majority needed to CARRY a motion, not the quorum for sitting.

C. WRONG: no quorum figure of one-third appears in Article 55.

D. WRONG: a two-thirds majority is required for special matters (e.g. constitutional amendment); it is not the quorum. *Defect noted:* the stem prints "setting" for "sitting" and "tot he" for "to the".

Question 30 Constitution of Pakistan

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

- A. Principles of Policy
- B. Objectives Resolution ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Preamble
- D. Fundamental Rights

A. WRONG: the Principles of Policy (Arts. 29–40) are a separate chapter; Article 2A does not incorporate them by reference.

B. CORRECT: Article 2A provides that "the principles and provisions set out in the Objectives Resolution reproduced in the Annex are hereby made substantive part of the Constitution and shall have effect accordingly."

C. WRONG: the Preamble states aims; the Annex reproduces the Objectives Resolution as a substantive part, which is what Article 2A names.

D. WRONG: Fundamental Rights (Arts. 8–28) are already substantive provisions of the Constitution; Article 2A is about the Objectives Resolution.

31 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 165 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the duty of advocate to endeavour to prevent _____ considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the appointment and selection of judges.

- A. Financial
- B. Social
- C. Legal
- D. Political ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Rule 165 names political considerations, not financial ones, as the danger to judicial appointments.

B. WRONG: social considerations are not the word in Rule 165.

C. WRONG: legal fitness is what must PREVAIL; it is not the consideration to be prevented.

D. CORRECT: Rule 165 provides: "It is the duty of advocates to endeavour to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the appointment and selection of judges."

Question 32 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 6(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan, _____ shall by law provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason.

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Armed Forces
- C. Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. President

A. WRONG: the Supreme Court tries and punishes; it does not "by law provide for" the punishment — that is legislation.

B. WRONG: the Armed Forces have no law-making power over high treason.

Article 6(3) provides: "Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) shall by law provide for the punishment of persons found guilty of high treason."

D. WRONG: the President assents to laws and grants pardons; he does not himself "by law provide" the punishment. *Defect noted:* the fetched option list also contained the quiz navigation words "Previous, Next", removed here.

Question 33 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 378 PPC, whoever intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit _____.

- A. Robbery
- B. Dacoity
- C. Extortion
- D. Theft ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: robbery (s. 390) is theft PLUS violence or fear of violence at the time of taking. Section 378 alone, without violence, is theft.

B. WRONG: dacoity (s. 391) is robbery committed by five or more persons acting together. Numbers plus violence are both missing here.

C. WRONG: extortion (s. 383) is putting a person in fear of injury to make him DELIVER property. Section 378 is about TAKING property without consent, not about fear.

D. CORRECT: section 378 defines theft in exactly these words — dishonest taking of moveable property out of another's possession without consent.

Question 34 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 41 Rule 29 of CPC, where _____ evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the appellate court shall specify points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified.

itional ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Documentary
- C. Expert
- D. Oral

A. CORRECT: Order 41 Rule 29 provides: "Where additional evidence is directed or allowed to be taken, the Appellate Court shall specify the points to which the evidence is to be confined, and record on its proceedings the points so specified." (Rule 27 governs production of additional evidence in appeal; Rule 29 confines it to specified points.)

B. WRONG: additional evidence may be documentary OR oral; Rule 29 does not limit itself to documents.

C. WRONG: expert evidence is one kind of evidence, not the Rule 29 category.

D. WRONG: as with documentary evidence, oral evidence is only one form additional evidence may take.

Question 35 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 75(b) of CPC, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the court _____ issue a commission to make a local investigation.

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

A. WRONG: section 75 is an enabling power, not a prohibition.

B. CORRECT: section 75 provides that, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed, the court "may" issue a commission — including under clause (b) "to make a local investigation". The power is discretionary.

C. WRONG: "may not" would forbid the commission; the section permits it.

'shall' would make the commission mandatory; the court has a discretion ("may").

Question 36 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 8 Rule 8 CPC, any ground of defense which has arisen after the _____ or the presentation of a written statement claiming a set-off may be raised by defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be in his written statement.

- A. Filing of appeal
- B. Final arguments
- C. Institution of the suit ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Framing of issues

A. WRONG: Order 8 Rule 8 is about defences arising DURING the suit, long before any appeal.

B. WRONG: a ground arising only at final arguments is far too late; Rule 8 covers grounds arising after institution, raised in a written statement.

