Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 2026 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC) · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Year:** 2026 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **83 solved and verified**, 17 unrecoverable (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 2026 sitting.

Source note: PK Law Notes reproduction, 'GAT 09 August 2026 Solved Past Paper' (https://pklawnotes.com/gat-09-august-2026-past-paper/, accessed 9 Nov 2026): serves Test 1 (25 slots), Test 2 (30 slots) and Test 3 (35 slots) = 90 slots, each with four options and NO marked key; 2 slots carry no stem (Test 1 #22, Test 2 #1) and 5 slots are internal repeats, leaving 83 unique questions. The remaining 17 questions were never served by this reproduction. RECONSTRUCTION CAVEAT: this reproduction is a candidate-recall reconstruction of the 9 August 2026 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. Answers were verified against statute/case/textbook texts, so no answer depends on the option order. Exam-date standard: answers judged as of 9 August 2026 (Article 189 read as substituted by the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2025). Mapping: Q1–Q20 = Test 1 #1–#6, #8–#12, #14–#21, #23; Q21–Q48 = Test 2 #2–#19, #21–#30; Q49–Q83 = Test 3 #1–#35. 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 disclosed-gap precedent).

1 Constitution — Ordinance power (Art 89)

As per **Article 89(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, the _____ may, EXCEPT when the Senate or National Assembly is in session, if satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, make and promulgate an Ordinance as the circumstances may require.

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

A. Wrong: the Prime Minister advises, but Article 89(1) gives the Ordinance-making power itself to the President.

B. Wrong: a Governor promulgates Ordinances for a Province under Article 128, not under Article 89, which is federal.

C. Wrong: the Speaker presides over the National Assembly and has no Ordinance-making power.

D. Right: Article 89(1) says the President may make and promulgate an Ordinance when neither House is in session and immediate action is necessary.

Question 2 Case law — Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan (PLD 1955 FC 240)

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

- A. certiorari and mandamus
- B. habeas corpus and quo warranto
- C. mandamus and quo warranto ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: certiorari quashes a decided order; Tamizuddin sought no quashing of a decided order.

B. Wrong: habeas corpus frees a detained person; nobody's detention was in issue here.

C. Right: Tamizuddin asked for mandamus (to compel assent to the Constitution Bill) and quo warranto (challenging the Governor-General's authority to act as he did).

D. Wrong: habeas corpus has no place in this case, which was about the Assembly's legislative power, not liberty of the person.

Question 3 Constitution — Binding decisions (Art 189, as amended 2025)

As per **Article 189(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, any decision of the _____ shall, to the extent that it decides a question of law or is based upon or enunciates a principle of law, be binding on all other courts in Pakistan including the Supreme Court.

- A. Federal Constitutional Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Shariat Appellate Bench
- C. Federal Shariat Court
- D. Federal Court

A. Right: the Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2025 substituted Article 189; Article 189(1) as substituted reads "Any decision of the Federal Constitutional Court shall ... be binding on all other courts in Pakistan including the Supreme Court." The exam (9 August 2026) post-dates the amendment.

B. Wrong: the Shariat Appellate Bench hears Shariat appeals; Article 189(1) does not name it.

C. Wrong: the Federal Shariat Court's decisions are not the subject of Article 189(1).

ere is no "Federal Court" in the 1973 Constitution; the old Federal Court belonged to the pre-1956 order.

Question 4 Constitution — Principles of Policy (Art 30)

As per **Article 30(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, the validity of an action or of a law shall NOT be called in question on the ground that it is NOT in accordance with the _____.

- A. Federal Shariat Court
- B. Recommendations of Islamic Ideology Council
- C. Islamic Jurisprudence
- D. Principles of Policy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 30(2) is about the Principles of Policy, not about any court.

B. Wrong: the Council's recommendations are advisory; Article 30(2) names the Principles of Policy.

C. Wrong: Islamic jurisprudence is not the phrase used in Article 30(2).

D. Right: Article 30(2) bars challenging an action or law on the ground that it is not in accordance with the Principles of Policy (Articles 29–40).

Question 5 Constitution — Clean environment (Art 9A)

As per **Article 9A of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, _____ shall be entitled to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

- A. every citizen of Pakistan
- B. every person ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. all humans
- D. senior citizen

A. Wrong: Article 9A uses the wider word "person", not "citizen", so non-citizens within

also covered.

B. Right: Article 9A (inserted by the 26th Amendment, 2024) says "Every person shall be entitled to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment."

C. Wrong: "all humans" is not the Article's wording; the text says "every person".

D. Wrong: the right is not limited to senior citizens.

Question 6 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. Security Council
- B. General Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Assessment Committee
- D. Secretariat of the UNO

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

B. 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.

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

D. Wrong: the Secretariat administers the Organisation; receiving reports from the other organs is the Assembly's function.

Question 7 International law — UN Charter (Art 27)

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

- A. International Court of Justice

- C. General Assembly
- D. Security Council ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the ICJ decides cases by majority of judges present, not by the Article 27 voting rule.

B. Wrong: the ICC is not a UN organ and Article 27 does not govern it.

C. Wrong: Assembly decisions are governed by Article 18, not Article 27.

D. Right: Article 27(2) governs voting in the Security Council; the blank asks for the organ, and the organ is the Security Council. (Note: the figure "seven" is the Charter's original 1945 text; the 1965 amendment raised it to nine — see the reproduction-defects note in the header.)

Question 8 Constitution — Supreme Court judge (Art 177)

As per **Article 177(2)(a) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, a person shall NOT be appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of Pakistan, has for a period of, or for periods aggregating, NOT less than _____ years been a Judge of a High Court.

