



ACCORDING TO NEW REVISED
SYLLABUS BY HEC
2021



LAW-GAT NOTES

THE BEST
FOR SEEKING ENROLMENT AS AN
ADVOCATE WITH BAR COUNCIL

LAW GAT

NOTES BY: SIR UMAR

MA ENGLISH, LL.M GOLD MEDALIST, PH.D SCHOLAR (LAW)

THE MOST TRUST WORTHY NAME
IN TEACHING OF LAW

COORDINATOR: ABDUL FATAH

COMPOSED BY: M. HAMID LATIF

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY

Syllabus for Law Graduate Assessment Exam (LAW-621)

Sl. No.	Title	Percentage
1	<p>Constitution</p> <p>1) Constitutional History of Pakistan (Constitutional History, Constitution by Ahmad Khan)</p> <p>2) Constitutional History of Pakistan (1973) (Fundamental Rights, Art. 16 to 24, Parliament, the Attorney General, the Attorney General)</p>	10%
2	<p>Language</p> <p>1) English (Urdu, Persian, Sindhi, Balochi)</p> <p>2) Islamic (The Principles of Islam, the Prophet, the Sunnah, the Shariah, the Hadith, the Fiqh, the Islamic Law, the Islamic Jurisprudence)</p>	10%
3	<p>Civil Law</p> <p>1) Part I (Sections 9-20, 21-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60-69, 70-79, 80-89, 90-99, 100-109, 110-119, 120-129, 130-139, 140-149, 150-159, 160-169, 170-179, 180-189, 190-199, 200-209, 210-219, 220-229, 230-239, 240-249, 250-259, 260-269, 270-279, 280-289, 290-299, 300-309, 310-319, 320-329, 330-339, 340-349, 350-359, 360-369, 370-379, 380-389, 390-399, 400-409, 410-419, 420-429, 430-439, 440-449, 450-459, 460-469, 470-479, 480-489, 490-499, 500-509, 510-519, 520-529, 530-539, 540-549, 550-559, 560-569, 570-579, 580-589, 590-599, 600-609, 610-619, 620-629, 630-639, 640-649, 650-659, 660-669, 670-679, 680-689, 690-699, 700-709, 710-719, 720-729, 730-739, 740-749, 750-759, 760-769, 770-779, 780-789, 790-799, 800-809, 810-819, 820-829, 830-839, 840-849, 850-859, 860-869, 870-879, 880-889, 890-899, 900-909, 910-919, 920-929, 930-939, 940-949, 950-959, 960-969, 970-979, 980-989, 990-999, 1000-1009, 1010-1019, 1020-1029, 1030-1039, 1040-1049, 1050-1059, 1060-1069, 1070-1079, 1080-1089, 1090-1099, 1100-1109, 1110-1119, 1120-1129, 1130-1139, 1140-1149, 1150-1159, 1160-1169, 1170-1179, 1180-1189, 1190-1199, 1200-1209, 1210-1219, 1220-1229, 1230-1239, 1240-1249, 1250-1259, 1260-1269, 1270-1279, 1280-1289, 1290-1299, 1300-1309, 1310-1319, 1320-1329, 1330-1339, 1340-1349, 1350-1359, 1360-1369, 1370-1379, 1380-1389, 1390-1399, 1400-1409, 1410-1419, 1420-1429, 1430-1439, 1440-1449, 1450-1459, 1460-1469, 1470-1479, 1480-1489, 1490-1499, 1500-1509, 1510-1519, 1520-1529, 1530-1539, 1540-1549, 1550-1559, 1560-1569, 1570-1579, 1580-1589, 1590-1599, 1600-1609, 1610-1619, 1620-1629, 1630-1639, 1640-1649, 1650-1659, 1660-1669, 1670-1679, 1680-1689, 1690-1699, 1700-1709, 1710-1719, 1720-1729, 1730-1739, 1740-1749, 1750-1759, 1760-1769, 1770-1779, 1780-1789, 1790-1799, 1800-1809, 1810-1819, 1820-1829, 1830-1839, 1840-1849, 1850-1859, 1860-1869, 1870-1879, 1880-1889, 1890-1899, 1900-1909, 1910-1919, 1920-1929, 1930-1939, 1940-1949, 1950-1959, 1960-1969, 1970-1979, 1980-1989, 1990-1999, 2000-2009, 2010-2019, 2020-2029, 2030-2039, 2040-2049, 2050-2059, 2060-2069, 2070-2079, 2080-2089, 2090-2099, 2100-2109, 2110-2119, 2120-2129, 2130-2139, 2140-2149, 2150-2159, 2160-2169, 2170-2179, 2180-2189, 2190-2199, 2200-2209, 2210-2219, 2220-2229, 2230-2239, 2240-2249, 2250-2259, 2260-2269, 2270-2279, 2280-2289, 2290-2299, 2300-2309, 2310-2319, 2320-2329, 2330-2339, 2340-2349, 2350-2359, 2360-2369, 2370-2379, 2380-2389, 2390-2399, 2400-2409, 2410-2419, 2420-2429, 2430-2439, 2440-2449, 2450-2459, 2460-2469, 2470-2479, 2480-2489, 2490-2499, 2500-2509, 2510-2519, 2520-2529, 2530-2539, 2540-2549, 2550-2559, 2560-2569, 2570-2579, 2580-2589, 2590-2599, 2600-2609, 2610-2619, 2620-2629, 2630-2639, 2640-2649, 2650-2659, 2660-2669, 2670-2679, 2680-2689, 2690-2699, 2700-2709, 2710-2719, 2720-2729, 2730-2739, 2740-2749, 2750-2759, 2760-2769, 2770-2779, 2780-2789, 2790-2799, 2800-2809, 2810-2819, 2820-2829, 2830-2839, 2840-2849, 2850-2859, 2860-2869, 2870-2879, 2880-2889, 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3800-3809, 3810-3819, 3820-3829, 3830-3839, 3840-3849, 3850-3859, 3860-3869, 3870-3879, 3880-3889, 3890-3899, 3900-3909, 3910-3919, 3920-3929, 3930-3939, 3940-3949, 3950-3959, 3960-3969, 3970-3979, 3980-3989, 3990-3999, 4000-4009, 4010-4019, 4020-4029, 4030-4039, 4040-4049, 4050-4059, 4060-4069, 4070-4079, 4080-4089, 4090-4099, 4100-4109, 4110-4119, 4120-4129, 4130-4139, 4140-4149, 4150-4159, 4160-4169, 4170-4179, 4180-4189, 4190-4199, 4200-4209, 4210-4219, 4220-4229, 4230-4239, 4240-4249, 4250-4259, 4260-4269, 4270-4279, 4280-4289, 4290-4299, 4300-4309, 4310-4319, 4320-4329, 4330-4339, 4340-4349, 4350-4359, 4360-4369, 4370-4379, 4380-4389, 4390-4399, 4400-4409, 4410-4419, 4420-4429, 4430-4439, 4440-4449, 4450-4459, 4460-4469, 4470-4479, 4480-4489, 4490-4499, 4500-4509, 4510-4519, 4520-4529, 4530-4539, 4540-4549, 4550-4559, 4560-4569, 4570-4579, 4580-4589, 4590-4599, 4600-4609, 4610-4619, 4620-4629, 4630-4639, 4640-4649, 4650-4659, 4660-4669, 4670-4679, 4680-4689, 4690-4699, 4700-4709, 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10910-10919, 10920-10929, 10930-10939, 10940-10949, 10950-10959, 109</p>	

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN
COMPARISON CHART OF 1956, 1962 AND 1973
CONSTITUTIONS

S. No	Feature	1956 Constitution	1962 Constitution	1973 Constitution
1	Date of Promulgation	23 rd March 1956	8 June 1962	14 th August 1973
2	Date of Abrogation	7 th October 1958	25 th March 1969	Still in force
3	Total Articles	234	250	280
4	Preamble	Objective resolution	Objective resolution	Objective resolution (Later on it was made substantive part)
5	Form Of Government	Parliamentary	Presidential	Parliamentary
6	Legislature	Unicameral	Unicameral	Bicameral (Senate was first time introduced through this constitution)

7	Language	Urdu and Bangali	Urdu and Bangali	Urdu & English official language for 15 years
8	Written	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Fundamental Rights	All rights were granted	Some political rights were suspended	All rights were granted
10	Independence of Judiciary	Yes	Judiciary was not independent	Yes
11	Nature of Constitution	Federal	Federal	Federal
12	Election Method	Direct (21 years voter age)	Indirect (80000 person could vote)	Direct (18 years is voter age)
13	Islamic Provisions	Yes	Lacked in Islamic provisions	Introduced new institutions
14	Rigid/	Semi Rigid	Rigid	Semi Rigid

Flexible	Name of Country	Age of president	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Republic of Pakistan (Further amended as Islamic Republic of Pakistan)	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
15		40 Years		35 Years	45 Years
16					

SEAT ALLOCATION IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Through 25th amendment in Article 51 of the total number of seats of national assembly was decreased from 342 to 336.

	General Seats	Women Seats	Total Seats
Balochistan	16	4	20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	45	10	55
Punjab	141	32	173
Sindh	61	14	75
Federal Capital	3		3
Total	266	60	326

Through 26th Amendment the Seats for KPK are again being increased to 61 and the total number of 332 seats will be maintained. 10 seats are reserved for minorities which make total number of seats of national assembly as 342.

SEAT ALLOCATION IN SENATE

Provinces / Territories	General	Technocrat/ Ulema	Women	Non-Muslims	Total
Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
Punjab	14	4	4	1	23
Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	4	4	1	23
Federal Capital	2	1	1	-	4
FATA	4	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	62	17	17	4	100

4 senators of FATA will complete their 6 years duration in 2024 and will not be elected again as FAT has been merged in KPK and finally the number of members of senate will be 96 as per 25th Amendment.

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

Complete List of Pakistani Ex Governor Generals. Name and tenure of all Pakistani former Governor Generals from 1947 to 1956.

01-	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	15-08-1947	11-09-1948
02-	Khawaja Nazimuddin	14-09-1948	16-10-1951
03-	Malik Ghulam Muhammad	19-10-1951	05-10-1955
04-	Maj-General Iskandar Mirza	06-10-1955	22-03-1956

AMENDMENTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OFPAKISTAN, 19731. Introduction

The Constitution that was adopted in April 1973 has suffered many amendments. In seventies, within a span of 4 years since its inception, 7 amending Acts were passed by the Parliament. Second phase started in 1979, after the Supreme Court recognized the power of then President to amend it. Since 1979 till the revival of democracy in 1985, a couple of dozen Presidential Orders were issued to amend the Constitution from time to time. Third era started soon after restoration of democracy and 3 amending Acts have been passed since then. Two amending Bills died in the process of legislation.

2. Summary of amendments

The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 was unanimously adopted by the then National Assembly of Pakistan on April 12, 1973 when the President of the Assembly signed it. But soon after the enactment of the Constitution, it had to undergo a series of amendments, which included minor and major amendments. Following is the list of amendments in the constitution of Pakistan.

No.	Amendments	Enactment date
1 st	Redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.	May 4, 1974
2 nd	Defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as minority and 'non-Muslim'.	September 7, 1974
3 rd	Extended the period of preventive detention.	February 18, 1975
4 th	Decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.	November 21, 1975
5 th	Widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.	September 5, 1976
6 th	Provided that Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.	December 22, 1976
7 th	Enables the Prime Minister to obtain	May 16, 1977

	a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.	
8 th	Changed Pakistan's government from a Parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the President a number of additional powers.	November 11, 1985
9 th	Bill to impose Shariah law as the supreme law of land. The bill was passed by Senate but could never be passed by National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution.	1985
10 th	Fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.	March 29, 1987
11 th	Revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and the provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992.	1989
12 th	Created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years.	1991
13 th	Stripped the President of Pakistan of reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.	July 1997
14 th	Allowed members of parliament to be dismissed if they defect.	July 3, 1997

15 th	Bill to impose Shariah law as supreme law of land. Was never passed.	1998
16 th	Increased the term appointed for quota system as per 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years.	1999
17 th	Made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment.	2003
18 th	Removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally.	April 8, 2010
19 th	Provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at Election Commission of Pakistan.	December 22, 2010
20 th	For Free and Fair Elections.	February 14, 2012
21 st	For Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism	7 January 2015
22 nd	Appointment of chief Election commissioner	8 June 2016
23 rd	The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015,	7 January 2017

	National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. At the end of this period all the amendments will be expired/removed automatically.	
24 th	Reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of 2017 Census of Pakistan.	22 December 2017
25 th	Merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	31 May 2018
26 th	Seats of KPK to be increased from 55 to 61	

S No	Date	Imposed By
1 st Martial Law	7 th October, 1957	Ayub Khan
2 nd Martial Law	25 th March 1969	Yahya Khan
3 rd Martial Law	5 th July 1977	Zia Ul Haqq

SHORT QUESTIONS

- When did Zia-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?
On July, 5 1977
- What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on the Objectives Resolution?
No response was given
- What does BPC stand for?
Basic Principle Committee
- What is the minimum age of the president of Pakistan according to the Constitution of 1956?
40 years

5. Which Constitution of Pakistan is described as the presidential type constitution?

The Constitution of 1962

6. Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

The Objectives Resolution 1949

7. When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

In April, 1953

8. When did the Indian Army invade East Pakistan?

In December 1971

9. When did Balochistan become a full fledged province of Pakistan?

In 1970

10. When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

In December, 1952

11. When the four provinces of West Pakistan were amalgamated into One Unit?

In October, 1955

12. When the Joint Electorate was adopted for all Pakistan by the National Assembly?

1957

13. What is the original strength of National Assembly now in Pakistan?

342 members

14. When the powers of the president were increased under the Constitution of 1973?

In, 1985

15. What was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from 1977-1985?

Operational after changes

16. When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

In December, 1952

17. Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society?

Constitution

18. How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?

160 seats

19. Which constitutional document is proved to be the 'foundation' of the constitutional-developments in Pakistan?

The Objectives Resolution 1949

20. Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

Government of India Act, 1935

21. "The Constitution had 234 articles and 6 schedules in which the

whole constitutional framework and principles for governance and power management have been outlined" This text belongs to which constitution?

The Constitution of 1956

22. When did Skindar Mirza abrogate the Constitution of 1956?

7th October, 1958

23. When did Chaudhry Rehmat Ali establish Pakistan National Movement?

In, 1940

24. In which of his writings Iqbal talked about the Indian unity and the differences among the Muslims and the Hindus?

Nala-i-Yatim

25. When did Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

In 1984

26. Why did Quaid-i-Azam launch "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?

To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy Lord Wavel

27. In which year Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League?

In 1913

28. What does the abbreviation OIC stand for?

Organization of Islamic Conference

29. When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the

British India?

In 1858

30. Which state's head was the very first to visit Pakistan?

Iran

31. What was the function of the Council of Islamic ideology that was established under the 1973 Constitution?

To make Islamic laws in the country

32. When did the Land Reforms introduce in Pakistan for the first time?

In 1959

33. When did Yahya Khan order military action in East Pakistan?

In March, 1971

34. Who was the first civilian chief martial law Administrator in Pakistan?

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

35. When did Ayub Khan resign from his office as president?

March 25, 1969

36. What was the purpose of formulation of Basic Principles Committees in 1950?

To frame the constitution for the new state of Pakistan

37. In which year Jinnah declared Urdu as the National Language of Pakistan?

1948

38. What is the original strength of the members of the senate in

Pakistan?

104 members

39. What should be the minimum age of the President according to the 1973 Constitution?

45 Years

40. When did Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

In October, 1953

41. What were the charges that led to agitation against the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1977?

The charge of rigging in election

42. Under the 1973 Constitution the President of Pakistan is elected by _____

The National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies Senate

43. "Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign". When it was said?

The Lahore Resolution 1940

44. Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3-June Plan?

Indian Independence Act July 1947

45. Who was the first governor general of Pakistan?

Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Jinnah.

46. What is the other name of Pakistan Resolution?

Lahore resolution.

47. In which session of All India Muslim League the Pakistan resolution was passed?

In 27th Session held on 22, 23 & 24th March 1940 at Lahore.

48. Who presented Pakistan Resolution?

Maulvi A.K. Fazal Haque.

49. Under whose leadership the Pakistan resolution was presented?

Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

50. Who was the 1st speaker/president of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

Qaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (MCO'S)

1. Who was the first President of the Constitution Assembly?
 - A. Liaquat Ali Khan
 - B. Quaid-e-Azam
 - C. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din
 - D. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
2. After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution?
 - A. 5 years
 - B. 7 years
 - C. 9 years
 - D. 11 years
3. What document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process?
 - A. Representative Act
 - B. Pakistan Act
 - C. Independence Act
 - D. Objective Resolution
4. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?
 - A. 14th February 1949
 - B. 12th March 1949
 - C. 9th June 1949
 - D. 15th August 1949
5. When Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly?
 - A. January 1953
 - B. April 1953
 - C. September 1953
 - D. October 1953
6. Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra?
 - A. Prime Minister
 - B. Foreign Minister
 - C. Law Minister
 - D. Parliament Minister
7. What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula?
 - A. New Law of Pakistan
 - B. Pakistan Report
 - C. Third Report
 - D. Constitutional Formula
8. When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?
 - A. 8th June 1956
 - B. 23rd March 1956
 - C. 14th August 1956
 - D. 25th December 1956
9. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan during enforcement of first constitution?
 - A. Mohammad Ali Bogra
 - B. Khwaja Nazim Uddin
 - C. Choudhry Mohammad Ali
 - D. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
10. What official name was given to Pakistan in 1956 constitution?
 - A. United States of Pakistan
 - B. Republic of Pakistan
 - C. Islamic Pakistan
 - D. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
11. What age was prescribed for President in 1956 constitution?
 - A. 40 years
 - B. 45 years
 - C. 50 years
 - D. 55 years
12. In respect of religion what term was set for President and Prime Minister in 1956 constitution?
 - A. He may be a Muslim
 - B. He must not be Hindu
 - C. He must not be Christian
 - D. He must be a Muslim (this condition applicable only on president. PM may be non-Muslim)
13. What was the official language declared in 1956 constitution?
 - A. Urdu
 - B. Bengali
 - C. Hindi
 - D. Both A and B
14. Who abrogated 1956 constitution?
 - A. Ayub Khan
 - B. Tikka Khan
 - C. Yahya Khan
 - D. Sikandar Mirza
15. When the first constitution was abrogated and Martial Law was proclaimed?
 - A. May 1958
 - B. June 1958
 - C. October 1958
 - D. December 1958
16. When Ayub Khan enforced new constitution in Pakistan?
 - A. 9th January 1962
 - B. 6th February 1962
 - C. 13th March 1962
 - D. 8th June 1962
17. What was the official language declared in 1962 constitution?
 - A. Urdu
 - B. Bengali
 - C. Hindi
 - D. Both A and B
18. Which kind of system of Government was introduced by the 1962 constitution?
 - A. Autonomous
 - B. Presidential
 - C. Bicameral
 - D. Confederate
19. When the constitution of 1962 was abrogated?
 - A. 25th March 1969
 - B. 29th March 1969
 - C. 4th April 1969
 - D. 14th April 1969

20. Who abrogated 1962 constitution and became CMLA?
 A. Gen. Tikka Khan B. Gen. Ahsan Khan
 C. Gen. Mansoor Khan D. Gen. Yahya Khan
21. When Mr. Z.A. Bhutto launched a new constitution in the country?
 A. 11th August 1973 B. 14th August 1973
 C. 17th August 1973 D. 21st August 1973
22. Which kind of system of Government was introduced in 1973 constitution?
 A. Parliamentary B. Presidential
 C. Basic Democracy D. Autonomous
23. Who elects the President according to 1973 constitution?
 A. National Assembly B. Senate
 C. Both of them D. None of them
24. According to 1973 constitution who elects Prime Minister?
 A. Senate B. National Assembly
 C. President D. Provincial Assemblies
25. In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time?
 A. 1949 B. 1956
 C. 1962 D. 1973
26. In constitution of 1973 what age is specified for a person to contest for the Election to National Assembly?
 A. 25 years B. 18 years
 C. 20 years D. 30 years
27. According to 1973 constitution what is the term of the office of President?
 A. 6 years B. 5 years
 C. 4 years D. 3 years
28. Article 58(2b) of constitution 1973 is about:
 A. Power of President to dismiss Army Chief
 B. Power of President to dissolve Provincial Assemblies
 C. Power of President to dissolve National Assembly
 D. Power of President to dissolve Senate
29. How many articles were there in the constitution of 1956?
 A. 200 Articles B. 234 Articles
 C. 259 D. 254 Articles
30. How many articles were there in 1962 constitution?
 A. 225 Articles B. 250 Articles
 C. 275 Articles D. 290 Articles
31. How many articles are there in 1973 constitution?
 A. 220 Articles B. 240 Articles
 C. 260 Articles D. 280 Articles
32. In constitution 1973 who were declared non Muslims?
 A. Qadiyanis B. Hindus
 C. Christians D. Jews
33. In which city the Second OIC conference 1974 was held?
 A. Cairo B. Makah
 C. Rabat D. Lahore
34. In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?
 A. Rowlett Act B. Lucknow Pact
 C. Nehru Report D. Fourteen Points
35. How many seats, in the provincial assembly elections 1946, Muslim League won in Bengal Province?
 A. 79 out of 86 seats B. 113 out of 119 seats
 C. 28 out of 35 seats D. 17 out of 38 seats
36. Which country accepted Pakistan's existence as an independent and sovereign state first?
 A. Iran B. Syria
 C. Turkey D. Labia
37. Who created the NWFP and when?
 A. Congress, 1905 B. Muslim League, 1922
 C. Lord Mountbatten, 1945 D. Lord Cuzon, 1900

38. The Basic Principles Committee issued its 1st report in _____.

- A. 1950
B. 1953
C. 1951
D. 1949

39. One unit scheme was introduced in Pakistan in _____.

- A. 1952
B. 1953
C. 1954
D. 1955

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973

1. 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
2. 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
3. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights
A. 8 to 28 B. 8 to 30 C. 8 to 32.
4. Any right which has been provided by the Constitution of 1973 is called _____
A. National right B. Inherent right C. Fundamental right
5. Safeguards as to arrest and detention is provided in _____ of the Constitution.
A. Article 8 B. Article 10 C. Article 12
6. Article 10-A of the Constitution deals with _____
A. Right to fair trial B. Right to safeguard against illegal detention
C. None of above
7. Right to fair trial is _____ right of every citizen of Pakistan.
A. Fundamental B. Inherent C. Natural
8. Slavery, forced labour, etc are prohibited in Article _____, of the Constitution of 1973.
A. 11 B. 11-A C. None of above
9. Article 12 of the Constitution of 1973 provided protection against _____
A. Terrorism B. Illegal detention C. Retrospective punishment
10. Article 13 of the Constitution protects from _____
A. Double punishment B. self incrimination C. Both A and B

11. 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(1) C. 14(2)
12. Article 15, of the Constitution of 1973 provided freedom of
 A. Speech B. Movement C. Schooling
13. Freedom of assembly is provided in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973
 A. 121 B. 15 C. 16
14. Freedom of _____ is provided in Article 17 of the Constitution of 1973
 A. Assembly B. Association C. None of above
15. Article 18 of the Constitution, 1973 deals with _____
 A. Freedom of trade B. Freedom of business or profession
 C. Both A and B
16. 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
17. Article _____ of the Constitution, 1973 provided safeguard against taxation for the purpose any particular religion
 A. 20 B. 21 C. 22
18. Protection of property rights is ensured in Article _____ of The Constitution of 1973
 A. 22 B. 23 C. 24-A
19. Right to information is provided in _____ of the Constitution of 1973
 A. Article 15 B. Article 19 C. Article 19-A
20. According to Article _____ of the Constitution, all citizens are equal before law
 A. 19 B. 25 C. 27
21. Constitution of 1973 provide _____ kind of Parliament
 A. Uni cameral B. Bi cameral C. Tri cameral
22. Lower House of Pakistan Parliament is called _____
 A. National Assembly B. Senate
 C. Cabinet
23. Is Upper House of Parliament _____
 A. National Assembly B. Senate C. Provincial Assembly

24. Duration of National Assembly is _____ years, as provided in Article _____
 A. 50 B. 51 C. 52
25. Balochistan has _____ total Seats in National Assembly
 A. 14 B. 15 C. 20
26. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has _____ General Seats in National Assembly
 A. 35 B. 45 C. 43
27. Punjab has _____ total Seats in National Assembly
 A. 150 B. 175 C. 173
28. Total strength of National Assembly members is _____
 A. 342 members B. 352 members C. 355 members
29. Seats reserved for women from Sindh in National Assembly are _____
 A. 12 B. 14 C. 16
30. Federal Capital area has _____ seats in National Assembly
 B. 2 C. 3
31. PATA has _____ seats for women in National Assembly
 A. 5 B. 3 C. 0
32. Minimum age for membership of National Assembly is _____
 A. 25 years B. 30 years C. 35 years
33. The Constitution of 1973 provided election for National Assembly
 A. Direct B. Indirect C. None of above
34. Under Article 58, the President shall dissolve the National Assembly at advice of _____
 A. Speaker B. Chairman of Senate C. Prime Minister
35. National Assembly is presided by _____
 A. Prime Minister B. Speaker C. Interior Minister
36. Constitution of 1973 provides _____ elections for President.
 A. Direct B. Indirect C. None of above
37. Under Article _____ of the Constitution the Senate shall consist 104 members.
 A. Article 57 B. Article 59 C. Article 61

38. Each province has _____ seats in the Senate.
 A.14 B.16 C.18
39. There are _____ seats for technocrats in the Senate.
 A. 2 B. 3 C. 4
40. There are _____ seats for Non-Muslims in the Senate of Pakistan.
 A.2 B. 3 C. 4
41. The system of election adopted for Senate in Constitution of 1973 is called _____
 A. General election B. **Proportional representation** C. None of above
42. Term and tenure of Senate membership is _____ years.
 A.5 years B. **6 years** C. 7 Years
43. 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
44. Article 63 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with disqualification of _____
 A. Members of National Assembly B. Senate members
 C. **Both A and B**
45. A person who holds dual citizenship is disqualified for membership of Parliament as provided in _____
 A. Article 63(a) B. Article 63(b) C. **None of above**
46. Disqualification on grounds of defection of Members of Parliament is provided in Article _____ of The Constitution.
 A. 62 B. 63 C. **63A**
47. Article 66 of the Constitution deals with privileges of _____
 A. **Members of Parliament** B. President C. None of above
48. The Presiding Officer of the Senate is called _____
 A. Speaker B. Deputy Speaker C. **Chairman**
49. Minimum age for candidate of Senate is _____
 A. 25 years B. **30 years** C. 35 years
50. 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
51. A Bill is rejected or not passed within _____ days be send to join house.
 A. 120 days B. 60 days C. **90 days**
52. 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
53. Courts cannot inquire into proceedings of parliament _____
 A. True B. **False** C. None of these
54. 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
55. According the Constitution of 1973 money bill can only be introduced in _____
 A. Senate B. **National Assembly** C. Both A and B
56. Senate has _____ days to make recommendation in money bills.
 A. 90 days B. **7 days** C. 14 days
57. Article 62 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with qualification of _____
 A. **Membership for Parliament** B. Judge of Supreme Court
 C. President
58. Article 89 of the Constitution of 1973 empowers _____ to promulgate Ordinances.
 A. Minister of Law B. Prime Minister C. **President**
59. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with constitution of Supreme Court.
 A. 176 B. 186 C. 196
60. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the _____
 A. Prime Minister B. **President** C. National Assembly
61. A Judge of Supreme Court holds office until he attains the age of _____
 A. 60 years B. 63 years C. **65 years**

62. Before entering upon office the Chief Justice of Pakistan shall make oath before the _____
 A. President B. Prime Minister C. Retiring Chief
63. 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
64. Article 182 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with appointment of _____
 A. Ad-hoc Registrar of Supreme Court
 B. Ad hoc Judges of Supreme Court
 C. Ad hoc appointment of Supreme Court Staff
65. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
 A. Article 184 B. Article 185 C. Article 186
66. Article _____ of the Constitution 1973 deals with appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
 A. 184 B. 185 C. 186
67. If President desires to obtain opinion of Supreme Court about any question of law Supreme Courts consider this will be called _____ of Supreme Court.
 A. Appellate Jurisdiction B. Original Jurisdiction C. Advisory Jurisdiction
68. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with power of review of Supreme Court.
 A. 186 B. 188 C. 190
69. Under Article _____, all executive and judicial authorities throughout Pakistan shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.
 A. 190 B. 191 C. 192
70. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with Constitution of High Court.
 A. 191 B. 192 C. 193
71. Retiring age of High Court Judge is _____
 A. 55 years B. 60 years C. 62 years

72. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with jurisdiction of High Court.
 A. 199 B. 199A C. 200
73. High Court may make an order directing a person performing within territorial jurisdiction of the Court functions in connection with the affairs of the Federation, a Province or a local authority to refrain from doing anything he is not permitted by law to do, the writ will be called _____
 A. Writ of Mandamus B. Writ of Quo-Warranto C. Writ of Prohibition
74. A High Court may make an order requiring a person within the territorial jurisdiction of the court holding or purporting to hold a public office to show under what authority of law the claims to hold that office is called writ of _____
 A. Certiorari B. Quo-Warranto C. Prohibition
75. Article 199(1)(b)(i) deals with writ of _____
 A. Certiorari B. Habeas corpus C. Quo-warranto
76. Constitutional Jurisdiction of High Court _____ when adequate remedy is available.
 A. Can be invoked B. Cannot be invoked
 C. Depends upon wish of petitioner
77. Articles 203 A to 203 J of the Constitution deals with _____
 A. High Court B. District Court C. Federal Shariat Court
78. Federal Shariat Court shall consists of not more than _____ Muslim Judges.
 A. 8 B. 9 C. 10
79. The principal seat of Federal Shariat Court shall be at _____
 A. Islamabad B. Capitals of all provinces C. None-of-above
80. Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court shall hold office for a period not exceeding _____
 A. 2 years B. 3 years C. 5 years
81. Before entering into office Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court shall make Oath before _____
 A. President B. Prime Minister C. Chief Justice of Supreme Court

82. Article 203D of the Constitution deals with _____.
- A. Formation of Federal Shariat Court
B. Powers, jurisdiction and functions of Federal Shariat Court
 C. None of above
83. Article 203-E of the Constitution deals with _____.
- A. Original Power of Federal Shariat Court
B. Power and Procedure of Federal Shariat Court
 C. Revisional Power of Federal Shariat Court
84. Article 203-DD of the Constitution provides _____ power to Federal Shariat Court.
- A. Revisional
 B. Original
 C. Advisory
85. Under Article 203F of the Constitution appeal can be made to Supreme Court against the decision of _____.
- A. High Court
B. Federal Shariat Court
 C. None of above
86. Article 204 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with contempt of _____.
- A. High Court
 B. Supreme Court
C. Both A and B
87. A Judge of Supreme Court or High Court may resign from his office by writing under his hand addressed to the _____.
- A. Chief Justice of Pakistan
 B. Prime Minister
C. President
88. If a Judge is found guilty of misconduct his matter will be proceeded by _____.
- A. Supreme Court
 B. Relevant High Court
C. Supreme Judicial Council
89. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with formation of Supreme Judicial Council.
- A. 208
 B. 209
 C. 210
90. Supreme Judicial Council formed under Article 209 of the Constitution consist _____ members.
- A. 4
 B. 5
 C. 7
91. Supreme Judicial Council consists _____.
- A. Chief Justice of Pakistan and two next most Senior Judges of the Supreme Court
 B. The two most Senior Chief Justices of High Courts
C. All of above
92. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with formation of administrative Courts and Tribunals
- A. 212
 B. 215
C. 217
93. Which article of the Constitution from the following deals with Chief Election Commissioner?
- A. 212
B. 313
 C. 213-A
94. Who may be appointed as Election Commissioner?
- A. Minister of Law
 B. Attorney General
C. Any retired Judge of Supreme Court or High Court
95. Chief Election Commissioner before entering office shall make oath before _____.
- A. Chief Justice of Pakistan
 B. President
 C. None of above
96. A person appointed as Chief Election Commissioner shall hold office for a term of _____.
- A. Three years
 B. Five years
 C. Seven years
97. Can any person can hold membership of 2 houses at the same time?
 A. Yes
 B. No
C. Both A and B
98. Article 218 of the Constitution deals with _____.
- A. Election Commission
 B. Election Tribunal
 C. Election Laws
99. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with Electoral laws and conduct of elections.
- A. 222 to 226
 B. 222 to 230
 C. 222 to 235
100. Under Article 226 all elections under the Constitution, other than those of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister, shall be _____ ballot.
- A. Open
 B. Secret
 C. Both A and B
101. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with composition of Islamic Council.
- A. 225
 B. 227
C. 228
102. The Islamic Council shall consist of minimum _____ members.
- A. 8
 B. 15
 C. 20
103. Function of Islamic Council are provided in _____.
- A. Article 228 of the Constitution of 1973
 B. Article 229 of the Constitution of 1973
C. Article 230 of the Constitution of 1973

