HEC Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) — 5 April 2026 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Higher Education Commission (HEC), Education Testing Council, for enrolment as an Advocate under the Pakistan Bar Council's rules · **Post:** Law Graduate Assessment Test (Law GAT) · **Date:** 5 April 2026 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **96 solved and verified** · **4 excluded as unrecoverable** · **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 2026 sitting.

Source note: Primary source: PK Law Notes, 'LAW GAT 05 April 2026 – Answer Key Update' (accessed 31 Oct 2026; re-fetched 5 Nov and 8 Nov 2026 — the page still ends at #96). The 100-question total is verified from the official HEC syllabus/curriculum PDF ('Total 100'). The reproduction is student-collected: option order and option letters may differ from the original booklet; no option letter is asserted to be the booklet's. Fold-in 8 Nov 2026 (assistant, under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): 13 SINGLE-SOURCE items promoted to VERIFIED on Wave-16 two-source evidence (Q22, Q29, Q34, Q35, Q57, Q58, Q65, Q66, Q67, Q70, Q74, Q75, Q77 — sources noted on each question); Q7 answer corrected B (Individual) -> A (Allah) on fresh multi-source evidence (AFKAR journal, ICRC/Tabassum, Nyazee slides, Islamabad Law Review); Q97–Q100 excluded as unrecoverable. NOTE: the Wave-16, sprint and batch addenda state '95 VERIFIED, 1 SINGLE-SOURCE' but the file itself was never folded until this push — a fresh scan 8 Nov 2026 showed 82 VERIFIED / 14 SINGLE-SOURCE answer lines; the addenda's counts were addendum-level, not file state.

Question 1 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 96 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done in

of the right of _____.

- A. Self defence
- B. Public defence
- C. Property defence
- D. Private defence ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: "self defence" is the everyday phrase for the same idea, but it is not the legal right section 96 names.

B. WRONG: there is no legal term "public defence" in the PPC; defence of the public is the state's job.

C. WRONG: defence of property is PART of private defence (ss. 97–106 cover body and property), not the name of the right itself.

D. CORRECT: section 96 provides that nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence. *Defect noted:* option B prints "defenc" for "defence".

Question 2 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 362 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place, is said to _____ that person.

- A. Assault
- B. Defraud
- C. Abduct ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Intimidate

A. WRONG: assault (s. 351) is a gesture or preparation intending to cause apprehension of criminal force; section 362 is about making a person GO from a place.

B. WRONG: defrauding is deceiving to cause wrongful gain/loss; section 362 requires compelling or inducing a person to go, not a gain/loss.

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: intimidation is putting in fear; section 362 covers force OR deceitful inducement to go, which the Code calls abduction.

Question 3 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 56(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the _____ may address either House or both Houses assembled together and may for that purpose require the attendance of the members.

- A. Chief of Army Staff
- B. President ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Speaker
- D. Prime Minister

A. WRONG: the Army Chief commands the armed forces; he has no constitutional right to address Parliament.

B. CORRECT: Article 56(1) provides that the President may address either House or both Houses assembled together and may for that purpose require the attendance of the members.

C. WRONG: the Speaker PRESIDES over the National Assembly; Article 56(1) is about the President addressing it.

D. WRONG: the Prime Minister speaks in the House as a member and head of government, but the Article 56(1) power to address and require attendance belongs to the President.

Question 4 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 20 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, the words "_____" denote a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is

by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially.

- A. Court of Justice ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bench
- C. Judge
- D. Justice of Peace

A. CORRECT: section 20 provides that the words "Court of Justice" denote a Judge empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges so empowered, when acting judicially.

B. WRONG: a "bench" is a colloquial name for the judges sitting together; it is not the defined term in section 20.

C. WRONG: "Judge" is defined separately in section 19; section 20 defines the wider phrase "Court of Justice".

D. WRONG: a Justice of the Peace is a particular office (CrPC s. 22); the section 20 definition is general.

Question 5 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Substantive
- B. Significant
- C. Leading ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Relevant

A. WRONG: "substantive" describes substantive law or the substance of a matter, not a question that suggests its own answer.

significance is about importance; Article 136 is about the FORM of the question.

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

D. WRONG: relevance (Arts. 18–29) is about whether a fact is connected with the fact in issue; a question can be relevant yet still be a leading question.

Question 6 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the prohibited act (haram) is divided into _____ types.

- A. Five
- B. Two ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Three
- D. Seven

A. WRONG: five is the number of the legal categories (al-ahkam al-khamsah: wajib, mandub, mubah, makruh, haram), not the divisions of haram itself.

B. CORRECT: Nyazee's Islamic Jurisprudence (§4.4.1, "The types of haram") divides haram into two types: haram li-dhatihi (prohibited for itself) and haram li-ghayrihi (prohibited for an external factor).

C. WRONG: no threefold division of haram appears in Nyazee's §4.4.1.

D. WRONG: seven is not a division of haram in Nyazee's classification.

Question 7 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the hadd of qadhf is classified as a mixture of the right of Allah and the right of the individual, in which the right of _____ is predominant.

h ✓ Correct answer

- B. Individual
- C. Society
- D. Sultan

A. CORRECT: the hadd of qadhf is a mixed right of God and of the individual, but the right of God (Allah) is predominant. AFKAR Research Journal (Vol. 3, Issue 2, Dec 2019, "Significant Features of the Hanafi Criminal Law"): "The Hanafi jurists hold that qadhf is the mixed right of God and of individual, but the right of God is predominant in it. (Bada'i' al-Sana'i', 9:248)"; S. Tabassum, ICRC, "Combatants, not bandits" (citing Nyazee's *General Principles of Criminal Law* and al-Kasani, *Bada'i' al-Sana'i'*, Vol. 9, p. 250): "The hadd of qadhf ... is deemed a mixed right of God and of the individual but the right of God is deemed predominant." The same distinction is drawn in Nyazee lecture slides ("Islamic juris lect 5") and in the Islamabad Law Review (Sarakhsi article): qadhf is the case where the right of God predominates, while qisas is the mixed right in which the right of the individual predominates (and is therefore pardonable/compromisable).

B. WRONG (filed answer, corrected 8 Nov 2026 — see note below): individual predominance is the classification of qisas, not of qadhf; the filed explanation's complaint-and-pardon reasoning belongs to qisas.

C. WRONG: "society" is not one of the two rights in the classification; the pair is Allah / individual.

D. WRONG: the ruler enforces the hadd; the classification of rights is not about the Sultan. *Correction note (decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation): the filed answer B (Individual) was WRONG — every independent source fetched (Wave 16, 1 Nov; batch, 8 Nov; fresh search, 8 Nov 2026) says the right of Allah is predominant in the hadd of qadhf, and no source supports B. Corrected to A (Allah), VERIFIED, 8 Nov 2026. The decision-sheet item 5B-30 ("B vs mixture") is settled by this correction: the filed B is not retained.*

Note: FILE CORRECTION (8 Nov 2026, decided by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation): the filed answer B (Individual) was WRONG. Every independent source

E-KAR Research Journal Vol. 3 Issue 2 (Dec 2019): 'the right of God is predominant in it' for qadhf (Bada'i' al-Sana'i' 9:248); ICRC/Tabassum citing Nyazee and al-Kasani 9:250; Nyazee lecture slides; Islamabad Law Review — agrees the right of Allah is predominant in the hadd of qadhf; the individual-predominant classification belongs to qisas. Answer corrected to A (Allah), VERIFIED. Decision-sheet item 5B-30 settled by this correction.

Question 8 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 44 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, all accused persons, including an accomplice, shall be liable to _____.

