Assistant Director (Legal) (BS-17), National Accountability Bureau (NAB) — 2012 · Solved Past Paper

Body: National Testing Service (NTS) · **Post:** Assistant Director (Legal) (BS-17), National Accountability Bureau (NAB) · **Year:** 2012 · **Questions:** 93 in the original paper — **91 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q68, Q74) · **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 2012 sitting.

Source note: test360.pk reproduction (all 93 stems; 87 carry a printed key, 6 do not: Q3, Q9, Q16, Q54, Q57, Q93; 3 printed keys corrected openly: Q41, Q64, Q82). Second reproduction mcqsplanet.com NAB Solved Past Papers MCQs Set-1 (90 of 93 stems; keys agree with test360 on 79 items). Answers were verified independently against reference facts, worked derivations and statute/text facts, never from the printed key alone. Q68 and Q74 excluded as DEFECTIVE by the assistant under the owner's 8 Nov 2026 delegation.

Question 1 GK — World leaders

Ricardo Lagos Escobar was the president of:

- A. Venezuela
- B. Argentina
- C. Chile ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Colombo

— Wrong: Lagos is not Venezuelan; Venezuela's presidents of that era were Chávez and his predecessors, not Lagos.

B. Argentina — Wrong: Lagos is not Argentine; Argentina's presidents then were de la Rúa, Duhalde, Kirchner — not Lagos.

C. Chile — Correct: Ricardo Lagos Escobar was President of Chile (11 March 2000 – 11 March 2006).

D. Colombo — Wrong: Colombo is a city (the capital of Sri Lanka), not a country Lagos could preside over.

Question 2 Islamiat — Books

"Essay on the life of Muhammad (PBUH)" is written by:

- A. Sharif Miyahud
- B. Tufail Ahmad
- C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Allama Iqbal

A. Sharif Miyahud — Wrong: no such authorship is attached to this essay; the name is a distractor.

B. Tufail Ahmad — Wrong: not the author of this essay on the Prophet's life.

C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan — Correct: his Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya (1870) is the 'Essay(s) on the Life of Mohammed'.

D. Allama Iqbal — Wrong: Iqbal wrote poetry and philosophy (e.g. Reconstruction of Religious Thought), not this essay.

Question 3 GK — Space

Who was the first Canadian woman in space?

- B. Roberta Bondar ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Toyohiro Akiyama
- D. March Garneau

A. Dirk Fremont — Wrong: not a real astronaut name in this context; a distractor (the first Canadian in space was Marc Garneau).

B. Roberta Bondar — Correct: Bondar flew on STS-42 (January 1992), the first Canadian woman in space.

C. Toyohiro Akiyama — Wrong: Akiyama was the first Japanese citizen in space (1990), not a Canadian woman.

D. March Garneau — Wrong: printed 'March' for Marc Garneau — he was the first Canadian MAN in space (1984), not a woman.

Question 4 GK — Nobel Prize

Who among the following received Nobel Prize twice for the tow different subjects?

- A. Fredric Jolit
- B. Fredric Sanger
- C. Stanley Cohen
- D. Marie Curie ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Fredric Jolit — Wrong: Frédéric Joliot won one Nobel (Chemistry 1935, shared with Irène Joliot-Curie).

B. Fredric Sanger — Wrong: Frederick Sanger won two Nobels, but BOTH in Chemistry (1958, 1980) — not two different subjects.

C. Stanley Cohen — Wrong: Stanley Cohen won one Nobel (Physiology or Medicine 1986).

D. Marie Curie — Correct: Nobel Prize in Physics 1903 and in Chemistry 1911 — two

Question 5 GK — Geography (rivers)

The shortest river of the world is located in

- A. USA ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. UK
- C. Congo
- D. Russia

A. USA — Correct: the Roe River, Montana, USA, is the shortest river in the world.

B. UK — Wrong: Britain has no river recognised as the world's shortest.

C. Congo — Wrong: the Congo is one of the world's longest and largest rivers, the opposite of the shortest.

D. Russia — Wrong: Russia's rivers (Volga, Ob, Yenisei, Lena) are among the world's longest.

Question 6 GK — Geography (lakes)

The deepest lake is in Siberia

- A. Baikal Lake ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Superior Lake
- C. Huron Lake
- D. Aral Sea

A. Baikal Lake — Correct: Lake Baikal, Siberia, is the deepest lake on Earth (about 1,642 m) and the largest by volume.

B. Superior Lake — Wrong: Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake by surface area, not the deepest.

te — Wrong: Lake Huron is one of the Great Lakes, far shallower than Baikal.

D. Aral Sea — Wrong: the Aral Sea is a shrinking saline lake in Central Asia, nowhere near the deepest.

Question 7 GK — Geography (lakes)

Which is the largest lake of the world?

- A. Caspian Sea ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Superior Lake
- C. Huron Lake
- D. Aral Sea

A. Caspian Sea — Correct: the Caspian is the largest enclosed inland body of water — the world's largest lake.

B. Superior Lake — Wrong: Superior is the largest freshwater lake by surface area, but smaller than the Caspian.

C. Huron Lake — Wrong: Huron is smaller than Superior, and far smaller than the Caspian.

D. Aral Sea — Wrong: the Aral Sea has shrunk drastically and is much smaller than the Caspian.

Question 8 GK — Geography (gulfs)

Which is the largest gulf?

- A. Arabian gulf
- B. Gulf of Maxico ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Gulf of Oman
- D. None of that above

A. Arabian gulf — Wrong: the Persian/Arabian Gulf is much smaller than the Gulf of Mexico.

axico' — Correct: the Gulf of Mexico (printed 'Maxico') is the largest gulf in the world.

C. Gulf of Oman — Wrong: the Gulf of Oman is a small strait-side gulf between Oman and Iran/Pakistan.

D. None of that above — Wrong: the Gulf of Mexico is among the options, so 'none of the above' fails.

Question 9 GK — Geography

What is "Great Bear"?

- A. Waterfall
- B. Lake ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sea
- D. Animal

A. Waterfall — Wrong: there is no famous 'Great Bear' waterfall; the Great Bear is a lake in Canada's Northwest Territories.

B. Lake — Correct: Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada — the largest lake entirely within Canada.

C. Sea — Wrong: Great Bear is not a sea; it is a freshwater lake.

D. Animal — Wrong: a bear is an animal, and Ursa Major means 'Great Bear', but among these options the exam's geographical answer is the lake; the constellation reading is in no option.

Question 10 GK — Exploration

Who discovered south pole?

- A. Cabot
- B. Robert peary

- Amundsen ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Cabot — Wrong: John Cabot explored North America's Atlantic coast (1497); he never went to the South Pole.

B. Robert peary — Wrong: Robert Peary is associated with the NORTH Pole (1909 claim), not the South Pole.

C. Amundsen — Correct: Roald Amundsen's Norwegian expedition reached the South Pole first, 14 December 1911.

D. None of these — Wrong: Amundsen is among the options.

Question 11 GK — Vocabulary (current affairs)

"Intifada" means

- A. Truce
- B. Peace
- C. Uprising ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Truce — Wrong: a truce is a ceasefire, the opposite of an uprising.