104. _____ can Proclaim emergency on account of war or internal disturbance, etc under Article 232 of the Constitution.
 A. President B. Prime Minister C. None of above
105. The President has power to issue proclamation in case of failure of constitutional machinery in a Province as provided in Article _____ of The Constitution of Pakistan.
 A. 232 B. 233 C. 234
106. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with amendment of Constitution.
 A. 236 B. 238 C. 238-A
107. Constitution can be amended by _____ majority in both Houses of the Parliament.
 A. Simple majority B. 2/3 majority C. 1/4 majority
108. Which Articles of the Constitution deals with formation of Public Service Commission?
 A. 242 B. 252 C. 262
109. Which Article of the Constitution from the following deals with immunity of President from any criminal proceedings?
 A. Article 247 B. Article 248 C. Article 249
110. No private organization capable of functioning as a military organization shall be formed and any such organization shall be illegal as provided in Article _____ of the Constitution.
 A. 250 B. 256 C. 260
111. No citizen of Pakistan shall accept any title, honour or decoration from any foreign State except with the approval of the _____.
 A. President B. Prime Minister C. Federal Government
112. Urdu is National Language of Pakistan as provided in Article _____ of the Constitution.
 A. 251 B. 253 C. 254
113. A bill passed by the Parliament (both houses) and assented by the President is called _____.
 A. An Act B. An Ordinance C. Prime Minister
114. For the purpose of the Constitution period of time shall be reckoned according to _____ calendar.
 A. Gregorian B. Muslim Calendar C. None of above
115. 2nd Schedule of the Constitution provides election procedure for _____.
 A. Prime Minister B. President C. National Assembly
116. Schedule of the Constitution deals with _____ Legislative lists.
 A. 3rd B. 4th C. 5th
117. Oath for the office of President is provided in _____ Schedule.
 A. Third B. Fourth C. Fifth
118. _____ of the Constitution deals with remuneration and terms and conditions of service of Judges.
 A. 4th Schedule B. 5th Schedule C. 6th Schedule
119. Constitution of Pakistan 1973 was first time amended on _____.
 A. 4th May, 1974 B. 4th June, 1974 C. 4th July, 1974
120. Through First Amendment _____ Articles of the Constitutions were amended.
 A. 19 B. 16 C. 18
121. The Constitution of Pakistan 2nd Amendment was made on _____.
 A. 21st August, 1974 B. 17th September, 1974 C. 21st September, 1974
122. _____ Articles were amended through 2nd Amendment of the Constitution.
 A. 2 Articles (106, 260) B. 3 Articles (Article 1, 17 and 19)
 C. 4 Articles (Article 1, 17, 19 and 160)
123. Constitution of Pakistan was amended third time on _____.
 A. 13th February, 1975 B. 13th March, 1975 C. 13th April, 1976
124. _____ Articles of the Constitution of 1973 were amended through 3rd Constitutional amendment Act.
 A. 2 B. 4 C. 6
125. Constitution of 1973 was amended fourth time on _____.
 A. 1st June, 1975 B. 14th August, 1975 C. 21st November, 1975
126. Constitution of 1973 was amended fifth time on _____.
 A. 13th September, 1976 B. 13th October, 1976 C. 13th November, 1976
127. Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of 1973 affected _____ Articles.
 A. 10 B. 15 C. 16

128. Constitution of 1973 was amended sixth time on _____
 A. 31st December, 1976 B. 1st January, 1976
 C. 1st February, 1976
129. Sixth amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 A. 1st January, 1977 B. 3rd January, 1977 C. 4th January, 1977
130. _____ of the Constitution of 1973 was amended through Sixth Amendment.
 A. 3 Articles B. 4 Articles C. 5 Articles
131. Constitution of 1973 was amended 7th time on _____
 A. 16th May, 1977 B. 16th June, 1977 C. 16th July, 1977
132. Seventh Amendment was published in Official Gazette on _____
 A. 11th November, 1977 B. 16th May, 1977 C. 16th June, 1977
133. _____ Articles were amended by Seventh Amendment Act of the Constitution of 1973.
 A. 2 B. 4 C. 5
134. Eighth Amendment was enacted on _____
 A. 9th November, 1985 B. 9th October, 1985 C. 9th December, 1985
135. Constitution 8th Amendment Act was published in Official Gazette on _____
 A. 11th November, 1985 B. 12th November, 1985 C. 14th November, 1985
136. _____ Articles of the Constitution were amended through Eighth Constitution Amendment.
 A. 15 B. 16 C. 17
137. In Eighth Amendment through Article _____ President was empowered with power of dissolution of National Assembly.
 A. Article 56 B. Article 57 C. Article 58
138. Constitution Ninth Amendment Bill 1986 was lapsed due to _____
 A. Illegality of procedure B. Dissolution of National Assembly
 C. None of above
139. Constitution tenth Amendment was enacted on _____
 A. 25th February, 1987 B. 25th March, 1987 C. 25th April, 1987
140. Constitution Tenth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 A. 27th March, 1987 B. 28th March, 1987 C. 29th March, 1987
141. Tenth Amendment of the Constitution amended _____ Articles.
 A. 2 B. 4 C. 6
142. Constitution Eleventh Amendment bill was made in _____
 A. 1989 B. 1990 C. 1991
143. Constitution Twelfth Amendment was enacted on _____
 A. 28th June, 1981 B. 27th July, 1991 C. 28th August, 1991
144. Constitution Twelfth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 A. 28th July, 1991 B. 28th August, 1991 C. 28th September, 1991
145. Constitution of 1973 was amended by the Thirteenth Amendment on _____
 A. 3rd April, 1997 B. 3rd May, 1997 C. 3rd June, 1997
146. Through _____ Amendment on 3rd April, 1997 sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Article 58 was omitted.
 A. 11th B. 12th C. 13th
147. Through _____ Amendment new Article 63A (Disqualification on ground of defection) was added.
 A. Thirteenth B. Fourteenth C. Fifteenth
148. Constitution Fourteenth amendment was enacted on _____
 A. 3rd July, 1997 B. 3rd August, 1997 C. 3rd September, 1997
149. Constitutional Fourteenth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 A. 3rd July, 1997 B. 4th July, 1997 C. 5th July, 1997
150. Constitutional Fourteenth Amendment added _____ new Articles in the Constitution.
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
151. Constitution Fifteenth amendment bill was passed by National Assembly on _____
 A. 15th October, 1997 B. 15th October, 1998 C. 15th October, 1999
152. Constitution Fifteenth amendment bill could not be passed due to _____
 A. Lapse of time B. Dissolution of National Assembly
 C. Illegality in procedure

153. Constitution Sixteenth Amendment Act was enacted on _____
 A. 3rd August, 1997 B. 3rd August, 1998 C. 3rd August, 1999
154. Constitution Sixteenth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 A. 4th August, 1999 B. 5th August, 1999 C. 6th August, 1999
155. Constitution Sixteenth Amendment amended _____ Articles.
 A. 1(27) B. 2(27, 29) C. 3(27, 29, 40)
156. Constitution Seventeenth Amendment Act was passed on _____
 A. 30 December, 2003 B. 31st December, 2003
 C. 1st January, 2004
157. It was provided through _____ Amendment in the Constitution Article 58, after clause (2) the following new clause shall be added, namely (3) the President in case of dissolution of the National Assembly under paragraph (b) of clause (2) shall, within fifteen days of the dissolution, refer the matter to the Supreme Court and to Supreme Court shall decide the reference within thirty days whose decision shall be final.
 A. 15th B. 16th C. 17th
158. L.F.O. is the abbreviation of _____
 A. Law for Overseas B. Legal Framework Order
 C. Law for Origin
159. 18th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed on _____
 A. 19th April, 2010 B. 20th April, 2011 C. None of above
160. Constitutional 18th amendment _____ Articles of the Constitution of 1973 were amended.
 A. 69 B. 79 C. 89
161. Constitution Eighteenth Amendment was published in Official Gazette on _____
 A. 19th April, 2010 B. 20th April, 2011 C. 21st April, 2011
162. Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment inserted _____ new Articles in the Constitution.
 A. 4 B. 6 C. 8
163. _____ Articles were substituted through Eighteenth Amendment.
 A. 19 B. 20 C. 21
164. Eighteenth Constitutional Amendment amended _____ Schedules.
 A. 3 B. 4 C. 5

165. Name of the N.W.F.P was substituted Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through _____
 A. 18th Amendment B. 19th Amendment C. None of these
166. Right to Fair trial is granted by Article 10A, of the Constitution of 1973 which was added by _____ Amendment.
 A. 17th B. 18th C. 19th
167. Due to 18th amendment power of President to dissolve National Assembly under Article _____ was diminished.
 A. 58 B. 58(2) C. 58(2)(b)
168. Nineteenth Amendment was assented to by the President on _____
 A. January 1 2011 B. January 1 2010 C. January 10 2011
169. Nineteenth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 amended _____ Articles
 A. 6 B. 7 C. 8
170. Constitution Twentieth Amendment Act was passed on _____
 A. 28th February, 2012 B. 29th February, 2012 C. 28th April, 2012
171. Twentieth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 amended _____ Articles.
 A. 7 B. 8 C. 9
172. Twentieth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 inserted Article _____
 A. 219-A B. 222-A C. 224-A
173. Twentieth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 amended _____ and _____ schedule.
 A. 2nd and 3rd B. 4th and 5th C. 6th and 7th
174. In Constitution 2nd Schedule through Twentieth Amendment the words 'Chief-Election-Commissioner' were substituted by the words _____
 A. Election Commission of Pakistan C. Both A and B
 B. Election Commission
175. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan, mentioned under article _____
 A. 249 B. 250 C. 251

176. No citizen shall accept any title and honour from any foreign state except with the approval of _____.

A. Provincial government B. President C. Federal government

177. All proclamations, president orders, martial laws and martial law orders made during 1971 are validated under article _____.

A. 261 B. 259 C. 269

178. Definition of non-Muslim is given under article _____ of constitution.

A. 250 B. 260 C. 270

179. For the purpose of constitution _____ calendar shall be used

A. Islamic calendar B. Georgian calendar C. Hijri calendar

180. According to article 260 a house means _____

A. Senate B. National assembly C. Both A and B

MODERN JURISPRUDENCE (MCO'S)

1. English jurist _____ was among the first to popularize the formalistic approach to law in Anglo-American history.

A. Jerome Frank

B. Bentham

C. Benjamin N. Cardozo

D. Sir Edward Coke

2. The realist movement, which began in the late _____

A. Thirteenth century

B. Seventeenth century

C. Eighteenth century

D. Nineteenth century

3. What is analytical jurisprudence?

A. The critical analysis of legal decisions

B. A sociological method to analyze legal systems

C. The study of what the law is D. None of these

4. What is utilitarianism?

A. A philosophical approach according to which laws are valid only if they benefit the greater good

B. The idea that all individuals should benefit equally from law's usefulness

C. The idea that the collective good prevails over individual rights

D. None of these

5. Private laws are those laws which deal with the interrelationship between citizens.

A. True

B. False

6. Which law is called mother law and all other laws of land are subordinate to it.

A. Social laws

B. Civil laws

C. Criminal laws

D. Constitutional laws

7. Legislation which proceeds from the sovereign power in the state and which is therefore, incapable of being repealed by any other legislative authority is called:

A. Supreme legislation

B. Subordinate legislation

C. Social legislation

D. Moral legislation

NATIONAL ACADEMY

8. The general rule of precedent is that a court is bound to the decision of.
 A. All the courts
B. All the superior courts
 C. All the superior courts of land
 D. All its subordinate courts
9. The statement of law by courts which go beyond the requirements of the particular case in fraud and lay down an unnecessary rule is called.
 A. Ratio decidendi
B. Obiter dicta
 C. Res nullius
 D. Res judicata
10. The ownership of material object is called.
 A. Right
 B. Incorporeal
 C. Corporeal
 D. Trust
11. Code means "a systematic collection of statutes, body of laws so arranged as a collection.
 A. True
 B. False
12. Classifications of code are.
 A. Creative
 B. Consolidating
 C. Creative and-consolidating
D. All of these
13. Any inquiry into the cause of death which is apparently not due to natural causes is called:
 A. Jury
 B. Court
 C. Inquest
 D. Summon
14. If a person dies in police custody or in jail; an inquest must be held by:
 A. Police officer
 B. Coroner
 C. Magistrate
 D. Police
15. Error being on the fore face or record, a writ which can be issued is:
 A. Mandamus
 B. Certiorari
 C. Prohibition
 D. Habeas-Corpus
16. The writ of Certiorari is also used in some jurisdictions to review, not only proceedings of inferior courts but also
 A. Proceedings of inferior officers
 B. Proceedings of board
 C. Proceedings of tribunals
D. All of the above
17. The writ whose object is to curb excess of jurisdiction to keep inferior courts and tribunals within their bounds, is called:
 A. Certiorari
 B. Mandamus
 C. Prohibition
 D. Habeas-corporis

18. A writ which would be issued to the government only in a case in which the action is clearly in violation of something having the force of law is:
 A. Certiorari
 B. Mandamus
 C. Prohibition
 D. Quo-Warrants

19. The writ which could not be claimed as a matter of right is:
 A. Certiorari
 B. Mandamus
 C. Prohibition
 D. Quo-Warrants

20. Salmond classifies material sources into:
 A. Legal sources
 B. Historical sources
 C. both A and B
 D. None of these

21. The term legislation is derived from Latin word, "Legis means Law" and lation means "to make" put or set:
 A. True
 B. False

22. Legislation means the making or setting of law:
 A. True
 B. False

23. There can be no law without a legislative act, said by:
 A. Salmond
 B. Austin
 C. Holland
 D. None of these

24. Kinds of sub-ordinate legislation are:
 A. Four
 B. Five
 C. Six
 D. None of these

25. Modes in which a legal right may be limited or lost:
 A. By contact
 B. By gift
 C. By giving in trust and by operation of law
 D. All of these

26. Ordinary obligation means a moral or legal bond:
 A. True
 B. False

27. Innominate means:
 A. Classified
 B. Unclassified
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

28. Public law signifies those rules that regulate the citizens and state relationship:
 A. True
 B. False

29. Injury is a:
- A. Wrongful action
 - B. Wrongful treatment
 - C. Harm or damage
 - D. All of above
30. Subpoena means:
- A. Under a penalty
 - B. Under cost
 - C. Under Fine
 - D. Under age
31. A summons is a written order issued by a _____ calling upon the person to whom it is directed to attend before the court for certain purpose:
- A. Witness
 - B. Court of Justice
 - C. Ex Parte
 - D. None of these
32. A firm is :
- A. Legal Person
 - B. A men some of individual
 - C. An incorporated association
 - D. None of these
33. Administration Justice is the protection of individual from the unjust and unlawful deed others:
- A. True
 - B. False
34. Legal Justice means justice according to what the law declares to be just:
- A. True
 - B. False
35. "Lex loci contracts means:
- A. Place where the contracts was made
 - B. Place where the parties have residence
 - C. Place where the court is working
 - D. None of these
36. Question of fact, means question other than question of law:
- A. True
 - B. False
37. According to Salmond the term question of law is used in three distinct but related senses:
- A. True
 - B. False
38. Cicero was a.....jurist.
- A. Greek
 - B. Roman
 - C. Chinese
 - D. English
 - E. None of above
39. _____ has presented the thesis that jurisprudence is a social engineering.
- A. Black Stone
 - B. Jeremy Bentham
- C. John Stuart Mill
40. 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
41. 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
42. The fair and distribution of rights and obligations, is known as justice.
- A. equal
 - B. equitable
 - C. natural
 - D. political
 - E. None of above
43. Jurisprudence is the study of _____ law.
- A. Religious
 - B. Moral
 - C. Ethical
 - D. Positive
 - E. None of above
44. Probation is a _____ of the Administration of Criminal justice.
- A. Kind
 - B. Type
 - C. Component
 - D. Characteristic
45. _____ 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
46. The theory of Utility was propounded by _____.
- A. Roscoe Pound
 - B. Jeremy Bentham
 - C. Henry Maine
 - D. Rawls
47. The sources of law were classified by _____ and _____
- A. Salmond/Keeton
 - B. Salmond/Austin
 - C. Keeton/Austin
 - D. Hobbes/Holland
48. 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
49. Delegated legislation is a _____ legislation.
- A. Supreme
 - B. Supert
 - C. Kind
 - D. Proper
 - 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 of legislation. This sentence would mean that delegated legislation is a nicer or gentler legislation. Which would obviously be a wrong selection. Therefore, the only option is 'e'.

50. _____ is a source of law.
 A. Media
 B. Internet
 C. Religion
 D. Precedent
51. Summa Theologica is a(n) _____ written by _____
 A. Report/Hobbes
 B. Article/Aristotle
 C. Book/Thomas Aquinas
 D. Book/Saint Joseph
52. The book Leviathan was written by _____
 A. Grey
 B. Lloyd
 C. Hobbes
 D. Austin
53. Stare Decisis means the previous judgments shall be _____
 A. Amended
 B. Replaced
 C. Substituted
 D. Upheld
54. The thing on which the right is to be exercised is known as _____ of right.
 A. Subject
 B. Object
 C. Content
 D. Characteristic
55. Animuspossidendi means _____ to possess
 A. Animal
 B. Power
 C. Desire
 D. Both B and C
 E. None of above
- Note: Animus possidendi means 'intention to possess'
56. Ownership is the _____ recognition of a claim
 A. de jure
 B. de facto
 C. ipso facto
 D. posse
57. The term person is derived from Latin term persona which means.
 A. Human being
 B. Living thing
 C. Animals
 D. Mask
58. John Austin defines jurisprudence as "_____ of _____"
 A. Study/moral
 B. Philosophy/ethical
 C. Philosophy/positive
 D. Science/positive
59. A good jurist is supposed to have a fair knowledge of usually concerned with _____ of human beings.
 A. Chemistry/lives
 B. Astronomy/fate
 C. Ethics/earnings
 D. Psychology/state of mind
 E. None of above
60. Aristotle was _____ philosopher
 A. Egyptian
 B. Chinese
 C. English
 D. Arab
 E. None of above
61. The book Summa Theologica was written by _____
 A. Plato
 B. St. Thomas Aquinas
 C. Hugo Grotius
 D. Keeton
62. _____ Theory is stressing that 'law is the practice of Courts'.
 A. Legal Realism
 B. Natural Law
 C. Normative
 D. Command
 E. Governance
 B. Army
 D. Sanction
63. The physical force of the state behind law is called as _____
 A. Governance
 B. Army
 C. Public Order
 D. Sanction
64. 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
65. 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
66. _____ is component of Administration of Criminal Justice.
 A. Bureaucracy
 B. President
 C. Media
 D. Both A and C
 E. None of above
67. A title which destroys the right is called as _____ title.
 A. Vanishing
 B. Extinctive
 C. Original
 D. Investitive
68. Lex Externa is the ordinance of _____
 A. Divine wisdom of universal governance
 B. Theory of jurisprudence
 C. A school of thought

69. Legal Realism was analyzed in United State by:

- A. Salmond
- B. Holmes**
- C. Austin
- D. Grotius

70. Discordance between law and fact may arise because

- A. Presumptio juris or presumption of law
- B. Reputable juris (Rebuttable) Presumption and Conclusive Presumption
- C. Fictio Juris or fiction of law**
- D. All of the above

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.

71. The theories of punishment are:

- A. 2 in number
- B. 3 in number
- C. 4 in number
- D. 5 in number**

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

72. Codification is a process of transformation of corpus juris into:

- A. Precedent
- B. Executed Law
- C. Enacted Law**
- D. None of the above

73. 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

74. 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

75. Divestitive facts can be:

- A. Derivative titles
- B. Affirmative facts**
- C. Extinctive facts
- D. Both A and B

76. 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

77. 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

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.

78. Hold that jurisprudence is the study of law as it is.

- A. Moralists
- B. Naturalists**
- C. Positivists
- D. Realists

79. According to naturalists law is the dictates of:

- A. Rules
- B. Heart**
- C. Reason
- D. Time

80. 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.

81. Legislation is a _____ source of law.

- A. Historical
- B. Legal**
- C. Comprehensive
- D. Natural
- E. Beneficial

82. Obiter dicta means saying.

- A. of the Court
- B. by the way**
- C. Rationally
- D. Wrongly

83. According to analysts, jurisprudence is the study of:
 A. Ideal law
 B. Concrete law
 C. International law
 D. **Positive law**
84. 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**
85. The chief exponent of Command Theory of Law was:
 A. Salmond
 B. Holland
 C. Austin
 D. Paton
86. The custom which itself possesses the force of law is called:
 A. **Legal custom**
 B. Local custom
 C. Conventional custom
 D. None of these
87. 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**
88. Jurisprudence is derived from the word jurisprudentia, which is:
 A. German word
 B. **Latin word**
 C. Greek word
 D. Russian word
89. Particular jurisprudence is the science which examines:
 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
90. Particular jurisprudence is the science which examines:
 A. On the element of fear in the obedience of law
 B. On the element of fear in the ignorance of law
 C. On the evasion of law
 D. **None of these**
91. Court deals with:
 A. Question of law
 B. Question of fact
 C. Mixed factor of question of law and fact
 D. **All of above**
92. Natural law means:
 A. Principles of common law
 B. Principles of constitutional law
 C. Principles of municipal law
 D. **Principles of natural justice**

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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

96. Mistake of fact is:

- A. **Not an excuse**
 B. A good excuse
 C. Mistake of law
 D. None of these

97. 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

TRUE AND FALSE STATEMENTS

98. John Austin belongs to Imperative School of Thought (True/False)

99. Legal right is an interest protected both by law and morality. (True/False)

Right Statement: Legal right as shown from its terminology is a right protected by law not by morality.

100. The word 'person' has been derived from the Latin word persecute. (True/False)

Right Statement: The word Person has been derived from the Latin word persona which literally means 'mask'.

101. Every decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan is persuasive precedent for every Court in Quetta. (True/False)

Right Statement: Every decision of Supreme Court of Pakistan is Authoritative Precedent for every Court in Quetta. (True/False)

102. The possession of a thing through another person is called mediate possession. (True/False)

Right Statement: Jurisprudence is the study of law in concrete sense. (True/False)

103. Jurisprudence is the study of law in abstract sense (True/False)

Right Statement: Jurisprudence is the study of law in abstract sense

104. Reformative theory implies the concept that, 'hate the sin but not the sinner. (True/False)

Right Statement: The common law doctrine of Precedent is known as 'stare decisis' (True/False)

Right Statement: The common law doctrine of Precedent is known as 'stare decisis'

106. Human beings are natural persons. (True/False)

107. According to naturalists law is the dictates of reason. (True/False)

108. General order issued by a political superior to political inferior. Answer: **COMMAND**

109. Avoid pain and gain pleasure Answer: **HERDONISM**

110. Saying by the way Answer: **OBITER DICTA**

111. Intention or desire to possess Answer: **ANIMUS POSSIDENDI**

112. Greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. Answer: **UTILITARIANISM**

113. Distribution of rights and duties among the members of the society. Answer: **JUSTICE**

114. Law is the Command of Sovereign enforceable by a Sanction

ANSWER: COMMAND THEORY OF LAW

115. Reason for the decision Answer: **RATIO DECEDENDI**

116. The relation between a person and a thing which he possesses. Answer: **CORPUS POSSIONIS**

117. The study of law as it ought to be. Answer: **CENSORIAL JURISPRUDENCE**

DEFINITIONS

1. **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.

2. **De facto:**

Literal Meaning: It means 'of/in fact'.

Definition: Some phenomenon which is arising out or is established in facts is called de facto.

3. **Autonomous Legislation:**

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.

4. **Sanctioning Rights**

Those rights which are arising out of the infringement of primary rights, e.g. right to sue.

5. **Legal Justice**

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.

6. **Natural Justice**

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.

7. Physical or Scientific Law:

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.

8. Matriarchal Theory

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.

9. Analytical Jurisprudence

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.

10. Censorial Jurisprudence

That kind of jurisprudence which is studying the law as it ought to be, i.e. moral or ethical law.

11. Sovereignty

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.

12. 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 which its decision on the issues presented before it.

13. Metal-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.

14. Ethical Jurisprudence

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.

15. Law in abstract sense

The law in abstract sense means the fundamental principles and general notions of law common to all legal systems or a particular legal system.

16. 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.

17. Presumption

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.

18. Custom

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.

19. Legal Right

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.'

20. Precedent

Precedent means the decision of the superior court containing a principle of law which is binding on the subordinate courts.

21. Title

Title may be defined as, certain facts or events by reason of which the right has become vested in its owner.

ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE (MCO'S)

1. The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:
- Abbasids
 - Mughals
 - Fatimids
 - None of these
2. Book by Imam Bukhari contains about _____ authentic traditions:
- 7000
 - 9700
 - 12500
 - None of these
3. Status of a Mufti used to be that of a:
- Draftsman
 - Legislator
 - Law Officer
 - None of these
4. Analogy is rule of _____:
- Deduction
 - Interpretation
 - Translation
 - None of these
5. Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is _____:
- Khiraj
 - Kafarat
 - Ta'azir
 - None of these
6. Revelation is the _____ source of Islamic law:
- Only
 - Secondary
 - Primary
 - None of these
7. There are _____ Sunni Schools of law:
- 3
 - 5
 - 7
 - None of these
8. The application of Muhammadan Law to non-Muslims is entirely _____:
- Personal
 - Customary
 - Arbitrary
 - None of these
9. Which of these properties is not heritable:
- Movable
 - Ancestral
 - Self acquired
 - None of these
10. A minor of sound mind is capable of disposing of his property by will to the extent of:
- 1/3
 - Full
 - 3/4
 - None of these
11. A gift of unborn person is _____:
- Valid
 - Void
 - Voidable
 - None of these
12. A marriage with a woman before completion of her Iddat is _____:
- Irregular
 - Void
 - Voidable
 - None of these
13. Who established a prison house for malefactors?
- Hazrat Umar (R.A.)
 - Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)
 - Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
 - None of these
14. Who wrote the first book on science of law or usul:
- Abu Hanifa
 - Imam Malik
 - Imam Shafi'i
 - None of these
15. A woman may be a Qadi according to:
- Mahli's
 - Hanafis
 - Rambli's
 - None of these
16. Plurality of wives is called:
- Bigamy
 - Polygamy
 - Polyandry
 - None of these
17. Who was appointed as first Qadi by Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A.)?
- Hazrat Ali (R.A.)
 - Hazrat Usman (R.A.)
 - Hazrat Umar (R.A.)
 - None of these
18. Who is the author of 'Taudah':
- Tafazani
 - Sadrushariat
 - Ahmed Ibne-Qasim
 - None of these
19. A void bequest is:
- Contingent bequest
 - Bequest made to the child in womb born within six months
 - Alternative bequest
 - None of these
20. Maa' si' at deals with:
- Torts
 - Crime
 - Sale
 - None of these
21. The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:
- 1/8
 - 1/3
 - 1/5
 - None of these

22. Ijtihad means:
 A. Consensus of opinion
 C. Law-making
 23. Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 C. Imam Malik
 24. A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu' Imam Hambal consists of traditions:
 A. 30,000
 C. 50,000
 25. Al-Risalah is name of the book authored by
 A. Imam Malik
 C. Imam Bukhari
 26. Easements are known in Islamic law as
 A. Huquq al-Irtifaq
 C. Huquq al-Hayatiyyah
 27. Zahir al-Riwayah are six books authored by
 A. Imam Shafi'i
 C. Imam Shaybani
 28. Legal capacity (ahliyya) in Islamic law is divided into
 A. Ahliyya al-ada and ahliyya al-wafa
 B. Ahliyya al-wujoob and ahliyya al-haqq
 C. Ahliyya al-wujoob and ahliyya al-ada
 D. None of these
 29. Istishab denotes
 A. The presumption of non-existence
 B. The presumption of validity
 C. The presumption of continuity
 D. None of these
 30. Imam Malik bin Anas belongs to
 A. Ahl al-Hadith
 C. Ahl al-Zahir
 31. Maslaha Mursala refers to
 A. A Maslaha which is neither recognized nor rejected by Shariah
 B. A Maslaha which is not recognized by Shariah but which must be adopted for its utility for Muslims
 C. A Maslaha which is proved by a Hadith i Mursal
 D. None of these
32. Imam Abu Hanifah was student of
 A. Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud
 C. Imam Hasan Basri
 33. Al-tarikhul-Kabir was written by
 A. Amam Bukhari
 B. Amam Muslim
 C. Amam Malik
 34. Who was known as Dar-ul-Hijrah?
 A. Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal
 B. Imam Yousaf
 C. Imam Malik
 35. Al-Ghazali belonged to:
 A. Hanbali school of law
 B. Shafi school of law
 C. Hanfi school of law
 36. The term Fiqh used in the literal sense means:
 A. Law
 B. Understanding
 C. People's opinion
 37. Istihsan means:
 A. Preference of stronger evidence over analogy
 B. Preference over Ijtihad.
 C. Preference over Qiyas.
 38. Kubal means:
 A. Permissible
 B. Abominable
 C. Recommended
 39. Al-Hedayah was written by:
 A. Imam Malik
 B. Abu Hanifa
 C. Ibn Rushd
 D. Ibn Tufail
 E. None of these
 40. Imam Sarakhsi was the author of:
 A. Al-Hawi
 B. Al-Mabsut
 C. Al-Muhit
 D. Al-Kafi
 E. None of these
 41. Isolated traditions is called:
 A. Ahlaf
 B. Alal
 C. Aqar
 D. Ahad
 E. None of these
 42. Tahkim means:
 A. Administration
 B. Arbitration
 C. Adjunction
 D. Medical Profession
 E. None of these
 43. Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusuf were the disciples of:
 A. Imam Malik
 B. Imam Abu Hanifa
 C. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal
 D. Imam Shafi
 E. None of these
 44. Sale of money for money is called:
 A. Bai
 B. Wadi
 C. Urban
 D. Sarf
 E. None of these

45. Al-qanna and Aswad were the pupils of:
 A. Ibn Abbas B. Ibn Umar
 C. Ibn Masud D. Zaid
46. Abu Hanifa was born in the year:
 A. AH 80 B. AH 100 C. AH 125
 D. AH 132 E. None of these
47. Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusuf were the disciples of:
 A. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hambal B. Imam Shafi C. Imam Abu Hanifa
 D. Hammad E. None of these
48. According to Imam Abu Hanifa a Qadi should not be allowed to hold office for more than:
 A. Three years B. Two years C. One year
 D. Five years E. None of these
49. "Tafsir-i-Ahmadi" was written by:
 A. Fakhrud-din-Razi B. Mulla Ji'wan C. Baidawi
 D. Ghazzali E. None of these
50. 'Fatawa Alamgiri' was compiled in the:
 A. Tenth century of the Hijra B. Fifteenth century of the Hijra
 C. Eleventh century of the Hijra D. None of these
51. Aqd means:
 A. Consideration B. Satisfaction
 C. Contract D. None of these
52. Jabr means:
 A. Friendship B. Guardianship of marriage
 C. Relative D. None of these
53. Obligatory means:
 A. Permissible B. Recommended
 C. Abominable D. None of these
54. The equivalent of Law in Islamic Legal System:
 A. Ijtihad B. Hukm-e-Shari
 C. Obligation D. None of these
55. Istihsan means:
 A. Preference of stronger evidence over analogy
 B. Preference over Ijtihad
 C. Preference over poor evidence
 D. None of these
56. Kitab-al-Kharaj is written by:
 A. Abu Ibrahim B. Abu Zaid
 C. Abu Yousaf D. None of these
57. Taqlid means:
 A. To pursue B. To agreed
 C. To follow a school of law D. None of these
58. Ibadat is:
 A. Attornments B. Acts of devotion pure and simple
 C. Ghasib (Usurper)
59. Who takes or keeps the thing without permission of the owner
 A. Who holds the goods on behalf of others?
 B. Who takes the property on lease?
 C. Treaty is
60. An agreement concluded between a Modarba Company and its share holders
 A. An agreement concluded by a Muslim Head of State with non-Muslim or other Sovereign states
 B. An agreement concluded between the partners of a firm
 C. An agreement between the partners of a firm
61. Qazi means:
 A. An Imam Masjid B. A teacher of Islamic Fiqh
 C. Judge appointed by the State to perform judicial duties
 D. None of these
62. Who is the author of 'Ahya-yi-'Aloom':
 A. Maulana Shibili B. Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
 C. Amam Ghazali D. None of these
63. Hirzanat means:
 A. Control B. Protection
 C. Guardianship of person of minor D. None of these
64. The _____ Property of a Muslim is heritable:
 A. Ancestral B. Self Acquired
 C Both A and B D None of These
65. Different schools of Islamic Law denote:
 A. Sects B. Sub-sects
 C. Systems of Interpretation D. None of these