- A. Produced evidence
- B. Re-examination
- C. Cross-examination ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Criminal responsibility

A. WRONG: "produced evidence" is not the Article 44 phrase; the article imposes liability to a form of examination.

B. 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.

C. CORRECT: Article 44 provides: "All accused persons, including an accomplice, shall be liable to cross-examination."

D. WRONG: criminal responsibility is a substantive question of liability for the offence, not what Article 44 makes accused persons liable TO in the witness box.

Question 9 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- B. Advocate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Court Officer
- D. Notary Public

A. WRONG: presiding officers are judges; Rule 175 is a canon for advocates, not for judges.

B. CORRECT: Rule 175(1) provides: "An Advocate shall not join or carry on any other profession, business, service or vocation..."

C. WRONG: court officers are governed by service rules; the Rule 175 prohibition is addressed to advocates.

D. WRONG: a notary is a distinct office; Rule 175's subject is "An Advocate".

Question 10 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 145 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an Advocate _____ acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case.

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

A. CORRECT: Rule 145 provides that an advocate shall not acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case.

B. WRONG: "shall acquire" would REQUIRE the advocate to take an adverse interest — the opposite of the rule.

C. WRONG: "may not" states a permission withheld; the rule is drafted as a prohibition, "shall not".

'may' would permit acquiring an adverse interest, which Rule 145 forbids.

Question 11 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Another
- B. Senior
- C. Expert
- D. Additional ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the rule's word is "additional"; "another" alone does not capture the proffer of EXTRA advocates alongside the one retained.

B. WRONG: seniority is irrelevant; the rule is about the client offering more advocates, senior or junior.

C. WRONG: expertise is not the rule's word; a client may proffer any additional advocates.

D. CORRECT: Rule 139 provides: "A client's proffer of assistance of additional advocates should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence but the matter should be left to the determination of the client."

Question 12 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 103(1) of Criminal Procedure Code 1898, before making a search under Chapter VII, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon _____ or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

- A. Two ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Five
- C. Four

A. CORRECT: section 103(1) requires the officer about to make a search under Chapter VII to call upon "two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality" to attend and witness the search.

B. WRONG: five is not the section 103(1) number.

C. WRONG: four is not the section 103(1) number.

D. WRONG: three is not the section 103(1) number; the minimum is two.

Question 13 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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. Directive

A. WRONG: a verdict is the jury's / court's finding; it is not the word the section 2(14) definition excludes.

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

C. WRONG: a ruling is a decision on a point; rulings are themselves usually orders, not the excluded category.

D. WRONG: a directive is a direction; it is not the defined exclusion in section 2(14).

Question 14 Constitutional Case Law (Asma Jilani)

In the case of Miss Asma Jilani vs. Govt of Pakistan (PLD 1972 S.C. 139), General Yahya

declared _____.

- A. Illegitimate ruler
- B. Valid as per doctrine of necessity
- C. Usurper of power ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Chief Martial Law Administrator

A. WRONG: the judgment's word for Yahya Khan is "usurper", not the vaguer "illegitimate ruler".

B. WRONG: the Court REJECTED the doctrine of necessity for Yahya Khan's takeover (overruling Dosso); his rule was not held valid.

C. CORRECT: in Asma Jilani (PLD 1972 SC 139) the Supreme Court declared General Yahya Khan a usurper of power and his martial law illegal.

D. WRONG: that was Yahya Khan's TITLE under his own regime; it is not what the Court declared him to be.

Question 15 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

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

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

A. WRONG: section 404 states the general rule for Criminal Courts; an "appellate court" is a function, not the court class named.

B. WRONG: civil appeals are governed by the CPC; section 404 is in the CrPC and speaks of Criminal Courts.

he High Court is one criminal appellate forum, not the class of courts the general rule covers.

D. CORRECT: section 404 provides: "No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force."

Question 16 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 46-A of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, statements in the form of _____ documents generated, received or recorded by an automated information system while it is in working order, are relevant facts.

- A. Electronic ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Attested
- C. Stamped
- D. Official

A. CORRECT: Article 46-A provides: "Statements in the form of electronic documents generated, received or recorded by an automated information system while it is in working order, are relevant facts."

B. WRONG: attestation is about witnesses to execution (Art. 79); Article 46-A is about system-generated electronic documents.

C. WRONG: stamping is a revenue formality; it is not the Article 46-A category.

D. WRONG: official documents are a different category (Art. 85); Article 46-A names electronic documents. *Defect noted:* the stem prints "s per" for "As per".

Question 17 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 77 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, no tax shall be levied for the purposes of the _____ except by or under the authority of Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament).

eration ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Religion
- C. State
- D. Province

A. CORRECT: Article 77 provides: "No tax shall be levied for the purposes of the Federation except by or under the authority of Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)."

B. WRONG: taxes are levied for the Federation, not "for religion"; Article 77 names the Federation.

C. WRONG: "State" in the Constitution includes the Federation and the Provinces; Article 77's word is "Federation".

D. WRONG: provincial taxes are levied under provincial law; Article 77 concerns taxes for the Federation.

Question 18 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Petitioner
- B. Parties
- C. Opposite party ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Defendant

A. WRONG: the petitioner/applicant makes the application; notice must go to the OTHER side.

B. WRONG: the rule names the opposite party specifically, not all parties generally.

C. CORRECT: Order 9 Rule 14 provides: "No decree shall be set aside on any such application as aforesaid unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party."

the opposite party may be the plaintiff or the defendant depending on who applied; the rule's word is "opposite party".

Question 19 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order XLI Rule 17(2) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, where the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear, the appeal shall be _____.

- A. Heard ex parte ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Adjourned
- C. Accepted
- D. Dismissed

A. CORRECT: Order 41 Rule 17(2) provides that where the appellant appears and the respondent does not appear, the appeal shall be heard ex parte.

B. WRONG: adjournment is not the Rule 17(2) consequence; the appeal proceeds without the respondent.

C. WRONG: hearing ex parte does not mean the appeal is accepted; the appellant must still make out his case.

D. WRONG: dismissal for default (Rule 17(1)) follows the APPELLANT's non-appearance, not the respondent's.

Question 20 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 132(3) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, the examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him, shall be called his _____.

- A. Examination by plaintiff
- B. Re-examination ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Further examination
- D. Examination by respondent

e-examination is by the party who CALLED the witness, whether plaintiff or defendant; it is not defined by the party's name.

B. CORRECT: Article 132(3) provides that the examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him, shall be called his re-examination.

C. WRONG: "further examination" is not the Article 132 stage-name; the third stage is re-examination.

D. WRONG: the respondent is the adverse party in appeal; re-examination is by the calling party, not the respondent as such.

Question 21 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 137 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, an advocate shall not communicate about a subject of controversy with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the consent of _____.

- A. Such advocate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Defendant
- C. Plaintiff
- D. Adverse party

A. CORRECT: Rule 137 provides: "An advocate shall not communicate about a subject of controversy with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the consent of such advocate."

B. WRONG: the consent required is the representing advocate's, not the defendant's.

C. WRONG: the consent required is the representing advocate's, not the plaintiff's.

D. WRONG: the adverse party is the represented person himself; the rule requires the consent of HIS advocate.

22 Constitutional Case Law (Zafar Ali Shah)

As per the Case Zafar Ali Shah and others vs. General Pervez Musharraf, Chief Executive of Pakistan (PLD 2000 S.C. 869), Pervez Musharraf took _____ steps and proclaimed emergency as Chief Executive.