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

A. Wrong: ten years is not the figure; Article 177(2)(a) requires five years as a High Court Judge.

B. Wrong: fifteen years is the alternative advocate-practice period in Article 177(2)(b), not the judicial-service period.

C. Right: Article 177(2)(a) requires not less than five years as a Judge of a High Court.

even years appears nowhere in Article 177(2)(a).

Question 9 Constitution — Arrest and detention (Art 10)

As per **Article 10(2) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before a _____ within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest.

- A. station house officer
- B. magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Judicial Officer
- D. civil judge

A. Wrong: the arrested person is already in police custody; Article 10(2) requires production before a judicial authority, not the police.

B. Right: Article 10(2) requires production before a Magistrate within twenty-four hours of arrest, excluding journey time.

C. Wrong: the Article names the Magistrate specifically, not the general phrase "Judicial Officer".

D. Wrong: a civil judge does not take production of arrested persons; the Magistrate does.

Question 10 Constitution — Fundamental principle (Art 3)

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

- A. manifesto
- B. primary duty
- C. fundamental principles ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. doctrine

manifesto" is a political term, not the word in Article 3.

B. Wrong: Article 3 speaks of the fundamental principle, not a "primary duty".

C. Right: Article 3 provides for "the gradual fulfilment of the fundamental principle, from each according to his ability to each according to his work" — the option gives the same phrase in the plural.

D. Wrong: "doctrine" is not the word used in Article 3.

Question 11 Case law — Khan Asfandyar Wali (PLD 2001 SC 607)

In case of **Khan Asfandyar Wali and others vs. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2001 S.C. 607)**, the presiding officer of the bench was _____.

- A. Justice Naseem Hassan Shah
- B. Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry
- C. Justice Irshad Hasan Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Justice Muhammad Munir

A. Wrong: Justice Naseem Hassan Shah had retired as Chief Justice in 1994, years before this 2001 decision.

B. Wrong: Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry was on the bench but did not preside over it.

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

D. Wrong: Justice Muhammad Munir belonged to the 1950s era (Chief Justice 1954–1960), not to 2001.

12 Constitution — Reserved seats (Art 51)

As per **Article 51(6)(C) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, for the purpose of election to the National Assembly, the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims shall be the _____.

- A. Whole country ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sindh
- C. Punjab and Sindh
- D. Federal and Sindh

A. Right: Article 51(6)(c) provides that the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims shall be the whole country.

B. Wrong: the constituency is not limited to Sindh.

C. Wrong: the constituency is not limited to two provinces.

D. Wrong: there is no such constituency described in Article 51(6)(c).

Question 13 Case law — Begum Nusrat Bhutto (PLD 1977 SC 657)

As per the Case of Begum Nusrat Bhutto vs. Chief of Army Staff (PLD 1977 S.C. 657), _____ was the Attorney General for Pakistan.

- A. Dilawar Mahmood
- B. Sharif-ud-din Pirzada ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A.K. Brohi
- D. Yahya Bakhtiar

A. Wrong: Dilawar Mahmood was the Deputy Attorney-General in the case, not the Attorney-General.

B. Right: in Begum Nusrat Bhutto v. Chief of Army Staff (PLD 1977 SC 657, decided 10

977), Sharifuddin Pirzada was the Attorney-General for Pakistan and appeared as the Law Officer of the Court for the Federation; the judgment calls him "the present Attorney General, Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada". (Correction note, recorded openly: this answer was first filed as "Yahya Bakhtiar" and corrected during Wave 73 verification, when the dedup cross-check showed file 37ab (Q79) answering Pirzada against files 37ol/37os answering Bakhtiar. The PLD 1977 SC 657 report itself settles it: it calls Yahya Bakhtiar "learned counsel for the petitioner" and "the former Attorney-General … who now appears for the petitioner", and Pirzada "the present Attorney General". Decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation. Note for the coordinator: file 37ol Test 1 #9 carries the same Bakhtiar error and needs the same correction.)

C. Wrong: A.K. Brohi was learned counsel for the respondents, not the Attorney-General.

D. Wrong: Yahya Bakhtiar was the former Attorney-General (1974–1977) and in this case appeared as counsel for the petitioner, Begum Nusrat Bhutto — not as Attorney-General.

Question 14 International law — UN Charter (Art 2)

As per **Article 2(1) of the United Nations Charter**, the Organization is based on the principle of the _____ of all its Members.

- A. non-discrimination
- B. accountability
- C. sovereign equality ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. unanimity

A. Wrong: non-discrimination is a Charter value but Article 2(1) names sovereign equality.

B. Wrong: accountability is not the principle stated in Article 2(1).

C. Right: Article 2(1) provides that "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members."

D. Wrong: the Charter does not base the Organisation on unanimity; the Security Council's voting rule is a different matter.

15 Constitution — Original jurisdiction (Art 184)

As per **Article 184(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of every other court, have _____ jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more Governments.

- A. advisory
- B. original ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. referential
- D. preferential

A. Wrong: advisory jurisdiction is Article 186 (reference by the President), not Article 184(1).

B. Right: Article 184(1) confers original jurisdiction on the Supreme Court in disputes between Governments.

C. Wrong: "referential jurisdiction" is not a term used in Article 184(1).

D. Wrong: "preferential jurisdiction" is not a term used in Article 184(1).

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

As per the case **Al-Jehad Trust vs. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 1996 S.C. 324)**, "consultation" should be effective, _____, purposive, consensus oriented, leaving no room for complaint of arbitrariness or unfair play.