66. Tafweez is a kind of _____
 A. Gift
 B. Will
 C. Wakf
 D. None of these
67. A gift may be revoked:
 A. Before delivery of possession
 B. By heirs of donor
 C. When the donee is dead
 D. None of these
68. Law of Pre-emption concerns exclusively with:
 A. Muamelat
 B. Ibadat
 C. Tableegh-e-Rasalat
 D. None of these
69. Who founded the 'Kufa School'?
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 B. Imam Malik
 C. Imam Jafar-as-Sadik
 D. None of these
70. The primary sources of Islamic Law are:
 A. Two
 B. Three
 C. Four
 D. None of these
71. Amongst the first four Caliphs, whose period of Caliphate was the longest:
 A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)
 B. Hazrat Osman (R.A)
 C. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
 D. None of these
72. The famous Jurist Al-qama was the pupil of:
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 B. Ibn Abbas
 C. Ibn Mas'ud
 D. None of these
73. Ijma means:
 A. A gathering of Mujtahids
 B. Consensus of opinion
 C. Law-making
 D. None of these
74. Imam Ash-Shafi was the pupil of:
 A. Imam Abu Hanifa
 B. Abu Yusuf
 C. Imam Malik
 D. None of these
75. The Quran is a _____ Source of the Islamic law:
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Subsidiary
 D. Any other
76. Word Holy Quran is derived from Arabic word _____:
 A. Sunnah
 B. Quran
 C. Recitation
 D. Not above of them
77. Sunnah is the _____ primary Source of the Islamic law in an Islamic state:
 A. First
 B. Second
 C. Third
 D. Secondary
78. Customs of _____ which were not questioned is the best example of the Tacit Sunnah:
 A. Madinah
 B. Makkah
 C. Saudi-Arab
 D. None of these
79. Sunnah has the _____ Kinds:
 A. Five
 B. Seven
 C. Three
 D. Two
80. There are _____ books, which are agreed by four Sunni Schools of thoughts:
 A. Five
 B. Two
 C. Three
 D. Three
81. When a woman is divorced then she should restrain herself in the house for _____ days:
 A. 30
 B. 120
 C. 90
 D. 60
82. Marriage is the _____ of the man and woman for the Continuation of the generation:
 A. Union
 B. Both
 C. Purpose
 D. None of these
83. The male should have the _____ portion of two females:
 A. Divide
 B. Major
 C. Unequal
 D. Equal
84. The basic object of the Sunnah is only to _____ the principles of the Holy Quran:
 A. Interpret
 B. Interpretation
 C. Implementation
 D. Anyone of these
85. The word ownership derived from the Arabic word _____:
 A. Owner
 B. Control
 C. Milk
 D. Milkyah

86. The ownership attached the right of _____ of the property:
- Many rights
 - Disposal**
 - Every rights
 - None of these
87. Under the absolute ownership, the owner must have the _____ over the property in Islamic Law:
- Control
 - Limited Control
 - Exclusive Control**
 - Unlimited Control
88. When one person has the exclusive Control over the specific property is called as _____ owner:
- Sole**
 - Joint
 - Several
 - Public
89. The property that can be transferred from one place to another place is said as the _____ property:
- Immoveable
 - Moveable**
 - Ownerless
 - None of these
90. In Islamic Law, the terms _____ and mal are intimately related:
- Milk**
 - Ownership
 - Possession
 - Any other than above
91. _____ is an Arabic word which use for contract, its means ~~and~~ **or** tie or Conjunction:
- Maikha
 - Aqd**
 - Ownership
 - Agreement
92. Contract is the _____ and agreement of two contracting parties in respect of a particular matter:
- Promise
 - Duties**
 - Obligation**
 - None of these
93. Under the Islamic law of contract, there must be at least _____ present for the valid Contract:
- One party
 - Two parties**
 - Five parties
 - Seven parties
94. Under Islamic law of contract, for the valid contract there must be present the _____ and acceptance of the parties:
- Offer**
 - Promise
 - Agreement
 - Meeting of mind
95. When a Contract is made without _____ when it is not enforceable under the Islamic law of contract:
- Consent
 - Free consent**
 - If _____ is absent from the contract than that Contract become void
 - Any other than above
96. If _____ is absent from the contract than that Contract become void contract under the Islamic law:
- Obligation
 - Consideration**
 - Primary duty
 - None of these
97. Anything, which is given in the court or before Qazi with the intention to _____ the existence of any fact, is called evidence:
- Prove
 - Prove or disapprove**
 - Disproved
 - Any other
98. When any person appears personally in any judicial proceedings and states the facts such evidence known as the _____:
- Personal evidence
 - Oral evidence**
 - Direct evidence
 - Indirect evidence
99. Zina is the huddod offence which prescribe the special _____ and there should be four competent witnesses to be produced before the Judicial authority:
- No proof
 - Any stander**
 - Standard of proof**
 - Any other
100. There are _____ enumerated as huddod offence under the Islamic law which the standard of proof is fixed:
- Seven offences**
 - Five offences
 - Four offences
 - Two offences
101. In civil cases, under Islamic law of evidence there is no fix number of witness as required for the proof of civil cases except the _____ where two competent witnesses must be produced:
- Civil matter
 - Financial matter**
 - Criminal matter
 - Any other matter
102. The concept of sovereignty is _____ in Islamic philosophy Allah's authority is limitless and boundaries covering all the earths and heavens:
- Absolute and complete**
 - Incomplete
 - Imperfect
 - All of these

103. The sovereignty of Allah is _____ and will exist for ever as Allah Himself is permanent. However, everything including earth and heavens are perishable while Allah is imperishable and will continue forever. (Yay-Hayy-YaQayyum):
- A. Temporary
 B. Not fixed
 C. **Permanent**
 D. Any other
104. There is no clear specified time period fixed in the Islamic law for the office of the Qazi. But in the opinion of Imam Abu Hanifa after _____ he should leave the office of Qazi:
- A. 2 year
 B. 5 year
 C. 1 year
 D. None of these
105. The method of revelation from behind the veil is referred as:
- A. Kashf
 B. Ruya
 C. **Both of these**
 D. None of these
106. Kashf means 'vision'. What does mean by Ruya?
- A. To visualize
 B. To inspire
 C. To Awaken
 D. **To Dream**
107. A gift without delivery is:
- A. Valid
 B. **Void**
 C. Voidable
 D. None of the above
108. According to Shia law, no right of pre-emption exists in the case of property owned by:
- A. Two co-owners
 B. Less than two co-owners
 C. **More than two co-owners**
 D. None of the above
109. Which *ayat* of Surah Al-Nisa refers to the question that "if a woman can be judge"?
- A. 58
 B. 59
 C. 60
 D. 61
110. The claim of pre-emption can be revised only by:
- A. 2 classes of person
 B. **3 classes of person**
 C. 4 classes of person
 D. 5 classes of person
111. The right of the pre-emption lost if the pre-emptor:
- A. Enters into a compromise with the buyer
 B. Acquiesces in the sale
 C. Offers the buyer to purchase at the sale-price
- D. Both A and B
112. According to "Hanafi Law of Inheritance" there are:
- A. 2 classes of heirs
 B. **3 classes of heirs**
 C. 4 classes of heirs
 D. 5 classes of heirs
113. A marriage may be:
- A. Valid only
 B. Irregular only
 C. Void only
 D. **All of the above**
114. A marriage contracted without witnesses is:
- A. Valid
 B. **Irregular**
 C. Void
 D. None of the above
115. Mushaa' is:
- A. A divided share in property either moveable or immovable
 B. **An undivided share in property either moveable or immovable**
 C. A divided share in movable property
 D. A divided share in immovable property
116. Ujma is the:
- A. 2nd source of Islam
 B. **3rd source of Islam**
 C. 4th source of Islam
 D. None of the above
117. Qiyas is:
- A. Concurrence of opinion of companions
 B. Concurrence of companions of disciples of companions
 C. **Analogical deductions**
 D. All of the above
118. A gift of property:
- A. **May include whole of the property**
 B. Shall not include more than 1/3rd of total property
 C. Shall not include more than 1/2 of total property
 D. None of these
119. Which is called that Hadis, the ravi of which is less in memory as compared to Sahih Hadis?
- A. Hadis-e-Marfoo
 B. **Hadis-e-Hasan**
 C. Hadis-e-Mash-hoor
 D. Hadis-e-Mozoo
120. What is called that Hadis whose no ravi is missing from start to end?
- A. **Hadis-e-Muttasil**
 B. Hadis-e-Hassan
 C. Hadis-e-Matwatar
 D. None of the above

121. What is called that Hadis, the ravi of which are more in number?
 A. Hadis-e-Qauli
 B. Hadis-e-Fa'eli
 C. Hadis-e-Marwatar
 D. Hadis-e-Marfoo
122. Where Imam Abu Hanifa was born in 699 A.H?
 A. Kufa
 B. Basra
 C. Egypt
 D. Yemen
123. Name Abbasi caliph who offered Imam Abu Hanifa the designation of 'Qazi-Al-Qaza'
 A. Abu-Mansoor Jaafar
 B. Abdullah-bin-Jaafar
 C. Haroon-ur-Rashid
 D. Mamnoon-ur-Rashid
124. Whose book(s) is/are called Jamay Al Sahhain?
 A. Imam Bukhari
 B. Imam Muslim
 C. Both of them
 D. None of the above
125. Imam Muslim's works of ahadis is considered as next to Bukhari's. Who was contemporary of Imam Muslim?
 A. Imam Ibn-e-Maja
 B. Imam Jafar Saadiq
 C. Imam Bukhari
 D. Imam Maalik
126. Caliph Haroon-ur-Rashid made Imam Abu Yousaf Qazi-Al-Qaza. Name the book of Imam Abu Yousaf which was published during the reign of Haroon-ur-Rashid?
 A. Kitab-ul-Haq
 B. Kitab-ul-Khiraj
 C. Kitab-ul-Maal
 D. Kitab-ul-Mabsoot
127. Which of the following is true regarding Al-Mauta?
 A. Author of it is the founder of Maaliki school of law
 B. It was written in Madina
 C. Both of these
 D. None of these
128. The word Jfthead is derived from Judh which means:
 A. Endeavour
 B. Strain exertion
 C. Trouble
 D. All of them
129. Who is the Imam of Maalik Fiqh?
 A. Imam Maalik ibn Ans
 B. Imam Maalik ibn Khuzaifah
 C. Imam Maalik ibn Asadullah
 D. Imam Maalik ibn Aof
130. When Imam Maalik was born in Madina?
 A. 92 A.H
 B. 93 A.H

- C. 94 A.H
131. Imam Maalik is the author of Kitab-e-Mota. What was Imam Maalik's title?
 A. Dar-ul-Islam
 B. Dar-ul-Haq
 C. Dar-ul-Hijrat
 D. None of these
132. What is the actual name of third Imam Shafee?
 A. Mohammad-ibn-Idrees
 B. Mohammad-ibn-Anees
 C. Mohammad-ibn-Haq
 D. Mohammad-ibn-Aqeel
133. Imam shafee was born in Egypt in 150 A.H. When he was died?
 A. 205 A.H
 B. 204 A.H
 C. 203 A.H
 D. 202 A.H
134. Which book was written by Imam Shafee?
 A. Kitab-e-Mam
 B. Kitab-e-Hujrat
 C. Kitab-e-Mabsoot
 D. Kitab-e-Jamay
135. Imam Hanbal was fourth Imam. His full name was?
 A. Ahmad-ibn-Hanbal
 B. Arab-ibn-Hanbal
 C. Wahhab-ibn-Hanbal
 D. Yousaf-ibn-Hanbal
136. Where Imam Hanbal was born in 164 A.H?
 A. Kufa
 B. Egypt
 C. Syria
 D. Baghdad
137. Which of the following was/were the student(s) of Imam Abu Hanifa?
 A. Imam Abu Yousaf
 B. Imam Mohammad ibn Hassan
 C. Both of them
 D. None of them
138. Actions of Holy Prophet (PBUH) are called Sunnah. What is the literal meaning of Sunnah?
 A. A Manner of Acting
 B. A Rule of conduct
 C. A Mode of life
 D. All of these
139. What is called that Hadis which comprises on action or practice of Holy Prophet (PUBH), while the saying of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), only without action, is called Hadis-e-Qauli?
 A. Fael
 B. Arnal
 C. Saying
 D. Sanad

140. The silent approval of the action or practice by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is called?

- A. Hadis-e-Sakooti
- B. Hadis-e-Fa'eli
- C. Hadis-e-Amali
- D. Hadis-e-Mustanad

141. Which Imam was the first to give prominence to the doctrine of qiyas, although as a principle of law it was in practice even before him?

- A. Imam Abu Hanifa
- B. Imam Maalik
- C. Imam Shaafi
- D. Imam Hanbal

142. Ijma may be constituted by decision expressed?

- A. In words of jurists
- B. By practice of jurists
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

143. The law laid down by consensus of opinion in binding:

- A. This is legal effect of Ijma
- B. This simply an opinion
- C. It is legacy of Islam
- D. None of the above

144. The codification of Islamic laws was done by the disciples of Imam:

- A. Abu Hanifa
- B. Maalik
- C. Shaafi
- D. Hanbali

145. Nikkah, in Islam, can be:

- A. Nikkah Sahee
- B. Nikkah Fasid
- C. Nikkah Batil
- D. All of these

True & False

1. Imam Abu Hanifa was born in Egypt. **False**
2. There are two kinds of evidence in Islamic Law. **False**
3. A Qazi can decide the case on the basis of his personal knowledge. **False**
4. According to Islamic Jurisprudence there are five kinds of murder. **False**
5. The third source of Islamic Jurisprudence is Qiyas. **False**
6. Imam Bukhari was born in 194 A.H. in Bukhara. **True**
7. A competent witness must be adult and sane person. **True**
8. Tazir means the punishment ordained in Quran. **False**
9. According to Hadith a false testimony is equal to 'Shirk' with Allah Almighty. **False**
10. A woman alone is a competent witness for murder. **False**
11. Hadd is a form of punishment. **True**
12. Imam Shafi was born in Syria. **False**
13. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal was born at Baghdad in 164 A.H. **True**
14. Mandub means commendable. **True**
15. Dhimmi means a non-Muslim subject of a Muslim State. **True**
16. Hiba bil Iwad means a gift on condition of an exchange. **False**
17. Iqala means cancellation of consent. **True**
18. Fatawa Alamgiri was compiled by Emperor Aurangzeb during his region. **True**
19. Qisas means retaliation. **True**
20. Ralaq-i-Tafweez means delegated divorce. **True**
21. The pre-Islamic Arabs used to swear by Humbul their chief. **True**
22. In the time of the Prophet (PBUH) female infanticide was not prevalent. **True**
23. Sale of dates on a tree inconsideration for plucked dates was called Muhaqal. **False**
24. The legislative period of Islam commenced with the Hijrat of the Prophet (PBUH) i.e. (AD 632). **True**
25. Abu Hanifa is called the 'upholder of private judgment'. **True**
26. An heir or successor by contract is called dhau' Larham. **False**

27. When certain primary public rights are violated the wrong is called **unquat. False**
28. The office of Imann is elective and is based on Jima. **False**
29. A gift of an undivided share is called Bai-ul-wafa. **False**
30. Do the Sunni Muslims belong principally to the Hanfi School. **True**
31. Al-Quran is the primary source of Islamic Law. **True**
32. The estate of the deceased person devolves on his heirs at the moment of his death. **True**
33. A life estate can be created by "Wakf" under the Islamic Law. **True**
34. "True Grandfather" means a male ancestor between whom and the deceased of a female intervenes. **True**
35. Hiba-bil-Ewaz is a sale in reality. **True**
36. A gift made by a Muslim during Marzul-Maut takes full effect. **True**
37. The father has a right to custody of a minor son aged five years. **False**
38. Istidial and IJTEHAD are one and the same thing. **False**
39. Islam recognizes / maintains all the customs of the Arabs as good law. **False**
40. Injunctions (Ahkams) in Islam are divided in TWO categories. **True**
41. Marriage with 5th wife when 4 are already there is void. **False**
42. Main sources of Revenue of an Islamic state are five. **Yes**
43. The first act of the Abbasids was to remove the seat of Caliphate to Damascus. **True**
44. 'Talwih' was written by Tafazani. **True**
45. A verse in the Holy Quran runs "difference of opinion among the people is the grace of god". **True**
46. The most authoritative text book of the Shia Law is Taudib. **False**
47. According to Malki's a woman may be a qadi. **False**

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (CPC) MCO'S

MCO'S PERTAINING TO SECTION 9 to 12

1. Section _____ is/are express bar on the jurisdiction of civil courts.
A. 10 B. 11
C. 96 D. A & B
2. A decree is an operative part of _____ in civil suits.
A. Order B. Judgment
C. Both A and B D. None of these
3. Civil courts pass _____ for the determination of rights of parties conclusively.
A. Judgment B. Order
C. Decree D. All of these
4. According to section 9 of CPC, Civil courts are courts of _____ jurisdiction.
A. Optional
B. Ultimate
C. Both A and B D. None of them
5. Section _____ is a bar on the Jurisdiction of civil courts to proceed further in any case.
A. 11 B. 9
C. 10 D. All of these
6. General law or Special law may be _____ Bar on the Jurisdiction of civil courts U/S 9 of CPC.
A. Express B. Implied
C. Both A and B D. None of these
7. Section 172 of the Land Revenue Act is _____ Bar on the Jurisdiction of civil courts.
A. Express B. Implied
C. Deemed D. All of these

8. Under section 9 civil courts can entertained all suits of _____.
 A. Civil Nature B. Criminal
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
9. Section 10 of CPC, deals with _____.
 A. Resubjudice B. Stay of suit
 C. Both A and B D. Resubjudicata
10. Resubjudice is the _____ provision of CPC.
 A. Directory B. Mandatory
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
11. Doctrine of Resjudicata is applied when the matter in issue has been already _____.
 A. Pending B. Adjudicated
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
12. "Res-judicata" is a _____ term.
 A. French B. Latin
 C. English D. None of these
13. Res-judicata is defined U/S _____ of CPC.
 A. 12(2) B. 9
 C. 10 D. 11
14. If the suit is pending in a foreign court then doctrine of _____ cannot be applied.
 A. Resubjudice B. Res-judicata
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
15. Res-judicata is invoked where the matter in issue is _____.
 A. On same subject matter B. Already decided
 C. Between same parties D. All of these
16. Where the suit is already pending for adjudication then subsequent suit can be _____ on same matter.
 A. Instituted B. Cannot be instituted
 C. Rejected D. All of these
17. The pendency of suit in a foreign court amounts to _____ on same cause of action in courts of Pakistan.
 A. Preclude B. Bar
 C. Both A and B D. No Bar
18. According to section 22(2) of CPC, validity of _____ can be challenged.
 A. Judgment B. Decree
 C. Order D. All of these
19. The validity of decree, order or judgment can be challenged on the plea of _____.
 A. Fraud B. Misrepresentation
 C. Want of jurisdiction D. All of these
20. The validity of judgment-order or decree can be challenged
 A. Session court B. High court
 C. Civil Court D. The court which passed decree
21. There are _____ kinds of Res-judicata.
 A. 3 B. 5
 C. 2 D. 7
22. According to the _____ Res-judicata, if any plea could have been taken during trial by respective parties but parties failed or did not raise then such party cannot be allowed to relitigate the same matter.
 A. Actual B. Constructive
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
23. It is a bar on fresh suit
 A. Res Subjudice B. Decree obtained through Fraud
 C. Res Judicata D. B & C are correct

25. Every suit shall be instituted in the court of _____ grade competent to try it u/s 15.
- A. Highest
B. Lowest
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
26. If an incompetent court passes decree in a matter, it shall have _____ effect.
- A. Binding
B. Same
C. No binding
D. None of these
27. Every suit is instituted in the lowest grade competent court according to _____.
- A. Section 17
B. Section 16
C. Section 15
D. None of these
28. Suits can be instituted where the subject matter is situated in case of _____.
- A. Portion of immovable property
B. Foreclosure
C. Redemption in case of mortgage
D. All of these
29. Section _____ provides the procedure of institution of suit in case of immovable property.
- A. 16
B. 17
C. 18
D. All of these
30. In case of moveable property suit can be instituted in _____ against defendant.
- A. Where the defendant resides
B. Where he carries business
C. Where the cause of action occurred
D. All of these
31. Section 19 of CPC deals with _____ for suits for compensation.
- A. Moveable
B. Personal wrong
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
32. Where the relief is required pertaining the compensation for wrong to immovable property, then suit can be instituted in _____.
- A. Where the immovable property is located
B. Where the cause of action occurred
C. Where the defendant resides for business
D. All of these
33. Where the cause of action occurred?
B. Where the defendant resides for business
C. Where the defendant resides for business
D. All of these
33. Where the immovable property is located within jurisdiction of different courts, then suit may be instituted in _____.
- A. Court having larger portion of property
B. Any court having any portion of property
C. High court
D. District court
34. Section _____ of CPC provides the procedure of institution of suit where immovable property is located in different jurisdictions of courts.
- A. 15
B. 17
C. 16
D. 20
35. Section 18 of CPC provides the procedure of institution of suit where _____ different jurisdiction liable
- A. Uncertainty is regarding jurisdiction
B. Both A and B
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
36. Section 18 of CPC describes situation of uncertain jurisdiction in case of _____ property for institution of suit.
- A. Moveable
B. Immovable
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
37. In order to entertain and dispose of any suit having uncertain jurisdiction _____ is required U/S 18 of CPC.
- A. Recording of statement to effect by trial court
B. Recording of statement to effect by Appellate court
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
38. Ahmed residing in Islamabad publishes defamation against Rehan in Lahore so Rehan may sue at _____ defamatory statements against Rehan.
- A. Islamabad
B. Lahore
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

39. According to Section 20 of CPC, suit other than immoveable property may be instituted where _____.
- A. Defendant resides
 B. The cause of action arises
 C. **Both A and B**
 D. None of these
40. The statement given by Judge on the ground of judgment is called _____ in civil suits.
- A. Order
 B. **Decree**
 C. Both A and B
 D. Judgment

MCQ's PERTAINING SECTION 47

41. Section 47 of CPC deals with arising question during _____ stage of suit.

- A. Trial
 B. **Execution**
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

42. All question arising between parties U/S 47 shall be determined by the _____.

- A. Appellate court
 B. High court
 C. **Executing court**
 D. All of these
43. Executing can exercise _____ powers to trial court.

- A. Less
 B. **Equal**
 C. More
 D. None of these

44. For determination of arising question during execution, a separate suit may be _____.

- A. ~~Instituted~~
 B. **Not be instituted**
 C. Allowed
 D. None of these

45. According to section 47 of CPC, questions arising pertaining _____ shall be determined by executing court.

- A. Legal representative
 B. Discharge of decree
 C. Satisfaction of decree
 D. **All of these**

MCQ's PERTAINING SECTION 75

46. The civil court may issue a commission for the purpose of _____.
- A. Examination of any person
 B. Making local investigation
 C. Making portion
 D. **All of these**
47. The civil court may issue commission U/S _____ for making local investigation.

- A. 74
 B. **75**
 C. 76
 D. 77

48. The civil court may issue a commission on _____ U/S 75 of CPC.

- A. Self-action
 B. On application of party
 C. **Both A and B**
 D. None of these

49. Commission may be issued for the purpose of _____ by civil court.

- A. Examination of accounts
 B. Adjusting accounts
 C. **Both A and B**
 D. None of these

50. If there is: Parida Nasheen Woman in civil suit, who does not go outside, so court may issue commission for _____.

- A. **For her examination**
 B. For examination of local accounts

- C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

51. Commission may be issued by civil court U/S 75 CPC for examination of _____.

- A. Sick and infirm person
 B. Parida Nasheen Woman
 C. Any Govt. servant
 D. **All of these**

52. Local investigation may be carried by the commission for determination of _____ of disputed property.

- A. Market value of property
 B. Mesne profits
 C. **Both A and B**
 D. None of these

MCO's PERTAINING SECTION 96

53. Appeal can be filed against _____ in civil suits.
 A. Judgment
 B. Decree
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
54. There are _____ appeals in civil procedure for aggrieved parties.
 A. 3
 B. 1
 C. 2
 D. 5
55. First appeal can be filed U/S _____ against decree by aggrieved party.
 A. 97
 B. 99
 C. 96
 D. 100
56. First appeal against the decree of civil court can be filed in _____.
 A. High court
 B. District court
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
57. First appeal against the decree passed by district court can be filed in _____.
 A. High court
 B. District court
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
58. If the court passes decree with the consent of parties, such decrees are called _____.
 A. Ex parte decree
 B. Consent decree
 C. Biased decree
 D. All of these
59. There is _____ appeal against consent decree in CPC.
 A. Only one
 B. Two
 C. No
 D. None of these
60. Where an opposite party does not appear in court after summoning process, the court may pass _____ against such party.
 A. Deemed decree
 B. Ex-parte decree
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
61. Ex-parte decree is _____.

- A. Appealable
 B. Non-appealable
 C. Biased decree
 D. None of these

MCO's PERTAINING SECTION 104

62. Certain orders are appealable in nature which are mentioned U/S _____.
 A. 102
 B. 104
 C. 107
 D. 105
63. An appeal shall be against orders passed U/S _____ of CPC.
 A. 35-A
 B. 47
 C. 95
 D. All of these
64. There is _____ appeal against order passed for civil prison, arrest or detention in execution of decree.
 A. Only one
 B. Two
 C. No
 D. None of these

MCO's PERTAINING SECTION 115

65. Revision can be originated on _____ in CPC.
 A. Self action of court
 B. On application of aggrieved party
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
66. Procedure of revision is provided U/S _____ of CPC.
 A. 113
 B. 115
 C. 114
 D. 116
67. Revision can be invoked on ground where _____.
 A. Court has failed to exercise jurisdiction
 B. Court has over exercised jurisdiction
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
68. Where question of jurisdiction arises during civil suit _____ is filed.

- A. Appeal
C. Review

- B. Revision
D. All of these

69. Revision shall be made within _____ days of decision of sub ordinate court.

- A. 30
C. 90
B. 60
D. 120

70. High court shall dispose of application of revision within _____.

- A. 45 days
C. 3 month
B. One month
D. 6 month

71. Where a person makes an application of revision, he shall furnish copies of _____ in support of his application.

- A. Pleadings
C. Order of sub ordinate court
B. Documents
D. All of these

72. Proper forum for filing a revision is _____ court.

- A. Sub ordinate
C. Superior
B. Lower
D. All of these

MCO's PERTAINING SECTION 151

73. Section 151 of CPC deals with _____ of civil courts.

- A. Appellate powers
C. Revisional powers
B. Inherent powers
D. All of these

74. Section 151 of CPC empowers _____ with inherent powers.

- A. High court
C. Civil court
B. District court
D. All of these

75. Civil courts can use their inherent powers for _____.

- A. Meeting with ends of justice
C. Both A and B
B. Prevention of abuse of process
D. None of these

76. All civil courts have been conferred with inherent powers U/S _____ of CPC.

- A. Non-joinder
B. Mis-joinder

- A. 150
C. 151

- B. 152
D. 155

MCO's PERTAINING ORDER 1 (Parties to Suit)

77. All persons may be joined in one suit as plaintiffs in whom any right to relief is alleged to exist as _____.

- A. Jointly
C. Alternative
B. Severally
D. All of these

78. Where any joinder of plaintiffs may cause for delay of trial of suit, then court may order for _____ trial.

- A. Separate
C. Both A and B
B. Adjournment of
D. None of these

79. All persons may be joined as defendants on grounds of common _____ of _____.

- A. Law
C. Both A and B
B. Fact
D. None of these

80. The plaintiff may join as parties to same suit on same contract like as _____.

- A. Promissory notes
C. Bills of exchange
B. Hundis
D. All of these

81. Suit cannot be defeated on grounds of _____ of parties.

- A. Mis-joinder
C. Both A and B
B. Non-joinder
D. None of these

82. Any suit cannot be proceeded further in absence of _____.

- A. Proper party
C. Both A and B
B. Necessary party
D. None of these

83. Where a suit has been instituted in the name of wrong person as plaintiff through a bonafide mistake, so application for _____ will be made before competent court.

- A. Non-joinder
B. Mis-joinder

99. Amendment of pleading is allowed by court for determining the _____ questions in controversy between parties.
- A. Manipulated
 B. Real
 C. Alleged
 D. All of these
100. The court may strike out _____ from pleading at any stage of proceeding under order 7 rule 16.
- A. Unnecessary material
 B. Scandalous
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
101. If "A" party alleges scandalous material to "B" in a suit then "B" party can make application under _____ for striking out such material.
- A. 6/17
 B. 6/13
 C. 6/16
 D. 6/18
102. Every pleading shall be verified on Oath by party according to procedure provided under _____.
- A. Rule 14
 B. Rule 16
 C. Rule 15
 D. Rule 9
103. Maximum time period for amendment of pleading is _____ days from the date of order of court for allowing amendment.
- A. 07
 B. 21
 C. 15
 D. 14
104. Where the plaintiff seeks the recovery of money, the plaintiff shall state the _____.
- A. Approximate amount
 B. Precise amount
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
105. The plaintiff shall contain _____ as the particulars.
- A. Relief claimed by plaintiff
 B. Facts showing cause of action
 C. Statement of value of the subject matter of the suit
 D. All of these

MCQ's PERTAINING ORDER 7 (Plaint)

106. The court is empowered to return any plaint at any stage of suit under _____ of order VII.
- A. Rule 10
 B. Rule 09
 C. Rule 11
 D. Rule 12
107. Where the question of jurisdiction arises in suit the court can _____ such suit.
- A. Reject
 B. Return
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
108. The Judge shall endorse or record _____ while returning the plaint.
- A. Brief reasons
 B. Name of parties
 C. Date of presentation and return
 D. All of these
109. The suit is returned by the court on grounds of _____ jurisdiction.
- A. Pecuniary jurisdiction
 B. Territorial jurisdiction
 C. Subject matter
 D. All of these
110. Return of plaint is _____ on fresh suit.
- A. Bar
 B. Not Bar
 C. Restriction
 D. None of these
111. Where the plaintiff does not disclose a cause of action, such plaintiff shall be _____ by the court.
- A. Returned
 B. Rejected
 C. Amended
 D. Altered
112. The court shall reject plaint on the ground _____.
- A. Where relief claimed is under value
 B. Where plaint is not properly stamped
 C. Where suit is banned by any law
 D. All of these
113. Rejection of plaint is _____ decree.
- A. Deemed
 B. Partly preliminary
 C. Partly final
 D. All of these

114. Rejection of plaint can be challenged by _____.
- A. Appeal
B. Review
C. Revision
D. All are correct
115. Plaint can be rejected on _____ by court.
- A. Self action
B. Application of opposite party
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

MCO's PERTAINING ORDER 8 (Written Statement & Set off)

116. Written statement and set off can be filed by _____ in civil suit.
- A. Plaintiff
B. Defendant
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
117. Maximum time period for filing written statement is _____ days.
- A. 10
B. 7
C. 15
D. 30
118. The defendant shall be allowed a further period of _____ days to file list of documents.
- A. 7
B. 10
C. 14
D. 21
119. When defendant fails to present written statement of his defence before hearing, court shall _____ that he admits the content of plaint as true.
- A. Presume
B. Decide
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
120. The defendant needs to show _____ in written application in case of failure of written statement.
- A. Sufficient cause
B. Any reason
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
121. There are _____ kinds of set off.
- A. 3
B. 5
C. 2
D. 1

122. Set off is also known as _____.
- A. Prior claim
B. Counter claim
C. Post claim
D. All of these
123. Set off can be claimed through _____.
- A. Miscellaneous application
B. Revision
C. Written statement
D. None of these
124. Such set off which may be claimed as matter of right is called _____.
- A. Equitable set off
B. Legal set off
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
125. Legal set off is defined under rule _____ of order VIII.
- A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 20
126. Such set off which may be allowed with the discretion of court is called _____.
- A. Legal set off
B. Discretionary set off
C. Both A and B
D. Equitable set off
127. Legal set off can be claimed in _____.
- A. Suit for money
B. Suit other than money
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
128. Equitable set off is claimed in _____.
- A. Matters of right
B. Suit for recovery of money
C. Suit other than money
D. All of these
129. Court fee is compulsory in _____.
- A. Legal set off
B. Equitable set off
C. Due set off
D. All of these
130. Where neither plaintiff nor defendant appears before court for hearing, so court may _____ the suit.
- A. Reject
B. Return
C. Dismiss
D. All of these

131. Suit may be _____ by court in consequence of plaintiffs failure to pay costs for summons.
- A. Proceeded
B. Returned
C. Dismissed
D. All of these
132. Where a suit is dismissed under 2 or 3 of order VIII, then plaintiff may _____.
- A. Apply for setting aside dismissed order
B. Bring fresh suit
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

MCO'S PERTAINING ORDER IX

(Appearance of Parties And Consequence of Non-Appearance)

133. Ex-parte proceedings can be carried where _____ does not appear despite duly serving of summons.
- A. Plaintiff
B. Defendant
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
134. Ex-parte decree is passed in absence of defendant under rule _____ of order IX.
- A. 7
B. 6
C. 13
D. 12
135. Procedure for setting aside ex-parte decree is provided under rule _____ of order IX.
- A. 09 rule 12
B. 09 rule 15
C. 09 rule 13
D. 09 rule 14
136. Ex-parte decree is _____.
- A. Appealable
B. Revisonable
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
137. Court shall not dismiss the suit if defendant _____ in absence of plaintiff.
- A. Claims set off
B. Appears before court
C. Raise objections
D. None of these

138. Decree against plaintiff by default bars fresh suit under _____.
- A. 09 rule 9
B. 09 rule 6
C. 09 rule 5
D. None of these
139. Where there are more plaintiffs but one or few appear on date of hearing then court may _____ a trial of suit.
- A. Dismiss
B. Reject
C. Proceed
D. All of these
140. Court fee is compulsory in _____.
- A. Legal set off
B. Equitable set off
C. Due set off
D. All of these

MCO'S REGARDING ORDER 39 (Temporary Injunctions And Interlocutory Orders)

141. The court may grant temporary injunction under order _____.
- A. 39 rule 5
B. 39 rule 1, 2
C. 29 rule 1
D. 19 rule 2
142. Injunction is an order of court to _____ of something.
- A. Do
B. Not to do
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
143. Court may grant _____ injunction even without notice to other party.
- A. Temporary
B. Perpetual
C. Interim
D. All of these
144. Interim-injunction shall not exceed _____ days.
- A. 10
B. 07
C. 15
D. 20
145. In case of grant of temporary injunction court needs to _____.
- A. Serve notice to opposite party
B. Give opportunity of hearing
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

146. Such injunction which completely dispose off the suit is called

- A. Permanent injunction**
 B. Temporary injunction
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

147. Maximum duration for temporary injunction is _____.

- A. 3 month
 B. 4 month
 C. 6 month
 D. 2 month

148. Interim injunction can be sought on _____ ground in civil suits.

- A. Prim facie case
 B. Balance of convince in favour of plaintiff
 C. Irreparable loss
 D. All of these

149. An order for an injunction may be _____ by the court.

- A. Set aside
 B. Discharged
 C. Varied
 D. All of these

150. Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted are described under rule _____ of order IX.