C. CORRECT: Order 8 Rule 8 provides that 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 defendant or the plaintiff, as the case may be, in his written statement.

D. WRONG: issues are framed after pleadings; Rule 8's dividing line is the institution of the suit, not the framing of issues.

Question 37 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 35 of QSO, _____ as other the contents of document are not relevant unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document.

- A. Photographs

- C. Entries in books of account
- D. Oral statements ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: photographs are not the subject of Article 35; they are proved under the documentary-evidence provisions.

B. WRONG: affidavits are a separate mode of evidence (Order 19 CPC); Article 35 is not about them.

C. WRONG: entries in books of account are the subject of Article 48 (relevancy), not Article 35.

D. INTENDED ANSWER, FLAGGED: Article 35 is headed "When oral admissions as to contents of documents are relevant" and provides: "Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document..." The article's word is "Oral admissions"; the listed option "Oral statements" is a paraphrase of it. The answer content is verified; the option wording is not verbatim. The stem as reproduced is garbled ("as other the contents").

Note: PROMOTED 8 Nov 2026: SINGLE-SOURCE → VERIFIED — one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 verification standard. The flag on the question is retained openly.

Question 38 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 205 of the Constitution of Pakistan, the remuneration and other terms and conditions of service of a judge of a Supreme Court or of High Court shall be as provided in the _____ schedule.

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

The Fourth Schedule contains the Federal and Concurrent Legislative Lists, not judges' remuneration.

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

C. WRONG: the Third Schedule contains forms of oaths (e.g. the oath of members under Article 65); it does not fix remuneration.

D. WRONG: the Sixth Schedule lists laws not open to challenge on certain grounds; it has nothing to do with judges' pay.

Question 39 International Law (UN Charter)

As per article 4(1) of UN Charter, membership in the United Nations is open to all other _____ states which accepts the obligations contained in present charter.

- A. Democratic
- B. Peace-loving ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Industrialized
- D. Neutral

A. WRONG: the Charter imposes no requirement that a member state be democratic; membership is open to peace-loving states.

B. CORRECT: Article 4(1) of the UN Charter provides: "Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations."

C. WRONG: industrialisation is not a membership condition.

D. WRONG: neutrality is not required; members accept Charter obligations including collective-security duties. *Defect noted:* the options are printed in the source in

tter order (D, C, A, B) — preserved as printed; the answer letter is the source's B.

Note: OPTION-ORDER NOTE: the options are printed in the source in scrambled letter order (D, C, A, B) — preserved as printed in the reviewed file; the answer letter is the source's letter.

Question 40 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 7 Rule 2 of CPC, where the plaintiff seeks the _____, the plaintiff shall state the precise amount claimed.

- A. Injunction
- B. Specific performance
- C. Declaration
- D. Recovery of money ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: an injunction is a restraint order; no "precise amount" is claimed in seeking one.

B. WRONG: specific performance is enforcement of a contract; the plaint states the contract and relief, not a precise money amount under Rule 2.

C. WRONG: a declaratory suit seeks a declaration of right, not a sum of money.

D. CORRECT: Order 7 Rule 2 provides: "Where the plaintiff seeks the recovery of money, the plaint shall state the precise amount claimed."

Question 41 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 65 of the Constitution of Pakistan, a person elected to a House shall shall not sit or vote until he has made before the House oath in the form set out in the _____ schedule.

- A. Second

- C. Third ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Fourth

A. WRONG: the Second Schedule prescribes the election of the President, not the oath of members.

B. WRONG: the First Schedule lists laws exempted from challenge under Article 8(3); it contains no oath form.

C. CORRECT: Article 65 provides that a person elected to a House shall not sit or vote until he has made before the House the oath "in the form set out in the Third Schedule".

D. WRONG: the Fourth Schedule contains the legislative lists, not oath forms.

Question 42 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 132(1) of QSO, the examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his _____.

- A. Cross-examination
- B. Leading examination
- C. Re-examination
- D. Examination-in-chief ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: cross-examination (Art. 132(2)) is the examination by the ADVERSE party, not by the party who called the witness.

B. WRONG: there is no stage called "leading examination". Leading QUESTIONS are a technique, mostly used in cross-examination.

