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Curriculum of Law Graduate Assessment Test (LAW -GAT)		
Sr.No	Title	Percentage
1	Constitution I. World Constitutions II. Constitutional History of Pakistan III. 1973 Constitution of Pakistan	10%
2	Jurisprudence I. English II. Islamic	10%
3	Civil Law I. CPC II. laws of Contract/limitation/torts/specific relief III. Maxims Equity	20%
4	Criminal Law I. P.P.C II. Cr.P.C III. Law of Qisas and Diyat	20%
5	Law of Evidence I. Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 II. Principles	20%
6	International Law I. Public II. Private	10%
7	Cannons of Professional conduct and Etiquettes of Advocate as prescribed under Chapter XII of the Pakistan Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Rules, 1976.	05%
8	English Legal Language	05%
	Total	100%

MCQs Code of Civil Procedure 1908 Pakistan Part-I

1. The Code of law which deals with Courts of Civil Judicature is called
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| A. Code of Civil Procedure | B. Civil Courts Act |
| C. Criminal Procedure Code | |
- Answer: Option A
2. The Code of Civil Procedure was enacted on
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. 21st January, 1908 | B. 21st February, 1908 |
| C. 21st March, 1908 | |
- Answer: Option C
3. The Code of Civil Procedure was enforced on
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. 21st March, 1908 | B. 22nd March, 1909 |
| C. 1st January, 1909 | |
- Answer: Option C
4. The Code of Civil Procedure, contains _____ sections
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. 155, | B. 156, |
| C. 158, | |
- Answer: Option C
5. The Code of Civil Procedure has, _____ parts
- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A. XI | B. XII |
| C. XIII | |
- Answer: Option A
6. Code of Civil Procedure consists _____ Orders
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 50, | B. 51, |
| C. 52, | |
- Answer: Option C
7. A decree is an operative part of a _____ in civil suits for appeals
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| A. Order | B. Judgment |
| C. None of the above | |
- Answer: Option B
8. _____ conclusively determines rights of the parties
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A. Judgment | B. Decree |
| C. Order | |
- Answer: Option B
9. Section 2, of C.P.C deals with
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Plaint | B. Definitions |
| C. Jurisdiction | |
- Answer: Option B
10. The term "Decree" is defined in section
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. 2(2), | B. 3(2), |
|----------|----------|

C. 4(2),

Answer: Option A

11. The term "Decree holder" is defined in Section _____, of C.P.C.

A. 2 sub section (3),

B. 2 sub section (4),

C. 2 sub section (5),

Answer: Option A

12. A person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made is called

A. Decree defaulter

B. Decree holder

C. Decree debtor

Answer: Option B

13. Any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made is called

A. Judgment debtor

B. Judgment holder

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

14. The term "Judgement" is defined in section

A. 2(7) C.P.C.

B. 2(8) C.P.C.

C. 2(9) C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

15. The statement given by the Judge on the ground of decree or order is called

A. Judgment

B. Decree

C. Order

Answer: Option A

16. A person who in law represents the estate of deceased person is called

A. Guardian

B. Pleader

C. Legal representative

Answer: Option C

17. The term "Legal representative" is defined in

A. Section 2(11)

B. Section 2(12)

C. Section 2(13)

Answer: Option A

18. Section 2, sub-section 12 of C.P.C. define

A. Judgment debtor

B. Legal representative

C. Mesne profit

Answer: Option C

19. The term "Order" is defined in section 2 sub section _____

A. (14), of C.P.C.

B. (15), of C.P.C.

C. (16), of C.P.C.

Answer: Option A

20. The formal expression of any decision of a civil Court which not a decree is called

A. Order

B. Judgment

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

21. C.P.C. is not applicable to

A. Civil Courts

B. Criminal Courts

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

22. Section 5 of C.P.C deals with application of C.P.C to

A. Family Courts

B. Criminal Courts

C. Revenue Courts

Answer: Option C

23. Section 6, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Pecuniary jurisdiction

B. Appellate jurisdiction

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

24. A suit in which the right of property or office is contested is called suit of _____ nature

A. Civil

B. Criminal

C. Civil as well as criminal

Answer: Option A

25. The term jurisdiction has _____ kinds

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option C

26. Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Civil judge of Class 2nd is limited upto

A. 50,000

B. 1,00,000

C. 500,000

Answer: Option C

27. Pecuniary jurisdiction of Civil judge of Class 3rd is limited upto

A. 20,000

B. 50,000

C. 100,000

Answer: Option C

28. Section 10 of C.P.C. deals with _____

A. Res judicata

B. Res Sub Judice

C. Res, gestae

Answer: Option B

29. The term "Res-subjedice" means.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| A. | The case instituted earlier | B. | The case instituted later |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option B

30. The are _____ main ingredients for application of section 10

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 3, | B. | 4, |
| C. | 5, | | |

Answer: Option B

31. Section 11 of C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|--------------|
| A. | Res subjudice | B. | Res judicata |
| C. | Res gestae | | |

Answer: Option B

32. The term "Res judicata" is a _____ term

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|--------|
| A. | English | B. | French |
| C. | Latin | | |

Answer: Option C

33. The term "Res judicata" means

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|------------------------------|
| A. | Further proceeding | B. | A matter already adjudicated |
| C. | Stay of proceeding | | |

Answer: Option B

34. Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment decree or order on the basis of fraud misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction he shall seeks his remedy by making an

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|-------------|
| A. | Appeal | B. | Application |
| C. | Revision | | |

Answer: Option B

35. Section _____ of C.P.C. deals with making of application to challenge the validity of a judgment, decree or order on plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--------|
| A. | 11, | B. | 12(1), |
| C. | 12(2), | | |

Answer: Option C

36. Application under section 12(2) shall be moved to

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|-----------------|
| A. | The Court which passed the final judgment, decree of order | B. | Appellate Court |
| C. | High Court | | |

Answer: Option A

37. A Foreign judgment not pronounced by Court of competent jurisdiction will

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | Be conclusive | B. | Not be conclusive |
| C. | Be based on fraud | | |

Answer: Option B

38. According section 15, of C.P.C. every suit shall be instituted in the Court of

- A. Lowest grade competent to try it B. Highest grade competent to try it
C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

39. A residing in (Karachi) beats B in (Dacca) A may sue in

- A. Karachi B. Dacca
C. Both at Karachi and Dacca

Answer: Option C

40. According section 21, of C.P.C. objection at jurisdiction of Court can be raised on

- A. Trial B. Appeal

Answer: Option A

41. Section 22, of C.P.C. deals with transfer of cases by

- A. Court of Session B. High Court
C. Trial Court

Answer: Option A

42. Where several Courts having jurisdiction are subordinate to the same appellate Court an application under section 22, shall be made to _____

- A. Appellate Court B. High Court
C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

43. Every suit shall be instituted by the presentation of _____ or in such other manner as prescribed

- A. An application B. A memo
C. Plaint

Answer: Option C

44. Where a suit has been instituted a summon may be issued _____ to appear and answer the claim and may be served in manner prescribed.

- A. Nazir B. Defendant
C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

45. According section _____, of C.P.C. the Court after the case has been heard shall pronounce judgment and on such judgment decree shall follow

- A. 31 B. 32
C. 33

Answer: Option C

46. Section 34, of C.P.C. deals with

- A. Interest B. Costs
C. Special cost

Answer: Option A

47. Section 35, of C.P.C. deals with

- A. Interest B. Costs

C. Compensatory costs

Answer: Option B

48. Section _____, of C.P.C. deals with compensatory costs in respect of false and vexatious claims or defences

A. 35

B. 35-A

C. 36

Answer: Option B

49. A decree may be executed either by

A. Court which passed it or by the Court to which sent for execution

B. Court which passed it or by appellate Court

Answer: Option A

50. The Court which passed a decree may send the decree for execution to another Court upon

A. Its discretional power

B. Application of decree holder

Answer: Option B

51. Section _____ to _____ of C.P.C. deals with execution of decree

A. 36, to 60,

B. 36, to 74,

C. 35, to 84,

Answer: Option B

52. During execution of a decree all question arising between the parties to the suit will be dealt by the

A. Original Court

B. Appellate Court

C. Executing Court

Answer: Option C

53. Section 48, C.P.C. provide limitation of _____ years for making execution application

A. Three years

B. Four years

C. Six years

Answer: Option C

54. Section 55, of C.P.C. deals with arrest and detention of

A. Judgment debtor

B. Decree holder

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

55. A judgment debtor can be imprisoned for a term not exceeding

A. Six months

B. Nine months

C. One year

Answer: Option C

56. _____ can not be arested during execution of money decree.

A. Women

B. Old person

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

57. Section 59, of C.P.C. deals with release of judgment debtor on ground of

A. Old age

B. Illness

C. Being women

Answer: Option B

58. Section 59, of C.P.C. was omitted by Ordinance

A. 10 of 1980 Section 9,

B. 10 of 1999 Section 9,

C. 10 of 2011 Section 9,

Answer: Option A

59. Which particular from the following can not be attached during execution of a decree

A. Moveable property

B. Immovable property

C. Necessary wearing apparel

Answer: Option C

60. Particulars not liable to be attached in execution of decree are provided in section

A. 60 of C.P.C.

B. 61 of C.P.C

C. 62 of C.P.C.

Answer: Option A

61. In the case of a suit against the Federal Government the party defendant shall be

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Pakistan

Answer: Option C

62. In case of suit by Provincial Government of Punjab the titled will be

A. Province of Punjab Vs ABC

B. Chief Minister of Punjab Vs ABC

C. Interior Ministry of Punjab Vs ABC

Answer: Option A

63. As per section 80, of C.P.C. in the case of a suit against Federal Government notice will be delivered to

A. Interior Minister

B. Federal Minister

C. Secretary of the Federal Government

Answer: Option C

64. In case of a suit against the Provincial Government other than a suit relating to the affairs of Railway the notice shall be served to

A. The Secretary of that Government

B. The Collector of the District

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

65. Section_____, of C.P.C. deals with filing of suit by aliens

A. Section 80

B. Section 83

C. Section 85

Answer: Option B

66. The term "alien" means

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|----|---------|
| A. | A foreigner | B. | A local |
| C. | An enemy | | |

Answer: Option A

67. An alien enemy residing in Pakistan can file a suit with permission of

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|------------------|
| A. | Federal Government | B. | Foreign Ministry |
| C. | Interior Ministry | | |

Answer: Option A

68. A foreign State can sue in any Court if such State has been recognized by

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Provincial government | B. | Federal government |
| C. | President | | |

Answer: Option B

69. If any diplomatic agent exercised any commercial activity in Pakistan beyond his official functions he

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|------------------------------|
| A. | Can be used in any Court | B. | Can not be sued in any Court |
| C. | Can not be sued without permission of his own State | | |

Answer: Option A

70. For filing a suit of public nuisance the consent of _____ is required

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------------------|
| A. | District Judge | B. | Provincial government |
| C. | Advocate General | | |

Answer: Option C

71. The term "Public nuisance" means

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| A. | An unreasonable interference in any persons personal matters | B. | An unreasonable interference with right of general public |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option B

72. Section 92, of C.P.C. deals with suits regarding,

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------|
| A. | Public charities | B. | Diplomats |
| C. | Public nuisances | | |

Answer: Option A

73. Section 96 of C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|------------|
| A. | 1st appeal | B. | 2nd appeal |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option A

74. The term "Appeal" means

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| A. | Transfer of case from inferior Courts | B. | Transfer of case from one Court to |
|----|---------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|

to Superior Court for the purpose of checking credibility of lower Court decision

another Court for the purpose of testing credibility of the decision of lower Court

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

75. Normally _____ is called appellate Court

A. Court of Civil Judge First Class

B. Court of District Judge

C. High Court

Answer: Option B

76. _____ determine forum for first appeal

A. Pecuniary value of a suit

B. Trial Court

C. Nature of case

Answer: Option A

77. No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court

A. On merits

B. On facts

C. With consent of parties

Answer: Option C

78. Section 100, 101, and 102, relates to

A. First appeal

B. 2nd appeal

C. 3rd appeal

Answer: Option B

79. The ground upon which 2nd appeal lies are narrated in

A. Section 99, C.P.C.

B. Section 100, C.P.C.

C. Section 101, C.P.C.

Answer: Option B

80. Section 100, 101, and 102, of C.P.C. with deals with appeal to

A. High Court

B. Federal Shariat Court

C. Supreme Court

Answer: Option A

81. Orders from which appeal lies are provided in

A. Section 103, of C.P.C

B. Section 103-A, of C.P.C.

C. Section 104, of C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

82. An order under section 35-A, is

A. Appealable

B. Revisionable

C. Reviewable

Answer: Option A

83. An appellate Court has power to

A. Determine a case finally

B. Frame new issues and remand the

case

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

84. Appellate Court has power to take additional evidence as provided by

A. Section 106, of C.P.C.

B. Section 107(c), of C.P.C.

C. Section 107(d), of C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

85. Appeal is a_____ of the suit

A. Finality

B. End

C. Continuation

Answer: Option C

86. An appeal from a judgment decree or final order of High Court shall lie to

A. Double Bench of High Court

B. Supreme Court

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

87. An appeal to Supreme Court is dealt by

A. Section 107, C.P.C.

B. Section 108, C.P.C

C. Section 109, C.P.C

Answer: Option C

88. If a subordinate trial Court is in doubt regarding question of law it can send reference to_____ as provided in section 113, C.P.C

A. High Court

B. Court of Session

C. Supreme Court

Answer: Option A

89. Power of review is provided in

A. Section 113, C.P.C

B. Section 114, C.P.C

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

90. The term "Review" means

A. Judicial re-examination of a case in certain prescribed and specified circumstances

B. Re-examination of any matter

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

91. The petition for review shall be instituted in the Court

A. Of Session

B. Which passed the decree

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

92. Law permits that power of review can be exercised upon

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|--|
| A. | Discovery of new facts | B. | Misreading and non reading of evidence |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option A

93. Scope of review power is

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|-------|
| A. | Vast | B. | Broad |
| C. | Limited | | |

Answer: Option C

94. Right of review is called

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | Basic right | B. | Substantive right |
| C. | Natural right | | |

Answer: Option B

95. Section _____, C.P.C. deals with revision

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|------|
| A. | 114, | B. | 115, |
| C. | 115-A, | | |

Answer: Option B

96. The term "Revision" means

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| A. | A re-examination or careful reading of a case for the purpose of correction or improvement | B. | A factual change of trial Court decision |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option A

97. The revisional power can be exercised by

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|------------|
| A. | Court of Session | B. | High Court |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option C

98. Time limitation for filing revision petition before High Court as provided under section 115, is

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|-------------|
| A. | Thirty days, | B. | Sixty days, |
| C. | Ninety days | | |

Answer: Option C

99. Revisional power exercised by High Court or Court of Session is _____ in nature

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|---------------|
| A. | Substantive | B. | Discretionary |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option B

100. Revision power can be exercised by High Court or District Court on

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|------------------|
| A. | Question of law | B. | Question of fact |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option A

101. Unauthorized person can not addressed to High Court while exercising it original civil jurisdiction as provided in section

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. 119, of C.P.C | B. 120, of C.P.C |
| C. 131, of C.P.C | |

Answer: Option A

102. Women who according to customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court as provided in

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Section 122, C.P.C | B. Section 132, C.P.C |
| C. Section 142, C.P.C | |

Answer: Option B

103. Section 135, C.P.C. exempt_____ from arrest under civil processes.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A. Police Officers | B. Politicians |
| C. Judge, Magistrate, Judicial Officers | |

Answer: Option C

104. Exemption of members of legislature bodies from arrest and detention in civil process is provided in

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Section 135, of C.P.C. | B. Section 135-A, of C.P.C. |
| C. Section 136, of C.P.C. | |

Answer: Option B

105. As per section 142, C.P.C. all orders and notices served on or given to any person under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A. Shall be in writing | B. Shall be oral |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option A

106. Section_____, of C.P.C deals with oath on affidavit

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 129 | B. 139 |
| C. 149 | |

Answer: Option B

107. Section 144, of C.P.C deals with

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Application of restitution | B. Filing of new suit |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option A

108. The power of Court to allow a party to fulfill deficiency of Court fees under section 149, of C.P.C. is its_____ power

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Inherent power | B. Mandatory power |
| C. Discretionary power | |

Answer: Option C

109. The power enjoyed by Court to fulfill needs of justice in absence of specific provision of C.P.C are called

- A. Natural powers B. Delegated powers
C. Inherent powers

Answer: Option C

110. Section _____ of C.P.C deals with inherent powers of Court

- A. 150, C.P.C B. 151, C.P.C
C. 152, C.P.C

Answer: Option B

111. A decree, judgment or order can be amended if there is

- A. Clerical or arithmetical error B. Factual error
C. Conceptual error

Answer: Option A

112. Section 152, C.P.C deals with amendment of

- A. Clerical and arithmetical errors in judgment, decree or order B. Clerical or arithmetical errors in plaint
C. Clerical or arithmetical errors in written statement

Answer: Option A

113. Order 1, of C.P.C deals with

- A. Litigation B. Parties to the suit
C. Documentation

Answer: Option B

114. The person who brought the suit or file a suit is called

- A. Plaintiff B. Defendant
C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

115. The person or group of persons who are responsible to replying or answering the suit are called

- A. Plaintiff or plaintiffs B. Defendant or defendants
C. Third persons

Answer: Option B

116. To become plaintiff in any suit it is required the interest of plaintiff must be

- A. In dispute B. Attached to the litigation
C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

117. Under Order 1, Rule 1, all persons may be joined as plaintiffs if

- A. Their right to relief is same B. They are close relative
C. They belong to same group

Answer: Option A

118. Under Order 1, Rule 2, where it appears to the Court that any joinder of plaintiffs may embarrass

or delay the trial Court can

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Order for separate trial | B. Struck off plaintiffs rights |
| C. None of the above | |

Answer: Option A

119. All persons may be joined as _____ against whom any right to relief is claimed

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Plaintiffs | B. Respondents |
| C. Defendants | |

Answer: Option C

120. No suit shall be defeated by reason of _____ as provided in Order, 1, Rule 9

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A. Mis-joinder and non joinder of the parties | B. Lack of documents |
| C. None of the above | |

Answer: Option A

121. Order II C.P.C deals with

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Framing of issues | B. Framing of charges |
| C. Framing of suit | |

Answer: Option C

122. As per Order II, Rule 2, suit include

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Whole of claim | B. Only opening portion of a suit |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option A

123. Where it appears to the Court that any cause of action joined in one suit cannot be conveniently tried or disposed of together the Court may

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Order separate trial | B. Transfer case to District Court |
| C. Reject the suit | |

Answer: Option A

124. Order, III, of C.P.C deals with

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A. Appearance of plaintiffs | B. Appearance of attorney |
| C. Appearance of recognized agents and pleaders | |

Answer: Option C

125. A person can appoint pleader for litigation by signing

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A. Agreement | B. Power of attorney |
| C. Affidavit | |

Answer: Option B

126. Order IV, of C.P.C deals with

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Appointment of agent | B. Institution of suits |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|

C. Framing of suit

Answer: Option B

127. A suit can be instituted through plaint by filing it before

A. Competent Court

B. Court Authorized Officer

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

128. Order V, of C.P.C deals with

A. Issue and service of summons

B. Issuance of warrant

C. Issuance of precept

Answer: Option A

129. When suit has been duly instituted a summon may be issued to

A. Defendants

B. Nazir

C. Government

Answer: Option A

130. As per Order V, Rule 2 the summon shall be accompanied by copy of

A. Document upon which plaintiff rely

B. Plaint

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

131. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the

A. Judge

B. Officer of the Court

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

132. Order V, Rule 10-A, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Delivery of summons through Court officer

B. Delivery of summons through post

C. Delivery of summons in any way

Answer: Option B

133. When defendant refuse or keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding service or Court is satisfied that summons can not be served in ordinary way than Court will order for the service of summons in

A. Normal ways

B. Substituted ways

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

134. The term "substituted service" means

A. Service of process upon defendant in any way

B. Service of process made under authorization of Court upon defendants

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

135. Order V, Rule 20, of C.P.C deals with

A. Service of summons through ordinary ways

B. Service of summons through substituted ways

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

136. Order V, Rule 20, prescribed _____ ways and manners for service of summons

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

Answer: Option C

137. Urgent mail service or courier service is _____ way of summon servings

A. Ordinary

B. Substituted

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

138. Proclamation in news papers is also a type of

A. Substituted service

B. Ordinary service

C. Special service

Answer: Option A

139. Where the defendant is confined in a prison the summons shall be delivered or sent by post or otherwise to

A. The officer incharge of prison

B. Attorney General

C. Public Prosecutor

Answer: Option A

140. As per Order V, Rule 28, of C.P.C. where the defendant is a soldier, sailor or airmen the Court shall send the summons for service to

A. Chief of Staff Committee

B. Chief of Air Staff, Navel or Army

C. Commanding Officer together with a copy to be retained by the defendants

Answer: Option C

141. Order VI, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Pleadings

B. Submission of written statement

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

142. The term "Pleading" means

A. Plant

B. Written statement

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

143. As per principle laid down in Order VI, Rule 2, of C.P.C. Pleadings needs to state.

A. Material facts not evidence

B. Evidence

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

144. As per Order VI, Rule 14, pleading to be

A. Notrized

B. Signed by Court Officer

C. Signed by the party and his pleader

Answer: Option C

145. Order VI, Rule 15, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Verification of pleading

B. Amendment of pleadings

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

146. As per Order VI, Rule 18, of C.P.C. A party allowed for amendment can amend the pleading within

A. 10 days

B. 14 days

C. 18 days

Answer: Option B

147. Order VII, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Plaint

B. Written statement

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

148. O. VII of C.P.C contains_____ Rules.

A. 24,

B. 25,

C. 26,

Answer: Option C

149. The name of the Court in which a suit is brought must be written in plaint as provided in

A. Order VII, Rule 2, of C.P.C

B. Order VII, Rule 2-A, of C.P.C

C. None of the above

Answer: Option C

150. Order VII, Rule 1 of C.P.C. contains

A. 7 Sub-rules or ingredients

B. 8 Sub-rules or ingredients

C. 9 Sub-rules or ingredients

Answer: Option C

151. Where the plaintiff seeks recovery of money the plaint shall state the

A. Price amount claimed

B. Value of amount in US\$

C. Stam value of the plaint

Answer: Option A

152. As per Order VII, Rule 3, of C.P.C. where the subject matter of the suit is immovable property the plaint shall

A. Contains reflection of that property

B. Contain a description of the property sufficient to identify it

	C. Both (a) and (b)	
Answer: Option B		
153.	Order VII, Rule 9, of C.P.C. deals with	
A.	Procedure of admitting plaint	B. Procedure of admitting written statement
C.	Procedure of collecting Court fee	
Answer: Option A		
154.	Procedure for return of a plaint is provided in	
A.	O. VII, R. 10(1)	B. O. VII, R. 10(2),
C.	O. VII, R. 10(3),	
Answer: Option B		
155.	Where a plaint does not disclose cause of action	
A.	It can be rejected	B. It can be amended
C.	It can be returned	
Answer: Option A		
156.	Rejection of plaint is dealt by	
A.	O. VII, Rule 10,	B. O. VII, R. 11,
C.	None of the above	
Answer: Option B		
157.	Order VII, Rule 11 of C.P.C. provides_____ ingredients from which deficiency of any occasion can cause rejection of plaint	
A.	3	B. 4
C.	5	
Answer: Option B		
158.	The procedure for rejection of plaint is provided	
A.	O. VII, Rule 12, of C.P.C.	B. O. VII, Rule 11, of C.P.C.
C.	O. VII, Rule 11-A,	
Answer: Option A		
159.	Where plaintiff rely on any other documents as evidence in support of his claim he shall enter such documents in	
A.	Plaint	B. In specific application
C.	In a list to be added or annexed with the plaint	
Answer: Option C		
160.	Address of the plaintiff to be filed with plaint for service of notices as provided in	
A.	O. VII, Rule 14, of C.P.C.	B. O. VII, Rule 16, of C.P.C.
C.	O. VII, Rule 19, of C.P.C.	
Answer: Option C		
161.	Where a plaintiff or petitioner failed to file an address for service of summon or notices his plaint or petition	

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| A. | Shall be rejected | B. | Shall be send to District Court |
| C. | Shall be rejected with cost | | |

Answer: Option A

162. Where a party engages a pleader notices summons or other processes for service on him shall be served in the manners as prescribed in

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| A. | Order V of C.P.C. | B. | Order III, Rule 5 of C.P.C. |
| C. | None of the above of C.P.C. | | |

Answer: Option B

163. The Order of C.P.C which deals with written statement is

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----|-------------|
| A. | Order VII, | B. | Order VIII, |
| C. | Order IX, | | |

Answer: Option B

164. The reply of the plaint filed by the defendant is familiar as

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-------|
| A. | Written reply | B. | Reply |
| C. | Written Statement | | |

Answer: Option C

165. Order VIII of C.P.C. _____ have _____ Rules

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 13 | B. | 15 |
| C. | 17 | | |

Answer: Option A

166. As per O. VIII, Rule 2, of C.P.C. _____ must raise by his pleadings all matters which show the suit not to be maintainable

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|-----------|
| A. | Defendant | B. | Plaintiff |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option A

167. According O. VIII, R. 3, of C.P.C. when defendant deny any fact of plaint denial to be

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| A. | Specific | B. | Exemplary |
| C. | Ambiguous | | |

Answer: Option A

168. Evasive denial by defendant

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| A. | Have great importance in the eye of law | B. | Does not have any sanctity in the eye of law |
| C. | Depends upon matter | | |

Answer: Option B

169. Denial by defendant

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|------------------|
| A. | Must be specific | B. | Must be relevant |
| C. | Must be pointed out | | |

Answer: Option A

170. As per O. VIII, R. 6, particular of set off to be given in

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A. Plaintiff | B. Written statement |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option B

171. A sues B on a bill of exchange for Rs.500, B holds a judgment against A for Rs.1000. The two claims being both definite pecuniary demands may be set off. The illustration is given in

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Order VIII, R. 5, C.P.C | B. Order VIII, R. 6, of C.P.C |
| C. Order VIII, R. 7, of C.P.C | |

Answer: Option B

172. As per O. VIII, R. 10, of C.P.C. Where any party from whom a written statement is so required fails to produce the same with in fixed time before the Court

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. The Court may pronounce judgment against it | B. Make any other order regarding the suit |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option C

173. O. VIII, Rule 13, of C.P.C. deals with

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. List of legal representatives of plaintiff | B. List of legal representatives of defendants |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option B

174. O. IX, of C.P.C. contains _____ Rules

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 13 | B. 14 |
| C. 15 | |

Answer: Option B

175. O. IX, of C.P.C deals with

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. Appearance of the parties | B. Consequences of non appearance of the parties |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option C

176. As per O. IX, Rule 2, of C.P.C. where summons not served in consequence of plaintiff failure to pay cost, the Court

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| A. May dismissed the suit | B. May order for summon at Courts expenses |
| C. None of the above | |

Answer: Option A

177. Where neither plaintiff nor defendant appear on fixed day of hearing the fate of the suit shall be

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Adjournment as provided in Or. IX, Rule 3, of C.P.C. | B. Dismissed as provided in O. IX, R. 3, of C.P.C. |
| C. The Court may pass Order of Cost as provided in Or. IX, Rule 3, | |

Answer: Option B

178. Under O. IX, Rule 5, of C.P.C. empowers the Court to dismiss the suit when summons are unserved and plaintiff failed to apply for fresh summons

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | For a period of 3 months | B. | For a period of 4 months |
| C. | For a period of 5 months | | |

Answer: Option A

179. When plaintiff appeared defendant does not appeared and summons are duly served the Court may proceed ex-parte against defendant as provided by

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | O. IX, Rule 4, of C.P.C. | B. | O. IX, Rule 6, of C.P.C. |
| C. | O. IX, Rule 8, | | |

Answer: Option B

180. Ex parte order can be passed in favour of

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------|
| A. | Plaintiff | B. | Defendant |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option A

181. For setting aside ex parte order affected party needs to file

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|--------------|
| A. | An application | B. | A fresh fuit |
| C. | A revision | | |

Answer: Option A

182. O. IX, Rule 13, of C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|--|
| A. | Passing of ex-parte order | B. | Setting aside ex-parte decree against defendants |
| C. | Dismissal of plaintiff's suit due to plaintiff's failure to appear non appearance | | |

Answer: Option B

183. As per O. IX, Rule 14, of C.P.C. no decree to be set aside upon application with out notice to

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|--------------------|
| A. | Opposite party | B. | Senior Civil Judge |
| C. | District Judge | | |

Answer: Option A

184. O. IX-A of C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|--|
| A. | Setting aside exparte orders | B. | Intermediate dates after submission of application |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option B

185. Order X of C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| A. | Summons to witnesses by the Commission | B. | Examination of witnesses by the Commission |
| C. | Examination of parties by the Court | | |

Answer: Option C

186. Order X of C.P.C. have_____ Rules

A.	4	B.	8
C.	12		

Answer: Option A

187. At the first hearing of the suit the Court will conduct oral examination of the party or his companion as provided in

A.	O. X, Rule 2, of C.P.C.	B.	O. X, Rule 4, of C.P.C.
C.	None of the above		

Answer: Option A

188. When a judge examine any party under O. X of C.P.C. he shall

A.	Not reduce such examination into writing	B.	Reduce such examination into writing
C.	Depends upon judge discretion		

Answer: Option B

189. Order XI, of C.P.C. contains _____ Rules

A.	13,	B.	23,
C.	33,		

Answer: Option B

190. Or. XI, of C.P.C. deals with

A.	Discovery and inspection	B.	Ex. Parte
C.	Sight inspection		

Answer: Option A

191. Under O. XI, Rule 1, of C.P.C. any party of the suit can

A.	Deliver interrogatories for the examination of the Court	B.	Deliver interrogatories for the examination of the opposite party
C.	None of the above		

Answer: Option B

192. The interrogatories made by any party under O. Xi, Rule 1, of C.P.C. for discovery

A.	Must be in written form	B.	Be in oral form
C.	Depends upon parties discretion		

Answer: Option A

193. A party can make interrogatories from opposite party by

A.	Filing application for permission to do so	B.	By making separate suit
C.	Both (a) and (b)		

Answer: Option A

194. Or. XI, Rule 7, of C.P.C. empowers Court

A.	To accpet whole of interrogatories made by any of the party	B.	To set aside and strike out interrogatories if they do not fulfill requirement of law
C.	None of the above		

Answer: Option B

195. The answering party shall answer the interrogatories through affidavit as provided in

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| A. | O. XI, Rule 6, of C.P.C. | B. | O. XI, Rule 7, of C.P.C. |
| C. | O. XI, Rule 8, of C.P.C. | | |

Answer: Option C

196. O. XI, Rule 13, of C.P.C. provided submission of

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|----|------------------------|
| A. | Affidavit of interrogatories | B. | Affidavit of documents |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option B

197. An affidavit in answer to interrogatories shall be in Form No. _____ in Appendix C with such variations as circumstances may require

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 3, | B. | 4, |
| C. | 5, | | |

Answer: Option A

198. Order XII, of C.P.C. is about

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----|-------------------------|
| A. | Admissions in cross examination | B. | Admissions in pleadings |
| C. | Admissions | | |

Answer: Option C

199. Order XII, of C.P.C. contains

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|----------|
| A. | 6 Rules, | B. | 9 Rules, |
| C. | 12 Rules, | | |

Answer: Option B

200. As per O, XII, R. 1 any party to a suit may give notice by his pleadings or otherwise in writing that he admits the truth of the whole or any portion of the case of

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|----------------|
| A. | His own | B. | Opposite party |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option B

201. O. XII, Rule 2, of C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|
| A. | Notice to admit documents | B. | Notice to contest matters |
| C. | Notice to reply the interrogatories | | |

Answer: Option A

202. Trial Court is empowered by O. XII, _____ of C.P.C to pass judgment on the basis of admissions made by parties in their pleadings or at any stage of proceedings

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|---------|
| A. | Rule 2, | B. | Rule 4, |
| C. | Rule 6, | | |

Answer: Option C

203. An affidavit of pleader or his clerk with due signature of any admission made in pursuance of any notice to admit documents or facts shall be sufficient evidence of

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|
| A. | Admission as provided in O. XII, Rule 7, of C.P.C. | B. | Denial as provided in Or. XII, Rule 7. of C.P.C. |
|----|--|----|--|