- A. Unconstitutional
- B. Illegitimate
- C. Extra-constitutional ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Unlawful

A. WRONG: the judgment's characterisation is the narrower term "extra-constitutional" (steps outside the Constitution, later validated on necessity grounds for a limited period); "unconstitutional" alone is not the judgment's word.

B. WRONG: "illegitimate" is a general description, not the judgment's term of art.

C. CORRECT: in Zafar Ali Shah (PLD 2000 SC 869) the Supreme Court held General Musharraf's 12 October 1999 steps were extra-constitutional, while validating them temporarily under the doctrine of necessity. This rests on a single case-summary source fetched in this session; the judgment text itself was not fetched. *Verified (Wave 16): PLD 2000 SC 869 headnote — "extra-constitutional step of taking over the affairs of the country" / "intervention by the Armed Forces through an extra-Constitutional measure", validated on the doctrine of State necessity; independent constitutional-history summaries agree.*

D. WRONG: "unlawful" is too general; the judgment's word is "extra-constitutional".

Question 23 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 46(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, in making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be _____.

- A. Surrender offered by the custodian

ady in custody

- C. A submission to the custody by word or action ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Desertion by the person under arrest

A. WRONG: section 46(1) speaks of the arrested person's own submission, not a custodian's surrender.

B. WRONG: a person already in custody needs no fresh arrest mechanics; the section's exception is submission.

C. CORRECT: section 46(1) provides that the arresting officer shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, "unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action".

D. WRONG: desertion/escape is the opposite of submission; it would require force, not dispense with touching.

Question 24 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Appeal
- B. High court
- C. Superior court
- D. Separate suit ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: an appeal is a remedy against a determination, not the forbidden forum; section 47(1) bars a separate SUIT.

B. WRONG: the High Court may hear appeals/revisions from execution determinations; it is not the barred forum.

n superior court is not barred, the bar is on deciding execution questions by a separate suit.

D. CORRECT: section 47(1) provides that such questions "shall be determined by the Court executing the decree and not by a separate suit".

Question 25 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Initial stage
- B. Preliminary stage
- C. Mid stage
- D. Any stage ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: return of the plaint is not confined to the initial stage; Order 7 Rule 10(1) says "at any stage".

B. WRONG: the rule is not limited to a preliminary stage.

C. WRONG: the rule is not limited to the middle of the suit.

D. CORRECT: Order 7 Rule 10(1) provides: "The plaint shall at any stage of the suit be returned to be presented to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted."

Question 26 Constitution of Pakistan

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

- A. Legitimate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Fundamental

- D. Natural

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

B. WRONG: "fundamental rights" is the Chapter 1 heading (Arts. 8–28); Article 36's word is "legitimate".

C. WRONG: "basic" is not the Article 36 word.

D. WRONG: natural rights are a philosophical idea; Article 36 says "legitimate".

Question 27 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 45 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as _____.

- A. Documentary
- B. Circumstantial
- C. Corroborative
- D. Estoppels ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: documentary describes a kind of evidence; Article 45 is about the EFFECT of admissions.

B. WRONG: circumstantial evidence is indirect evidence from which a fact is inferred; it is not the Article 45 effect.

C. WRONG: corroboration supports other evidence; Article 45 says admissions may operate as estoppels.

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

d." the four options were printed collapsed on one line with the quiz words "Previous, Next"; split here in printed order.

Question 28 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Conduct a trial
- B. Make a decision
- C. Take evidence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Make inquiry

A. WRONG: conducting a trial is wider than the definition; the definition turns on the authority to take evidence.

B. WRONG: many decision-makers are not "Courts" under the QSO; the test is authority to take evidence.

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

D. WRONG: inquiry is one proceeding in which evidence may be taken; the definition names taking evidence, not inquiry generally.

Question 29 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the second branch of the law of obligations is the Law of _____, the law of civil injuries other than breaches of contract.

- A. Crime
- B. Property
- C. Contract
- D. Torts ✓ **Correct answer**

:rime is public wrong, punished by the State; the law of obligations is civil.

B. WRONG: property is a separate branch (rights in things); obligations arise from contract and tort.

C. WRONG: contract is the FIRST branch of obligations; the question asks for the second.

D. CORRECT: in Salmond's classification the law of obligations has two branches — contract and tort — tort being the law of civil injuries other than breaches of contract. This rests on the single standard-doctrine source; no Salmond text page was fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): Salmond, Jurisprudence, 4th ed. (Project Gutenberg #71297), §7 — "The law of obligations comprises the law of contracts, the law of torts…"; summary table lists "1. Contracts … 2. Torts … 3. Miscellaneous Obligations"; standard tort definition confirms the gloss.*

Question 30 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Prohibition
- B. Remedy
- C. Status quo
- D. Injunction ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: prohibition is a writ restraining excess of jurisdiction; Order 39 Rule 5 is about injunctions.

B. WRONG: "remedy" is generic; the rule names the injunction.

C. WRONG: status quo is one FORM of interim order; the rule's word is "injunction".

D. CORRECT: Order 39 Rule 5 provides: "An injunction directed to a corporation is binding not only on the corporation itself, but also on all members and officers of the corporation

nal action it seeks to restrain.

Question 31 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Reject the judgement
- B. Seek his compensation
- C. File an appeal
- D. Seek his remedy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the applicant does not "reject" the judgment; he seeks his remedy by application to the court that passed it.

B. WRONG: section 12(2) is about challenging validity, not claiming compensation.

C. WRONG: an appeal is a different remedy; section 12(2) provides the application route "and not by a separate suit", distinct from appeal.

D. CORRECT: section 12(2) provides: "Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, he shall seek his remedy by making an application to the Court which passed the final judgment, decree or order and not by a separate suit."

Question 32 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 205(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, whenever a _____ issues a summons, he may, if he sees reasons so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

- A. Justice of peace
- B. Magistrate ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Chairman district council

A. WRONG: a Justice of the Peace does not issue summonses under section 205.

B. CORRECT: section 205(1) provides: "Whenever a Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reason so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader."

C. WRONG: the Deputy Commissioner is an executive officer; section 205 speaks of a Magistrate.

D. WRONG: a council chairman has no summoning power under section 205.

Question 33 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 118 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, the _____ in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

- A. Burden of proof ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Liability to prove
- C. Responsibility of evidence
- D. Responsibility to produce witnesses

A. CORRECT: Article 118 provides: "The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side."

B. WRONG: "liability to prove" is not the Article 118 phrase; the article names the burden of proof.

C. WRONG: no such Article 118 phrase exists.

D. WRONG: producing witnesses is one way of discharging the burden; it is not the burden itself.

34 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 167(6) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, the officer in charge of the prison shall make appropriate arrangements for the admission of the investigating police officer into the prison for the purpose of _____ the accused.

- A. Interrogating ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Trial of
- C. Examining
- D. Inquiry of

A. CORRECT: the prison-admission arrangement exists so the investigating officer can question the accused in custody — interrogation. This rests on the stem's own wording and a single source; the CrPC text of s. 167(6) was not fetched verbatim in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): CrPC s. 167(6) verbatim at pljlawsite.com and pakarbiter.com — "for the purpose of interrogating the accused"; two independent statute reproductions agree word for word.*

B. WRONG: a trial is held in court, not by admitting the investigator into prison.

C. WRONG: "examining" the accused in prison is not the provision's purpose; interrogation during investigation is.

D. WRONG: an inquiry is a magisterial proceeding; the investigator's prison admission is for interrogation. *Defect noted:* the four options were printed collapsed on one line with the quiz words "Previous, Next"; split here in printed order.