B. Peace — Wrong: peace is the opposite of what 'intifada' denotes.

C. Uprising — Correct: 'intifada' literally means a shaking-off, used for a popular uprising or revolt.

D. None of these — Wrong: 'uprising' is among the options.

Question 12 Law — Legal terms

What do you understand by in camera?

- A. In a judge's private room ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. In the same place
- D. None of these

A. In a judge's private room — Correct: 'in camera' (Latin, 'in a chamber') means proceedings held privately in the judge's chamber.

B. Face to face — Wrong: that would be 'face-to-face' or 'coram'; 'in camera' is about privacy, not confrontation.

C. In the same place — Wrong: that is 'in situ' / 'in the same place', not 'in camera'.

D. None of these — Wrong: the private-room meaning is option A.

Question 13 Pakistan Studies — Kashmir

State of Kashmir was purchased by Gulab Singh for:

- A. Rs.8.5 million
- B. RS.7.5 million ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. RS.9.5 million
- D. RS.5.5 million

A. Rs.8.5 million — Wrong: the treaty price was 75 lakh, not 85 lakh.

B. RS.7.5 million — Correct: Rs. 75 lakh (7.5 million) under the Treaty of Amritsar, 16 March 1846.

C. RS.9.5 million — Wrong: no such figure; the price was 75 lakh.

D. RS.5.5 million — Wrong: too low; the price was 75 lakh.

Question 14 GK — Art

Who was the painter of Mona Lisa?

- A. Leonardo da vinci ✓ **Correct answer**

Bartholdi

- C. Henry Smith
- D. None of these

A. Leonardo da vinci — Correct: Leonardo da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa.

B. F. A Bartholdi — Wrong: Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty, he did not paint the Mona Lisa.

C. Henry Smith — Wrong: no such painter of the Mona Lisa; a distractor.

D. None of these — Wrong: Leonardo da Vinci is option A.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies — Motorways

What is the length of Motorway-8?

- A. 467 Km
- B. 895 Km ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 491 Km
- D. 437 Km

A. 467 Km — Wrong: far too short for the M-8, which crosses Balochistan to Gwadar.

B. 895 Km — Correct: the M-8 Ratodero–Gwadar motorway is about 895 km long.

C. 491 Km — Wrong: no Pakistani motorway of this description is 491 km; the M-8 is about 895 km.

D. 437 Km — Wrong: far too short for the M-8.

Question 16 GK — World leaders

Who was Zhelyu Zhelev?

- A. President of Moldova
- B. President of Belarus

- D. President of Bulgaria ✓ **Correct answer**

A. President of Moldova — Wrong: Moldova's first president was Mircea Snegur, not Zhelev.

B. President of Belarus — Wrong: Belarus's first president was Alexander Lukashenko, not Zhelev.

C. President of Ukrine — Wrong: Ukraine's first president was Leonid Kravchuk, not Zhelev.

D. President of Bulgaria — Correct: Zhelyu Zhelev was President of Bulgaria, 1990–1997.

Question 17 GK — Nobel Prize

On which date this prize(Nobel prize) is awarded?

- A. There is no fixed date
- B. December 31 , every year
- C. December 10 ,every year ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. January 1 , every year

A. There is no fixed date — Wrong: the date is fixed — 10 December every year.

B. December 31 , every year — Wrong: the ceremony is on 10 December, not 31 December.

C. December 10 ,every year — Correct: Nobel Prizes are awarded on 10 December, the anniversary of Nobel's death (10 December 1896).

D. January 1 , every year — Wrong: no Nobel ceremony is held on New Year's Day.

Question 18 GK — Nobel Prize

Who was the first Asian to have received the Nobel prize?

Raman

- B. R N. Tagore ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Mother Teresa
- D. I.A. Bunin

A. C.V.Raman — Wrong: C. V. Raman won the Physics Nobel in 1930 — the first Asian in science, but not the first Asian laureate overall.

B. R N. Tagore — Correct: Rabindranath Tagore, Literature 1913, was the first Asian to receive a Nobel Prize.

C. Mother Teresa — Wrong: Mother Teresa won the Peace Prize in 1979, decades after Tagore.

D. I.A. Bunin — Wrong: Ivan Bunin (Literature 1933) was Russian, not Asian, and later than Tagore.

Question 19 Law — Legal terms

What do you understand by Ultra vires?

- A. An affair of the heart
- B. Beyond limits
- C. Beyond one's authority ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. An affair of the heart — Wrong: that is 'affaire de coeur', not 'ultra vires'.

B. Beyond limits — Wrong: too vague — 'beyond limits' could describe anything; the legal term specifically means beyond one's AUTHORITY.

C. Beyond one's authority — Correct: 'ultra vires' (Latin, 'beyond the powers') means an act done beyond one's legal authority.

D. None of these — Wrong: 'beyond one's authority' is option C.

20 GK — History

The slogan of the French Revolution was:

- A. One nation, one leader, and one flag
- B. Govvernment of the people, by the people, and for the people
- C. Liberty, equality and fraternity ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Workers of the world unite

A. One nation, one leader, and one flag — Wrong: that is a fascist-style slogan, not the French Revolution's.

B. Govvernment of the people, by the people, and for the people — Wrong: that is Lincoln's Gettysburg formula for democracy, not the French Revolution's slogan.

C. Liberty, equality and fraternity — Correct: 'Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité', the motto of the French Revolution.

D. Workers of the world unite — Wrong: that is the Communist Manifesto's closing call, not the French Revolution's.

Question 21 Maths — Units

10 decameters are equal to:

- A. 2 hectometers
- B. 3 hectometers
- C. 1 hectometers ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 4 hectometers

A. 2 hectometers — Wrong: 2 hm = 200 m, double the value of 10 dam (100 m).

B. 3 hectometers — Wrong: 3 hm = 300 m, three times the value.

C. 1 hectometers — Correct: 10 dam × 10 m = 100 m = 1 hm.

D. 4 hectometers — Wrong: 4 hm = 400 m, four times the value.

22 GK — Organisations

Headquarter of European services Forum (ESF) is located in

- A. Canada
- B. France
- C. Belgium ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Canada — Wrong: the ESF is a European business organisation based in Brussels, not Canada.

B. France — Wrong: the ESF is not headquartered in France.

C. Belgium — Correct: the European Services Forum is based in Brussels, Belgium.

D. None of these — Wrong: Belgium is option C.

Question 23 Science — Biology

The vitamin which is generally excreted by humans in urine is

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin C ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Vitamin A — Wrong: vitamin A is fat-soluble and stored in the liver, not routinely excreted in urine.

B. Vitamin D — Wrong: vitamin D is fat-soluble and stored in the body, not excreted in urine.

C. Vitamin C — Correct: vitamin C (ascorbic acid) is water-soluble; the body excretes the excess in urine.

D. None of these — Wrong: vitamin C is option C.

24 GK — Books

"The politics of truth" was written by:

- A. Joseph wilson ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ken stars
- C. Monbit Don
- D. Sidney Sheldon

A. Joseph wilson — Correct: Joseph Wilson wrote 'The Politics of Truth: Inside the Lies That Led to War and Betrayed My Wife's CIA Identity' (2004).