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

204. Order XIII, contains _____ Rules,

A. 7

B. 9

C. 11

Answer: Option C

205. O. XIII of C.P.C. deals with

A. Production of documents

B. Impounding and return of documents

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

206. As per O. XIII, Rule 1 of C.P.C. documentary evidence to be produced at

A. First hearing

B. At the end of trial

C. After recording oral evidence

Answer: Option A

207. If a party fail to produce any documentary evidence at subsequent stage can produce it if that party

A. Is effective,

B. Shows good cause for non production of evidence

C. Make application with affidavit

Answer: Option B

208. As per O. XIII, Rule 3, the Court

A. Can reject irrelevant and inadmissible document at any stage

B. Can submit documents at any stage

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

209. When Court reject any document under O. XIII, Rule 3 C.P.C. it

A. Must inform the affected party

B. Must inform the beneficent party

C. Must record ground of rejection

Answer: Option C

210. Every document produced in Court

A. Can be submitted without endorsement

B. Shall be endorsed

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

211. The documents submitted in any Court shall be endorsed as provided in

A. O. XIII, Rule 2, of C.P.C.

B. O. XIII, Rule 3, of C.P.C.

C. O. XIII, Rule 4, of C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

212. When any document is rejected by Court under O. XIII, Rule 3 of C.P.C. the order of such rejection will be

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|----|------------|
| A. | Appealable | B. | Reviewable |
| C. | Revisionable | | |

Answer: Option C

213. O. XIII, Rule 6, C.P.C. deals with

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| A. | Endorsement on accepted documents | B. | Endorsement on rejected documents |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option B

214. _____ can apply for return of admitted documents under O. XIII, Rule 9

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|------------------|
| A. | The winning party | B. | The losing party |
| C. | Any person desirous of receiving back such documents who submitted | | |

Answer: Option C

215. O. XIV, of C.P.C is regarding

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| A. | Settlement of issues and determination of suit on issues of law or on issues agreed upon | B. | Submission of documents and their legal value |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option A

216. O. XIV, of C.P.C. contains _____ Rules

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 5, | B. | 7, |
| C. | 9, | | |

Answer: Option B

217. At the time of framing of issues Court seek light from

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-------------------|
| A. | Plaint | B. | Written statement |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option C

218. As per O. XIV, Rule 1, Sub Rule (6), of C.P.C. Court does not requires to frame issues where

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| A. | Plaintiff at the first hearing makes no improvements | B. | Defendant at the first hearing of the suit makes no defence |
| C. | Where defendant produce or submit affidavit | | |

Answer: Option B

219. The term "issue" means

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| A. | Controversy between the parties | B. | Contention between the parties |
| C. | None of the above | | |

Answer: Option A

220. Issues has _____ kinds

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| A. | 2 | B. | 4 |
|----|---|----|---|

C. 6

Answer: Option A

221. According O. XIV, Rule 4, while framing issues

A. Court will examine only relevant document

B. Court may examine witnesses or documents before framing issues

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

222. The issues once framed can

A. Not be changed

B. Be changed as provided in O. XIV, Rule 5,

C. depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option B

223. Where at the first hearing of a suit it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact the Court may

A. At once pronounce judgment

B. At once order for amendment of suit

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

224. O. XV, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Disposal of the suit at first hearing

B. Disposal of suit at proper time

C. Disposal of suit after conclusion of trial

Answer: Option A

225. O. XV, contains ____ Rules,

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

Answer: Option A

226. O. XVI, of C.P.C deal with

A. Summoning to attendance of plaintiff

B. Summoning to attendance of defendants

C. Summoning to attendance of witnesses

Answer: Option C

227. O. XVI, of C.P.C. contains ____ Rules

A. 19,

B. 21,

C. 23,

Answer: Option B

228. Not later than ____ days after settlement of issues the parties shall present in the Court list of witnesses whom they proposed to call as witness or to produce documents

A. 7

B. 10

C. 14

Answer: Option A

229. On application to Court or such officer as it appoints in this behalf the parties may obtain summons for persons whose attendance is required in the Court as provided in

A. O. XVI, Rule 1, Sub rule 1,

B. O. XVI, Rule 1, Sub rule 2,

C. O. XVI, Rule 1, Sub rule 3,

Answer: Option C

230. When a party apply for summoning to witness the expenses shall be

A. Paid by the same party

B. Paid by the opposing party

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

231. The sum so paid into Courts shall be tendered to the person summoned

A. Time of receiving summon

B. In Court

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

232. In light of O. XVI, Rule 4, of C.P.C. in case of deficiency of fee for summoning witnesses the Court may

A. Order to pay the fee from Government treasury

B. Order to attach or sale moveable property of applying person

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

233. Every summons for the attendance of a person to give evidence or to produce a document shall specify the time and place at which he is required to attend as provided in

A. O. XVI, Rule 4, of C.P.C.

B. O. XVI, Rule 5, of C.P.C.

C. O. XVI, Rule 6, of C.P.C.

Answer: Option B

234. When a witness for attendance of whom summons were issued intentionally avoid from receiving summons the Court may make order for

A. Proclamation

B. Attachment of that witness property

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

235. If a person for attendance of whom proclamation was made intentionally not appear before Court the Court will make

A. Warrant without bail

B. Bailable warrant

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

236. When as per O. XVI, Rule, Rule 10, of C.P.C. due to non appearance of a witness attached property can be released

A. If he is beyond country

B. If he denied to record evidence

C. If he show sufficient good cause for his non appearance before court

Answer: Option C

237. Under O. XVI Rule 14 of C.P.C. the Court can summon on its own accord to witnesses_____ to suit

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. Plaintiff | B. Defendant |
| C. Stranger | |

Answer: Option C

238. O. _____ of C.P.C. deals with adjournments

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| A. XVII, | B. XVIII, |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option A

239. O. XVII of C.P.C. contains _____ Rules

- | | |
|------|------|
| A. 3 | B. 4 |
| C. 5 | |

Answer: Option C

240. The Court may grant time and adjourn hearing as provided in O. XVII, Rule 1, when

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| A. Court is busy | B. Any party intend to do so |
| C. Any party request for adjournment with sufficient cause | |

Answer: Option C

241. Provided that when the _____ of a case has once begun the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A. Litigation | B. Adjournment |
| C. Evidence | |

Answer: Option C

242. O. XVII Rule of _____ of C.P.C deals with right of closing evidence of the party which failed to produce evidence.

- | | |
|------|------|
| A. 3 | B. 4 |
| C. 5 | |

Answer: Option A

243. Where a suit or proceeding is set down for a day which is holiday the parties thereto shall appear in the court on the day following that day as provided in

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. O. XVII, R. 2, of C.P.C | B. O. XVII, R. 3, of C.P.C |
| C. None of the above | |

Answer: Option C

244. O.XVIII deals with

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Hearing of the suit | B. Examination of the witnesses |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option C

245. O. XVIII, contains _____ Rules

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. 15, | B. 18, |
| C. 21, | |

Answer: Option B

246. Under O. XVIII Rule 1 of the C.P.C. the _____ must produce whatever evidence he wishes to

rely upon in the first instances

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. Plaintiff | B. Defendant |
| C. Court Officer | |

Answer: Option A

247. Every party of the case needs to prove its case according

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| A. law | B. Facts |
| C. Issues of its pleadings | |

Answer: Option C

248. The evidence of the witnesses in attendance to be taken orally in

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Open Court | B. Beyond Court |
| C. None of the above | |

Answer: Option A

249. Witness to be examined in open Court as provided in

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. O. XVIII, R. 3, | B. O. XVIII, R. 4, |
| C. O. XVIII, R. 5, | |

Answer: Option B

250. O. XVIII, Rule 5, of C.P.C. deals with recording of evidence before

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. Trial Court | B. Appellate Court |
| C. Revisional Court | |

Answer: Option B

Constitution of Pakistan 1973 enforced on 14 August 1973 as said as By-Cameral law in Pakistan

1. Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on

A.	23rd March, 1973	B.	12th May, 1973
C.	12th April, 1973		

Answer: Option C
2. The Constitution of 1973 came into force on

A.	23rd March, 1973	B.	12th May, 1973
C.	14th August, 1973		

Answer: Option C
3. Constitution of 1973 consist

A.	250 Articles,	B.	280 Articles
C.	285 Articles		

Answer: Option B
4. Constitution of 1973 consist _____

A.	6 schedules	B.	7 schedules
C.	8 schedules		

Answer: Option B
5. Objectives Resolution was passed on

A.	January, 1949	B.	February, 1949
C.	March, 1949	D.	None of above

Answer: Option C
6. According to Objectives Resolution sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to

A.	Public of Pakistan	B.	Almighty Allah
C.	Government of Pakistan	D.	None of above

Answer: Option B
7. According to Objectives Resolution authority enjoyed by the peoples of Pakistan within limits prescribed by Almighty Allah as sacred _____

A.	Trust	B.	Right
C.	Duty	D.	None of above

Answer: Option A
8. Objectives Resolution provided that the State shall exercise its powers and authority through _____

A.	Dictators	B.	Elected representatives of peoples
C.	Both (a) and (b)	D.	None of above

Answer: Option B
9. Objectives Resolution stress that the Muslims of Pakistan shall enable to order their lives _____

A.	Secular	B.	As per teachings of Islam
C.	Both (a) and (b)	D.	None of above

Answer: Option B
10. According to Objectives Resolution minorities shall be made

A.	Free to serve their lives according to their own religion	B.	Bound to serve their lives according teachings of Islam
----	---	----	---

C.	To serve their lives according to government policies	D.	None of above
----	---	----	---------------

Answer: Option A

11. According to Objectives Resolution independence of the judiciary shall be

A.	Attached	B.	Fully secured
C.	Develped	D.	None of above

Answer: Option B

12. Objectives Resolution demanded that Pakistan

A.	Shall play its positive role for international community	B.	Play model role for Muslim Countries
C.	Both (a) and (b)	D.	None of above

Answer: Option C

13. Objectives Resolution was set as _____ in 1973 Constitution

A.	Preamble	B.	Annexure
C.	First Schedule		

Answer: Option A

14. The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as

A.	Republic of Pakistan	B.	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
C.	Federation of Pakistan		

Answer: Option B

15. As per Article 1 of the Constitution territories of Pakistan shall comprise

A.	The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FATA	B.	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA
C.	Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory		

Answer: Option A

16. Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in _____ of the Constitution of 1973

A.	Article 1	B.	Article 2
C.	Article 2(A)		

Answer: Option B

17. According to Article 2A Objectives Resolution is _____ Part of the Constitution

A.	First	B.	Corroborative
C.	Substantive		

Answer: Option C

18. The basic duty of every citizen of Pakistan is that

A.	He must be faithful person	B.	He must play creative role for development of Pakistan
C.	He must be loyalth to Pakistan		

Answer: Option C

19. Loyalty to state and obedience to Constitution and law is basic duty of every citizen of Pakistan and it is provided in

A.	Article 5 of the Constitution	B.	Article 5-A of the Constitution
C.	Article 6 of the Constitution	D.	None of above

Answer: Option A

20. Any person who abrogates or subverts or suspends or held in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or suspend or held in abeyance, the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by any other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of

A. High treason	B. Felony
C. Sedition	

Answer: Option A

21. As per Article 6(3) _____ is empowered to provide punishment of persons found guilty of high treason

A. Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)	B. Supreme Court
C. Law enforcement agencies	D. None of above

Answer: Option A

22. Definition of the State is provided in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973

A. 7	B. 8
C. Both (a) and (b)	D. None of above

Answer: Option A

23. Articles _____ to _____ of The Constitution of 1973 are providing Principles of Policy

A. 18 to 28	B. 29 to 40
C. 28 to 38	D. None of above

Answer: Option B

24. Article 8 Constitution of 1973 describe any law inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental rights

A. To be void	B. To be illegal
C. To be valid	

Answer: Option A

25. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law as provided in

A. Article 8 of the Constitution of 1973	B. Article 9 of the Constitution of 1973
C. Article 10 of the Constitution of 1973	

Answer: Option B

26. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights

A. 8 to 28	B. 8 to 30
C. 8 to 32	

Answer: Option A

27. Any right which has been provided by the Constitution of 1973 is called

A. National right	B. Inherent right
C. Fundamental right	

Answer: Option C

28. Safeguards as to arrest and detention is provided in _____ of the Constitution

A. Article 8	B. Article 10
C. Article 12	

Answer: Option B

29. Article 10-A of the Constitution deals with

A. Right to fair trial	B. Right to safeguard against illegal detention
C. None of above	

Answer: Option A

30. Right to fair trial is _____ right of every citizen of Pakistan

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. Fundamental | B. Inherent |
| C. Natural | |

Answer: Option A

31. Slavery, forced labour, etc. are prohibited in Article _____, of the Constitution of 1973

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| A. 11 | B. 11-A |
| C. None of above | |

Answer: Option A

32. Article 12 of the Constitution of 1973 provided protection against

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Terrorism | B. Illegal detention |
| C. Retrospective punishment | |

Answer: Option C

33. Article 13 of the Constitution protects from

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. Illegal | B. Unfair trial |
| C. Double punishment | |

Answer: Option C

34. No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence is provided in Article _____, of the Constitution 1973

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A. 14 | B. 14(I) |
| C. 14(2) | |

Answer: Option C

35. Article 15, of the Constitution of 1973 provided freedom of

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Speech | B. Movement |
| C. Schooling | |

Answer: Option B

36. Freedom of assembly is provided in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| A. 121 | B. 15 |
| C. 16 | |

Answer: Option C

37. Freedom of _____ is provided in Article 17 of the Constitution of 1973

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. Assembly | B. Association |
| C. None of above | |

Answer: Option B

38. Article 18 of the Constitution, 1973 deals with

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Freedom of trade | B. Freedom of business or profession |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | |

Answer: Option B

39. Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law is provided in Article _____, of The Constitution of 1973

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 18 | B. 19 |
|-------|-------|

C. 19A

Answer: Option C

40. Article _____ of the Constitution, 1973 provided safeguard against taxation for the purpose any particular religion

A. 20

B. 21

C. 22

Answer: Option B

41. Protection of property rights is ensured in Article _____ of The Constitution of 1973

A. 22

B. 23

C. 24-A

Answer: Option C

42. Right to information is provided in _____ of the Constitution of 1973

A. Article 15

B. Article 19

C. Article 19-A

Answer: Option C

43. According to Article _____ of the Constitution, all citizen are equal before law

A. 19

B. 25

C. 27

Answer: Option B

44. State is responsible for the protection of family, marriage, mother and child as provided in

A. Article 28, of the Constitution

B. Article 35, of the Constitution

C. Article 36, of the Constitution

Answer: Option B

45. According to 1973 Constitution _____ is head of the State

A. President

B. Prime Minister

Answer: Option A

46. The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities including their due representation in Federal and Provincial Services is provided by Article _____ of the Constitution 1973

A. 35

B. 36

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

47. Article _____, of the Constitution, deals with Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils

A. 36

B. 37

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

48. In Constitution of 1973 minimum age limit for President is held

A. 35 years

B. 45 years

C. 55 years

Answer: Option B

49. Before entering upon office under Article _____, the president shall make oath before the Chief Justice of Pakistan

A. 40

B. 41

C. 42

Answer: Option C

50. President is empowered by Article _____ of the Constitution to grant pardon, reprieve, and respite and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence

A. 45

B. 56

C. 47

Answer: Option A

51. President can be removed from his office by the Parliament on ground of physical or mental incapacity or misconduct through

A. Court proceeding

B. Process of impeachment

C. Process of election

Answer: Option B

52. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with removal or impeachment of President

A. 45

B. 46

C. 47

Answer: Option C

53. Article 48 of the Constitution of 1973 bounds the President to act upon advice of

A. Cabinet

B. Prime Minister

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

54. Article 49 of the Constitution of 1973 empowers _____ to perform functions of President in absence of the President

A. Chairman of Senate

B. Speaker of The National Assembly

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

55. Constitution of 1973 provide _____ kind of Parliament

A. Uni cameral

B. Bi cameral

C. Tri cameral

Answer: Option B

56. Lower House of Pakistan Parliament is called

A. National Assembly

B. Senate

57. _____ is Upper House of Parliament

A. National Assembly

B. Senate

Answer: Option B

58. Duration of National Assembly is 5 years, as provided in Article _____

A. 50

B. 51

C. 52

Answer: Option C

59. Balochistan has _____ total Seats in National Assembly

A. 14

B. 15

C. 17

Answer: Option C

60. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has _____ General Seats in National Assembly

A. 35

B. 40

C. 43

Answer: Option B

61. Punjab has _____ total Seats in National Assembly

A. 150

B. 175

C. 183

Answer: Option C

62. Total strength of National Assembly members is

A. 342 members

B. 352 members

C. 355 members

Answer: Option A

63. Seats reserved for women from Sindh in National Assembly are

A. 12

B. 14

C. 16

Answer: Option B

64. Federal Capital area has _____ seats in National Assembly

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

Answer: Option B

65. FATA has _____ seats for women in National Assembly

A. 5

B. 3

C. 0

Answer: Option C

66. Minimum age for membership of National Assembly is

A. 25 years

B. 30 years

C. 35 years

Answer: Option A

67. The Constitution of 1973 provided election for National Assembly

A. Direct

B. Indirect

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

68. Under Article 58, the President shall dissolve the National Assembly at advice of

A. Speaker

B. Chairman of Senate

C. Prime Minister

Answer: Option C

69. National Assembly is presided by _____

A. Prime Minister

B. Speaker

C. Interior Minister

Answer: Option B

70. Constitution of 1973 provides _____ elections for President

A. Direct

B. Indirect

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

71. Under Article _____ of the Constitution the Senate shall consist 104 members

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----|------------|
| A. | Article 57 | B. | Article 59 |
| C. | Article 61 | | |

Answer: Option B

72. Each province have _____ seats in the Senate

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 14 | B. | 16 |
| C. | 18 | | |

Answer: Option A

73. There are _____ seats for technocrats in the Senate

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| A. | 2 | B. | 3 |
| C. | 4 | | |

Answer: Option C

74. There are _____ seats for non Muslims in the Senate of Pakistan

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| A. | 2 | B. | 3 |
| C. | 4 | | |

Answer: Option C

75. The system of election adopted for Senate in Constitution of 1973 is called _____

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| A. | General election | B. | Proportional representation |
| C. | None of above | | |

Answer: Option B

76. Term and tenure of Senate membership is _____ years

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|---------|
| A. | 5 years | B. | 6 years |
| C. | 7 Years | | |

Answer: Option B

77. A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen a member of Parliament unless he fulfill the qualification according to Article _____, of the Constitution of 1973

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 61 | B. | 62 |
| C. | 73 | | |

Answer: Option B

78. Article 63 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with disqualification of

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|----------------|
| A. | Memers of National Assembly | B. | Senate members |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option C

79. A person who holds fual citizenship is disqualified for membership of Parliament as provided in

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---------------|
| A. | Article 63(a) | B. | Article 63(b) |
| C. | None of above | | |

Answer: Option C

80. Disqualification on grounds of defection of Members of Parliament is provided in Article _____ of The Constitution

- | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| A. | 62 | B. | 63 |
|----|----|----|----|

C. 63A

Answer: Option C

81. Article 66 of the Constitution deals with privileges of _____

A. Members of Parliament

B. President

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

82. The Presiding Officer of the Senate is called

A. Speaker

B. Deputy Speaker

C. Chairman

Answer: Option C

83. Minimum age for candidate of Senate is

A. 25 years

B. 30 years

C. 35 years

Answer: Option B

84. It is restricted in Article _____ of Constitution that no discussion shall take place in Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) with respect to the conduct of any Judge of Supreme Court and a High Court in the discharge of his duties

A. Article 58

B. Article 68

C. Article 78

Answer: Option B

85. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 describes procedure for introduction and passing of bills in Parliament

A. Article 70

B. Article 71

C. Article 72

Answer: Option A

86. A bill can be pass by _____ in both houses of the Parliament

A. 1/3 majority of total membership

B. 2/3 majority of total membership

C. 3/4 majority of total membership

Answer: Option B

87. According the Constitution of 1973 money bill can only be introduced in _____

A. Senate

B. National Assembly

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

88. Article 62 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with qualification of

A. Membership for Parliament

B. Judge of Supreme Court

C. President

Answer: Option A

89. Article 89 of the Constitution of 1973 empowers _____ to promulgate Ordinances

A. Minister of Law

B. Prime Minister

C. President

Answer: Option C

90. Formation of cabinet is provided in

A. Article 90

B. Article 91

C. Article 92

Answer: Option B

91. Under Article 90 of the Constitution of 1973 the executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised in the name of President by

A. The President

B. Prime Minister

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

92. _____ is the head of the Cabinet

A. Prime Minister

B. Speaker

C. Chairman of Senate

Answer: Option A

93. According to Article 92 of 1973 Constitution the number of Federal Ministers and Ministers of State who are member of the Senate shall not at any time exceed _____ of the total number of Federal Ministers

A. 1/3

C. ?

Answer: Option B

94. Before entering upon office a Federal Minister or Minister of State the Minister shall make oath before

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

95. According to Article 93 of the Constitution the President can appoint _____ advisors on advice of Prime Minister

A. 2

B. 5

C. 10

Answer: Option B

96. Article 95 of the Constitution deals with

A. Vote of no confidence

B. Appointment of Federal minister

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

97. Article 95 of the Constitution deals with vote of no confidence against

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. Chairman of The Senate

D. Chief Minister

Answer: Option A

98. A resolution for vote of no confidence needs to be moved by not less than _____ % members of National Assembly against the Prime-Minister

A. 20%

B. 40%

C. 50%

Answer: Option A

99. The President shall appoint a person being a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court to be the _____ under Article 100 of the Constitution of 1973

A. Minister of law

B. Auditor General

C. Attorney General for Pakistan

Answer: Option C

100. Under Article 101 of the Constitution of 1973 President appoint a _____ on the advice of Prime Minister

A. Chief Ministers

B. Governor

C. Advocate General

Answer: Option B

101. To become an Attorney General of Pakistan the person must have qualification

A. To be appointed a Judge of Supreme Court

B. To be appointed a Judge of High Court

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

102. Minimum age limit for appointment of a person as Governor under Article 101 of the Constitution of 1973

A. 35 years and above

B. 40 years

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

103. Before entering upon office the Governor shall make oath before _____

A. President

B. Chief Justice of Supreme Court

C. Chief Justice of concerned High Court

Answer: Option C

104. In absence of Governor of Province _____ will perform Governors functions

A. Speaker of the Provincial Assembly

B. Chief Minister of Province

C. Chief Justice of the Province

Answer: Option A

105. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with Constitution of Provincial Assemblies

A. 104

B. 106

C. 108

Answer: Option B

106. Governor has power to dissolve Provincial Assembly as provided by Article 112 at advise of _____

A. Chief Minister

B. Speaker of concerned Provincial Assembly

C. President

Answer: Option A

107. Article 113 of the Constitution deals with qualification and disqualifications for

A. Membership of Provincial Assembly

B. Membership of Armed Forces

C. Judges of High Courts

Answer: Option A

108. Governor of Province have power to promulgate Ordinances under

A. Article 126

B. Article 127

C. Article 128

Answer: Option C

109. _____ is Chief executive of the Province

A. Governor

B. Chief Minister

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

110. _____ is head of the Province

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|----------------|
| A. | Governor | B. | Chief Minister |
| C. | None of above | | |

Answer: Option A

111. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 empowers Provincial Assembly to pass vote of no confidence against Chief-Minister

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| A. | 132 | B. | 133 |
| C. | 136 | | |

Answer: Option C

112. To move a resolution for vote of no confidence against Chief Minister Provincial Assembly will need support of _____ of total membership

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| A. | 20% | B. | 30% |
| C. | 40% | | |

Answer: Option A

113. Article _____, of the Constitution of 1973 deals with appointment of Advocate General

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| A. | 139 | B. | 140 |
| C. | 141 | | |

Answer: Option B

114. Advocate-General is appointed by the _____

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----|----------|
| A. | Chief Minister | B. | Governor |
| C. | Minister of Law | | |

Answer: Option B

115. To become Advocate-General the person must be qualified to be

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| A. | Appointed a Judge of High Court | B. | Appointed a Judge of District Court |
| C. | None of above | | |

Answer: Option A

116. It shall be the duty of the _____ to give advice to Provincial Government upon legal matters and to perform other duties of legal character

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|------------------|
| A. | Attorney-General | B. | Advocate-General |
| C. | Provincial Minister of Law | | |

Answer: Option B

117. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with distribution of legislative powers

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|------------|
| A. | 141 to 144 | B. | 144 to 150 |
| C. | Both (a) and (b) | | |

Answer: Option A

118. Administrative relations between Federation and Provinces are dealt by Articles _____ to _____ of The Constitution

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----|------------|
| A. | 145 to 152 | B. | 151 to 155 |
| C. | 155 to 160 | | |

Answer: Option A

119. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 empowers Federation to acquire land for Federal purpose

- | | | | |
|----|-----|----|-----|
| A. | 151 | B. | 152 |
|----|-----|----|-----|

C. 153

Answer: Option B

120. The Council formed under Article 153 of the Constitution of 1973 is known as

A. National Security Council

B. Council of Common Interests

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

121. The Council of Common interests consist of _____ members

A. 6

B. 7

C. 8

Answer: Option B

122. The President under Article _____ of the Constitution shall constitute National Economic Council

A. 155

B. 156

C. 157

Answer: Option B

123. The National Economic Council shall consist _____ members

A. 10

B. 12

C. 14

Answer: Option B

124. Article 160 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with

A. National Finance Commission

B. National Law and Order Committee

C. National Disaster Management

Answer: Option A

125. Article _____, declare Federal Government owner of all lands, minerals and other things of the value within the continental shelf or underlying the ocean beyond the territorial waters of Pakistan

A. 167

B. 170

C. 172

Answer: Option C

126. Article _____, of the Constitution of 1973 deals with constitution of Spreme Court

A. 176

B. 186

C. 196

Answer: Option A

127. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the

A. Prime Minister

B. President

C. National Assembly

Answer: Option B

128. A Judge of Supreme Court hold office until he attains the age of

A. 60 years

B. 63 years

C. 65 years

Answer: Option C

129. Before entering upon office the Chief Justice of Pakistan shall make oath before the _____

A. President

B. Prime Minister

C. Retiring Chief

Answer: Option A

130. Article 175A, provided _____ for appointment of Judges of Supreme Court, High Courts and Federal Shariat Court

A. Supreme Judicial Council

B. Judicial Commission

C. Judicial Department

Answer: Option B

1. The Contract Act of 1872 was enacted on

A. 25th April, 1872

B. 25th May, 1872

C. 25th June, 1872

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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2. The Contract Act 1872 was enforced on

A. First day of July, 1872

B. First August, 1872

C. 1st September, 1872

D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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3. The Contract Act, 1872 consists_____ sections

A. 238

B. 248

C. 266

D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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4. Definitions are provided in section_____ of The Contract Act

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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5. When one person signifies to another his willingness to do or to abstain from doing any thing with a view to obtaining the assent of that other person to such act or abstinence he is said to make a
- A.** Proposal **B.** Promise
- C.** Both (a) and (b) **D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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6. When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto the proposal is said to be accepted than its called
- A.** Proposal **B.** Promise
- C.** Agreement **D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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7. The person making the proposal is called
- A.** Promiser **B.** Promisee
- C.** Both of above **D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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8. The person to whom proposal is made is called
- A.** Promisor **B.** Promisee
- C.** Both of above **D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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9. Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. A proposal | B. An offer |
| C. An agreement | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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10. There are_____ essential ingredients of a contract

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| A. 2 | B. 3 |
| C. 4 | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

11. "Reciprocal" Contracts means

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. One sided contracts | B. Bilateral contracts |
| C. Trilateral contracts | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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12. Promise which forms the consideration or part of the consideration for each other is called

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Simple promise | B. Conditional promise |
| C. Reciprocal promise | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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13. An agreement not enforceable by law is called

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Void agreement | B. Valid agreement |
| C. Voidable agreement | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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14. An agreement enforceable by law is called

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. An agreement | B. Contract |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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15. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties there to but not at the option of other or others is

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. A void contract | B. A voidable contract |
| C. A valid contract | D. All of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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16. A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes void when it ceases to be enforceable is called

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20. As per section 6 of the Contract Act, 1872 there are_____ ways for revocation of proposal.

- A.** 2
- B.** 3
- C.** 4
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

21. A proposal may be revoked at any time

- A.** Before the communication of its acceptance
- B.** Before the rejection of its communication
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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22. In order to convert a proposal into a promise the acceptance must be

- A.** Conditional
- B.** Unconditional
- C.** Absolute
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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23. All the agreements are contracts if they are made by free consent of the parties competent to contract for a _____ consideration and object

- A.** Any
- B.** Lawful
- C.** Unlawful
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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24. The age limit for making a contract is

- A.** 16 years
- B.** 17 years
- C.** Majority
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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25. A contract made by lunatic is_____ in the eye of Law

- A.** Void
- B.** Valid
- C.** Absolute
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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26. Free consent is_____ element for contract

- A.** Essential
- B.** Discretional
- C.** Exceptional
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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27. The Term "Consent" means

- A.** Voluntary accordance with or concurrence in what is done or proposed by another
- B.** Free mind

31. Undue influence make a contract

- A. Void
- B. Voidable
- C. Valid
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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32. A man enfeebled by disease or age is induced by B's influence over him as his medical attendant to agree to pay B, a unreasonable sum for his professional services

- A. B employees nothing
- B. B employees undue influence
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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33. Fraud is defined in Section_____ of the Contract Act

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 17
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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34. The term "Fraud" means.

- A. Active concealment of fact with knowledge and belief of the fact
- B. Doing any act fitted to deceive
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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35. The suggestion as a fact of that which is not true by one who does not believe it to be true and the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or believe of the fact is called

- A.** Cheating
- B.** Fraud
- C.** Misrepresentation
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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36. Section 18 of the Contract Act, deals with

- A.** Coericon
- B.** Fraud
- C.** Misrepresentation
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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37. Coercion, Fraud and misrepresentation makes contract

- A.** Void of the option of the party whose consent was caused
- B.** Voidable on the option of the party whose consent so caused
- C.** Valid for both sides
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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38. Every agreement, by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceeding in the ordinary tribunal or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his right

- A.** Valid agreement
- B.** Void agreement

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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39. A's son has forged B's name to a promissory note. B under threat of prosecuting A's son obtain a bond from A for the amount of the forged note. If B sues on this bond

A. The Court can accept the suit

B. The Court may set aside the bonds

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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40. A intending to deceive B, falsely represents that five hundred munds of indigo are made annually at A's factory and their by induces B to buy the factory

A. The contract is voidable on the part of A

B. The contract is voidable on the part of B

C. The contract is voidable on both A and B part

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

41. Mistake of fact

A. Makes a contract voidable

B. Does not make a contract voidable

C. Makes a contract void

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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42. The consideration or object of an agreement is lawful unless it is

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57. Section 51, of the Contract Act, 1872 deals with performance of

- A.** Reciprocal promisor
- B.** Reciprocal Promisee
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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58. Reciprocal promises should be performed

- A.** Like simple contract
- B.** In reciprocal manners
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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59. Chapter_____, of the Contract Act, deals with consequences of breach of contracts

- A.** VI
- B.** VII
- C.** VIII
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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60. When there is breach of contract the party which aggrieved by breach is entitled for

- A.** Compensation against the breacher
- B.** Nothing
- C.** Registration of criminal Case against the breacher
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

61. "Indemnity" means

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| A. Security from damage or loss | B. Security for more profit |
| C. An act for protection | D. Both (a) and (b) |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **D**

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62. Section 124, of the Contract Act, define

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Contracts of minor | B. Contracts of conditions |
| C. Contracts of indemnity | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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63. A contract by which one party promises to save the other from loss caused to him by the conduct of the promisor himself or by the conduct of any other person is called

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Surety contract | B. Simple contract |
| C. Contract of indemnity | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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64. The contract of insurance is infact contract of

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Urgency | B. Indemnity |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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65. Section 124 to 147, of the Contract Act, deals with

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Contracts of indemnity | B. Contracts of guarantee |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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66. A guarantee which extends to a series of transactions is called

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Special guarantee | B. Continuing guarantee |
| C. Specific guarantee | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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67. A in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rent of B's zamindari, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5000 rupees for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Restricted guarantee | B. Continuing guarantee |
| C. Limited guarantee | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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68. Section 142 of the Contract Act 1872 deals with

- A.** Guarantee obtained by free consent **B.** Guarantee obtained by fraud
- C.** Guarantee obtained by misrepresentation

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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69. Any guarantee obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor or with his knowledge and assent concerning a material part of the transaction is

- A.** Valid **B.** Invalid
- C.** Both (a) and (b) **D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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70. "Guarantee" means _____

- A.** Surety **B.** The word is also used as a name, to denote the contract of guarantee or the obligation of grantor
- C.** All the above **D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

71. The contract of guarantee is a contract in which a person perform the promise or discharge the liability of

- A.** The contractor **B.** Stranger
- C.** Third person **D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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72. In contract of guarantee the person who gives guarantee is called

- A.** Surety
- B.** Principal debtor
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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73. In contract of guarantee the person at whose place guarantee given is called

- A.** Surety holder
- B.** Principal debtor
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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74. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety as to future transaction by giving notice to

- A.** The creditor
- B.** Principal debtor
- C.** Without giving any notice to any person
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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75. Section _____ to _____, at the Contract Act, deals with discharge of surety

- A.** 130, 133
- B.** 133, 139
- C.** 139, 144
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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76. As per section 143, of the Contract Act guarantee obtain by the creditor by concealment is

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Invalid | B. Valid |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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77. Section 146 of the Contract Act, deals with liabilities of

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Surety | B. Co-sureties |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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78. The term "Bailment" means

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. A delivery of a thing entrusted for some special purpose or object upon a contract | B. Delivery of goods free of cost |
| C. Delivery of goods without cost for welfare of public | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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79. The definition of 'Bailment' is provided in section_____, of the Contract Act.