C. WRONG: re-examination (Art. 132(3)) comes AFTER cross-examination, by the party who called the witness, to explain matters raised in cross — it is the third stage, not the first.

D. CORRECT: Article 132(1) provides that the examination of a witness by the party who

is examination-in-chief.

Question 43 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 44 of PPC, the word _____ denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.

- A. Loss
- B. Grievance
- C. Damage
- D. Injury ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "loss" is an ordinary word for what is lost; section 44 defines the technical term "injury", which is wider.

B. WRONG: a grievance is a complaint; it is not the defined term in section 44.

C. WRONG: "damage" in law usually means the money compensation for harm; section 44 defines "injury" as the harm itself.

D. CORRECT: section 44 PPC provides: "The word 'injury' denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property."

Question 44 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 502(1) CRPC, all or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail at any time apply to a Magistrate to _____ wither wholly or so far as it relates to the applicants.

- A. Cancel bail
- B. Increase bail
- C. Arrest the accused
- D. Discharge himself ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the surety does not ask the Magistrate to cancel the accused's bail; he asks to

from his own bond.

B. WRONG: increasing bail (s. 501 territory) is a different application, by the court, not a surety's discharge application.

C. WRONG: arrest follows the application (the Magistrate issues a warrant so the accused is brought before him); arrest is the CONSEQUENCE, not what the surety applies for.

D. INTENDED ANSWER, FLAGGED: section 502(1) provides that sureties "may at any time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond, either wholly or so far as it relates to the applicants." The section's object is the BOND; the listed option "Discharge himself" paraphrases the surety's release from the bond. The answer content is verified; the option wording is not verbatim. *Defect noted:* the stem prints "wither" for "either".

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Question 45 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 135 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council Rules 1976, no advocate _____ solicit professional employment by advertisement.

- A. Must
- B. Shall ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Can
- D. May

A. WRONG: the rule is drafted with "shall not", not "must not"; and "must solicit" would reverse the prohibition.

B. CORRECT: Rule 135 provides: "An advocate shall not solicit professional employment by advertisement or by any other means." (Ordinary professional cards, name plates and directory listings limited to qualifications are excepted.)

C. WRONG: "can" would state an ability, not the prohibition the rule imposes.

'may' would permit solicitation; the rule forbids it.

Question 46 International Law (UN Charter)

As per article 2(1) of the UN charter, the organization of is based on the principle of the _____ of all its members.

- A. Sovereign equality ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Economic cooperation
- C. Military alliance
- D. Cultural unity

A. CORRECT: Article 2(1) of the UN Charter provides: "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members."

B. WRONG: economic cooperation is a PURPOSE of the UN (Article 1(3)), not the principle in Article 2(1).

C. WRONG: the UN is not a military alliance; Article 2(4) forbids the threat or use of force between members.

D. WRONG: cultural cooperation is a purpose (Article 1(3)); it is not the Article 2(1) principle.

Question 47 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order 7 Rule 5 of CPC, the plaintiff 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 _____.

- A. Plaintiff's claim ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Defendant's claim
- C. Court's order
- D. Third party's claim

Order 7 Rule 5 provides that the plaintiff 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 claim.

B. WRONG: the defendant answers the PLAINTIFF's claim; his own claim (if any) is a set-off or counter-claim.

C. WRONG: the defendant is called upon to answer the claim, not an order; orders follow the hearing.

D. WRONG: no third party's claim is in issue at the plaint stage.

Question 48 International Law (UN Charter)

As per article 18(2) of the UN charter, decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a _____ of the members present and voting.

- A. Simple majority
- B. Two-thirds majority ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Three-fourths majority
- D. Unanimous vote

A. WRONG: a simple majority (Article 18(3)) decides OTHER questions, not "important questions".

B. CORRECT: Article 18(2) provides: "Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting."

C. WRONG: no three-fourths voting rule appears in Article 18.

D. WRONG: the General Assembly does not decide by unanimity; important questions need two-thirds, others a simple majority. *Defect noted:* the options are printed in the source in scrambled letter order (C, D, B, A) — preserved as printed; the answer letter is the source's B.

ON-ORDER NOTE: the options are printed in the source in scrambled letter order (C, D, B, A) — preserved as printed in the reviewed file; the answer letter is the source's letter.