- A. 5
 B. 4
 C. 1
 D. 3

MCO'S PERTAINING ORDER 41

Original Decrees

(Appeals From

151. Every appeal shall be made in form of _____.

- A. Notice
 B. Pleading
 C. Memorandum
 D. All of these

152. The memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of _____.

- A. Original plaint
 B. Written statement
 C. Decree
 D. All of these

153. Amendment of memorandum is provided under rule _____ of order XLI.

- A. 5
 B. 3
 C. 9
 D. 9

154. An appeal shall _____ as stay of execution of decree.

- A. Operate
 B. Not operate
 C. Be deemed
 D. None of these

155. An appeal must comprise _____ in memorandum.

- A. Grounds
 B. Objections
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

156. Appellate court may demand _____ from appellant for costs of die of appeal.

- A. Guarantee
 B. Security
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

157. An appeal may be dismissed when _____.

- A. Appellant does not appear
 B. Court is not satisfied with its mentality
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

158. Appellate court is empowered to _____ the decree.

- A. Modify
 B. Confirm
 C. Set aside
 D. All of these

159. Detailed procedure of hearing of first appeal is described under order _____

- A. 041
B. 042
C. 043
D. 044

160. Appellate court shall pass _____ while disposing of the appeal.

- A. Decree
B. Judgment
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

161. Powers of appellate have been provided under _____.

- A. 039 rule 33
B. 041 rule 32
C. 041 rule 33
D. 041 rule 35

MCO'S REGARDING ORDER 43 (Appeals From Orders)

162. List of orders which are appealable is provided under _____.

- A. Order 43 rule 3
B. Order 42 rule 9
C. Order 43 rule 1
D. Order 43 rule 6

163. Procedure of appeal against order shall be applied mentioned under _____.

- A. Order 42
B. Order 41
C. Order 43
D. All of these

164. When the court makes an order under rule 10 of order XII for returning the plaint, such order can be challenged by _____.

- A. Revision
B. Appeal
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

165. Order in inter pleader-suits is _____ order.

- A. Non-appealable
B. Appellate
C. Revisionable
D. None of these

166. Order for allowing temporary injunction is _____.

- A. Revisionable
B. Non-appealable
C. Appealable
D. None of these

PAKISTAN PENAL CODE

MCO'S PERTAINING CHAPTER # 2

1. According to section-8 of PPC the expression He is used for _____.

- A. Male
B. Female
C. Adult male
D. Any person

2. According to section-11 of PPC the word Person is used for _____.

- A. Company
B. Association
C. Body of persons
D. All of these

3. All officers or servants appointed by the federal Govt. or provincial Govt. are called _____.

- A. Public officer
B. Servant of state
C. Public servant
D. All of these

4. According to section-19 of PPC the word JUDGE means _____.

- A. Person who is officially designated as Judge
B. Person empowered by law to conduct legal proceedings in civil or criminal to give a such judgment
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

5. Court of justice is defined under section _____.

- A. 19
B. 20
C. 21
D. None of these

6. Every judge and court of justice is deemed as _____.

- A. Public officer
B. Servant of state
C. Public-servant
D. All of these

7. Corporal property of every description except land is called _____.

- A. Moveable property
B. Immoveable property
C. Valuable property
D. All of these

8. According to P.P.C. "Wrongful gain" is a gain by _____.

- A. Unlawful means
B. Lawful means
C. By deceiving
D. None of these

9. According to section-23 of PPC such loss which is caused by unlawful means of property to the legally entitled person is deemed to have ____.
- A. wrongful loss B. Illegal loss
C. Unlawful loss D. All of these
10. 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 D. None of these
11. A person who intends to do defraud is deemed to commit an offence ____.
- A. Fraudulently B. Dishonestly
C. Wrongfully D. None of these
12. In act of making resemblant things to another for the purpose of deception ____.
- A. Fraud B. Copying
C. Counterfeit D. All of these
13. Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks is called ____.
- A. Document B. File
C. written material D. All of these
14. A map or plan which is intended to be used as evidence is called ____.
- A. Strong evidence B. Document
C. Diagram D. None of these
15. 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 D. None of these
16. Any testamentary document is called ____.
- A. valuable security B. will
C. document D. None of these
17. Document is defined U/S ____.
- A. 29 B. 30
C. 31 D. None of these
18. The term act and omission is explained U/S ____.
- A. 34 B. 33
C. 32 D. 30
19. According to section-34 of PPC in offence and common intention, every person is liable for that act in the ____.
- A. Same manner B. Separate manner
C. Distinct manner D. All of these
20. Anyone who joins any criminal act having knowledge or intension is liable in same manner, this expression is described U/S ____.
- A. 34 B. 35
C. 36 D. None of these
21. According to section-38 of PPC several persons who are engaged in commission of criminal act, they may be guilty of ____.
- A. different offences B. Same offence
C. Both A and B D. None of these
22. Offence is defined U/S ____.
- A. 40 B. 41
C. 42 D. None of these
23. The "Special law" is applicable to ____.
- A. Whole community B. Local area
C. Particular subject D. All of these
24. A law applicable to a particular part of Pakistan is called ____.
- A. General law B. Local law
C. Special law D. All of these

25. Any harm whatever illegally caused to a person, in body, mind, reputation or property is called _____.
- A. Harm
B. Injury
C. Hurt
D. All of these
26. Injury is a broader term which is defined U/S _____.
- A. 44
B. 43
C. 42
D. None of these
27. Anything made for conveyance of human beings or property by water is called _____.
- A. Water channel
B. Water passage
C. Vessel
D. All of these
28. According to section-51 of PPC any declaration required by law to be made before a public servant or for the purpose of proof is called _____.
- A. Oath
B. Official declaration
C. Statement
D. All of these
29. Any act which is done with due care and attention is deemed to do that act in _____.
- A. Good faith
B. Voluntarily
C. Faithfully
D. None of these
30. If a wife provides harbor to her husband then she would be charged _____.
- A. She would be charged with offence of harbor
B. She would not be charged with offence of harbor
C. None of both
31. According to section 52-A harbor means _____.
- A. Providing shelter
B. Food and drinks
C. Ammunition
D. All of these
32. 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
33. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child of _____.
- A. Ten years of age
B. Thirteen years of age
C. Fifteen years of age
D. None of these
34. Act done in private defence is _____.
- A. An offence
B. Not an offence
C. Depends upon nature of the act
D. All of these
35. The term "Common intention" means _____.
- A. Mutual interest
B. Common interest
C. Common motives
D. All of these
36. The term "Voluntarily" means _____.
- A. An act of one's own privilege
B. An act upon some ones investigation
C. An act upon dictation
D. None of these
37. Arsh is _____ punishments in their own rights.
- A. Independent
B. Dependant
C. Fixed
D. None of these
38. The term "Qisas" means _____.
- A. Same kind of hurt
B. Alternate
C. Same kind of treatment
D. None of these
39. 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
D. All of these
40. The word "Tazir" is derived from _____.
- A. Azar
B. Tazar
C. Tazarum
D. All of these
41. Special law is defined U/S _____.
- A. 41
B. 42
C. 43
D. 44

42. Wrongful gain and wrongful loss is explained U/S _____.
- A. 25 B. 24
C. 23 D. 22
43. The judge is defined U/S _____.
- A. 20 B. 19
C. 18 D. 17
44. The term good faith is defines U/S _____.
- A. 50 B. 51
C. 52 D. 52-A

MCO's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 16
(Offences Affecting Human Body)

45. Daman is compensatory punishment which is inflicted when causing hurt is not liable to _____.
- A. Diyat B. Arsh
C. Both A and B D. None of these
46. Daman means compensation which is determined by the _____.
- A. Medical officer B. Investigation officer
C. Court D. All of these
47. Diyat means the compensation payable to the heirs of the victim as provided U/S _____ of PPC.
- A. 321 B. 325
C. 323 D. 355
48. The punishment by causing similar hurt at the same part of body with same intensity is called _____.
- A. Hurt B. Daman
C. Qisas D. Tazir
49. Tazir means punishment other than Qisas and _____.
- A. Diyat B. Arsh
C. Daman D. All of these

50. Adult means who has attained age of _____ years.
- A. 14 B. 21
C. 15 D. 18
51. Ikrah-e-naqis means any form of address which does not amount to _____.
- A. Ikrah-e-khas B. Ikrah-e-Aam
C. Both A and B D. Ikrah-e-tam
52. Term Qatl is defined U/S _____.
- A. 299 (p) B. 299 (j)
C. 299 (r) D. 299 (q)
53. Punishment of Qatl-e-amad is provided U/S _____ of PPC.
- A. 308 B. 301
C. 302 D. 300
54. If an additional finger of victim is cut so that will be _____.
- A. Liable to Qisas B. Not liable to Qisas
C. No offence D. None of these
55. In case of Qatl, the Wali shall be _____.
- A. Heirs of offence B. Legal heirs of victim
C. Deceased person D. None of these
56. If there is no legal heir in case of Qatl, than Wali shall be _____.
- A. Distant relative B. Offender
C. The Govt. D. All of these
57. The value of Diyat shall be determined according to _____.
- A. Discretion of court B. Demands of victim
C. Present value of silver of 30630 grams D. All of these
58. Injury is such harm which is caused to _____ of person.
- A. Body B. Mind
C. Reputation D. All of these

59. Tazir means _____
 A. Constitution B. Book of law
 C. Any punishment other than Had D. None of these
60. As per Islamic law Hadd means _____
 A. Boundary mark B. Limit
 C. Punishment ordained by Holy Quran & Sunnah
 D. All of these
61. Minor is not liable to Qisas U/S _____ of PPC.
 A. 305 B. 304
 C. 306 D. 307
62. Arsh is the compensation which will be paid to _____
 A. State B. Victim
 C. Accused D. All of these
63. The value of Daman may be determined by the court keeping in view _____
 A. Expenses incurred on treatment by victim
 B. Loss or disability caused in functionary of any organ
 C. The compensation for anguish suffered by the victim
 D. All of these
64. The Arsh for causing itlaf of a tooth shall be _____
 A. 1/20th of Diyat B. 1/10th of Diyat
 C. Equal to value of Diyat D. None of these
65. Qisas for Qatl-e-amad shall not be enforced when _____
 A. Offender-is-punished-with-Tazir B. Offender is distant relative of victim
 C. Offender has died before D. All of these
66. Qatl-e-amad shall not be liable to Qisas, when offender is _____
 A. Husband of victim B. Insane
 C. Minor D. All of these
67. Arsh of causing itlaf of finger of hand/foot shall be _____
 A. 1/6th of Diyat B. 1/2 of Diyat
 C. 1/4th of Diyat D. None of these
68. Arsh for organs which are in pairs, if itlaf of such one organ is done, Arsh shall be _____
 A. Double Diyat B. Equal Diyat
 C. One-half of Diyat D. None of these
69. Section 303 of PPC defines Qatl committed under _____
 A. Ikrah-e-tam B. Ikrah-e-khas
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
70. Qisas for Qatl-e-amad can be waived by adult sane Wali U/S _____
 A. 306 B. 309
 C. 308 D. 307
71. Qisas for Qatl-e-amad cannot be waived where _____
 A. Govt. is Wali B. Wali is Minor
 C. Wali is Insane D. All of these
72. Value of badal-e-sulah shall not be less than value of _____
 A. Arsh B. Daman
 C. Diyat D. All of these
73. Punishment of Qatl-i-shibh-i-amad is provided U/S _____
 A. 313 B. 315
 C. 314 D. 316
74. Whoever cause death without intention by _____ is called Qatl-i-khatta.
 A. Mistake of act B. Mistake of fact
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
75. Punishment for Qatl-i-khatta is provided U/S _____
 A. 318 B. 320
 C. 319 D. 322

76. Whoever commits Qatl-i-khatta shall be liable to _____.
- A. Death sentence
B. Life imprisonment
C. **Diyat**
D. All of these
77. Whoever commits Qatl-i-khatta by rash or negligent driving shall be punished with imprisonment upto _____ along with Diyat.
- A. 7 years
B. 3 years
C. 14 years
D. **10 years**
78. Qatl-bis-sabab is defined U/S _____.
- A. 320
B. 323
C. **321**
D. 325
79. Qatl-bis-sabab is caused by _____.
- A. Without intention
B. Unlawful act
C. **Both A and B**
D. None of these
80. Punishment of Qatl-bis-sabab is provided U/S 322 as _____.
- A. Life imprisonment
B. Death
C. **Diyat**
D. All of these
81. The Federal Govt. shall declare the value of dyat on notification in official Gazette.
- A. 1st January
B. 1st March
C. 1st June
D. **1st July**
82. Punishment for attempt to Qatl-i-annad is provided U/S _____.
- A. 322
B. 325
C. **324**
D. 326
83. Whoever attempts to commit suicide shall be punished upto imprisonment or fine or both.
- A. 6 month
B. **1.5 year**
C. 1 year
D. 2 year
84. Punishment of thug is provided U/S _____.
- A. 325
B. 326
C. 328
D. **327**
85. Whoever commits robbery or chid stealing accompanied with offence of Qatl is called _____.
- A. Principal offender
B. **Thug**
C. Robber
D. All of these
86. Disbursement of Diyat shall be carried according to respective share of inheritance as provided U/S _____.
- A. 329
B. **330**
C. 331
D. 332
87. According to section 331 of PPC, Diyat may be paid in _____.
- A. Lump sum
B. Or installments within 5 year
C. **Both A and B**
D. None of these
88. Whenever a convict dies before a payment of Diyat, it shall be recovered from his _____.
- A. Relatives
B. **Estate**
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
89. Whoever causes pain and _____ is called Hurt U/S 332 of PPC.
- A. Infirmitly
B. Impairs any part
C. Dismembers any part of body
D. **All of these**
90. There are _____ kinds of hurt.
- A. Two
B. Three
C. **Five**
D. Eight
91. According to section 333 of PPC, whoever dismembers any part of body of person is said to cause _____.
- A. Shajjah
B. **Hlaf-i-uduw**
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
92. Where Qisas is not executable U/S 334, offender shall be liable to _____.
- A. Arsh
B. **Imprisonment upto 10 year**
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

93. Shajjah is defined U/S _____.
 A. 333 B. 335
 C. 337 D. 336
94. There are _____ kinds of shajjah.
 A. Five B. Four
 C. Six D. Eight
95. Whoever causes shajjah by exposing any bone of victim without fracture is said to commit _____.
 A. Shajjah-i-khafifah B. Shajjah-i-mudihah
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
96. Whoever causes shajjah by causing fracture of skull of victim due to which membrane of brain is ruptured is said to commit _____.
 A. Shajjah-i-ammah B. Shajjah-i-damigha
 C. Shajjah-i-mudihah D. None of these
97. Punishment of shajjah and its kinds is provided U/S _____.
 A. 336 B. 337-A
 C. 337 D. 338
98. Punishment of Jaifah is provided U/S _____.
 A. 337-B B. 337-D
 C. 337-C D. 337-E
99. Ghair Jaifah is such jurh which does not amount to _____.
 A. Damiyah B. Mudihah
 C. Hashima D. Jaifa
100. Jurh has been defined U/S _____.
 A. 337-B B. 337-C
 C. 337 D. None of these
101. Hurt may be caused by _____.
 A. Jurah B. Shajjah
 C. Itlaf-i-uduw D. All of these

102. Ghair Jaifah has _____ kinds.

- A. Five ~~B. Seven~~
 C. Six ~~D. Four~~

103. Whoever causes Jurh in which injury extends to the body cavity of trunk, is said to cause _____.

- A. Shajjah B. Jaifah
 C. Ghair Jaifah D. None of these

104. Badiyah and _____ are not Shajjah.

- A. Mudihah B. Munqilah
 C. Damigha D. Damihah

105. Payment of Arsh is described U/S _____.

- A. 337-Y B. 337-W
 C. 337-Y D. 337-X

MCQ's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 16-A

(Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement)

106. Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent the person from proceeding in any direction in which right to proceed is said to commit _____.
 A. Wrongful confinement B. Wrongful restraint
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
107. Wrongful confinement is defined U/S _____.
 A. 339 B. 338
 C. 340 D. 342
108. Punishment for wrongful confinement for various days is provided U/S _____.
 A. 343 B. 344
 C. Both A and B D. None of these

109. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with imprisonment upto _____ or fine or with both U/S 34.
 A. 1 year
 B. 1 month
 C. 3 month
 D. 6 month
110. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten or more days, he shall be punished with _____.
 A. 3 year imprisonment
 B. Fine
 C. Both A and B
 D. 1 year
111. Criminal force is defined U/S _____.
 A. 349
 B. 350
 C. 351
 D. 352
112. Mere words do not amount to _____.
 A. Force
 B. Criminal force
 C. Assault
 D. All of these
113. Section 352 provides punishment for offence of _____.
 A. Assault
 B. Criminal force
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
114. Grave and sudden provocation _____ mitigate the punishment U/S 352 of PPC.
 A. Will mitigate
 B. Will not mitigate
 C. Depends upon circumstance
 D. None of these
115. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman to outrage modesty shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 354
 B. 354-A
 C. 355
 D. 366
116. There are _____ kinds of kidnapping as provided U/S 359 of PPC.
 A. 3
 B. 3
 C. 2
 D. 4
117. Kidnapping from Pakistan is defined U/S _____.
 A. 359
 B. 361
 C. 360
 D. 363
118. Whoever takes or entices any minor under _____ away from guardian without consent is called kidnapping from lawful guardian.
 A. 14 year age of male
 B. 16 year age female
 C. Unsound mind
 D. All of these
119. Punishment of kidnapping is provided U/S _____.
 A. 361
 B. 363
 C. 365
 D. 366
120. Whoever commits kidnapping from lawful guardianship shall be punished with _____.
 A. 1 year imprisonment
 B. Fine
 C. Both A and B
 D. 3 year imprisonment
121. Whoever compels by force or by deceitful means to go from any place to other is said to commit _____.
 A. Abduction
 B. Kidnapping
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
122. Whoever abducts or kidnap any person in order to murder shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 362
 B. 364
 C. 366
 D. 365
123. Whoever kidnaps or abducts for extorting property or valuable security shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 365
 B. 365-A
 C. 365-C
 D. None of these
124. Section 365-B deals with _____.
 A. Abducting woman to marry against her will
 B. Kidnapping woman for illicit relationship
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

125. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to do labour against the will of that person shall be punished U/S _____.
- A. 374
B. 374
C. 371
D. 376
126. Punishment of rape is provided U/S _____.
- A. 375
B. 374
C. 376
D. 337
127. Whoever commits gang-rape or rape to minor shall be punished with _____.
- A. Death or imprisonment for life
B. Fine
C. Both A and B
D. 14 year imprisonment
128. Punishment for unnatural offences is provided U/S _____.
- A. 375
B. 376
C. 377
D. 378
129. Offence of human trafficking is defined U/S _____.
- A. 369-A
B. 368
C. 396-A
D. 368-A

MCO's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 10 (Offences Against Property)

130. The elements which constitute theft U/S 378 of PPC are _____.
- A. Malice and motive
B. Intention and dishonestly
C. Consent and dishonesty
D. None of these
131. Punishment of theft is provided U/S _____.
- A. 378
B. 374
C. 379
D. 381
132. Farhan finds a ring lying on the high road and he took it in his possession so committed _____.
- A. Theft
B. Misappropriation of property
C. Both A and B
D. No Offence

133. Whoever commits theft in dwelling house he shall be punished with _____.
- A. 5 year and fine
B. 8 year and fine
C. 7 year and fine
D. 3 year and fine
134. Whoever commits theft of _____ he shall be punished U/S 381-A of PPC.
- A. Motor vehicle
B. Tubewell
C. Transformer
D. All of these

135. Whoever intentionally puts in a fear of any injury to other person for purpose of delivering valuable property or anything signed so he will be charged with offence _____.
- A. Criminal force
B. Extortion
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
136. There are _____ major offences against property provided in chapter XVI of PPC.
- A. 15
B. 8
C. 9
D. 11

137. Fawad finds a necklace lying on the floor in a party, which is not in possession of any person, so Fawad committed _____.
- A. Theft
B. Robbery
C. Misappropriation of property
D. None of above
138. Theft committed in building which is used as human dwelling is provided U/S _____ of PPC.
- A. 379
B. 381
C. 380
D. 389
139. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished U/S 384 of PPC with imprisonment of either description which may extend upto _____.
- A. 5 year
B. 2 year
C. 3 year
D. 1.5 year

140. Whoever commits extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt shall be punished U/S _____.
- A. 384
B. 387
C. 386
D. 388
141. In offence of _____ there is either theft or extortion.
- A. Hi-Jacking
B. Robbery
C. Both A and B
D. Distinct offence
142. According to section 390 of PPC, theft becomes robbery when there arises _____.
- A. Instant death
B. Instant hurt
C. Instant wrongful restraint
D. All of these
143. Robbery becomes dacoity when it is committed by _____.
- A. Two or more persons
B. Seven or more persons
C. Five or more persons
D. All of these
144. The punishment of robbery is provided U/S _____.
- A. 390
B. 391
C. 392
D. 393
145. Offence of attempting to commit robbery is defined U/S _____.
- A. 392
B. 390
C. 393
D. 391
146. Maximum punishment of dacoity as per section 395 of PPC, shall not less than _____.
- A. 5 year
B. 7 year
C. 14 year
D. 10 year
147. When five or more persons who are ~~jointly~~ jointly committing dacoity, commits murder during dacoity, every one of those shall be punished with _____.
- A. Death
B. Imprisonment for life
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
148. Whoever makes preparation to commit dacoity shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment upto _____ as per section 399 of PPC.
- A. 12 year
B. 14 year
C. 10 year
D. 7 year
149. Whoever unlawfully by the use of or show of force or by threats of any kind seizes or exercises control of air craft is said to commit _____.
- A. Wrongful restraint
B. Criminal force
C. High treason
D. Hijacking
150. Punishment for hijacking is provided U/S _____.
- A. 402-A
B. 402-B
C. 402-C
D. 402-D
151. Section 405 of PPC deals with _____.
- A. Criminal misappropriation of property
B. Criminal breach of contract
C. Criminal breach of trust
D. All of these
152. Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment upto _____.
- A. 7 year U/S 405
B. 7 year U/S 406
C. 5 year U/S 408
D. 5 year U/S 409
153. Section 411 of PPC deals with _____.
- A. Dishonestly sale of property
B. Dishonestly receiving of stolen property
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
154. Whoever habitually receives or deals in stolen property shall be punished with imprisonment upto _____.
- A. 10 year
B. Fine
C. Both A and B
D. 7 year

155. A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception as provided U/S

- A. 416
- B. 417
- C. 415
- D. 420

156. Whoever cheats shall be punished with imprisonment upto 1 year U/S _____.

- A. 415
- B. 419
- C. 416
- D. 417

157. Section 420 deals with _____.

- A. Cheating by personation
- B. Cheating and fraud

C. Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property D. All of these

158. Faisal voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Ahmed having intension to cause wrongful loss to him, so Faisal has committed _____ him.

- A. Cheating
 - B. Mischief
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
159. Section _____ of deals with mischief and its various kinds
- A. 420 to 430
 - B. 430 to 438
 - C. 425 to 440
 - D. None of these

160. Whoever commits mischief by killing or maiming caste etc shall be punished U/S _____.

- A. 429
- B. 427
- C. 435
- D. 438

161. Criminal trespass is provided U/S

- A. 439
- B. 440
- C. 441
- D. 443

162. Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into building, tent or vessel as human dwelling or used as for worship is said to commit _____.

- A. House breaking
- B. Criminal trespass

C. House trespass

163. Whoever commits lurking house trespass after sunset and before sunrise is said to commit _____.

- A. Lurking house trespass
- B. Lurking house trespass at night
- C. House trespass
- D. All of these

164. House trespass for burg, assault or wrongful restraint is dealt by _____.

- A. Section 450
- B. Section 452
- C. Section 453
- D. All of these

165. Punishment for lurking house trespass or house breaking at night is provided U/S _____.

- A. 453
- B. 456
- C. 454
- D. 454

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(CRPC) MCO'S

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 was passed or enacted on:
 - A. 22nd February, 1898 B. 22nd March, 1898 C. 22nd April, 1898
 2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 contains _____ sections:
 - A. 511 B. 550 C. 565
 3. The Cr.P.C 1898 contains _____ Schedules.
 - A. 4 B. 5 C. 6
 4. The Cr.P.C 1898 is a _____ law.
 - A. Natural B. Procedural C. Special
 5. The object of Cr.P.C is _____.
 - A. To facilitate administration of justice
 - B. To facilitate offender
 - C. To facilitate the prosecution
 6. The Code of Criminal Procedure was enforced on the first day of:
 - A. July, 1898 B. August, 1898 C. September, 1898
 7. The Cr.P.C divides offences in _____ kinds.
 - A. 2 B. 3 C. 4
 8. An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called _____.
 - A. Schedule offence B. Non bailable offence C. Bailable offence
 9. An offence in which bail cannot be granted to an accused as of right are called _____.
 - A. Non bailable offence B. Bailable offence C. None of the above
 10. An offence in which a police-officer may in accordance with the 2nd schedule or under any law for the time being in force arrest without warrant is called _____.
 - A. Cognizable offence B. Non cognizable offence
 - C. None of the above
 11. Non cognizable offence is an offence in which a police-officer cannot arrest any person without _____.
 - A. Warrant B. Notice C. Authority Letter
 12. The allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate with a view to take action under Code of Criminal Procedure regarding an offence is called _____.
 - A. Crime report B. Complaint C. FIR
 13. Section 4(k), Cr.P.C defines _____.
 - A. Inquiry B. Trial C. Investigation
 14. According to section 4(l) Cr.P.C inquiry means a proceeding _____ conducted by _____.
 - A. Police B. Prosecution C. Magistrate
 15. According to section 4(i) Cr.P.C investigation means a proceeding conducted by _____.
 - A. Police B. Magistrate C. Complainant
 16. According to section 4(m) Cr.P.C the proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath is called _____.
 - A. Inquiry B. Judicial proceeding C. Trial
 17. A fact 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
 18. The term "Police Station" is defined in sub-section _____ of section 4.
 - A. (q) B. (s) C. (r)
 19. Public prosecutor means a person conducting prosecution on behalf of the _____.
 - A. Complainant B. State C. Accused
 20. Under section 46, Cr.P.C _____ of body is sufficient for arrest.
 - A. Capturing B. Touching C. None of the above
 21. 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
 22. Section 52, Cr.P.C deals with mode of search of a _____.
 - A. Woman B. Secret place C. Government servant
 23. 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

24. 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
25. 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.
 26. Section 55 of Cr.P.C deals with arrest of _____.
 A. Detectives B. Vagabonds and habitual robbers
 C. Habitual offenders
27. 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
 28. Section _____, Cr.P.C empowers a private person to arrest an offender:
 A. 57 B. 58 C. 59
29. 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
30. Section 61, bounds police to produce any detained person before Magistrate having jurisdiction within _____ hours.
 A. 20 hours B. 24 hours C. 26 hours
31. 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
32. 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
33. 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
34. 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
35. 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
36. Section 109, Cr.P.C deals with security from _____.
 A. Vagrant and suspected person B. Common citizens
 C. Government officials
37. Section _____, deals with security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.
 A. 107 Cr.P.C B. 110 Cr.P. C. 152 Cr.P.C
38. Under section _____ Cr.P.C the Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.
 A. 115 B. 116 C. 117
39. A conditional order for removal of public nuisances can be made by a Magistrate _____.
 A. Of 1st Class B. Special Magistrate C. Of Class 30
40. Section _____ of Cr.P.C deals with conditional order for removal of nuisance.
 A. 132 B. 132A C. 133
41. 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

42. Section _____ deals with information of cognizable offences.
 A. 150, Cr.P.C B. 154, Cr.P.C C. 157, Cr.P.C
43. Section 154, Cr.P.C deals with _____.
 A. **First Information Report** B. Complaint C. None of the above
44. An F.I.R. has _____ columns.
 A. 5 B. 6 C. 7
45. The registration of FIR regarding cognizable offences is _____ duty of officer in charge of police station.
 A. Fundamental B. Statutory C. Constitutional
46. 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
47. The F.I.R. needs to be signed by _____.
 A. Accused person B. Victim C. Informer
48. First Information Report is _____ piece of evidence.
 A. Substantive B. Corroborative C. Exhaustive
49. After recording FIR it is necessary to be read over to _____ by police-officer.
 A. Complainant or informer B. S.H.O. C. Accused
50. Under section 156, Cr.P.C an officer in charge of a police station can investigate any cognizable offence without order of _____.
 A. A.S.P B. I.G. C. Concerned Magistrate
51. 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
52. Section 156-B of Cr.P.C deals with investigation against a women accused of the offence of _____.
 A. Dacoity B. Theft C. Zina
53. The report send 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
54. Section _____ of Cr.P.C provides procedure for submission of report under section 157 of Cr.P.C.
 A. 158 B. 157 C. 159
55. Under Section 160, Cr.P.C police officer has power to require attendance of _____.
 A. Accused B. Witnesses C. Complainants
56. 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
57. The statement recorded under section 161, Cr.P.C can _____.
 A. Not be cross examined B. Be cross examined C. None of the above
58. The evidence recorded under section 161, by police officer is _____ type of evidence.
 A. Substantive B. Corroborative C. Authentic
59. 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
60. 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
61. Any statement recorded by Magistrate under section 164, Cr.P.C may be recorded in presence of _____.
 A. Police B. Complainant C. Accused
62. 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
63. _____ is essential for recording statement under section 164, Cr.P.C.
 A. Certification by Police B. Certification by Accused
 C. Certification by Magistrate
64. Recording of confession of accused under section 164 on oath is _____ in the eye of law.
 A. Inadmissible B. Admissible C. Important
65. Section _____ deals with procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty four hours.