A. 146

B. 147

C. 148

D. All of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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80. The delivery of goods by one person to another for some purpose upon a contract that they shall when the purpose is accomplished be returned or otherwise dispose of upon discretion of the delivering person the contract is called

A. Indemnity

B. Bailment

C. Contingent Contract

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

81. The person who during the contract of bailment deliver goods is called

A. Bailor

B. Bailee

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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82. The person to whom goods are delivered according Bailment is called

A. Bailor

B. Bailee

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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83. In Bailment, bailor is duty bound to disclose fault in goods bailed as provided in section

- A. 148, of the Contract Act
- B. 149, of the Contract Act
- C. 150, of the Contract Act
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

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84. A hires a carriage of B. The carriage is unsafe though B is not aware of it and A is injured

- A. B is responsible to A for the injury
- B. B is not responsible to A for the injury
- C. No one is responsible to each other
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option A

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85. The bailment of goods as security for payment of debt or performance of a promise is called

- A. Pledge
- B. Special bailment
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option A

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86. In pledge bailor is called

- A. Pawnor
- B. Pawnee
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option A

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87. The term "Pledge" means

- A.** A thing which is given as security
- B.** A thing which is sold out
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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88. In pledge contract bailee is called

- A.** Pawnor
- B.** Pawnee
- C.** Pledger
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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89. Section 178, of the Contract Act 1872 deals with

- A.** Pledge by Trust agent
- B.** Pledge by mercantile agent
- C.** Pledge by international agent
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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90. A person employed to do any act for another or to represent another in dealings with third person is called

- A.** Servant
- B.** Labour
- C.** Agent
- D.** None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

91. The person for whom agents do any act or to represents whom is called

- A. Employer
- B. Principal
- C. Managing director
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option B

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92. Definition of agent is provided in section_____ of the Contract Act, 1872

- A. 175
- B. 180
- C. 185
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option D

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93. As provided in section 183, any person who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind may employ

- A. Servant
- B. A Labour
- C. An agent
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

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94. Section 184, of the Contract Act deals with qualification of

- A. Principal
- B. Agent
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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95. An unsound person cannot become

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. An agent | B. Principal |
| C. Both (a) and (b) | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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96. As per section 185 of the Contract Act, 1872 consideration is

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. Necessary to create agency | B. Not necessary to create agency |
| C. Depends upon type of agency | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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97. The person acting employed by under the control of the original gent in the business of the agency is called

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Assistant agent | B. Associate agent |
| C. Sub-agent | D. None of above |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

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98. Section_____ of the Contract Act defined sub-agent

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. 191 | B. 192 |
|---------------|---------------|

C. 193

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

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99. In spirit of section 189, of the Contract Act agents authority in an emergency is

A. Limited depends upon principal permission

B. Unlimited agent can do all necessary act without principal permission

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

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100. A principal is responsible for all the acts of his agent which is called

A. Vicarious liability

B. Original liability of The Principal

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

101. As per-section 201, of the Contract Act an agency can be terminated by

A. The principal revoking his authority

B. The agent renouncing the business of the agency

C. The completion of agency business

D. All of above

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **D**

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102. An agent is bound to render proper account to _____ on demand

1. The International Court of Justice is:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. A principal judicial organ of the UN | B. A Court established by States outside the UN System |
| C. A Court established by the European Community | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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2. State immunity means:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. A State is subject to foreign court's jurisdiction | B. A State is not subject to foreign court's jurisdiction |
| C. A State is not subject to foreign court's jurisdiction | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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3. The Contiguous Zone is:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. A no-man's land between two States | B. An area of sea beyond territorial waters |
| C. An area of sea beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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4. Non-registration of a treaty:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Invalidates the treaty | B. Treaty cannot be invoked before a UN organ |
|----------------------------------|--|

- C.** It has no effect at all on the treaty **D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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5. Pacta sunt servanda means:

- A.** A State can violate its international obligations if its interests so demand **B.** A State can terminate a treaty at its will
- C.** A State must perform treaty obligations in good faith **D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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6. The principle of rebus sic stantibus means:

- A.** A State may terminate a treaty because of a material breach **B.** A state may invoke fundamental change of circumstances to terminate/suspend a treaty
- C.** A treaty stands terminated because of the eruption of hostilities **D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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7. The principle of jus cogens means:

- A.** A peremptory norm of International Law that cannot be derogated from by mutual consent **B.** A State can terminate a treaty because of violation of its domestic law
- C.** A treaty stands terminated when its purpose is achieved **D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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8. In Inland Waters, a state has:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. No jurisdiction | B. Concurrent jurisdiction |
| C. Exclusive jurisdiction | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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9. Extraterritorial jurisdiction means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A State has unlimited jurisdiction | B. A State has jurisdiction over its nationals even when they live outside the country |
| C. A State has jurisdiction over foreign visiting nationals | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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10. The principle of ex injuria non oritur jus means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. No benefit can be received from an illegal act | B. A legal right flows from an illegal act |
| C. A state can go on was in case of an injury | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

11. An alien:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Can straight away approach his own state for help | B. Cannot approach his own state for help in any circumstances |
|---|---|

- C.** Can approach his own state for help after exhausting local remedies
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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12. A successor state starts life:

- A.** Bound by all treaties entered into by predecessor state
- B.** Bound by multilateral treaties
- C.** With a clean-state
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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13. A Geographically - Disadvantage - State means:

- A.** A State which has no natural resources
- B.** A State which has short sea coast
- C.** A State which suffers from frequent sea storms
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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14. The most-favoured nation treatment means:

- A.** A treatment that is not extended to any other State
- B.** A treatment extended to any third State
- C.** A treatment extended to a particular State
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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15. Under present day International Law:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. A State can acquire title to territory by conquest | B. A State cannot acquire title to territory by conquest |
| C. A State can acquire title to the conquered territory through the approval of the Security Council | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

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16. The Calvo clause means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A State can intervene on behalf of its nationals | B. A State cannot intervene on behalf of its nationals |
| C. An alien agrees not to seek the diplomatic protection of his own State | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

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17. The permanent Court of International Justice:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Is successor to the International Court (ICJ) | B. Is predecessor of the ICJ |
| C. Has no link with the ICJ of Justice | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

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18. A State may become a Member of the UN:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. With the decision of the Security Council | B. With the decision of the General Assembly |
| C. With the decision of both the Security Council and the General Assembly | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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19. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Is a multilateral Convention adopted by States | B. Is a Declaration adopted by the UN Commission on Human Rights |
| C. Is a Declaration adopted by the General Assembly | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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20. A Member of the International Law Commission is elected by:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A. Security Council | B. General Assembly |
| C. Security Council and General Assembly | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

21. The united Nations is:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. A Supria-State organisation | B. A creation of Member States |
| C. Has no Link with States after its establishment | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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22. Territorial integrity means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A state call interfere in internal affairs of another states | B. A state cannot interfere in others State's internal affairs |
| C. A State's boundaries are secure and cannot be attacked | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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23. Territorial asylum is:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. An exercise of territorial sovereignty | B. Am impingement of territorial sovereignty |
| C. Granted by mutual consent | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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24. Diplomatic relations are established by:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. Mutual consent | B. A unilateral decision |
| C. A decision of a regional organisation | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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25. Extradition is granted in case of:

- A. Ordinary criminals
- B. Political and religious criminals
- C. Heads of State and Govt.
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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26. A State:

- A. Can nationalize foreign property without compensation
- B. Cannot nationalize
- C. Can nationalize by paying compensation
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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27. A state is:

- A. Bound to recognize a new State
- B. Not bound to do so
- C. Required to enter into dialogue with new State for recognition
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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28. A state can use force:

- A. When its own security so demands
- B. by entering into a treaty with another state
- C. When it is attacked by another state
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

29. The violation of constitutional limitations means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A government functionsry commits treason | B. Consent to be bound by a treaty is rendered invalid |
| C. Treaty stands terminated | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

30. Diplomatic asylum:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Is an exercise of territorial sovereignty | B. Is a derogation from territorial sovereignty |
| C. Has no concern with territorial sovereignty | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

31. Minquiers and Ecrehos case was decided by:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. ICJ | B. PCIJ |
| C. European court of Human rights | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

32. The Judges of the ICJ are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Elected by the Security Council | B. Elected by the Security Council and the General Assembly |
|---|--|

- C.** Appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with five permanent members of the Security Council
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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33. A State becomes a Member of the United Nations:

- A.** When Security Council admits it
- B.** When General Assembly admits it after recommendation of the Security Council
- C.** When Security Council admits it after the recommendation of the Secretary-General
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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34. The eruption of war terminates:

- A.** All treaties
- B.** Only political treaties;
- C.** No treaty
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

35. Supervening impossibility:

- A.** Renders the treaty invalid
- B.** Terminates the treaty
- C.** Has no effect on the treaty
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

36. A lower riparian state:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Has no right to share water resources of an international river | B. Has exclusive right |
| C. Has right to share waters on equitable basis | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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37. A State:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Is bound by a treaty obligation | B. Is not bound till it incorporates such an obligation into its municipal law |
| C. Is not bound if treaty obligation conflicts with its municipal law | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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38. Hugo Grotius was:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Dutch | B. British |
| C. German | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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39. Vienna Congress took place in:

- A. 1945
- B. 1815
- C. 1919
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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40. Most-favoured-nation treatment means:

- A. A treatment extended to a State's own nationals
- B. A favourable treatment extended to a particular State
- C. A treatment similar to the one extended to any third State
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

41. Public International Law is primarily concerned with the rights, duties and interests of:

- A. States
- B. Non-State entities
- C. Individuals
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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42. Are the rules of International Law:

- A. Legally binding
- B. Legally enforceable
- C. Enforceable by consent
- D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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43. International Law Can:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. Compel a state to settle a dispute | B. Provide moral support to an issue in dispute |
| C. Furnish legal substance to an issue in dispute | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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44. The Security Council is:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Principal organ of the UNO | B. Specialised agency of the UNO |
| C. NGO for crisis management in international affairs | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace](#) [Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

45. The ICJ is:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Principal organ of the UNO | B. Specialised agency of the UNO |
| C. Independent body with its own Charter | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace](#) [Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

46. The Vienna Congress took place in:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1915 | B. 1919 |
| C. 1945 | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

47. Hugo Grotius was:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Dutch | B. British |
| C. German | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

48. The Chorzow Factory Case was decided by:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. ICJ | B. PCIJ |
| C. European court of Human rights | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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49. Diplomatic Asylum:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Is the same as territorial Asylum | B. Is a derogation form the sovereignty of a state |
| C. Has no concern with territorial sovereignty | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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50. The concept of State Immunity is:

- A.** An attribute of territorial sovereignty
- B.** A derogation from the sovereignty of state
- C.** Not concerned with territorial sovereignty
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

51. A successor state inherits:

- A.** All rights/duties of the predecessor state
- B.** Only some of the rights/duties of the predecessor state
- C.** Some of the rights/duties of the predecessor state
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

52. The continuity of states as International Legal Persons is:

- A.** Affected by change of government
- B.** Not affected by change of government
- C.** Depends on the recognition of the new government
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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53. Rights of land-locked states are governed by:

- A.** Rules of customary International Law
- B.** Convention on the Law of Sea
- C.** Mutual consent
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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54. Under the Convention of the Law of the Sea, the breadth of the territorial Sea is:

- A.** 6 nautical miles
- B.** 8 nautical miles
- C.** 12 nautical miles
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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55. Under the Convention of the Law of the Sea, the breadth of the Exclusive Economic Zone is:

- A.** 100 nautical miles
- B.** 200 nautical miles
- C.** 300 nautical miles
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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56. The Harmon Doctrine is:

- A.** Part of International Law
- B.** Was renounced before it could take roots in International Law
- C.** Is attempting to earn general acceptance
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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57. International Law prescribes:

- A.** A form for the making of international agreements
- B.** A procedure for the making of international agreement

- C.** Neither form nor procedure but leaves it to the will and convenience of the parties
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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58. Vital change of circumstances:

- A.** Renders a treaty invalid
- B.** Terminates the treaty
- C.** Has no effect on the treaty
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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59. Subject of International Law are:

- A.** States
- B.** Individuals
- C.** Both (a) and (b)

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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60. International Law

- A.** Is superior to National Law
- B.** Is Inferior to National Law
- C.** Has nothing to do with it
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

61. Who said, "International Law is the body of principles and rules which civilized State consider as binding upon them in their mutual relations":

- A.** Birkenhead
- B.** Starke

C. Hughes

D. Hall

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

62. Who said, "International Law is law in the true sense of the term":

A. Oppenheim

B. Hart

C. Hall

D. Starke

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

63. The General Assembly is:

A. The principal Organ of UNO

B. All ordinary of UNO

C. A check on the Security Council

D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

64. The following are immune under the from extradition :

A. Former Heads of State

B. Former Heads of Government

C. Senior Citizens

D. None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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65. League of Nations was not joined by:

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

69. Under the Convention of the Law Sea, the breadth of the exclusive Economic Zone is:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. 100 nautical miles | B. 200 nautical miles |
| C. 300 nautical miles | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

70. A lower riparian State:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| A. Has no right to share water resources of an international river | B. Has exclusive right |
| C. Has a right to share water on an equitable basis | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

71. A State can use Force:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. In its own self-defence | B. By entering into a treaty with another States |
| C. At its own discretion | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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72. For a State to come into existence, one of the basic element is:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| A. Possession of sovereignty | B. Possession of ideology |
| C. Possession of physical resources | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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73. Diplomatic relations are established by:

- A.** Mutual agreement
- B.** Unilateral action
- C.** Decision of neighbouring States
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace](#) [Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

74. A Successor state inherits:

- A.** All right/duties of its predecessor state
- B.** Selected right/duties
- C.** Nothing
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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75. right of land-locked states are governed by:

- A.** Rules of customary International Law
- B.** Convention on the law of Sea
- C.** Mutual Consent
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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76. Territorial integrity means:

- A.** A state can interfere in the internal affairs of another state
- B.** Non-interference in the internal affairs of another state

- C.** A state's boundaries are secure & cannot be attacked
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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77. Vienna Congress took place in:

- A.** 1815
- B.** 1919
- C.** 1945
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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78. Extradition is granted in case of:

- A.** Ordinary criminals
- B.** Political & religious criminals
- C.** Heads of States & Government
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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79. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:

- A.** 1988
- B.** 1968
- C.** 1948
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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80. Most-avoured Nation treatment means:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. A treatment extended to a particular group | B. A favourable treatment extended to a particular state |
| C. A treatment similar to the one extended to any third state | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

81. European convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was adopted in:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| A. 1948 | B. 1950 |
| C. 1952 | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **D**

Explanation:

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82. De factor Recognition is:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Legal Recognition | B. Recognition in principle |
| C. Circumstantial Recognition | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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83. Coastal and land-locked States, according to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, have:

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. No right of freedom of fishing in high seas | B. No right of freedom of scientific research in high |
| C. A right to sail ships flying its flag on the high seas | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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84. The limit of the territorial Waters of Pakistan is:

- A.** 12 nautical miles
- B.** 20 nautical miles
- C.** 24 nautical miles beyond the land territory and internal waters; of Pakistan measured from the baseline
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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85. Continental Shelf of Pakistan, may extend upto a distance of:

- A.** 150 nautical miles
- B.** 200 nautical miles
- C.** 300 nautical miles beyond the limit of its territorial waters
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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86. Exclusive Economic zone of Pakistan is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters the limit of which is:

- A.** 200 nautical miles
- B.** 12 nautical miles
- C.** 100 nautical miles
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **D**

Explanation:

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87. Select the correct one:

- A.** Only coastal states have the right to
- B.** Every State has the right to sail ship

sail ships under their flag on the high sea

under its flag on the high seas

- C.** Only five big powers have the right to sail ships under their flag on the high seas
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

88. Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed at Jamaica in:

- A.** 1948
- B.** 1958
- C.** 1975
- D.** 1982

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

89. Statutes of the International Court of Justice were drawn up by:

- A.** London Declaration in 1941
- B.** Moscow & Teheran Conference in 1943
- C.** San Francisco Conference in 1945
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

90. According to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea the contiguous zone may not extend beyond:

- A.** 12 nautical miles
- B.** 18 nautical miles
- C.** 24 nautical miles
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

91. According to "The Floating Island Theory", a Floating Island is:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. An island within 3 nautical miles from the coast of a country | B. An island on the high seas, which is not the territory of any particular State |
| C. A ship bearing the national flag of a State | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **C**

Explanation:

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92. The Security Council is:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Specialized Agency of the UN | B. Principal Organ of the UN |
| C. N.G.O. For settling disputes between various States | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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93. In procedural matters, the decisions of the Security Council are made by an affirmative votes of any:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. 5 members | B. 9 members |
| C. 15 members | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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94. Extradition is normally granted:

- A.** In all cases
- B.** In criminal cases
- C.** In civil cases
- D.** None of these

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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95. The term of Judges of the International Court of Justice is:

- A.** Three years
- B.** Five years
- C.** Six years
- D.** Nine years

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **A**

Explanation:

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96. What is contraband?

- A.** All Narcotics
- B.** Articles banned by a Government
- C.** All smuggled goods
- D.** Goods which may assist an enemy in the conduct of war

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option **B**

Explanation:

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97. Which one of the following is called. "The father of International Law":

- A.** Starlm
- B.** Pufendoxf
- C.** Hugo Grotius
- D.** Oppenheim
- E.** J.L.Brierly

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option C

Explanation:

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98. A State has the right to use force in case of:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A. To obtain raw material | B. Armed attack |
| C. to ensure the protection of human rights | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option D

Explanation:

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99. Foreign Ships:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Have the right of free passage in the Territorial Waters | B. Are not allowed to navigate in the Territorial Waters |
| C. Have the right of, innocent passage I age to the Territorial Waters | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option B

Explanation:

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100. A diplomatic agent is immune from local jurisdiction:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. In all cases | B. In criminal cases |
| C. In cases involving personal property | D. None of these |

Answer & Explanation

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

JURISPRUDENCE
OBJECTIVES APPEARED IN PAPERS OF LAST EXAMINATIONS
BY ASMATULLAH KAKAR

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Supplementary Examination, 2012

1. Jurisprudence is the study of _____ law.
(a). Religious
(b). Moral
(c). Ethical
(d). Positive
(e). None of above
Answer: (d). Positive
2. Cicero was a _____ jurist.
(a). Greek
(b). Roman
(c). Chinese
(d). English
(e). None of above
Answer: (b). Roman
3. _____ has presented the thesis that *jurisprudence is a social engineering*.
(a). Black Stone
(d). Jeremy Bentham
(c). John Stuart Mill
(d). Roscoe Pound
(e). None of above
Answer: (d). Roscoe Pound
4. According to John Austin the subject-matter of Jurisprudence is _____ law.
(a). Positive
(b). Negative
(c). Both 'a' and 'b'
(d). Metaphysical
(e). None of above
Answer: (a). Positive
5. Legal Realism is the theory of law according to which 'law is the _____ of court.
(a). Wisdom
(b). Understanding
(c). Practice
(d). weapon
(e). None of above
Answer: (c). Practice
6. The fair and _____ distribution of rights and obligations, is known as justice.
(a). equal
(b). equitable
(c). natural
(d). political
(e). None of above
Answer: (b). Equitable
- 7 Probation is a _____ of the Administration of Criminal Justice.
(a). Kind
(b). Type
(c). Characteristic
(d). Component
(e). None of above
Answer: (d). Component

8. _____ states that all the actions of human beings are controlled by two sovereigns, namely 'pain' and 'pleasure'

- (a). Hedonism
- (b). Utilitarianism
- (c). Realism
- (d). Formalism
- (e). None of above

Answer: (a). Hedonism

9. The theory of Utility was propounded by _____.

- (a). Roscoe Pound
- (b). Jeremy Bentham
- (c). Henry Maine
- (d). Rawls
- (e). None of above

Answer: (b). Jeremy Bentham

10. The sources of law were classified by _____ and _____.

- (a). Salmond/Keeton
- (b). Salmond/Austin
- (c). Keeton/Austin
- (d). Hobbes/Holland
- (e). None of above

Answer: (a). Salmond/Keeton

11. Legislation is derived from two Latin terms, *legis* which means _____ and *latum* which means _____.

- (a). Leg/Legs
- (b). Law/to make
- (c). Low/price
- (d). Rule/Random
- (e). None of above

Answer: (b). Law/to make

12. Delegated legislation is a _____ legislation.

- (a). Supreme
- (b). Superb
- (c). Kind
- (d). Proper
- (e). None of above

Answer: (e). None of above

Note: Option 'c' appears to be correct but it is not the correct answer as if inserted in the blank space it cannot make a meaningful sentence. See for example: *Delegated legislation is a kind legislation*. This sentence would mean that delegated legislation is a *nicer or gentle* legislation. Which would obviously be a wrong selection. Therefore, the only option is 'e'.

13. _____ is a source of law.

- (a). Media
- (b). Internet
- (c). Religion
- (d). Precedent
- (e). None of above

Answer: (d). Precedent

14. *Summa Theologica* is a(n) _____ written by _____.

- (a). Report/Hobbes
- (b). Article/Aristotle
- (c). Book/Thomas Aquinas
- (d). Book/ Saint Joseph
- (e). None of above

Answer: (c). Book/Thomas Aquinas

15. The book *Leviathan* was written by _____.
- (a). Grey
 - (b). Lloyd
 - (c). Hobbes
 - (d). Austin
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (c). Hobbes
16. *Stare Decisis* means the previous judgments shall be _____.
- (a). Amended
 - (b). Replaced
 - (c). Substituted
 - (d). Upheld
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (d). Upheld
17. The thing on which the right is to be exercised is known as _____ of right.
- (a). Subject
 - (b). Object
 - (c). Content
 - (d). Characteristic
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (b). Object
18. *Animus possidendi* means _____ to possess
- (a). Animal
 - (b). Power
 - (c). Desire
 - (d). Both 'b' and 'c'
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (e). None of above
- Note:** *Animus possidendi* means 'intention to possess'
19. Ownership is the _____ recognition of a claim.
- (a) *de jure*
 - (b) *de facto*
 - (c) *ipso facto*
 - (d) *per se*
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (a). *de jure*
20. The term person is derived from Latin term *persona* which means _____.
- (a). Human being
 - (b). Living thing
 - (c). Animals
 - (d). Mask
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (d). Mask

Annual Examination, 2011

21. John Austin defines jurisprudence as “_____ of _____ Law”.
- (a). Study/moral
 - (b). Philosophy/ethical
 - (c). Philosophy/positive
 - (d). Science/positive
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (c). Philosophy/positive
22. A good jurist is supposed to have a fair knowledge of _____ for he in jurisprudence is usually concerned with _____ of human beings.
- (a). Chemistry/lives
 - (b). Astronomy/fate
 - (c). Ethics/earnings

- (d). Psychology/state of mind
 - (e). None of above
- Answer:** (d). Psychology/state of mind

23. Aristotle was _____ philosopher

- (a) Egyptian
- (b) Chinese
- (c) English
- (d) Arab
- (e) None of above

Answer: (e). None of above

24. The book *Summa Theologica* was written by _____.

- (a). Plato
- (b). St. Thomas Aquinas
- (c). Hugo Grotius
- (d). Keeton
- (e). None of above

Answer: (b). St. Thomas Aquinas

25. _____ Theory is stressing that 'law is the practice of Courts'.

- (a). Legal Realism
- (b). Natural Law
- (c). Normative
- (d). Command
- (e). None of above

Answer: (a). Legal Realism

26. The physical force of the state behind law is called as _____.

- (a). Governance
- (b). Army
- (c). Public Order
- (d). Sanction
- (e). None of above

Answer: (d). Sanction

27. Systematic arrangement of rules in a single document concerning a particular subject in a way as to avoid inconsistency and overlapping. The process is known as _____.

- (a). Legislation
- (b). Codification
- (c). Prescription
- (d). Administration
- (e). None of above

Answer: (b). Codification

28. The book "*Jurisprudence or Theory of the Law*", awarded with Swiney Gold Cup in 1914 by Royal Society of Arts, was written by _____.

- (a). Salmond
- (b). Austin
- (c). H.L.A. Hart
- (d). Hobbes
- (e). None of above

Answer: (a). Salmond

29. _____ is component of Administration of Criminal Justice.

- (a). Bureaucracy
- (b). President
- (c). Media
- (d). Both 'a' and 'c'
- (e). None of above

Answer: (e). None of above

30. A title which destroys the right is called as _____ title.

- (a). Vanishing
- (b). Extinctive

- (c). Original
- (d). Investitive
- (e). None of above

Answer: (b). Extinctive

Annual Examination, 2010

31. *Lex Externa* is the ordinance of:

- (a). Devine wisdom of universal governance
- (b). Theory of jurisprudence
- (c). A school of thought
- (d). None of above

Answer: (a) Devine wisdom of universal governance

32. Legal Realism was analyzed in United State by:

- (a). Salmond
- (b). Holmes
- (c). Austin
- (d). Grotius

Answer: (b). Holmes

33. Discordance between law and fact may arise because:

- (a). *Presumptio juris* or presumption of law
- (b). Reputable (Rebuttable) Presumption and Conclusive Presumption
- (c). *Fictio Juris* or fiction of law
- (d). All of the above

Answer: (c). *Fictio juris* or fiction of law.

Reason: Fiction of law or legal fiction is a devise through which law is believing in existence of something which does not exist in fact. For example law believes that adopted son is the real son of the adopting parents, whereas, in fact, it is not true. The adopting parents only adopted that child and they did not beget him in reality. Hence, fiction creates a discordance between law and fact.

34. The theories of punishment are:

- (a). 2 in number
- (b). 3 in number
- (c). 4 in number
- (d). 5 in number

Answer: (d). 5

Note: The five theories of punishment are: 1. Punitive, 2. Retributive, 3. Deterrence, 4. Reformative and 5. Compensatory

35. Codification is a process of transformation of *corpus juris* into:

- (a). Precedent
- (b). Executed Law
- (c). Enacted Law
- (d). None of the above

Answer: (c). Enacted Law

36. A libel upon a dead man shall be punishment to defend the right of:

- (a). The dead man
- (b). Dead man's property
- (c). Descendants of dead man
- (d). All of the above

Answer: (c). Descendants of dead man

37. An unborn child has a legal status so far as:

- (a). Duties on him
- (b). Rights of unborn child
- (c). Defamation of unborn child
- (d). None of the above

Answer: (b). Rights of unborn child

38. Divestitive facts can be:

- (a). Derivative titles

- (b). Alienative facts
- (c). Extinctive facts
- (d). A&B

Answer: (c). Extinctive

39. *Injuria sine damna* means:

- (a). Injury to a legal right with an actual damage
- (b). Injury to a legal right without an actual damage
- (c). No injury to a legal right with an actual damage
- (d). No injury to a legal right without an actual damage

Answer: (b). Injury to a legal right without an actual damage

40. An intention is:

- (a). The purpose of doing an act
- (b). The objective of doing an act
- (c). The ill-will of doing an act
- (d). All of the above

Answer: (d). All of the above

Reason: Intention is in fact a state of mind a particular person at a specified moment. Hence, all of the above shows the state of mind a person which may be negative as well as positive.

41. _____ hold that jurisprudence is the study of law as it is.

- (a). Moralists
- (b). Naturalists
- (c). Positivists
- (d). Realists
- (e). Analysts

Answer: (c). Positivists

42. According to naturalists law is the dictates of:

- (a). Rules
- (b). Heart
- (c). Reason
- (d). Time
- (e). Sovereign

Answer: (c). Reason

43. Declaration of right is a _____ function of _____ Courts.

- (a). Primary/Criminal
- (b). Secondary/Revenue
- (c). Primary/High
- (d). Secondary/Family
- (e). Primary/Civil

Answer: There is no right answer to this objective. This is a faulty question.

Reason: The purpose of Criminal Court is to punish the wrong doer, of Revenue Court is to decide upon the matters relating to revenue, of Family Court is to decide the matters relating to family. High Court is both original and appellate Court both in criminal and civil matters. It is Civil Court which is having two functions, i.e. primary and secondary. The primary function of civil court is to administer the civil rights in a society. Whereas, additional functions known as secondary functions have also been entrusted to civil courts which include declaration of rights, administration of properties etc. Therefore, there is no option above as to this fact (secondary/civil). Hence, this question is faulty.

44. Legislation is a _____ source of law.

- (a). Historical
- (b). Legal
- (c). Comprehensive
- (d). Natural
- (e). Beneficial

Answer: (b). Legal

45. *Obiter dicta* means saying _____.

- (a). of the Court

- (b). by the way
- (c). Rationally
- (d). Wrongly
- (e). None of these

Answer: (b). by the way

46. According to analysts, jurisprudence is the study of:

- (a). Ideal law
- (b). Concrete law
- (c). International law
- (d). Positive law

Answer: (d). Positive law

47. The kind of jurisprudence which deals with the law as it ought to be is known as:

- (a). Analytical jurisprudence
- (b). Historical Jurisprudence
- (c). Ethical Jurisprudence
- (d). None of above

Answer: (c). Ethical

48. The chief exponent of Command Theory of Law was:

- (a). Salmond
- (b). Austin
- (c). Holland
- (d). Paton

Answer: (b). Austin

49. The custom which itself possesses the force of law is called:

- (a). Legal custom
- (b). Conventional custom
- (c). Local custom
- (d). None of these

Answer: (a). Legal custom

50. The liability in which the sole intention of the law is to enforce the plaintiff's right and not to punish the wrong-doer is known as:

- (a). Constructive liability
- (b). Penal liability
- (c). Equitable liability
- (d). Remedial liability

Answer: (d). Remedial liability

51. Jurisprudence is derived from the word jurisprudentia, which is:

- (a). German word
- (b). Latin word
- (c). Greek word
- (d). Russian word

Answer: (b). Latin

52. Particular jurisprudence is the science which examine:

- (a). Actual and single system of law
- (b). Actual and double system of law
- (c). Actual and common system of law
- (d). None of these

Answer: (a). Actual and single system of law

53. Particular jurisprudence is the science which examine

- (a). On the element of fear in the obedience of law
- (b). On the element of dear in the ignorance of law
- (c). On the evasion of law
- (d). None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

54. Court deals with:

- (a). Question of law
- (b). Question of fact

(c). Mixed factor of question of law and fact

(d). All above

Answer: (d). All above

55. Natural law means:

(a). Principles of common law

(b). principles of constitutional law

(c). Principles of municipal law

(d). Principles of natural justice

Answer: (d). Principles of natural justice

56. Administration of justice does not follow:

(a). Justice

(b). Fair play

(c). Equity

(d). Technicalities of law

Answer: Faulty question.

Reason: The first three choices could not be the right options as administration of justice do follow justice, fair play and equity. Whereas, the last option seems the right choice at the first sight, however, it is also not matching the statement as Administration of justice is itself a technicality being set out in procedural law. Hence, the correct statement would have been *justice does not follow:* and then correct choice would be *the technicalities of law*. As justice demands that technicality should hinder the distribution of justice.

57. Equity was originally:

(a). Extension to common law

(b). Extension to statutes

(c). Revolt of common law

(d). Amendment and modification of common law

Answer: Faulty question.

Reason: Equity was neither an extension to common law nor to statutes. Furthermore, it was neither a revolt nor an amendment of common law. In fact equity was a parallel system of justice to common law which was supplementing it and was filling the gaps if existed in it.