- A. consequential
- B. obligatory
- C. meaningful ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. operative

A. Wrong: the judgment's list runs "effective, meaningful, purposive, consensus-oriented" — "consequential" is not in it.

B. Wrong: consultation is described as meaningful, not merely obligatory.

l-Jehad Trust the Supreme Court held that consultation in judicial appointments must be effective, meaningful, purposive and consensus-oriented.

D. Wrong: "operative" is not one of the adjectives used by the Court.

Question 17 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 21)

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

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

A. Wrong: five years is not the term; Article 21(1) fixes three years.

B. Wrong: four years is not the term in Article 21(1).

C. 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.

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

Question 18 Case law — The State vs. Dosso (PLD 1958 SC 533)

As per case **The State vs. Dosso and Others (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. Federal Assembly
- B. Constituent Assembly
- C. National Assembly and Senate
- D. National and Provincial Assemblies ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: there was no body called the "Federal Assembly" dissolved by the 1958

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

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

D. Right: the Proclamation of 7 October 1958 abrogated the 1956 Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, as recited in Dosso.

Question 19 Constitution — National Assembly term (Art 52)

As per **Article 52 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973**, the National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for a term of _____ years from the day of its first meeting and shall stand dissolved at the expiration of its term.

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

A. Right: Article 52 fixes the National Assembly's term at five years from the day of its first meeting.

B. Wrong: four years is not the term in Article 52.

C. Wrong: six years is the Senate's term structure, not the National Assembly's.

D. Wrong: three years is not the term in Article 52.

Question 20 International law — ICJ Statute (Art 8)

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

- B. appoint
- C. select
- D. elect ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: nomination of candidates is done by national groups under Article 4, not by the Assembly and Council under Article 8.

B. Wrong: Article 8 uses "elect", not "appoint".

C. Wrong: Article 8 uses "elect", not "select".

D. Right: Article 8 of the ICJ Statute provides that the General Assembly and the Security Council shall proceed independently of one another to elect the members of the Court.

Question 21 Jurisprudence — Salmond on jurisprudence

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

- A. science of law ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. mechanism of trials
- C. general principles of law
- D. philosophy of legislation

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

B. Wrong: trials are procedure, not Salmond's definition of jurisprudence.

C. Wrong: general principles are part of the subject, but Salmond's widest definition is "the science of law".

D. Wrong: philosophy of legislation is a branch of inquiry, not Salmond's widest definition.

22 Criminal law — "Injury" (PPC s. 44)

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

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

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

B. Wrong: "grievance" is not the defined term in Section 44.

C. Wrong: mischief is defined separately in Section 425 PPC (destruction/damage to property), not Section 44.

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

Question 23 Jurisprudence — Salmond on legislation

As per **Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond**, _____ is that source of law which consists in the declaration of legal rules by a competent authority.

- A. precedent
- B. legislation ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. convention
- D. ordinance

A. Wrong: precedent is law made by judicial decisions, not by declaration of a competent authority.

B. Right: Salmond defines legislation as the source of law consisting in the declaration of legal rules by a competent authority.

nventions are constitutional usages, not declared legal rules.

D. Wrong: an ordinance is one form of legislation, not the general source Salmond is defining.

Question 24 Civil procedure — Inherent powers (CPC s. 151)

As per **Section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, nothing in Civil Procedure Code shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the _____ power of the Court to be exercised after recording reasons to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

- A. inherent ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. executional
- C. administrative
- D. judicial

A. 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.

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

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

D. Wrong: "judicial power" is too general; the Section's own word is "inherent".

Question 25 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on Haram

As per **Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee**, the example of Haram is such as "_____".

- A. the thieves' male and female, cut off their hands
- B. and marry not women whom your fathers married ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. when you enter into a transaction involving a dayn(debt), write it down
- D. you and your wealth belong to your father

is verse (Quran 5:38) states the hadd punishment for theft; it is not the example Nyazee gives for the category of Haram as a deontic value.

B. Right: Nyazee's textbook example of Haram (a definite prohibition) is the Quranic prohibition "And marry not women whom your fathers married" (Quran 4:22).

C. Wrong: this verse (Quran 2:282) is a direction about documentation, not Nyazee's Haram example.

D. Wrong: this is a hadith about a father's claim on his son's wealth, not Nyazee's Haram example.

Question 26 Civil procedure — Separate grounds of defence (CPC O. VIII R. 7)

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

- A. complainant
- B. defendant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. parties
- D. plaintiff

A. Wrong: a complainant belongs to criminal proceedings, not to a civil written statement.

B. Right: Order VIII Rule 7 requires the defendant, when relying on several distinct grounds of defence or set-off, to state them separately and distinctly.

C. Wrong: the Rule speaks of the defendant specifically, not of the parties generally.

D. Wrong: the plaintiff pleads the claim; the grounds of defence are the defendant's.

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

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

- A. no offence ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. negligence
- C. carelessness
- D. offence

A. Right: illustration (b) to Section 76 PPC states that A, who arrests Z believing him to be Y after due enquiry under a court order, has committed no offence — he acted under a mistake of fact in good faith.

B. Wrong: the illustration expressly holds there is no offence; negligence is not the answer.

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

D. Wrong: Section 76 protects an act done by a person bound by law or by mistake of fact believing himself bound by law.

Question 28 Civil procedure — "Decree" (CPC s. 2(2))

As per **Section 2(2) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, "_____" means the formal expression of an adjudication which, so far as regards the Court expressing it, conclusively determines the rights of the parties.