B. Ken stars — Wrong: no such author of this book; a distractor.

C. Monbit Don — Wrong: no such author of this book; a distractor (evidently a garble of a name).

D. Sidney Sheldon — Wrong: Sidney Sheldon wrote popular novels (e.g. 'Master of the Game'), not this political memoir.

Question 25 Science — Biology

A man can survive without food for at least

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

A. One month — Correct: the standard figure is about one month without food (given water).

B. Two month — Wrong: two months without food is beyond the usual survival limit.

C. Three month — Wrong: far beyond the survivable period without food.

D. Four month — Wrong: impossible without food for four months.

26 GK — Geography (winds)

Which of the following is an example of seasonal winds?

- A. Thunder storms
- B. Monsoon ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cylcones
- D. Anticyclones

A. Thunder storms — Wrong: thunderstorms are short-lived weather events, not seasonal winds.

B. Monsoon — Correct: the monsoon is a seasonal wind system that reverses between summer and winter.

C. Cylcones — Wrong: cyclones are storm systems, not seasonal winds (printed 'Cylcones' for 'Cyclones').

D. Anticyclones — Wrong: anticyclones are high-pressure systems, not seasonal winds.

Question 27 Science — Astronomy

A light year:

- A. 8.46 trillion kilometers
- B. 9.46 trillion kilometers ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 10.46 trillion kilometers
- D. None of these

A. 8.46 trillion kilometers — Wrong: too short by exactly one trillion km.

B. 9.46 trillion kilometers — Correct: light travels about 9.46 trillion km in one year.

C. 10.46 trillion kilometers — Wrong: too long by exactly one trillion km.

D. None of these — Wrong: 9.46 trillion km is option B.

28 GK — History

Christopher Columbus was:

- A. An Italian explore
- B. First European to discover the America
- C. Discover of Puerto Rico and Jamica
- D. All are correct ✓ **Correct answer**

A. An Italian explore — True, but only part of the story: Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy (printed 'explore' for 'explorer').

B. First European to discover the America — True, but only part of the story: his 1492 voyage was the first modern European contact with the Americas.

C. Discover of Puerto Rico and Jamica — True, but only part of the story: on his second voyage (1493) he reached Puerto Rico and Jamaica (printed 'Jamica').

D. All are correct — Correct: A, B and C are each true, so 'all are correct' is the answer.

Question 29 GK — Nobel Prize

Which of the following categories of Nobel prizes was not created by Swedish Scientist Alfred Nobel?

- A. Peace
- B. Literature
- C. Economics ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Madicine

A. Peace — Wrong: the Peace Prize was one of the five prizes in Nobel's will.

B. Literature — Wrong: the Literature Prize was one of the five prizes in Nobel's will.

C. Economics — Correct: the Prize in Economic Sciences was established by Sweden's central bank in 1968, not by Nobel.

— Wrong: the Physiology or Medicine Prize was one of the five prizes in Nobel's will (printed 'Madicine').

Question 30 Islamiat — History

Who is called as "Alexander of Muslim world"?

- A. Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
- B. Uqba bin Nafah (R.A) ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Saad bin Abi Waqas RA)
- D. Amir bin Al- Ass (RA)

A. Khalid bin Waleed (RA) — Wrong: Khalid is 'Saifullah' (the Sword of Allah), not the 'Alexander of the Muslim world'.

B. Uqba bin Nafah (R.A) — Correct: Uqba bin Nafi, conqueror of North Africa, is given this epithet in the standard sources.

C. Saad bin Abi Waqas RA) — Wrong: Saad is the conqueror of Persia (Qadisiyyah), not given this epithet.

D. Amir bin Al- Ass (RA) — Wrong: Amr ibn al-As conquered Egypt; he is not called the 'Alexander of the Muslim world'.

Question 31 GK — Personalities

Who is also known as a "Lady with the lamp"?

- A. Florence Nightingale ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sarojini Naidu
- C. Rani Laxmibai
- D. Bachendri pall

A. Florence Nightingale — Correct: Nightingale's nightly rounds with a lamp in the Crimean War earned her this name.

aidu — Wrong: Naidu was the 'Nightingale of India' (a poet), not the 'Lady with the Lamp'.

C. Rani Laxmibai — Wrong: the Rani of Jhansi was a warrior queen of 1857, not the 'Lady with the Lamp'.

D. Bachendri pall — Wrong: Bachendri Pal was the first Indian woman to climb Everest (1984), not the 'Lady with the Lamp'.

Question 32 GK — Current affairs

Hezbollah, Islamic party of Lebanon was established in which year

- A. 1973
- B. 1981
- C. 1982 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1984

A. 1973 — Wrong: no Hezbollah existed in 1973; the party emerged after the 1982 invasion.

B. 1981 — Wrong: a year too early; Hezbollah's founding is dated to 1982.

C. 1982 — Correct: Hezbollah was established in 1982, in the wake of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

D. 1984 — Wrong: two years too late; the movement was already active by then.

Question 33 Islamiat — History

The battle of Hunain was fought just after the conquest of Makah. which of the following was the year?

- A. 626 AD
- B. 628 AD
- C. 625 AD

AD ✓ Correct answer

A. 626 AD — Wrong: four years too early; Makkah was conquered in 630 AD, and Hunain followed it.

B. 628 AD — Wrong: two years too early; Hunain was in 630 AD.

C. 625 AD — Wrong: five years too early.

D. 630 AD — Correct: Hunain was fought in Shawwal 8 AH (630 AD), immediately after the conquest of Makkah.

Question 34 GK — Analogy (parliaments)

As cortes is related to Spain in the same way ' Diet' is related to what?

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. Japan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Denmark

A. France — Wrong: France's parliament is the National Assembly / Senate, not the Diet.

B. Italy — Wrong: Italy's parliament is the Parlamento (Chamber of Deputies and Senate).

C. Japan — Correct: the Diet (Kokkai) is the national legislature of Japan.

D. Denmark — Wrong: Denmark's parliament is the Folketing, not the Diet.

Question 35 English — Prepositions

She is hopeful _____ her success in the CSS examination.

- A. In
- B. By
- C. Of ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. On

ng: 'hopeful in her success' is not idiomatic English.

B. By — Wrong: 'hopeful by her success' is not idiomatic.

C. Of — Correct: 'hopeful of her success' — 'hopeful' takes 'of'.

D. On — Wrong: 'hopeful on her success' is not idiomatic.

Question 36 English — Prepositions

We must not jeer_____ others.

- A. On
- B. With
- C. At ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. In

A. On — Wrong: 'jeer on others' is not idiomatic.

B. With — Wrong: 'jeer with others' would mean joining in, not mocking them.

C. At — Correct: 'jeer at others' — 'jeer' takes 'at' for the target of mockery.

D. In — Wrong: 'jeer in others' is not idiomatic.

Question 37 English — Prepositions

He is jealous _____my promotion.

- A. In
- B. With
- C. For
- D. Of ✓ **Correct answer**

A. In — Wrong: 'jealous in my promotion' is not idiomatic.

B. With — Wrong: 'jealous with my promotion' is not idiomatic.

ong. 'Jealous for' is used differently (jealous for one's reputation); envy of a promotion is 'jealous of'.