58. Title is *de facto* antecedent of which the right is the:

(a). *De jure* consequent

(b). *De jure* precedent

(c). *De jure* antecedent

(d). None of these

Answer: (a). *De jure* Consequent

59. Mistake of fact is:

(a). Not an excuse

(b). A good excuse

(c). Mistake of law

(d). None of these

Answer: (a). Not an excuse

60. Customs which have the force of law are:

(a). Legal custom and conventional customs

(b). Legal custom and constitutional customs

(c). Legal custom and racial customs

(d). Legal custom and material customs

Answer: (a). Legal custom and conventional custom

TRUE AND FALSE STATEMENTS

Annual Examination, 2011

61. John Austin belongs to Imperative School of Thought (True/False)
Answer: TRUE
62. Legal right is an interest protected both by law and morality. (True/False)
Answer: FALSE
Right Statement: Legal right as shown from its terminology is a right protected by law not by morality.
63. The word 'person' has been derived from the Latin word *persecute*. (True/False)
Answer: FALSE
Right Statement: The word Person has been derived from the Latin word *persona* which literally means 'mask'.
64. Every decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan is persuasive precedent for every Court in Quetta. (True/False)
Answer: FALSE
Right Statement: Every decision of Supreme Court of Pakistan is Authoritative Precedent for every Court in Quetta.
65. The possession of a thing through another person is called mediate possession. (True/False)
Answer: TRUE

Annual Examination, 2009

66. Jurisprudence is the study of law in concrete sense. (True/False)
Answer: FALSE
Right Statement: Jurisprudence is the study of law in abstract sense
67. Reformatory theory implies the concept that, 'hate the sin but not the sinner. (True/False)
Answer: TRUE
68. The common law doctrine of legislation is known as '*stare decisis*'. (True/False)
Answer: FALSE
Right Statement: The common law doctrine of Precedent is known as '*stare decisis*'
69. Human beings are natural persons. (True/False)
Answer: TRUE
70. According to naturalists law is the dictates of reasons. (True/False)
Answer: TRUE

SUBSTITUTION OF WORDS AND PHRASES WITH HEADINGS

Annual Examination, 2011

71. General order issued by a political superior to political inferior.
Answer: COMMAND
72. Avoid pain and gain pleasure
Answer: HEDONISM
73. Saying by the way
Answer: *OBITER DICTA*
74. Intention or desire to possess
Answer: *ANIMUS POSSIDENDI*
75. Greatest happiness for the greatest number of people
Answer: UTILITARIANISM

Annual Examination, 2009

76. Equal distribution of rights and duties among the members of the society

Answer: JUSTICE

77. Law is the Command of Sovereign enforceable by a Sanction

Answer: COMMAND THEORY OF LAW

78. Reason for the decision

Answer: RATION DECENDENDI

79. The relation between a person and a thing which he possesses.

Answer: CORPUS POSSIONIS

80. The study of law as it ought to be.

Answer: CENSORIAL JURISPRUDENCE

DEFINITIONS

Annual Examination, 2010

81. **Obiter Dicta:**

Literal Meaning: It means 'saying by the way'.

Definition: It is the opinion or approach expressed in a judgment, as to some fact or matter which is not in issue in that very decision. *Obiter dicta* is not a binding precedent on the lower courts.

82. **De facto:**

Literal Meaning: It means 'off/in fact'.

Definition: Some phenomenon which is arising out or is established in facts, is called *de facto*.

83. **Autonomous Legislation:**

Definition: A kind of subordinate legislation empowering the autonomous bodies (like Universities, societies etc.) to make by-rules for the purpose of regulating their internal conducts, is called autonomous legislation.

84. **Sanctioning Rights**

Definition: Those rights which are arising out of the infringement of primary rights, e.g. right to sue.

85. **Legal Justice**

Definition: The equitable distribution of benefits and burdens (rights and duties) of society among its members by a rule of law, is called as legal justice.

86. **Natural Justice**

Definition: Those principles of justice which has been fixed by nature as to the conduct of human beings living in societies and which can be accessed through the ration of human beings, is called natural justice.

87. **Physical or Scientific Law:**

Definition: That portion of the law of nature which is regulating the behavior and relation among universals other than human beings, e.g. Newton's laws of motion, Law of gravitation force etc.

88. **Matriarchal Theory**

Definition: A theory as to social organization which suggests that in the beginning of human race the family was headed by mother or the oldest female.

89. **Analytical Jurisprudence**

Definition: That kind of jurisprudence which is studying the law in an analytical way. Therefore, only positive law can be studied analytically. Hence, the province of analytical jurisprudence is limited to positive or man-made law. It is the study of *law as it is*.

90. **Censorial Jurisprudence**

Definition: That kind of jurisprudence which is studying the *law as it ought to be*, i.e. moral or ethical law.

Annual Examination, 2009

91. **Censorial Jurisprudence**

Definition: See Definition No. 90

92. **Sovereignty**

Definition: Sovereignty is the supreme power of a state vested in an individual or a group of individuals known as sovereigns. According to John Austin, sovereign is a person or group of persons which is issuing commands, obeyed habitually by the bulk of the masses and having power to sanction any breach of such commands, but he is himself not obeying any other authority.

93. **Sanctioning Rights**

Definition: See Definition No. 84

94. **Ration Decedendi:**

Literal Meaning: Reason behind decision

Definition: Ratio decedendi is that portion of the judgment of a court in which it provides the logical grounds and reasons on as to its decision on the issues presented before it.

95. **Meta-physical Sanction**

Literal Meaning: Meta-physical means something which beyond physical world or the existence of which cannot be proved or disproved by human beings through their senses and scientific instruments is called meta-physics. Whereas, Sanction means the physical force compelling the obedience with a provision of law.

Definition: Meta-physical sanction means the fear in the hearts of individuals that if they disobey any Divine rule, then the Divine power shall punish them for their wrong deeds.

Annual Examination, 2008

96. **Ethical Jurisprudence**

Definition: It is that kind of jurisprudence which studies law *as it ought to be*. In other words ethical jurisprudence is the study of ethical or moral law.

97. **Law in abstract sense:**

Definition: The law in abstract sense means the fundamental principles and general notions of law common to all legal systems or a particular legal system.

98. **Legislature**

Literal Meaning: Derived from two Latin words: *Legis*, which means 'law' and *Latum*, which means 'to make'.

Definition: Legislature is that organ of state whose function is to make or set laws for the people to obey.

99. **Sovereignty:**

Definition: See Definition No. 92

100. **Presumption**

Definition: Presumption is a legal device by which judges draw a particular inference as to the existence or non-existence of a particular fact, from other facts, unless and until the existence or non-existence of that fact is proved or disproved.

101. **Custom**

Definition: The rules of human conduct established by usage of the people prevailing since times immemorial and which are regarded as legally binding by courts because of them being generally practiced by the people.

102. **Legal Right**

Definition: Salmond defines legal right as: 'An interest or privilege recognized and protected by a rule of law and the respect for which is the duty and disregard of which is a wrong.

103. **Precedent**

Definition: Precedent means the decision of the superior court containing a principle of law which is binding on the subordinate courts.

104. **Title**
Definition: Title may be defined as, certain facts or events by reason of which the right has become vested in its owner.
105. **Obiter Dicta:**
Definition: *See Definition No. 81*

The End

Today's LAW-GAT Questions with Answers. Questions shared by one of the members of the group.

1.Libel means?

Ans. Damage someone's reputation through Published material.

2.Constitutional rights are?

Art: 8 to 28 deal with Fundamental rights.

3.Audi alterem partem means?

Ans. Nobody should be unheard/ or hear the other side as well.

4.How many writs provided in constitution?

Ans. Five writs.. habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.

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Ans. Five writs.. habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.

5. Habeas corpus means?

Ans. Bring the body before the court
Section 491 Cr.P.C

6. Where is principle seat of supreme court located?

Ans. Islamabad.

7. Felony means?

Ans. Heinous crime or serious crime...

8. Which court has advisory jurisdiction?

Ans. Supreme court

9. Retirement age of judge of supreme court?

Ans. 65

10. Retirement age of judge Highcourt?

Ans. 62

11. Time period of National assembly?

Ans. 5 years

12. Houses of parliament?

Ans 2 houses. National Assembly and Senate

13. Masjlis e shaura consist of?

Majlis Shaura means parliament it has two houses National Assembly and Parliament.

14. Warrant meaning?

14.Warrant meaning?

Ans. Section 75 Cr.P.C deals with warrant issued by court authorizes police to make arrest , search premises etc.

15.When a person qualified for admission for an advocate?

16.First constitution of pakistan?

Ans.29th Feb 1956, enforced 23rd March.

17.25th amendment?

Ans. FATA merge with KPK

18.Law of evidence name in pakistan?

Ans. Qanoon e shadat order 1984.

19.Who is cheif executive in pakistan?

19. Who is the chief executive in Pakistan?

20. How many high courts in Pakistan?

Ans. 5 in provinces and 1 in Islamabad.

21. Armed forces governed by?

Ans. President

22. Who is the first chief justice of Pakistan?

Ans. Sir Abdur Rashid.

23. Who is respondent?

Ans. Accused in criminal and Defendant in Civil Cases.

24. When CPC enacted?

21st March, 1908

25. When CRPC came into force?

Ans. 1st July, 1980

27.FIR stands for?

Ans. First Information Report Section 154 Cr.p.C.

28.PLD stands for?

Ans. Pakistan Legal Decisions.

29.Which is the big forum for appeal in Pakistan?

Ans. Supreme Court of Pakistan.

30.Who is judgment debtor?

Ans. Against whom judgment is made.

31.Meaning of pleading?

Ans. Formal statement of Cause of an action Order 6 of CPC deals with it.

32.Upon whom burden of proof should lie in criminal case?

Ans. Prosecution. Article 117 QSO onward.

32. Upon whom burden of proof should lie in criminal case?

Ans. Prosecution. Article 117 QSO onward.

33. How a civil suit instituted?

Ans. When Causes of action accrues from lowest civil court.

34. Civil suit means?

Ans. It means cases other than criminal cases.

35. Remand court means?

Ans The court that remands the cases to its subordinate court, Sessions court remand the case to Magistrate court.

36. Who is respondent?

Ans. Defendant is called respondent, in criminal accused is called.

36. Who is respondent?

Ans. Defendant is called respondent, in criminal accused is called.

37. ratio decidendi

Ans: it means Rule of Law on which judicial decision is based.

38. khula?

Ans. Divorce from wife.

39. Prima facie case means?

Ans. A case fit for trial.

40. Age of female for marriage under muslim personal law?

Ans. 16 Years.

41. Objective resolution was passed in?

41. Objective resolution was passed in?

Ans. 12th March, 1949

42. Minor means?

Ans. Not attained age of puberty.

43. Adjudication means?

Ans. Judgment of the court.

1. Accomplice

Ans. Partner in Crime.. Arti 17 QSO.

2. Qanoon e shahdat ordinance.

Ans. 1984

3. pecuniary jurisdiction

Ans. Related to money, each civil court has its own pecuniary limits.

3.pecuniary jurisdiction

Ans. Related to money, each civil court has its own pecuniary limits.

4.1973 constitution date

Ans. 14th August, 1973.

1. Plaintiff mean

Ans. A person who brings a civil suit against another person.

2. PPC is what kind of law

Ans. PPC a substantive law that means penal law to punish.

3. Who is chief executive in pak

Ans. Prime Minister

4. Privilege communication mean

Ans. Communication between client and counsel, between husband and wife etc, can't be disclosed in the court without the consent of parties.

Law Gat 2019 Questions

1. Libel means?
2. Constitutional rights are?
3. Audi alteram partem means?
4. How many writs provided in constitution?
5. Habeas corpus means?
6. Where is principle seat of supreme court located?
7. Felony means?
8. Which court has advisory jurisdiction?
9. Retirement age of judge of supreme court?
10. Retirement age of judge High court?
11. Time period of National assembly?
12. Houses of parliament?
13. Majlis-e-shura consist of how many houses?
14. Warrant meaning?
15. When a person qualified for admission for an advocate?

15. When a person qualified for admission for an advocate?
16. First constitution of Pakistan?
17. 25th amendment?
18. Law of evidence name in Pakistan?
19. Who is chief executive in Pakistan?
20. How many high court in Pakistan?
21. Head of Armed forces in Pakistan?
22. Who is first chief justice of Pakistan?
23. Who is respondent?
24. When CPC enacted?
25. When CRPC came into force?
26. PPC enacted in?
27. FIR stands for?
28. PLD stands for?
29. Which is the last forum for appeal in Pakistan?
30. Who is judgment debtor?
31. Meaning of pleading?
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33. How a civil suit can be instituted?
34. Civil suit means?
35. Remand court means?
36. Who is respondent?
37. Meaning of ratio decidendi
38. Meaning khula?
39. Prima facie case means?
40. Age of female for marriage under Muslim personal law?
41. Objective resolution was passed in?
42. Minor means?
43. Adjudication means?
44. PPC was came in force?
45. Costs in Pakistan
46. Ab initio means?
47. Meaning of writ?
48. Which court have power of advisory jurisdiction?
49. Limit of ordinance promulgated by President?
50. Limit of ordinance promulgated by Governor?
51. Commencement of Financial year in Pakistan?
52. Matter sub-judice means?

52. Matter sub-judice means?
53. Pecuniary jurisdiction means.
54. Accomplice means.
55. Summon means
56. PLD stands for?
57. Plaintiff means?
58. Who is appellant?
59. Constitution of 1973 passed in which year?
60. First constitution was passed in which year?
61. LL.B stands for?
62. Decree means?
63. Privilege communication means?
64. Defendant means?
65. Cognizable offence means?
66. Which court have suo moto power?
67. Leading question means?
68. Nature of Fundamental Rights, are they absolute and conditional etc.?
69. Who can apply to become an advocate?
70. Attorney general of Pakistan works for?
71. Mala Fide meaning?

- 71. Mala Fide meaning?
- 72. How many Writs Under Article 199?
- 73. Abettor means?
- 74. Contract is defined as?
- 75. Nature of Constitution of Pakistan?

13:30

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

8. As per section 4, of The Limitation Act of 1908 where the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed

A. The suit appeal or application can not be filed later

B. The suit, appeal or application may be instituted preferred on the day when Court re-opens

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

9. Section 5 of Limitation Act provides

A. Bar upon institution of suits

B. Bar upon institution of appeals

C. Extension of limitation period in certain cases

Answer: Option C

10. Legal disability is provided in section_____ of the Limitation Act, 1908

A. 5-A

B. 6

C. 6-A

Answer: Option B

11. Where a person entitled to institute a suit or proceeding or make an application for the execution of a decree is, at the time from which the period of the limitation is to be reckoned, he can institute suit, make application or other proceeding after getting rid from

A. Insaneness

B. Minority

C. Idiotness

D. All of above

Answer &

Answer: Option D

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[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

12. The right to sue for the hire of boat accrue to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrual. He may institute his suit at any time within

A. Two years from the date of his

B. Three years from the date of his

- attaining majority
- attaining majority
- C.** five years from the date of his attaining majority
- D.** None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

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[View Answer](#) [Workspace](#) [Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

13. A right to sue accrue to X during his minority, X dies before attaining the majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of

- A.** X death
- B.** His attaining majority
- C.** Both (a) and (b)
- D.** None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace](#) [Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

14. A person passes through legal disability can file suit, make application

- A.** Within limitation period
- B.** Out of limitation period
- C.** Depends upon courts discretion to permit such a litigant to do so.

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace](#) [Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

15. Section 8 of the Limitation Act deal with

- A.** Extension of time
- B.** Legal disability
- C.** Special exception

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

-
16. As per section 9 of the Limitation Act, 1908 where once time has begun to run,
- A. No subsequent disability or inability sue to can stop it
 - B. It can be stopped by subsequent disability
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

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-
17. Section_____ of the Limitation Act, 1908 deals with suits against express trustees and their representatives
- A. 9
 - B. 9-A
 - C. 10
 - D. 10-A

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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-
18. Section 11 of the Limitation Act, 1908 deals with suits
- A. On local contracts
 - B. Foreign Contracts
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
 - D. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

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[View Answer](#) [Workspace Report](#) [Discuss in Forum](#)

-
19. As per section 12, of the Limitation Act, in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application the day from which such period is reckoned
- A. Shall be excluded
 - B. Shall be included

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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20. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit the time during which the defendant has been absent from Pakistan and from the territories beyond Pakistan under the Administration of the Central Government shall be

A. Excluded

B. Included

C. Depends upon nature of the matter

D. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

21. Section _____ of the Limitation Act, 1908 deals with exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in Court without jurisdiction

A. 13

B. 14

C. 15

D. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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22. Articles _____ to _____ of the Limitation Act, 1908 deals with computation of period of limitation

A. 12 to 25

B. 12 to 20

C. 15 to 25

D. 12 to 29

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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23. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act, which does not give rise to cause of action unless some specific injury actually result therefrom. The period of limitation shall be computed

- A.** From the origin of the act
- B.** From the time when the injury results
- C.** None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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24. The time limit for right of easement is

- A.** Ten years
- B.** Fifteen years
- C.** Twenty years

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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25. The time limitation for filing suit for specific performance of a contract is_____ years

- A.** Three
- B.** Four
- C.** Five

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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26. The time limitation for filing suit for breach of contract is

- A.** One year from the time when contract broken
- B.** Two years from the time when contract broken
- C.** Three years from the time when the contract broken

is_____

- A.** Thirty days from the date of decree or order
- B.** Sixty days from the date of decree or order
- C.** Ninety days from the date of decree of order

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

31. Time limitation for appeal against any order of criminal Court to Court of Session is

- A.** Fifteen days, after date of order
- B.** Twenty days, from the date of order
- C.** Thirty days, from the date of order

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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32. Under Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 from an order of acquittal time limitation of appeal is`

- A.** Ninety days, from the date of order
- B.** Six months, from the date of order
- C.** Nine months, from the date of order

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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33. Time limitation for filing application under Arbitration Act, 1940 to set aside an award or to get an award remitted for reconsideration is

- A.** Thirty days, from the date of service of filing the award
- B.** Sixty days, from the date of service of the notice of filing of the award
- C.** Ninety days, from the date of service of the notice of filing the award

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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34. The time limitation for leave to defend a suit under Order XXXVII, of C.P.C

- A.** Ten days, when the summons are served
- B.** Fifteen days, when the summons are served
- C.** Twenty days, when the summons are served

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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35. Time limitation for restoration of review petition due to absence of petitioner is

- A.** Seven days, from the day when the application for review is rejected
- B.** Ten days, from the day when the application of review is rejected
- C.** Fifteen days, from the date when the application for review is rejected

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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36. Time limitation for the review of a judgment by a High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction is

- A.** Twenty days, from the date of decree or order
- B.** Thirty days, from the date of decree or order
- C.** Ninety days, from the date of decree or order

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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37. Time limitation for revision under section 115, of C.P.C is

- A.** Thirty days, from the date of the decision sought to be revised
- B.** Sixty days, from the date of decision sought to be revised
- C.** Ninety days, from the date of decision sought to be revised

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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38. The time limitation for a defendant to give application to set aside ex-part decree is

- A.** Thirty days from the date of decree
- B.** Thirty days from knowledge of applicant about the decree
- C.** Both (a) and (b)

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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39. Time limitation under C.P.C by a person disposed of immovable property and disputing the right of decree holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into execution is

- A.** Thirty days, from the date of dispossession
- B.** Fifty days, from the date of dispossession
- C.** Sixty days, from the date of dispossession

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

40. Time limitation under C.P.C to set aside a sale in execution of a decree including any such application by a judgment debtor is

- A.** Fifteen days, from the date of the sale
- B.** Twenty days, from the date of sale
- C.** Thirty days, from the date of sale

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

41. Time limitation for complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree is

- A.** Twenty days, from the date of resistance
- B.** Thirty days, from the date of resistance
- C.** Sixty days, from the date of resistance

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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42. Time limitation for filing an application for re-admission of appeal dismissed for want of prosecution is

- A.** Fourteen days, from the date of dismissal
- B.** Thirty days, from the date of dismissal
- C.** Forty days, from the date of dismissal

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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43. Time limitation for filing an application for re-hearing of an appeal heard ex-parte is

- A.** Thirty days from the date of decree
- B.** Thirty days, from the date of knowledge
- C.** Both (a) and (b)

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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44. Time limitation for filing appeal leave as pauper is

- A.** Thirty days, from the date of the decree appealed from
- B.** Sixty days, from the date of the decree appealed from
- C.** Both (a) and (b)

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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45. Time limitation for moving an application under C.P.C by legal representative of deceased plaintiff or defendant for setting aside an order or judgment made or pronounce in his absence is

- A.** Thirty days, from date of order or judgment
- B.** Sixty days, from date of order or judgment
- C.** Ninety days, from date of order or judgment

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

46. Time limitation for review of cases of judgment except in the cases provided in Article 161 and 162 of Limitation Act is

- A.** Fifteen days,
- B.** Sixteen days,
- C.** Ninety days,

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

[View Answer Workspace Report Discuss in Forum](#)

47. Time limitation for the payment of the amount of a decree by instalments is

- A. Three months, from the date of decree
- B. Six months, from the date of decree
- C. Nine months, from the date of decree

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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48. Time limitation for filing appeal under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal is

- A. Sixty days, from the date of decree appealed from
- B. Ninety days, from the date of decree appealed from
- C. One hundred and twenty day's, from the date of decree appealed from

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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49. Time limitation for filing application to become as legal representative due to death of plaintiff or appellant is

- A. Thirty days, from the date of death of deceased plaintiff or appellant
- B. Sixty days, from the date of death of deceased plaintiff or appellant
- C. Ninety days, from the date of death of deceased plaintiff or appellant

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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50. Time limitation for filing application to become legal representative due to death of defendant or respondent is

- A. Thirty days, from the death of defendant or respondent
- B. Ninety days, from the death of defendant or respondent

C. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

51. Time limitation for making an appeal under Arbitration Act, 1940 is

A. Ninety days, from date of award **B.** Six months, from date of award

C. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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52. Article 181, of the Limitation Act, is

A. Exceptional Article in nature

B. Residuary Article in nature

C. Discretionary Article in nature

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

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53. Time limitation for filing application by purchaser of immovable property at a sale in execution of a decree for delivery of possession is

A. One year, when the sale become absolute

B. Two years, when the sale become absolute

C. Three years, when the sale become absolute

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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54. Time limitation for execution of a decree or order of any Civil Court is

- A.** Three years from the date of order or decree
- B.** Six years, in case of appeal revision or review results
- C.** Both (a) and (b)

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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55. Time limitation for enforcement of a judgment decree or order of any High Courts in its ordinary jurisdiction is

- A.** Two years
- B.** Four years
- C.** Six years

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

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56. Time limitation for enforcement of Supreme Court order in its original jurisdiction is

- A.** Three years
- B.** Six years
- C.** Both (a) and (b)

Answer &

Answer: Option **B**

:

57. Time Limitation for moving application under section 12(2), of C.P.C is

- A.** Three years
- B.** Four years
- C.** Six years

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

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58. Where no period of limitation is provided in limitation Act's Schedule or s. 48, of C.P.C. than

- A. Article 181, of Limitation Act, is applicable
- B. Article 183, of Limitation Act, is applicable
- C. Article 186, of Limitation Act, is applicable

Answer &

Answer: Option **A**

:

59. Decree granting permanent injunction that prohibits some one for doing an act is

- A. Capable of execution
- B. Not capable of execution
- C. None of above

Answer &

Answer: Option **C**

:

MCQs Code Of Criminal Procedure 1898 PAKISTAN, FOR ADPP, DIRECTOR , ADJ, CJ, JM & LAW officer EXAMINATIONS

Code Of Criminal Procedure 1898 PAKISTAN

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 was passed or enacted on
 - A. 22nd February, 1898
 - B. 22nd March, 1898
 - C. 22nd April, 1898

Answer: Option B
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 contains _____ sections
 - A. 511
 - B. 550
 - C. 565

Answer: Option C
3. The Cr.P.C 1898 contains _____ Schedules
 - A. 4
 - B. 5
 - C. 6

Answer: Option B
4. The Cr.P.C 1898 is a _____ law
 - A. Natural
 - B. Procedural
 - C. Special

Answer: Option B
5. The object of Cr.P.C is
 - A. To facilitate administration of justice
 - B. To facilitate offender
 - C. To facilitate the prosecution

Answer: Option A
6. The Code of Criminal Procedure was enforced on the first day of
 - A. July, 1898
 - B. August, 1898
 - C. September, 1898

Answer: Option A
7. The Cr.P.C divides offences in _____ kinds
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4

Answer: Option A
8. An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called
 - A. Schedule offence
 - B. Non bailable offence

may be legally taken on oath is called

- A. Inquiry
- B. Judicial proceeding
- C. Trial

Answer: Option B

17. An act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force is called an

- A. Offence
- B. Illegal Act
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

18. The term "Police Station" is defined in sub-section _____ of section 4

- A. (q)
- B. (s)
- C. (r)

Answer: Option B

19. Public prosecutor means a person conducting prosecution on behalf of the

- A. Complainant
- B. State
- C. Accused

Answer: Option B

20. According to Cr.P.C Criminal Courts has _____ classes

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

Answer: Option A

21. _____ is the Head Court of Criminal Proceeding at Provincial level

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Session Court
- C. High Court

Answer: Option C

22. _____ is the presiding Court of a district

- A. High Court
- B. Session Court
- C. Special Court

Answer: Option B

23. Section 9, Cr.P.C. empowers _____ with power of establishment of Court of Session Judge and Assistant Session Judges

- A. Provincial Government
- B. Federal Government
- C. Local Government

Answer: Option A

24. Section, 14, Cr.P.C deals with appointment of

- A. 1st Class Magistrate
- B. Additional Magistrate

C. Special Magistrate

Answer: Option C

25. Section 15 of Cr.P.C deals with

A. Special Magistrate

B. Benches of Magistrates

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

26. Section 15, empowers _____ to pass direction for formation of Benches of Magistrates

A. High Court

B. Session Court

C. Provincial Government

Answer: Option C

27. A judge appointed under section 22, Cr.P.C is called

A. District Judge

B. Justice of Peace

C. Additional District Judge

Answer: Option B

28. Justice of Peace appointed under section 22, Cr.P.C by the Provincial Government enjoys his powers as

A. Ministerial Powers

B. Judicial Powers

C. Administrative Power

Answer: Option C

29. A magistrate appointed by Provincial Government under section 30, Cr.P.C enjoys all powers except

A. Offence punishable with seven years imprisonment

B. Offence punishable with ten years imprisonment

C. Offences punishable with death

Answer: Option C

30. Court of Magistrate of 1st class can pass

A. Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years

B. Imprisonment not exceeding five years

C. Imprisonment not exceeding seven years

Answer: Option A

31. The Court of Magistrate of 2nd class, can pass

A. Imprisonment for five years

B. Imprisonment for three years

C. Imprisonment not exceeding one year

Answer: Option C

32. The Court of Magistrate of 3rd class, can pass

- A. Imprisonment for one year
- B. Imprisonment for six months
- C. Imprisonment not exceeding one month

Answer: Option C

33. Assistant Session Judge enjoys _____ powers with Session Judge

- A. Equal
- B. Less
- C. More

Answer: Option A

34. Section 37, Cr.P.C deals with _____ powers of Magistrate

- A. Actual
- B. Additional
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

35. Section 42, Cr.P.C bounds _____ to assist Magistrate or police-officer

- A. Public
- B. Village headman
- C. Patwari

Answer: Option A

36. Under section 46, Cr.P.C _____ of body is sufficient for arrest

- A. Capturing
- B. Touching
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

37. Section _____ Cr.P.C empowers police-officer to break, open door and windows for the purpose of liberation of any person

- A. 47
- B. 48
- C. 49

Answer: Option C

38. Section 52, Cr.P.C deals with mode of search of a _____

- A. Woman
- B. Secret place
- C. Government servant

Answer: Option A

39. Police-officer under section _____ may arrest any person without warrant who has been concerned in any cognisable offence.

- A. 53 of Cr.P.C
- B. 54 of Cr.P.C
- C. 54-A of Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

40. The person arrested by police shall
- A. Not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape
 - B. Be subjected to more restraint than from necessity to prevent his escape
 - C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

41. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched the search shall be made by
- A. Women police-constable
 - B. Sub Inspector
 - C. S.P.

Answer: Option A

42. Section 55 of Cr.P.C deals with arrest of
- A. Detectives
 - B. Vagabonds and habitual robbers
 - C. Habitual offenders

Answer: Option B

43. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest peruse such person into any place in Pakistan as empowered by section _____ of Cr.P.C
- A. 56
 - B. 58
 - C. 60

Answer: Option B

44. Section _____, Cr.P.C empowers a private person to arrest an offender
- A. 57
 - B. 58
 - C. 59

Answer: Option C

45. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before
- A. Magistrate having jurisdiction
 - B. Before Officer in charge of the Police Station
 - C. Both (a) and (b)
- Answer: Option C

46. Section 61, bounds police to produce any detained person before Magistrate having jurisdiction within _____ hours
- A. 20 hours
 - B. 24 hours
 - C. 26 hours

Answer: Option B

47. It is provided in section _____, Cr.P.C that no person who has been arrested by police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond or on bail or under special order of

Magistrate

- A. 61
- B. 62
- C. 63

Answer: Option C

48. Under section 62, of Cr.P.C _____ shall report to the (Zila Nazim, District Superintendent of Police and District Public Safety Commission) about the detention of person arrested without warrant

- A. Station House Officer
- B. Sub Inspector
- C. Assistant Sub Inspector

Answer: Option A

49. If any offence has been committed in presence of Magistrate such Magistrate can arrest the offender himself or can order to

- A. Any person to arrest the offender
- B. S.H.O of local Police station for arrest
- C. His personal security guard to arrest

Answer: Option A

50. Every summon issued by a Court under Cr.P.C shall be in writing in duplicate and must be signed and sealed by the

- A. Investigating Officer
- B. Reader of the Court
- C. Presiding officer of the Court

Answer: Option C

51. Section 69, Cr.P.C deals with

- A. Delivery of summons
- B. Issuance of summons
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

52. Section 75, Cr.P.C deals with forms of

- A. Summons
- B. Warrants
- C. Warrants of arrest

Answer: Option C

53. Warrant issued by Court under Section 75, Cr.P.C must be _____

- A. In writing
- B. Oral
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

54. Warrants has _____ kinds

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

Answer: Option B

55. A warrant directed to any police-officer may also be executed by any other police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed as provided in section _____ Cr.P.C

- A. 79
- B. 80
- C. 81

Answer: Option A

56. Proclamation for persons absconding is made under section _____, Cr.P.C

- A. 87
- B. 88
- C. 89

Answer: Option A

57. Section _____, Cr.P.C deals with attachment of property of proclaimed person

- A. 88
- B. 89
- C. 90

Answer: Option A

58. Bond for appearance of person whose summons or warrant has been issued will be taken under _____

- A. Section 91, Cr.P.C
- B. Section 92, Cr.P.C
- C. Section 93, P.C

Answer: Option A

59. Period of limitation prescribed in section 89, Cr.P.C. for filing application for release of attached property is _____ years from the date of attachment

- A. 3 years
- B. 2 years
- C. 1 year

Answer: Option B

60. It is provided in section _____ Cr.P.C that search to be made in presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality

- A. 103 Cr.P.C
- B. 102 Cr.P.C
- C. 104 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

61. Under section _____ any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search warrant

- A. 104 Cr.P.C
- B. 105 Cr.P.C
- C. 106 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

62. Section 109, Cr.P.C deals with security from

69. A conditional order for removal of public unisances can be made by a Magistrate _____
- A. Of 1st Class
 - B. Special Magistrate
 - C. Of Class 30
- Answer: Option A

70. Section _____ of Cr.P.C deals with conditional order for removal of nuisance
- A. 132
 - B. 132A
 - C. 133

Answer: Option C

71. Under Section 143, A Magistrate of 1st Class may order any person not to repeat or continue, a public nuisance as defined in
- A. Cr.P.C.
 - B. Pakistan Penal Code or any special or local law
 - C. Constitution of Pakistan

Answer: Option B

72. Under section _____ temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger can be made
- A. 134 Cr.P.C
 - B. 140 Cr.P.C
 - C. 144 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option C

73. Section 145, Cr.P.C deals with dispute regarding
- A. Moveable property
 - B. Immovable property
 - C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

74. The basic ingredient to exercise power under section 145, by a Magistrate regarding immovable property is likely to cause
- A. Breach of peace
 - B. Breach of trust
 - C. Breach of contract

Answer: Option A

75. Under Section 149, every police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing and shall, to the best of his ability prevent the commission of any _____ offence
- A. Cognizable
 - B. Non Cognizable
 - C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

76. Section 146 of Cr.P.C empowers _____ to attach subject of dispute

- A. The Superintendent of Police B. The Magistrate
C. None of above

Answer: Option B

77. As under section 146, Cr.P.C order of attachment can be passed by the

- A. The Magistrate of 3rd Class B. The Magistrate of 2nd Class
C. The Magistrate of 1st Class

Answer: Option C

78. When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit shall appoint a receiver by enjoying power under

- A. Cr.P.C. B. C.P.C.
C. P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

79. Section _____, of Cr.P.C. empowers a police-officer to arrest any person without warrant, or order from a Magistrate who have any design to commit any cognizable offence

- A. 151 B. 152
C. 153

Answer: Option A

80. A police-officer may _____ interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, moveable or immovable or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark used for navigation

- A. Of his own authority B. With permission of Magistrate
C. With permission of Superintendent of Police

Answer: Option A

81. Section _____ deals with information of cognizable offences

- A. 150, Cr.P.C B. 154, Cr.P.C
C. 157, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

82. Section 154, Cr.P.C deals with

- A. First Information Report B. Complaint
C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

83. An F.I.R. has _____ columns

- A. 5 B. 6

C. 7

Answer: Option B

84. The registration of FIR regarding cognizable offences is _____ duty of officer in charge of police station

- A. Fundamental
- B. Statutory
- C. Constitutional

Answer: Option B

85. First information report can be lodged by Officer in charge of Police Station at the information of _____

- A. Any person
- B. Accused
- C. Responsible citizen

Answer: Option A

86. The F.I.R. needs to be signed by

- A. Accused person
- B. Victim
- C. Informer

Answer: Option C

87. First Information Report is _____ piece of evidence

- A. Substantive
- B. Corroborative
- C. Exhaustive

Answer: B

88. After recording FIR it is necessary to be read over to _____ by police-officer.

- A. Complainant or informer
- B. S.H.O.
- C. Accused

Answer: Option A

89. Under section 156, Cr.P.C an officer incharge of a police station can investigate any cognizable offence without order of

- A. A.S.P
- B. I.G.
- C. Concerned Magistrate

Answer: Option C

90. Investigation against a women accused in offence of zina shall be conducted by

- A. Police-officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police
- B. Police Officer not below the rank of S.H.O.