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

ulling" is not the defined term in Section 2(2).

B. Wrong: a judgment is defined in Section 2(9) as the statement of grounds of a decree or order, not the formal expression of adjudication.

C. Right: Section 2(2) CPC defines "decree" as the formal expression of an adjudication conclusively determining the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in controversy.

D. Wrong: an "order" is defined in Section 2(14) as the formal expression of a decision which is not a decree.

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 Code of Civil Procedure applies.

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

A. Wrong: Section 12(1) speaks of the plaintiff, not of an applicant.

B. Wrong: a complainant belongs to criminal proceedings, not to Section 12.

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.

D. Wrong: "claimant" is not the word used in Section 12(1).

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

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

- A. examine the documents
- B. examine the opposite party
- C. examine a plaintiff
- D. make a partition ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: examining documents is not listed under Section 75(d).

B. Wrong: examination of persons is Section 75(a), not (d).

C. Wrong: examination of persons is Section 75(a), not (d).

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

Question 31 Civil procedure — Notice before injunction (CPC O. XXXIX R. 3)

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

- A. opposite party ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. witness
- C. plaintiff
- D. government

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

tnesses are not the persons to be notified under Order XXXIX Rule 3.

C. Wrong: the plaintiff is the applicant; notice goes to the other side.

D. Wrong: the government is notified only where it is the opposite party, not as a general rule.

Question 32 Civil procedure — Representative of a party (CPC s. 47)

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

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

A. Wrong: the Deputy Commissioner has no role in determining representation under Section 47.

B. Wrong: the plaintiff cannot decide whether a person is his own or the other side's representative.

C. Wrong: the defendant likewise cannot decide the question.

D. Right: Section 47(3) CPC provides that the question whether any person is the representative of a party shall be determined by the Court.

Question 33 Civil procedure — "Pleading" (CPC O. VI R. 1)

As per **Order VI Rule 1 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, "Pleading" shall mean plaint or _____.

- B. suit
- C. written statement ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. complaint

A. Wrong: a report is not a pleading under Order VI Rule 1.

B. Wrong: the suit is the proceeding itself, not a pleading.

C. Right: Order VI Rule 1 defines "pleading" as the plaint or the written statement.

D. Wrong: a complaint belongs to criminal proceedings, not to civil pleadings.

Question 34 Civil procedure — Documents not in possession (CPC O. VII R. 15)

As per **Order VII Rule 15 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, where any such document is NOT in the possession or power of the _____, he shall, if possible, state in whose possession or power it is.

- A. appellant
- B. attesting witness
- C. plaintiff ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. respondent

A. Wrong: Order VII concerns the plaint, so the person is the plaintiff, not an appellant.

B. Wrong: an attesting witness has no duty to produce the plaintiff's documents.

C. Right: Order VII Rule 15 requires the plaintiff, where a document relied on is not in his possession or power, to state in whose possession or power it is.

D. Wrong: the respondent is the other side in an appeal; Order VII Rule 15 speaks of the plaintiff.

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

As per **Section 2(14) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, "order" means the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is NOT a _____.

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

A. Wrong: "verdict" is not the word in Section 2(14).

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

C. Wrong: "ruling" is not the word in Section 2(14).

D. Wrong: a judgment is the statement of grounds; Section 2(14) excludes a decree, not a judgment.

Question 36 Islamic jurisprudence — Nyazee on al-ahad hadith

As per **Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee**, the hadith _____ is reported by one or two persons from the beginning of its chain up to its end when all traditions were recorded.

- A. al-mashhur
- B. al-sahih
- C. al-mutawatir
- D. al-ahad ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: a mashhur hadith is reported by more than two narrators at each stage (but short of tawatur), not by one or two throughout.

B. Wrong: al-sahih describes authenticity (soundness), not the number of narrators in the chain.

mutawatir hadith is reported by a large number of narrators at every stage, the opposite of one or two.

D. Right: in Nyazee's classification, an ahad hadith is one reported by one or two persons from the beginning of its chain to its end.

Question 37 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 _____ when applicable, and where they are NOT applicable forms of the like character, as nearly as may be, shall be used for all pleadings.

- A. Appendix A ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Appendix D
- C. Appendix C
- D. Appendix B

A. 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.

B. Wrong: Appendix D contains forms of decrees, not pleading forms.

C. Wrong: Appendix C contains forms of notices and other processes, not the pleading forms of Rule 3.

D. Wrong: Appendix B contains forms of summonses, not the pleading forms of Rule 3.

Question 38 Civil procedure — Grounds arising after suit (CPC O. VIII R. 8)

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

- A. statement of witnesses
- B. framing of issues
- C. institution of the suit ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. statement of plaintiff

A. Wrong: Order VIII Rule 8 runs from the institution of the suit, not from witness statements.

B. Wrong: issues are framed later; the Rule's starting point is the institution of the suit.

C. Right: Order VIII Rule 8 permits a ground of defence arising after the institution of the suit (or after a written statement claiming set-off) to be raised in the written statement.

D. Wrong: "statement of plaintiff" is not the phrase in Order VIII Rule 8.

Question 39 Civil procedure — Appeal from ex parte decree (CPC s. 96)

As per **Section 96(2) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, _____ may lie from an original decree passed ex-parte.

- A. a revision
- B. an appeal ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. a review
- D. an assessment

A. Wrong: revision lies under Section 115 against orders, not as the Section 96(2) remedy against an ex parte decree.

B. Right: Section 96(2) CPC provides that an appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte.

C. Wrong: review is the Section 114 remedy against a decree or order, not what Section

D. Wrong: "assessment" is not a remedy under the Code.

Question 40 Civil procedure — "Moveable property" (CPC s. 2(13))

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

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

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

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. Wrong: "incorporeal" is a classification of rights, not the Section 2(13) term.