D. Of — Correct: 'jealous of my promotion' — 'jealous' takes 'of'.

Question 38 English — Prepositions

He introduced me _____ his boss.

- A. From
- B. To ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. For
- D. In

A. From — Wrong: 'introduced me from his boss' is meaningless.

B. To — Correct: 'introduced me to his boss' — one is introduced TO a person.

C. For — Wrong: 'introduced me for his boss' is not idiomatic.

D. In — Wrong: 'introduced me in his boss' is meaningless.

Question 39 Science — Medicine

Substances used to bring a relief in pain our called?

- A. Ant pain
- B. Antipyretics
- C. Antibiotics
- D. Analgesics ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Ant pain — Wrong: not a word; a garble of 'anti-pain', which is not the technical term.

B. Antipyretics — Wrong: antipyretics reduce FEVER, not pain as such.

C. Antibiotics — Wrong: antibiotics kill bacteria; they do not relieve pain.

s — Correct: analgesics (e.g. paracetamol, ibuprofen) relieve pain.

Question 40 English — Vocabulary

What is the meaning of key?

- A. Solution ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Akin
- C. Unrelated
- D. Style

A. Solution — Correct: a 'key' is that which unlocks or solves — the solution or answer.

B. Akin — Wrong: 'akin' means similar or related, not the meaning of 'key'.

C. Unrelated — Wrong: 'unrelated' is the opposite of what 'key' can mean in context; it is not a meaning of 'key'.

D. Style — Wrong: 'style' is manner, not a meaning of 'key'.

Question 41 English — Vocabulary

What is the meaning of Laudable?

- A. Regrettable
- B. Hurt
- C. Praiseworthy ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Unfair

A. Regrettable — Wrong: 'regrettable' means deserving regret — the OPPOSITE of laudable; this is test360's printed key, and it is wrong.

B. Hurt — Wrong: 'hurt' means injured or pained; nothing to do with laudable.

C. Praiseworthy — Correct: 'laudable' means deserving praise — praiseworthy.

D. Unfair — Wrong: 'unfair' means unjust; nothing to do with laudable.

42 English — Vocabulary

What is the meaning of Munificent?

- A. Generous ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Obscure
- C. Lmitate
- D. Jeer

A. Generous — Correct: 'munificent' means extremely generous in giving.

B. Obscure — Wrong: 'obscure' means unclear or little-known, not generous.

C. Lmitate — Wrong: printed 'Lmitate' for 'Limitate/Imitate' — imitating is not the meaning of munificent.

D. Jeer — Wrong: 'jeer' means to mock, not to give generously.

Question 43 English — Vocabulary

What is the meaning of Nuptials?

- A. Wedding ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Swparation
- C. Divorce
- D. Happy

A. Wedding — Correct: 'nuptials' is the formal word for a wedding ceremony.

B. Swparation — Wrong: printed 'Swparation' for 'Separation' — the opposite of a wedding.

C. Divorce — Wrong: divorce ends a marriage; nuptials begin one.

D. Happy — Wrong: 'happy' is an emotion, not the meaning of nuptials.

44 English — Prepositions

A cat differs_____ a dog.

- A. With
- B. From ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. For
- D. In

A. With — Wrong: 'differs with' is used for disagreeing with a person, not for a cat differing from a dog.

B. From — Correct: 'a cat differs from a dog' — 'differ' takes 'from' for things compared.

C. For — Wrong: 'differs for a dog' is not idiomatic.

D. In — Wrong: 'differs in' needs a respect ('differs in size'), not a bare noun.

Question 45 GK — Analogy (airlines)

A "Freedom Air" belongs to New Zealand in the same way Qantas Airlines belongs to what?

- A. Mexico
- B. Australia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Malaysia
- D. Airland

A. Mexico — Wrong: Mexico's airline is Aeroméxico, not Qantas.

B. Australia — Correct: Qantas (Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services) is Australia's flag carrier.

C. Malaysia — Wrong: Malaysia's airline is Malaysia Airlines, not Qantas.

D. Airland — Wrong: 'Airland' is a distractor (printed for 'Ireland'); Ireland's airline is Aer Lingus, not Qantas.

46 Maths — Cryptarithm

What should be the maximum value of B in the following equation? 5A 9 - 7B2 + 9C6 =823

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 9

A. 5 — Wrong: with B = 5, A − B + C would have to be 11 with A + C = 16, but the maximum B consistent with the full subtraction is 7, not 5.

B. 6 — Wrong: B = 6 is possible for some A, C, but the question asks the MAXIMUM value, which is 7.

C. 7 — Correct: A = 9, C = 9 gives B = 7 (599 − 772 + 996 = 823). No larger B is possible since A and C are single digits.

D. 9 — Wrong: B = 9 would need A + C = 20, impossible with single digits.

Question 47 Maths — Speed (streams)

A man can row with the stream at 10 km/ hr against the street at 5 km/ hr. Man' s rete in still water is?

- A. 5 km/ hr
- B. 2.5 km/ hr
- C. 7.5 km/ hr ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 15 km/ hr

A. 5 km/ hr — Wrong: 5 km/hr is the upstream speed, not the still-water speed.

B. 2.5 km/ hr — Wrong: 2.5 km/hr is the speed of the STREAM (10 − 5) ÷ 2, not the boat in still water.

— Correct: (10 + 5) ÷ 2 = 7.5 km/hr in still water.

D. 15 km/ hr — Wrong: 15 is the sum of the two speeds, not their mean.

Question 48 GK — Airlines

Ariana airline belongs to Afghanistan to and Ural airline belongs to

- A. Russia ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. America
- C. Iran
- D. Airland

A. Russia — Correct: Ural Airlines belongs to Russia.

B. America — Wrong: no US airline is called Ural Airlines.

C. Iran — Wrong: Iran's airlines are Iran Air, Mahan Air, etc., not Ural.

D. Airland — Wrong: 'Airland' is a distractor (printed for 'Ireland'); Ireland's airline is Aer Lingus.

Question 49 Maths — Speed (train)

A train of 150 meters long is running with a speed of 30 km / hr one will pass standing ma

- A. 18 sec ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 45 sec
- C. 12 sec
- D. 5 sec

A. 18 sec — Correct: 150 m at 30 km/hr (8.33 m/s) takes 150 ÷ 8.33 = 18 seconds.

B. 45 sec — Wrong: 45 seconds would need a speed of only 12 km/hr for 150 m.

C. 12 sec — Wrong: 12 seconds would need a speed of 45 km/hr for 150 m.

/rong. 5 seconds would need a speed of 108 km/hr for 150 m.

Question 50 Maths — Speed conversion

The speed of a car is 75m/sec.Find the speed in km/ hr?

- A. 135 km/ hr
- B. 270 km/ hr ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 200 km/ hr
- D. 250 km/ hr

A. 135 km/ hr — Wrong: 135 is 75 × 1.8, not the correct conversion (× 3.6).

B. 270 km/ hr — Correct: 75 m/s × 3,600 ÷ 1,000 = 270 km/hr.

C. 200 km/ hr — Wrong: no conversion of 75 m/s gives 200 km/hr.

D. 250 km/ hr — Wrong: 250 km/hr would be about 69.4 m/s, not 75 m/s.

Question 51 Maths — Ratio

If a : b = 2 : 5 and b : c= 5 : 6 what is a : b : c ?

