

Punjab Bar Council

GENERAL QUESTION NO-I

1. Once the process fee has been filed alongwith the plaint for the service of the parties, it is sufficient for the issuance of process at any subsequent stage of the suit.
True. False. ✓
2. For the purpose of issuance of summons three or two summons forms per person have to be submitted.
True. False. ✓
3. The correct procedure for the inspection of the court file is;
 - a. To submit an application before the Ahlmad.
 - b. To submit an application before the clerk of Court.
 - c. To submit an application before the Presiding Officer.
4. The dress code for the apprentice lawyers is;
 - a. Same as the enrolled lawyers.
 - b. Jacket and trousers with blue tie.
 - c. Jacket and trousers with grey tie.
 - d. Jacket and trousers with maroon tie.
5. Permission from the senior Civil Judge is necessary for obtaining certified copies of interim orders in a pending case.
True. False. ✓
6. The list of reliance has to be signed by the party alongwith the Counsel.
True. False. ✓
7. Court fee of any denomination is readily available with the Stamp Vendors sitting in the Court premises.
True. False. ✓
8. The expenses for the service of summons etc. are to be borne by;
 - a. The Parties to the suit.
 - b. The Court.
 - c. The Counsels.

9. Only an officer of the Court may be appointed as a Local Commissioner. ✓
False.
True.
10. A proclamation in the newspaper, has to be submitted in the office of the newspaper directly. ✓
False.
True.
11. In all suits the original documents if any are to be attached to the plaint at the time of institution. ✓
False.
True.
- ✓ 12. The Plaint and the Written Statement both must bear attestation by the Oath Commissioner. ✓
False.
True.
13. While filing a suit an index is to be attached alongwith the Plaint. ✓
False.
True.
14. Once the apprenticeship period is complete, the apprentice lawyer;
a. Makes an application to the District Bar Association for enrolment
b. Makes an application to the Punjab Bar Council.
c. Has to obtain a certificate of good conduct from the Senior Civil Judge.
15. The fee for obtaining certified copies is fixed at;
a. Rs. 5.00 per page.
b. Rs. 2.00 per page.
c. Rs. 3.00 per page.
16. If the Court is on leave then the Reader of the Court may record the statement of any witness in matters of the utmost urgency. ✓
False.
True.
17. The Plaint is to be written on the Court Fee in instances where Court Fee is available. False.
True. ✓
18. While appearing for the Appellant the Counsel stands on the left hand side of the Court. False.
True. ✓

19. Every Civil Judge is *Ex-officio* a Rent Controller.
True. False. ✓
20. Court Fee worth Rs. 100.00 is to be affixed on all bail petitions.
True. False. ✓
21. Diet money for the witnesses may be paid;
a. Directly to the witnesses.
b. To the process server.
c. To the Nazir Accounts of the Court.
22. In suits under Order 37 C.P.C. the same summons forms are used as in all the other suits.
True. False. ✓
23. After the Decree has been announced, the decree sheet is prepared by;
a. The Presiding Officer himself.
b. The Reader of the Court.
c. The Ahlmad of the Court.
24. The Order Sheet is a copy of the decree by the Court.
True. False. ✓

Key:

1. FALSE
2. FALSE
3. C.
4. D.
5. FALSE
6. FALSE
7. FALSE
8. A.
9. FALSE
10. FALSE
11. FALSE
12. FALSE
13. FALSE
14. B.
15. B.
16. FALSE.
17. TRUE.
18. TRUE.
19. FALSE.
20. FALSE.
21. C.
22. FALSE
23. B.
24. FALSE