Question 41 Jurisprudence — Salmond on administration of justice

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

- A. conservation of order
- B. execution of laws
- C. maintenance of peace
- D. administration of justice ✓ **Correct answer**

Salmond's definition is of the administration of justice, not of the conservation of order.

B. Wrong: execution of laws is a function, not the term Salmond defines this way.

C. Wrong: maintenance of peace is an aim of the state, not Salmond's defined term here.

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

Question 42 Civil procedure — Judgment for plaintiffs (CPC O. I R. 4)

As per **Order I Rule 4(a) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, judgment may be given without any amendment for such one or more of the _____ as may be found to be entitled to relief, for such relief as he or they may be entitled to.

- A. defendants
- B. parties
- C. plaintiffs ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. appellants

A. Wrong: Order I Rule 4(a) concerns plaintiffs who are found entitled to relief.

B. Wrong: the Rule names the plaintiffs specifically.

C. Right: Order I Rule 4(a) provides that judgment may be given for such one or more of the plaintiffs as may be found entitled to relief.

D. Wrong: appellants belong to appeals, not to Order I Rule 4.

Question 43 Civil procedure — Neither party appears (CPC O. IX R. 3)

As per **Order IX Rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, where neither party

…en the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the suit be _____.

- A. adjourned
- B. dismissed ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. proceeded suo moto
- D. withdrawn

A. Wrong: adjournment is the Court's discretion on other grounds; Order IX Rule 3 provides for dismissal.

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

C. Wrong: the Court does not proceed suo moto under Order IX Rule 3.

D. Wrong: withdrawal is the plaintiff's act under Order XXIII, not the Court's order under Order IX Rule 3.

Question 44 Civil procedure — Court of lowest grade (CPC s. 15)

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

- A. having criminal jurisdiction
- B. proficient to try it
- C. competent to try it ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. having original jurisdiction

A. Wrong: civil suits are instituted in civil courts; criminal jurisdiction is irrelevant to Section 15.

B. Wrong: the Section's word is "competent", not "proficient".

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

iginal jurisdiction is a different concept; Section 15 says "competent to try it".

Question 45 Civil procedure — Suits for immoveable property (CPC s. 16)

As per **Section 16(a) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits for the recovery of _____ property with or without rent or profits, shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate.

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

A. Wrong: Section 16(a) concerns immoveable property, not intangible property.

B. Wrong: "tangible" is not the Section 16(a) word.

C. Right: Section 16(a) CPC provides that suits for the recovery of immoveable property shall be instituted in the Court within whose local limits the property is situate.

D. Wrong: moveable property is governed by Section 20, not Section 16(a).

Question 46 Civil procedure — Jurisdiction of civil courts (CPC s. 9)

As per **Section 9 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, the Courts shall have _____ to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred.

- A. jurisdiction ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. power
- C. authority

A. Right: Section 9 CPC provides that the Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred.

B. Wrong: the Section's word is "jurisdiction", not "power".

C. Wrong: "authority" is not the Section 9 word.

D. Wrong: "mandate" is not the Section 9 word.

Question 47 Jurisprudence — Salmond on law

As per **Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond**, we have defined the law as the body of principles observed and acted on by the _____ in the administration of justice.

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

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

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

C. Wrong: the executive is one organ; Salmond names the state as a whole.

D. Wrong: the judiciary applies the law, but Salmond's definition names the state.

Question 48 Civil procedure — Defendants and relief (CPC O. I R. 5)

As per **Order I Rule 5 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, it shall NOT be necessary

efendant shall be interested as to all the _____ claimed in any suit against him.

- A. monitory benefits
- B. honorarium
- C. relief ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. intellectual property

A. Wrong: "monitory benefits" is not the phrase in Order I Rule 5.

B. Wrong: an honorarium has nothing to do with Order I Rule 5.

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

D. Wrong: intellectual property is not the subject of Order I Rule 5.

Question 49 Evidence — "Fact" (QSO Art 2)

As per **Article 2(1)(d)(i) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, "_____" includes anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses.

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

A. Wrong: admissible evidence is not the term defined in Article 2(1)(d)(i).

B. Wrong: "document" is defined separately in Article 2(1)(b) of the Order.

C. Wrong: circumstantial evidence is a kind of proof, not the Article 2(1)(d)(i) definition.

D. Right: Article 2(1)(d)(i) defines "fact" as including anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses.

50 Professional ethics — Fees (Bar Council R. 154)

As per **Rule 154 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, in fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the _____ and NOT a mere money making trade

- A. execution of laws
- B. department of Justice
- C. implementation of laws
- D. administration of justice ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 154 speaks of the administration of justice, not the execution of laws.

B. Wrong: "department of Justice" is not the phrase in Rule 154.

C. Wrong: implementation of laws is not the phrase in Rule 154.

D. Right: Rule 154 provides that in fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-making trade.

Question 51 Evidence — Relevant facts (QSO Art 18)

As per **Article 18 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be _____ and of no others.

- A. appropriate
- B. necessary
- C. important
- D. relevant ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: "appropriate" is not the word in Article 18.

B. Wrong: "necessary" is not the word in Article 18.

nportant" is not the word in Article 18.

D. Right: Article 18 provides that evidence may be given of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Question 52 Criminal procedure — Search warrant (CrPC s. 97)

As per **Section 97 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898**, the _____ may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend.