- C. Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector

Answer: Option A

91. Section 156-B of Cr.P.C deals with investigation against a woman accused of the offence of

- A. Dacoity
- B. Theft
- C. Zina

Answer: Option C

92. The report sent by officer in charge under Section 157, of Cr.P.C shall be submitted to magistrate by _____

- A. Officer in charge himself
- B. Officer of the Court
- C. Superior officer of police appointed by Provincial Government

Answer: Option C

93. Section _____ of Cr.P.C provides procedure for submission of report under section 157 of Cr.P.C

- A. 158
- B. 157
- C. 159

Answer: Option A

94. Under Section 160, Cr.P.C police officer has power to require attendance of

- A. Accused
- B. Witnesses
- C. Complainants

Answer: Option B

95. During process of investigation police officer records statement of witness under Section _____

- A. 161, Cr.P.C
- B. 162, Cr.P.C
- C. 163, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

96. The statement recorded under section 161, Cr.P.C can

- A. Not be cross examined
- B. Be cross examined
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

97. The evidence recorded under section 161, by police officer is _____ type of evidence

- A. Substantial
- B. Corroborative

C. Authentic

Answer: Option B

98. The question while recording evidence by police officer under section 161, of Cr.P.C must be _____ by witness

A. Rejected

B. Accepted

C. Answered

Answer: Option C

99. Section 164, of Cr.P.C deals with recording of statement before

A. Any Magistrate

B. Magistrate U/S 30

C. Magistrate of 1st and 2nd class

Answer: Option C

100. Any statement recorded by Magistrate under section 164, Cr.P.C may be recorded in presence of

A. Police

B. Complainant

C. Accused

Answer: Option C

101. Upon statement recorded by Magistrate under section 164 needs to be given opportunity of cross examination to

A. Accused

B. Prosecution

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

102. _____ is essential for recording statement under section 164, Cr.P.C

A. Certification by Police

B. Certification by Accused

C. Certification by Magistrate

Answer: Option C

103. Recording of confession of accused under section 164 on oath is _____ in the eye of law

A. Inadmissible

B. Admissible

C. Important

Answer: Option A

104. Section _____ deals with procedure when investigation can not be completed in twenty four hours

A. 166, Cr.P.C

B. 167, Cr.P.C

C. 168, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

105. An accused person can be detained in custody of police upon order of

A. The Magistrate

B. Station House Officer

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

106. A Magistrate authorizing under section 167, Cr.P.C detention of accused in custody of Police _____

A. Needs nothing for authorization to be recorded

B. Shall record his reasons for so doing

C. Needs to deal the matter upon his mode to record the reason or not

Answer: Option B

107. Section 167, Cr.P.C, bars that the accused shall not be kept out of the prison while in custody of the police between

A. Afternoon and evening

B. Sunset and sunrise

C. Early morning and noon

Answer: Option B

108. Section 167, Cr.P.C deals with _____

A. Remand

B. Acquittal

C. Confession

Answer: Option A

109. Section 167, empowers Magistrate to send any accused within the custody of police upon request of police for not more than _____ days

A. 10 days

B. 12 days

C. 15 days

Answer: Option C

110. Section _____, empowers police to release accused if there is deficiency of evidence

A. 168, Cr.P.C

B. 169, Cr.P.C

C. 170, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

111. Police in case of deficiency of incriminating evidence can release a person

- A. Without sureties
B. Upon his own bond
C. Without any requirement

Answer: Option B

112. Section 170, Cr.P.C deals with _____

- A. Discharge of accused
B. Recording of challan
C. Sending of case to Magistrate

Answer: Option C

113. Under Section _____, Cr.P.C every police officer investigating a case need to record day by day entries in diary

- A. 170,
B. 172,
C. 173,

Answer: Option B

114. The report of police officer needs to be submitted before Magistrate through

- A. Officer Incharge of police section
B. Court officer
C. Public Prosecutor

Answer: Option C

115. The challan Form has _____ column

- A. 6 columns
B. 7 columns
C. 8 columns

Answer: Option B

116. Column No. 1, of challan form is for

- A. Accused
B. Offence
C. Complainant or informer

Answer: Option C

117. Column No. 3, of challan form is for the accused

- A. Under arrest
B. Released on bail
C. Discharged

Answer: Option A

118. Column No. 4 of challan form deals with

- A. Accused under arrest
- B. Accused on bail
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

119. Column No. 6, of challan form dealt with

- A. Accused Absconder
- B. Accused Confessed
- C. Witnesses

Answer: Option C

120. Every offence shall be inquired in and tried by a Court within local limits of whose the offence was _____

- A. Occurs
- B. Committed
- C. Done

Answer: Option B

121. Section 174, of Cr.P.C deals with

- A. Police to inquire report on suicide etc.
- B. Police to inquire robbery
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

122. During the investigation U/S _____, police officer can summon any person to attend investigation

- A. 174, Cr.P.C
- B. 175, Cr.P.C
- C. 176 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

123. Section 176, Cr.P.C empowers Magistrate to make inquiry with respect of

- A. Cause of death
- B. Theft
- C. Zina

Answer: Option A

124. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired in and tried by

- A. Any competent Court
- B. A Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed
- C. District Court

Answer: Option B

125. Section 178 of Cr.P.C empowers _____ to pass order regarding cases to be decided in various Session Divisions

- A. High Court
- B. Provincial Government
- C. District Court

Answer: Option B

126. As per section 185, Cr.P.C whenever a question arises as to which of two or more Courts subordinate to the same High Court ought to inquire into or try any offence it shall be decided by the

- A. Provincial Government
- B. District Government
- C. High Court

Answer: Option C

127. When a citizen of Pakistan commits an offence at any place without and beyond the limits of Pakistan he may be dealt with in respect of such offence

- A. At place where he commit the offence
- B. At any place within Paistan at which he may be found
- C. Will be tried at International Court of Justice

Answer: Option B

128. Section 190, Cr.P.C deals with cognizance of offence by

- A. Magistrate
- B. Court of Session
- C. High Court

Answer: Option A

129. Section 193, deals with cognizance of offence by

- A. Magistrate
- B. Session Court
- C. High Court

Answer: Option B

130. Section 194, Cr.P.C is about the cognizance of offences by

- A. Court of Magistrate
- B. Court of Session
- C. High Court

Answer: Option C

131. When a complaint is made before a Magistrate regarding cognizable offence he shall record the statement of complainant

- A. On oath
- B. Without oath

C. On special oath

Answer: Option A

132. Under section 205, Cr.P.C Magistrate may dispense personal attendance of

- A. Complainant
- B. Witnesses
- C. Accused

Answer: Option C

133. Which sections from the following deals with charge

- A. Section 215 to 220, Cr.P.C
- B. Section 221 to 230, Cr.P.C
- C. Section 201 to 210, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

134. The charge shall be written in

- A. Language of the Court or English
- B. Local Language
- C. Language of the accused

Answer: Option A

135. In charge section of Law against which the offence is said to has been committed

- A. Must be stated
- B. Needs not to be stated
- C. Be stated or not depends upon discretion of the trial court

Answer: Option A

136. Charge once framed can be altered by Court U/S _____ upon an application

- A. 225, Cr.P.C
- B. 226, Cr.P.C
- C. 227, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option C

137. The power of amendment of charge provided under section 227, Cr.P.C is _____ in nature

- A. Statutory
- B. Obligatory
- C. Discretionary

Answer: Option C

138. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge and every such charge shall be tried separately except in the cases mentioned in

- A. Sections 234, 235 and 239
- B. Sections 230, 231, 233
- C. Sections 228, 229, 230

Answer: Option A

139. Section _____, of Cr.P.C deals with persons who may be charged and tried together

- A. 239
- B. 240
- C. 241

Answer: Option A

140. According section 234, three offences of same kind within _____ may be charged together

- A. Six months
- B. Nine months
- C. One year

Answer: Option C

141. Supply of statements and documents to the accused during trial before Magistrate is dealt by

- A. Section 241, Cr.P.C
- B. Section 241-A, Cr.P.C
- C. Section 242, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option C

142. Provision of section 241-A of Cr.P.C are _____

- A. Mandatory in nature
- B. Discretionary in nature
- C. Dealt according nature of case

Answer: Option B

143. Under section 241-A, _____ shall be provided statements and document

- A. Complainant
- B. Accused
- C. Magistrate

Answer: Option B

144. Section _____ to _____ of Cr.P.C. deals with trial of cases before Magistrate

- A. 241 to 250
- B. 241 to 250-A
- C. 241 to 253

Answer: Option B

145. Charge will be framed under section _____ Cr.P.C by Magistrate

- A. 242
- B. 243
- C. 244

Answer: Option A

146. If the accused admits that he has committed the offence (with which he is charged) his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted the Magistrate (may convict) him accordingly as provided in

- A. Section 342, Cr.P.C
- B. Section 343, Cr.P.C
- C. Section 344, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

147. Section 245(1), Cr.P.C deals with _____

- A. Acquittal
- B. Conviction
- C. Release of accused on bond

Answer: Option A

148. An order of acquittal under section 245(1) Cr.P.C is

- A. Appealable
- B. Reviewable
- C. Revisionable
- D. None of above

Answer: Option A

149. An order of acquittal under section 245(1) Cr.P.C is appealable under section

- A. 416
- B. 417
- C. 418
- D. None of above

Answer: Option B

150. In case where a previous conviction charged under the provisions of section 221, sub-section (7), and the accused does not admit that he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, the Magistrate may, after he has convicted the accused under section 243, or under section 245, sub-section (2), Cr.P.C.

- A. Shall take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction
- B. Shall leftover the alleged previous conviction
- C. Shall take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction and, if he does so, shall record the findings

Answer: Option C

151. Section 249-A, empowers a Magistrate to _____ accused at any stage

- A. Connect
- B. Acquit

C. Release

Answer: Option B

152. An order of acquittal under section 249-A is _____

- A. Appealable
- B. Reviewable
- C. Revisionable
- D. None of above

Answer: Option C

153. An order of acquittal under section 249-A of Cr.P.C is revisionable under section

- A. 439
- B. 439-A
- C. 561-A

Answer: Option B

154. Sections _____ to _____ of Cr.P.C deals with summary trial

- A. 260 to 262
- B. 260 to 264
- C. 270 to 275

Answer: Option A

155. Section _____ to _____, deals with trial conducted before Court of Session and High Court

- A. 260 to 265,
- B. 265A to 265K,
- C. 265A to 265N,

Answer: Option C

156. Order of acquittal and conviction is passed by Court of Session during trial under section

- A. 265, K
- B. 265, H
- C. 265, M

Answer: Option B

157. Section 265 D, deals with _____ at trial before Court of Session

- A. Acquittal
- B. Framing of charge
- C. Prosecution evidence

Answer: Option B

158. Section _____, Cr.P.C deals with plea of accused

- A. 265 C
- B. 265 D
- C. 265 E

Answer: Option C

159. Section 265-F, of Cr.P.C deals with

- A. Evidence of prosecution
- B. Evidence of accused
- C. Court witnesses

Answer: Option A

160. Under section _____, Court of Session has power to acquit accused at any stage of the trial

- A. 265 K
- B. 265 L
- C. 264 M

Answer: Option A

161. Section 337 Cr.P.C. deals with

- A. An accomplice
- B. A convicted person
- C. A foreigner

Answer: Option A

162. "Accomplice" means

- A. Complainant
- B. Participator of an offence
- C. Stranger

Answer: Option B

163. No person shall be tenders a pardon who is involved in an offence relating to hurt or qatl without permission of the

- A. Victim
- B. Heirs of the victim
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of above

Answer: Option C

164. As per section 337, sub-section (1A), Cr.P.C every Magistrate who tender, a pardon

- A. Shall record the reason of doing so
- B. Needs no reason to be recorded for doing so
- C. Will deal the further proceeding upon his mode
- D. None of above

Answer: Option A

C. 356

Answer: Option B

180. Instruction given in Section 353, Cr.P.C regarding evidence must be recorded in presence of accused is _____ in nature

A. Obligatory

B. Discretionary

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option A

181. The Judgment needs to be delivered in _____

A. Open Court

B. Closed Court

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option A

182. The procedure for recording evidence before court is given in section _____

A. 363, Cr.P.C

B. 364, Cr.P.C

C. 365, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

183. Section _____, Cr.P.C deals with mode of delivering judgment

A. 364

B. 365

C. 366

Answer: Option C

184. Section 365 deals with recording of evidence in

A. Magistrates Court

B. Session Court

C. High Court

Answer: Option C

185. When a sentence of death is passed by a Court of Session it shall be submitted to _____ for confirmation

A. High Court

B. Federal Shariat Court

C. Supreme Court

Answer: Option A

186. If a women sentenced to death is found to be pregnant the High Court shall order the execution of sentence to be postponed and may if thinks fit commute the sentence to _____

A. Acquittal

B. Release

C. Imprisonment for life

Answer: Option C

187. Where a Court decides to pass a sentence of imprisonment on an accused for an offence it (shall) take into consideration the period if any during which the accused was in custody for such offence as provided in

A. Section 381, Cr.P.C

B. Section 382, Cr.P.C

C. Section 382-B, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option C

188. Section 391, Cr.P.C deals with execution of

A. Sentence of fine B. Sentence of whipping

C. Sentence of death

Answer: Option B

189. Section _____ Cr.P.C empower Provincial Government with power of suspension or remission of sentence

A. 400, Cr.P.C

B. 401, Cr.P.C

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

190. Which sentence from the following can not be suspended or remitted by Provincial Government?

A. Sentence of death

B. Sentence of high treason

C. Sentence of Karo Kari

Answer: Option C

191. Which provision of Cr.P.C from the following deals with double Jeopardy

A. Section 402, Cr.P.C

B. Section 403, Cr.P.C

C. Section 404, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

192. No appeal shall lie from any judgment or order of criminal Court except as provided by

A. Cr.P.C.

B. Any other law

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of above

Answer: Option C

193. Section _____, deals with appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of

attached property

- A. 406, Cr.P.C
- B. 405, Cr.P.C
- C. 404, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

194. A, B and C are charged by a Magistrate of the first class with and convicted by him of robbing D, A.B and C may afterwards be charged with and tried for _____ on the same facts

- A. Theft
- B. Decoity
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

195. Any person who has been ordered by a Magistrate under section 118, to give security for keeping peace or for good behaviour may appeal against such order to

- A. Court of Magistrate Under Section 30
- B. Special Judge
- C. Session Judge

Answer: Option C

196. Appeal against the order of Additional Session judge shall lie to

- A. Court of Session Judge
- B. High Court
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

197. Appeal from sentence of High Court shall lie to _____

- A. High Court
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Both to (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

198. Section _____ deals with appeal from sentence of Court of Session

- A. 410, Cr.P.C
- B. 411, Cr.P.C
- C. 410 and 411, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

Explanation:

199. There is no appeal in _____ cases

- A. Death cases
- B. Sedition cases
- C. Summary trial

Answer: Option C

200. A person aggrieved by the order of acquittal passed by any court, other than a High Court, may, within _____ days, file an appeal to the High Court

- A. Twenty days
- B. Thirty days
- C. Forty days
- D. Sixty days

Answer: Option B

201. Appeal in case of acquittal can be made under section

- A. 407, Cr.P.C
- B. 417, Cr.P.C
- C. 427, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

202. Appeal is admissible on matter of

- A. Fact
- B. Law
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

203. A person in jail can make his appeal, petition through

- A. His attorney
- B. Inspector General of Police
- C. Officer incharge of the jail

Answer: Option C

204. Appellate Court can take further evidence as provided in section _____, Cr.P.C

- A. 428
- B. 430
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

205. Section _____, empowers Session Court and High Court to call record of inferior Court

- A. 430 Cr.P.C
- B. 435 Cr.P.C
- C. 440 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

206. Revision can be made to _____ under section 439, Cr.P.C

- A. Court of Session
- B. High Court
- C. Supreme Court

Answer: Option B

207. The power enjoyed by Court in revision is _____ in nature

- A. Obligatory Power of the Court
- B. Mandatory Power of the Court

C. Discretionary power of the Court

Answer: Option C

208. Section 439-A, Cr.P.C deals with revisional power of

- A. Session Court
- B. High Court
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

209. No party has any right to be heard personally or be pleader before any Court when exercising its power of

- A. Appeal
- B. Revision
- C. Review

Answer: Option B

210. In case of trial or inquiry Magistrate got opinion that accused is of unsound mind incapable of his deence he will _____ the further proceeding

- A. Continue
- B. Fast
- C. Postpone

Answer: Option C

211. Section 491, Cr.P.C deals with

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Legal detention by police
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

212. Petition of habeas corpus can be made before

- A. Court of Session
- B. High Court
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

213. The officer appointed by Provincial Government under section 492, Cr.P.C is called

- A. Law Officer
- B. Public Prosecutor
- C. Private Pleader

Answer: Option B

214. The officer appointed under section 492, Cr.P.C may appear and plead with _____

- A. Out obtaining any authority
- B. Written permission from any authority
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

215. Any Public Prosecutor when with the consent of Court withdraw from prosecution of any person in such condition if charge not framed the accused will be

- A. Discharged
- B. Convict
- C. Released on bail

Answer: Option A

216. Bail has _____ kinds

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

Answer: Option C

217. Section _____, Cr.P.C deals with bail in bailable cases

- A. 496
- B. 497
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

218. Bail is transfer of custody of a person from police to _____

- A. Private persons
- B. Court
- C. Any other agency

Answer: Option A

219. Section 497 of Cr.P.C deals with bail in cases of

- A. Bailable offence
- B. Non bailable offence
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

220. Section 497 of Cr.P.C is applicable to the cases in which accused is

- A. Arrested
- B. Not arrested
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

221. Basic ingredient of Section 497(2), of Cr.P.C to release accused on bail is

- A. Innocence of accused
- B. Case of further inquiry
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

222. In non abilable cases release of accused on bail depends upon discretion of

- A. Court
- B. Accused

C. Complainant

Answer: Option A

223. Bail is a right of accused in _____ cases and grace in _____ cases

- A. (i) Bailable (ii) non bailable
- B. (i) Non Bailable (ii) Bailable
- C. Both (a) (i) (ii) and (b) (i) (ii)

Answer: Option A

224. The word bail is derived from old _____ word bailier

- A. Latin
- B. Greece
- C. French

Answer: Option C

225. Section 497(i), Cr.P.C deals with cases falling within _____ class

- A. Prohibitory class
- B. None prohibitory class
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

226. The term "abscond" means

- A. To hide from criminal proceedings
- B. To hide from friends
- C. To hide from family

Answer: Option A

227. Section 497(2), of Cr.P.C deals with cases of

- A. Further inquiry
- B. Heinous offence
- C. Confession

Answer: Option A

228. Section 497(3) deals with

- A. Court's reason recording of releasing a person on bail
- B. Dismissal of bail
- C. Cancellation of bail

Answer: Option A

229. Section 497(5) deals with

- A. Cancellation of bail
- B. Surety bonds
- C. Bonds of minors

Answer: Option A

230. An anticipatory bail means

- A. Bail after arrest
- B. Bail before arrest
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

231. Which bail petition needs an affidavit

- A. Bail after arrest
- B. Bail before arrest
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

232. Bail before arrest can be moved before

- A. Before Court of Session Judge
- B. Before High Court
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

233. Section 499 Cr.P.C deals with _____

- A. Bonds of accused and sureties
- B. Bonds and sureties of complainant
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

234. When any accused person fulfill the requirement of section 499, Cr.P.C he will be

- A. Re-arrested
- B. Acquitted
- C. Released

Answer: Option C

235. Section 503, Cr.P.C empowers Court of Session and High Court with power to

- A. Issue Commission
- B. Acquittal of accused
- C. Conduct contempt proceeding

Answer: Option A

236. Under section 503, of Cr.P.C Court of Session or High Court shall appoint _____ as commission for recording of evidence of a witness

- A. Any person
- B. Any Magistrate f 1st class
- C. Any Magistrate 2nd class

Answer: Option B

237. Section _____, of Cr.P.C deals with return of commission appointed under Section 503, 506 of Cr.P.C

- A. 507
- B. 508
- C. 509

Answer: Option A

238. Medical witness can record his statement under section _____

- A. 509, Cr.P.C
- B. 520, Cr.P.C
- C. 540, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

239. Report of chemical examine _____ be submitted in Court with out chemical examiner

- A. Can
- B. Can not
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

240. Section _____ deals with recording of evidence in absence of accused

- A. 510 Cr.P.C
- B. 512 Cr.P.C
- C. 514 Cr.P.C

Answer: Option B

241. Section 512, Cr.P.C deals with _____ trial

- A. Summary trial
- B. Absentia trial
- C. Special trial

Answer: Option B

242. In case surety bonds of a person are forfeited by court under section 514, Cr.P.C the person can be imprisoned for imprisonment of _____

- A. One year
- B. Nine months
- C. Six months

Answer: Option C

243. Under which provision of Cr.P.C from the following a person can deposit money or government promissory notes in court instead of surety bonds

- A. 513
- B. 514
- C. 516

Answer: Option A

244. The punishment of imprisonment granted under section 514, Cr.P.C will be of _____ nature

- A. Civil Nature
- B. Criminal Nature

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

245. Section 516A, of Cr.P.C deals with _____ of property in pending trial

A. Disposal

B. Attachment

C. Auction

Answer: Option A

246. High Court may transfer a case or itself try it as provided in

A. Section 526, Cr.P.C

B. Section 527, Cr.P.C

C. Both of the above

Answer: Option A

247. Under section 528, Cr.P.C _____ Court has power to withdraw cases from one Court to another Court

A. Session

B. High

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

248. Section _____, of Cr.P.C empower provincial Government to transfer cases and appeals

A. 526

B. 527

C. 527-A

Answer: Option B

249. "Irregularities" means

A. An act of Court beyond law

B. An act of Court against law

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

250. Section 529, Cr.P.C. deals with irregularities which

A. Vitiates proceedings

B. Do not vitiate proceedings

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

251. Section 530, Cr.P.C deals with irregularities which

A. Vitiates proceedings

B. Do not vitiate proceedings

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

252. A Public Servant can submit his affidavit during any course of inquiry, trial or other

proceeding before any court other than

- A. Court of Magistrate
- B. Session Court
- C. High Court
- D. None of above

Answer: Option C

253. When a Magistrate want to inspect place of occurrence. He shall make notice to

- A. Complainant
- B. Accused
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

254. The power enjoyed by a Court under Section 540 is _____ in nature

- A. Discretionary Power of Court
- B. Mandatory Power of Court
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

255. Which provision from the following of Cr.P.C deals with re-examination of witness

- A. Section 540, Cr.P.C
- B. Section 544, Cr.P.C
- C. Section 550, Cr.P.C

Answer: Option A

256. Section _____, of Cr.P.C bounds police to deliver to military authorities a persons liable to be tried by Court-martial

- A. 449
- B. 499
- C. 549
- D. None of above

Answer: Option C

257. Section 550, Cr.P.C. empower _____ to seize suspected property

- A. Police
- B. Magistrate
- C. Army

Answer: Option A

258. When a police-officer subordinate to the officer incharge of a police station, seize any suspected property shall forthwith report the seize property to

- A. Concern Magistrate
- B. Station House Officer
- C. Superintendent of Police
- D. None of above

Answer: Option B

259. For restoration of abducted female, the complaint under section 552, Cr.P.C whall be made to the Court of _____

- A. Addition Session Judge
- B. Session Judge
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

260. Under section 562, Cr.P.C Court has power to release offender on probation of

- A. Being educated
- B. Good conduct
- C. Being old aged or minor

Answer: Option B

261. Schedule 1, of Cr.P.C was repealed in

- A. 1910
- B. 1912
- C. 1914

Answer: Option C

262. Section 554, Cr.P.C. empowers _____ to make rules for inspection of record of subordinate Courts

- A. Provincial Assembly
- B. Auditor General
- C. High Court

Answer: Option C

263. Schedule II, of Cr.P.C has _____ columns

- A. 5
- B. 7
- C. 8

Answer: Option C

264. Column No. 2, of 2nd Schedule of Cr.P.C shows

- A. Offence
- B. Section
- C. Punishment

Answer: Option A

265. Column 6, of 2nd Schedule shows

- A. Nature of offence as compoundable or not
- B. Imprisonment of offence
- C. Court of trial

Answer: Option A

266. Schedule III, Cr.P.C deals with

- A. Various kinds of Magistrate
- B. Various powers of Court Officer
- C. Various powers of Magistrates

Answer: Option C

MCQs Code of Civil Procedure 1908 Pakistan Part-I

1. The Code of law which deals with Courts of Civil Judicature is called

- A. Code of Civil Procedure
- B. Civil Courts Act
- C. Criminal Procedure Code

Answer: Option A

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was enacted on

- A. 21st January, 1908
- B. 21st February, 1908
- C. 21st March, 1908

Answer: Option C

3. The Code of Civil Procedure was enforced on

- A. 21st March, 1908
- B. 22nd March, 1909
- C. 1st January, 1909

Answer: Option C

4. The Code of Civil Procedure, contains _____ sections

- A. 155, B. 156,
- C. 158,

Answer: Option C

5. The Code of Civil Procedure has, _____ parts

- A. XI
- B. XII
- C. XIII

Answer: Option A

6. Code of Civil Procedure consists _____ Orders

- A. 50, B. 51,
- C. 52,

Answer: Option C

7. A decree is an operative part of a _____ in civil suits for appeals

A. Order B. Judgment

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

8. _____ conclusively determines rights of the parties

A. Judgment B. Decree

C. Order

Answer: Option B

9. Section 2, of C.P.C deals with

A. Complaint B. Definitions

C. Jurisdiction

Answer: Option B

10. The term "Decree" is defined in section

A. 2(2), B. 3(2),

C. 4(2),

Answer: Option A

11. The term "Decree holder" is defined in Section _____, of C.P.C.

A. 2 sub section (3), B. 2 sub section (4),

C. 2 sub section (5),

Answer: Option A

12. A person in whose favour a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made is called

A. Decree defaulter B. Decree holder

C. Decree debtor

Answer: Option B

13. Any person against whom a decree has been passed or an order capable of execution has been made is called

A. Judgment debtor B. Judgment holder

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

14. The term "Judgement" is defined in section

A. 2(7) C.P.C. B. 2(8) C.P.C.

C. 2(9) C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

15. The statement given by the Judge on the ground of decree or order is called

A. Judgment B. Decree

C. Order

Answer: Option A

16. A person who in law represents the estate of deceased person is called

A. Guardian B. Pleader

C. Legal representative

Answer: Option C

17. The term "Legal representative" is defined in

A. Section 2(11) B. Section 2(12)

C. Section 2(13)

Answer: Option A

18. Section 2, sub-section 12 of C.P.C. define

A. Judgment debtor B. Legal representative

C. Mesne profit

Answer: Option C

19. The term "Order" is defined in section 2 sub section_____

A. (14), of C.P.C. B. (15), of C.P.C.

C. (16), of C.P.C.

Answer: Option A

20. The formal expression of any decision of a civil Court which not a decree is called

A. Order B. Judgment

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

21. C.P.C. is not applicable to

A. Civil Courts B. Criminal Courts

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

22. Section 5 of C.P.C deals with application of C.P.C to

A. Family Courts B. Criminal Courts

C. Revenue Courts

Answer: Option C

23. Section 6, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Pecuniary jurisdiction B. Appellate jurisdiction

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

24. A suit in which the right of property or office is contested is called suit of _____ nature

A. Civil B. Criminal

C. Civil as well as criminal

Answer: Option A

25. The term jurisdiction has _____ kinds

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option C

26. Pecuniary Jurisdiction of Civil judge of Class 2nd is limited upto

A. 50,000 B. 1,00,000

C. 500,000

Answer: Option C

27. Pecuniary jurisdiction of Civil judge of Class 3rd is limited upto

A. 20,000 B. 50,000

C. 100,000

Answer: Option C

28. Section 10 of C.P.C. deals with_____

A. Res judicata B. Res Sub Judice

C. Res, gestae

Answer: Option B

29. The term "Res-subjedice" means.

A. The case instituted earlier B. The case instituted later

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

30. The are_____ main ingredients for application of section 10

A. 3, B. 4,

C. 5,

Answer: Option B

31. Section 11 of C.P.C. deals with

A. Res subjudice B. Res judicata

C. Res gestae

Answer: Option B

32. The term "Res judicata" is a ____ term

- A. English B. French
- C. Latin

Answer: Option C

33. The term "Res judicata" means

- A. Further proceeding B. A matter already adjudicated
- C. Stay of proceeding

Answer: Option B

34. Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment decree or order on the basis of fraud misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction he shall seek his remedy by making an

- A. Appeal B. Application
- C. Revision

Answer: Option B

35. Section _____ of C.P.C. deals with making of application to challenge the validity of a judgment, decree or order on plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction

- A. 11, B. 12(1),
- C. 12(2),

Answer: Option C

36. Application under section 12(2) shall be moved to

- A.
The Court which passed the final judgment, decree or order
- B. Appellate Court
- C. High Court

Answer: Option A

37. A Foreign judgment not pronounced by Court of competent jurisdiction will

A. Be conclusive B. Not be conclusive

C. Be based on fraud

Answer: Option B

38. According section 15, of C.P.C. every suit shall be instituted in the Court of

A.

Lowest grade competent to try it

B.

Highest grade competent to try it

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

39. A residing in (Karachi) beats B in (Dacca) A may sue in

A. Karachi B. Dacca

C. Both at Karachi and Dacca

Answer: Option C

40. According section 21, of C.P.C. objection at jurisdiction of Court can be raised on

A. Trial B. Appeal

Answer: Option A

41. Section 22, of C.P.C. deals with transfer of cases by

A. Court of Session B. High Court

C. Trial Court

Answer: Option A

42. Where several Courts having jurisdiction are subordinate to the same appellate Court an application under section 22, shall be made to_____

A. Appellate Court B. High Court

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

43. Every suit shall be instituted by the presentation of _____ or in such other manner as prescribed

A. An application B. A memo

C. Plaint

Answer: Option C

44. Where a suit has been instituted a summon may be issued _____ to appear and answer the claim and may be served in manner prescribed.

A. Nazir B. Defendant

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

45. According section _____, of C.P.C. the Court after the case has been heard shall pronounce judgment and on such judgment decree shall follow

A. 31 B. 32

C. 33

Answer: Option C

46. Section 34, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Interest B. Costs

C. Special cost

Answer: Option A

47. Section 35, of C.P.C. deals with

A. Interest B. Costs

C. Compensatory costs

Answer: Option B

48. Section _____, of C.P.C. deals with compensatory costs in respect of false and vexatious claims or defences

A. 35 B. 35-A

C. 36

Answer: Option B

49. A decree may be executed either by

A.

Court which passed it or by the Court to which sent for execution

B.