- A. 166, Cr.P.C B. 167, Cr.P.C C. 168, Cr.P.C
66. An accused person can be detained in custody of police upon order of:
 A. The Magistrate B. Station House Officer C. None of above
67. 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
68. 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
69. Section 167, Cr.P.C deals with _____.
 A. Remand B. Acquittal C. Confession
70. 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
71. 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
72. Police in case of deficiency of incriminating evidence can release a person _____.
 A. Without sureties B. Upon his own bond
 C. Without any requirement
73. Section 170, Cr.P.C deals with _____.
 A. Discharge of accused B. Recording of challan
 C. Sending of case to Magistrate
74. 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
75. The report of police officer needs to be submitted before Magistrate through _____.
 A. Officer In charge of police section B. Court officer
 C. Public Prosecutor

76. The challan Form has _____ column.
 A. 6 columns B. 7 columns C. 8 columns
77. Column No. 1, of challan form is for _____.
 A. Accused B. Offence C. Complainant or informant
78. Column No. 3, of challan form is for the accused _____.
 A. Under arrest B. Released on bail C. Discharged
79. Column No. 4 of challan form deals with _____.
 A. Accused under arrest B. Accused on bail C. None of the above
80. Column No. 6 of challan form dealt with _____.
 A. Accused Absconder B. Accused Confessed C. Witnesses
81. Every offence shall be inquired in and tried by a Court with in local limit of whose jurisdiction the offence was _____.
 A. Occurs B. Committed C. Done
82. 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
83. 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
84. Section 176, Cr.P.C empowers Magistrate to make inquiry with respect of _____.
 A. Cause of death B. Theft C. Zina
85. 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
86. Under section 205, Cr.P.C Magistrate may dispense personal attendance of _____.
 A. Complainant B. Witnesses C. Accused
87. 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
88. 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. Decoy C. None of the above

89. 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**
90. Appeal against the order of Additional Session Judge shall lie to _____.
- A. Court of Session Judge B. **High Court** C. None of the above
91. Appeal from sentence of High Court shall lie to _____.
- A. High Court B. Supreme Court C. **Both to (a) and (b)**
92. Section _____ deals with appeal from sentence of Court of Session.
- A. 410, Cr.P.C B. 411, Cr.P.C. 410 and 411, Cr.P.C
93. There is no appeal in _____ cases.
- A. Death cases B. Sedition cases C. **Summary trial**
94. 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
95. 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
96. Appeal is admissible on matter of _____.
- A. Fact B. Law C. **Both A and B**
97. A person in jail can make his appeal, petition through _____.
- A. His attorney B. Inspector General of Police
C. **Officer incharge of the jail**
98. Appellate Court can take further evidence as provided in section _____, Cr.P.C.
- A. 428 B. 430 C. **None of these**
99. Section _____, empowers Session Court and High Court to call record of inferior Court.
- A. 439 B. 430 C. **None of these**
100. Bail has _____ kinds.
- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4
101. Section _____, Cr.P.C deals with bail in bailable cases.
- A. 496 B. 497 C. **None of the above**
102. Bail is transfer of custody of a person from police to _____.
- A. **Private persons** B. Court C. Any other agency
103. Section 497 of Cr.P.C deals with bail in cases of _____.
- A. Bailable offence B. **Non bailable offence** C. Both A and B
104. 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
105. 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
106. In non bailable cases release of accused on bail depends upon discretion of _____.
- A. **Court** B. Accused C. Complainant
107. 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) and (b) (i) (ii)
108. The word bail is derived from old _____ word bailier.
- A. Latin B. Greece C. **French**
109. Section 497(i), Cr.P.C deals with cases falling within _____ class.
- A. **Prohibitory class** B. None prohibitory class C. Both A and B
110. The term "abscond" means _____.
- A. **To hide from criminal proceedings** B. To hide from friends
C. To hide from family
111. Section 497(2), of Cr.P.C deals with cases of _____.
- A. **Further inquiry** B. Heinous offence C. Confession
112. Section 497(3) deals with _____.
- A. **Court's reason recording of releasing a person on bail**
B. Dismissal of bail C. Cancellation of bail
113. Section 497(5) deals with _____.
- A. **Cancellation of bail** B. Surety bonds C. Bonds of minors
114. An anticipatory bail means _____.
- A. Bail after arrest B. **Bail before arrest** C. Both A and B

115. Which bail petition needs an affidavit _____.
 A. Bail after arrest B. Bail before arrest C. Both A and B
116. Bail before arrest can be moved before _____.
 A. Before Court of Session Judge B. Before High Court
 C. Both A and B
117. Section 499 Cr.P.C deals with _____.
 A. Bonds of accused and sureties
 B. Bonds and sureties of complainant C. None of the above
118. When any accused person fulfill the requirement of section 499, Cr.P.C he will be _____.
 A. Re-arrested. B. Acquitted C. Released

CRPC PERTAINING CHAPTER I (Preliminary)

119. The CRPC, 1898 is what type of law _____ ?
 A. Natural law B. Special law
 C. Procedural law D. None of these
120. Name of CRPC 1898 _____.
 A. The code of criminal procedure B. Code of criminal procedure
 C. Criminal procedure code D. The criminal procedure code
121. The expression "Joint session Judge" means _____.
 A. Magistrate 1st class B. Magistrate 2nd class
 C. Additional session judge D. High court
122. Charge defines in _____.
 A. Section 4 (C) B. Section 4 (D)
 C. Section (E) D. Section (1) (G)
123. Complaint can be filled of _____.
 A. Cognizable-offences B. Non cognizable offences
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
124. Who conducts inquiry and investigation in term of Section 4 (k) and 4 (l) of the CRPC respectively _____.
 A. Both are conducted by the police
 B. Both are conducted by the Magistrate
 C. Investigation is conducted by the Magistrate whereas inquiry is conducted by the police

- D. Inquiry is conducted by the Magistrate whereas investigation is conducted by the Police
125. Place includes _____.
 A. House B. Building
 C. Tent and vessel D. All of these

CRPC PERTAINING CHAPTER V (of Arrest, Escape And Retaking) -

126. In which Section power to break open doors and windows for - purpose of liberation defines _____.
 A. Section 48 B. Section 49
 C. Section 50 D. Section 51
127. When police can arrest without order of Magistrate _____.
 A. Section 54 B. Section 57
 C. Section 56 D. Both A and B
128. Persons arrested not to be detained more than _____.
 A. 24 hours B. 20 hours
 C. Only two days D. None of these
129. In which Section Magistrate has power to discharge an accused even in Qatal case _____.
 A. Section 63 B. Section 169
 C. Section 173 D. None of these
130. Can a magistrate can arrest anyone, if can arrest in which Section _____.
 A. Section 159 B. Section 65
 C. Section 69 D. No-cannot-arrest
131. Summons to produce document or other thing _____.
 A. Section 92 B. Section 94
 C. Section 96 D. Section 100
132. Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents etc _____.
 A. Section 54 B. Section 55
 C. Section 96 D. Section 98

133. Search for persons wrongfully confined under Section _____?
 A. 100
 B. 104
 C. 133
 D. None of these

134. Who may issue search warrant for person wrongfully confined under Section 100 _____?
 A. Executive Magistrate
 B. Magistrate of 1st class
 C. Magistrate of 2nd class
 D. All of these

135. How many witness required for search to be made in by police U/S 103 _____?
 A. Four from police stations
 B. Three from any place
 C. Two
 D. Two from locality

136. Power to impound document etc, produced _____.
 A. Section 100
 B. Section 103
 C. Section 104
 D. All of these

CRPC PERTAINING PART VIII

(of Sectionnurity For Keeping The Peace And For Good Behavior)

137. Which Section defined Security for keeping the peace on conviction _____?
 A. Section 106
 B. Section 107
 C. Section 108
 D. None of these

138. The time of bond for keeping the peace during such period as 106 not exceeding _____.
 A. One year
 B. Two year
 C. Three year
 D. Not mentioned in CRPC

139. Which Section defined Security for keeping the peace in likely to commit a breach of the peace and disturb the public tranquility _____?
 A. Section 106
 B. Section 107
 C. Section 108
 D. All of these

140. In which Section a Magistrate there is within the limits of his jurisdiction or without such limits demand Security for good behavior from persons disseminating seditious matter _____?
 A. Section 107
 B. Section 108
 C. Section 109
 D. All of these

CRPC PERTAINING CHAPTER X

(Nuisances)

141. Order of Magistrate for removal of Nuisance U/S 133 _____.
 A. Permanently
 B. Conditional
 C. Temporary
 D. None of these

142. For absolute order taking evidence is _____.
 A. Mandatory
 B. Discretion of court
 C. Not necessary
 D. None of these

143. Conditional order for removal of nuisance for _____.
 A. To remove unlawful obstruction
 B. To remove regarding goods or merchandise
 C. To remove regarding any dangerous animal
 D. All of these

144. The order of Magistrate in the Section 103 can be called in question in any civil court _____?
 A. Yes
 B. No

145. Remedy of civil injunction can be granted U/S 133 _____?
 A. Yes
 B. No

146. Which Section defines procedure when he claims jury _____?
 A. Section 137
 B. Section 131
 C. Section 139
 D. None of these

147. Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger _____.
 A. Section 136
 B. Section 144
 C. Section 148
 D. Section 149

CRPC PERTAINING CHAPTER XIV (Information To Police And Their Power To Investigate)

148. Is defamation is cognizable offence _____?
A. Yes
B. No
149. Power of police in cognizable offences _____
A. Dictionary
B. Partially
C. Statutory
D. None of these
150. Which Section of CRPC relates to registration of First Information Report (FIR) for a cognizable offences _____?
A. Section 22A
B. Section 154
C. Section 173
D. Section 497
151. Can a person give information of cognizable offence to police in _____?
A. Oral
B. In writing
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
152. Reduce into writing the information of cognizable offence is _____ of police officer.
A. Discretion of police officer
B. Duty of informant
C. Duty of police officer
D. None of these
153. Under which Section any police officer can investigate cognizable offence without order of Magistrate _____?
A. 154
B. 155
C. 156
D. None of these
154. Procedure where cognizable offence suspected _____
A. 147
B. 157
C. 158
D. None of these
155. Examination of witness by police given U/S _____
A. 164
B. 156
C. 161
D. 171
156. Can a magistrate record the statement on oath U/S 164 _____?
A. Yes
B. No
157. Can a Magistrate record confession on Oath U/S 164 _____?
A. Yes
B. No

158. The police officer shall not below the rank of _____ if he making the investigation.
A. Assistant sub inspector
B. Sub inspector
C. Constable
D. Anyone can investigate

159. Magistrate can give the accused in the custody of police U/S 167 maximum days _____
A. 15 days
B. 14 days
C. 30 days
D. 60 days

160. Is the police have power to Release accused according to CRPC, if have what are the grounds to do so _____?
A. Accused is famous person
B. Accused is looking innocent by face
C. Evidence deficient
D. No police have no any such power

161. U/S _____ Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of the accused _____
A. 107
B. 207
C. 205
D. None of these

162. Examination of complaint U/S _____
A. 154
B. 156
C. 157
D. 200
163. Complaint can be made orally _____?
A. Yes
B. No

CRPC PERTAINING CHAPTER XXXI (of Appeals)

164. Appeal against acquittal by magistrate to _____
A. Session court
B. High court
C. Both
D. In the court of magistrate
165. Describe session of appeal from sentence of Court of Session _____
A. 408
B. 409
C. 410
D. In all

166. If accused pleads guilty, under what provision he may avail the chance of appeal _____?

- A. 408
B. 410
C. 411A
D. No appeal

167. If session court passes the sentence imprisonment of 21 days, select the proper form of appeal _____.

- A. In session court
B. High court
C. Nearest court
D. None of these

168. Release of appellant on bail is defined U/S _____ (Bail after conviction).

- A. 417
B. 426
C. 428
D. None of these

CRPC PERTAINING CHAPTER XXXIX

(of Bails)

169. An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as of right is called _____.

- A. Schedule offence
B. Bailable offence
C. Cognizable offence
D. Compoundable offences

170. Which of these not type of Bail _____?

- A. Interim bail
B. Post arrest bail
C. Protective bail
D. Guaranteed Bail

171. Bail in bailable offences _____.

- A. Discretion of court
B. Right of accused
C. Both
D. None of these

172. Section 497(5) deals with _____.

- A. Confirmation of Bail
B. Cancellation of Bail
C. Further Inquiry
D. None is correct

173. It is the sufficient ground of taking ~~ban~~ non-bailable cases _____.

- A. The accused is under 16 age
B. The accused is a woman
C. Case fit for further inquiry
D. All of these

QANUN-E-SHAHADAT ORDINANCE

MCS

1. Family courts are _____ to follow the provisions of the QSO.

- A. Bound
B. Not Bound
C. Required
D. None of these

2. In hudood cases _____ evidence is preferred.

- A. Relevant fact
B. Ocular
C. Circumstantial
D. All of these

3. Dumb person is _____ to testify as witness depending upon circumstances of case.

- A. Competent
B. Incompetent
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

4. There are _____ kinds of accomplice.

- A. 2
B. 4
C. 3
D. 5

5. Admission can be made either by _____.

- A. Expressly
B. Impliedly
C. Documentary
D. All of these

6. Admission may operate as _____.

- A. Conclusive proof
B. Estoppels
C. Both A and B
D. None of these

7. Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise will be _____.

- A. Relevant
B. Admissible
C. Both A and B
D. Irrelevant

8. Mode of confession in joint trial for same offence has been provided U/A _____.

- A. 33
B. 37
C. 41
D. 43

9. Delayed confession is _____ even it is made at the last stage of trial.
 A. Irrelevant
 B. Inadmissible
 C. Both A and B
 D. Relevant
10. Dying declaration can be made by _____.
 A. Orally
 B. Gestures
 C. Written
 D. All of these
11. Identification parade is rule of _____.
 A. Prudence
 B. Law
 C. Fact
 D. All of these
12. The rule of Res-gestae is provided U/A of _____.
 A. 20
 B. 18
 C. 19
 D. 22
13. Identification parade is a kind of _____ evidence.
 A. Circumstantial
 B. Fundamental
 C. Corroborative
 D. All of these
14. The rule of plea of Alibi is provided U/A _____.
 A. 22
 B. 24(2)
 C. 19
 D. 20
15. Plea of Alibi can be raised in _____.
 A. Civil cases
 B. Criminal cases
 C. Both A and B
 D. Family cases
16. Previous good Character of person is relevant in _____.
 A. Civil cases
 B. Criminal cases
 C. Both A and B
 D. Family cases
17. Confession on Oath has _____.
 A. Evidently value
 B. No sanctity in law
 C. Depends upon circumstances
 D. None of these
18. Dying declaration is _____ piece of evidence.
 A. Conclusive
 B. Corroborative
 C. Substantive
 D. All of these
19. Proof of electronic signature and electronic document is provided U/A _____.
 A. 79
 B. 78
 C. 78-A
 D. 79-A
20. If no any attesting witness is found, then it must be proved _____.
 A. Such witness has died
 B. Can't be found
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
21. According to Article 82 of QSO, if attesting witness denies the execution of document, then its execution may be proved by _____.
 A. Expert opinion
 B. Any other evidence
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
22. The contents of documents may be proved by _____.
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
23. Primary evidence is defined U/A _____.
 A. 72
 B. 74
 C. 73
 D. 71
24. Cases in which secondary evidence may be given is provided U/A _____.
 A. 74
 B. 73
 C. 76
 D. 77
25. Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person is deemed as _____.
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Both A and B
 D. Hear say
26. All facts must be proved by _____.
 A. Oral evidence
 B. Documentary evidence
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

44. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 was introduced to bring _____.
 A. Due to requirement of time B. The conformity with injunction of Quran and Sunnah
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
45. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 comprises _____ articles.
 A. 165 B. 164
 C. 166 D. 168
46. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 applies to _____.
 A. Court martial B. Tribunal
 C. Authority having Quasi-judicial powers D. All of these
47. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 does not apply to proceedings before _____.
 A. Special court B. Tribunals
 C. Arbitrator D. All of these
48. Under Qanun-e-Shahadat _____ is bound to determine competency of witness.
 A. Prosecutor B. Accused
 C. Court D. Investigation office
49. Article 2 of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with _____.
 A. Evidence B. Exceptions
 C. Definitions D. All of these
50. Evidence is defined under _____ in QSO, 1984.
 A. 2(b) B. 2(e)
 C. 2(c) D. 2(f)
51. All the statements which the court permits to be made before it by witness in relation to matters of fact under inquiry, such statement is called _____.
 A. Documentary evidence B. Oral evidence
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
52. All documents which are provided for inspection of court, such documents are called _____.
 A. Evidence B. Oral evidence
 C. Documentary evidence D. All of these
53. Article 2(c) of QSO 1984 defines _____.
 A. Documentary evidence B. Oral evidence
 C. Evidence D. All of these
54. Words printed, lithographed or photographed are _____.
 A. Pictures B. Documents
 C. Facts D. All of these
55. The term "Fact" is defined under _____ of the QSO, 1984.
 A. 2(b) B. 2(d)
 C. 2(e) D. 2(f)
56. Anything, state of things or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses is _____.
 A. Fact B. Feeling
 C. Fact D. All of these
57. Qualification of witness is described U/A _____.
 A. 5 B. 6
 C. 3 D. 7
58. Any person who can understand the question and give rational answer is called _____ witness.
 A. Competent B. Incompetent
 C. Credible D. None of these
59. A witness giving evidence in hudoob cases should be _____.
 A. Male B. Sane
 C. Adult D. All of these
60. Principle of Tazkiy-al-shahood is applicable to _____.
 A. Civil cases B. Criminal cases
 C. Hudoob & Qias cases D. All of these

61. A child is competent witness to testify if he _____.
- A. is fit and healthy
B. can understand the question and give rational answer
 C. Both A and B
 D. is attained 12 years age
62. Communication made during the time period of marriage is deemed as privileged communication U/A _____.
- A. 6 B. 7
 C. 5 D. 4
63. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence U/A _____.
- A. 6 B. 7
 C. 9 D. 5
64. An advocate cannot disclose anything which has been done between him and his client except _____.
- A. With order of court B. With permission of High court
 C. **With permission of his client** D. All of these
65. Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks is called _____.
- A. Paper B. Draft
 C. **Document** D. All of these
66. Article 16 of the QSO deals with _____.
- A. Credibility of witness B. Production of title deed
 C. **Accomplice** D. All of these
67. Term Accomplice means _____.
- A. Co-accused B. **Guilty associate**
 C. **Both A and B** D. None of these
68. The competence and number of witnesses is described U/A _____.
- A. 16 B. 19
 C. 17 D. 20
69. In financial cases when there is one male witness then requirement of law can be fulfilled by _____.
- A. Three female and one male as witnesses
 B. **Two female and one male as witnesses**
 C. Only 4 females as witnesses D. None of these
70. According to Article 18 of QSO 1984, Evidence may be given by _____.
- A. Fact in issue B. Relevant fact
 C. **Both A and B** D. None of these
71. Relevance of fact means act done in _____ transaction.
- A. Separate B. **Same**
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
72. Res-gestae means _____.
- A. Elsewhere B. **Proof**
 C. **Things closely done** D. None is correct
73. Identification parade needs to be conducted before _____.
- A. Public at large B. Police officer
 C. **Magistrate having jurisdiction** D. All of these
74. In criminal cases past good character of person is _____.
- A. **Countable** B. Uncountable
 C. Depends upon Circumstances D. All of these
75. Article 24 of QSO 1984 describes _____.
- A. Relevant fact B. **Irrelevant fact becomes relevant**
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
76. The term alibi means _____.
- A. Plea of presence at the place of offence
 B. **Plea of absence at the place of offence**
 C. Both A and B D. None of these

77. The question is whether Raza committed a crime at Lahore on certain day, the fact that on that day "A" was at Karachi is _____.
- A. Irrelevant
B. Relevant
 C. Not connected
 D. None of these
78. Admission is defined under Article _____ of QSO.
- A. 32
B. 30
 C. 31
 D. 29
79. Admission has _____ kinds.
- A. 5
B. 4
 C. 2
D. 3
80. Article 31 of QSO states _____ classes of persons who can make admission.
- A. 3
B. 4
 C. 5
 D. 2
81. Statement made persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to matter in dispute are admission U/A _____.
- A. 30
B. 33
 C. 31
 D. None of these
82. Admission is used in _____ case.
- A. Criminal
B. Family
 C. Civil
 D. All of these
83. Confession is applicable in _____ case.
- A. Family
B. Civil
 C. Criminal
 D. All of these
84. Confession is described U/A _____ of QSO 1984.
- A. 35 to 43
B. 37 to 43
 C. 36 to 43
 D. None of these
85. Such confession which is made before Judicial Magistrate is called _____ confession.
- A. Extra Judicial
B. Judicial
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
86. Such confession which is made before other than Judge is called _____.
- A. Extra Judicial
B. Judicial
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
87. Extra Judicial confession needs _____.
- A. Not to be proved by strong corroborative evidence
B. Needs to be proved by strong corroborative evidence
 C. Depends upon circumstances
 D. None of these
88. According to Article _____ of QSO 1984, confession made during custody of Police needs not to proved.
- A. 35
B. 36
 C. 38
D. 39
89. Article 38 of QSO describes confession made _____ by accused.
- A. During custody of Police
B. To a Police officer
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
90. If an accused makes confession in joint trial, such confession will be deemed as _____ against other co-accused person.
- A. Proof
B. Credible evidence
 C. Circumstantial evidence
 D. All of these
91. All accused persons shall be liable to cross examination under _____.
- A. Article 40
B. Article 42
 C. Article 44
 D. Article 46

92. Admissions are not conclusive proof but they may operate as Estoppels under _____.
- A. Article 35
B. Article 42
C. Article 41
D. Article 45
93. Dying declaration is described under _____.
- A. Article 45
B. Article 46
C. Article 46(I)
D. Article 46(II)
94. Dying declaration is deemed as _____ evidence.
- A. Weak
B. Strong
C. Conclusive
D. All of these
95. A dying declaration is _____ piece of evidence.
- A. Substantive
B. Conclusive
C. Corroborative
D. All of these
96. A dying declaration cannot form the sole basis of conviction unless _____.
- A. Cross-examination
B. Corroborated
C. Contradicted
D. None of these
97. Entries in book of account as provided U/A 48 of QSO are deemed as _____.
- A. Relevant but needs to be proved by other evidence
B. Irrelevant
C. Inadmissible
D. None of these
98. Principle of expert opinion is defined U/A _____ of QSO 1984.
- A. 58
B. 59
C. 55
D. 56
99. Opinion of expert sought upon any point of foreign law or fact will be _____.
- A. Irrelevant
B. Relevant
C. Depends upon circumstances
D. None of these
100. The arising question whether X was poisoned by Y, so regarding this opinion of medical officer will be _____.
- A. Relevant
B. Irrelevant
C. Invalid
D. None of these
101. A previous conviction of accused is relevant in _____ cases to show bad character of that person.
- A. Family
B. Civil
C. Criminal
D. All of these
102. Relevancy of character is described U/A _____ of QSO 1984.
- A. 66 to 69
B. 56 to 58
C. 66 to 67
D. None of these
103. According to Article 70 of QSO, All facts may be proved by evidence except contents of documents _____.
- A. Oral
B. Documentary
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
104. The contents of documents may be proved either primary or secondary evidence U/A _____.
- A. 73
B. 74
C. 72
D. 75
105. When document itself is produced for inspector of court, such document is called _____ evidence.
- A. Secondary
B. Primary
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
106. Where a document is executed in several parts, so each part is called _____ evidence.
- A. Secondary
B. Valid
C. Primary
D. Invalid

107. Where a print out is made from automated information system is called _____ evidence.
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
108. Where a number of documents are made by _____ process are called primary evidence.
 A. Multiple
 B. Variable
 C. Both A and B
 D. Uniform
109. Printing and _____ are examples of primary evidence.
 A. Photography
 B. Lithography
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
110. Secondary evidence is defined U/A _____.
 A. 71
 B. 73
 C. 74
 D. 75
111. A photograph of original is _____ evidence.
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
112. Oral account of contents of document given by some person who has seen himself is deemed as _____ evidence.
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Both A and B
 D. None
113. Certified copies and _____ are deemed as secondary evidence.
 A. Copies made by Mechanical process
 B. Copies made by comparing with original
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
114. Article 76 of QSO deals with cases where _____ evidence may be given.
 A. Primary
 B. Secondary
 C. Oral
 D. None of these
115. The facts and issues raised in pleading needs to be proved by _____ evidence.
 A. Oral evidence
 B. Secondary evidence
 C. Oral, primary or secondary
 D. None of these
116. List of public documents is provided U/A _____.
 A. 83
 B. 84
 C. 85
 D. 88
117. Public records kept in Pakistan of private documents is deemed as _____ document.
 A. Private
 B. Public
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
118. Article 86 of QSO defines _____.
 A. Public Document
 B. Private Document
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
119. Presumptions as to documents have been provided U/A _____.
 A. 85 to 95
 B. 90 to 101
 C. 99 to 104
 D. All of these
120. The production of power of attorney before shall be presumed authentic U/A _____.
 A. 85
 B. 93
 C. 95
 D. 99
121. According to Article 97 of QSO, book and _____ may be presumed as authentic.
 A. Maps
 B. Chart
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
122. Exclusion of evidence of _____ agreement is provided U/A 103 of QSO.
 A. Documentary
 B. Oral
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

141. Examination in-chief is defined U/A _____.
 A. 133
 C. 135
142. The court shall permit leading question in _____ matters.
 A. Introductory
 C. **Both A and B**
143. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called _____ question.
 A. Essential
 C. **Leading**
144. In cross examination, questions may be asked to _____ of witness by adverse party.
 A. Shake his credit
 C. **Both A and B**
145. The court may forbid indecent and scandalous questions U/A _____.
 A. 145
 C. 148
146. Leading questions cannot be asked during _____.
 A. Examination in-chief
 C. **Both A and B**
147. Leading questions may be asked during cross examination U/A _____.
 A. 136
 C. 138
148. The credit of witness may be impeached U/A _____.
 A. 149
 C. 151
149. The court may declare any witness hostile U/A _____.
 A. 152
 C. 156
150. The court has _____ power U/A 150 for declaring any witness as hostile.
 A. Prohibitory
 C. Both A and B
151. An investigating officer can refresh his memory from his diary U/A _____.
 A. 153
 C. 155
152. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground for _____ U/A 162 of QSO.
 A. New trial
 C. **Both A and B**
153. Acceptance or denial of claim on Oath does not apply to _____.
 A. Criminal case
 C. **Both A and B**
154. Evidence produced by using modern devices is admissible before court U/A _____.
 A. 163
 C. 164
155. Article 263 of QSO deals with _____.
 A. Special Oath
 C. Both A and B
156. Evidence recorded with Oath is _____ in Judicial proceedings.
 A. Admissible
 C. **Not admissible**
157. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
158. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
159. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
160. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
161. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
162. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
163. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
164. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
165. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
166. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
167. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
168. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
169. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
170. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
171. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
172. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
173. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
174. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
175. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
176. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
177. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
178. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
179. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
180. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
181. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
182. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
183. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
184. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
185. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
186. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
187. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
188. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
189. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
190. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
191. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
192. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
193. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
194. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
195. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
196. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
197. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
198. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
199. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant
200. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible
 C. Irrelevant

8. Rights of hand-locked states are governed by
 A. Rules of customary international law B. Mutual Consent
 C. **Convention on the Law of Sea** D. None of these
9. Vienna Congress took place in:
 A. 1815 B. 1919
 C. 1945 D. None of these
10. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:
 A. 1966 B. 1968
 C. 1948 D. None of these
11. The United Nation is:
 A. A Supra-State organization B. **A creation of Member States**
 C. Has no link with States after its establishment D. None of these
12. Territorial asylum is:
 A. **An exercise of territorial sovereignty**
 B. An impingement of territorial Sovereignty
 C. Granted by mutual consent D. None of these
13. A state is
 A. Bound to recognize a new state B. **Not bound to do so**
 C. Required to enter into dialog with the new state for recognition
 14. Minquires and Ecrehos case was decided by
 A. **ICJ (1950)** B. PCIJ
 C. Europe Court of Human Rights D. None of these
15. The eruption of war termination:
 A. All treaties B. **Only political treaties** C. No treaty
 16. 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
17. The concept of State immunity is:
 A. **An attitude of territorial sovereignty**
- B. A derogation-form the sovereignty of state
 C. Not concerned with territorial sovereignty D. None of these
18. The Continuity of states us International Legal Persons is:
 A. Affected by change of government
 B. **Not affected by change of government**
 C. Depends of the recognition of new government D. None of these
19. 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
20. Vital change of circumstances
 A. **Renders a treaty invalid** B. Terminates the treaty
 C. Has no affect on the treaty D. None of these
21. In Pakistan the limit of the territorial waters is:
 A. 12
 B. 12
 C. 24
 D. None of these
22. 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
23. HaroNone Doctrine means
 A. A state cannot interfere in the internal affairs of other States
 B. A state is not bound to recognize a government installed by a foreign power
 C. A State has the right to use force for the protection of its nationals.
 D. **None of these**
24. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in:
 A. 1917 B. 1945
 C. **1948** D. None of these

25. Contiguous Zone in Pakistan is adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a time
- A. 12
B. 24
C. 48
D. None of these
26. The width of the partition belt is generally recognized to be
- A. 3 miles
B. 5 miles
C. 10 miles
D. None of these
27. The Estrada Doctrine relates to:
- A. Delimitation of boundaries
B. Recognition of a government
C. Recognition of a State
D. None of these
28. The term of judges of the International Court of Justice is:
- A. 3 years
B. 5 years
C. 9 years
D. None of these
29. Extradition is normally granted:
- A. In all cases
B. In criminal cases
C. In civil cases
D. None of these
30. Foreign ships
- A. are not allowed to navigate in the Territorial Waters
B. have the right of innocent passage in the Territorial Waters
C. have the right of free passage in the Territorial Waters
D. None of these
31. A State has the right to use force for
- A. Obtaining raw materials
B. Creating the protection of human rights
C. Armed attack
D. None of these
32. International Court of Justice was established in:
- A. 1945
B. 1952
C. 1956
D. None of these
33. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in:
- A. 1945
B. 1961
C. 1962
D. None of these
34. The father of International Law is considered to be:
- A. Saurez
B. Oppenheim
C. Grotius
D. None of these
35. A State has complete immunity from the jurisdiction of foreign courts in:
- A. All cases
B. Public acts
C. Private cases
D. None of these
36. International Law Commission is a body to:
- A. Investigate situations which may threaten international peace and security
B. Codify International Law
C. Conciliate between the disputing States
D. None of these
37. The first case taken up by the International Court of Justice was:
- A. Asylum case
B. Nationality decree in Tunis
C. Corfu Channel
D. None of these
38. A state
- A. Cannot nationalize foreign property
B. Can nationalize foreign property without compensation
C. Can nationalize foreign property after paying compensation
D. None of these
39. Diplomatic Asylum means
- A. A diplomatic agent seeking asylum in the receiving State
B. Asylum provided by a diplomatic mission
C. Asylum provided to a political leader by a foreign State
D. None of these
40. Minister Resident are
- A. Higher in rank than that of the Minister Plenipotentiary
B. Lower in rank than that of the Minister Plenipotentiary
C. Equal in rank to the Minister Plenipotentiary
D. None of these

41. A State has the right to exploit in the Continental Shelf:
 A. Living resources B. None-living resources
 C. Both living and None-living resources D. None of these
42. The principle of rebus sic stantibus means
 A. A state cannot use force
 B. There is no crime without a law
 C. Fundamental change of circumstances D. None of these
43. The Schooner Exchange case dealt with the principle of
 A. A State has sovereign right over its neutral resources
 B. A State's Courts have to accept the validity of a foreign State's acts.
 C. A State's right of reprisals in case of violation of rights
 D. None of these
44. Hague Convention of 1970 dealt in properly with the crimes relating to:
 A. Refugees B. Prisoners of wars
 C. Hijacking D. None of these
45. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in:
 A. 1920 B. 1945
 C. 1948 D. None of these
46. Contiguous Zone in Pakistan is adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a line:
 A. 12 B. 24
 C. 60 D. None of these
47. De facto Recognition is
 A. Legal recognition B. Recognition in principle
 C. Circumstantial Recognition D. None of these
48. 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 base line
 D. None of these
49. Continental Shelf of Pakistan may extend upto a distance of
 A. 150 nautical miles B. 200 nautical miles
 C. 250 nautical miles D. None of these
50. Exclusive Economic Zone of Pakistan is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters the limit of which is
 A. 12 nautical miles B. 100 nautical miles
 C. 200 nautical miles D. None of these
51. 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
52. 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
53. Extradition is normally granted
 A. In all cases B. In civil cases
 C. In criminal cases D. None of these
54. What is Contrabands?
 A. All narcotics B. All smuggles goods
 C. Articles banned by a Government
 D. Goods which may assist an enemy in the conduct of war
55. A state has the right to use force in case of
 A. To obtain war material B. Armed attack
 C. To ensure the protection of human rights D. None of these

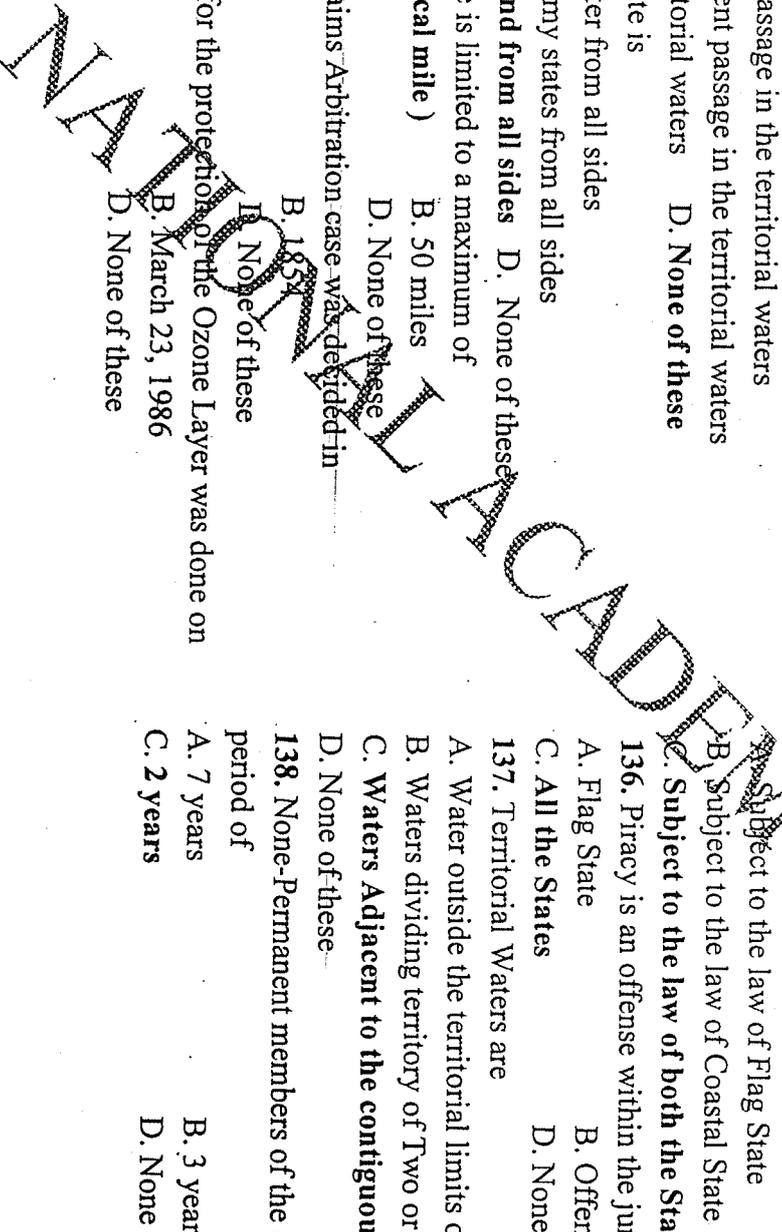
56. Diplomatic Asylum means
- A. A diplomatic agent seeking asylum in the receiving State
 - Asylum provided by a diplomatic mission**
 - Asylum provided to a particular leader by a foreign State
 - None of these
57. The International Law Commission is a body to
- Investigate situation which may threaten international peace and security
 - Codify International Law**
 - Conciliate between/among the disputing States
 - None of these
58. The width of the maritime belt is generally recognized to be
- 3 miles**
 - 5 miles
 - 10 miles
 - None of these
59. Foreign ships
- Are not allowed to navigate in the territorial waters
 - Have the right of innocent passage in the territorial waters**
 - Have the right of free passage in the territorial waters
 - None of these
60. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in
- 1945
 - 1961**
 - 1971
 - None of these
61. Number of Judges of International Court of Justice is
- Nine
 - ~~Twelve~~
 - ~~Fifteen~~
 - Permanent Court of International Justice was established under
62. Permanent Court of International Justice was established under
- League of Nations**
 - UNO
 - European Union
 - None of these
63. Pacta Sunt Servanda means
- Treaties between states are to be respected**
 - An unwanted person
64. International Law must be honoured
- Headquarters of International Court of Justice is in
 - Hague**
 - New York
 - Persona Non Grata means
65. Persona Non Grata means
- Impracticable article of international law
 - A fugitive criminal
 - A person refused for asylum
 - None of these**
66. Father of the Law of Nations is
- Grotius**
 - Hegel
 - Anziloeci
 - None of these
67. Principles Jus Soli means
- Grant of nationality on the basis of place birth**
 - Grant of nationality on the basis of blood relationship
 - Grant of nationality through naturalization
 - None of these
68. Much of international law is derived through analogy from
- Islamic law
 - Christian Law
 - Roman law**
 - None of these
69. Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in
- 1961
 - 1945
 - 1927
 - None of these**
70. Truce mean
- A temporary arrangement between the belligerent parties for cessation of hostilities**
 - Any peace treaty to end a war
 - No War Pact
 - None of these
71. Declaration is a treaty between the contracting parties which
- is always subject to ratification
 - is not needed to be ratified**
 - may or not be subject to be ratification
 - None of these
72. Diplomatic Protection means a protection and security granted,
- to a diplomat by UNO
 - by a state to its national abroad
 - by a State to a person seeking asylum
 - None of these**