- A. Deputy Commissioner
- B. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Station House Officer
- D. Civil judge

A. Wrong: the Deputy Commissioner does not issue search warrants under Section 97.

B. Right: Section 97 CrPC provides that the Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend.

C. Wrong: the Station House Officer executes the warrant; the Court specifies its limits.

D. Wrong: search warrants under the CrPC are issued by criminal courts, and the Section names the Court.

Question 53 Evidence — Oral evidence excluded (QSO Art 102, ill. (e))

As per **illustration (e) of Article 102 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, A gives B a receipt for money paid by B. Oral evidence is offered of the payment. The evidence is _____.

- A. admissible
- B. primary

- D. inadmissible ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 102 excludes oral evidence where the matter is required to be in writing; the illustration holds it inadmissible.

B. Wrong: primary evidence is the document itself, not oral evidence of its contents.

C. Wrong: documentary evidence is the receipt itself, not oral evidence offered to prove payment.

D. Right: illustration (e) to Article 102 holds that where A gives B a receipt for money paid, oral evidence of the payment is inadmissible.

Question 54 Criminal procedure — Restraint of arrested person (CrPC s. 50)

As per **Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898**, the person arrested shall NOT be subjected to _____ than is necessary to prevent his escape.

- A. physical restraint
- B. limitations
- C. more restraint ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. mental restraint

A. Wrong: the Section's phrase is "more restraint", not "physical restraint".

B. Wrong: "limitations" is not the word in Section 50.

C. Right: Section 50 CrPC provides that the person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

D. Wrong: the Section speaks of restraint generally, with the word "more", not of mental restraint.

55 Professional ethics — Advocate as witness (Bar Council R. 157)

As per **Rule 157 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, when an advocate is a _____ EXCEPT as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other advocates.

- A. relative of the client
- B. friend of the client
- C. witness for his client ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. legal hire of the client

A. Wrong: being a relative does not trigger Rule 157; being a witness does.

B. Wrong: friendship with the client is not the Rule 157 trigger.

C. Right: Rule 157 provides that when an advocate is a witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, he should leave the trial of the case to other advocates.

D. Wrong: "legal hire of the client" is not a phrase in Rule 157.

Question 56 Professional ethics — Order of precedence (Bar Council R. 142)

As per **Rule 142 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, subject to the precedence of the Attorney-General and the Advocate-General, as established by constitutional usage and practice, it is the duty of advocate to maintain and uphold the order of precedence in accordance with the roll of advocates maintained by the _____.

- A. Judicial Commission
- B. Bar Council ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Supreme Court or High Court

A. Wrong: the Judicial Commission appoints judges; it does not maintain the roll of advocates.

B. Right: Rule 142 requires the advocate to maintain the order of precedence in accordance with the roll of advocates maintained by the Bar Council.

C. Wrong: the courts do not maintain the roll of advocates; the Bar Council does.

D. Wrong: no constitutional court maintains the roll of advocates.

Question 57 Evidence — Official confidence (QSO Art 7)

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

- A. meetings in camera
- B. meetings with MINDEF
- C. official confidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. State security meetings

A. Wrong: "meetings in camera" is not the phrase in Article 7.

B. Wrong: MINDEF is not mentioned in Article 7.

C. Right: Article 7 provides that no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

D. Wrong: "State security meetings" is not the phrase in Article 7.

Question 58 Criminal law — Abduction (PPC s. 362)

As per **Section 362 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860**, whoever by force compels, or

itful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to _____ that person.

- A. abduct ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. deceive
- C. kidnap
- D. defraud

A. Right: Section 362 PPC defines abduction as compelling by force or inducing by deceitful means any person to go from any place.

B. Wrong: deceiving is an element here, but the offence defined is abduction.

C. Wrong: kidnapping is defined separately in Section 359 PPC (taking from lawful guardianship or by force), not Section 362.

D. Wrong: defrauding is not the offence defined in Section 362.

Question 59 Professional ethics — Defence of accused (Bar Council R. 153)

As per **Rule 153 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, it is the _____ of an advocate to undertake the defence of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion, as distinguished from knowledge as to the guilt of the accused.

- A. right
- B. duty ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. responsibility
- D. obligation

A. Wrong: Rule 153 frames it as a duty, not a mere right.

B. Right: Rule 153 provides that it is the duty of an advocate to undertake the defence of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as distinguished from

s to the guilt of the accused."

C. Wrong: the Rule's word is "duty", not "responsibility".

D. Wrong: "obligation" is not the word used in Rule 153.

Question 60 Professional ethics — Clashes between advocates (Bar Council R. 140)

As per **Rule 140 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, all _____ clashes between advocates should be scrupulously avoided.

- A. judicial
- B. official
- C. professional
- D. personal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 140 speaks of personal clashes, not judicial ones.

B. Wrong: "official" is not the word in Rule 140.

C. Wrong: professional differences are part of advocacy; Rule 140 targets personal clashes.

D. Right: Rule 140 provides that all personal clashes between advocates should be scrupulously avoided.

Question 61 Evidence — Oral evidence (QSO Art 70)

As per **Article 70 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, all facts, EXCEPT the contents of documents, may be proved by _____ evidence.

- A. primary
- B. oral ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. circumstantial
- D. documentary

imary evidence is the document itself; Article 70 concerns proof of facts other than contents of documents.

B. Right: Article 70 provides that all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.

C. Wrong: circumstantial evidence is a kind of proof, not the Article 70 word.

D. Wrong: documentary evidence proves the contents of documents, which Article 70 expressly excepts.

Question 62 Criminal law — Child under ten (PPC s. 82)

As per **Section 82 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860**, nothing is an offence which is done by a child under _____ years of age.