Question 49 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 2(9) of QSO, when one fact is declared by QSO to be _____ proof of another, the court shall, on one 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. Rebuttable
- B. Presumptive
- C. Conclusive ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Secondary

A. WRONG: a rebuttable presumption CAN be disproved; Article 2(9) forbids evidence to disprove.

B. WRONG: "may presume" / "shall presume" (Art. 2(7)–(8)) allow disproof; conclusive proof does not.

C. CORRECT: Article 2(9) provides: "When one fact is declared by this Order 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 be given for the purpose of disproving it."

D. WRONG: "secondary" belongs to secondary evidence of documents; it is not a kind of proof in Article 2.

Question 50 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Prosecutor

- C. Judge
- D. Adverse party ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: a relation with the prosecutor is not what Rule 147 requires to be disclosed.

B. WRONG: relations with witnesses raise different issues (e.g. Rule 160); Rule 147 names the adverse party.

C. WRONG: a relation with the judge would be a different conflict (and is dealt with elsewhere); Rule 147 names the adverse party.

D. CORRECT: Rule 147 provides: "An advocate shall not accept professional employment without first disclosing his relation, if any, with the adverse party, and his interest, if any, in the subject matter of such employment."

Question 51 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 9 of CPC, the courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a _____ excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred.

- A. Administrative nature
- B. Criminal nature
- C. Revenue nature
- D. Civil nature ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: section 9 confers jurisdiction over suits of a civil nature; purely administrative action is not a "suit".

B. WRONG: criminal cases are tried under the CrPC, not under the CPC's civil jurisdiction.

C. WRONG: revenue matters are expressly among the suits whose cognizance may be barred; they are not the section 9 grant.

D. CORRECT: section 9 CPC provides: "The Courts shall (subject to the provisions herein

ave jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred."

Question 52 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per section 321 PPC, whoever, without any intention to cause death or cause harm to, any person does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person, is said to commit _____.

- A. Qatl-i-Amd
- B. Qatl-i-Khata
- C. Qatl-i-Shibh-i-Amd
- D. Qatl-bis-sabab ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: qatl-i-amd (s. 300) is INTENTIONAL killing; section 321 expressly excludes any intention to cause death or harm.

B. WRONG: qatl-i-khata (s. 318) is death caused by mistake of act or fact, without intention; section 321 requires an UNLAWFUL ACT as the cause.

C. WRONG: qatl shibh-i-amd (s. 315) is death caused with INTENT to cause harm (by a weapon or act not ordinarily likely to cause death); intention to harm is present there and absent here.

D. CORRECT: section 321 provides: "Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person, is said to commit qatl-bis-sabab."

Question 53 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 47 of CPC, where a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall for the purposes of this section, be determined by _____.

- A. Registrar

- C. Defendant
- D. The Court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the Registrar is a ministerial officer; questions of representation are determined by the court, not the Registrar.

B. WRONG: a party cannot determine his own opponent's representative status; the court decides.

C. WRONG: for the same reason — a party does not determine the question.

D. INTENDED ANSWER, FLAGGED: the wording quoted — "where a question arises as to whether any person is or is not the representative of a party, such question shall be determined by the Court" — is Order 22 Rule 5 CPC (determination of a question as to legal representative), not section 47. Section 47(1) is to the same effect for execution questions ("shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit"), so the ANSWER ("The Court") is the same under either citation; but the stem's attribution to s. 47 is inaccurate and is flagged here rather than silently corrected.

Note: PROMOTED 8 Nov 2026: SINGLE-SOURCE → VERIFIED — one source is FINAL under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 verification standard. The flag on the question is retained openly.

Question 54 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 137(1) of QSO, _____ question must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief or in re-examination except with the permission of the court.

- A. Ambiguous
- B. Leading ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Compound
- D. Hypothetical

A. WRONG: ambiguous questions may be disallowed by the court under other provisions,

37 is specifically about leading questions.

B. CORRECT: Article 137(1) provides: "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." (Article 136 defines a leading question as one suggesting the answer the questioner wishes or expects to receive; Article 138 allows them in cross-examination.)

C. WRONG: a compound (double) question is a different fault; it is not the Article 137 category.

D. WRONG: hypothetical questions arise with expert opinion evidence; Article 137 does not name them.

Question 55 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 140 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council Rules 1976, clients, not advocates, are _____ whatever may be the ill feeling existing between the clients, it should not be allowed to influence advocates in their conduct.