Question 35 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the term _____ in its technical sense, it is an act whose commission is demanded by the Lawgiver in certain and binding terms.

- A. Wajib ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mandub

- D. Sunnat

A. CORRECT: wajib (obligatory) is the act whose performance is demanded by the Lawgiver in certain and binding terms, so that its omission is punished. This rests on the single standard Nyazee definition; no second textbook text was fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): lecture text ("lec-2-Taklifi-1") and slideshare reproductions of the Nyazee definition verbatim — "an act whose commission is demanded by the Lawgiver in certain and binding terms" for Wajib; testpointpk keys the same stem to Wajib.*

B. WRONG: mandub (recommended) is demanded in NON-binding terms; its omission is not punished.

C. WRONG: nafl is a supererogatory act, beyond the obligatory; it is not "demanded in binding terms".

D. WRONG: sunnah is the Prophet's practice/recommended acts; the binding-demand definition is wajib.

Question 36 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Commissions
- B. Inspections
- C. All pleadings ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All executions

A. WRONG: commissions are issued under ss. 75–78 and Order 26; Order 6 Rule 3 is about pleading forms.

B. WRONG: inspection is a discovery matter (Order 11); the Appendix A forms are for pleadings.

Order 6 Rule 3 provides that the forms in Appendix A, when applicable (and like forms where not), shall be used for all pleadings.

D. WRONG: execution forms are separate; Order 6 concerns pleadings.

Question 37 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 310(1) of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, in the case of qatl-i-amd, an adult sane wali may, at any time on accepting _____, compound his right of qisas.

- A. Arash
- B. Daman
- C. Badal-i-sulh ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Tazir

A. WRONG: arsh is compensation for hurt, fixed by the court; compounding of qisas under s. 310 is on accepting badal-i-sulh.

B. WRONG: daman is compensation for hurt not liable to arsh; it is not the s. 310(1) consideration for compounding qisas.

C. CORRECT: section 310(1) provides that in the case of qatl-i-amd, an adult sane wali may, at any time, on accepting badal-i-sulh (compensation agreed in settlement), compound his right of qisas.

D. WRONG: ta'zir is discretionary punishment by the court; it is not what the wali accepts to compound qisas.

Question 38 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 69 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, in _____ cases the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

- A. Criminal

- C. Civil ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Defamation

A. WRONG: in criminal cases previous good character is relevant under Article 67, but Article 69 (character affecting damages) is a civil-case rule.

B. WRONG: "public" is not the Article 69 category.

C. CORRECT: Article 69 provides: "In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant."

D. WRONG: defamation is one kind of civil case, but Article 69's word is the wider "civil". *Defect noted:* the four options were printed collapsed on one line with the quiz words "Previous, Next"; split here in printed order.

Question 39 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 155(2) of Criminal Procedure Code 1898, no police-officer shall investigate a _____ case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or send the same for trial to the Court of Session.

- A. Non-cognizable ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Non-bailable
- C. Cognizable
- D. Bailable

A. CORRECT: section 155(2) provides: "No police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the first or second class having power to try such case or commit the same for trial..."

B. WRONG: bailability concerns bail, not the power to investigate; a non-bailable offence may still be cognizable and investigable.

C. WRONG: cognizable cases the police MAY investigate without a Magistrate's order (s.

155(2) restricts NON-cognizable cases.

D. WRONG: bailability is irrelevant to section 155(2); the test is cognizability.

Question 40 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 24 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing "_____".

- A. Fraudulently
- B. Wrongfully
- C. Dishonestly ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Illegally

A. WRONG: "fraudulently" is defined separately in section 25 (intent to defraud); section 24 defines "dishonestly".

B. WRONG: "wrongful gain"/"wrongful loss" are the ELEMENTS in the definition; the defined word is "dishonestly".

C. CORRECT: section 24 provides: "Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person, or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing 'dishonestly'."

D. WRONG: "illegal" is defined in section 43; it is not the section 24 word.

Question 41 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 1(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, _____ may by law admit into the Federation new States or areas on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

- A. Prime Minister and the Cabinet
- B. National Assembly
- C. President and Prime Minister

lis-e-Shoora (Parliament) ✓ **correct answer**

A. WRONG: the executive cannot admit new States by law; admission is by legislation.

B. WRONG: admission is by "Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)" — both Houses together, not the National Assembly alone.

C. WRONG: neither the President nor the Prime Minister, alone or together, admits new States; Parliament does so by law.

D. CORRECT: Article 1(3) provides: "Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) may by law admit into the Federation new States or areas on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit."

Question 42 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Section 16(e) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits for compensation for wrong to _____ property shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate.

- A. Tangible
- B. Intangible
- C. Intellectual
- D. Immoveable ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: tangible property includes moveables; section 16(e) names immoveable property.

B. WRONG: intangible property (rights, debts) is not the section 16(e) word.

C. WRONG: intellectual property is a modern category; section 16(e) says "immoveable".

D. CORRECT: section 16(e) provides for "suits for compensation for wrong to immoveable property", to be instituted where the property is situate.

43 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Law of contract
- B. Civil procedure code
- C. Registration act
- D. Law of limitation ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: contract law supplies causes of action, not the time limit for suing.

B. WRONG: the CPC contains procedure, not the limitation periods; Order 7 Rule 6 names the limitation law.

C. WRONG: the Registration Act governs registration of documents, not limitation periods.

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

Question 44 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Family Court
- B. Civil Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Consumer Court
- D. Criminal Court

A. WRONG: a Family Court judge is a judge of a special court; section 2(8) defines "Judge" generally as the presiding officer of a Civil Court.

B. CORRECT: section 2(8) provides: "'Judge' means the presiding officer of a Civil Court."

a consumer court is a special forum; it is not the section 2(8) definition.

D. WRONG: criminal courts are presided over by Magistrates and Sessions Judges under the CrPC; the CPC definition is Civil Court.

Question 45 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 122 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, when any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is _____.

- A. On plaintiff
- B. Upon complainant
- C. On defendant
- D. Upon him ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the burden is not fixed on the plaintiff as such; it is on the person with the special knowledge, whoever that is.

B. WRONG: the complainant is a criminal-case party; Article 122 applies generally to "any person".

C. WRONG: the burden is not fixed on the defendant as such; it follows the special knowledge.

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

Question 46 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order IX Rule 6(1)(a) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, 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. Proceed ex parte ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Dismiss the case

ide on discretion

- D. Reject the case

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

B. WRONG: dismissal for default follows the PLAINTIFF's non-appearance (Order 9 Rule 8), not the defendant's.

C. WRONG: "decide on discretion" is not the Rule 6(1)(a) consequence; the rule authorises proceeding ex parte.

D. WRONG: rejection of the plaint (Order 7 Rule 11) is a different matter; it is not the consequence of the defendant's absence.

Question 47 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order I Rule 6 of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, the _____ may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundis, and promissory notes.

- A. Plaintiff ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Defendant
- C. Adverse party
- D. Respondent

A. CORRECT: Order 1 Rule 6 provides: "The plaintiff may, at his option, join as parties to the same suit all or any of the persons severally, or jointly and severally, liable on any one contract, including parties to bills of exchange, hundis and promissory notes."

B. WRONG: the defendant does not choose whom the plaintiff joins; the option is the plaintiff's.

he adverse party is the defendant; the joinder option belongs to the plaintiff.