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

A. Wrong: fourteen is the upper limit in Section 83 (as amended), not the Section 82 age.

B. Wrong: twelve was the pre-2016 upper limit in Section 83; it is not the Section 82 age.

C. Wrong: seven was the Section 82 age BEFORE the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act 2016; the amendment raised it to ten, and the current PPC text reads "Act of a child under ten years of age".

D. Right: Section 82 PPC, as amended by the Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act 2016, provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under ten years of age. (Correction note, recorded openly: this answer was first filed as "seven" and corrected during Wave 73 verification, when the 15 December 2024 paper's Section 83 stem — "above ten years of age and under ___" — showed the amended ages, confirmed against the current PPC text: s. 82 "under ten", s. 83 "above ten and under fourteen". Decided by

der owner's 8 Nov delegation.)

Question 63 Evidence — Secondary evidence (QSO Art 74, ill. (a))

As per **illustration (a) of Article 74 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, a photograph of an original is _____ evidence of its contents though the two have NOT been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

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

A. Wrong: "important" is not an evidence classification in Article 74.

B. Right: illustration (a) to Article 74 holds that a photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

C. Wrong: admissibility is a different question; the illustration classifies the photograph as secondary evidence.

D. Wrong: primary evidence is the document itself; a photograph is secondary evidence.

Question 64 Evidence — Electronic document (QSO Art 78-A)

As per **Article 78-A of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, if a/an _____ is 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.

- A. carbon copy of original documents
- B. copies made by mechanical process
- C. original documents
- D. electronic document ✓ **Correct answer**

carbon copy is a form of secondary evidence under Article 74, not the subject of Article 78-A.

B. Wrong: copies made by mechanical process are secondary evidence under Article 74, not the subject of Article 78-A.

C. Wrong: Article 78-A concerns electronic documents and electronic signatures, not original documents generally.

D. Right: Article 78-A provides that where an electronic document is alleged to be signed or generated through an information system and the allegation is denied, the application of a security procedure must be proved.

Question 65 Evidence — Accomplice witness (QSO Art 16)

As per **Article 16 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, a/an _____ shall be a competent witness against an accused person, except in the case of an offence punishable with hadd.

- A. complainant
- B. accomplice ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. person with common object
- D. bystander

A. Wrong: the complainant is not the person named in Article 16.

B. Right: Article 16 provides that an accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person, except in the case of an offence punishable with hadd.

C. Wrong: "person with common object" is not the Article 16 phrase.

D. Wrong: a bystander is an ordinary witness; Article 16 names the accomplice.

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

As per **Rule 150 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, an advocate _____ commingle the property of client with his own, and shall promptly report to the client the receipt by him of any money or other property belonging to such client.

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

A. Wrong: "shall commingle" would command the opposite of the Rule.

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

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

D. Wrong: "may" would permit commingling, which the Rule forbids.

Question 67 Criminal law — Itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw (PPC s. 335)

As per **Section 335 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860**, whoever destroys or permanently impairs the functioning, power or capacity of an organ of the body of another person, or causes permanent disfigurement is said to cause _____.

- A. shajjah-i-mudihah
- B. munaqqilah
- C. itlaf-i-udw
- D. itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: shajjah-i-mudihah (Section 337-A(iii)) is a head injury exposing bone, not impairment of an organ's functioning.

unaqilan (Section 337-A(v)) is a fracture with dislocation of bone, not impairment of an organ's functioning.

C. Wrong: itlaf-i-udw (Section 334) is the severing or amputation of an organ, not the destruction or permanent impairment of its functioning.

D. Right: Section 335 PPC defines itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw as destroying or permanently impairing the functioning, power or capacity of an organ, or causing permanent disfigurement.

Question 68 Criminal law — Cheating (PPC s. 415, ill. (e))

As per **illustration (e) of Section 415 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860**, 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. extorts
- B. deceives
- C. defrauds
- D. cheats ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: extortion (Section 383) requires putting a person in fear of injury; no fear is involved here.

B. Wrong: deception is the means, but the offence defined by Section 415 is cheating.

C. Wrong: "defrauds" is the general description; Section 415 illustration (e) concludes that A cheats.

D. Right: illustration (e) to Section 415 holds that A, who intentionally deceives Z by pledging false diamonds and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money, cheats.

Question 69 Evidence — "Court" (QSO Art 2)

As per **Article 2(1)(a) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, "Court" includes all

Magistrates, and all persons, except _____, legally authorized to take evidence.

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

A. Right: Article 2(1)(a) defines "Court" to include all Judges and Magistrates and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorized to take evidence.

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

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

D. Wrong: inquiry officers are not the exception named in Article 2(1)(a).

Question 70 Professional ethics — Division of fees (Bar Council R. 141)

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

- A. administrative
- B. advisory
- C. consultancy
- D. legal ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 141 speaks of legal services, not administrative services.

B. Wrong: "advisory" is not the word in Rule 141.

C. Wrong: "consultancy" is not the word in Rule 141.

e 141 provides that no division of fees with any person for legal services is proper except with another advocate based on division of work as agreed between the advocates.

Question 71 Criminal procedure — "Complaint" (CrPC s. 4)

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

- A. Report
- B. FIR
- C. Complaint ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. grievance

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

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

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

D. Wrong: "grievance" is not the defined term in Section 4(1)(h).

Question 72 Evidence — Cross-examination (QSO Art 132)

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

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

examination by the Court is not cross-examination; it is the Court's own questioning.