- A. Friends
- B. The litigants ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Rivals
- D. Colleagues

A. WRONG: Rule 140's point is about who the PARTIES to the litigation are, not about friendship.

B. CORRECT: Rule 140 provides: "Clients, not advocates, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill-feeling existing between the clients, it should not be allowed to influence the advocates in their conduct and demeanour toward each other or toward the parties in the case."

C. WRONG: "rivals" describes the clients' antagonism; the rule's word for their role is "litigants".

advocates are colleagues with each other; the rule distinguishes the CLIENTS (the litigants) from the advocates.

Question 56 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 44 of QSO, all accused persons, including an accomplice, shall be liable to _____.

- A. Re-examination
- B. Cross-examination ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Examination-in-chief
- D. None of the above

A. WRONG: re-examination follows cross-examination and is by the party who called the witness; Article 44 imposes liability to the ADVERSE party's examination.

B. CORRECT: Article 44 provides: "All accused persons, including an accomplice, shall be liable to cross-examination." (Cf. Article 16: an accomplice is a competent witness against an accused person.)

C. WRONG: examination-in-chief is by the party who calls the witness; an accused who gives evidence is examined by the adverse party.

D. WRONG: cross-examination is the correct answer, so "none of the above" fails.

Question 57 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per illustration (e) Section 415 PPC, A, by pleading as diamonds articles, which he knows are not diamonds intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money. A _____.

- A. Commits cheating ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Commits criminal breach of trust
- C. Commits extortion
- D. Commits theft

section 415, illustration (e) provides that A, "by pledging as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money. A has committed cheating." Deception + dishonest inducement to deliver property/money is cheating.

B. WRONG: criminal breach of trust (s. 405) requires ENTRUSTMENT of property and its dishonest misappropriation; Z was never entrusted with anything here.

C. WRONG: extortion (s. 383) requires putting a person in FEAR of injury to induce delivery; A used deception, not fear.

D. WRONG: theft (s. 378) requires TAKING property out of another's possession without consent; Z DELIVERED the money, deceived into doing so — that is cheating, not theft.

Question 58 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 75(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan, when the president has assented or is deemed to have assented to a Bill, it shall become law and be called a/an _____.

- A. Ordinance
- B. Notification
- C. Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Regulation

A. WRONG: an Ordinance is promulgated by the President under Article 89 when Parliament is not in session; it is not a Bill that has received assent.

B. WRONG: a notification publishes a law or order; it is not what a Bill "is called" after assent.

C. CORRECT: Article 75(3) provides: "When the President has assented or is deemed to have assented to a Bill, it shall become law and be called an Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)."

D. WRONG: regulations are subordinate legislation made under an Act; they are not Bills

by the President.

Question 59 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 11(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan, no child below the age of _____ years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment.

- A. 14 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 16

A. CORRECT: Article 11(3) provides: "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous employment."

B. WRONG: 12 is below the constitutional floor; the article fixes fourteen.

C. WRONG: 18 is the age of majority for most purposes, but Article 11(3) fixes the hazardous-employment floor at fourteen.

D. WRONG: 16 is the upper age in Article 25A (free compulsory education, 5–16); the child-labour prohibition in Article 11(3) is fourteen. *Defect noted:* the options are printed in the source as a bare number list ("14, 12, 18, 16") with no letters; letters A–D are assigned here in printed order.

Question 60 International Law (ICJ Statute)

As per article 15 of ICJ, a member of the court elected to replace a member, whose term of office has not expired, shall hold office for the _____.

- A. Remainder of his predecessor's term ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 3-year term
- C. Full 9-year term
- D. 5-year term

Article 13 of the ICJ Statute provides: "A member of the Court elected to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term."

B. WRONG: no 3-year term exists in the ICJ Statute; regular terms are nine years.

C. WRONG: nine years is the REGULAR term (Article 13); a replacement serves only the remainder of the predecessor's term.

D. WRONG: no 5-year term exists in the ICJ Statute.

Question 61 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Witness
- B. Judge
- C. Prosecutor
- D. Accused ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the witnesses concealed are those who could establish innocence; the person whose innocence is at stake is the accused.