73. Kellogg Briand Pact or Paris Peace Treaty was signed in
 A. 1945
 C. 1919
 B. 1928
 D. None of these
74. Recognition of new States is a matter of
 A. International law
 C. Policy of the State
 B. Constitutional law
 D. None of these
75. Grant of extra-territorial asylum in a legation:
 A. is a part of customary international law
 B. is a part of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961
 C. depends on circumstances
 D. None of these
76. To get asylum in a foreign state by an individual
 A. is his basic right
 C. depends on circumstances
 B. is not his right
 D. None of these
77. Diplomatic envoys in the receiving state are given immunity from
 A. Civil jurisdiction
 C. Both criminal and civil jurisdiction
 B. Criminal jurisdiction
 D. None of these
78. Territorial sea of a State is under
 A. its total control
 B. its control, but subject to certain international obligations
 C. its control, only for exploration of mineral resources
 D. None of these
79. Genocide Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in:
 A. 1945
 C. 1960
 B. 1950
 D. None of these
80. Bynkershock principle is related to:
 A. Measurement of maritime belt
 C. Extradition of criminals
 B. Contiguous zone
 D. None of these
81. One of the modes of acquiring state territory is:
 A. Jurisdiction
 C. insurgency
 B. occupation
 D. None of these
82. The name of the present secretary general of the UN is:
 A. Kofi Anaan
 C. Ban ke Mon
 B. Boutros gali
 D. None of these
83. The preamble to the universal declaration on human rights was adopted on:
 A. 12 Jan 1949
 C. 6th Aug 1947
 B. 10 Dec 1948
 D. None of these
84. The right of innocent passage means:
 A. right of a foreign merchant ship to pass un-hindered through the territorial sea of the cost
 B. Not to publicize dangers to navigation in the sea
 C. To over look regulations of marri-time traffic
 D. None of these
85. The basic frame work for the nature and characteristics of treaties was provided in the:
 A. Vinnea convention on the law of treaties 1969
 B. Geneva convention on the high seas 1958
 C. Vinnea convention on the law of treaties 1986
 D. None of these
86. With drawl of recognition is more easily achieved with respect to:
 A. Defact recognition
 C. Implied Recognition
 B. Collective Recognition
 D. None of these
87. The father of International Law is:
 A. David Dudley field
 C. Jeremy bentham
 B. Hugo Grotius
 D. None of these
88. Internal waters of a state are, such waters which are:
 A. found on the land-ward side of base line from which the territorial sea is measured.
 B. Adjutant to the exclusive fisheries zone.
 C. waters flowing into the high sea's
 D. None of these

89. The doctrine of open sea was elaborated by:
 A. Blunt schilli
 B. Pufendorf
 C. Grotius
 D. None of these
90. According to article 3 of the 1982 convention on the law of the sea the breadth of the territorial sea is:
 A. 10 miles
 B. 12 miles
 C. 14 miles
 D. None of these
91. The term Men of War signifies:
 A. Military personal
 B. A warship
 C. An aircraft carrier
 D. None of these
92. The number of judges constituting the international court of justice are:
 A. 15
 B. 12
 C. 10
 D. None of these
93. Terra Nullius means:
 A. Island in the sea
 B. No territory
 C. Territory belonging to no state
 D. None of these
94. The Acroniyum WMD stands for:
 A. Western missile defense
 B. Weapons of mass destruction
 C. World metrological Department
 D. None of these
95. Hot pursuit is the principle designed to ensure:
 A. Vessels violating rules of coastal state cannot escape punishment by fleeing to high sea's
 B. Capture
 C. Cancellation of Registration
 D. None of these
96. Piracy, according to law of sea convention 1982 is:
 A. An illegal act by crew of private ship on the high sea's.
 B. An act of sabotage
 C. Act permissible in certain cases
 D. None of these
97. The general assembly of the UN is:
 A. The most powerful organ
 B. A supervisory body
 C. An elected House
 D. None of these
98. The charter of the UN is a comprehensive document having:
 A. 112 articles
 B. 111 articles
 C. 108 articles
 D. None of these
99. One of the amicable means of settling state disputes is:
 A. Conciliation
 B. Blockade
 C. War
 D. None of these
100. The bulk of the rules of International law are derived from:
 A. Judicial decisions
 B. work of publicists
 C. Customs
 D. None of these
101. Subject of International Law are:
 A. States
 B. Individuals
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
102. The General Assembly is:
 A. The Principle Organ of UNO
 B. An ordinary Organ of UNO
 C. A check on the Security Council
 D. None of these
103. League of Nations was not joined by:
 A. USA
 B. France
 C. UK
 D. None of these
104. Judges of the ICJ are:
 A. Elected by the Security Council
 B. Elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council
 C. Appointed by the Secretary General in consultation with the five permanent members of the Security Council.
 D. None of these
105. 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

106. A state can use force:
 A. In its own defence B. By entering into a treaty with another state
 C. At its own discretion D. None of these
107. Diplomatic relations are established by:
 A. Mutual agreement B. Unilateral action
 C. Decision of neighboring States D. None of these
108. Rights of hand-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
109. Vienna Congress took place in:
 A. 1815 B. 1919
 C. 1945 D. None of these
110. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:
 A. 1966 B. 1968
 C. 1948 D. None of these
111. The United Nation is:
 A. A Supra-State organization B. A creation of Member States
 C. Has no link with States after its establishment D. None of these
112. Territorial asylum is:
 A. An exercise of territorial sovereignty
 B. An impingement of territorial Sovereignty
 C. Granted by mutual consent D. None of these
113. A state is
 A. Bound to recognize a new state B. Not bound to do so
 C. Required to enter into dialog with the new state for recognition
 114. Minquires and Ecrehos case was decided by
 A. ICJ (1950) B. PCIJ
 C. Europe Court of Human Rights D. None of these
115. The eruption of war termination:
 A. All treaties B. Only political treaties
 C. No treaty
116. 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
117. The concept of State immunity is:
 A. An attitude of territorial sovereignty
 B. A derogation from the sovereignty of state
 C. Not concerned with territorial sovereignty D. None of these
118. The Continuity of states us International Legal Persons is:
 A. Affected by change of government
 B. Not affected by change of government
 C. Depends of the recognition of new government D. None of these
119. 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
120. Vital change of circumstances
 A. Renders a treaty invalid B. Terminates the treaty
 C. Has no affect on the treaty D. None of these
121. The term of judges of International Court of Justice is
 A. Three years B. Five years
 C. Six years D. Nine years
122. When was the Charter of Human Rights adopted?
 A. 1945 B. 1948
 C. 1951 D. None of these

123. Tobar Doctrine is related to
- A. The recognition of a state
 - B. The recognition of a government
 - C. The recognition of insurgents
 - D. None of these
124. Conference of Bogota was held in
- A. 1920
 - B. 1936
 - C. 1948
 - D. None of these
125. Vienna Conference of 1961 is related to
- A. Diplomatic inter course and immunities
 - B. Prisoners-of-war
 - C. Recognition of states
 - D. None of these
126. Who is called 'the father of International Law'?
- A. Hago Grotius
 - B. Oppenheim
 - C. Suarez
 - D. None of these
127. Foreign warships have
- A. The right of free passage in the territorial waters
 - B. The right of innocent passage in the territorial waters
 - C. To stay in the territorial waters
 - D. None of these
128. A landlocked state is
- A. Surrounded by water from all sides
 - B. Surrounded by enemy states from all sides
 - C. Surrounded by land from all sides
 - D. None of these
129. Contiguous Zone is limited to a maximum of
- A. 35 miles (24 nautical mile)
 - B. 50 miles
 - C. 12 miles
 - D. None of these
130. The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in
- A. 1872
 - B. 1854
 - C. 1890
 - D. None of these
131. The Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer was done on
- A. March 22, 1985
 - B. March 23, 1986
 - C. March 24, 1987
 - D. None of these
132. Culvo Clause means
- A. A state can intervene on behalf of its nationals
 - B. A state can't intervene on behalf of its nationals
 - C. An alien agrees not to seek the diplomatic protection of his own state
 - D. None of these
133. Diplomatic relations are established by
- A. Mutual consent
 - B. A unilateral decision
 - C. A decision of a regional organization
 - D. None of these
134. Eruption of war terminates
- A. All treaties
 - B. No treaty
 - C. Only political treaties
 - D. None of these
135. Foreign ships sailing and anchoring in the coastal waters of another state are
- A. Subject to the law of Flag State
 - B. Subject to the law of Coastal State
 - C. Subject to the law of both the States
 - D. None of these
136. Piracy is an offense within the jurisdiction of the
- A. Flag State
 - B. Offenders State
 - C. All the States
 - D. None of these
137. Territorial Waters are
- A. Water outside the territorial limits of a state
 - B. Waters dividing territory of Two or more states
 - C. Waters Adjacent to the contiguous Zone
 - D. None of these
138. None-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of
- A. 7 years
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 2 years
 - D. None of these



139. The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in

- A. 1975
 - B. 1974
 - C. 1971
 - D. None of these
140. Diplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity from
- A. Civil Jurisdiction
 - B. Criminal Jurisdiction
 - C. Both
 - D. None of these

CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

1. Roll of the advocates of the Supreme Court shall contain:
 - A. Name of advocates entitled to practice in Supreme Court
 - B. Resume of advocates
 - C. Qualification of advocates
 - D. All of these
2. An advocate is enrolled:
 - A. Automatically on completion of his degree
 - B. If he clears a test for enrolment
 - C. If he makes an application to Provincial Bar council
 - D. If he pays the prescribed fee
3. Final decision against the appeal for enrolment is given by:
 - A. Provincial Bar Council
 - B. High Court of the Province
 - C. Pakistan Bar Council
 - D. Supreme Court
4. The advocate may be punished for his professional misconduct:
 - A. Removal from practice
 - B. Suspension
 - C. Reprimand
 - D. All of these
5. Where the lawyer fails to comprehend the case of his client, he must:
 - A. Retain the same
 - B. Advise his client to consult with someone else
 - C. None of these
 - D. All of these
6. Where the clients claim turns out to be vexatious, he must:
 - A. Insist on enforcing it
 - B. Relinquish the claim
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these
7. In all such cases that can be compounded, he must promote between parties:
 - A. Litigation
 - B. Compromise
 - C. Misunderstanding
 - D. None of these

8. After the case is over, the clients fund expends must be:
- Returned by the lawyer to the client
 - Blended by lawyer with his own money
 - All of these
 - None of these
9. The "Professional Conduct" of a lawyer demands that he must as a member of bar uphold:
- The dignity of community
 - The dignity of adverse counsel
 - His own dignity at all times
 - None of these
10. A lawyer must always:
- Be encouraging towards his juniors
 - Bear ill towards them
 - Caste a bad influence upon them
 - None of these
11. While "reasoning" a lawyer must always resort to:
- Dogmatic assertions
 - Sarcasm
 - Loud words
 - None of these
12. Where a lawyer indulges into 'self-advertisement' it amounts to:
- Breach of etiquette of profession
 - Highly dignified foe a lawyer
 - An attempt to obtain fair advantage on others
 - None of these
13. Where a lawyer is substantial witness in a case, in which he, appearing as counsel, he must:
- Keep on appearing as counsel
 - Refrain from becoming a witness
 - Appear as a witness
 - None of these
14. After accepting "Vakalat nama" a lawyer can discontinue to appear:
- Whenever he so desires
 - After obtaining proper discharge
 - All of these
 - None of these
15. A lawyer is to take instruction regarding the case from:
- Adverse
 - Party to suit
 - The lawyer can seek for adjournment only to:
 - With ulterior motives
16. The lawyer can seek for adjournment only to:
- For proper reasons
 - None of these
 - A lawyer is to treat the adverse witness:
 - Impetuously
17. A lawyer is to treat the adverse witness:
- Fairly
 - Debasingly
 - Where in respect of a matter he has acted in judicial capacity:
 - It is feasible for him to accept such employment
18. Where in respect of a matter he has acted in judicial capacity:
- It is feasible for him to accept such employment
 - It is prohibited for him to accept such employment
 - Neither the case
 - None of these
19. Standing in "Fiduciary Relation" with his client he must:
- Disclose all information to his client
 - Provide him palpably false information
 - Suppress the truth
 - None of these
20. A lawyer is guilty of breach of client's faith where he:
- Take discharge to represent the other side
 - Disclose the information to the other side
 - Both A and B
 - None of these
21. In his obligation towards the profession, a lawyer must:
- Not damage the credit of his profession
 - Remain faithful to his client
 - Facilitate the process of justice
 - All of these
22. While examining the witnesses a lawyer should:
- Disregard their feeling
 - Extort evidence from them in a manner that's embarrassing for them
 - All of them
 - None of these

23. If a person is aggrieved by the conduct of an advocate of high court he may move an application to:
- A. Punjab Bar Council B. Lahore Bar Association
C. High Court Bar Association D. High Court
24. According to Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Act 1973, legal practitioner means :
- A. Advocate B. Mukhtar
C. Revenue agent D. All of these
25. The status of Bar Council is of:
- A. Subsidiary of the High Court B. Unincorporated Association
C. Body Corporate D. None of these
26. The term of Bar Council is not be more than:
- A. 3 years B. 5 years
C. 7 years D. None of these
27. A person is disqualified to be elected if:
- A. He is a practicing lawyer
B. He is on the roll maintained by professional misconduct
C. He is found guilty of professional misconduct
D. He has cleared all the dues payable by him to Provincial Council
28. If member of Provincial Bar Council is appointed as an Attorney General:
- A. He is made Chairman of the Bar Council
B. He has to leave his seat in the Council vacant
C. He is made chairman for the duration of his holding office of Attorney General
D. None of these
29. A member of Bar Council shall cease to be member:
- A. If incurs any of the disqualifications mentioned in the statute
B. Shall never cease to be the Member of Bar Council
C. Shall cease to be the member after 2 years
D. None of these

30. It is the function of the Bar Council to
- A. Prepare and maintain a common roll of advocates
B. To lay down the procedure to be followed by its committees
C. To lay down standard of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates
D. All of these
31. An advocate of High Court is entitled to practice:
- A. Only in the respective province
B. Throughout Pakistan
C. Only if they are enrolled with the Bar Council
D. None of these
32. The inquiry relating to conduct of advocates is conducted by:
- A. The Judge of the High Court
B. Tribunal of Bar Council
C. Advocate assigned for the task
D. None of these
33. When any advocate is suspended from practice under legal Practitioners and Bar Council Act, 1973, a record of the punishment shall be entered against his name in:
- A. The Provincial roll
B. The roll of advocates of Supreme Court maintained by Punjab Bar Council
C. The common roll
D. All of these
34. The Pakistan Bar Council has the Authority to make rules regulating:
- A. Standards of school education
B. Standards of college-education
C. Standards of legal education
D. All of these
35. Canons of professional conduct and etiquette for lawyers are outlined by:
- A. Punjab Bar Council B. Sindh Bar Council
C. Pakistan Bar Council D. All of these

36. It is an offense of exciting or stirring unnecessary suits and quarrels
- A. amicus curiae
B. barratry
C. ambulance chasing
D. forum shopping
37. Which of the following are the 4 duties of a lawyer?
- A. To Society. To the Bar. to the Constitution, to the People
B. To Society. To the Republic, to the Bar, to the Client
C. To Public, To the Courts, To other Advocates, to the Client
D. To Society, to the Courts, to the IBP, to the Bar

SHORT NOTES

Amicus curiae

An amicus curiae is someone who is not a party to a case who assists a court by offering information, expertise, or insight that has a bearing on the issues in the case

Barratry

Barratry refers to an attorney's illegal instigation of lawsuits with no legitimate claim

Ambulance chasing

Ambulance chasing or barratry, is a term which refers to a lawyer soliciting for clients at a disaster site.

Forum Shopping

When multiple courts have concurrent jurisdiction over a plaintiff's claims, the plaintiff may forum shop, or choose the court that will treat his or her claim.

International Law Terms

AMICUS CURIAE

Friend of the court

Legal document filed with the court by a neutral party generally advocating a particular legal position or interpretation. The plural form is amici curiae.

AGREEMENT

The term usually indicates a technical or administrative legal instrument dealing with economic, cultural, scientific, and technical issues.

Agreement is also used to denote a regional legal instrument that is part of the implementing framework under a larger treaty. See the UN explanation of how an agreement differs from a treaty.

COMITY

The principle by which the courts of one jurisdiction may consent to the laws or decisions of another. The comity of nations refers to the recognition accorded by one nation to the laws and institutions of another.

CONVENTION

The term is used interchangeably with treaty, but it can also have a specific meaning as a treating binding a broad number of nations. See the UN explanation of how a convention can differ from a treaty.

DE FACTO

In fact, in reality

Existing in-fact

DE JURE

By right, lawful

A situation or condition that is based on a matter of law, such as those detailed in ratified treaties.

DOLUS SPECIALIS

Special intent

In international humanitarian law, genocide is considered unique because of the special intent to destroy in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

EX PROPRIO VIGORE

By its own strength / of its own force

A law or a treaty may be binding *ex proprio vigore*, or on its own. If an international law is not binding *ex proprio vigore* in domestic law, then legislative action is needed. A treaty that requires domestic legislation is referred to as a non-self-executing treaty.

FORUM CONVENIENS

Convenient forum

The court is convenient to hear a case and has jurisdiction. The doctrine of *forum non conveniens* ("inconvenient forum") allows a court to refuse to adjudicate a case on grounds of inconvenience.

IN PARI DELICTO

Equally wrong

One party is as much at fault as the opposing party.

IN PARI MATERIA

On like subject matter; same manner

Typically used in regards to statutes which relate the same thing or person.

IN PERSONAM

Against the person

Jurisdiction over the person of an individual

INTER ALIA

Among other things

Used to indicate partial disclosure of details, facts, statements, etc. extracted from a whole.

INTER ARMA SILENT LEGES

In time of war, the laws are silent

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Also sometimes referred to as the World Court. It is the primary judicial branch of the United Nations. See also a brief summary of the court.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

The set of rules and legal instruments regarded and accepted as binding agreements between nations. International law is typically divided into public international law and private international law.

IPSO FACTO

By the fact itself

Example: When a State joins the United Nations, the nation becomes an *ipso facto* party to the International Court of Justice, since the ICJ Statute is embodied in the UN Charter. However, UN member states are not *ipso facto* parties to the ICC, which involves ratification of the Rome Statute separate from the UN Charter. See *ipso jure*.

IPSO JURE

By the law itself

Examples: the ratification of a treaty by a State shall *ipso jure* bind that State to the obligations of that treaty. See *ipso facto*.

JURISPRUDENCE CONSTANTE

Uniform jurisprudence

JUS

Law or the body of law

JUS AD BELLUM

Right to War

When and under what conditions is war ever justifiable? *Jus ad bellum* sets the boundaries for the use of force. War was denounced in the 1919 Covenant of the League of Nations and the 1928 Treaty of Paris (Briand-

Kellogg Pact). The UN Charter adopted in 1945 states: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Article 2(4). The Charter authorizes the use of force in self defense.

Article 51. See Chapter VII and Chapter VIII for more provisions.

Compare jus ad bellum (right to use force) with jus in bello (conduct during war).

JUS COGENS

Universal peremptory norms, while not defined in any treaty, include those "higher laws" which no country may disregard. If part of a treaty violates jus cogens, then the entire treaty is invalidated. See Articles 53 and 64 of the UN Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT).

Generally, six types of crime rise to the level of jus cogens: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes of aggression, slavery, piracy, and torture. The first four are included in Article 5 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

JUS GENTIUM

The law of nations

JUS GENTIUM PRIVATUM

Private International Law

JUS GENTIUM PUBLICUM

Public International Law

JUS-IN-BELLO

Justice in War

These principles govern the conduct of parties during the law of war and armed conflict, and in a broader sense define the rights and obligations of neutral parties. The basic legal frameworks include, but are not limited to: the 1907 Hague Conventions and Regulations; Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the 1977 Protocols I and II; the 1925 Geneva Gas Protocol;

the 1954 Hague Cultural Property Convention; the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention; the 1980 Conventional Weapons Convention; and the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention. See also jus ad bellum.

LEX LOCI

Law of the place

The notion that the rights (or legal proceedings) are governed by the law of the place where those rights arose.

MALE CAPTUS BENE DETENTUS

Wrongly captured, properly detained

Commonly used in reference to abductions and irregular renditions.

"Wrongly captured" refers to the removal of a person from one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction, such as from one country to another country, without bilateral consent. Absent a protest or demand from the originating country to return the person, the person may be "properly detained" and tried in the new jurisdiction.

MALUM IN SE

Inherently wrong

An act that is wrong by its nature, regardless of specific prohibition against it.

MALUM PROHIBITUM

Prohibited, as by law

An act that is wrong because it is expressly prohibited by law.

NUNC PRO TUNC

Now-for-then

Refers to actions that may be taken with retroactive effect.

PACTA SUNT SERVANDA

Pacts must be respected

A basic and central principle of international treaty law and detailed in Article 26 of the

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: "Every treaty in force is

binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith."

PER CURIAM

By the court

An opinion written by the court with no identified author.

PROPRIO MOTU

By its own motion

Acting with one's own initiative.

PROPRIO VIGORE

By its own force

Acting independently.

PROTOCOL

A protocol to a treaty can clarify terms, add additional text as amendments, and establish new obligations. These new obligations can be quantitative targets for nations to achieve. See the

UN explanation of how a protocol extends a treaty.

RATIFICATION

The formal acceptance of the rights and obligations of a treaty. If the treaty has entered into force, the treaty thereafter becomes legally binding to parties that have ratified the treaty.

REBUS SIC STANTIBUS

At this point of affairs

Under Article 62 of the UN Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), a party may be able to modify or terminate a treaty due to an unforeseeable and fundamental change of circumstances. This principle cannot be used for a treaty defining geographical boundaries and cannot be invoked as the result of a breach of a treaty. See the Gabcikovo-

Nagymaros Project (Hungary v. Slovakia, ICJ) (applying Article 62).

RES COMMUNIS

Belonging to everyone / law of the commons

Typically used to refer to a territorial category for property and lands incapable of being owned, such as the high seas and outer space.

RES JUDICATA

A thing decided

A common law doctrine holding that an adjudicated matter cannot be litigated again by another court.

SELF-EXECUTING TREATY

A self-executing treaty may be binding *ex proprio vigore*, or on its own. If an international law requires domestic legislation, the treaty is referred to as a non self-executing treaty.

SIGNATORY

A party that has signed an agreement. In regards to a treaty, a signatory is not yet legally bound by the treaty. Instead, a signatory agrees to an obligation not to defeat the object and purpose of a signed treaty. See ratification.

SOVEREIGN

A sovereign state is an independent and self-governing nation with the right to control the land, laws, and governance located within its territorial boundaries.

STARE DECISIS

To stand by things decided

The doctrine under which courts adhere to precedent on questions of law.

IN STATU NASCENDI

In its original form / in birth status / being just-born

Under international law, this term generally is used to refer to a nascent state or a political entity seeking recognition of statehood. It also is used to refer to emergent laws, rules, or principles of customary international law.

SUCCESSION

State succession applies when a new state is formed from territory once

ruled by another sovereign. Essentially, a new state replaces a former state through annexation, union, dissolution, or separation. Partial succession occurs when a sovereign state partly loses its independence or when a partially controlled state becomes fully independent. The criteria for statehood is controversial, with political and legal divisions over which criteria are declaratory versus determinative of the formation of a legitimate state. Some criteria traditionally considered include: a defined territory, a permanent population, a government recognized by that population, the capacity to enter into relations with other states, and recognition by other states. See also the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties and Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts.

TERRA NULLIUS

Empty land / land of no one

Typically used to refer to a territorial category for land that is not occupied but capable of being occupied.

TREATY

A formal agreement entered into by two or more nations. See the UN Convention on Explanation for terms used in the titles of treaties, such as “Convention,” “Agreement,” “Protocol,” and “Charter.”

TRUST

Typically used to refer to a territorial category for land that is not subject to the sovereignty of any state because of some special status.

UBUNTU

An African term loosely translated to mean “humanity towards others.” Ubuntu or “Bantu” law embodies important African cultures values, such as the restoration of equilibrium, reconciliation, and formative justice derived from the community.

NATIONAL ACADEMY 03275151567

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN(SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. What document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process?
A. Representative Act
B. Pakistan Act
C. Independence Act
D. Objective Resolution
2. What is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula?
A. New Law of Pakistan
B. Pakistan Report
C. Third Report
D. Constitutional Formula
3. What age was prescribed for President in 1956 constitution?
A. 40 years
B. 45 years
C. 50 years
D. 55 years
4. What official name was given to Pakistan in 1956 constitution?
A. United States of Pakistan
B. Republic of Pakistan
C. Islamic Pakistan
D. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
5. Who abrogated 1956 constitution?
A. Ayub Khan
B. Tikka Khan
C. Yahya Khan
D. Sikandar Mirza
6. Which kind of system of Government was introduced by the 1962 constitution?
A. Autonomous
B. Presidential
C. Bicameral
D. Confederate
7. Which kind of system of Government was introduced in 1973 constitution?
A. Parliamentary
B. Presidential
C. Basic Democracy
D. Autonomous
8. In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time?
A. 1949
B. 1956
C. 1962
D. 1973
9. How many articles were there in the constitution of 1956?
A. 200 Articles
B. 234 Articles
C. 259
D. 25 Articles
10. In which city the Second OIC conference 1974 was held?
A. Cairo
B. Manth
C. Rabat
D. Lahore

11. Which country accepted Pakistan's existence as an independent and sovereign state first?

- A. Iran
B. Syria
C. Turkey
D. Libya

12. One unit scheme was introduced in Pakistan in

- A. 1952
B. 1953
C. 1954
D. 1955

13. According to 1973 constitution who elects Prime Minister?

- A. Senate
B. National Assembly
C. President
D. Provincial Assemblies

14. Who abrogated 1962 constitution and became CMLA?

- A. Gen. Tikka Khan
B. Gen. Ahsan Khan
C. Gen. Mansoor Khan
D. Gen. Yahya Khan

15. Who was Mohammad Ali Bogra?

- A. Prime Minister
B. Foreign Minister
C. Law Minister
D. Parliament Minister

16. What does BPC stand for?

Answer:

17. When did the Indian Army invade East Pakistan?

Answer:

18. What is the original strength of National Assembly now in Pakistan?

Answer:

19. Which constitutional document is proved to be the 'foundation' of the constitutional developments in Pakistan?

Answer:

20. In which of his writings Iqbal talked about the Indian unity and the differences among the Muslims and the Hindus?

Answer:

21. Who was the first civilian chief martial law Administrator in Pakistan?

Answer:

22. When did Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

Answer:

23. "Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign". When It was said?

Answer:

24. Who presented Pakistan Resolution?

Answer:

25. When did Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

Answer:

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

(SAMPLE TEST.2)

1. When the Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution?

- A. 14th February 1949
B. 12th March 1949
C. 9th June 1949
D. 15th August 1949

2. What was the official language declared in 1956 constitution?

- A. Urdu
B. Bengali
C. Hindi
D. Both A and B

3. What was the official language declared in 1962 constitution?

- A. Urdu
B. Bengali
C. Hindi
D. Both A and B

4. Who was the first President of the Constitution Assembly?

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. Qaid-e-Azam
C. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din
D. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

5. When the first constitution was abrogated and Martial Law was proclaimed?

- A. May 1958
B. June 1958
C. October 1958
D. December 1958

6. When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?

- A. 8th June 1956
B. 23rd March 1956
C. 14th August 1956
D. 25th December 1956

7. When Ayub Khan enforced new constitution in Pakistan?

- A. 9th January 1962
B. 6th February 1962
C. 13th March 1962
D. 8th June 1962

8. Who elects the President according to 1973 constitution?

- A. National Assembly
B. Senate
C. Both of them
D. None of them

9. The Basic Principles Committee issued its 1st report in _____.

- A. 1950
B. 1953
C. 1951
D. 1949

10. In constitution 1973 that were declared non Muslims?

- A. Qadiyanis
B. Hindus
C. Christians
D. Jews

11. When Mr. Z.A. Bhutto launched a new constitution in the country?

- A. 11th August 1973
B. 14th August 1973
C. 17th August 1973
D. 21st August 1973

12. Who created the NWFP and when?

- A. Congress, 1905
B. Muslim League, 1922
C. Lord Mountbatten, 1945
D. Lord Cuzon, 1900

13. When the constitution of 1962 was abrogated?

- A. 25th March 1969
B. 29th March 1969
C. 4th April 1969
D. 14th April 1969

14. How many articles are there in 1973 constitution?

- A. 220 Articles
B. 240 Articles
C. 260 Articles
D. 280 Articles

15. Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan during enforcement of first constitution?