D. WRONG: "respondent" is the appellate-stage name; Order 1 Rule 6 gives the option to the plaintiff.

Question 48 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Original
- B. Primary ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Substantive
- D. Conclusive

A. WRONG: "original" is the everyday word, but Article 73's technical term is "primary evidence".

B. CORRECT: Article 73 provides: "'Primary evidence' means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court."

C. WRONG: substantive evidence is evidence on the merits, not the Article 73 term.

D. WRONG: conclusive proof (Art. 2(9)) is a different concept; Article 73 defines primary evidence.

Question 49 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per illustration (b) of Section 383 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement unless Z will sign and deliver to A a promissory note binding Z to pay certain money to A. Z signs and delivers the note. A has committed _____.

- A. Wrongful confinement
- B. Extortion ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Wrongful restraint

A. WRONG: wrongful confinement (s. 340) is keeping a person within limits; A only THREATENED it to obtain the note — the completed offence charged is extortion.

B. CORRECT: section 383, illustration (b) provides exactly this: A threatens wrongful confinement to induce Z to sign and deliver a promissory note; "A has committed extortion."

C. WRONG: mischief (s. 425) is causing destruction/damage to property; no property was damaged here.

D. WRONG: wrongful restraint (s. 339) is obstructing a person from proceeding; the illustration is about fear inducing delivery of a valuable security — extortion.

Question 50 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Personal
- B. Institutional
- C. Official
- D. Professional ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: Rule 152 speaks of the advocate's professional capacity, not his personal views.

B. WRONG: "institutional capacity" is not the Rule 152 phrase.

C. WRONG: an advocate has no "official capacity" in this sense; the rule says "professional capacity".

D. CORRECT: Rule 152 provides: "An advocate shall not, in his professional capacity, advise

of any law" (the rule excepts advice given in good faith that a law is invalid).

Question 51 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 337E (1) of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, whoever causes jurh which does not amount to jaifah, is said to cause _____.

- A. Damiyah
- B. Ghayr-jaifah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Munaqqilah
- D. Shajjah

A. WRONG: damiyah is ONE kind of ghayr-jaifah (skin ruptured, bleeding occurs, s. 337-E(3)(i)); it is not the general name in s. 337-E(1).

B. CORRECT: section 337-E(1) provides: "Whoever causes jurh which does not amount to jaifah, is said to cause ghayr-jaifah."

C. WRONG: munaqqilah is one kind of ghayr-jaifah (fracture with dislocation, s. 337-E(3)(vi)); it is not the general name.

D. WRONG: shajjah is hurt to the head or face (s. 337-A); jurh (s. 337-B) is hurt elsewhere on the body.

Question 52 International Law (UN Charter)

As per Article 21 of the United Nations Charter, the General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for _____ session(s).

- A. Each ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Two

A. CORRECT: Article 21 provides: "The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of

t shall elect its President for each session."

B. WRONG: no three-session presidential term exists in Article 21.

C. WRONG: no five-session term exists in Article 21.

D. WRONG: no two-session term exists in Article 21.

Question 53 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Collecting evidences
- B. Legal services ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Referring case
- D. Official work

A. WRONG: collecting evidence is not the Rule 141 phrase; the rule is about fees for legal services.

B. CORRECT: Rule 141 provides: "No division of fees with any person for legal services is proper except with another advocate based upon the principle of division of work as expressed in the agreement between the advocates."

C. WRONG: referral fees are a different ethics issue; Rule 141 names "legal services".

D. WRONG: "official work" is not the Rule 141 phrase.

Question 54 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 35 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, _____ as to the contents of a document are NOT relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove

s that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document.

- A. Oral admissions ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Oral statement
- C. Written statement
- D. Written admissions

A. CORRECT: Article 35 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..."

B. WRONG: "oral statement" is a paraphrase, not the article's word; the article says "oral admissions". (Contrast 37n Q37, where only this paraphrase was offered.)

C. WRONG: a written statement is a pleading/document; Article 35 is about ORAL admissions.

D. WRONG: written admissions are proved by the writing itself; Article 35 concerns oral admissions. *Defect noted:* the four options were printed collapsed on one line with the quiz words "Previous, Next"; split here in printed order.

Question 55 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Evidence in writing
- B. Statement of parties
- C. Statement of witnesses
- D. Reasons in writing ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: section 151 requires recording REASONS in writing, not evidence.

statements of parties are pleadings/evidence; section 151 requires reasons.

C. WRONG: witness statements are evidence; section 151 requires the court to record its reasons.

D. CORRECT: section 151 (saving of inherent powers) provides for the inherent power "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."

Question 56 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Section 2(11) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "_____" 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. Legal representative ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Elder brother
- C. Beneficiary
- D. Male family member

A. CORRECT: section 2(11) 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."

B. WRONG: an elder brother may or may not represent the estate; the defined term is wider and includes intermeddlers.

C. WRONG: a beneficiary takes a benefit under a will/trust; he is not thereby the legal representative.

D. WRONG: representation does not depend on sex or family membership; an intermeddler of any description is included.

57 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Person making it ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Presiding officer
- C. Witness
- D. Oath commissioner

A. CORRECT: Order 6 Rule 15 requires the verification to be signed by the person making it, stating the date and place of signing. This rests on a single source; the Order 6 text was not fetched verbatim in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): CPC Order VI Rule 15(3) verbatim in five independent reproductions — "The verification shall be signed by the person making it and shall state the date on which and the place at which it was signed."*

B. WRONG: the presiding officer does not sign the party's verification.

C. WRONG: a witness does not verify a pleading.

D. WRONG: an oath commissioner attests affidavits; verification of a pleading is signed by the person verifying it.

Question 58 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the instrument of coercion employed by any regulative system is called a _____.

- A. Sanction ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Prohibition
- C. Prevention
- D. Law

A. CORRECT: in Salmond's analysis a sanction is the instrument of coercion by which a

system (law, morality) enforces its rules — the evil threatened for disobedience. This rests on the single standard-doctrine source; no Salmond text page was fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): Salmond, Jurisprudence, 4th ed. (Project Gutenberg #71297) — "The instrument of coercion employed by any regulative system is called a sanction"; identical passage in the 6th-edition reproduction.*

B. WRONG: a prohibition is a rule forbidding an act; the coercive instrument behind it is the sanction.

C. WRONG: prevention is an aim of punishment, not Salmond's name for the coercive instrument.

D. WRONG: law is the regulative system itself; the sanction is its coercive instrument.

Question 59 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Section 2(17) (b) of the Civil Procedure Code 1908, "_____" means every person in the service of Pakistan.

- A. Civil servant
- B. Government servant
- C. Public officer ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Servant of the state

A. WRONG: a civil servant is one description of a person in service; section 2(17) defines the wider term "public officer".

B. WRONG: "government servant" is an ordinary phrase, not the section 2(17) defined term.

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: not the section 2(17) term; the defined term is "public officer".

60 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 85(6) of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, the _____ documents are certificates deposited in a repository pursuant to the provisions of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002.

- A. Public ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Formal
- C. Published
- D. Official

A. CORRECT: Article 85 ("Public documents") provides: "The following documents are public documents: — ... (6) certificates deposited in a repository pursuant to the provisions of the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002." (Clause (6) added by the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002.)

B. WRONG: "formal" is not an Article 85 category.

C. WRONG: publication is not the Article 85 test; the clause lists the certificates as public documents.

D. WRONG: "official" is not the Article 85 heading; the article's heading and list are "public documents".

Question 61 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Pleader
- B. Advocate ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Individual
- D. Court officer

Rule 134 is in the canons for advocates; its subject is "every Advocate", not pleaders generally.

B. CORRECT: Rule 134 provides: "It is the duty of every Advocate to uphold at all times the dignity and high standing of his profession, as well as his own dignity and high standing as a member thereof."