B. WRONG: the judge decides the case; his innocence is not in issue.

C. WRONG: the prosecutor is the advocate whose duty Rule 163 states; he does not need his own innocence established.

D. CORRECT: Rule 163 provides: "The primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the concealing of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible."

62 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 2(11) of CPC, "_____" means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person and includes any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased.

- A. Administrator
- B. Legal representative ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Executor
- D. Heir

A. WRONG: an administrator is ONE kind of representative (appointed where there is no executor); the s. 2(11) term is wider and includes intermeddlers.

B. CORRECT: section 2(11) CPC defines "legal representative" as "a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased."

C. WRONG: an executor is appointed by a will; the definition covers executors, administrators AND intermeddlers under the wider term.

D. WRONG: an heir may or may not be the legal representative; heirship alone does not satisfy the definition, and an intermeddler need not be an heir.

Question 63 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 123 of QSO, 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. 20
- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 30 ✓ **Correct answer**

20 years is not the Article 123 period.

B. WRONG: 40 years is not the Article 123 period.

C. WRONG: 50 years is not the Article 123 period.

D. CORRECT: Article 123 provides: "when the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it." (Cf. Article 124: a person not heard of for seven years is presumed dead.) *Defect noted:* the options are printed in the source as a bare number list ("20, 40, 50, 30") with no letters; letters A–D are assigned here in printed order. The stem prints "I'd" for "is".

Question 64 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 122 of QSO, when any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is _____.

- A. On the opposite party
- B. Upon that person ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. On the Court
- D. Both

A. WRONG: the opposite party cannot prove a fact that is especially within the OTHER person's knowledge; the burden is on the person who knows it.

B. CORRECT: Article 122 provides: "When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him."

C. WRONG: the court decides the case; it bears no burden of proof.

D. WRONG: the burden is on the one person with the special knowledge, not shared.

65 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per section 362 PPC, whoever, by force compels or by any deceitful means induces any person to go from any place, is said to _____ that person.

- A. Confine
- B. Kidnap
- C. Abduct ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Restrain

A. WRONG: confinement (wrongful confinement, s. 340) is keeping a person within limits; section 362 is about compelling/ inducing a person to GO from a place.

B. WRONG: kidnapping (ss. 359–361) is taking a minor or person of unsound mind from lawful guardianship, or conveying a person beyond Pakistan; section 362 defines the different offence of abduction.

C. CORRECT: section 362 provides: "Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person."

D. WRONG: wrongful restraint (s. 339) is obstructing a person from proceeding in a direction he has a right to proceed; section 362 is about making him go.

Question 66 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per section 151 of CPC, nothing in this code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the _____ of the court to be exercised after recording reasons to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or prevents the abuse of the process of the court.

- A. Revisory power
- B. Appellate power
- C. Execution power
- D. Inherent power ✓ **Correct answer**

revisory power is section 115 (High Court revision); section 151 saves a different, wider power.

B. WRONG: appellate power is governed by ss. 96–112; section 151 is not about appeals.

C. WRONG: execution powers are in ss. 38–74; section 151 saves the court's inherent power, not its execution power.

D. CORRECT: section 151 (headed "Saving of inherent powers of Court") provides: "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 necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court." *Defect noted:* the stem omits "in writing" after "recording reasons".

Question 67 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per illustration (d) of Article 102 of QSO, A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion. Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for other indigo. The evidence is _____.

- A. Presumptive
- B. Conclusive
- C. Admissible
- D. Inadmissible ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "presumptive" describes presumptions (Art. 2(7)–(8)); the illustration is about the EXCLUSION of oral evidence by a document.

B. WRONG: conclusive proof (Art. 2(9)) is a different concept; the question here is whether the oral evidence may be given at all.

C. WRONG: Article 102 provides that when terms of a contract have been reduced to writing, no evidence of any oral agreement shall be admitted to contradict, vary, add to or subtract from its terms; the oral evidence contradicting the written statement of payment

excluded.

D. CORRECT: illustration (d) to Article 102 concludes that oral evidence that no payment was made — contradicting the fact stated in the written contract — is inadmissible, because the written contract's terms exclude contradicting oral evidence.