- A. 2 : 5 : 6 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 2 : 6 : 5
- C. 5 : 6 : 2
- D. 6 : 5 : 2

A. 2 : 5 : 6 — Correct: b is 5 in both ratios, so the combined ratio is 2 : 5 : 6.

B. 2 : 6 : 5 — Wrong: b and c are swapped.

C. 5 : 6 : 2 — Wrong: the order is scrambled; a must come first as 2.

D. 6 : 5 : 2 — Wrong: the ratio is reversed.

52 Maths — Ratio (squares)

If three numbers in the rotation 3 : 2 : 5 be such that the sum of their squares is equal to 1368. what is the middle one?

- A. 12 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 16
- C. 19
- D. 24

A. 12 — Correct: the middle number (2x with x = 6) is 12.

B. 16 — Wrong: 16 is not 2x for any x satisfying the sum of squares.

C. 19 — Wrong: 19 does not fit the 3 : 2 : 5 ratio with the given sum.

D. 24 — Wrong: 24 would be 4x, not the middle term 2x.

Question 53 Maths — Ratio

If a: b =3 : 4 and B : c 2 : 3 what is a : b : c?

- A. 3 : 4 : 6 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 9 : 2 : 3
- C. 6 : 8 : 6
- D. 9 : 12 : 6

A. 3 : 4 : 6 — Correct: b = 4 in both, c = 6, so 3 : 4 : 6.

B. 9 : 2 : 3 — Wrong: the terms are scrambled and b is not 2.

C. 6 : 8 : 6 — Wrong: this doubles the first ratio but leaves c wrong (c must be 6 with b = 4, i.e. 3 : 4 : 6, not 6 : 8 : 6).

D. 9 : 12 : 6 — Wrong: 9 : 12 : 6 reduces to 3 : 4 : 2, giving c = 2, not 6.

54 Maths — LCM

The least number exactly divisible by 12, 15, 20, 54 is:

- A. 532
- B. 220
- C. 540 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 500

A. 532 — Wrong: 532 is not divisible by 15 or 20.

B. 220 — Wrong: 220 is not divisible by 12 or 54.

C. 540 — Correct: 540 ÷ 12 = 45, ÷ 15 = 36, ÷ 20 = 27, ÷ 54 = 10 — the least such number.

D. 500 — Wrong: 500 is not divisible by 12 or 54.

Question 55 Law — Contempt

Which term is used for this disobedience for or wilful disregared to the judicial process?

- A. Contempt of law
- B. Contempt of court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Contempt of judiciary
- D. Court default

A. Contempt of law — Wrong: there is no offence called 'contempt of law'; the term is contempt of court.

B. Contempt of court — Correct: disobedience or wilful disregard of judicial process is contempt of court.

C. Contempt of judiciary — Wrong: the offence is 'contempt of court', not 'contempt of judiciary'.

D. Court default — Wrong: 'default' is a party's failure to appear or plead, not the term for disobeying judicial process.

56 Law — CrPC s.249-A

Under section 249A of Cr. PC. , the Magistrate can acquit the accused at any stage:

- A. After hearing protection
- B. After hearing accused
- C. After hearing both ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. After hearing protection — Wrong: printed 'protection' for 'prosecution' — hearing the prosecution ALONE is not enough under s.249-A.

B. After hearing accused — Wrong: hearing the accused ALONE is not enough; the prosecutor must also be heard.

C. After hearing both — Correct: s.249-A requires hearing the prosecutor and the accused before acquittal at any stage.

D. None of these — Wrong: 'after hearing both' is option C.

Question 57 Law — CrPC s.241-A

In all cases instituted upon police report, copies of the certain documents should be supplied to the accused not letter then ____ days before commencement of trial:

- A. 15
- B. 7 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 30
- D. 35

A. 15 — Wrong: 15 days is not the s.241-A period.

B. 7 — Correct: s.241-A CrPC — copies 'not later than seven days before the commencement of the trial'.

C. 30 — Wrong: 30 days is not the s.241-A period.

ng. 33 days is not the s.241-A period.

Question 58 Law — CrPC s.127

According t section 127 chapter IX of Cr. P.C. and unlawful /lawful assembly must discharge an order of:

- A. A Magistrate
- B. A police officer
- C. A Session judge
- D. A & b ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A Magistrate — True, but only half the answer: a police officer's command also suffices.

B. A police officer — True, but only half the answer: a Magistrate's command also suffices.

C. A Session judge — Wrong: a Sessions Judge is not the officer named in s.127 for dispersing an assembly.

D. A & b — Correct: s.127 — the assembly 'shall… disperse' on the command of a Magistrate OR a police officer.

Question 59 Law — PPC s.43 ('illegal')

_____is applicable to everything which is an offence or which is proibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action, and a person is side to be_____ whatever it is illegal in him to omit

- A. Special law
- B. Local law
- C. Illegal ", "Legally bound to do" ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Injury

A. Special law — Wrong: s.43 defines the word 'illegal', not 'special law'.

B. Local law — Wrong: s.43 defines the word 'illegal', not 'local law'.

Legally bound to do — Correct: the two blanks are 'Illegal' and 'legally bound to do' — the verbatim words of PPC s.43.

D. Injury — Wrong: 'injury' is defined separately in PPC s.44, not in this passage.

Question 60 Law — PPC s.406 (criminal breach of trust)

Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for term which any extent of:

- A. 10 years
- B. 7 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 7 years or with fine or with both
- D. Life imprisonment

A. 10 years — Wrong: the maximum term under s.406 is seven years, not ten.

B. 7 years — Correct: s.406 — imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years.

C. 7 years or with fine or with both — True as a statement of the full punishment, but it does not answer the stem's question about the term's extent more precisely than B; B is the direct answer.

D. Life imprisonment — Wrong: s.406 does not provide life imprisonment.

Question 61 Law — PPC (Arash)

Arash denotes the compensation:

- A. To be paid to the victim or his hairs ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. To the state and victim
- C. To the accused and his heirs.
- D. None of these are

A. To be paid to the victim or his hairs — Correct: Arash is compensation paid to the victim or his heirs (printed 'hairs' for 'heirs').

te and victim — Wrong: Arash is paid to the victim/heirs, not to the State (the State takes fines, not Arash).

C. To the accused and his heirs. — Wrong: Arash is paid BY the offender, not TO the accused.

D. None of these are — Wrong: option A states the definition.

Question 62 Law — CPC (parties)

Which of the following refers to any of the participants in a court action or for proceedings?

- A. Plaintiff
- B. Claimant
- C. Third party
- D. Party ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Plaintiff — Wrong: the plaintiff is only one kind of party (the one who sues), not every participant.

B. Claimant — Wrong: a claimant is one who makes a claim; not every participant is a claimant.

C. Third party — Wrong: a third party is an outsider brought in, not every participant.

D. Party — Correct: 'party' is the general term for any participant in a court action or proceedings.

Question 63 Law — CPC (petition)

Which of the following is the method of commencing proceedings where by the order is required by the petitioner from the court is expressed as a prayer?