Punjab Bar Council

GENERAL QUESTION NO-II

1. The name of the statute relating to criminal proceedings in Pakistan is
 - a. Cr.P.C.
 - b. Criminal Procedure Code
 - c. The Code of Criminal Procedure
2. Which of the following can perform the duties of an SHO
 - a. Sub Inspector
 - b. Any officer upto the rank of Inspector General
 - c. Any officer above the rank of Constable
 - d. Police Inspector
3. Which bail application is accompanied by an affidavit
 - a. Bail before arrest
 - b. Bail after arrest
 - c. Bail in bailable cases
4. The color of the tie of a male apprentice lawyer is
 - a. Black
 - b. Maroon
 - c. Green
 - d. Blue
5. The color of the scarf of a female apprentice lawyer is
 - a. Blue
 - b. Maroon
 - c. Black
 - d. White
6. In criminal cases the accused appears on which side of the Judge
 - a. Right
 - b. Left
 - c. Middle
 - d. Either Side

7. File inspection can be made
- Without any payment
 - By the payment of two rupees
 - Straight away by a copy delivered by the record keeper
8. Public servant can be called as a witness
- Through process of Court
 - By parties themselves
 - By any other appropriate mean
9. Bail before arrest is filed in
- The office of C.O.C.
 - The Court of Sessions Judge directly
 - The Court through reader
10. In civil cases, plaintiff appears on which side of the Judge
- Right
 - Left
 - Middle
 - Either side
11. For the purposes of arrest it is sufficient if the arresting officer
- Touches the body of accused
 - Proceeds to handcuff the accused
12. Black robe of a lawyer's uniform stands for
- Protest and Purity
 - Identification of profession
 - Symbol of Grace
13. Rule in Zubair's case provides
- Bail matters of co-accused to be decided by the same Judge
 - Bail matters of co-accused to be decided by the Senior Judge
14. If a person is aggrieved by the conduct of an advocate of High Court he may move an application to
- Punjab Bar Council
 - Lahore Bar Association
 - High Court Bar Association
 - High Court

Key for the General Questions

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. a
13. a
14. a

GENERAL QUESTION NO. III

1. According to Section 17 of Registration Act non testamentary instrument which creates right of value of Rs.100/- and upwards in immovable property is compulsory registerable.
 - a. Yes ✓
 - b. No.

2. No document required to be immovable under Registration Act shall operate to create a right in immovable property.
 - a. Yes ✓
 - b. No.

3. Agreement to sell does not create any right in the property.
 - a. Yes ✓
 - b. No.

4. The decree passed under Section 9 of Specific Relief Act is appealable.
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No. ✓

5. The rent of non residential building shall stand automatically increased at the end of every 3 years of its tenancy by 25% of the rent being paid.
 - a. Yes ✓
 - b. No

6. Any party aggrieved by final order passed by Rent Controller may file appeal within _____
 - a. 30 days.
 - b. 60 days.
 - c. 90 days.

7. Application for transfer of Family Case can be filed Under Section _____ of Family Court Act, 1964.
 - a. 25A
 - b. 25B
 - c. 24

8. Suit for cancellation of instrument may be filed Under Section _____ of Specific Relief Act, 1877.

- a. 39
- b. 43
- c. 42

9. Suit for declaration of status or right may be filed Under Section _____ of Specific Relief Act, 1877.

- a. 42
- b. 44
- c. 39

KEYS**GENERAL QUESTION No.III**

1. Yes
2. Yes
3. Yes
4. No
5. Yes
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. a

GENERAL QUESTION NO. IV.

1. A case registered under section 9(a) of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 is triable by
 - a. Special Court comprising a judicial magistrate.
 - b. Sessions Court
 - c. High Court.

2. Section 103 of Cr. P.C is not applicable for search under Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997.
 - a. Yes ✓
 - b. No.

3. According to Section 51 of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 bail shall not be granted where the offence is punishable with death.
 - a. Yes ✓
 - b. No.

4. Punishment for possessing 1000 gm heroin
 - a. May extend to 7 years and fine.
 - b. May extent to 2 years or with fine or with both
 - c. May extend to 14 years and fine

5. Bail Application regarding offence under Immigration Ordinance, 1979, will be filed before:
 - a. Sessions Judge
 - b. Judicial Magistrate
 - c. Special Judge Central.