- A. Mohammad Ali Bogra B. Khwaja Nazim Uddin
C. Choudhry Mohammad Ali D. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar

16. Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

Answer:

17. When the powers of the president were increased under the Constitution of 1973?

Answer:

18. Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

Answer:

19. When did Chaudhry Rehmat Ali establish Pakistan National Movement?

Answer:

20. When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

Answer:

21. What is the original strength of the members of the senate in Pakistan?

Answer:

22. When did Yahya Khan order military action in East Pakistan?

Answer:

23. Under whose leadership the Pakistan reservation was presented?

Answer:

24. Under the 1973 Constitution the President of Pakistan is elected by?

Answer:

25. What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on the Objectives Resolution?

Answer:

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973 (SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. Article 13 of the Constitution protects from
A. Double punishment B. self incrimination C. Both A and B
2. According to Article _____ of the Constitution, all citizens are equal before law
A. 19 B. 25 C. 27
3. Federal Capital area has _____ seats in National Assembly
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
4. There are _____ seats for Non-Muslims in the Senate of Pakistan.
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4
5. 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
6. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the _____.
A. Prime Minister B. President C. National Assembly
7. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with Constitution of High Court.
A. 191 B. 192 C. 193
8. Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court shall hold office for a period not exceeding _____.
A. 2 years B. 3 years C. 5 years
9. Supreme Judicial Council formed under Article 209 of the Constitution consist _____ members.
A. 4 B. 5 C. 7
10. Under Article 226 all elections under the Constitution, other than those of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister, shall be _____ ballot.
A. Open B. Secret C. Both A and B
11. No private organization capable of functioning as a military organization shall be formed and any such organization shall be illegal as provided in Article _____ of the Constitution.
A. 250 B. 256 C. 260

12. Through First Amendment _____ Articles of the Constitutions were amended.
 A. 12 B. 16 C. 18
13. _____ of the Constitution of 1973 was amended through Sixth Amendment.
 A. 3 Articles B. 4 Articles C. 5 Articles
14. Constitution Tenth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 A. 27th March, 1987 B. 28th March, 1987 C. 29th March, 1987
15. Constitutional Fourteenth Amendment added _____ new Articles in the Constitution.
 A. 1 B. 2 C. 3
16. Constitutional 18th amendment _____ Articles of the Constitution of 1973 were amended.
 A. 69 B. 79 C. 89
17. Constitution Twentieth Amendment Act was passed on _____
 A. 28th February, 2012 B. 29th February, 2012 C. 28th April, 2012
18. According to article 260 a house means _____.
 A. Senate B. National assembly C. Both A and B
19. Safeguards as to arrest and detention is provided in _____ of the Constitution.
 A. Article 8 B. Article 10 C. Article 12
20. Article 18 of the Constitution, 1973 deals with _____.
 A. Freedom of trade B. Freedom of business or profession C. Both A and B
21. Balochistan has _____ total Seats in National Assembly.
 A. 14 B. 15 C. 20
22. National Assembly is presided by _____.
 A. Prime Minister B. Speaker C. Interior Minister
23. A person who holds dual citizenship is disqualified for membership of Parliament as provided in _____.
 A. Article 63(a) B. Article 63(b) C. None of above
24. According to the Constitution of 1973 money bill can only be introduced in _____.
 A. Senate B. National Assembly C. Both A and B
25. Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of 1973 affected _____ Articles.
 A. 10 B. 15 C. 16
26. Article 199(1)(b)(i) deals with writ of _____.
 A. Certiorari B. Habeas corpus C. Quo-warranto
27. Under Article 203F of the Constitution appeal can be made to Supreme Court against the decision of _____.
 A. High Court B. Federal Shariat Court C. None of above
28. Chief Election Commissioner before entering office shall make oath before _____.
 A. Chief Justice of Pakistan B. President C. None of above
29. _____ President has power to issue proclamation in case of failure of constitutional machinery in a Province as provided in Article _____ of The Constitution of Pakistan.
 A. 232 B. 233 C. 234
30. 2nd Schedule of the Constitution provide election procedure for _____.
 A. Prime Minister B. President C. National Assembly

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973 (SAMPLE TEST.2)

1. Slavery, forced labour, etc are prohibited in Article _____, of the Constitution of 1973.
 A. 11 B. 11-A C. None of above
2. Protection of property rights is ensured in Article _____ of The Constitution of 1973
 A. 22 B. 23 C. 24-A
3. Total strength of National Assembly members is _____.
 A. 342 members B. 352 members C. 355 members
4. Each province has _____ seats in the Senate.
 A. 14 B. 16 C. 18
5. The Presiding Officer of the Senate is called _____.
 A. Speaker B. Deputy Speaker C. Chairman

6. Article 89 of the Constitution of 1973 empowers _____ to promulgate Ordinances.
 A. Minister of Law B. Prime Minister C. President
7. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with power of review of Supreme Court.
 A. 186 B. 188 C. 1907
8. Federal Shariat Court shall consist of not more than _____ Muslim Judges.
 A. 8 B. 9 C. 10
9. If a Judge is found guilty of misconduct his matter will be proceeded by _____
 A. Supreme Court B. Relevant High Court C. Supreme Judicial Council
10. Article 218 of the Constitution deals with _____.
 A. Election Commission B. Election Tribunal C. Election Laws
11. Which Articles of the Constitution deals with formation of Public Service Commission?
 A. 242 B. 252 C. 262
12. _____ of the Constitution deals with remuneration and terms and conditions of service of Judges.
 A. 4th Schedule B. 5th Schedule C. 6th Schedule
13. Constitution of 1973 was amended sixth time on _____.
 A. 31st December, 1976 B. 1st January, 1976
 C. 1st February, 1976
14. Constitution Ninth Amendment Bill 1986 was lapsed due to _____.
 A. Illegality of procedure B. Dissolution of National Assembly
 C. None of above
15. Constitution Fourteenth amendment was enacted on _____.
 A. 3rd July, 1997 B. 3rd August, 1997 C. 3rd September, 1997
16. L.F.O. is the abbreviation of _____.
 A. Law for Overseas B. Legal Framework Order
 C. Law for Origin
17. Nineteenth Amendment was assented to by the President on _____.
 A. January 1 2011 B. January 1 2010 C. January 10 2011
18. Definition of non-Muslim is given under Article _____ of constitution.
 A. 250 B. 260 C. 270
19. Constitution of Pakistan 1973 was first time amended on _____.
 A. 4th May, 1974 B. 4th June, 1974 C. 4th July, 1974
20. Schedule of the Constitution deals with _____ Legislative lists.
 A. 3rd B. 4th C. 5th
21. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with formation of Supreme Judicial Council.
 A. 208 B. 209 C. 210
22. Article _____ of the Constitution 1973 deals with appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
 A. 184 B. 185 C. 186
23. The principal seat of Federal Shariat Court shall be at _____.
 A. Islamabad B. Capitals of all provinces C. None of above
24. Which article of the Constitution from the following deals with Chief Election Commissioner?
 A. 212 B. 313 C. 213-A
25. Under Article _____, all executive and judicial authorities throughout Pakistan shall act in aid of the Supreme Court
 A. 190 B. 191 C. 192
26. Through _____ Amendment on 3rd April, 1997 sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Article 58 was omitted.
 A. 11th B. 12th C. 13th
27. Right to Fair trial is granted by Article 10A, of the Constitution of 1973 which was added by _____ amendment.
 A. 17th B. 18th C. 19th
28. Twentieth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 inserted Article _____.
 A. 219-A B. 222-A C. 224-A
29. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with composition of Islamic Council.
 A. 225 B. 227 C. 228
30. A Judge of Supreme Court holds office until he attains the age of _____.
 A. 60 years B. 63 years C. 65 years

MODERN JURISPRUDENCE (SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. What is analytical jurisprudence?
 - A. the critical analysis of legal decisions
 - B. a sociological method to analyze legal systems
 - C. the study of what the law is
 - D. None of these
2. Any inquiry into the cause of death which is apparently not due to natural causes is called:
 - A. Jury
 - B. Court
 - C. Inquest
 - D. Summon
3. The general rule of precedent is that a court is bound to the decision of.
 - A. All the courts
 - B. All the superior courts
 - C. All the superior courts of land
 - D. All its subordinate courts
4. A writ which would be issued to the government only in a case in which the action is clearly in violation of something having the force of law is:
 - A. Certiorari
 - B. Mandamus
 - C. Prohibition
 - D. Quo-Warrantis
5. Injury is a:
 - A. Wrongful action
 - B. Wrongful treatment
 - C. Harm or damage
 - D. All of above
6. "Lex loci contracts means:
 - A. Place where the contracts was made
 - B. Place where the parties have residence
 - C. Place where the court is working
 - D. None of these
7. Kinds of sub-ordinate legislation are:
 - A. four
 - B. five
 - C. six
 - D. None of these
8. _____ has presented the thesis that jurisprudence is a social engineering.
 - A. Black Stone
 - B. Jeremy Bentham
 - C. John Stuart Mill
 - D. Roscoe Pound
9. The chief exponent of Command Theory of Law was:
 - A. Salmond
 - B. Austin
 - C. Holland
 - D. Paton
10. Jurisprudence is the study of _____ law.
 - A. Religious
 - B. Moral
 - C. Ethical
 - D. None of these
11. The sources of law were classified by _____ and _____.
 - A. Salmond/Keeton
 - B. Salmond/Austin
 - C. Keeton/Austin
 - D. Hobbes/Holland
12. Animuspossidendi means _____ to possess.
 - A. Animal
 - B. Power
 - C. Desire
 - D. Both B and C
 - E. None of above
13. Aristotle was _____ philosopher.
 - A. Egyptian
 - B. Chinese
 - C. English
 - D. Arab
 - E. None of above
14. _____ is component of Administration of Criminal Justice.
 - A. Bureaucracy
 - B. President
 - C. Media
 - D. Both A and B
 - E. None of above
15. 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. Injury to a legal right without an actual damage
16. 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
17. The theories of punishment are:
 - A. 2 in number
 - B. 3 in number
 - C. 4 in number
 - D. 5 in number
18. The fair and _____ distribution of rights and obligations, is known as justice.
 - A. equal
 - B. equitable
 - C. natural
 - D. political
 - E. None of above
19. Stare Decisis means the previous judgments shall be _____.
 - A. Amended
 - B. Replaced
 - C. Substituted
 - D. Upheld
20. John Austin defines jurisprudence as "_____ of _____".
 - A. Study/moral
 - B. Philosophy/ethical
 - C. Philosophy/positive
 - D. Science/positive

SIR MUHAMMAD UMAR LATIF

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

- A. Vanishing
- B. Extinctive
- C. Original
- D. Investitive

22. Divestitive facts can be:

- A. Derivative titles
- B. Alienative facts
- C. Extinctive facts
- D. Both A and B

23. According to naturalists law is the dictates of:

- A. Rules
- B. Heart
- C. Reason
- D. Time

24. Obiter dicta means-saying.

- A. of the Court
- B. by the way
- C. Rationally
- D. Wrongly

25. 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

26. 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

27. Lex Externa is the ordinance of _____.

- A. Divine wisdom of universal governance
- B. Theory of jurisprudence
- C. A school of thought

28. Every decision of the Supreme Court of Pakistan is persuasive precedent for every Court in Quetta. (True/False)

29. According to naturalists law is the dictates of reasons. (True/False)

30. Legal right is an interest protected both by law and morality. (True/False)

MODERN JURISPRUDENCE (SAMPLE TEST.2)

1. What is utilitarianism?

- A. A philosophical approach according to which laws are valid only if they benefit the greater good
- B. The idea that all individuals should benefit equally from law's usefulness
- C. The idea that the collective good prevails over individual rights
- D. None of these

2. Private laws are those laws which deal with the interrelationship between citizens.

- A. True
- B. False

3. The statements of law by courts which go beyond the requirements of the particular case in fraud and lay down an unnecessary rule is called.

- A. Ratio decidendi
- B. Obiter dicta
- C. Res nullius
- D. Res judicata

4. The ownership of material object is called.

- A. Right
- B. Incorporal
- C. Corporeal
- D. Trust

5. If a person dies in police custody or in jail; an inquest must be held by:

- A. Police officer
- B. Coroner
- C. Magistrate
- D. Police

6. Salmond classifies material sources into:

- A. Legal sources
- B. Historical sources
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

7. Innominate means:

- A. Classified
- B. Unclassified
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of these

8. A firm is:

- A. Legal Person
- B. A men some of individual
- C. An incorporated association
- D. None of these

9. Cicero was a.....jurist.

- A. Greek
- B. Roman
- C. Chinese
- D. English
- E. None of above

10. The theory of Utility was propounded by _____.
 A. Roscoe Pound B. Jeremy Bentham
 C. Henry Maine D. Rawls
11. _____ is a source of law.
 A. Media B. Internet
 C. Religion D. Precedent
12. The book Leviathan was written by _____.
 A. Grey B. Lloyd
 C. Hobbes D. Austin
13. Ownership is the _____ recognition of a claim.
 A. de jure B. de facto
 C. ipso facto D. per se
14. The book Summa Theologica was written by _____.
 A. Plato B. St. Thomas Aquinas
 C. Hugo Grotius D. Keeton
15. The physical force of the state behind law is called as _____.
 A. Governance B. Army
 C. Public Order D. Sanction
16. Legal Realism was analyzed in United State by:
 A. Salmond B. Holmes
 C. Austin D. Grotius
17. 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
18. 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. No injury to a legal right without an actual damage
19. Legislation is a _____ source of law.
 A. Historical B. Legal
 C. Comprehensive D. Natural
 E. Beneficial
20. The custom which itself possesses the force of law is called:
 A. Legal custom B. Conventional custom
 C. Local custom D. None of these
21. 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
22. Court deals with:
 A. Question of law B. Question of fact
 C. Mixed factor of question of law and fact D. All of above
23. Equity was originally:
 A. Extension to common law B. Extension to statutes
 C. Revolt of common law
 D. Amendment and modification of common law
24. Mistake of fact is:
 A. Not an excuse B. A good excuse
 C. Mistake of law D. None of these
25. Natural law means:
 A. Principles of common law B. principles of constitutional law
 C. Principles of municipal law D. Principles of natural justice
26. John Austin belongs to Imperative School of Thought (True/False)
27. The possession of a thing through another person is called mediate possession.
 (True/False)
28. The word 'person' has been derived from the Latin word persecute.
 (True/False)
29. The common law doctrine of legislation is known as 'stare decisis'.
 (True/False)
30. Name the relation between a person and a thing which he possesses.

ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE (SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. A gift of unborn person is _____ :
 A. Valid B. Void
 C. Voidable D. None of these
2. A woman may be a Qadi according to:
 A. Malikis B. Hanafis
 C. Hamblijs D. None of these
3. The limit of testamentary power by Muslim is:
 A. 1/8 B. 1/3
 C. 1/5 D. None of these
4. Maa' si' at deals with:
 A. Torts B. Crime
 C. Sale D. None of these
5. A collection of traditions known as 'Musnadu'l Imam Hambal consists of traditions:
 A. 30,000 B. 40,000
 C. 50,000 D. None of these
6. The term Fiqa used in the literal sense means:
 A. Law B. Understanding
 C. People's opinion
7. Imam Muhammad and Imam Abu Yusuf were the disciples of:
 A. Imam Malik B. Imam Abu hanifa
 C. Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal D. Imam Shafi
8. Istihsan means:
 A. Preference of stronger evidence over analogy
 B. Preference over Ijtihad
 C. Preference over poor evidence D. None of these
9. According to Imam Abu Hanifa a Qadi should not be allowed to hold office for more than:
 A. Three years B. Two years
 C. Five years E. None of these C. One year
10. Ghasib (Usurper)
 A. Who takes or keeps the thing without permission of the owner
 B. Who holds the goods on behalf of others?
- C. Who takes the property on lease?
 D. None of these
11. The four schools of thought were founded during the reign of:
 A. Abbasids B. Maghals
 C. Fatimids D. None of these
12. Al-Risalah is name of the book authored by
 A. Imam Malik B. Imam Ahmad
 C. Imam Bukhari D. None of these
13. Imam Abu Hanifah was student of
 A. Abdulllah IbnMas'ud B. Imam Hammad
 C. Imam Hasan Bashi D. None of these
14. Taqlid means:
 A. To pursue B. To agreed
 C. To follow a school of lawn D. None of these
15. The primary sources of Islamic Law are:
 A. Two B. Three
 C. Four D. None of these
16. Sunnah have the _____ Kinds:
 A. Five B. Seven
 C. Three D. Two
17. The male should have the _____ portion of two females:
 A. Divide B. Major
 C. Unequal D. Equal
18. The word ownership derived from the Arabic word _____ :
 A. Owner B. Control
 C. Milk D. Milkyah
19. The property that can be transferred from one place to another place is said as the _____ property:
 A. Immoveable B. Moveable
 C. Ownerless D. Any other of them
20. If _____ is absent from the contract than that Contract become void contract under the Islamic law:
 A. Obligation B. Consideration
 C. Primary duty D. None of these

21. There are _____ enumerated as hudud offence under the Islamic law which the standard of proof is fixed:
- A. Seven offences
B. Five offences
C. Four offences
D. Two offences
22. Book by Imam Bukhari contains about _____ authentic traditions:
- A. 7000
B. 9700
C. 12500
D. None of these
23. There are _____ books, which are agreed by four Sunni Schools of thoughts:
- A. Five
B. Two
C. Six
D. Three
24. When a Contract is made without _____ then it is not enforceable under the Islamic law of contract:
- A. Consent
B. Will
C. Free consent
D. Any other than above
25. There is no clear specified time period fixed in the Islamic law for the office of the Qazi. But in the opinion of Imam Abu Hanifa after _____ he should leave the office of Qazi:
- A. 2 year
B. 5 year
C. 1 year
D. Not any of them
26. Which *ayat* of Surah Al-Nisa refers to the question that "if a woman can be judge"?
- A. 58
B. 59
C. 60
D. 61
27. A marriage may be:
- A. Valid only
B. Irregular only
C. Void only
D. All of the above
28. Imam Muslim's works of ahadis is considered as next to Bukhari's. Who was contemporary of Imam Muslim?
- A. Imam Ibn-e-Maja
B. Imam Jafar Saadiq
C. Imam Bukhari
D. Imam Maalik
29. The third source of Islamic Jurisprudence is Qiyas. (True/False)
30. Hiba bil Iwad means a gift on condition of an exchange. (True/False)

ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE (SAMPLE TEST 2)

1. Atonement for the non-discharge of an obligation is _____:
- A. Khiraj
B. Kafarat
C. Ta'azir
D. None of these
2. Easements are known in Islamic law as _____
- A. Huguq al-Irtifaq
B. Huguq al-Ardiyyah
C. Huguq al-Hayatiyyah
D. None of these
3. Which of these properties is not heritable:
- A. Movable
B. Ancestral
C. Self acquired
D. None of these
4. Plurality of witnesses called:
- A. Bigamy
B. Polygamy
C. Polyandry
D. None of these
5. A gift may be revoked:
- A. Before delivery of possession
B. By heirs of donor
C. When the donee is dead
D. None of these.
6. Abu Yusuf, Muhammad and Zufar were the pupils of:
- A. Imam Abu Hanifa
B. Imam Shafi'i
C. Imam Malik
D. None of these
7. Status of a Mufti used to be that of a:
- A. Draftsman
B. Legislator
C. Law Officer
D. None of these
8. Al-tarikhul-Kabir was written by:
- A. Amam Bukhari
B. Amam Muslim
C. Amam Malik
D. None of these
9. Al-Hedayah was written by:
- A. Imam Malik
B. Abu Hanifa
C. Ibn Rushd
D. Ibn Tufail
10. The famous Jurist Al-gama was the pupil of:
- A. Imam Abu Hanifa
B. Ibn Abbas
C. Ibn Mas'ud
D. None of these
11. "Tafsir-i-Ahmadi" was written by:
- A. Fakhrud-din-Razi
B. Mulla Ji' Wan
C. Baidawi
D. Ghazzali
E. None of these

12. Ijma means:

- A. A gathering of Mujtahids
- B. Consensus of opinion
- C. Law-making
- D. None of these

13. Obligatory means:

- A. Permissible
- B. Recommended
- C. Abominable
- D. None of these

14. Treaty is:

- A. An agreement concluded between a Modarba Company and its share holders
- B. An agreement concluded by a Muslim Head of State with non-Muslim or other Sovereign states
- C. An agreement between the partners of a firm

15. Tafweez is a kind of

- A. Gift
- B. Will
- C. Wakf
- D. None of these

16. A marriage contracted without witnesses is:

- A. Valid
- B. Irregular
- C. Void
- D. None of the above

17. Qazi means:

- A. An Imam Masjid
- B. A teacher of Islamic Fiqh
- C. Judge appointed by the State to perform judicial duties

18. Law of Pre-emption concerns exclusively with:

- A. Muamelat
- B. Ibadat
- C. Tableegh-e-Rasalat
- D. None of these

19. Amongst the first four Caliphs, whose period of Caliphate was the longest:

- A. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A)
- B. Hazrat Osman (R.A)
- C. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
- D. None of these

20. Imam Ash-Shafi was the pupil of:

- A. Imam Abu Hanifa
- B. Abu Yusuf
- C. Imam Malik
- D. None of these

21. When Imam Maalik was born in Medina?

- A. 92 A.H
- B. 93 A.H
- C. 94 A.H
- D. 95 A.H

22. Qiyas is:

- A. Concurrence of opinion of companions
- B. Concurrence of opinion of companions
- C. Analogical deductions
- D. All of the above

23. The silent approval of the action or practice by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is called?

- A. Hadis-e-Sakooti
- B. Hadis-e-Fa'eli
- C. Hadis-e-Amali
- D. Hadis-e-Mustanad

24. In Islamic Law, the terms _____ and mal are intimately related:

- A. Milk
- B. Ownership
- C. Possession
- D. Any other than above

25. Zina is the hudood offence which prescribes the special _____

and there should be four competent witnesses to be produced before the _____

Judicial authority:

- A. No proof
- B. Any stander
- C. Standard of proof
- D. Any other

26. Ijma is the:

- A. 2nd source of Islam
- B. 3rd source of Islam
- C. 4th source of Islam
- D. None of the above

27. The claim of pre-emption can be revised only by:

- A. 2 classes of person
- B. 3 classes of person
- C. 4 classes of person
- D. 5 classes of person

28. Who is the Imam of Maalik Fiqh?

- A. Imam Maalik ibn Ans
- B. Imam Maalik ibn Khuzaifah
- C. Imam Maalik ibn Asadullah
- D. Imam Maalik ibn Aof

29. Hiba-bil-Ewaz is a sale in reality. (True/False)

30. 'Talwih' was written by Taftazani. (True/False)

CPC MCO's (CIVIL LAW) (SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. Section 172 of the Land Revenue Act is _____ Bar on the Jurisdiction of civil courts.
- A. Express
B. Implied
C. Deemed
D. All of these
2. "Res-judicata" is a _____ term.
- A. French
B. Latin
C. English
D. None of these
3. The pendency of suit in a foreign court amounts to _____ on same cause of action in courts of Pakistan.
- A. Preclude
B. Bar
C. Both A and B
D. No Bar
4. There are _____ kinds of Res-judicata.
- A. 3
B. 5
C. 2
D. 7
5. Every suit shall be instituted in the court of _____ grade competent to try it.
- A. Highest
B. Lowest
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
6. Section 18 of CPC describes situation of uncertain jurisdiction in case of _____ property for institution of suit.
- A. Moveable
B. Immovable
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
7. Section 19 of CPC deals with _____ for suits for compensation.
- A. Moveable
B. Personal wrong
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
8. Res-judicata is defined U/S _____ of CPC.
- A. 12(2)
B. 9
C. 10
D. 11
9. Section 47 of CPC amounts to _____ on the fresh suit.
- A. Exception
B. BAR
C. No BAR
D. None of these
10. According to section 47 of CPC, arising pertaining _____ shall be determined by executing court.
- A. Legal representative
B. Discharge of decree
- C. Satisfaction of decree
D. All of these
11. Commission may be issued for the purpose of _____ by civil court.
- A. Examination of accounts
B. Adjusting accounts
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
12. Local investigation may be carried by the commission for determination of _____ of disputed property.
- A. Market value of property
B. Mesne profits
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
13. There is _____ appeal against consent decree in CPC.
- A. Only one
B. Two
C. No
D. None of these
14. There are _____ appeals in civil procedure for aggrieved parties.
- A. 3
B. 1
C. 2
D. 5
15. An appeal shall lie against orders passed U/S _____ of CPC.
- A. 45
B. 47
C. 95
D. All of these
16. High court shall dispose of application of revision within _____.
- A. 45 days
B. One month
C. 3 month
D. 6 month
17. Procedure of revision is provided U/S _____ of CPC.
- A. 113
B. 115
C. 114
D. 116
18. Section 151 of CPC empowers _____ with inherent powers.
- A. High court
B. District court
C. Civil court
D. All of these
19. Where any joinder of plaintiffs may cause for delay of trial of suit, then court may order for _____ trial.
- A. Separate
B. Adjournment of
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
20. Term _____ application is often used for mis-joinder and non-joinder of parties from suit.
- A. 7/17
B. 10/13
C. 1/10
D. 1/7

21. Any suit cannot be proceeded further in absence of ____.
- A. Proper party
B. Necessary party
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
22. The procedure of amendment of pleading is explained under ____ of order VI.
- A. Rule 16
B. Rule 17
C. Rule 19
D. All of these
23. Every pleading shall be verified on Oath by party according to procedure provided under ____.
- A. Rule 14
B. Rule 16
C. Rule 15
D. Rule 9
24. The Judge shall endorse or record ____ while returning the plaint.
- A. Brief reasons
B. Name of parties
C. Date of presentation and return
D. All of these
25. Rejection of plaint can be challenged by ____.
- A. 1st appeal
B. 2nd appeal
C. Both A and B
D. Revision
26. Suit may be ____ by court in consequence of plaintiffs failure to pay costs for summons.
- A. Proceeded
B. Returned
C. Dismissed
D. All of these
27. Legal set off is defined under rule ____ of order VIII.
- A. 6
B. 7
C. 8
D. 20
28. Ex-parte decree is ____.
- A. Appealable
B. Revisionable
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
29. Interim injunction shall not exceed ____ days.
- A. 10
B. 07
C. 15
D. 20
30. Maximum duration for temporary injunction is ____.
- A. 3 month
B. 4 month
C. 6 month
D. 2 month
31. Court may grant ____ injunction even without notice to other party.
- A. Temporary
B. Perpetual
C. Interim
D. All of these
32. Detailed procedure of hearing of first appeal is described under order ____.
- A. 041
B. 042
C. 043
D. 044
33. An appeal must comprise ____ in memorandum.
- A. Grounds
B. Objections
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
34. Every appeal shall be made in form of ____.
- A. Notice
B. Pleading
C. Memorandum
D. All of these
35. Order in inter pleader-suits is ____ order.
- A. Non-appealable
B. Appellate
C. Revisionable
D. None of these

CPC MCO's (CIVIL LAW) (SAMPLE TEST 2)

1. Express and implied bars on the Jurisdiction of civil courts have been provided U/S _____.
 - A. 11
 - B. 9
 - C. 10
 - D. All of these
2. Civil courts pass _____ for the determination of rights of parties conclusively.
 - A. Judgment
 - B. Order
 - C. Decree
 - D. All of these
3. Section 10 of CPC, deals with _____.
 - A. Resubjudice
 - B. Stay of suit
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Resubjudicata
4. Section _____ is express bar on the Jurisdiction of civil courts.
 - A. 10
 - B. 11
 - C. 9
 - D. All of these
5. According to section 12(2) of CPC, validity of _____ can be challenged.
 - A. Judgment
 - B. Decree
 - C. Order
 - D. All of these
6. According to section 9 of CPC, Civil courts are courts of _____ Jurisdiction.
 - A. Optional
 - B. Ultimate
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of them
7. Where the relief is required pertaining the compensation for _____ to immovable property, then suit can be instituted in _____.
 - A. Where the immovable property is located
 - B. Where the cause of action occurred
 - C. Where the defendant resides for business
 - D. All of these
8. The statement given by Judge on the ground of judgment is called _____ in civil suits.
 - A. Order
 - B. Decree
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Judgment
9. For determination of arising question during execution, a separate suit may be _____ for quicker relief.
 - A. Instituted
 - B. Not be instituted
10. All question arising between parties U/S _____ shall be determined by the _____.
 - A. Appellate court
 - B. High court
 - C. Executing court
 - D. All of these
11. Commission may be issued by civil court U/S 75 CPC for examination of _____.
 - A. Sick and infirm person
 - B. Parida Nasheen Woman
 - C. Any Govt. servant
 - D. All of these
12. The civil court may issue a commission for the purpose of _____.
 - A. Examination of any person
 - B. Making local investigation
 - C. Making report
 - D. All of these
13. First appeal against the decree of civil court can be filed in _____.
 - A. High court
 - B. District court
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
14. Appeal can be filed against _____ in civil suits.
 - A. Judgment
 - B. Decree
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
15. First appeal can be filed U/S _____ against decree by aggrieved party.
 - A. 97
 - B. 99
 - C. 96
 - D. 100
16. Proper forum for filing a revision is _____ court.
 - A. Sub ordinate
 - B. Lower
 - C. Superior
 - D. All of these
17. Where question of jurisdiction arises during civil suit _____ is filed.
 - A. Appeal
 - B. Revision
 - C. Review
 - D. All of these
18. Section 151 of CPC deals with _____ of civil courts.
 - A. Appellate powers
 - B. Inherent powers
 - C. Revisional powers
 - D. All of these
19. Civil courts can use their inherent powers for _____.
 - A. Meeting with ends of justice
 - B. Prevention of abuse of process
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these



20. The court may strike out or add parties from suit on _____.
- A. Application of party B. Self action
C. Both A and B D. None of these
21. The best available remedy against order is _____ in CPC.
- A. Appeal B. Review
C. Revision D. All of these
22. Every pleading shall be signed by party and his pleader as provided under _____ of order VI.
- A. Rule 12 B. Rule 15
C. Rule 14 D. Rule 9
23. Maximum time period for amendment of pleading is _____ days from the date of order of court for allowing amendment.
- A. 07 B. 21
C. 15 D. 14
24. Maximum time period for filing written statement is _____ days.
- A. 10 B. 7
C. 15 D. 30
25. Rejection of plaint is _____ decree.
- A. Deemed B. Partly preliminary
C. Partly final D. All of these
26. Equitable set off is claimed in _____.
- A. Matters of right B. Suit for recovery of money
C. Suit other than money D. All of these
27. Such set off which may be claimed as matter of right is called _____.
- A. Equitable set off B. Legal set off
C. Both A and B D. None of these
28. Court fee is compulsory in _____.
- A. Legal set off B. Equitable set off
C. Due set off D. All of these
29. Cases in which temporary injunction may be granted are described under rule _____ of order IX.
- A. 5 B. 4
C. 1 D. 3
30. Interim injunction can be sought on _____ ground in civil suits.
- A. Prim facie case B. Balance of convince in favour of plaintiff
C. Irreparable loss D. All of these
31. An order for an injunction may be _____ by the court.
- A. Set aside B. Discharged
C. Varied D. All of these
32. Appellate court shall pass _____ while disposing of the appeal.
- A. Decree B. Judgment
C. Both A and B D. None of these
33. Amendment of memorandum is provided under rule _____ of order XLI.
- A. 5 B. 3
C. 4 D. 9
34. Powers of appellate have been provided under _____.
- A. 039 rule 33 B. 041 rule 32
C. 041 rule 33 D. 041 rule 35
35. Order for allowing temporary injunction is _____.
- A. Revisionable B. Non-appealable
C. Appealable D. None of these

PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (SAMPLE TEST 1)

1. According to section-19 of PPC the word JUDGE means _____.
 A. Person who is officially designated as Judge
 B. Person empowered by law to conduct legal proceedings in civil or criminal to give a such judgment
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
2. According to P.P.C. "Wrongful gain" is a gain by _____.
 A. Unlawful means
 B. Lawful means
 C. By deceiving
 D. None of these
3. Court of justice is defined under section _____.
 A. 19
 B. 20
 C. 21
 D. None of these
4. Document is defined U/S _____.
 A. 29
 B. 30
 C. 31
 D. None of these
5. Wrongful gain and wrongful loss is explained U/S _____.
 A. 25
 B. 24
 C. 23
 D. 22
6. According to section-38 of PPC several persons who are engaged in commission of criminal act, they may be guilty of _____.
 A. different offences
 B. Same offence
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
7. The "Special law" is applicable to _____.
 A. Whole community
 B. Local area
 C. Particular subject
 D. All of these
8. Injury is a broader term which is defined U/S _____.
 A. 44
 B. 43
 C. 42
 D. None of these
9. Any harm whatever illegally caused to a person, in body, mind, reputation or property is called _____.
 A. Harm
 B. Injury
 C. Hurt
 D. All of these
10. The judge is defined U/S _____.
 A. 20
 C. 18
 B. 19
 D. 17
11. 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
 D. None of these
12. The term "Qisas" means _____.
 A. Same kind of hurt
 B. Alternate
 C. Same kind of treatment
 D. None of these
13. Special law is defined U/S _____.
 A. 41
 B. 42
 C. 43
 D. 44
14. Adult means who has attained age of ____ years.
 A. 14
 B. 21
 C. 15
 D. 18
15. In case of Qatl, the Wali shall be _____.
 A. Heirs of offence
 B. Legal heirs of victim
 C. Deceased person
 D. None of these
16. Minor is not liable to Qisas U/S ____ of PPC.
 A. 305
 B. 304
 C. 306
 D. 307
17. The Arsh for causing itlaf of a tooth shall be _____.
 A. 1/20th of Diyat
 B. 1/10th of Diyat
 C. Equal to value of Diyat
 D. None of these
18. Qisas for Qatl-e-arnad shall not be enforced when _____.
 A. Offender is punished with Tazir
 B. Offender is distant relative of victim
 C. Offender has died before
 D. All of these
19. Term Qatl is defined U/S _____.
 A. 299 (p)
 B. 299 (j)
 C. 299 (r)
 D. 299 (q)
20. Qatl-bis-sabab is defined U/S _____.
 A. 320
 B. 323
 C. 321
 D. 325

LAW GAT SAMPLE TESTS

BY: SIR MUHAMMAD UMAR LATIF

PAKISTAN PENAL CODE (SAMPLE TEST.2)

21. Qatl-bis-sabab is caused by _____.
- A. Without intention
 - B. Unlawful act
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
22. There are _____ kinds of hurt.
- A. Two
 - B. Three
 - C. Five
 - D. Eight
23. Jurh has been defined U/S _____.
- A. 337-B
 - B. 337-C
 - C. 337
 - D. None of these
24. Wrongful confinement is defined U/S _____.
- A. 339
 - B. 338
 - C. 340
 - D. 342
25. Grave and sudden provocation _____ mitigate the punishment U/S 352 of PPC.
- A. Will mitigate
 - B. Will not mitigate
 - C. Depends upon circumstance
 - D. None of these
26. Whoever commits kidnapping from lawful guardianship shall be punished with _____.
- A. 7 year imprisonment
 - B. Fine
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. 3 year imprisonment
27. Punishment of rape is provided U/S _____.
- A. 375
 - B. 374
 - C. 376
 - D. 337
28. In offence of _____ there is either theft or extortion.
- A. Dacoity
 - B. Robbery
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Distinct offence
29. Whoever commits theft in dwelling house, he shall be punished with _____.
- A. 5 year and fine
 - B. 8 year and fine
 - C. 7 year and fine
 - D. 3 year and fine
30. Criminal trespass is provided U/S _____.
- A. 439
 - B. 440
 - C. 441
 - D. 443
1. Every judge and court of justice is deemed as _____.
- A. Public officer
 - B. Servant of state
 - C. Public servant
 - D. All of these
2. According to section-23 of PPC such loss which is caused by unlawful means of property to the legally entitled person is deemed to have _____.
- A. wrongful loss
 - B. Illegal loss
 - C. Unlawful loss
 - D. All of these
3. In act of making resemblant things to another for the purpose of deception _____.
- A. Fraud
 - B. Copying
 - C. Counterfeit
 - D. All of these
4. Any testamentary document is called _____.
- A. Valuable security
 - B. will
 - C. document
 - D. None of these
5. The term act and omission is explained U/S _____.
- A. 34
 - B. 33
 - C. 32
 - D. 30
6. Offence is defined U/S _____.
- A. 40
 - B. 41
 - C. 42
 - D. None of these
7. A law applicable to a particular part of Pakistan is called _____.
- A. General law
 - B. Local law
 - C. Special law
 - D. All of these
8. The term good faith is defines U/S _____.
- A. 50
 - B. 51
 - C. 52
 - D. 52-A
9. The word "Tazir" is derived from _____.
- A. Azar
 - B. Tazar
 - C. Tazarum
 - D. All of these
10. Act done in private defence is _____.
- A. An offence
 - B. Not an offence
 - C. Depends upon nature of the act
 - D. All of these