Question 68 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 17(2) of QSO, unless otherwise provided in any law relating to the enforcement of hudood or any other _____ law, in all other matters, the court may accept or act on the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

- A. Revenue
- B. Special ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Commercial
- D. Civil

A. WRONG: revenue law is not the exception named in Article 17(2).

B. CORRECT: Article 17(2) provides: "Unless otherwise provided in any law relating to the enforcement of Hudood or any other special law, — ... (b) in all other matters, the Court may accept, or act on, the testimony of one man or one woman or such other evidence as the circumstances of the case may warrant."

C. WRONG: commercial law is not the exception named; financial-obligation matters are dealt with in Article 17(2)(a) (two men, or one man and two women).

D. WRONG: civil matters are the general "all other matters" the clause covers, not the exception to it.

Question 69 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per section 137(2) of CRPC, if the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no _____ shall be taken in the case.

- B. Revision
- C. Bail
- D. Further proceedings ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: section 137(2) ends the public-nuisance proceedings themselves; it does not bar an appeal.

B. WRONG: revision is a remedy against an order; section 137(2) does not speak of barring revision.

C. WRONG: bail (Chapter XXXIX) has nothing to do with a s. 137 conditional order in a public-nuisance case.

D. CORRECT: section 137(2) CrPC (proceedings on a conditional order for removal of nuisance) provides that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, "no further proceedings shall be taken in the case."

Question 70 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 28 of PPC, a person is said to "_____" Who causes one thing resemble to another, intending by means of that resemblance to practice deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practiced.

- A. Imitate
- B. Duplicate
- C. Forge
- D. Counterfeit ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: imitation is an ordinary word; section 28 defines the technical term "counterfeit".

B. WRONG: duplicating is copying; section 28's definition turns on resemblance intended to practise deception, which the Code calls counterfeiting.

orgery (s. 463) is making a false document or electronic record with intent to cause damage or fraud; section 28 is wider — causing ANY thing to resemble another to practise deception.

D. CORRECT: section 28 PPC provides: "A person is said to 'counterfeit' who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised."

Question 71 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per illustration of Article 114 of QSO, A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title. This is _____.

- A. Estoppel ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Waiver
- C. Res judicata
- D. Admission

A. CORRECT: Article 114 (estoppel) provides that when one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused another to believe a thing to be true and to act upon that belief, he shall not be allowed to deny its truth in any suit or proceeding. The illustration is the classic estoppel case: A, having induced B to buy on the representation that the land was his, cannot afterwards deny his title.

B. WRONG: waiver is the voluntary giving up of a known right; A is not giving up a right — he is barred from contradicting his own representation.

C. WRONG: res judicata (CPC s. 11) bars re-litigation of a matter already decided by a competent court; no prior decision is involved here.

D. WRONG: an admission (QSO Art. 30) is a statement suggesting an inference about a

the bar here arises from A's CONDUCT inducing reliance, which is estoppel, not merely an admission.

Question 72 Constitution of Pakistan

As per article 53(6) of the Constitution of Pakistan, the deputy speaker may, by writing under his hand addressed to the _____ resign his office.

- A. Chairman Senate
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Speaker ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. President

A. WRONG: the Chairman of the Senate receives resignations from Senate officers, not from the National Assembly's Deputy Speaker.

B. WRONG: the Prime Minister is head of government, not the officer to whom the Deputy Speaker resigns.

C. CORRECT: Article 53(6) provides that the Deputy Speaker may, "by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, resign his office." (Cf. Article 53(5): the Speaker resigns by writing addressed to the Deputy Speaker.)

D. WRONG: the President receives resignations from other offices (e.g. judges under Article 206); the Deputy Speaker resigns to the Speaker.

Question 73 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 175(1) of the Pakistan Legal Practitioner & Bar Council Rules 1976, a/an _____ shall not join or carry on any other profession, business, service or vocation.

- A. Advocate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Prosecutor
- C. Judge
- D. Client

Rule 175(1) provides: "An Advocate shall not join or carry on any other profession, business, service or vocation or shall not be an active partner or a salaried official or servant in or be subject to the terms and conditions of service of the Government, semi-Government or autonomous body or any other organization or institution, public or private."

B. WRONG: a public prosecutor IS an advocate engaged in prosecution; the prohibition in Rule 175 is addressed to advocates generally, and the rule's subject is "An Advocate".

C. WRONG: judges are governed by separate conduct rules; Rule 175 is a canon for advocates.

D. WRONG: clients are not members of the Bar and are under no such prohibition. ---

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