Court which passed it or by appellate Court

Answer: Option A

50. The Court which passed a decree may send the decree for execution to another Court upon

A. Its discretional power B. Application of decree holder

Answer: Option B

51. Section _____ to _____ of C.P.C. deals with execution of decree

A. 36, to 60, B. 36, to 74,

C. 35, to 84,

Answer: Option B

52. During execution of a decree all question arising between the parties to the suit will be dealt by the

A. Original Court B. Appellate Court

C. Executing Court

Answer: Option C

53. Section 48, C.P.C. provide limitation of _____ years for making execution application

A. Three years B. Four years

C. Six years

Answer: Option C

54. Section 55, of C.P.C. deals with arrest and detention of

A. Judgment debtor B. Decree holder

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

55. A judgment debtor can be imprisoned for a term not exceeding

A. Six months B. Nine months

C. One year

Answer: Option C

56. _____ can not be arested during execution of money decree.

A. Women B. Old person

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

57. Section 59, of C.P.C. deals with release of judgment debtor on ground of

A. Old age B. Illness

C. Being women

Answer: Option B

58. Section 59, of C.P.C. was omitted by Ordinance

A. 10 of 1980 Section 9, B. 10 of 1999 Section 9,

C. 10 of 2011 Section 9,

Answer: Option A

59. Which particular from the following can not be attached during execution of a decree

A. Moveable property B. Immovable property

C. Necessary wearing apparel

Answer: Option C

60. Particulars not liable to be attached in execution of decree are provided in section

A. 60 of C.P.C. B. 61 of C.P.C

C. 62 of C.P.C.

Answer: Option A

61. In the case of a suit against the Federal Government the party defendant shall be

A. President B. Prime Minister

C. Pakistan

Answer: Option C

62. In case of suit by Provincial Government of Punjab the titled will be

A. Province of Punjab Vs ABC B.

Chief Minister of Punjab Vs ABC

C.

Interior Ministry of Punjab Vs ABC

Answer: Option A

63. As per section 80, of C.P.C. in the case of a suit against Federal Government notice will be delivered to

A. Interior Minister B. Federal Minister

C.

Secretary of the Federal Government

Answer: Option C

64. In case of a suit against the Provincial Government other than a suit relating to the affairs of Railway the notice shall be served to

A.

The Secretary of that Government

B. The Collector of the District

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

65. Section _____, of C.P.C. deals with filing of suit by aliens

A. Section 80 B. Section 83

C. Section 85

Answer: Option B

66. The term "alien" means

- A. A foreigner B. A local
- C. An enemy

Answer: Option A

67. An alien enemy residing in Pakistan can file a suit with permission of

- A. Federal Government B. Foreign Ministry
- C. Interior Ministry

Answer: Option A

68. A foreign State can sue in any Court if such State has been recognized by

- A. Provincial government B. Federal government
- C. President

Answer: Option B

69. If any diplomatic agent exercised any commercial activity in Pakistan beyond his official functions he

- A. Can be sued in any Court B. Can not be sued in any Court
- C.

Can not be sued without permission of his own State

Answer: Option A

70. For filing a suit of public nuisance the consent of _____ is required

- A. District Judge B. Provincial government
- C. Advocate General

Answer: Option C

71. The term "Public nuisance" means

- A.
- An unreasonable interference in any persons personal matters
- B.

An unreasonable interference with right of general public

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

72. Section 92, of C.P.C. deals with suits regarding,

A. Public charities B. Diplomats

C. Public nuisances

Answer: Option A

73. Section 96 of C.P.C. deals with

A. 1st appeal B. 2nd appeal

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

74. The term "Appeal" means

A.

Transfer of case from inferior Courts to Superior Court for the purpose of checking credibility of lower Court decision

B.

Transfer of case from one Court to another Court for the purpose of testing credibility of the decision of lower Court

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

75. Normally_____ is called appellate Court

A.

Court of Civil Judge First Class

B. Court of District Judge

C. High Court

Answer: Option B

76. _____ determine forum for first appeal

A. Pecuniary value of a suit B. Trial Court

C. Nature of case

Answer: Option A

77. No appeal shall lie from a decree passed by the Court

A. On merits B. On facts

C. With consent of parties

Answer: Option C

78. Section 100, 101, and 102, relates to

A. First appeal B. 2nd appeal

C. 3rd appeal

Answer: Option B

79. The ground upon which 2nd appeal lies are narrated in

A. Section 99, C.P.C. B. Section 100, C.P.C.

C. Section 101, C.P.C.

Answer: Option B

80. Section 100, 101, and 102, of C.P.C. with deals with appeal to

A. High Court B. Federal Shariat Court

C. Supreme Court

Answer: Option A

81. Orders from which appeal lies are provided in

A. Section 103, of C.P.C B. Section 103-A, of C.P.C.

C. Section 104, of C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

82. An order under section 35-A, is

A. Appealable B. Revisionable

C. Reviewable

Answer: Option A

83. An appellate Court has power to

A. Determine a case finally B.

Frame new issues and remand the case

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

84. Appellate Court has power to take additional evidence as provided by

A. Section 106, of C.P.C. B. Section 107(c), of C.P.C.

C. Section 107(d), of C.P.C.

Answer: Option C

85. Appeal is a _____ of the suit

A. Finality B. End

C. Continuation

Answer: Option C

86. An appeal from a judgment decree or final order of High Court shall lie to

A. Double Bench of High Court B. Supreme Court

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

87. An appeal to Supreme Court is dealt by

A. Section 107, C.P.C. B. Section 108, C.P.C

C. Section 109, C.P.C

Answer: Option C

88. If a subordinate trial Court is in doubt regarding question of law it can send reference to _____ as provided in section 113, C.P.C

A. High Court B. Court of Session

C. Supreme Court

Answer: Option A

89. Power of review is provided in

A. Section 113, C.P.C B. Section 114, C.P.C

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

90. The term "Review" means

A.

Judicial re-examination of a case in certain prescribed and specified circumstances

B. Re-examination of any matter

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

91. The petition for review shall be instituted in the Court

A. Of Session B. Which passed the decree

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

92. Law permits that power of review can be exercised upon

A. Discovery of new facts B.

Misreading and non reading of evidence

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

93. Scope of review power is

A. Vast B. Broad

C. Limited

Answer: Option C

94. Right of review is called

A. Basic right B. Substantive right

C. Natural right

Answer: Option B

95. Section _____, C.P.C. deals with revision

A. 114, B. 115,

C. 115-A,

Answer: Option B

96. The term "Revision" means

A.

A re-examination or careful reading of a case for the purpose of correction or improvement

B.

A factual change of trial Court decision

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

97. The revisional power can be exercised by

A. Court of Session B. High Court

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

98. Time limitation for filing revision petition before High Court as provided under section 115, is

A. Thirty days, B. Sixty days,

C. Ninety days

Answer: Option C

99. Revisional power exercised by High Court or Court of Session is _____ in nature

A. Substantive B. Discretionary

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

100. Revision power can be exercised by High Court or District Court on

A. Question of law B. Question of fact

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

MCQS FOR LAW GRADUATE ASSESSMENT TEST

1. Charge once framed can be altered by court u/s _____ upon an application

- A. 225 CrPC
- B. 226 CrPC
- C. 227 CrPC - Court may alter charge

2. During investigation U/S....., police officer can summon any person to attend investigation.

- A. 174CrPC
- B. 175 CrPC - Power to summon person
- C. 176CrPC

3. Under Section 205 Cr.P.C magistrate may dispense personal attendance of

- A. Complainant
- B. Accused
- C. Witness

4. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence when he considers that public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

- A. As provided in Article 6, Qanun-e-Shahadat
- B. As provided in Article 7, Qanun-e-Shahadat - Official Communication
- C. As provided in Article 8, Qanun-e-Shahadat

5. Injury on the head or face is called:

- A. Shajja
- B. Jurh
- C. Both A and B.

6. Tazir includes punishment of:

- A. Imprisonment
- B. Forfeiture
- C. Fine
- D. All of above

7. Section 141 PPC deals with:

- A. Affray
- B. Unlawful assembly
- C. Rioting

8. Who will determine the value of daman:

- A. Parties
- B. Government
- C. Court.

9. Value of Diyat is defined under Section:

- A. 321 PPC
- B. 322 PPC
- C. 323 PPC

10. In dacoity at least number of person shall be:

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 7

11. Pakistan Penal Code is:

- A. Administrative law
- B. Special law
- C. Substantive law.

12. Theft deals with:

- A. Movable Property
- B. Immovable Property
- C. Both A and B.

13. When violence is used by the member of an unlawful assembly it is called:

- A. Affray
- B. Roiting
- C. Both A and B.

14. Amount of Diyat in Qatal cases:

- A. 30130 gram of silver
- B. 30130 gram of gold
- C. 30630 gram of silver
- D. 30630 gram of gold

15. The intention to commit a crime with mutual participation is known as:

- A. Common intention
- B. Common object
- C. Abetment

16. The term "Appeal" means?

- A. Transfer of case from Inferior Courts
- B. Transfer of case from one Court to Superior Court for the purpose of checking credibility of lower court decision.
- C. Another Court for the purpose of testing credibility of the decision of Lower Court.

17. Time limitation for enforcement of Supreme Court order in its original jurisdiction is?

- A. Three Years
- B. Six Years
- C. Nine Years
- D. None

18. Under criminal procedure code 1898 from an order of acquittal time limitation of appeal is?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days
- D. None

Ans: 30 days for private person, 60 days for govt.

19. Where High Court refuses to confirm death sentence passed by the Session Court, the Supreme Court has the power under Art 185 of the constitution to confirm the death sentence passed by the Session Judge

- A. Correct
- B. Incorrect ICA

20. Is hearsay admissible in Hadood cases?

- A. Yes
- B. No

21. Section ____ CrPC empowers police officer to break, open door and windows for the purpose of liberation of any person

- A. 46
- B. 47
- C. 48
- D. 49

22. Section 59 of C.P.C deals with release of judgment debtor on ground of?

- A. Old age
- B. Illness
- C. Being Women
- D. None

23. ____ is the head court of criminal proceedings at provincial level

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Session court
- C. High Court.

24. Kinds of persons are:

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four

25. Jurisprudence is the science of law said by:

- A. Salmond
- B. Dicey
- C. Gray.

26. Literal meaning of Qiyas are:

- A. to measure
- B. to compare
- C. to weigh up
- D. all of above.

27. Literal meaning of Sunnah:

- A. a mode of life
- B. a manner of acting
- C. a rule of conduct
- D. all of above.

28. Abu Hanifa died in the year:

- A. 120 A.H
- B. 130 A.H
- C. 150 A.H

29. Aqd means

- A. Consideration
- B. Satisfaction
- C. Contract

30. One who converts himself to another religion giving up Islam is called:

- A. Infidel
- B. Theft
- C. Qazaf

31. Confession means evidence of a person against:

- A. Co-accused
- B. Himself
- C. Complainant

32. Qatl-e-amd tried by

- A. High Court
- B. Court of Session
- C. Magistrate

33. A Foreign Judgment not pronounced by court of competent jurisdiction will?

- A. Be conclusive
- B. Not be conclusive
- C. Be based on fraud
- D. None

34. Estoppel is applicable in

- A. Civil Cases
- B. Criminal Cases
- C. Both

35. Section 365 deals with recording of evidence in?

- A. Magistrate Court
- B. Session Court
- C. High Court

36. Principle of Natural justice

No one should be condemned unheard
No one can be a judge in his own cause

37. Section 190, Cr.P.C deals with cognizance of offence by

- A. Magistrate
- B. Court of Session
- C. High Court

38. What age was prescribed for President in 1956 constitution?

- A. 40 years for 1956
- B. 45 years
- C. 50 years
- D. 55 years

39. What age was prescribed for President in 1973 constitution?

- A. 40 years
- B. 45 years for 1973
- C. 50 years
- D. 55 years

40. Kinds of kidnapping?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

41. Consent decree is

- A. Appealable
- B. Not appealable

42 In case of hurt, wali is?

- A. VICTIM
- B. HEIRS of VICTIM
- C. BOTH
- D. NONE

43. First information report is _____ piece of evidence?

- A. Substantive
- B. Exhaustive
- C. Corroborative

44. A contract to sell the property by a minor through guardian is:

(a) Void (b) Voidable (c) Valid

45. How many parties are there in a contract of guarantee?

(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) None of these

46. Number of Judges of International Court of Justice is

(a) Nine (b) Twelve (c) Fifteen (d) None of these

47. Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in

(a) Hague (b) Geneva (c) New York (d) None of these

48. The term of US House of Representative is:

(a) 2 years (b) 3 years (c) 4 years (d) None of these.

49. The quorum of the House of Commons is:

(a) 40 members (b) 50 members (c) 60 members (d) None of these.

50. The Fifth Republic was enforced in France in:

(a) 1956 (b) 1958 (c) 1960 (d) None of these

51. Highest court of appeal in U.K is:

(a) Supreme Court (b) High Court (c) House of Lords (d) None of these

52. The US Constitution is:

(a) Rigid (b) Flexible (c) Moderate (d) None of these

53. The French commune can be compared to Pakistan's

(a) Province (b) District (c) Municipal Committee (d) None of these

54. The Head of State in Pakistan is:

(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Both of them (d) None of these

55. Dual citizenship is a feature of:

(a) British Constitution (b) French Constitution (c) Indian Constitution (d) None of these

56. The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:

(a) Abbasids (b) Mughals (c) Fatimids (d) None of these

57. Book by Imam Bukhari contains about _____ authentic traditions:

(a) 7000 (b) 9700 (c) 12500 (d) None of these

59. Revelation is the _____ source of Islamic Law

(a) Only (b) Secondary (c) Primary (d) None of these

60. Shariat Application Act 1962 deals with _____

(a) Customary Law (b) Legislative Law (c) Personal Law (d) None of these

61. A marriage with a woman before completion of her Iddat is _____ :

(a) Irregular (b) Void (c) Voidable (d) None of these

62. Who wrote the first book on Science of Law or Usul:

(a) Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Malik (c) Imam Shafi'i (d) None of these

63. Plurality of wives is called:

(a) Bigamy (b) Polygamy (c) Polyandry (d) None of these

64. The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance was enacted in:

(a) 1960 (b) 1959 (c) 1961 (d) None of these

65. Who was appointed as first Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)?

(a) Hazrat Ali (R.A.) (b) Hazrat Usman (R.A.) (c) Hazrat Umar (R.A.) (d) None of these

66. Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:

(a) Imam Abu Hanifa (b) Imam Shafi'i (c) Imam Malik (d) None of these

67. A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadul Imam Hambal consists of traditions:

(a) 30,000 (b) 40,000 (c) 50,000 (d) None of these

68. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan:

(a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Nizamuddin (c) Chundrigar (d) None of these

69. Pakistan's Highest Military award is:

(a) Hila-e-Jurat (b) Hilal-e-Imtiaz (c) Nishan-e-Haider (d) None of these

70. Pakistan became a member of CENTO in:

(a) 1954 (b) 1955 (c) 1958 (d) None of these

71. Pakistan exploded her first nuclear bomb on:

(a) 28th May 1998 (b) 14th August 1998 (c) 4th April 1998 (d) None of these

72. The idea of SAARC originated in the mind of:

(a) Zia-ul-Haq (b) Zia ur Rehman (c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) None of these

73. The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan came into effect on:

(a) 28th February 1956 (b) 23rd March 1956 (c) 14th August 1956 (d) None of these

74. Which country of the world borders most neighbors?

(a) Russia (b) China (c) Canada (d) None of these

The Answer is both A and B.

China and Russia both share a common border with 14 other countries.

75. Which of these countries Field Castro rules:

(a) Brazil (b) Cuba (c) Haiti (d) None of these

76. Turkey falls in:

(a) Asia (b) Europe (c) Asia and Europe (d) None of these

77. Article 164 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with production of evidence that become available due to

(a). Formal documents (b). Public documents (c). Modern device

78. A Nikah form is _____ document

(a). Public Document (b). Private Document (c). Local Document

79. Section _____ to _____ of CPC deals with execution of Decree.

(a). 36 to 60 (b). 36 to 74 (c). 36 to 80

80. Principle of Tazkiya-al-Suhood is applicable to _____

(a). Civil cases (b). Cases of high treason (c). Hudood and Qisas cases

81. Article 16 of The Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

(a). Production of title deed of witness (b). Credibility of a witness

(c). Accomplice

82. The Headquarter of amnesty international is in ?

(a). New York (b). England (c). London UK (d). USA

83. If a person refuses to answer or produce document before a criminal court, which he is bound to produce or answer, may be sentenced to imprisonment by that court for a term:

(a) of seven days (b) of seven days or more (c) Not exceeding seven days (d) All of the above

84. A child is a competent witness to testify if he is able _____

(a). To understand and give rational answer (b). He is of ten years of age

(c). He is physically fit and healthy

85. Article 18, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat provided that evidence may be given on facts in issue and _____

(a). Law (b). Relevant facts (c). None of above

86. The term "Accomplice" means

(a). A person who is guilty associate in crime (b). An outsider or stranger (c). Both A and B

87. A video film is admissible piece of evidence under Article _____, of Qanun-e-Shahadat

(a). 163 (b). 164 (c) C. 165

88. In criminal cases past character of a person is

(a). Countable (b). Uncountable (c). Depends upon circumstances

89. When a court of sessions passes sentence of death the time period of appeal is?

(a) 7 days, (b) 30 days, (c) 90 days

90. An FIR has columns.

(a) 6, (b) 7, (c) 5

91. Bail has ___ kinds?

(a) 2, (b) 3, (c) 4, (d) 5

92. The Daman may be made payable lump sum or in installments with in a period of?

(a) 6 Months (b) 3 Years (c) 5 Years (d) 7 Years

93. A person may commit a crime in one state and he may run away to another state is called

(a) Extradition, (b) Asylum (c) both of above

94. There are ___ types of DNA.

(a) 4 ATGC, (b) 3 (c) 2 (d) 1

95. The term of the member of Senate shall be:

(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 6

96. 1st Appeal is admissible on matter of

(a) Fact (b) Law (c) Both A and B

97. 2nd Appeal is admissible on matter of

(a) Fact (b) Law (c) Both A and B

98. Rule of plea of alibi is applicable in

(a) Civil cases (b) Criminal cases (c) Family cases

99. Kinds of Jurisdiction?

(a) Subject Matter, (b) Territorial, (c) Pecuniary (d) Personal

100. How many sections are there in CPC?

A. 156 B. 157 C. 158 D. 159

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Genocide convention was adopted by UN General Assembly on **9 Dec 1948**

The Convention entered into force **12 Jan 1951**

The name of present secretary general of UN is **Antonio guterres**

The father of international law is **Hugo Grotious**

4. The doctrine of open sea was elaborated by **Grotious**

5. The term men of war signifies **Warship**

6. The number judges of ICJ **15 Judges**

7. Terra nullius means **Territory belong to no state**

8. According to article 3 of the 1982 convention on the law of sea the breadth of the territorial sea is **12miles**

9. The charter of the UN is a comprehensive document having **111 articles**.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

1. The word neutrality is derived from Latin word **Neutral**.

2. Neutral state do support either party during **War**.

3. Chief mode of acquiring nationality is by **Birth**.

4. Modes of acquiring nationality by birth **Jus Sanguinis / Jus Soli**

5. A convention territorial asylum was adopted at Caracas **28 March 1954**

6. Chicago convention on International Civil Aviation was signed by 53 states **November 1944**

7. Permanent court of arbitration was established Hague convention of **1899**

8. Servitudes may be **Four types**

9. Basic source of Islamic International Law **Quran and Sunnah**

10. Law relating to diplomatic relation has been codified in Vienna convention **1964**

11. Immunities and privileges of the diplomatic agent in Vienna convention **1961**

12. Piracy as an international crime can be committed on the **Open sea only**

13. Documentary evidence = **Can also be hearsay**

MCQs PAKISTAN PENAL CODE 1860

1. Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 was enacted on _____

- A. 16th September, 1860 B. 6th October, 1860
- C. 17th October, 1860

Answer: Option B

2. Pakistan Penal Code has _____ sections

- A. 511 sections B. 505 sections
- C. 510 sections

Answer: Option A

3. Pakistan Penal Code is _____

- A. Customary law B. Procedural law
- C. Penal law

Answer: Option C

4. Pakistan Penal Code is applicable to

- A. Throughout Pakistan B.

Whole Pakistan including Kashmir

C.

To specific areas of Pakistan

Answer: Option A

5. A foreigner commits an offence within Pakistan he can

- A. Be tried in Pakistan B. Not be tried in Pakistan
- C.

Be punished under Pakistan Penal Code and can be tried in Pakistan

Answer: Option C

6. A Pakistani subject commits murder in Uganda he can

A.

Not be convicted in Pakistan

B.

Be convicted in Pakistan at Islamabad

C.

Be tried and convicted for murder in any place in Pakistan wherever he may be found

Answer: Option C

7. The term "Mens rea" means

A. Constructive intention B. Actual intention

C. Common intention

Answer: Option B

8. According to P.P.C. "Person" includes any

A. Company or association B. Body of persons

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

9. The term "Gender" include

A. Male B. Female

C. Both male and female

Answer: Option C

10. According to P.P.C. "Public" includes any class of

A. People B. Community

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

11. According to P.P.C. "Movable property" include

A. Land B.

Corporeal property of every description

C.

Any thing attached to earth

Answer: Option B

12. According to P.P.C. "Wrongful gain" is a gain by

A. Unlawful means B. Lawful means

C. By deceiving

Answer: Option A

13. 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. Dishonestly

C. Wrongfully

Answer: Option B

14. A writing expressing the terms of contract which may be used as evidence of the contract is called

A. Document B. Mutual understanding

C. Internal link

Answer: Option A

15. The "Special law" is applicable to

A. Whole community B. Local area

C. Particular subject

Answer: Option C

16. Any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property is called

A. Harm B. Injury

C. Hurt

Answer: Option B

17. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child of

A. Seven years of age B. Thirteen years of age

C. Fifteen years of age

Answer: Option A

18. Act done in private defence is

A. An offence B. Not an offence

C. Depends upon nature of the act

Answer: Option B

19. "Solitary" confinement means_____

A. Isolation of prisoner B.

Isolation of prisoner from his family

C.

Isolation of prisoner from human intercourse and society

Answer: Option C

20. A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange. As the effect of his endorsement is to transfer the right to the bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is

A. A valuable security B. A Contract

C. An agreement

Answer: Option A

21. The term "Common intention" means

A. Mutual interest B. Common interest

C. Common motives

Answer: Option C

22. The term 'Voluntarily' means

A. An act of ones own privilege B.

An act upon some ones instigation

C. An act upon dictation

Answer: Option A

23. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed

A.

One half of maximum punishment

B.

One third of maximum punishment

C.

One fourth of maximum punishment

Answer: Option C

24. Compensation specified to be paid by the offender to victim or his heirs is called _____

A. Arsh B. Daman

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

25. Arsh and Daman are _____ punishments in their own rights

A. Independent B. Dependant

C. Fixed

Answer: Option A

26. Section 53, Pakistan Penal Code provided _____ kinds of punishments

A. 5 kinds B. 10 kinds

C. 15 kinds

Answer: Option B

27. The term "Qisas" means

A. Same kind of hurt B. Alternate

C. Same kind of treatment

Answer: Option A

28. Tazir is punishment which is not determined or fixed by the legislature but is left to the discretion of _____

A. State B. Victim

C. Court

Answer: Option C

29. The word "Tazir" is derived from

A. Azar B. Tazar

C. Tazarum

Answer: Option A

30. Value of diyat is described in section _____ of P.P.C.

A. 223 B. 323

C. 423

Answer: Option B

31. Minimum quantum of diyat as provided in section 323 P.P.C. is

A. 30630 grams silver B. 30600 grams silver

C. 30530 grams silver

Answer: Option A

32. As per section 74, P.P.C. when any offender is awarded imprisonment for three months the solitary confinement shall not exceed _____ days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded

A. Seven days B. Ten days

C. Fifteen days

Answer: Option A

33. An act of person of unsound mind is

A. An offence B. Not an offence

C. Depends upon nature of the act

Answer: Option B

34. The maxim "de minimis non curat lex" means

A. Law favour minor injuries B.

The law does not take account of trifles

Answer: Option B

35. Under Pakistan Penal Code an aggressor does not entitled to right of

A. Self defence B. National defence

C. Public defence

Answer: Option A

36. Section 99, P.P.C. deals with acts in which there is

A. Right of private defence B. No right of private defence

C. Right of defence of property

Answer: Option B

37. Section 105, P.P.C. deals with

A. Right of defence of other person B. Right of private defence

C.

Right of private defence of property

Answer: Option C

38. Section 107, P.P.C. provides definition of

A. Aggression B. Instigation

C. Abetment

Answer: Option C

39. A instigate B for commission of an offence, such instigation will be called

A. Abetment B. Solicitation

C. Participation

Answer: Option A

40. A instigates B to murder C, B refused to do so A is

A.

Not guilty of abetting B to commit murder

B.

Guilty of abetting B to commit murder

Answer: Option B

41. A instigate B to give false evidence. A in consequence of the instigation commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence and is

A.

Liable to the same punishment as B

B.

Not liable to any kind of punishment

Answer: Option A

42. Section 120A P.P.C. deals with

A. Criminal conspiracy B. Common intention

C. Criminal instigation

Answer: Option A

43. To constitute a criminal conspiracy there must be an agreement of minimum

A. Five or more persons B. Three or more persons

C. Two or more persons

Answer: Option C

44. Punishment for criminal conspiracy is provided in

A. Section 120B B. Section 120C

C. Section 120D

Answer: Option A

45. A joins an insurrection against Pakistan. A has committed offence as defined in

A. Section 120 B. Section 120A

C. Section 121

Answer: Option C

46. According to section 122, P.P.C. A collects arms with object to wage war against Pakistan he shall be punished with imprisonment for

A. Life B.

A term not exceeding ten years

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

47. The term "Sedition" means

A. An offence against state B. An offence against public

C.

An offence against specific community

Answer: Option A

48. Sections 131 to 140, P.P.C. are related to

A. Railway, Post, Medical B. Army, Media, Air Force

C. Army, Navy, Air Force

Answer: Option C

49. As per Section 141, P.P.C. an unlawful assembly is an assembly of

A. Two or more persons B. Three or more persons

C. Five or more persons

Answer: Option C

50. According to section 143, P.P.C. punishment for unlawful assembly is

A. Six months B. One year

C. Two years

Answer: Option A

51. When element of force and violence is used by unlawful assembly then this offence will be called

A. Assault B. Rioting

C. Felony

Answer: Option B

52. Punishment for rioting is provided in

A. Section 145, P.P.C. B. Section 146, P.P.C.

C. Section 147, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

53. Punishment for offence of rioting is

A. One year B. Two years

C. Three years

Answer: Option B

54. Section 161, P.P.C. deals with illegal gratification by

A. Private persons B. Politicians

C. Public servants

Answer: Option C

55. Section 161, P.P.C. deals with taking of gratification by

A. Private persons B. Public servant

C. Foreigner

Answer: Option B

56. Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade. He committed offence under section _____

A. 167, P.P.C. B. 168, P.P.C.

C. 169, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

57. The right of a person to stand, or not to stand as or withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election is called _____ of that persons

A. Constitutional right B. Electoral right

C. Natural right

Answer: Option B

58. Chapter IX of P.P.C. deals

A.

Offences relating to election

B.

Offences by or relating to public servants

C.

Offences relating to common Pakistani citizens

Answer: Option B

59. When two or more persons by fighting in a public place disturb the public peace they are said to commit.

A. Public nuisance B. Affray

C. Rioting

Answer: Option B

60. A being legally bound to appear before the High Court of (Sindh) in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed offence under

A. Section 170, P.P.C. B. Section 174, P.P.C.

C. Section 175, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

61. Section 182, P.P.C. deals with

A.

False information by any person to public servant

B.

False information by public servant to public

C.

False information by public servant to court

Answer: Option A

62. Under section 189, P.P.C. whoever holds out any threat of injury to any public servant. He shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ or with fine

A. Six months or with fine B. One year or with fine

C. Two years to with fine

Answer: Option C

63. The term "Perjury" means

A. Giving false evidence B. Making false document

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

64. Punishment for perjury is _____

A. Five years B. Seven years

C. Three years

Answer: Option B

65. A in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand rupees, falsely swear on a trial that he heard Z admits the justice of B's claim. A has given

A.

False evidence regarding the matter

B.

True evidence regarding the matter

C. Fabricated evidence

Answer: Option A

66. Whoever being bound by oath to state truth makes false statement he shall be punished with

A. Imprisonment for three years B. Imprisonment for five years

C. Imprisonment for seven years

Answer: Option C

67. A makes a false entry in his shop book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in Court of Justice. A has

A. Committed no offence B. Fabricated false evidence

C. Given false evidence

Answer: Option B

68. Whoever fabricates or gives false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence shall be punished with

A. Imprisonment of five years B. Imprisonment of seven years

C. Imprisonment of ten years

Answer: Option B

69. Section 197, P.P.C. deals with

A.

Issuance of or signing false certificate

B. Issuance of or signing cheque

C.

Issuance or signing of genuine certificate

Answer: Option A

70. Section 211, P.P.C. deals with

A. Charge B.

False charge of offence made with intent to injure

C. False information

Answer: Option B

71. "Harbouring offender" means

A.

To conceal a person with intention of screening him from legal punishment

B.

To facilitate a person in commission of an offence

C.

To facilitate law enforcement agencies

Answer: Option A

72. The term "Counterfeit" means

A.

Making of one thing resemblance to another with mala fide

B.

Making of resemblance for public welfare

C.

Making of resemblance with good faith

Answer: Option A

73. Punishment for counterfeiting Pakistani coin as provided in Section 232, P.P.C. is

A.

Imprisonment of a term which may extend to seven years

B.

Imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years

C.

Imprisonment for fourteen years

Answer: Option B

74. Whoever uses Government stamp fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to government he has committed offence under section _____ P.P.C.

A. 242, P.P.C. B. 262, P.P.C.

C. 272, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

75. Chapter XIII of P.P.C. deals with

A.

Offences relating to weight and measures

B.

Offences relating to public records

C.

Offences relating to treasury

Answer: Option A

76. Whoever uses a false instrument fraudulently for weighing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine as provided in

A. Section 262, P.P.C. B. Section 263, P.P.C.

C. Section 264, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

77. _____ of P.P.C. defined "Public nuisance"

A. Section 265 B. Section 666

C. Section 268

Answer: Option C

78. The term "Nuisance" means

A.

Anything which annoys or disturb

B. Any thing which facilitate

C. Anything which cause injuries

Answer: Option A

79. Section _____ deals with sale of noxious food or drink

A. 271, P.P.C. B. 272, P.P.C.

C. 273, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

80. As provided in section 273, P.P.C. whoever sells noxious food or drink shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to

A. Six months or with fine B. One year or with fine

C. Two years or with fine

Answer: Option A

81. Section 279, P.P.C. deals with rash driving or riding

A. In streets B. On public way

C. In racing grounds

Answer: Option B

82. Imprisonment for rash navigation of vessel as provided in section 280, P.P.C. is

A. Six months B. Five years

C. Three years

Answer: Option A

83. Whoever sells obscene books etc. he has committed offence under section

A. 292, P.P.C. B. 293, P.P.C.

C. 294, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

84. Section 294, P.P.C. deals with offence of

A. Obscene acts and songs B. Sale of obscene books

C. Sale of obscene C.D's

Answer: Option A

85. Whoever destroys, damages or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class he shall be punished

A.

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years

B.

With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years

C.

Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend two years

Answer: Option C

86. Section _____, of P.P.C. deals with the offence of trespassing on burial places

A. 295 B. 296

C. 297

Answer: Option C

87. Section 298B, of P.P.C. deals with offence of misuse of epithets, description and titles etc by

A.

Quadiani group and Lahori group

B. Shia and Sunnies

C. Ahl-i-Kitab's

Answer: Option A

88. "Minor" means a person who is not

A. Of the age of 18 years B. Of the age of 14 years

C. An adult

Answer: Option C

89. "Qatl" means causing death of

A. Human being B. An animal

C. Any other living thing

Answer: Option A

90. "Culpable" means

- A. Censurable B. Blamable
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

91. The right of causing death of a convict if he has committed qatl-i-amd is called

- A. Qisas B. Tazir
- C. Daman

Answer: Option A

92. Definition of qatl-i-amd is given in

- A. Section 300, P.P.C. B. Section 301, P.P.C.
- C. Section 302, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

93. Whoever, with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury to a person, by doing an act which in the ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, causes the death of such person is said to commit

- A. Qatl-i-amd B. Qatl-i-Khata
- C. Qatl shibh-i-amd

Answer: Option A

94. Section _____ , deals with punishment of qatl-i-amd

- A. 301 B. 302
- C. 303

Answer: Option B

95. Whoever commits qatl-e-amd shall be punished

- A. With death as qisas B.
With imprisonment as tazir
- C. With both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

96. Section 304, P.P.C. deals with

A.