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

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

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

Question 73 Evidence — Presumption of death (QSO Art 123)

As per **Article 123 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, 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. five
- B. thirty ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. ten
- D. twenty

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

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

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

D. Wrong: twenty years is not the Article 123 period.

Question 74 Evidence — Attesting witness (QSO Art 82)

As per **Article 82 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, if the _____ denies or

recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

- A. attesting witness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. witness
- C. executor
- D. respondent

A. 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.

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

C. Wrong: the executor is not the person named in Article 82.

D. Wrong: the respondent is not the person named in Article 82.

Question 75 Evidence — Reference admissions (QSO Art 33)

As per **Article 33 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to matter in dispute are _____.

- A. declarations
- B. conclusive proof
- C. confessions
- D. admissions ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 33 classifies such statements as admissions, not declarations.

B. Wrong: conclusive proof is a different concept (Article 120); Article 33 makes the statements admissions.

C. Wrong: a confession is an admission of guilt in a criminal case (Article 37); Article 33 concerns civil reference statements.

cle 33 provides that statements made by persons to whom a party has expressly referred for information in reference to the matter in dispute are admissions.

Question 76 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 sane wali may, at any time and without any compensation, waive his right of qisas.

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

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

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

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

D. 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.

Question 77 Criminal law — Qatl-bis-sabab (PPC s. 321)

As per **Section 321 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860**, 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 _____.

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

atl-i-khata (Section 318) is death caused by mistake of act or fact, not by an unlawful act without intention.

B. Wrong: qatl-shibh-i-amd (Section 316) involves an act done with the intention of causing harm by a means not ordinarily likely to cause death.

C. Wrong: qatl-i-amd (Section 300) requires intention to cause death or bodily injury likely to cause death.

D. Right: Section 321 PPC defines qatl-bis-sabab as an unlawful act done without intention to cause death or harm which becomes the cause of another's death.

Question 78 Professional ethics — Misconduct (Bar Council R. 175-A)

As per **Rule 175-A of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, non-observance or violation of the canons of professional conduct and etiquette mentioned in chapter XII by an advocate shall be deemed to be professional misconduct making him liable for _____.

- A. administrative action
- B. professional misbehavior
- C. professional misconduct
- D. disciplinary action ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Rule 175-A says the advocate is liable for disciplinary action, not administrative action.

B. Wrong: "professional misbehavior" is not the phrase in Rule 175-A.

C. Wrong: the violation IS deemed professional misconduct; what follows from it is liability for disciplinary action.

D. Right: Rule 175-A provides that violation of the Chapter XII canons shall be deemed professional misconduct making the advocate liable for disciplinary action.

79 Evidence — Competency to testify (QSO Art 3)

As per **Provision of Article 3 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, a person shall NOT be competent to testify if he has been convicted by a Court for _____.

- A. abduction or kidnaping
- B. high treason or conspiracy
- C. murder or assassination
- D. perjury or giving false evidence ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: Article 3 does not disqualify a person convicted of abduction or kidnapping.

B. Wrong: Article 3 does not disqualify a person convicted of high treason or conspiracy.

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

D. Right: Article 3 provides that a person shall not be competent to testify if he has been convicted by a Court for perjury or giving false evidence.

Question 80 Evidence — Representative character (QSO Art 31)

As per **Article 31(2) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984**, statements made by _____ suing or sued in a representative character, are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

- A. any individual
- B. plaintiff
- C. parties to suits ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. respondent

A. Wrong: Article 31(2) speaks of parties to suits in a representative character, not any individual.

B. Wrong: the Article covers both sides (parties to suits), not the plaintiff alone.

C. Right: Article 31(2) provides that statements made by parties to suits suing or sued in a

ve character are not admissions unless made while the party held that character.

D. Wrong: the Article covers parties to suits generally, not the respondent alone.

Question 81 Professional ethics — Communicating with a judge (Bar Council R. 138)

As per **Rule 138 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976**, an advocate shall NOT, in the absence of the _____, communicate with or argue before a judge or judicial officer except in open Court.

- A. defendant
- B. parties
- C. opposing counsel ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. plaintiff

A. Wrong: Rule 138 names the opposing counsel, not the defendant.

B. Wrong: the Rule's phrase is "opposing counsel", not the parties.

C. Right: Rule 138 provides that an advocate shall not, in the absence of the opposing counsel, communicate with or argue before a judge or judicial officer except in open Court.

D. Wrong: Rule 138 names the opposing counsel, not the plaintiff.

Question 82 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 _____ is NOT to convict, but to see that justice is done.

- A. criminal prosecution

- C. civil prosecution
- D. public prosecution ✓ **Correct answer**

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

B. Wrong: "legal prosecution" is not the phrase in Rule 163.

C. Wrong: there is no civil prosecution; Rule 163 speaks of public prosecution.

D. 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.

Question 83 Criminal law — Assault (PPC s. 351, ill. (a))

As per **illustration (a) of Section 351 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860**, A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A has committed a/an _____.

- A. battery
- B. assault ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. offence
- D. criminal force

A. Wrong: battery is the actual application of force; here A only shakes his fist, which is assault.

B. Right: illustration (a) to Section 351 holds that A, who shakes his fist at Z intending or knowing it likely to make Z believe he is about to be struck, has committed an assault.

C. Wrong: "offence" is the general term; the specific offence defined by Section 351 is assault.

D. Wrong: criminal force (Section 350) requires actual use of force; shaking a fist without contact is assault, not criminal force.

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