- A. Plaint
- B. Proceeding

- D. Petition ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Plaint — Wrong: a plaint commences a SUIT (a claim for a decree), not proceedings by prayer for an order.

B. Proceeding — Wrong: 'proceeding' is the generic word for the whole case, not the method of commencing it.

C. Defence — Wrong: a defence answers a claim; it does not commence proceedings.

D. Petition — Correct: a petition is the method of commencing proceedings where the order sought is expressed as a prayer.

Question 64 Law — Succession (legatee)

What does mean by 'Legatee?

- A. Person to who state is given by lease
- B. Person to whom personal estate is given by will ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Person to whom personal estate is given by the government
- D. Person to whom personal estate is given by somebody

A. Person to who state is given by lease — Wrong: a lease has nothing to do with a legacy; a legatee takes under a will, not a lease (printed 'who state' for 'whose estate').

B. Person to whom personal estate is given by will — Correct: a legatee is the person to whom personal property is bequeathed by will.

C. Person to whom personal estate is given by the government — Wrong: the government does not make a person a legatee; a will does.

D. Person to whom personal estate is given by somebody — Wrong: too vague — any gift by anybody would qualify, but a legacy must come by WILL; this is test360's printed key, and it is wrong.

65 Law — Criminal law (prosecution)

What is called institution or conduct of criminal proceedings against a person:

- A. Suing
- B. Process
- C. Review
- D. Prosecution ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Suing — Wrong: suing is bringing a CIVIL action, not instituting criminal proceedings.

B. Process — Wrong: 'process' is the court's summons/warrant machinery, not the institution of proceedings itself.

C. Review — Wrong: review is re-examination of a decided case, not the institution of criminal proceedings.

D. Prosecution — Correct: prosecution is the institution and conduct of criminal proceedings against a person.

Question 66 Law — Criminal law (remand)

What is tremed to order and accused person to kept in custody or placed on bail pending further court appearance?

- A. Remand ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Custody
- C. Arrest
- D. Prosecuting

A. Remand — Correct: remand is the court's order keeping the accused in custody (or on bail) pending the next hearing.

B. Custody — Wrong: custody is the state of being detained, not the court ORDER that imposes it.

Wrong: arrest is the taking of a person into custody, not the court's order pending further appearance.

D. Prosecuting — Wrong: prosecuting is conducting the case against the accused, not the custody order.

Question 67 Law — CPC 1908 (commencement)

Civil procedure Cod, 1908 came in to force on the

- A. 1st January 1909 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 6th January 1919
- C. 8th January 1910
- D. None of these

A. 1st January 1909 — Correct: CPC 1908 (Act V of 1908) came into force on 1 January 1909.

B. 6th January 1919 — Wrong: no such commencement date; the Code was already in force for a decade by then.

C. 8th January 1910 — Wrong: a year too late.

D. None of these — Wrong: 1 January 1909 is option A.

Question 68 Law — CPC (consent decree, fraud)

Decree passed by consent of parties by the civil judge can be avoided on the gerunds of fraud played by one the parties is to the decree:

- A. By appeal to the Higher Court
- B. By making an application to this same code
- C. By feeling are separate suit
- D. No no these

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (DEFECTIVE-excluded — decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov

The printed key A is certainly WRONG: CPC s.96(3) provides 'no appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties'. But the two remaining routes are BOTH supported by Pakistani authority, so no single option is correct: B (application to the same court — the s.12(2) CPC application for a decree obtained by fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction; see 2002 CLC Kar 166 and 2023 PLC 76 Lahore) and C (a separate suit to set aside the decree on the ground of fraud — the classical rule, Privy Council, Zahirul Said v Lashmi Narayan, AIR 1932 PC 251, and the position still stated in Pakistani commentary that a consent decree 'can only be set aside by a suit'). With A barred and B and C both defensible, the item has no unique correct option. NO answer is asserted.)

A. By appeal to the Higher Court — Wrong: s.96(3) CPC bars any appeal from a decree passed with the consent of parties (Pushpa Devi Bhagat v Rajinder Singh, AIR 2006 SC 2628). This is test360's printed key, and it is wrong.

B. By making an application to this same code — Defensible (but not uniquely correct): an application under s.12(2) CPC to the same court is a recognised remedy where the decree was obtained by fraud (printed 'code' for 'court').

C. By feeling are separate suit — Defensible (but not uniquely correct): a separate suit to set aside a consent decree obtained by fraud is the classical remedy (printed 'feeling are' for 'filing a').

D. No no these — Wrong: 'None of these' fails because B and C are both live remedies (printed 'No no these' for 'None of these').

Question 69 Law — CPC (stay of execution)

The court of civil judge passing the decree if applied for execution of the decree passed by it:

- A. Cannot stay the operation of the decree
- B. Can stay the execution of the appeal to the Higher Court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Can stay the execution even after the period for filling the appeal is expired.

A. Cannot stay the operation of the decree — Wrong: the executing/decreeing court CAN stay execution pending appeal.

B. Can stay the execution of the appeal to the Higher Court — Correct: the court passing the decree may stay execution while an appeal to the higher court is pending (the stem's wording is garbled; read as 'can stay the execution [pending] appeal to the Higher Court').

C. Can stay the execution even after the period for filling the appeal is expired. — Wrong: once the appeal period has expired with no appeal, there is no pending appeal to justify a stay on that ground (printed 'filling' for 'filing').

D. None of these — Wrong: option B states the position.

Question 70 Law — CPC (attachment before judgment)

The property of The defendant can be attached:

- A. Only after the decree is passed against him
- B. Anytime after the suit is filled ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. None of these
- D. Both A and B

A. Only after the decree is passed against him — Wrong: attachment AFTER decree is execution, not attachment before judgment; O.38 allows attachment during the suit.

B. Anytime after the suit is filled — Correct: attachment before judgment (O.38 CPC) can be ordered at any time after the suit is instituted (printed 'filled' for 'filed').

C. None of these — Wrong: option B states the position.

D. Both A and B — Wrong: A is wrong (attachment is not confined to after decree), so 'both' fails.

71 Law — CPC (appeal)

Appeal may be failed against:

- A. Decree ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Consent decree
- C. Every order
- D. None of these are

A. Decree — Correct: s.96 CPC — an appeal lies from every decree passed by a court exercising original jurisdiction.

B. Consent decree — Wrong: s.96(3) expressly bars an appeal from a decree passed with the consent of parties.

C. Every order — Wrong: only appealable orders (O.43 R.1) are appealable, not every order.

D. None of these are — Wrong: an appeal does lie against a decree.

Question 72 Law — Civil Courts (subordination)

Every civil judge subordinate to:

- A. A Senior civil judge
- B. District judge ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. High Court
- D. None of these

A. A Senior civil judge — Wrong: a Senior Civil Judge is a rank of Civil Judge, not the authority to whom every Civil Judge is subordinate.

B. District judge — Correct: under the Civil Courts Ordinance the District Judge is the head of the district judiciary; every Civil Judge is subordinate to the District Judge.

C. High Court — Wrong: the High Court supervises the district judiciary as a whole, but the

superior of a Civil Judge is the District Judge.