Proof of qatl-i-amd liable to qisas

B.

Proof of qatl-i-amd liable to tazir

C. None of (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

97. If there is no wali of deceased then the Government will be wali as provided in

A. Section 306, P.P.C. B. Section 305, P.P.C.

C. Section 304, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

98. Punishment for qatl-i-amd as tazir is

A.

Imprisonment for twenty five years

B.

Imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty years

C.

Imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years

Answer: Option A

99. Whoever commits qatl shibah-i-amd shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Ten years B. Fourteen years

C. Twenty five years as tazir

Answer: Option C

100. A in order to cause hurt strikes Z with a stick or stone which in ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death. Z dies as a result of such hurt. A shall be guilty of

A. Qatl-i-khata B. Qatl shibah-i-amd

C. Qatl-i-amd

Answer: Option B

101. When an offender of qatl-i-amd is minor

A. He shall be liable to qisas B. He shall not be liable to qisas

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

102. Where an offender guilty of qatl-i-amd is not liable to qisas under section 306 or the qisas is not enforceable as provided under clause

A. Diyat B. Arsh

C. Daman

Answer: Option A

103. Compromise in qatl-i-amd where a female has been given in marriage to victim shall be

A. Void badl-i-sulah B. Valid badl-i-sulah

C. Irregular badl-i-sulah

Answer: Option A

104. A aims at a deer but misses the target and kill, Z who is standing by. A is guilty of

A. Qatl-i-amd B. Qatl shibah-i-amd

C. Qatl-i-khata

Answer: Option C

105. Punishment for qatl-i-khata as provided in Section 319, P.P.C. is

A.

Diyat and also imprisonment which may extend to five years

B.

Diyat and imprisonment for ten years as tazir

C.

Diyat and imprisonment for fifteen years as tazir

Answer: Option A

106. Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any lawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person is said to commit

A. Qatl-bis-sabab B. Qatl-i-amd

C. Qatl shibh-i-amd

Answer: Option A

107. Whoever without any intention to cause death of or causes harm to, a person, causes death of such person either by mistake of act or by mistake of fact, is said to commit

A. Qatl-i-amd B. Qatl shibah-i-amd

C. Qatl-i-khata

Answer: Option C

108. A unlawfully digs a pit in the thoroughfare, but without any intention to cause death of, or harm to, any person. B while passing from there falls in it and is killed. A has committed

A. Qatl-bis-sabab B. Qatl shibah-i-amd

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

109. Section 320 of P.P.C. deals with punishment of

A.

Causing death by rash or negligent driving

B. Causing death by intention

C. Causing death by ikrah

Answer: Option A

110. The term "Ikrah" means

A. Corroboration B. Facilitation

C. Compulsion

Answer: Option C

111. As per P.P.C. ikrah has _____ kinds

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option A

112. The term "Afw" means

A. Forgive B. Waive

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

113. Culpable homicide has _____, kinds

A. 3 B. 4

C. 5

Answer: Option B

114. Whoever causes bodily pain disease or infirmity or injury to any person is said to cause _____

A. Injury B. Hurt

C. Amputation

Answer: Option B

115. "Compound" means

A. Compromise B.

Adjustment through agreement

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

116. Whoever with intent to cause harm to the body or mind of any person, causes the death of that or any other person by means of a weapon or an act which in the ordinary course of nature is not likely to cause death is said to commit

A. Qatl-i-amd B. Qatl shib-i-amd

C. Qatl-i-khata

Answer: Option B

117. Section 324, P.P.C. deals with

A.

Attempt to commit qatl-i-amd

B.

Causing of hurt by dangerous weapons or means under ikrah

C. Causing of death

Answer: Option A

118. Whoever shall have been habitually associated with any other person or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing by means of or accompanied with qatl, is a

A. Dacoit (as per section 326) B. Kidnaper (as section 326)

C. Thug (as per section 326)

Answer: Option C

119. Whoever is a thug, shall be punished with imprisonment for

A.

Ten years, and shall also be liable to fine

B.

Fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine

C.

Imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine

Answer: Option C

120. As per section 331, P.P.C. there are _____ ways for recovering diyat

A. 3 B. 4

C. 5

Answer: Option A

121. Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infirmity or injury to any person or impairs, disables, disfigures, defaces or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof any person without causing his death is said to

- A. Cause hurt B. Cause jurh
- C. Cause injury

Answer: Option A

122. Hurt has _____ kinds

- A. 3 B. 5
- C. 7

Answer: Option B

123. Itlaf-i-udw is a kind of

- A. Jurh B. Hurt
- C. Shajjah

Answer: Option B

124. Whoever dismembers, amputates, severs any limb or organ of the body of another person is said to cause

- A. Itlaf-i-udw B. Itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw
- C. Shajjah

Answer: Option A

125. Section 336A P.P.C. deals with hurt by

- A. Corrosive substance B. Destructive substance
- C. Blunt weapon

Answer: Option A

126. The term "Corrosive substance" means.

- A. Eating material B. fretting material
- C. None of above

Answer: Option B

127. Whoever causes, hurt by corrosive substance shall be punished with imprisonment for

A. Life and fine of one million B.

Fourteen years and minimum fine of one million

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

128. Whoever destroys or permanently impairs the functioning, power or capacity of an organ of the body of another person, or causes permanent disfigurement is said to cause

A. Itlaf-i-udw B. Itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw

C. Shajjah

Answer: Option B

129. Whoever causes, on the head or face of any person, any hurt which does not amount to itlaf-i-udw or itlaf-i-salahiyat-i-udw, is said to cause

A. Shajjah B. Jaifah

C. Non of above

Answer: Option A

130. As per Section 337, of P.P.C. Shajjah has _____ kinds

A. 6 B. 8

C. 9

Answer: Option A

131. _____ is the injury on head or face of the person where bone of the victim is not exposed

A. Shajjah-i-khafifah B. Shajjah-i-mudiah

C. Shajjah-i-Hashimah

Answer: Option A

132. _____ is an injury on head or face of the victim where bone of the victim is exposed but not fractured

A. Shajjah-i-khafifah B. Shajjah-i-mudiah

C. Shajjah-i-Hashimah

Answer: Option B

133. Punishment for shajjah-i-mudiah is given in section

A. 337A(i) B. 337A(ii)

C. 337A(iv)

Answer: Option B

134. Section 337 A(iv) of P.P.C. deals with punishment of

A. Shajjah-i-hashimah B. Shajjah-i-munaqillah

C. Shajjah-i-ammah

Answer: Option B

135. _____ is an injury on head of the person where by causing fracture of the skull of the victim and the wound ruptures the membrane of the brain

A. Shajjah-i-damighah B. Shjjah-i-ammah

C. Shajjah-i-mudiah

Answer: Option A

136. Whoever causes shajjah-i-damighah to any person, shall be liable to arsh which shall be one-half of diyat and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A. Twenty five years as tazir B. Fourteen years as tazir

C. Ten years as tazir

Answer: Option B

137. Section 337-B, of P.P.C. deals with

A. Jaifah B. Ghayr-Jaifah

C. Jurh

Answer: Option C

138. Jurh has _____, kinds

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option A

139. Whoever causes on any part of the body of a person, other than the head or face, a hurt which leaves a mark of the wound, whether permanent or temporary is said to cause

A. Shajjah B. Jurh

C. Jaifah

Answer: Option B

140. Whoever causes jurh in which the injury extends to the body cavity of the trunk, is said to cause

A. Jaifah B. Ghayr Jaifah

C. Jurah

Answer: Option A

141. Whoever causes jurah which does not amount to jaifah, is said to cause

A. Ghayr-Jaifah B. Damiyah

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

142. Ghayr-Jaifah has _____, kinds

A. 5 B. 6

C. 7

Answer: Option B

143. Whoever causes ghayr jaifah, in which the skin is ruptured and bleeding occurs, is said to cause

A. Damiyah B. Hashimah

C. Badiyah

Answer: Option A

144. Punishment for damiyah as provided in section 337 F(i) P.P.C. is

A.

One years imprisonment with daman

B.

Two years imprisonment with arsh

C.

Three years imprisonment with daman

Answer: Option C

145. Section 337-F _____ of P.P.C. prescribe punishment for mutalahimah

A. (iii) B. (iv)

C. (v)

Answer: Option A

146. Section 337(F)(vi) of P.P.C. provides punishment for

A. Mudiah B. Hashimah

C. Munaqqilah

Answer: Option C

147. Under Section 337G, of P.P.C. punishment of imprisonment provided for rash or negligent driving is _____

A.

Imprisonment which may extend to three years as tazir

B.

Imprisonment which may extend to four year as tazir

C.

Imprisonment which may extend to five years as tazir

Answer: Option C

148. Whoever as per section 337-I, of P.P.C. causes hurt by mistake (khata) shall be liable

A.

To arsh or daman specified for the kind of hurt caused

B. Imprisonment for six month

C. Imprisonment for one year

Answer: Option A

149. Imprisonment for causing hurt by means of a poison as provided in section 337-J is

A. Five years B. Seven years

C. Ten years

Answer: Option C

150. Whoever causes hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property shall be punished in addition to qisas, arsh or daman as the case may be and imprisonment of

A.

Either description for a term which may extend to five years

B.

Either description for a term which may extend to seven years

C.

Either description for a term which may extend to ten years

Answer: Option C

151. Section 337M of P.P.C. deals with hurt

A. Liable to arsh B. Not liable to qisas

C. Liable to daman

Answer: Option B

152. Cases in which qisas for hurt shall not be enforced are provided in section _____

A. 337L B. 337M

C. 337N

Answer: Option C

153. The arsh for causing itlaf of an organ which is found singly in human body shall be

A.

Equivalent to the value of diyat

B. Equivalent to Half of diyat

C. Equivalent to 1/3 of diyat

Answer: Option A

154. Section 337-R of P.P.C. deals with arsh for organs in

A. Single form B. Pairs

C. Trice

Answer: Option B

155. A amputates right ear of Z the half of which was already missing. If A's right ear is perfect

A.

He shall be liable to arsh not qisas

B.

He shall be liable to qisas not arsh

C. He shall be liable to daman

Answer: Option A

156. Arsh for the organs in quadruplicate is provided in section 337

A. Q B. R

C. S

Answer: Option C

157. Section 337-T of P.P.C. provide arsh for

A. Chest B. Fingers

C. Foot

Answer: Option B

158. Section 337-U of P.P.C. deals with

A. Arsh for teeth B. Diyat for teeth

C. Daman for teeth

Answer: Option A

159. Whoever causes itlaf of a tooth other than a milk tooth shall be liable for

A. Tenth of diyat B. Fifteenth of diyat

C. One-twentieth of diyat

Answer: Option C

160. Whoever causes itlaf of a milk tooth, he shall be liable to daman and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A. One year B. Two years

C. Three years

Answer: Option A

161. Whoever uproots one eyebrow shall be liable to arsh equal to

A. Half of diyat B. 1/3 of diyat

C. 1/4 of diyat

Answer: Option A

162. A twice stabs Z on his thigh. Both the wounds are so close to each other that they form into one wound A shall be

A.

Liable to arsh separately for every wounds

B.

Liable to arsh for one wound only

C. Daman

Answer: Option B

163. The arsh may be made payable in a lump sum or in instalments spread over a period of _____ from the date of final judgment

A. Three years B. Five years

C. Seven years

Answer: Option B

164. As per section 337-Y, of P.P.C. the value of daman may be determined by the _____

- A. Government B. Victim
- C. Court

Answer: Option C

165. The daman may be made payable in lump sump or in instalments within a period of

- A. Three years B. Five years
- C. Seven years

Answer: Option B

166. Whoever causes a women with child some of whose limbs or organs have not been formed to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving life of the women or providing necessary treatment to her is said to cause

- A. Isqat-i-Janin B. Isqat-i-Haml
- C. Non of (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

167. Section 338-A of P.P.C. deals with punishment for

- A. Isqat-i-haml B. Isqat-i-janin
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

168. Whoever causes isqat-i-haml shall be liable to punishment as tazir with imprisonment of either description for

- A.
Three years, if the isqat-i-haml is caused with consent of the women
- B.
Ten years if the isqat-i-is caused with out consent of the women
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

169. Whoever causes a women with a child some of whose limbs or organs have been formed, to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the women, is said to cause

A. Isqat-i-haml B. Isqat-i-janin

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

170. Arash and damans shall payable to victim and if he dies to his

A. Father B. Relatives

C.

Heirs according to their shares

Answer: Option C

171. A obstructs a path along which Z has a right to pass. A, not believing in good faith that he has a right to stop the path. A is thereby prevented from passing A, has wrongfully

A. Confined Z B. Restraint Z

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

172. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits is said

A.

Wrongfully to confine that person

B.

Wrongfully restraint that person

C.

Illegal detention of that person

Answer: Option A

173. A, causes Z to go within a walled space, and Locks Z in. Z, is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A, wrongfully

A. Restraint Z B. Confines Z

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

174. Punishment for wrongful confinement is provided in

A. Section 342, P.P.C. B. Section 343, P.P.C.

C. Section 341, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

175. A slmkes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A, has committed

A. An affray B. An assault

C. Threat

Answer: Option B

176. Section 352 of P.P.C. provides punishment for

A. Assault B. Affray

C. Illegal confinement

Answer: Option A

177. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any women, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will there by outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term

A. Which may of one year B. Which may of two years

C. Which may of five years

Answer: Option B

178. Whoever assault or use criminal force to women and stripes her of her clothes and, in that condition exposes her to public view, shall be punished with death or

A.

With imprisonment for ten years

B.

With imprisonment for fourteen years

C.

With imprisonment for life

Answer: Option C

179. Whoever assault or uses criminal force to any women and stripes of her clothes and expose her to public view shall be punished under section

A. 353, P.P.C. B. 354, P.P.C.

C. 354A, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

180. Section 359, P.P.C. provide _____ kinds of kidnapping

A. Two kinds B. Three kinds

C. Four kinds

Answer: Option A

181. Any person, lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of minor or other by a Court is called

A. Natural guardian B. Lawful guardian

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

182. Section 360, P.P.C. deals with

A. Kidnapping from Pakistan B.

Kidnapping from lawful guardian

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

183. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place is said to _____ that person

A. Kidnap B. Abduct

C. Harass

Answer: Option B

184. Section _____ deals with definition of abduction

A. 361, P.P.C. B. 362, P.P.C.

C. 363, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

185. Punishment for kidnapping as provided in section 363, P.P.C. is

A.

Imprisonment for seven years

B. Imprisonment for five years

C.

Imprisonment for three years

Answer: Option A

186. Section 365, deals with kidnapping or abduction for

A. Ransom B. Extorting property

C. None of above

Answer: Option C

187. Section 365A, of P.P.C. provides punishment of death or imprisonment for life in case for

A.

Kidnapping for extorting property, valuable security.

B.

Abduction and kidnapping for extorting property

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

188. Section 365B, of P.P.C. deals with

A.

Kidnapping and abducting women to extort property

B.

Kidnapping and abducting women to compel for marriage etc.

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

189. Punishment for offence committed under section 365B, as provided in P.P.C. is

A.

Imprisonment for fifteen years

B.

Imprisonment for twenty years

C. Imprisonment for life

Answer: Option C

190. Section 366-B, P.P.C. deals with importation of girl from

A. Foreign country B. Pakistan

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

191. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A. Two years or with fine B. Three years or with fine

C. Five years or with fine

Answer: Option C

192. Section 375, P.P.C. defines

A. Rape B. Unnatural offence

C. Zina

Answer: Option A

193. As per section 375, P.P.C. there are _____ ingredients of rape

A. Two B. Three

C. Five

Answer: Option C

194. _____ is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to offence of rape

A. Bleeding B. Penetration

C. Touching

Answer: Option B

195. Whoever commits rape, shall be punished with death or imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than _____ years or more than _____ years and shall also be liable to fine

A. Ten, twenty five B. Seven, twenty five

C. Ten, fourteen

Answer: Option A

196. "Unnatural" offence means

A.

Intercourse against the order of nature

B.

Intercourse with a woman through proper way

C. Intercourse with animal

Answer: Option A

197. The term "Sodomy" means

A.

Sexual intercourse by man with a woman

B.

Unnatural offence by male with male

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

198. Section _____, of P.P.C. deals with unnatural offence

A. 376 B. 776-A

C. 377

Answer: Option C

199. Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent moves that property in order to such taking is said

A. To commit robbery B. To commit theft

C. To commit dacoity

Answer: Option B

200. Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Two years B. Three years

C. Five years

Answer: Option B

201. A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession, and if A dishonestly removes it A commits

A. Theft B. Extortion

C. No offence

Answer: Option A

202. A commits theft on property in Z's possession and, while committing theft he has a loaded pistol under his garment having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting Z in case Z should resist

A.

A commits theft U/S 382, P.P.C.

B.

A commits theft U/S 378, P.P.C.

C.

A commits theft U/S 381, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

203. Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A. Five years B. Seven years
- C. Ten years

Answer: Option C

204. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed

- A. Theft B. Assault
- C. Extortion

Answer: Option C

205. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished according section 384, P.P.C. with imprisonment of either description which may extend to

- A. Three years B. Five years
- C. Seven years

Answer: Option A

206. Robbery become dacoity when it is committed by

- A. Two or more persons B. Five or more persons
- C. Seven or more persons

Answer: Option B

207. A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here A has committed theft, and, in order to committing of that theft, has voluntarily, caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed

- A. Robbery B. Dacoity
- C. No offence

Answer: Option A

208. Section 392, P.P.C. deals with punishment for

A. Robbery B. Dacoity

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

209. Maximum punishment of dacoity as per section 395, P.P.C. shall not be less than

A. Four years B. Ten years

C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option B

210. When five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with

A. Death B. Imprisonment for life

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

211. Whoever makes preparation to commit dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Ten years B. Fourteen years

C. Life imprisonment

Answer: Option A

212. Whoever unlawfully, by the use or show of force or by threats of any kind, seizes or exercises control of, an aircraft is said to commit

A. Confinement B. Hijacking

C. High treason

Answer: Option B

213. Section 405, P.P.C. deals with

A.

Criminal breach of trust

B. Breach of trust

C. Breach of contract

Answer: Option A

214. Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of _____

A.

Three years as provided in section 406 P.P.C.

B.

Five years as provided in section 406 P.P.C.

C.

Seven years as provided in section 406 P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

215. As per Section 406, P.P.C. whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of

A.

Either description for a term which may extend to five years

B.

Either description which may extend to seven years

C.

Either description which may extend to ten years

Answer: Option B

216. Section 411 of P.P.C. deals with

A.

Dishonestly receiving of stolen property

B.

Dishonestly sale of property

C.

Possession of theft property

Answer: Option A

217. Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished under section 413 P.P.C. with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Seven years B. Ten years

C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option B

218. Whoever dishonestly receives or retains stolen property shall be punished with

A. Imprisonment of three years B. Imprisonment of five years

C.

Imprisonment of seven years

Answer: Option A

219. Whoever cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for another or represents that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is, he commits the offence which is

A.

Called cheating by personation

B. Cheating

C. Fraud

Answer: Option A

220. Section 420, P.P.C. deals with

A. Cheating by personation B.

Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property

C. Cheating and fraud

Answer: Option B

221. A voluntarily burn a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed

A. Fraud B. Mischief

C. No offence

Answer: Option B

222. Sections _____ to _____ of P.P.C. deals with mischief and its various kinds

A. 425 to 430 B. 430 to 438

C. 425 to 440

Answer: Option C

223. Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit

A. House-trespass B. House-breaking

C. Criminal trespass

Answer: Option A

224. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit

A.

Lurking House-trespass

B.

Lurking House-trespass by night

C. House-trespass

Answer: Option B

225. House-trespass after preparation for hurt assault or wrongful restraint is dealt by

A. Section 450, P.P.C. B. Section 451, P.P.C.

C. Section 452, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

226. Section _____ deals with punishment for lurking house-trespass or house-breaking at night

A. 452, P.P.C. B. 454, P.P.C.

C. 456, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

227. Sections 462A to 462F, P.P.C. deals with offences relating to

- A. Oil B. Gas
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

228. As per section 462-A, Sub-section (c) "gas meter" means

- A.
An instrument which measures gas delivered to consumer for consumption
- B.
An instrument which measures gas recovered from well
- C. None of above

Answer: Option A

229. Whoever tamper or abets in tampering with petroleum pipelines for the purpose of theft of petroleum or disrupting supply of petroleum shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to

- A. Seven years B. Ten years
- C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option C

230. Section 462-D, P.P.C. deals with tampering with gas meter by

- A. Domestic consumer B. Commercial consumer
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

231. Any person or individual being the domestic consumer who does tampering or abets in tampering with any gas meter, regulator, meter index or gas connection or any other related system and equipments, whether to commit theft of gas or for unauthorized distribution or supply of gas shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A.

Three months or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees

B.

Six months or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees

C.

Nine months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

Answer: Option B

232. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with tampering gas meter by industrial or commercial consumer

A. 462-C B. 462-D

C. 462-E

Answer: Option C

233. Any person or individual being industrial or commercial consumer who does tampering or abets in tampering with any gas meter, regulator, meter index, or gas connection or any other related system or equipments, whether to commit theft of gas or for the purpose of unauthorized distribution or supply of gas shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to

A. Seven years B. Ten years

C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option B

234. Section _____, of P.P.C. deals with damaging or destructing the transmission or transportation lines etc:

A. 462-D B. 462-E

C. 462-F

Answer: Option C

235. Any person who damages or destructs any transmission or transportation lines by an act of subversion by explosive material or in other manner shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Ten years B. Fourteen years

C. Sixteen years

Answer: Option B

236. "Forgery" means

A.

Making of false document

B.

Making of false evidence

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

237. Section 468, P.P.C. deals with

A.

Forgery for the purpose of harming reputation

B.

Forgery for the purpose of cheating

C. Non of the above

Answer: Option B

238. A has a letter of credit upon B for rupees 10,000, written by Z. A in order to defraud B, adds a cipher to the 10,000, and makes the sum 1,00,000, intending that it may be believed by B that Z so wrote the letter. A has committed

A. Forgery B. Perjury

C. Cheating

Answer: Option A

239. Whoever commits forgery for the purpose of cheating under section 468, of P.P.C. shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to

A. Two years B. Five years

C. Seven years

Answer: Option C

240. Section 471, of P.P.C. deals with

A.

Using as genuine a forged document

B.

Using of public records fraudulently

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

241. A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person is called

A. Trade Mark B. Property Mark

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

242. Section 489-A, of P.P.C. deals with

A.

Counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes

B. Counterfeiting of public notes

C.

Counterfeiting of any document

Answer: Option A

243. Extendable punishment of imprisonment under section 489A, of P.P.C. for counterfeiting of currency notes or bank notes is

A. Five years B. Seven years

C. Ten years

Answer: Option C

244. Whoever sells to, or buy or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics in or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit he commits offence under section

A. 489B P.P.C. B. 489C P.P.C.

C. 489D P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

245. Whoever commits offence under section 489B, P.P.C. shall be punished with imprisonment for

A. Life B. Ten years

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

246. Whoever makes or uses documents resembling currency notes or bank notes he commits an offence under section

A. 489 D, P.P.C. B. 489 E, P.P.C.

C. 489 F, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

247. Whoever issues cheque dishonestly he commits an offence under section

A. 489 F B. 489 G

C. 489 H

Answer: Option A

248. Whoever dishonestly issues a cheque which dishonoured at presentation before bank he shall be punished

A.

With imprisonment for two years

B.

With imprisonment for three years

C.

With imprisonment for five years

Answer: Option B

249. Section 489-G of P.P.C. deals with

A.

Counterfeiting or using currency notes

B.

Counterfeiting or using documents resembling prize bond or unauthorized sale thereof

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

250. Every man who deceitfully causes any women who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him or have sexual intercourse in that belief, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Five years B. Ten years

C. Twenty five years

Answer: Option C

251. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with marriage ceremony fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage

A. 496 B. 496-A

C. 496-B

Answer: Option A

252. Whoever takes or entices away any woman with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A. Three years B. Five years

C. Seven years

Answer: Option C

253. Definition of "Fornication" is provided in section _____ of P.P.C.

A. 496B B. 496A

C. 496C

Answer: Option A

254. Whoever commits fornication shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Three years B. Five years

C. Seven years

Answer: Option B

255. The term "Fornication" means

A.

Willful sexual intercourse of a man and woman not married to each other

B.

Sexual intercourse by two mans with each other

C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

256. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with punishment for false accusation of fornication

A. 496B B. 496C

C. 496D

Answer: Option B

257. Whoever brings or levels or gives evidence of false charge of fornication against any person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Five years B. Seven years

C. Ten years

Answer: Option A

258. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with prohibition of depriving women from inheriting property

A. 498A B. 498B

C. 498C

Answer: Option A

259. Whoever by deceitful or illegal means deprives any women from inheriting any movable or immovable property at the time of opening of succession shall be punished with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to

A.

Three years or with a fine of one million rupees

B.

Five years or with a fine of one million rupees.

C.

Ten years or with a fine of one million rupees

Answer: Option C

260. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with prohibition of forced marriage

A. 498 B. 498A

C. 498B

Answer: Option C

261. As per section 498B whoever coerces or in any manner whatsoever compels a women to enter into marriage shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A.

Three years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousands rupees

B.

Five years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousands rupees

C.

Seven years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousands rupees

Answer: Option C

262. Section _____ of P.P.C. prohibits marriage with Holy Quran.

A. 498A B. 498B

C. 498C

Answer: Option C

263. As per section 498C whoever compels or arranges or facilitates the marriage of a women with the Holy Quran shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A.

Three years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

B.

Five years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred rupees.

C.

Seven years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

Answer: Option C

264. As per section 498C oath by a woman on Holy Quran to remain unmarried for the rest of her life or, not to claim her share of inheritance shall be deemed to be marriage with

A. Holy Quran B. Hadiths

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

265. "Defamation" means

A.

The act of harming reputation

B.

The act of harming body of a person

C.

The act of popularizing a person

Answer: Option A

266. Punishment for criminal intimidation as provided in section 506 is

A.

Imprisonment for either description a term which may extend to two years

B.

Imprisonment for either description a term which may extend to three years

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

267. Punishment for the offence of criminal intimidation under section 506 part second is

A. Imprisonment for seven years B. Imprisonment for five years

C. Imprisonment for three years

Answer: Option A

268. Which one from the following is last Section of P.P.C.

A. 509 B. 511

C. 513

Answer: Option B

8. According to P.P.C. "Person" includes any
- A. Company or association
 - B. Body of persons
 - C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

9. The term "Gender" include
- A. Male
 - B. Female
 - C. Both male and female

Answer: Option C

10. According to P.P.C. "Public" includes any class of
- A. People
 - B. Community
 - C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

11. According to P.P.C. "Movable property" include
- A. Land
 - B. Corporeal property of every description
 - C. Any thing attached to earth

Answer: Option B

12. According to P.P.C. "Wrongful gain" is a gain by
- A. Unlawful means
 - B. Lawful means
 - C. By deceiving

Answer: Option A

13. 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. Dishonestly
- C. Wrongfully

Answer: Option B

14. A writing expressing the terms of contract which may be used as evidence of the contract is called

- A. Document
- B. Mutual understanding
- C. Internal link

Answer: Option A

15. The "Special law" is applicable to

- A. Whole community
- B. Local area
- C. Particular subject

Answer: Option C

16. Any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property is called

- A. Harm
- B. Injury
- C. Hurt

Answer: Option B

17. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child of

- A. Seven years of age
- B. Thirteen years of age
- C. Fifteen years of age

Answer: Option A

18. Act done in private defence is

- A. An offence
- B. Not an offence
- C. Depends upon nature of the act

Answer: Option B

19. "Solitary" confinement means _____

- A. Isolation of prisoner
- B. Isolation of prisoner from his family
- C. Isolation of prisoner from human intercourse and society

Answer: Option C

20. A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange. As the effect of his endorsement is to transfer the right to the bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is

- A. A valuable security
- B. A Contract
- C. An agreement

Answer: Option A

21. The term "Common intention" means

- A. Mutual interest
- B. Common interest
- C. Common motives

Answer: Option C

22. The term "Voluntarily" means

- A. An act of ones own privilege
- B. An act upon some ones instigation
- C. An act upon dictation

Answer: Option A

23. Imprisonment in default of payment of fine shall not exceed

- A. One half of maximum punishment
- B. One third of maximum punishment
- C. One fourth of maximum punishment

Answer: Option C

24. Compensation specified to be paid by the offender to victim or his heirs is called _____

- A. Arsh
- B. Daman
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

25. Arsh and Daman are _____ punishments in their own rights

- A. Independent
- B. Dependant
- C. Fixed

Answer: Option A

26. Section 53, Pakistan Penal Code provided _____ kinds of punishments

- A. 5 kinds
- B. 10 kinds
- C. 15 kinds

Answer: Option B

27. The term "Qisas" means

- A. Same kind of hurt
- B. Alternate
- C. Same kind of treatment

Answer: Option A

28. Tazir is punishment which is not determined or fixed by the legislature but is left to the discretion of _____

- A. State
- B. Victim
- C. Court

Answer: Option C

29. The word "Tazir" is derived from

- A. Azar
- B. Tazar
- C. Tazarum

Answer: Option A

30. Value of diyat is described in section _____ of P.P.C.

- A. 223
- B. 323
- C. 423

Answer: Option B

31. Minimum quantum of diyat as provided in section 323 P.P.C. is

- A. 30630 grams silver
- B. 30600 grams silver
- C. 30530 grams silver

Answer: Option A

32. As per section 74, P.P.C. when any offender is awarded imprisonment for three months the solitary confinement shall not exceed _____ days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded

- A. Seven days
- B. Ten days
- C. Fifteen days

Answer: Option A

33. An act of person of unsound mind is

- A. An offence
- B. Not an offence
- C. Depends upon nature of the act

Answer: Option B

34. The maxim "de minimis non curat lex" means

- A. Law favour minor injuries
- B. The law does not take account of trifles

Answer: Option B

35. Under Pakistan Penal Code an aggressor does not entitled to right of

- A. Self defence
- B. National defence
- C. Public defence

Answer: Option A

36. Section 99, P.P.C. deals with acts in which there is

- A. Right of private defence
- B. No right of private defence
- C. Right of defence of property

Answer: Option B

37. Section 105, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Right of defence of other person
- B. Right of private defence
- C. Right of private defence of property

Answer: Option C

38. Section 107, P.P.C. provides definition of

- A. Aggression
- B. Instigation
- C. Abetment

Answer: Option C

39. A instigate B for commission of an offence, such instigation will be called

- A. Abetment
- B. Solicitation
- C. Participation

Answer: Option A

40. A instigates B to murder C, B refused to do so A is

- A. Not guilty of abetting B to commit murder B. Guilty of abetting B to commit murder

Answer: Option B

41. A instigate B to give false evidence. A in consequence of the instigation commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence and is

- A. Liable to the same punishment as B B. Not liable to any kind of punishment

Answer: Option A

42. Section 120A P.P.C. deals with

- A. Criminal conspiracy B. Common intention
C. Criminal instigation

Answer: Option A

43. To constitute a criminal conspiracy there must be an agreement of minimum

- A. Five or more persons B. Three or more persons
C. Two or more persons

Answer: Option C

44. Punishment for criminal conspiracy is provided in

- A. Section 120B B. Section 120C
C. Section 120D

Answer: Option A

45. A joins an insurrection against Pakistan. A has committed offence as defined in

- A. Section 120 B. Section 120A
C. Section 121

Answer: Option C

46. According to section 122, P.P.C. A collects arms with object to wage war against Pakistan he shall be punished with imprisonment for

- A. Life B. A term not exceeding ten years
C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

47. The term "Sedition" means

- A. An offence against state B. An offence against public
C. An offence against specific community

Answer: Option A

48. Sections 131 to 140, P.P.C. are related to

- A. Railway, Post, Medical
- B. Army, Media, Air Force
- C. Army, Navy, Air Force

Answer: Option C

49. As per Section 141, P.P.C. an unlawful assembly is an assembly of

- A. Two or more persons
- B. Three or more persons
- C. Five or more persons

Answer: Option C

50. According to section 143, P.P.C. punishment for unlawful assembly is

- A. Six months
- B. One year
- C. Two years

Answer: Option A

51. When element of force and violence is used by unlawful assembly then this offence will be called

- A. Assault
- B. Rioting
- C. Felony

Answer: Option B

52. Punishment for rioting is provided in

- A. Section 145, P.P.C.
- B. Section 146, P.P.C.
- C. Section 147, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

53. Punishment for offence of rioting is

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Three years

Answer: Option B

54. Section 161, P.P.C. deals with illegal gratification by

- A. Private persons
- B. Politicians
- C. Public servants

Answer: Option C

55. Section 161, P.P.C. deals with taking of gratification by

- A. Private persons
- B. Public servant
- C. Foreigner

Answer: Option B

56. Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade. He committed offence under section _____

- A. 167, P.P.C.
- B. 168, P.P.C.
- C. 169, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

57. The right of a person to stand, or not to stand as or withdraw from being a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election is called _____ of that persons

- A. Constitutional right
- B. Electoral right
- C. Natural right

Answer: Option B

58. Chapter IX of P.P.C. deals

- A. Offences relating to election
- B. Offences by or relating to public servants
- C. Offences relating to common Pakistani citizens

Answer: Option B

59. When two or more persons by fighting in a public place disturb the public peace they are said to commit.

- A. Public nuisance
- B. Affray
- C. Rioting

Answer: Option B

60. A being legally bound to appear before the High Court of (Sindh) in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed offence under

- A. Section 170, P.P.C.
- B. Section 174, P.P.C.
- C. Section 175, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

61. Section 182, P.P.C. deals with

- A. False information by any person to public servant
- B. False information by public servant to public
- C. False information by public servant to court

Answer: Option A

62. Under section 189, P.P.C. whoever holds out any threat of injury to any public servant. He shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to _____ or with fine

- A. Six months or with fine
- B. One year or with fine
- C. Two years to with fine

Answer: Option C

63. The term "Perjury" means

- A. Siving false evidence
- B. Making false document
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

64. Punishment for perjury is _____

- A. Five years
- B. Seven years
- C. Three years

Answer: Option B

65. A in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand rupees, falsely swear on a trial that he heard Z admits the justice of B's claim. A has given

- A. False evidence regarding the matter
- B. True evidence regarding the matter
- C. Fabricated evidence

Answer: Option A

66. Whoever being bound by oath to state truth makes false statement he shall be punished with

- A. Imprisonment for three years
- B. Imprisonment for five years
- C. Imprisonment for seven years

Answer: Option C

67. A makes a false entry in his shop book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in Court of Justice. A has

- A. Committed no offence
- B. Fabricated false evidence
- C. Given false evidence

Answer: Option B

68. Whoever fabricates or gives false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence shall be punished with

- A. Imprisonment of five years
- B. Imprisonment of seven years
- C. Imprisonment of ten years

Answer: Option B

69. Section 197, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Issuance of or signing false certificate
- B. Issuance of or signing cheque
- C. Issuance or signing of genuine certificate

Answer: Option A

70. Section 211, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Charge
- B. False charge of offence made with intent to injure
- C. False information

Answer: Option B

71. "Harbouring offender" means

- A. To conceal a person with intention of screening him from legal punishment
- B. To facilitate a person in commission of an offence
- C. To facilitate law enforcement agencies

Answer: Option A

72. The term "Counterfeit" means

- A. Making of one thing resemblance to another with mala fide
- B. Making of resemblance for public welfare
- C. Making of resemblance with good faith

Answer: Option A

73. Punishment for counterfeiting Pakistani coin as provided in Section 232, P.P.C. is

- A. Imprisonment of a term which may extend to seven years
- B. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years
- C. Imprisonment for fourteen years

Answer: Option B

74. Whoever uses Government stamp fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to government he has committed offence under section _____ P.P.C.