C. WRONG: "individual" is too general; the rule binds advocates as members of the profession.

D. WRONG: court officers are not the subject of Rule 134.

Question 62 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 200 of Criminal Procedure Code 1898, a Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the _____, and also by the Magistrate.

- A. Prosecutor
- B. Complainant ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Defendant
- D. Parties

A. WRONG: the prosecutor is not the person examined under section 200; the complainant is.

B. CORRECT: section 200 provides that the substance of the examination "shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate."

C. WRONG: there is no "defendant" at the complaint stage; the accused has not yet been summoned.

D. WRONG: the section names the complainant specifically, not the parties generally.

63 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Admissible
- B. Relevant
- C. Confessions
- D. Admissions ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: admissibility is a conclusion about evidence; Article 31(1) classifies the statements as admissions.

B. WRONG: relevance is a different question (Arts. 18–29); Article 31 is in the Admissions chapter.

C. WRONG: a confession (Art. 37) is an admission of guilt in a criminal case; Article 31 covers admissions generally, civil and criminal.

D. CORRECT: Article 31(1) provides that statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by his authorised agent, "are admissions".

Question 64 Constitution of Pakistan

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

- A. Only permitted in emergencies
- B. Prohibited ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Illegal
- D. Unconstitutional

A. WRONG: Article 11(2) permits no emergency exception; forced labour and trafficking

B. CORRECT: Article 11(2) provides: "All forms of forced labour and traffic in human beings are prohibited."

C. WRONG: "illegal" is a general description; the article's word is "prohibited".

D. WRONG: a practice contrary to the Constitution is unconstitutional in effect, but Article 11(2)'s own word is "prohibited".

Question 65 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the literal meaning of the term _____ is "something from which another thing originates".

- A. Usul
- B. Asl ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Qiyas
- D. Fiqh

A. WRONG: usul is the PLURAL of asl (roots/principles); the singular term whose literal meaning is "something from which another thing originates" is asl.

B. CORRECT: in Nyazee's usul al-fiqh, asl literally means root/origin — "something from which another thing originates" (the source from which a rule is derived). This rests on the single standard-doctrine source; no second textbook text was fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): Nyazee, "The Meaning of Usul Al-Fiqh" — "The literal meaning of the term asl is 'something from which another thing originates.'"; independent reproductions (fountainjournals, academia.edu, fliphtml5) agree verbatim.*

C. WRONG: qiyas is analogical reasoning, one of the sources; it is not the literal "origin" term.

D. WRONG: fiqh is the body of derived legal rules (understanding); asl is the source/root from which they originate.

66 Islamic Jurisprudence (Nyazee)

As per Islamic Jurisprudence by Imran Ahsan Khan Nyazee, the definition of _____ is stated simply as: they are the principles by the use of which the mujtahid derives the legal rules of conduct from the specific evidences.

- A. Maqasid-al-shariah
- B. Usul-al-fiqh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fiqh
- D. Hukm-shari

A. WRONG: maqasid are the OBJECTIVES/purposes of the Shariah, not the principles for deriving rules from evidences.

B. CORRECT: usul al-fiqh is classically defined as the principles by the use of which the mujtahid derives the legal rules of conduct from the specific evidences (adillah tafsiliyyah). This rests on the single standard-doctrine source; no second textbook text was fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): Nyazee, "The Meaning of Usul Al-Fiqh" — "They are the principles by the use of which the mujtahid derives the legal rules of conduct from the specific evidences"; slidetodoc and Scribd reproductions agree verbatim.*

C. WRONG: fiqh is the RESULT — the derived legal rules themselves — not the principles of derivation.

D. WRONG: hukm shar'i is a single legal ruling; the definition describes the discipline (usul al-fiqh), not one ruling.

Question 67 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 80 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, if no such _____ can be found, it must be proved that the witnesses have either died, or cannot be found and that the document was executed by the person who purports to have done so.

- A. Scribe
- B. Executor

witness

- D. Attesting witness ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: a scribe merely writes the document; Article 80 is about the attesting witness whose absence must be accounted for.

B. WRONG: an executor executes a will/estate; Article 80 concerns the witness who attested execution.

C. WRONG: an eyewitness saw an event; Article 80 names the attesting witness to the document.

D. CORRECT: Article 80 ("Proof where no attesting witness found") provides that if no such attesting witness can be found, it must be proved that the witnesses have either died or cannot be found and that the document was executed by the person who purports to have done so. This rests on the article heading plus stem correspondence; the full Article 80 text was not fetched verbatim in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): QSO Article 80, official Pakistan Code PDF (pakistancode.gov.pk) — "If no such attesting witness can be found, it must be proved that the witnesses have either died, or cannot be found..."; academia.edu reproduction confirms.*

Question 68 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 190 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, all executive and judicial authorities throughout Pakistan shall act in aid of the _____.

- A. Supreme Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Federal Government
- C. President
- D. Provincial Government

A. CORRECT: Article 190 provides: "All executive and judicial authorities throughout Pakistan shall act in aid of the Supreme Court."

B. WRONG: the Federal Government is itself an executive authority bound by Article 190; it

dy aided.

C. WRONG: the President is head of state; Article 190 names the Supreme Court.

D. WRONG: provincial governments are executive authorities bound to act in aid; Article 190 names the Supreme Court.

Question 69 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 80(1) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, the Federal Government shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be laid before the National Assembly a statement of the estimated receipt and expenditure of the Federal Government for that year, in Part III, referred to as the _____.

- A. National Budget
- B. Financial Statement
- C. Annual Budget Statement ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Federal Financial Plan

A. WRONG: "National Budget" is a colloquial name; Article 80's term is "Annual Budget Statement".

B. WRONG: "financial statement" is a generic accounting term, not Article 80's name.

C. CORRECT: Article 80(1) provides that the Federal Government shall cause to be laid before the National Assembly a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure "in this Part referred to as the Annual Budget Statement".

D. WRONG: no such Article 80 term exists.

Question 70 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, _____ says: "an arbitrator decides in accordance with equity, a judge in accordance with law: and it was for this purpose that arbitration was introduced, namely, that equity might prevail".

- B. Aristotle ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Socrates
- D. John Locke

A. WRONG: the equity/arbitration saying is attributed to Aristotle, not Plato.

B. CORRECT: the saying — that an arbitrator decides by equity and a judge by law, arbitration having been introduced so equity might prevail — is Aristotle's (Rhetoric), as cited by Salmond. This rests on the single standard attribution; the Salmond page quoting it was not fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): Aristotle, Rhetoric I.13 (Freese translation, Oxford handout) — "the arbitrator keeps equity in view, whereas the dicast looks only to the law, and the reason why arbitrators were appointed was that equity might prevail"; SFU translation and a Maryland case-law PDF confirm the attribution.*

C. WRONG: Socrates left no such saying on arbitration and equity.

D. WRONG: Locke wrote on government and property, not this arbitration/equity saying.

Question 71 International Law (UN Charter)

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

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

A. WRONG: the Secretary-General PREPARES reports (e.g. the annual report); Article 15(2) gives the receiving function to the General Assembly.

B. CORRECT: Article 15(2) provides: "The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations." (Article 15(1) covers reports from the Security Council specifically.)

no such UN organ exists under Article 15.

D. WRONG: the Security Council SENDS reports to the General Assembly under Article 15(1); it is not the receiver under Article 15(2).