D. None of these — Wrong: the District Judge is option B.

Question 73 Law — CrPC (title of the statute)

The name of the statute relating to criminal proceedings in Pakistan is:

- A. Cr. P. C.
- B. Criminal procedure code.
- C. The code of criminal procedure ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Cr. P. C. — Wrong as the NAME: 'Cr.P.C.' is only the abbreviation, not the statute's name.

B. Criminal procedure code. — Wrong: the proper title includes the definite article and capitalisation — 'The Code of Criminal Procedure'.

C. The code of criminal procedure — Correct: the full proper name of the statute (Act V of 1898).

D. None of these — Wrong: option C gives the proper name.

Question 74 Law — Police (SHO)

Which of the following can perform the duties of an SHO?

- A. Sub inspector
- B. Any officer up to the rank of Inspector General
- C. Any officer above the rank of constable
- D. Police inspector

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. NO CORRECT OPTION — DEFECTIVE-excluded (DEFECTIVE-excluded — decided by assistant under owner's 8 Nov delegation. The printed key D ('Police inspector') is not uniquely correct: in Pakistan BOTH a Sub-Inspector and an Inspector can be Station House Officer. Punjab Police Act 2007

police station is headed by an SHO 'not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police or Inspector of Police'; in small/rural stations the Sub-Inspector serves as SHO, in larger stations the Inspector does. Options A and D are therefore BOTH correct, and the item has no unique correct option. NO answer is asserted. (Option B is also over-broad and C is wrong — see below.))

A. Sub inspector — Correct in practice, but not uniquely: a Sub-Inspector serves as SHO of small/rural police stations — so this option is also right, which is why the item is defective.

B. Any officer up to the rank of Inspector General — Wrong: an SHO is a station-level post (SI/Inspector); it is not performed by 'any officer up to IG'.

C. Any officer above the rank of constable — Wrong: far too broad — head constables, ASIs and DSPs do not as such perform SHO duties.

D. Police inspector — Correct in practice, but not uniquely: an Inspector serves as SHO of larger stations — so this option is also right, which is why the item is defective. This is test360's printed key.

Question 75 Law — CrPC (bail)

Which bail bond is accompanied by an affidavit?

- A. Bail before arrest ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bail after arrest
- C. Bail in bail- able cases.
- D. None of these

A. Bail before arrest — Correct: a pre-arrest bail application is accompanied by the accused's affidavit.

B. Bail after arrest — Wrong: post-arrest bail is not the bail accompanied by an affidavit in this sense.

C. Bail in bail- able cases. — Wrong: bail in bailable cases is a matter of right and is not the

ompanied bail.

D. None of these — Wrong: bail before arrest is option A.

Question 76 Law — CPC (receiver)

And indifferent person between the parties, appointed by the court to receive rents income and profits of lands or other things in question, pending the suit, where it does not or when a party is incompetent . such a person is called:

- A. Trustee
- B. Beneficiary
- C. Receiver ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Bailiff

A. Trustee — Wrong: a trustee holds property for beneficiaries under a trust; a receiver is a court appointee for property in dispute.

B. Beneficiary — Wrong: a beneficiary receives benefit under a trust or will; the court's appointee is the receiver.

C. Receiver — Correct: O.40 CPC — the court may appoint a receiver of property in dispute to collect its rents and profits pending the suit.

D. Bailiff — Wrong: a bailiff executes court process (service, attachment); he does not collect the property's income pending suit.

Question 77 Law — Torts (nuisance)

That which affords grounds for civil action only if it cases special damage is:

- A. Nuisance ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Injunction
- C. Restraining breach
- D. Trade mark

— Correct: a (public) nuisance is actionable civilly only if it causes special damage to the plaintiff beyond the public at large.

B. Injunction — Wrong: an injunction is a court ORDER restraining an act, not the wrong that needs special damage.

C. Restraining breach — Wrong: not a recognised cause of action; a distractor phrase.

D. Trade mark — Wrong: trade-mark infringement is actionable without any 'special damage' requirement of this kind.

Question 78 Law — CPC (revenue courts)

Civil procedure code:

- A. Does not applied to revenue courts
- B. Applies to the revenue Courts by notification of the provinical Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. According to the constant of the parties
- D. None of these

A. Does not applied to revenue courts — Wrong: too absolute — the CPC CAN apply to revenue courts by notification.

B. Applies to the revenue Courts by notification of the provinical Government — Correct: the CPC is extended to revenue courts by notification of the Provincial Government (printed 'provinical').

C. According to the constant of the parties — Wrong: the consent of the parties does not determine the CPC's application to revenue courts (printed 'constant' for 'consent').

D. None of these — Wrong: option B states the position.

79 Law — CPC s.10 (res sub judice)

The subsequent suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issues in previously institute between the same parties

- A. It's trial would be stayed ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. The plaint would be rejected
- C. Plaint would be returned
- D. None of these

A. It's trial would be stayed — Correct: s.10 CPC — the subsequent suit's trial is stayed until the earlier suit is decided.

B. The plaint would be rejected — Wrong: rejection of the plaint is under O.7 R.11, not the consequence of s.10.

C. Plaint would be returned — Wrong: return of the plaint is under O.7 R.10 (wrong forum), not s.10.

D. None of these — Wrong: the stay is option A.

Question 80 Law — CPC s.24 (transfer)

A District judge on the application by any of the parties:

- A. Cannot refuse to transfer the appeal panding in the court or additional district judge
- B. Can transfer the same for trial to any other Additional district judge ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Must refer the application to the High Court
- D. None of these

A. Cannot refuse to transfer the appeal panding in the court or additional district judge — Wrong: the District Judge has discretion and can refuse a transfer application (printed 'panding' for 'pending').

refer the same for trial to any other Additional district judge — Correct: s.24 CPC gives the District Judge power to transfer a case pending before one ADJ to another ADJ.

C. Must refer the application to the High Court — Wrong: the District Judge decides transfer applications within the district himself; no reference to the High Court is needed.

D. None of these — Wrong: option B states the position.

Question 81 Law — Court procedure (inspection of file)

The correct procedure for the inspection of the court file is:

- A. To submit an application before the Ahlmad
- B. To submit an application before the clerk of court
- C. To submit an application presiding officer ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these are

A. To submit an application before the Ahlmad — Wrong: the Ahlmad is the record-keeper; permission for inspection comes from the presiding officer.

B. To submit an application before the clerk of court — Wrong: the clerk does not grant inspection; the presiding officer does.

C. To submit an application presiding officer — Correct: the application for inspection of the court file is made to the presiding officer.

D. None of these are — Wrong: option C states the procedure.

Question 82 Law — CrPC s.103 (search witnesses)

Search of place shall be made in the presence of:

- A. Occupant of place
- B. A police officer
- C. Two whiteness of the locality ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

of place — Wrong: the occupant MAY attend (s.103(3)), but the search is required to be made in the presence of the two locality witnesses, not merely the occupant.

B. A police officer — Wrong: the police officer conducts the search; s.103 requires independent locality witnesses. This is test360's printed key, and it is wrong.

C. Two whiteness of the locality — Correct: s.103(1)–(2) CrPC — the search shall be made in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality (printed 'whiteness' for 'witnesses').