- A. 242, P.P.C.
- B. 262, P.P.C.
- C. 272, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

75. Chapter XIII of P.P.C. deals with

- A. Offences relating to weight and measures
- B. Offences relating to public records
- C. Offences relating to treasury

Answer: Option A

76. Whoever uses a false instrument fraudulently for weighing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine as provided in

- A. Section 262, P.P.C.
- B. Section 263, P.P.C.
- C. Section 264, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

77. _____ of P.P.C. defined "Public nuisance"

- A. Section 265
- B. Section 666
- C. Section 268

Answer: Option C

78. The term "Nuisance" means

- A. Anything which annoys or disturb
- B. Any thing which facilitate
- C. Anything which cause injuries

Answer: Option A

79. Section _____ deals with sale of noxious food or drink

- A. 271, P.P.C.
- B. 272, P.P.C.
- C. 273, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

80. As provided in section 273, P.P.C. whoever sells noxious food or drink shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to

- A. Six months or with fine
- B. One year or with fine
- C. Two years or with fine

Answer: Option A

81. Section 279, P.P.C. deals with rash driving or riding

- A. In streets
- B. On public way
- C. In racing grounds

Answer: Option B

82. Imprisonment for rash navigation of vessel as provided in section 280, P.P.C. is

- A. Six months
- B. Five years
- C. Three years

Answer: Option A

83. Whoever sells obscene books etc. he has committed offence under section

- A. 292, P.P.C.
- B. 293, P.P.C.
- C. 294, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

84. Section 294, P.P.C. deals with offence of

- A. Obscene acts and songs
- B. Sale of obscene books
- C. Sale of obscene C.D's

Answer: Option A

85. Whoever destroys, damages or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class he shall be punished

- A. With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years
- B. With imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years
- C. Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend two years

Answer: Option C

86. Section _____, of P.P.C. deals with the offence of trespassing on burial places

- A. 295
- B. 296
- C. 297

Answer: Option C

87. Section 298B, of P.P.C. deals with offence of misuse of epithets, description and titles etc by

- A. Quadiani group and Lahori group B. Shia and Sunnies
C. Ahl-i-Kitab's

Answer: Option A

88. "Minor" means a person who is not

- A. Of the age of 18 years B. Of the age of 14 years
C. An adult

Answer: Option C

89. "Qatl" means causing death of

- A. Human being B. An animal
C. Any other living thing

Answer: Option A

90. "Culpable" means

- A. Censurable B. Blamable
C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

91. The right of causing death of a convict if he has committed qatl-i-amd is called

- A. Qisas B. Tazir
C. Daman

Answer: Option A

92. Definition of qatl-i-amd is given in

- A. Section 300, P.P.C. B. Section 301, P.P.C.
C. Section 302, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

93. Whoever, with the intention of causing death or with the intention of causing bodily injury to a person, by doing an act which in the ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that his act is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, causes the death of such person is said to commit

- A. Qatl-i-amd B. Qatl-i-Khata
C. Qatl shibh-i-amd

Answer: Option A

94. Section _____, deals with punishment of qatl-i-amd

- A. 301 B. 302
C. 303

Answer: Option B

95. Whoever commits qatl-e-amd shall be punished

- A. With death as qisas B. With imprisonment as tazir

C. With both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

96. Section 304, P.P.C. deals with

A. Proof of qatl-i-amd liable to qisas

B. Proof of qatl-i-amd liable to tazir

C. None of (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

97. If there is no wali of deceased then the Government will be wali as provided in

A. Section 306, P.P.C.

B. Section 305, P.P.C.

C. Section 304, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

98. Punishment for qatl-i-amd as tazir is

A. Imprisonment for twenty five years

B. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty years

C. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years

Answer: Option A

99. Whoever commits qatl shibah-i-amd shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Ten years

B. Fourteen years

C. Twenty five years as tazir

Answer: Option C

100. A in order to cause hurt strikes Z with a stick or stone which in ordinary course of nature is likely to cause death. Z dies as a result of such hurt. A shall be guilty of

A. Qatl-i-khata

B. Qatl shibah-i-amd

C. Qatl-i-amd

Answer: Option B

101. When an offender of qatl-i-amd is minor

A. He shall be liable to qisas

B. He shall not be liable to qisas

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

102. Where an offender guilty of qatl-i-amd is not liable to qisas under section 306 or the qisas is not enforceable as provided under clause

A. Diyat

B. Arsh

C. Daman

Answer: Option A

103. Compromise in qatl-i-amd where a female has been given in marriage to victim shall be

- A. Void badl-i-sulah
B. Valid badl-i-sulah
C. Irregular badl-i-sulah

Answer: Option A

104. A aims at a deer but misses the target and kill, Z who is standing by. A is guilty of

- A. Qatl-i-amd
B. Qatl shibah-i-amd
C. Qatl-i-khata

Answer: Option C

105. Punishment for qatl-i-khata as provided in Section 319, P.P.C. is

- A. Diyat and also imprisonment which may extend to five years
B. Diyat and imprisonment for ten years as tazir
C. Diyat and imprisonment for fifteen years as tazir

Answer: Option A

106. Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any lawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person is said to commit

- A. Qatl-bis-sabab
B. Qatl-i-amd
C. Qatl shibh-i-amd

Answer: Option A

107. Whoever without any intention to cause death of or causes harm to, a person, causes death of such person either by mistake of act or by mistake of fact, is said to commit

- A. Qatl-i-amd
B. Qatl shibah-i-amd
C. Qatl-i-khata

Answer: Option C

108. A unlawfully digs a pit in the thoroughfare, but without any intention to cause death of, or harm to, any person. B while passing from there falls in it and is killed. A has committed

- A. Qatl-bis-sabab
B. Qatl shibah-i-amd
C. None of above

Answer: Option A

109. Section 320 of P.P.C. deals with punishment of

- A. Causing death by rash or negligent driving
B. Causing death by intention
C. Causing death by ikrah

Answer: Option A

110. The term "Ikrah" means

- A. Corroboration
B. Facilitation
C. Compulsion

Answer: Option C

111. As per P.P.C. ikrah has _____ kinds

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option A

112. The term "Afw" means

A. Forgive

B. Waive

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

113. Culpable homicide has _____, kinds

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

Answer: Option B

114. Whoever causes bodily pain disease or infirmity or injury to any person is said to cause _____

A. Injury

B. Hurt

C. Amputation

Answer: Option B

115. "Compound" means

A. Compromise

B. Adjustment through agreement

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

116. Whoever with intent to cause harm to the body or mind of any person, causes the death of that or any other person by means of a weapon or an act which in the ordinary course of nature is not likely to cause death is said to commit

A. Qatl-i-amd

B. Qatl shib-i-amd

C. Qatl-i-khata

Answer: Option B

117. Section 324, P.P.C. deals with

A. Attempt to commit qatl-i-amd

B. Causing of hurt by dangerous weapons or means under ikrah

C. Causing of death

Answer: Option A

118. Whoever shall have been habitually associated with any other person or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing by means of or accompanied with qatl, is a

A. Dacoit (as per section 326)

B. Kidnaper (as section 326)

C. Thug (as per section 326)

Answer: Option C

119. Whoever is a thug, shall be punished with imprisonment for

A. Ten years, and shall also be liable to fine

B. Fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine

- C. Imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine

Answer: Option C

120. As per section 331, P.P.C. there are _____ ways for recovering diyat

- A. 3 B. 4

- C. 5

Answer: Option A

121. Whoever causes pain, harm, disease, infirmity or injury to any person or impairs, disables, disfigures, defaces or dismembers any organ of the body or part thereof any person without causing his death is said to

- A. Cause hurt B. Cause jurh

- C. Cause injury

Answer: Option A

122. Hurt has _____ kinds

- A. 3 B. 5

- C. 7

Answer: Option B

123. Itlaf-i-udw is a kind of

- A. Jurh B. Hurt

- C. Shajjah

Answer: Option B

124. Whoever dismembers, amputates, severs any limb or organ of the body of another person is said to cause

- A. Itlaf-i-udw B. Itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw

- C. Shajjah

Answer: Option A

125. Section 336A P.P.C. deals with hurt by

- A. Corrosive substance B. Destructive substance

- C. Blunt weapon

Answer: Option A

126. The term "Corrosive substance" means.

- A. Eating material B. fretting material

- C. None of above

Answer: Option B

127. Whoever causes, hurt by corrosive substance shall be punished with imprisonment for

A. Life and fine of one million

B. Fourteen years and minimum fine of one million

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

128. Whoever destroys or permanently impairs the functioning, power or capacity of an organ of the body of another person, or causes permanent disfigurement is said to cause

A. Itlaf-i-udw

B. Itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw

C. Shajjah

Answer: Option B

129. Whoever causes, on the head or face of any person, any hurt which does not amount to itlaf-i-udw or itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw, is said to cause

A. Shajjah

B. Jaifah

C. Non of above

Answer: Option A

130. As per Section 337, of P.P.C. Shajjah has _____ kinds

A. 6

B. 8

C. 9

Answer: Option A

131. _____ is the ijury on head or face of the person where bone of the victim is not exposed

A. Shajjah-i-khafifah

B. Shajjah-i-mudiah

C. Shajjah-i-Hashimah

Answer: Option A

132. _____ is an injury on head or face of the victim where bone of the victim is exposed but not fractured

A. Shajjah-i-khafifah

B. Shajjah-i-mudihah

C. Shajjah-i-Hashimah

Answer: Option B

133. Punishment for shajjah-i-mudiah is given in section

A. 337A(i)

B. 337A(ii)

C. 337A(iv)

Answer: Option B

134. Section 337 A(iv) of P.P.C. deals with punishment of

A. Shajjah-i-hashimah

B. Shajjah-i-munaqillah

C. Shajjah-i-ammah

Answer: Option B

135. _____ is an injury on head of the person where by causing fracture of the skull of the victim and the wound ruptures the membrane of the brain

A. Shajjah-i-damighah

B. Shjjah-i-ammah

C. Shajjah-i-mudiah

Answer: Option A

136. Whoever causes shajjah-i-damighah to any person, shall be liable to arsh which shall be one-half of diyat and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A. Twenty five years as tazir

B. Fourteen years as tazir

C. Ten years as tazir

Answer: Option B

137. Section 337-B, of P.P.C. deals with

A. Jaifah

B. Ghayr-Jaifah

C. Jurh

Answer: Option C

138. Jurh has _____, kinds

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option A

139. Whoever causes on any part of the body of a person, other than the head or face, a hurt which leaves a mark of the wound, whether permanent or temporary is said to cause

A. Shajjah

B. Jurh

C. Jaifah

Answer: Option B

140. Whoever causes jurh in which the injury extends to the body cavity of the trunk, is said to cause

A. Jaifah

B. Ghayr Jaifah

C. Jurah

Answer: Option A

141. Whoever causes jurah which does not amount to jaifah, is said to cause

A. Ghayr-Jaifah

B. Damiyah

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

142. Ghayr-Jaifah has _____, kinds

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

Answer: Option B

143. Whoever causes ghayr jaifah, in which the skin is ruptured and bleeding occurs, is said to cause

A. Damiyah

B. Hashimah

C. Badiah

Answer: Option A

144. Punishment for damiyah as provided in section 337 F(i) P.P.C. is

A. One years imprisonment with daman

B. Two years imprisonment with arsh

C. Three years imprisonment with daman

Answer: Option C

145. Section 337-F _____ of P.P.C. prescribe punishment for mutalahimah

A. (iii)

B. (iv)

C. (v)

Answer: Option A

146. Section 337(F)(vi) of P.P.C. provides punishment for

A. Mudiah

B. Hashimah

C. Munaqqilah

Answer: Option C

147. Under Section 337G, of P.P.C. punishment of imprisonment provided for rash or negligent driving is

A. Imprisonment which may extend to three years as tazir

B. Imprisonment which may extend to four year as tazir

C. Imprisonment which may extend to five years as tazir

Answer: Option C

148. Whoever as per section 337-I, of P.P.C. causes hurt by mistake (khata) shall be liable

A. To arsh or daman specified for the kind of hurt caused

B. Imprisonment for six month

C. Imprisonment for one year

Answer: Option A

149. Imprisonment for causing hurt by means of a poison as provided in section 337-J is

A. Five years

B. Seven years

C. Ten years

Answer: Option C

150. Ehoever causes hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property shall be punished in addition to qisas, arsh or daman as the case may be and imprisonment of

A. Either description for a term which may extend to five years

B. Either description for a term which may extend to seven years

- C. Either description for a term which may extend to ten years

Answer: Option C

151. Section 337M of P.P.C. deals with hurt

- A. Liable to arsh
B. Not liable to qisas
C. Liable to daman

Answer: Option B

152. Cases in which qisas for hurt shall not be enforced are provided in section _____

- A. 337L
B. 337M
C. 337N

Answer: Option C

153. The arsh for causing itlaf of an organ which is found singly in human body shall be

- A. Equivalent to the value of diyat
B. Equivalent to Half of diyat
C. Equivalent to 1/3 of diyat

Answer: Option A

154. Section 337-R of P.P.C. deals with arsh for organs in

- A. Single form
B. Pairs
C. Trice

Answer: Option B

155. A amputates right ear of Z the half of which was already missing. If A's right ear is perfect

- A. He shall be liable to arsh not qisas
B. He shall be liable to qisas not arsh
C. He shall be liable to daman

Answer: Option A

156. Arsh for the organs in quadruplicate is provided in section 337

- A. Q
B. R
C. S

Answer: Option C

157. Section 337-T of P.P.C. provide arsh for

- A. Chest
B. Fingers
C. Foot

Answer: Option B

158. Section 337-U of P.P.C. deals with

- A. Arsh for teeth
B. Diyat for teeth
C. Daman for teeth

Answer: Option A

159. Whoever causes itlaf of a tooth other than a milk tooth shall be liable for
- A. Tenth of diyat
 - B. Fifteenth of diyat
 - C. One-twentieth of diyat

Answer: Option C

160. Whoever causes itlaf of a milk tooth, he shall be liable to daman and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to
- A. One year
 - B. Two years
 - C. Three years

Answer: Option A

161. Whoever uproots one eyebrow shall be liable to arsh equal to
- A. Half of diyat
 - B. 1/3 of diyat
 - C. 1/4 of diyat

Answer: Option A

162. A twice stabs Z on his thigh. Both the wounds are so close to each other that they form into one wound A shall be
- A. Liable to arsh separately for every wounds
 - B. Liable to arsh for one wound only
 - C. Daman

Answer: Option B

163. The arsh may be made payable in a lump sum or in instalments spread over a period of _____ from the date of final judgment
- A. Three years
 - B. Five years
 - C. Seven years

Answer: Option B

164. As per section 337-Y, of P.P.C. the value of daman may be determined by the _____
- A. Government
 - B. Victim
 - C. Court

Answer: Option C

165. The daman may be made payable in lump sump or in instalments within a period of
- A. Three years
 - B. Five years
 - C. Seven years

Answer: Option B

166. Whoever causes a women with child some of whose limbs or organs have not been formed to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving life of the women or providing necessary treatment to her is said to cause
- A. Isqat-i-Janin
 - B. Isqat-i-Haml
 - C. Non of (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

167. Section 338-A of P.P.C. deals with punishment for

- A. Isqat-i-haml
- B. Isqat-i-janin
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

168. Whoever causes isqat-i-haml shall be liable to punishment as tazir with imprisonment of either description for

- A. Three years, if the isqat-i-haml is caused with consent of the women
- B. Ten years if the isqat-i-is caused with out consent of the women
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

169. Whoever causes a women with a child some of whose limbs or organs have been formed, to miscarry, if such miscarriage is not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the women, is said to cause

- A. Isqat-i-haml
- B. Isqat-i-janin
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

170. Arash and damans shall payable to victim and if he dies to his

- A. Father
- B. Relatives
- C. Heirs according to their shares

Answer: Option C

171. A obstructs a path along which Z has a right to pass. A, not believing in good faith that he has a right to stop the path. A is thereby prevented from passing A, has wrongfully

- A. Confined Z
- B. Restraint Z
- C. None of above

Answer: Option B

172. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits is said

- A. Wrongfully to confine that person
- B. Wrongfully restraint that person
- C. Illegal detention of that person

Answer: Option A

173. A, causes Z to go within a walled space, and Locks Z in. Z, is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A, wrongfully

- A. Restraint Z
- B. Confines Z
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

174. Punishment for wrongful confinement is provided in

- A. Section 342, P.P.C.
- B. Section 343, P.P.C.
- C. Section 341, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

175. A slmkes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A, has committed

- A. An affray
- B. An assault
- C. Threat

Answer: Option B

176. Section 352 of P.P.C. provides punishment for

- A. Assault
- B. Affray
- C. Illegal confinement

Answer: Option A

177. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any women, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will there by outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term

- A. Which may of one year
- B. Which may of two years
- C. Which may of five years

Answer: Option B

178. Whoever assault or use criminal force to women and stripes her of her clothes and, in that condition exposes her to public view, shall be punished with death or

- A. With imprisonment for ten years
- B. With imprisonment for fourteen years
- C. With imprisonment for life

Answer: Option C

179. Whoever assault or uses criminal force to any women and stripes of her clothes and expose her to public view shall be punished under section

- A. 353, P.P.C.
- B. 354, P.P.C.
- C. 354A, P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

180. Section 359, P.P.C. provide _____ kinds of kidnapping

- A. Two kinds
- B. Three kinds
- C. Four kinds

Answer: Option A

181. Any person, lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of minor or other by a Court is called

- A. Natural guardian
- B. Lawful guardian
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

182. Section 360, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Kidnapping form Pakistan
- B. Kidnapping from lawful guardian
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

183. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place is said to _____ that person

- A. Kidnap
- B. Abduct
- C. Harass

Answer: Option B

184. Section _____ deals with definition of abduction

- A. 361, P.P.C.
- B. 362, P.P.C.
- C. 363, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

185. Punishment for kidnapping as provided in section 363, P.P.C. is

- A. Imprisonment for seven years
- B. Imprisonment for five years
- C. Imprisonment for three years

Answer: Option A

186. Section 365, deals with kidnapping or abduction for

- A. Ransom
- B. Extorting property
- C. None of above

Answer: Option C

187. Section 365A, of P.P.C. provides punishment of death or imprisonment for life in case for

- A. Kidnapping for extorting property, valuable security.
- B. Abduction and kidnapping for extorting property
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

188. Section 365B, of P.P.C. deals with

- A. Kidnapping and abducting women to extort property
- B. Kidnapping and abducting women to compel for marriage etc.
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

189. Punishment for offence committed under section 365B, as provided in P.P.C. is

- A. Imprisonment for fifteen years
- B. Imprisonment for twenty years
- C. Imprisonment for life

Answer: Option C

190. Section 366-B, P.P.C. deals with importation of girl from

- A. Foreign country
- B. Pakistan
- C. None of above

Answer: Option A

191. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

- A. Two years or with fine
- B. Three years or with fine

C. Five years or with fine

Answer: Option C

192. Section 375, P.P.C. defines

A. Rape

B. Unnatural offence

C. Zina

Answer: Option A

193. As per section 375, P.P.C. there are _____ ingredients of rape

A. Two

B. Three

C. Five

Answer: Option C

194. _____ is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to offence of rape

A. Bleeding

B. Penetration

C. Touching

Answer: Option B

195. Whoever commits rape, shall be punished with death or imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than _____ years or more than _____ years and shall also be liable to fine

A. Ten, twenty five

B. Seven, twenty five

C. Ten, fourteen

Answer: Option A

196. "Unnatural" offence means

A. Intercourse against the order of nature

B. Intercourse with a woman through proper way

C. Intercourse with animal

Answer: Option A

197. The term "Sodomy" means

A. Sexual intercourse by man with a woman

B. Unnatural offence by male with male

C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

198. Section _____, of P.P.C. deals with unnatural offence

A. 376

B. 776-A

C. 377

Answer: Option C

199. Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent moves that property in order to such taking is said

A. To commit robbery

B. To commit theft

C. To commit dacoity

Answer: Option B

200. Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Two years

B. Three years

C. Five years

Answer: Option B

201. A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession, and if A dishonestly removes it A commits

A. Theft

B. Extortion

C. No offence

Answer: Option A

202. A commits theft on property in Z's possession and, while committing theft he has a loaded pistol under his garment having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting Z in case Z should resist

A. A commits theft U/S 382, P.P.C.

B. A commits theft U/S 378, P.P.C.

C. A commits theft U/S 381, P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

203. Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Five years

B. Seven years

C. Ten years

Answer: Option C

204. A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed

A. Theft

B. Assault

C. Extortion

Answer: Option C

205. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished according section 384, P.P.C. with imprisonment of either description which may extend to

A. Three years

B. Five years

C. Seven years

Answer: Option A

206. Robbery become dacoity when it is committed by

A. Two or more persons

B. Five or more persons

C. Seven or more persons

Answer: Option B

207. A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here A has committed theft, and, in order to committing of that theft, has voluntarily, caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed

- A. Robbery
- B. Dacoity
- C. No offence

Answer: Option A

208. Section 392, P.P.C. deals with punishment for

- A. Robbery
- B. Dacoity
- C. None of above

Answer: Option A

209. Maximum punishment of dacoity as per section 395, P.P.C. shall not be less than

- A. Four years
- B. Ten years
- C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option B

210. When five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with

- A. Death
- B. Imprisonment for life
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

211. Whoever makes preparation to commit dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A. Ten years
- B. Fourteen years
- C. Life imprisonment

Answer: Option A

212. Whoever unlawfully, by the use or show of force or by threats of any kind, seizes or exercises control of, an aircraft is said to commit

- A. Confinement
- B. Hijacking
- C. High treason

Answer: Option B

213. Section 405, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Criminal breach of trust
- B. Breach of trust
- C. Breach of contract

Answer: Option A

214. Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of _____

- A. Three years as provided in section 406 P.P.C.
- B. Five years as provided in section 406 P.P.C.
- C. Seven years as provided in section 406 P.P.C.

Answer: Option C

215. As per Section 406, P.P.C. whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of

- A. Either description for a term which may extend to five years
- B. Either description which may extend to seven years
- C. Either description which may extend to ten years

Answer: Option B

216. Section 411 of P.P.C. deals with

- A. Dishonestly receiving of stolen property
- B. Dishonestly sale of property
- C. Possession of theft property

Answer: Option A

217. Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished under section 413 P.P.C. with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A. Seven years
- B. Ten years
- C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option B

218. Whoever dishonestly receives or retains stolen property shall be punished with

- A. Imprisonment of three years
- B. Imprisonment of five years
- C. Imprisonment of seven years

Answer: Option A

219. Whoever cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for another or represents that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is, he commits the offence which is

- A. Called cheating by personation
- B. Cheating
- C. Fraud

Answer: Option A

220. Section 420, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Cheating by personation
- B. Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property
- C. Cheating and fraud

Answer: Option B

221. A voluntarily burn a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed

- A. Fraud
- B. Mischief
- C. No offence

Answer: Option B

222. Sections _____ to _____ of P.P.C. deals with mischief and its various kinds

- A. 425 to 430
- B. 430 to 438
- C. 425 to 440

Answer: Option C

223. Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place of worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit

- A. House-trespass
- B. House-breaking

- C. Nine months or fine which may extend to one thousand rupees

Answer: Option B

232. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with tampering gas meter by industrial or commercial consumer

- A. 462-C
B. 462-D
C. 462-E

Answer: Option C

233. Any person or individual being industrial or commercial consumer who does tampering or abets in tampering with any gas meter, regulator, meter index, or gas connection or any other related system or equipments, whether to commit theft of gas or for the purpose of unauthorized distribution or supply of gas shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to

- A. Seven years
B. Ten years
C. Fourteen years

Answer: Option B

234. Section _____, of P.P.C. deals with damaging or destructing the transmission or transportation lines etc:

- A. 462-D
B. 462-E
C. 462-F

Answer: Option C

235. Any person who damages or destructs any transmission or transportation lines by an act of subversion by explosive material or in other manner shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A. Ten years
B. Fourteen years
C. Sixteen years

Answer: Option B

236. "Forgery" means

- A. Making of false document
B. Making of false evidence
C. None of above

Answer: Option A

237. Section 468, P.P.C. deals with

- A. Forgery for the purpose of harming reputation
B. Forgery for the purpose of cheating
C. Non of the above

Answer: Option B

238. A has a letter of credit upon B for rupees 10,000, written by Z. A in order to defraud B, adds a cipher to the 10,000, and makes the sum 1,00,000, intending that it may be believed by B that Z so wrote the letter. A has committed

- A. Forgery
B. Perjury
C. Cheating

Answer: Option A

239. Whoever commits forgery for the purpose of cheating under section 468, of P.P.C. shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to

- A. Two years
- B. Five years
- C. Seven years

Answer: Option C

240. Section 471, of P.P.C. deals with

- A. Using as genuine a forged document
- B. Using of public records fraudulently
- C. None of above

Answer: Option A

241. A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person is called

- A. Trade Mark
- B. Property Mark
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option B

242. Section 489-A, of P.P.C. deals with

- A. Counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes
- B. Counterfeiting of public notes
- C. Counterfeiting of any document

Answer: Option A

243. Extendable punishment of imprisonment under section 489A, of P.P.C. for counterfeiting of currency notes or bank notes is

- A. Five years
- B. Seven years
- C. Ten years

Answer: Option C

244. Whoever sells to, or buy or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics in or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit he commits offence under section

- A. 489B P.P.C.
- B. 489C P.P.C.
- C. 489D P.P.C.

Answer: Option A

245. Whoever commits offence under section 489B, P.P.C. shall be punished with imprisonment for

- A. Life
- B. Ten years
- C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option C

246. Whoever makes or uses documents resembling currency notes or bank notes he commits an offence under section

- A. 489 D, P.P.C.
- B. 489 E, P.P.C.

C. 489 F, P.P.C.

Answer: Option B

247. Whoever issues cheque dishonestly he commits an offence under section

A. 489 F

B. 489 G

C. 489 H

Answer: Option A

248. Whoever dishonestly issues a cheque which dishonoured at presentation before bank he shall be punished

A. With imprisonment for two years

B. With imprisonment for three years

C. With imprisonment for five years

Answer: Option B

249. Section 489-G of P.P.C. deals with

A. Counterfeiting or using currency notes

B. Counterfeiting or using documents resembling prize bond or unauthorized sale thereof

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

250. Every man who deceitfully causes any women who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him or have sexual intercourse in that belief, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to

A. Five years

B. Ten years

C. Twenty five years

Answer: Option C

251. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with marriage ceremony fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage

A. 496

B. 496-A

C. 496-B

Answer: Option A

252. Whoever takes or entices away any woman with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

A. Three years

B. Five years

C. Seven years

Answer: Option C

253. Definition of "Fornication" is provided in section _____ of P.P.C.

A. 496B

B. 496A

C. 496C

Answer: Option A

254. Whoever commits fornication shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A. Three years
- B. Five years
- C. Seven years

Answer: Option B

255. The term "Fornication" means

- A. Willful sexual intercourse of a man and woman not married to each other
- B. Sexual intercourse by two men with each other
- C. None of the above

Answer: Option A

256. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with punishment for false accusation of fornication

- A. 496B
- B. 496C
- C. 496D

Answer: Option B

257. Whoever brings or levels or gives evidence of false charge of fornication against any person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to

- A. Five years
- B. Seven years
- C. Ten years

Answer: Option A

258. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with prohibition of depriving women from inheriting property

- A. 498A
- B. 498B
- C. 498C

Answer: Option A

259. Whoever by deceitful or illegal means deprives any women from inheriting any movable or immovable property at the time of opening of succession shall be punished with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to

- A. Three years or with a fine of one million rupees
- B. Five years or with a fine of one million rupees.
- C. Ten years or with a fine of one million rupees

Answer: Option C

260. Section _____ of P.P.C. deals with prohibition of forced marriage

- A. 498
- B. 498A
- C. 498B

Answer: Option C

261. As per section 498B whoever coerces or in any manner whatsoever compels a women to enter into marriage shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

- A. Three years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousands rupees
- B. Five years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousands rupees
- C. Seven years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousands rupees

Answer: Option C

262. Section _____ of P.P.C. prohibits marriage with Holy Quran.

- A. 498A
- B. 498B
- C. 498C

Answer: Option C

263. As per section 498C whoever compels or arranges or facilitates the marriage of a women with the Holy Quran shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

- A. Three years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.
- B. Five years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred rupees.
- C. Seven years and shall be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

Answer: Option C

264. As per section 498C oath by a woman on Holy Quran to remain unmarried for the rest of her life or, not to claim her share of inheritance shall be deemed to be marriage with

- A. Holy Quran
- B. Hadiths
- C. None of above

Answer: Option A

265. "Defamation" means

- A. The act of harming reputation
- B. The act of harming body of a person
- C. The act of popularizing a person

Answer: Option A

266. Punishment for criminal intimidation as provided in section 506 is

- A. Imprisonment for either description a term which may extend to two years
- B. Imprisonment for either description a term which may extend to three years
- C. None of above

Answer: Option A

267. Punishment for the offence of criminal intimidation under section 506 part second is

- A. Imprisonment for seven years
- B. Imprisonment for five years
- C. Imprisonment for three years

Answer: Option A

268. Which one from the following is last Section of P.P.C.

- A. 509
- B. 511
- C. 513

Answer: Option B

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