Question 72 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

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

- A. Political ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Social
- C. Religious
- D. Sectarian

A. 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."

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

C. WRONG: religious considerations are not the word in Rule 165.

D. WRONG: sectarian considerations are not the word in Rule 165.

Question 73 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 137(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, when the person appears to show cause (as ordered) if the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not _____, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

- A. Appealable
- B. In accordance with law
- C. Enforceable

sonable and proper ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: appealability is a remedy question; section 137(2) turns on whether the conditional order is reasonable and proper.

B. WRONG: "in accordance with law" is a general phrase; section 137(2)'s words are "reasonable and proper".

C. WRONG: enforceability follows from the order being reasonable and proper; it is not the section 137(2) test.

D. CORRECT: section 137(2) provides that if the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, "no further proceedings shall be taken in the case." *Defect noted:* the stem prints "Criminal Procedure Code 3" for "1898".

Question 74 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, in general we may say that whenever an act would be a civil wrong if done intentionally, it is also a civil wrong if done _____.

- A. Negligently ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Unwillingly
- C. Accidently
- D. Unintentionally

A. CORRECT: Salmond's general principle is that an act which would be a civil wrong if done intentionally is also a civil wrong if done negligently (negligence supplying the fault element where intention is absent). This rests on the single standard-doctrine source; no Salmond text page was fetched in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): student-notes.net and Scribd "Theories of Negligence" reproduce Salmond's view verbatim — "whenever an act would be a civil wrong if done intentionally it is also a civil wrong if done negligently"; PK Law Notes keys the same item to "negligently".*

B. WRONG: "unwillingly" is not Salmond's fault category; negligence is.

pure accident, without negligence, is generally NOT a civil wrong; Salmond's principle requires negligence, not mere accident.

D. WRONG: "unintentionally" alone is too wide (it includes pure accident); the principle specifies negligence.

Question 75 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per Article 14 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, no one shall be compelled to produce _____, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

- A. Documents in his possession ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The records of property
- C. Documents of title
- D. Private records

A. CORRECT: Article 14 provides: "No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production." This rests on the article heading plus stem correspondence; the full Article 14 text was not fetched verbatim in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): QSO Article 14 verbatim at khalidzafar.com / citylaws.pk / fairservicez.org and in the official Pakistan Code PDF — "No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession..."*

B. WRONG: records of property are a narrower class; Article 14's word is the general "documents in his possession".

C. WRONG: documents of title are dealt with in Article 13 (production of title deed of a witness, not a party); Article 14 is general.

D. WRONG: "private records" is not the Article 14 phrase.

76 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Classified record
- B. Unpublished official records ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Confidential records
- D. Published official records

A. WRONG: "classified" is a modern security label; Article 6's phrase is "unpublished official records".

B. CORRECT: Article 6 provides: "No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit."

C. WRONG: confidentiality is the reason for the rule, not its phrase; Article 6 says "unpublished official records".

D. WRONG: published records are public; Article 6 protects UNPUBLISHED official records.

Question 77 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Witness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Accomplice
- C. Accused
- D. Investigator

Article 155 (refreshing memory) concerns a witness refreshing his memory by reference to a document; sub-article (3) allows him, with the Court's permission, to refer to a copy. This rests on the article heading plus stem correspondence; the full Article 155 text was not fetched verbatim in this session. *Verified (Wave 16): QSO Article 155 verbatim at pljlawsite.com — "Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, he may with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document"; the parallel Indian Evidence Act s. 159 confirms the same wording and subject.*

B. WRONG: an accomplice is a kind of witness (Art. 16), but Article 155 speaks generally of a "witness".

C. WRONG: the accused as such is not the Article 155 subject; a witness refreshing memory is.

D. WRONG: an investigator is not the Article 155 subject.

Question 78 Constitutional Case Law (Dosso)

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

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

A. WRONG: Amiruddin Ahmad was not the Chief Justice in the Dosso case.

B. CORRECT: in State v. Dosso (PLD 1958 SC 533) Muhammad Munir, Chief Justice, wrote the leading judgment upholding the 1958 martial law on Kelsen's theory of revolutionary legality.

C. WRONG: Shahabuddin was a judge of the Court, not the Chief Justice in Dosso.

A. R. Cornelius was the dissenting voice in the martial-law cases of the period; he was not the Chief Justice in Dosso.

Question 79 Constitutional Case Law (Nusrat Bhutto)

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. A.K. Brohi
- B. Riaz Ahmad
- C. Sharif Uddin Pirzada ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Yahya Bakhtiar

A. WRONG: A. K. Brohi argued for the STATE (respondents) in the Nusrat Bhutto case; he was not the Attorney-General in the case report.

B. WRONG: no Riaz Ahmad appears as Attorney-General in the PLD 1977 SC 657 report.

C. CORRECT: the judgment header in PLD 1977 SC 657 lists "Sharifuddin Pirzada, Attorney-General for Pakistan" (with Dilawar Mahmood, Deputy Attorney-General) as Law Officers of the Court.

D. WRONG: Yahya Bakhtiar argued for the PETITIONER (Begum Nusrat Bhutto) in the case; he was not the Attorney-General in the report. Students must not confuse counsel for the petitioner with the Law Officer.

Question 80 International Law (UN Charter)

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

- A. Independent
- B. Sovereign
- C. Civilized

ce-loving ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: independence alone is not the Article 4(1) test; the Charter requires the state to be "peace-loving" and able/willing to carry out its obligations.

B. WRONG: sovereignty is an attribute of statehood, not the Article 4(1) membership word.

C. WRONG: "civilized" is an obsolete League-era phrase; the Charter says "peace-loving".

D. CORRECT: Article 4(1) 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." *Defect noted:* option A prints "independen" for "independent".

Question 81 Jurisprudence (Salmond)

As per Jurisprudence by Sir John Salmond, the branch of civil jurisprudence which deals with the present; its purpose is the exposition of the legal system as it now is, is known as _____ jurisprudence.

- A. Critical
- B. Theoretical
- C. Historical
- D. Systematic ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: critical jurisprudence deals with the FUTURE / the ideal — what law ought to be.

B. WRONG: "theoretical" is not one of Salmond's three branches (systematic, historical, critical).

C. WRONG: historical jurisprudence deals with the PAST — the origin and development of law.

D. CORRECT: Salmond: systematic (legal exposition) "deals with the present; its purpose is

on of the legal system as it now is" (Jurisprudence, 2nd ed., p. 3).

Question 82 Criminal Law (PPC)

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

- A. Five
- B. Two ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Three
- D. Four

A. WRONG: five is not the section 359 number.

B. CORRECT: section 359 provides: "Kidnapping is of two kinds: kidnapping from Pakistan, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship."

C. WRONG: three is not the section 359 number.

D. WRONG: four is not the section 359 number. *Defect noted:* after the four options the source prints two gloss lines — "1. Kidnapping from Pakistan" and "2. kidnapping from lawful guardianship." — naming the two kinds. Those lines are recorded here as a note, not counted as further options.

Question 83 Law of Evidence (QSO)

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

- A. Witness ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Accused
- C. Accomplice
- D. Plaintiff

Article 141(1) provides: "When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend — (a) to test his veracity..."

B. WRONG: an accused who gives evidence is cross-examined AS a witness; Article 141's subject is "a witness" generally.

C. WRONG: an accomplice is a kind of witness (Art. 16); Article 141 names "a witness".

D. WRONG: a plaintiff is a party; Article 141 speaks of a witness under cross-examination, whoever called him.

Question 84 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 154 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, in respect of widows and orphans of an advocate, all advocates shall assist them _____.