11. Tazir means punishment other than Qisas and _____.
- A. Diyat
B. Arsh
C. Daman
D. All of these
12. Punishment of Qatl-e-amad is provided U/S _____ of PPC.
- A. 303
B. 301
C. 302
D. 300
13. If there is no legal heir in case of Qatl, than Wali shall be _____.
- A. Distant relative
B. Offender
C. The Govt.
D. All of these
14. Qisas for Qatl-e-amad can be waived by adult sane Wala-U/S _____.
- A. 306
B. 309
C. 308
D. 307
15. Arsh of causing Itlaf of finger of hand or foot shall be _____.
- A. 1/6th of Diyat
B. 1/2 of Diyat
C. 1/4th of Diyat
D. None of these
16. Arsh is the compensation which will be paid to _____.
- A. State and victim
B. Victim or his heirs
C. Accused
D. All of these
17. Injury is such harm which is caused to _____ of person.
- A. Body
B. Mind
C. Reputation
D. All of these
18. Ikrah-e-naqis means any form of duress which does not amount to _____.
- A. Ikrah-e-khas
B. Ikrah-e-Aam
C. Both A and B
D. Ikrah-e-tam
19. Daman is compensatory punishment which is inflicted when causing hurt is not liable to _____.
- A. Diyat
B. Arsh
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
20. Tazir means _____.
- A. Constitution
B. Book of law
C. Any punishment other than Had
D. None of these
21. Hurt may be caused by _____.
- A. Jurah
B. Shajjah
C. Itlaf-i-uduw
D. All of these
22. Section 352 provides punishment for offence of _____.
- A. Assault
B. Criminal force
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
23. Punishment of kidnapping is provided U/S _____.
- A. 361
B. 363
C. 365
D. 366
24. Section 365-B deals with _____.
- A. Abducting woman to marry against her will
B. Kidnapping woman for illicit relationship
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
25. Offence of human trafficking is defined U/S _____.
- A. 369-A
B. 368
C. 366-A
D. 368-A
26. Kidnapping from Pakistan is defined U/S _____.
- A. 369
B. 361
C. 352
D. 363
27. Criminal force is defined U/S _____.
- A. 349
B. 350
C. 351
D. 352
28. Punishment for hijacking is provided U/S _____.
- A. 402-A
B. 402-B
C. 402-C
D. 402-D
29. The punishment of robbery is provided U/S _____.
- A. 390
B. 391
C. 392
D. 393
30. Whoever unlawfully by the use of or show of force or by threats of any kind seizes or exercises control of air craft is said to commit _____.
- A. Wrongful restraint
B. Criminal force
C. High treason
D. Hijacking

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (CRPC)

(SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. The object of Cr.P.C is _____.
 A. To facilitate administration of justice
 B. To facilitate offender. C. To facilitate the prosecution
2. According to section 4(I) Cr.P.C investigation means a proceeding conducted by _____.
 A. Police B. Magistrate C. Complainant
3. 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.
4. 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
5. The registration of FIR regarding cognizable offences is _____ duty of officer in charge of police station.
 A. Fundamental B. Statutory C. Constitutional
6. Under Section 160, Cr.P.C police officer has power to require attendance of _____.
 A. Accused B. Witnesses C. Complainants
7. Section _____ deals with procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty four hours.
 A. 166, Cr.P.C B. 167, Cr.P.C C. 168, Cr.P.C
8. The report of police officer needs to be submitted before Magistrate through _____.
 A. Officer in charge of police section B. Court officer
 C. Public Prosecutor
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. Which bail petition needs an affidavit _____.
 A. Bail after arrest B. Bail before arrest C. Both A and B
13. Place includes _____.
 A. House B. Building
 C. Tent and vessel D. All of these
14. How many witnesses required for search to be made in by police U/S 103 _____.
 A. Four from police stations B. Three from any place
 C. Two D. Two from locality
15. Remedy of civil injunction can be granted U/S 133 _____.
 A. Yes B. No
16. Examination of witness by police given U/S _____.
 A. 164 B. 156
 C. 167 D. 171
17. Describe session of appeal from sentence of Court of Session _____.
 A. 408 B. 409
 C. 410 D. In all
18. It is the sufficient ground of taking bail in non-bailable cases _____.
 A. The accused is under 16 age B. The accused is a woman
 C. Case fit for further investigation D. All of these
19. An offence in which a police-officer may in accordance with the 2nd schedule or under any law for the time being in force arrest without warrant is called _____.
 A. Cognizable offence B. Non cognizable offence
 C. None of the above
20. Under section 46, Cr.P.C _____ of body is sufficient for arrest.
 A. Capturing B. Touching C. None of the above
21. Section 61, bounds police to produce any detained person before Magistrate having jurisdiction within _____ hours.
 A. 20 hours B. 24 hours C. 26 hours

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (CRPC)

(SAMPLE TESTS, 2)

22. 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
23. 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
24. Every offence shall be inquired in and tried by a Court with in local limit of whose the offence was _____.
- A. Occurs B. Committed C. Done
25. Appeal against the order of Additional Session judge shall lie to _____.
- A. Court of Session Judge B. High Court C. None of the above
26. Bail has _____ kinds.
- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4
27. The term "abscond" means _____.
- A. To hide from criminal proceedings B. To hide from friends
C. To hide from family
28. Name of CRPC 1898 _____.
- A. The code of criminal procedure B. Code of criminal procedure
C. Criminal procedure code D. The criminal procedure code
29. The time of bond for keeping the peace during such period U/S 106 not exceeding _____.
- A. One year B. Two year
C. Three year D. Not mentioned in CRPC
30. Which Section of CRPC relates to registration of First Information Report (FIR) for a cognizable offences _____?
- A. Section 22A B. Section 154
C. Section 173 D. Section 497
1. The Cr.P.C 1898 contains _____ Schedules.
- A. 4 B. 5 C. 6
2. 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
3. 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
4. Section 154, Cr.P.C deals with _____.
- A. First Information Report B. Complaint C. None of the above
5. Any F.I.R. has _____ columns.
- A. 5 B. 6 C. 7
6. _____ is essential for recording statement under section 164, Cr.P.C.
- A. Certification by Police B. Certification by Accused
C. Certification by Magistrate
7. 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
8. Section 170, Cr.P.C deals with _____.
- A. Discharge of accused B. Recording of challan
C. Sending of case to Magistrate
9. There is no appeal in _____ cases.
- A. Death cases B. Sedition cases
C. Summary trial
10. Section 497 of Cr.P.C deals with bail in cases of _____.
- A. Bailable offence B. Non bailable offence
C. Both A and B
11. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 was passed or enacted on:
- A. 22nd February, 1898 B. 22nd March, 1898
C. 22nd April, 1898
12. 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

NATIONAL ACADEMY

LAW GAT SAMPLE TESTS

BY: SIR MUHAMMAD UMAR LATIF

13. Section 4(k), Cr.P.C defines _____.
A. Inquiry B. Trial C. Investigation
14. 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
15. After recording FIR it is necessary to be read over to _____ by police-officer.
A. Complainant or informer B. S.H.O. C. Accused
16. Section _____ of Cr.P.C deals with conditional order for removal of nuisance.
A. 132 B. 132A C. 133
17. Appeal is admissible on matter of _____.
A. Fact B. Law C. Both A and B
18. 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
19. The expression "Joint session Judge" means _____.
A. Magistrate 1st class B. Magistrate 2nd class
C. Additional session judge D. High court
20. Search for persons wrongfully confined under Section _____?
A. 100 B. 104
C. 133 D. None of these
21. Persons arrested not to be detained more than _____.
A. 24 hours B. 20 hours
C. Only two days D. None of these
22. Order of Magistrate for removal of Nuisance U/S 133.
A. Permanently B. Conditional
C. Temporary D. None of these
23. Under which Section any police officer can investigate cognizable offence without order of Magistrate _____?
A. 154 B. 155
C. 156 D. None of these
24. Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger _____.
A. Section 136 B. Section 144
C. Section 148 D. Section 149
25. Release of appellant on bail is defined U/S _____.
A. 417 B. 426
C. 428 D. None of these
26. Examination of complaint U/S _____.
A. 154 B. 156
C. 157 D. 200
27. Bail in bailable offences _____.
A. Discretion of court B. Right of accused
C. Both D. None of these
28. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 contains _____ sections:
A. 511 B. 550 C. 565
29. The challan Form has _____ column.
A. 6 columns B. 7 columns C. 8 columns
30. Section 167, Cr.P.C deals with _____.
A. Remand B. Acquittal C. Confession

OSO (SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. Delayed confession is _____ even it is made at the last stage of trial.
 - A. Irrelevant
 - B. Inadmissible
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Relevant
2. The rule of plea of Alibi is provided U/A _____.
 - A. 22
 - B. 24
 - C. 19
 - D. 20
3. Dying declaration is _____ piece of evidence.
 - A. Conclusive
 - B. Corroborative
 - C. Substantive
 - D. All of these
4. Primary evidence is defined U/A _____.
 - A. 72
 - B. 74
 - C. 73
 - D. 71
5. According to principal of Shahada-ala-shahada, a party can appoint _____ witness to dispose on his behalf.
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. None of these
6. An inscription on a metal plate or stone is _____.
 - A. Proof
 - B. Evidence
 - C. Document
 - D. All of them
7. An accomplice shall be a _____ witness against an accused punishable with Hadd.
 - A. Competent
 - B. Incompetent
 - C. Trustworthy
 - D. All of them
8. The Evidence Act, 1872 was repealed U/A _____ of OSO.
 - A. 165
 - B. 166
 - C. 163
 - D. 161
9. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 comprises _____ articles.
 - A. 165
 - B. 164
 - C. 166
 - D. 168
10. Evidence is defined under _____ in OSO, 1984.
 - A. 2(b)
 - B. 2(e)
 - C. 2(c)
 - D. 2(f)
11. Words printed, lithographed or photographed are _____.
 - A. Pictures
 - B. Documents
 - C. Facts
 - D. All of these
12. Qualification of witness is described U/A _____.
 - A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 3
 - D. 7
13. Principle of Tazkiy-ashahood is applicable to _____.
 - A. Civil cases
 - B. Criminal cases
 - C. Hudood & Qias cases
 - D. All of these
14. Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or symbols is called _____.
 - A. Paper
 - B. Draft
 - C. Document
 - D. All of these
15. Relevancy of fact means act done in _____ transaction.
 - A. Separate
 - B. Same
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
16. In criminal cases past character of person is _____.
 - A. Countable
 - B. Uncountable
 - C. Depends upon Circumstances
 - D. All of these
17. The term alibi means _____.
 - A. Plea of presence at the place of offence
 - B. Plea of absence at the place of offence
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
18. Admission has _____ kinds.
 - A. 5
 - B. 4
 - C. 2
 - D. 3
19. Confession is applicable in _____ case.
 - A. Family
 - B. Civil
 - C. Criminal
 - D. All of these
20. Extra Judicial confession needs _____.
 - A. Not to be proved by strong corroborative evidence
 - B. Needs to be proved by strong corroborative evidence
 - C. Depends upon circumstances
 - D. None of these

21. All accused persons shall be liable to cross examination under _____.

- A. Article 40
- B. Article 42
- C. Article 44
- D. Article 46

22. Dying declaration is deemed as _____ evidence.

- A. Weak
- B. Strong
- C. Conclusive
- D. All of these

23. A dying declaration cannot form the sole basis of conviction unless _____.

- A. Cross-examination
- B. Corroborated
- C. Contradicted
- D. None of these

24. Principle of expert opinion is defined U/A _____ of QSO 1984.

- A. 58
- B. 59
- C. 55
- D. 56

25. Relevancy of character is described U/A _____ of QSO 1984.

- A. 66 to 69
- B. 56 to 58
- C. 66 to 67
- D. None of these

26. When document itself is produced for inspector of court, such document is called _____ evidence.

- A. Secondary
- B. Primary
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

27. Where a number of documents are made by _____ process are called primary evidence.

- A. Multiple
- B. Variable
- C. Both A and B
- D. Uniform

28. A photograph of original is _____ evidence.

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

29. List of public documents is provided U/A _____

- A. 83
- B. 84
- C. 85
- D. 88

30. According to Article 97 of QSO, book and _____ may be presumed as authentic.

- A. Maps
- B. Chart
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

QSO (SAMPLE TEST 2)

1. Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise will be _____.

- A. Relevant
- B. Admissible
- C. Both A and B
- D. Irrelevant

2. Dying declaration can be made by _____.

- A. Orally
- B. Gestures
- C. Written
- D. All of these

3. Plea of Alibi can be raised in _____.

- A. Civil cases
- B. Criminal cases
- C. Both A and B
- D. Family cases

4. Proof of electronic signature and electronic document is provided U/A _____.

- A. 79
- B. 78
- C. 78-A
- D. 79-A

5. Facts must be proved by _____.

- A. Oral evidence
- B. Documentary evidence
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

6. Such communication which is protected from forced disclosure is called _____.

- A. Privileged communication
- B. Unprivileged communication
- C. Forced communication
- D. None of them

7. Previous conviction of an offender shall be _____ fact.

- A. Relevant
- B. Irrelevant
- C. Minor
- D. Major

8. Under Qanun-e-Shahadat _____ is bound to determine competency of witness.

- A. Prosecutor
- B. Accused
- C. Court
- D. Investigation office

9. The term "Fact" is defined under _____ of the QSO, 1984.

- A. 2(b)
- B. 2(d)
- C. 2(e)
- D. 2(f)

10. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence U/A _____.
- A. 6 B. 7
C. 9 D. 5
11. In financial cases when there is one male witness then requirement of law can be fulfilled by _____.
- A. Three female and one male as witnesses
B. Two female and one male as witnesses
C. Only 4 females as witnesses D. None of these
12. According to Article 18 of QSO 1984, Evidence may be given by _____.
- A. Fact in issue B. Relevant fact
C. Both A and B D. None of these
13. Admission is defined under Article _____ of QSO.
- A. 32 B. 30
C. 31 D. 29
14. Article 31 of QSO states _____ classes of persons who can make admission.
- A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 2
15. Confession is described U/A _____ of QSO 1984.
- A. 35 to 43 B. 37 to 43
C. 36 to 43 D. None of these
16. According to Article _____ of QSO 1984, confession made during custody of Police needs not to proved.
- A. 35 B. 36
C. 38 D. 39
17. Admissions are not conclusive proof but they may operate as Estoppels under _____.
- A. Article 35 B. Article 42
C. Article 41 D. Article 45
18. Opinion of expert sought upon any point of foreign law or fact will be _____.
- A. Irrelevant B. Relevant
C. Depends upon circumstances D. None of these
19. According to Article 70 of QSO, All facts may be proved by evidence except contents of documents _____.
- A. Oral B. Documentary
C. Both A and B D. None of these
20. Secondary evidence is defined U/A _____.
- A. 71 B. 73
C. 74 D. 75
21. Certified copies and _____ are deemed as secondary evidence.
- A. Copies made by Mechanical process
B. Copies made by comparing with original
C. Both A and B D. None of these
22. Article 86 of QSO defines _____.
- A. Public Document B. Private Document
C. Both A and B D. None of these
23. Presumptions as to documents have been provided U/A _____.
- A. 85 to 95 B. 90 to 101
C. 99 to 104 D. All of these
24. Exclusion of evidence of _____ agreement is provided U/A 103 of QSO.
- A. Documentary B. Oral
C. Both A and B D. None of these
25. List of Judicial noticeable facts is enumerated U/A _____.
- A. 114 B. 111
C. 112 D. All of these
26. Rule of Estoppels is rule of _____.
- A. Evidence B. Prudence
C. Both A and B D. None of these
27. Burden of proof lies on the person who asserts facts U/A _____.
- A. 118 B. 119
C. 117 D. 120
28. Legitimacy of child is described U/A _____.
- A. 127 B. 129
C. 130 D. 128

LAW GAT SAMPLE TESTS

BY: SIR MUHAMMAD UMAR LATIF

29. The credit of witness may be impeached U/A _____.
- A. 149
 - B. 150
 - C. 151
 - D. 152

30. Article 263 of QSO deals with _____.
- A. Special Oath
 - B. General Oath
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Refreshing of memory

INTERNATIONAL LAW (SAMPLE TEST.1)

1. 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

2. The eruption of war termination:

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

3. Contiguous Zone in Pakistan is adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a time

- A. 12
- B. 24
- C. 48
- D. None of these

4. A State has complete immunity from the jurisdiction of foreign courts in:

- A. All cases
- B. Public acts
- C. Private cases
- D. None of these

5. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in:

- A. 1920
- B. 1945
- C. 1948
- D. None of these

6. A state has the right to use force in case of

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

7. Persona None Gruta means

- A. Impracticable article of international law
- B. A fugitive criminal
- C. A person refused for asylum
- D. None of these

8. Grant of extra-territorial asylum in a legation:

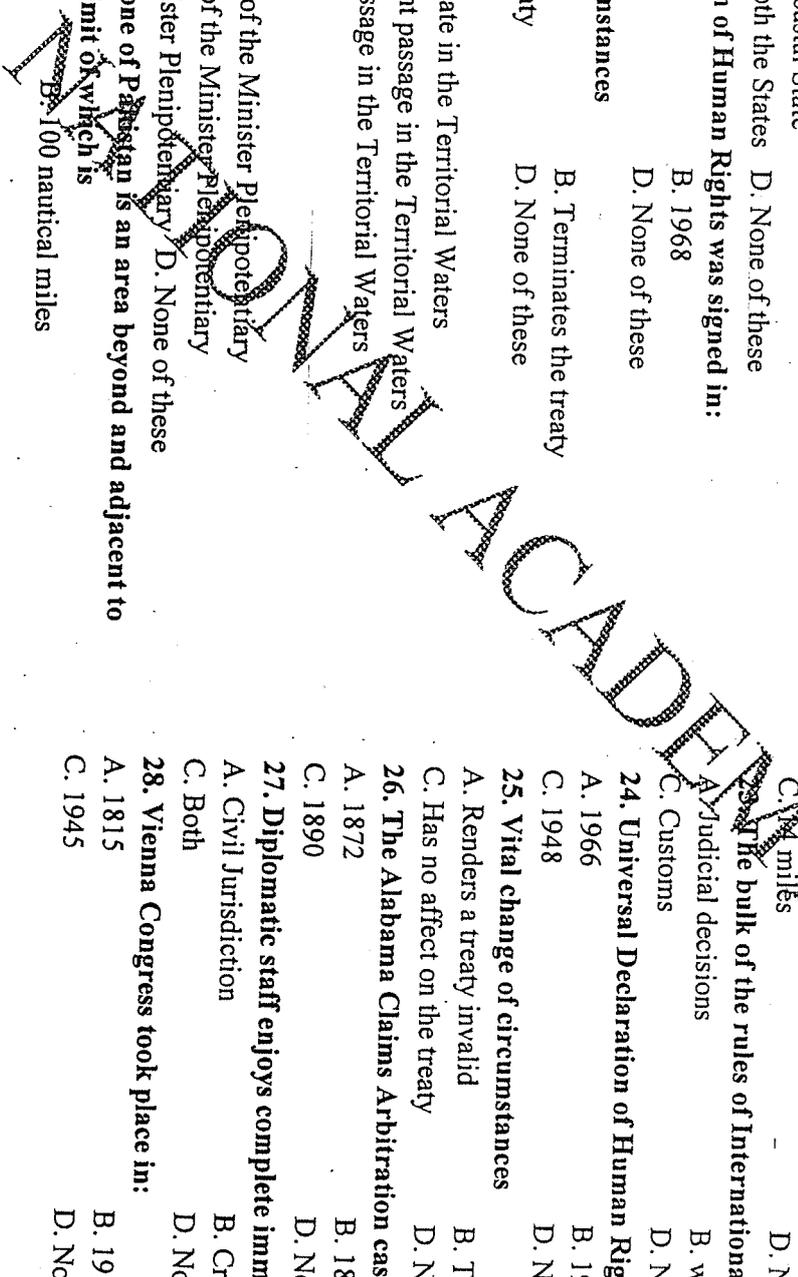
- A. is a part of customary international law
- B. is a part of Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961
- C. depends on circumstances
- D. None of these

9. The basic frame work for the nature and characteristics of treaties was defined in the:

- A. Vinnea convention on the law of treaties 1969
- B. Geneva convention on the high seas 1958
- C. Vinnea convention on the law of treaties 1986
- D. None of these

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10. Hot pursuit is the principle designed to ensure:
- A. Vessels violating rules of coastal state cannot escape punishment by fleeing to high sea's
 - B. Capture
 - C. Cancellation of Registration
 - D. None of these
11. 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
12. The eruption of war termination:
- A. All treaties
 - B. Only political treaties
 - C. No treaty
 - D. None of these
13. Foreign ships sailing and anchoring in the coastal waters of another state are
- A. Subject to the law of Flag State
 - B. Subject to the law of Coastal State
 - C. Subject to the law of both the States
 - D. None of these
14. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:
- A. 1966
 - B. 1968
 - C. 1948
 - D. None of these
15. Vital change of circumstances
- A. Renders a treaty invalid
 - B. Terminates the treaty
 - C. Has no affect on the treaty
 - D. None of these
16. Foreign ships
- A. are not allowed to navigate in the Territorial Waters
 - B. have the right of innocent passage in the Territorial Waters
 - C. have the right of free passage in the Territorial Waters
 - D. None of these
17. Minister Resident are
- A. Higher in rank than that of the Minister Plenipotentiary
 - B. Lower in rank than that of the Minister Plenipotentiary
 - C. Equal in rank to the Minister Plenipotentiary
 - D. None of these
18. Exclusive Economic Zone of Pakistan is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters the limit of which is
- A. 12 nautical miles
 - B. 100 nautical miles
 - C. 200 nautical miles
 - D. None of these
19. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations was adopted in
- A. 1945
 - B. 1961
 - C. 1971
 - D. None of these
20. Truce mean
- A. A temporary arrangement between the belligerent parties for cessation of hostilities
 - B. Any peace treaty to end a war
 - C. No War Pact
 - D. None of these
21. Bynkershoek principle is related to:
- A. Measurement of maritime belt
 - B. Contiguous zone
 - C. Extradition of criminals
 - D. None of these
22. According to article 3 of the 1982 convention on the law of the sea the breadth of the territorial sea is:
- A. 10 miles
 - B. 12 miles
 - C. 14 miles
 - D. None of these
23. The bulk of the rules of International law are derived from:
- A. Judicial decisions
 - B. work of publicities
 - C. Customs
 - D. None of these
24. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:
- A. 1966
 - B. 1968
 - C. 1948
 - D. None of these
25. Vital change of circumstances
- A. Renders a treaty invalid
 - B. Terminates the treaty
 - C. Has no affect on the treaty
 - D. None of these
26. The Alabama Claims Arbitration case was decided in
- A. 1872
 - B. 1854
 - C. 1890
 - D. None of these
27. Diplomatic staff enjoys complete immunity from
- A. Civil Jurisdiction
 - B. Criminal Jurisdiction
 - C. Both
 - D. None of these
28. Vienna Congress took place in:
- A. 1815
 - B. 1919
 - C. 1945
 - D. None of these



LAW GAT SAMPLE TESTS

BY: SIR MUHAMMAD UMAR LATIF

29. The number of judges constituting the international court of justice are:

- A. 15
 - B. 12
 - C. 10
 - D. None of these
30. Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties was signed in
- A. 1961
 - B. 1945
 - C. 1927
 - D. None of these

INTERNATIONAL LAW (SAMPLE TEST.2)

1. League of Nations was not joined by:

- A. USA
- B. France
- C. UK
- D. None of these

2. Vienna Congress took place in:

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

3. 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

4. Extradition is normally granted:

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

5. Diplomatic Asylum means

- A. A diplomatic-agent-seeking asylum in the receiving State
- B. Asylum provided by a diplomatic mission
- C. Asylum provided to a political leader by a foreign State
- D. None of these

6. Continental Shelf of Pakistan may extend upto a distance of

- A. 150 nautical miles
- B. 200 nautical miles
- C. 250 nautical miles
- D. None of these

7. Foreign ships

- A. Are not allowed to navigate in the territorial waters
- B. Have the right of innocent passage in the territorial waters
- C. Have the right of free passage in the territorial waters
- D. None of these

8. Diplomatic Protection means a protection and security granted,

- A. to a diplomat by UNO
- B. by a state to its national abroad
- C. by a State to a person seeking asylum
- D. None of these

9. Genocide Convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in:

- A. 1945
- B. 1950
- C. 1960
- D. None of these

10. The doctrine of open sea was elaborated by:

- A. Bluff schilling
- B. Pufendorf
- C. Grotius
- D. None of these

11. One of the amicable means of settling state disputes is:

- A. Conciliation
- B. Blockade
- C. War
- D. None of these

12. The United Nation is:

- A. A Supra-State organization
- B. A creation of Member States
- C. Has no link with States after its establishment
- D. None of these

13. 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

14. Contiguous Zone is limited to a maximum of

- A. 35 miles (24 nautical mile)
- B. 50 miles
- C. 12 miles
- D. None of these

15. The Montreal Convention for the safety of Civil Aviation was signed in

- A. 1975
- B. 1974
- C. 1971
- D. None of these

16. The General Assembly is:

- A. The Principle Organ of UNO
- B. An ordinary Organ of UNO
- C. A check on the Security Council
- D. None of these

17. Territorial asylum is:
- An exercise of territorial sovereignty
 - An impingement of territorial Sovereignty
 - Granted by mutual consent
 - None of these
18. A diplomatic agent is immune from local jurisdiction:
- In all cases
 - In criminal cases
 - In cases involving personal property
 - None of these
19. International Court of Justice was established in:
- 1945
 - 1952
 - 1956
 - None of these
20. The principle of *rebus sic stantibus* means
- A state cannot use force
 - There is no crime without a law
 - Fundamental change of circumstances
 - None of these
21. In procedural matters the decisions of the Security Council are made by an affirmative votes of any
- 5 members
 - 9 members
 - 15 members
 - None of these
22. Permanent Court of International Justice was established under
- League of Nations
 - UNO
 - European Union
 - None of these
23. Kellogg Briand Pact or Paris Peace Treaty was signed in
- 1945
 - 1928
 - 1919
 - None of these
24. The name of the present secretary general of the UN is:
- Kofi Anaan
 - Boutros gali
 - Banke Mon
 - None of these
25. Terra Nullius means:
- Island in the sea
 - No territory
 - Territory belonging to no state
 - None of these
26. *Culvo Clause* means
- A state can intervene on behalf of its nationals
 - A state can't intervene on behalf of its nationals
 - An alien agrees not to seek the diplomatic protection of his own state
 - None of these
27. Non-Permanent members of the Security Council are elected for a period of
- 7 years
 - 3 years
 - 2 years
 - None of these
28. The charter of the UN is a comprehensive document having:
- 112 articles
 - 111 articles
 - 108 articles
 - None of these
29. The term *Men of War* signifies:
- Military personal
 - A warship
 - An aircraft carrier
 - None of these
30. League of Nations was not joined by:
- USA
 - France
 - UK
 - None of these

CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT(SAMPLE TEST .1)

1. Final decision against the appeal for enrolment is given by:
 A. Provincial Bar Council B. High Court of the Province
 C. Pakistan Bar Council D. Supreme Court
2. In all such cases that can be compounded, he must promote between parties:
 A. Litigation B. Compromise
 C. Misunderstanding D. None of these
3. While "reasoning" a lawyer must always resort to:
 A. Dogmatic assertions B. Sarcasm
 C. Loud words D. None of these
4. A lawyer is to take instruction regarding the case from:
 A. Adverse B. Stranger
 C. Party to suit D. None of these
5. A lawyer is guilty of breach of client's faith where he:
 A. Take discharge to represent the other side
 B. Disclose the information to the other side
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
6. If a person is aggrieved by the conduct of an advocate of high court he may move an application to:
 A. Punjab Bar Council B. Lahore Bar Association
 C. High Court Bar Association D. High Court
7. The term of Bar Council is not be more than:
 A. 3 years B. 5 years
 C. 7 years D. None of these
8. A member of Bar Council shall cease to be member:
 A. If incurs any of the disqualifications mentioned in the statute
 B. Shall never cease to be the Member of Bar Council
 C. Shall cease to be the member after 2 years
 D. None of these
9. An advocate of High Court is entitled to practice:
 A. Only in the respective province
 B. Throughout Pakistan

C. Only if they are enrolled with the Bar Council
 D. None of these

10. The Pakistan Bar Council has the Authority to make rules regulating:

- A. Standards of school education
 B. Standards of college education
 C. Standards of legal education
 D. All of these

11. An advocate is enrolled:

- A. Automatically on completion of his degree
 B. If he clears a test for enrolment
 C. If he makes an application to Provincial Bar Council
 D. If he pays the prescribed fee

12. The lawyer can seek for adjournment only to:

- A. Delay the course of justice B. With ulterior motives
 C. For proper reasons D. None of these

13. Roll of the advocates of the Supreme Court shall contain:

- A. Name of advocates entitled to practice in Supreme Court
 B. Resume of advocates
 C. Qualification of advocates D. All of these

14. The "Professional Conduct" of a lawyer demands that he must as a member of bar uphold:

- A. The dignity of community B. The dignity of adverse counsel
 C. His own dignity at all times D. None of these

15. Standing in "Fiduciary Relation" with his client he must:

- A. Disclose all information to his client
 B. Provide him palpably false information
 C. Suppress the truth D. None of these

CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT(SAMPLE TEST 2)

1. A lawyer must always:
 - A. Be encouraging towards his juniors
 - B. Bear ill towards them
 - C. Caste a bad influence upon them
 - D. None of these
2. After accepting "Yakalat nama" a lawyer can discontinue to appear:
 - A. Whenever he so desires
 - B. After obtaining proper discharge
 - C. All of these
 - D. None of these
3. Where in respect of a matter he has acted in judicial capacity:
 - A. It is feasible for him to accept such employment
 - B. It is prohibited for him to accept such employment
 - C. Neither the case
 - D. None of these
4. The "Professional Conduct" of a lawyer demands that he must as a member of bar uphold:
 - A. The dignity of community
 - B. The dignity of adverse counsel
 - C. His own dignity at all times
 - D. None of these
5. A lawyer is to treat the adverse witness:
 - A. Fairly
 - B. Impetuously
 - C. Debasingly
 - D. None of these
6. The advocate may be punished for his professional misconduct:
 - A. Removal from practice
 - B. Suspension
 - C. Reprimand
 - D. All of these
7. Where a lawyer indulges into 'self-advertisement' it amounts to:
 - A. Breach of etiquette of profession
 - B. Highly dignified foe a lawyer
 - C. An attempt to obtain fair advantage on others
 - D. None of these
8. Roll of the advocates of the Supreme Court shall contain:
 - A. Name of advocates entitled to practice in Supreme Court
 - B. Resume of advocates
 - C. Qualification of advocates
 - D. All of these
9. According to Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Act 1973, legal practitioner means :
 - A. Advocate
 - B. Maulana
 - C. Revenue agent
 - D. All of these
10. It is the function of the Bar Councils to:
 - A. Prepare and maintain a common role of advocates
 - B. To lay down the procedure to be followed by its committees
 - C. To lay down standard of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates
 - D. All of these
11. Canons of professional conduct and etiquette for lawyers are outlined by:
 - A. Punjab Bar Council
 - B. Sindh Bar Council
 - C. Pakistan Bar Council
 - D. All of these
12. Where a lawyer is substantial witness in a case, in which he, appearing as counsel, he must:
 - A. Keep on appearing as counsel
 - B. Refrain from becoming a witness
 - C. Appear as a witness
 - D. None of these
13. After the case is over, the clients fund expends must be:
 - A. Returned by the lawyer to the client
 - B. Blended by lawyer with his own money
 - C. All of these
 - D. None of these
14. Where the lawyer fails to comprehend the case of his client, he must:
 - A. Retain the same
 - B. Advice his client to consult with someone else
 - C. None of these
 - D. All of these
15. Where the clients claim turns out to be vexations, he must:
 - A. Insist on enforcing it
 - B. Relinquish the claim
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these

NATIONAL ACADEMY