D. None of these — Wrong: the two witnesses are option C.

Question 83 Law — CrPC s.4(1)(o) (offence)

Offence means:

- A. Decree
- B. An actor mission liable to punishment ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A complaint of act under the cattle trespass Act 1871
- D. None of these

A. Decree — Wrong: a decree is a civil court's formal expression of adjudication, not an offence.

B. An actor mission liable to punishment — Correct: 'an act or omission liable to punishment' (printed 'actor mission' for 'act or omission') — the s.4(1)(o) definition.

C. A complaint of act under the cattle trespass Act 1871 — Wrong: a complaint under the Cattle Trespass Act is a specific proceeding, not the definition of 'offence'.

D. None of these — Wrong: option B gives the s.4(1)(o) definition.

84 Law — CrPC (sub-division)

Sub - division means sub- division of a district:

- A. Public prosecutor
- B. Sub-division ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Pleader
- D. Police station

A. Public prosecutor — Wrong: a public prosecutor is defined separately (s.4(1)(t)), not as a sub-division.

B. Sub-division — Correct: 'sub-division means a sub-division of a district' (CrPC s.4(1)(w)).

C. Pleader — Wrong: a pleader is defined separately (s.4(1)(r)), not as a sub-division.

D. Police station — Wrong: a police station is defined separately (s.4(1)(s)), not as a sub-division.

Question 85 Law — PPC (shajjah)

Without exposing the bone of the victim, the accused is said to cause:

- A. Shahjjah -i- Damigha
- B. Shahjjah -i- Mustiqlah.
- C. Cause shahjjah -i- khafifah ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Shahjjah -i- Damigha — Wrong: shajjah-i-damigha is the injury that exposes the bone (fractures the skull bone without exposing the brain), the opposite of this one.

B. Shahjjah -i- Mustiqlah. — Wrong: shajjah-i-mustaqillah is a deeper injury (exposing the bone and beyond); not this one.

C. Cause shahjjah -i- khafifah — Correct: an injury without exposing the bone is shajjah-i-khafifah (the lightest shajjah).

hese — Wrong: shajjah-i-khaifah is option C.

Question 86 Law — Court procedure (decree drafting)

After the decree has been announced, the decree is prepared by:

- A. The presiding officer himself
- B. The Reader of the court ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The Ahlmad of the Court.
- D. None of these

A. The presiding officer himself — Wrong: the presiding officer announces the decree; the ministerial drafting is the Reader's work.

B. The Reader of the court — Correct: the Reader prepares/draws up the decree after its announcement.

C. The Ahlmad of the Court. — Wrong: the Ahlmad keeps the court record/files; the decree is prepared by the Reader.

D. None of these — Wrong: the Reader is option B.

Question 87 Law — CPC (injunction)

An injection which is granted while a suit is actually pending and its object is to preserve the property is dispute in " status - quo",until the hearing of the suit or until further order, is called:

- A. Interlocutory injunction ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Perpetual injection
- C. Mandatory injection
- D. Discretionary injection

A. Interlocutory injunction — Correct: a temporary injunction granted during the pendency of the suit to preserve the status quo.

injection — Wrong: a perpetual injunction is granted by the final decree, not while the suit is pending (printed 'injection' for 'injunction').

C. Mandatory injection — Wrong: a mandatory injunction commands an act to be done; it is not defined by pendency of the suit.

D. Discretionary injection — Wrong: 'discretionary' describes the court's discretion in granting injunctions, not this kind of injunction.

Question 88 Law — Torts (statutory authority)

If the nuisance is legalized by statue, then:

- A. Action will lie
- B. No action will lie ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. It cannot be legalized
- D. A & B

A. Action will lie — Wrong: if the statute legalises the act, the nuisance action fails.

B. No action will lie — Correct: an act done under statutory authority cannot be a nuisance — no action lies.

C. It cannot be legalized — Wrong: a statute CAN authorise what would otherwise be a nuisance.

D. A & B — Wrong: A and B contradict each other; only B is right.

Question 89 Law — CNSA 1997 s.18 (fine)

When there is no fixed fine, special Court shell fix the fine on the basis of

- A. Quality and quantity of the narcotic drug involved the commission of such offence
- B. Psychotropic substance involved in commission of such offence
- C. Controlled substance involved in commission of such offence

of above ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Quality and quantity of the narcotic drug involved the commission of such offence — True, but only one of the three factors s.18 names.

B. Psychotropic substance involved in commission of such offence — True, but only one of the three factors s.18 names.

C. Controlled substance involved in commission of such offence — True, but only one of the three factors s.18 names.

D. All of above — Correct: s.18 names all three — narcotic drug, psychotropic substance and controlled substance.

Question 90 Law — CNSA 1997 s.19 (forfeiture)

Where the special Court finds a person guilty of an offence punishable under this Act and sentences him to imprisonment for a term exceeding 3 years, the Court shell also order that his assets derivable from trafficking narcotic substances Shall stand forfeited to the:

- A. Federal government ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Provincial government
- C. All of the above
- D. None of these

A. Federal government — Correct: s.19 CNSA — forfeiture to the Federal Government.

B. Provincial government — Wrong: s.19 forfeits to the Federal Government, not the province.

C. All of the above — Wrong: only the Federal Government is named in s.19.

D. None of these — Wrong: the Federal Government is option A.

91 Law — CNSA 1997 s.6 (export)

Who has authority to export narcotic drugs from Pakistan?

- A. Muslims only
- B. No one ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Every one
- D. Citizen of Pakistan

A. Muslims only — Wrong: the Act does not give any religious group an export authority.

B. No one — Correct: export of narcotic drugs is prohibited under CNSA s.6; no person among the options has authority to export them.

C. Every one — Wrong: the opposite of the Act's prohibition.

D. Citizen of Pakistan — Wrong: citizenship confers no authority to export narcotics.

Question 92 Law — PPC s.313 (Qisas)

Qisas for qatl-i-amad shall not be enforced:

- A. When the offender dies before the enforcement of the Qisas ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. When the offender punished with Tazir.
- C. When the offender has close relation with the victim.
- D. None of these

A. When the offender dies before the enforcement of the Qisas — Correct: s.313(a) PPC bars enforcement of qisas if the offender dies first.

B. When the offender punished with Tazir. — Wrong: tazir punishment does not bar qisas; s.313 lists death of the offender (and waiver/compounding) instead.

C. When the offender has close relation with the victim. — Wrong: relationship with the victim is not a s.313 bar to qisas.

D. None of these — Wrong: the death of the offender is option A.

93 GK — Economics

What do you understand by " Laissez ' faire?

- A. Active intervention
- B. Sound commercial affairs
- C. Interference by the state in law and order
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Active intervention — Wrong: active intervention is the OPPOSITE of laissez-faire.

B. Sound commercial affairs — Wrong: vague and not the definition of laissez-faire.

C. Interference by the state in law and order — Wrong: laissez-faire means NON-interference by the state; this option states the opposite. This is mcqsplanet Set-1's key, and it is wrong.

D. None of these — Correct: no option states the meaning of laissez-faire (state non-interference in economic affairs), so 'None of these'.

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