- A. At minimum charges
- B. At nominal charges
- C. Free of charge ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. At discounted charges

A. WRONG: Rule 154 does not say "minimum charges"; it says advocates shall assist widows and orphans free of charge.

B. WRONG: a nominal charge is still a charge; Rule 154 requires assistance free of charge.

C. CORRECT: Rule 154 provides, in the fees context: "In respect of widows and orphans of an advocate, all advocates shall assist them free of charge." (Contrast 37n Q19, where "free of charge" was absent from the option set and the question was DISPUTED; here it is present and verified.)

D. WRONG: a discount is still a charge; Rule 154 requires no charge.

85 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Order VIII Rule 6(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, the rules relating to a written statement by a defendant apply to a written statement in answer to a claim of _____.

- A. Specific relief
- B. Set-off ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Damages
- D. Mandatory injunctions

A. WRONG: specific relief is a remedy under the Specific Relief Act; Order 8 Rule 6 concerns set-off.

B. CORRECT: the set-off rule (Order 8 Rule 6) provides that the rules relating to a written statement by a defendant apply to a written statement in answer to a claim of set-off.

C. WRONG: a damages claim is answered by an ordinary written statement; the Rule 6(3)-type extension is for set-off.

D. WRONG: mandatory injunctions are a form of relief (Order 39); they are not the Order 8 Rule 6 subject.

Question 86 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 80 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, nothing is an offence which is done by _____ and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.

- A. Judge
- B. Accident or misfortune ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lawful authority
- D. Hot pursuit

A. WRONG: acts of judges are covered by section 77; section 80 is the general

fortune exception.

B. CORRECT: section 80 provides: "Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution."

C. WRONG: acts done under lawful authority are covered by other exceptions; section 80's words are "accident or misfortune".

D. WRONG: hot pursuit is a police power concept; it is not the section 80 phrase.

Question 87 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 4(1)(c) of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898, "charge" includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than _____.

- A. Four
- B. One ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Two
- D. Three

A. WRONG: four is not the section 4(1)(c) number.

B. CORRECT: section 4(1)(c) provides: "'charge' includes any head of charge when the charge contains more heads than one."

C. WRONG: two is not the section 4(1)(c) number.

D. WRONG: three is not the section 4(1)(c) number.

Question 88 Law of Evidence (QSO)

As per illustration (d) of Article 19 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order 1984, the question is, whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several Intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is _____.

roborative fact

- B. Relevant fact ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Supporting fact
- D. Not a relevant fact

A. WRONG: corroboration supports other evidence; the illustration's word is "relevant fact".

B. CORRECT: Article 19, illustration (d) reads in full: "Each delivery is a relevant fact." Article 19 makes facts forming part of the same transaction relevant. (Contrast 37n Q18, where "relevant fact" was absent from the option set and the question was DISPUTED; here it is present and verified.)

C. WRONG: "supporting fact" is not the illustration's word.

D. WRONG: the exact opposite of the illustration; each delivery in the chain IS relevant.

Question 89 Civil Procedure (CPC)

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

- A. Board of Revenue
- B. Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Deputy Commissioner
- D. Revenue Officer

A. WRONG: the Board of Revenue is a revenue authority; section 75 confers the commission power on the Court.

B. CORRECT: section 75 provides that, subject to prescribed conditions and limitations, the Court may issue a commission — including under clause (d) "to make a partition".

C. WRONG: the Deputy Commissioner is an executive officer; section 75's power belongs

D. WRONG: a revenue officer may carry out a partition, but the COMMISSION is issued by the Court under section 75.

Question 90 Professional Ethics (Bar Council Rules)

As per Rule 166 of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Council Rules 1976, it is the duty of advocates to appear in Court when a matter is called and if it is so possible to make satisfactory _____.

- A. Alternative measures
- B. Preparations
- C. Alternative arrangements ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Representation

A. WRONG: "measures" is not the Rule 166 phrase.

B. WRONG: preparation is part of advocacy, but Rule 166's phrase is "alternative arrangements" (for appearance).

C. CORRECT: Rule 166 requires advocates to appear in Court when a matter is called and, if that is not possible, to make satisfactory alternative arrangements, so the case is not delayed.

D. WRONG: representation is the advocate's function generally; Rule 166's phrase is "alternative arrangements".

Question 91 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 179 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, a Judge of the _____ Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office in accordance with the Constitution.

- A. Supreme ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Session
- D. Federal Shariat

A. CORRECT: Article 179 provides: "A Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years..."

B. WRONG: a High Court Judge holds office until sixty-two years (Article 195); sixty-five is the Supreme Court age.

C. WRONG: Sessions Judges are district judiciary; their retirement age is not fixed by Article 179.

D. WRONG: the Federal Shariat Court's judges have their own tenure rules (Article 203-C); Article 179 is the Supreme Court.

Question 92 Criminal Law (PPC)

As per Section 378 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860, 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. Mischief
- B. Theft ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cheating
- D. Damage

A. WRONG: mischief (s. 425) is causing destruction or damage to property; section 378 is about dishonest TAKING.

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

C. WRONG: cheating (s. 415) requires deception inducing delivery; section 378 is about

ut consent.

D. WRONG: damage is the harm in mischief; section 378 defines the offence of theft.

Question 93 Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

As per Section 4(1)(j) of Criminal Procedure Code 1898, "_____" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for a province, and the Islamabad Capital Territory.

- A. Session Court
- B. Anti-Terrorist Court
- C. Supreme Court
- D. High Court ✓ **Correct answer**

A. WRONG: the Court of Session is subordinate to the High Court; it is not the highest court of criminal appeal/revision for a province.

B. WRONG: an Anti-Terrorism Court is a special trial court; appeals from it lie to the High Court.

C. WRONG: the Supreme Court is the highest court of the FEDERATION; section 4(1)(j) defines "High Court" as the highest criminal appeal/revision court for a province (and the Islamabad Capital Territory).

D. CORRECT: section 4(1)(j) provides: "'High Court' means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for a Province, and the Islamabad Capital Territory."

Question 94 Constitution of Pakistan

As per Article 53(8) of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, when the National Assembly is dissolved, the _____ shall continue in his office till the person elected to fill the office by the next Assembly enters upon his office.

- A. Leader of the Opposition

- C. Speaker ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Leader of the House

A. WRONG: the Leader of the Opposition's office ends with dissolution; Article 53(8) continues the Speaker.

B. WRONG: the Deputy Speaker is not the officer Article 53(8) continues; it is the Speaker.

C. CORRECT: Article 53(8) provides: "When the National Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall continue in his office till the person elected to fill the office by the next Assembly enters upon his office."

D. WRONG: the Leader of the House (Prime Minister) leaves office on dissolution; Article 53(8) continues the Speaker.

Question 95 Civil Procedure (CPC)

As per Section 2(19) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, "_____" shall be deemed to include stock, debenture stock, debentures or bonds.

- A. Share in a corporation ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Assets of a company
- C. Shares in intangible property
- D. Assets of tangible property

A. CORRECT: section 2(19) provides: "'Share in a corporation' shall be deemed to include stock, debenture stock, debentures or bonds."

B. WRONG: company assets are the company's property generally; section 2(19) defines "share in a corporation".

C. WRONG: not the section 2(19) phrase.

D. WRONG: not the section 2(19) phrase.

96 Constitution of Pakistan

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

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

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

B. CORRECT: Article 194 provides that the oath shall be made "in the form set out in the Third Schedule".

C. WRONG: the Fifth Schedule fixes judges' remuneration and conditions of service (Art. 205); it contains no oath form.

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

Excluded questions (4)

These 4 questions (Q97–Q100) are missing from every fetchable reproduction of this paper and are excluded as unrecoverable — no stem, option or key for them is asserted anywhere. They are listed here so the record is complete; none of them is taught as having an answer.

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