6. Fir Regarding offence under Immigration Ordinance 1979 is lodged by _____
 - a. District Police
 - b. FIA

7. Trial of offence under Immigration Ordinance, 1979, will be held by _____
 - a. Special Judge Central
 - b. High Court
 - c. Sessions Judge

8. Punishment for offence under Section 22 of Immigration Ordinance, 1979
- a. May extend to 14 years or with fine or with both.
 - b. May extend to 7 years.
 - c. May extend to 5 years or with fine or with both.
9. Special Judge of Anti-Corruption has the powers of
- a. Magisterial trial
 - b. Sessions Trial.
10. Physical remand of accused charged under Anti-Corruption Act, 1947 will be obtained by
- a. Magistrate
 - b. Special Judge Anti-Corruption
 - c. Sessions Judge.
11. Preliminary inquiry is conducted before lodging FIR under Anti-Corruption Act, 1947.
- a. Yes. ✓
 - b. No.

KEYS

GENERAL QUESTION No.IV

- 1 a
- 2 Yes
- 3 Yes
- 4 a
- 5 c
- 6 b
- 7 a
- 8 a
- 9 a
- 10 a
- 11 Yes

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

1. It conclusively determines the rights of the parties.
 - a. Judgment
 - b. Decree
 - c. Order
2. The person against whom a decree has been passed is known as.
 - a. Decree holder
 - b. Judgment debtor
 - c. Respondent
3. The doctrine which prevent the Courts of concurrent jurisdiction from simultaneously entertaining and adjudicating upon two parallel suits in respect of the same cause of action and the same subject matter is known as:
 - a. Res Judicata
 - b. Jus Cogens
 - c. Res Subjudice
4. Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction, he shall seek his remedy by:
 - a. Filing a suit
 - b. Making an application to the same court which has passed the judgment, decree or order
 - c. Filing a revision
5. Every suit shall be instituted in the Court of _____ grade competent to try it
 - a. Lowest
 - b. Highest
6. Which sections of CPC deals with costs and compensatory costs:
 - a. 34-A & 34-B
 - b. 35 & 35-A
 - c. 87 & 87-A

7. Precept is
- An order to the decree holder to get the decree executed
 - An order or direction given by one court to another court for some act to be done
 - An order to judgment debtor
8. In the case of a suit by or against Federal Government the authority to be named as plaintiff or defendant shall be
- President
 - Pakistan
 - Prime Minister
9. A suit in which the real dispute is between the defendants only is known as
- Pauper suit
 - Inter pleader suit
 - Reference
10. Suit for public nuisance can be instituted by two or more persons with the permission of
- President of Pakistan
 - Governor of the Province
 - Advocate General
11. A decree passed with the consent of the parties is known as
- Preliminary decree
 - Compromise decree
 - Ex parte decree
 - None of the above
12. Consent decree is
- Appealable
 - Not appealable
13. Second appeal can be filed
- In any Court
 - In the High Court
 - In the District Court
14. Second appeal can be filed on question
- Of Law
 - Of Fact

- c. Both i.e. Law & Fact
15. Grounds for filing second appeal are enumerated under section
- 96
 - 100
 - 101
16. Revision under section 115 can be filed
- In any Court
 - In the High Court
 - In the District Court
 - In the High Court as well as in the District Court
17. Section _____ of CPC deals with the inherent powers of Civil Court.
- 100
 - 151
 - 561-A
18. Under Section 152 CPC amendment can be made in the
- Plaint
 - Written statement
 - Decree-order-judgment
19. Amendment of pleadings under Order 6 Rule 16 to deals with the
- Amendment which a party desires in his own pleading
 - Amendment which a party desires in his opponents pleadings
 - Amendment of the decree
20. Substituted service by the order of the court is
- As good-effectual as if it had been made personally
 - Not as good as ordinary service
21. Pleadings shall contain
- Material Facts
 - Evidence
 - Material Facts as well as evidence
22. Order 7 Rule 10 deals with the
- Return of plaint
 - Rejection of piaint

- c. Ex parte decree
23. According to Order 14 issues are of _____ kinds
- a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
24. A minor can sue by a
- a. Guardian
 - b. Next friend
 - c. In both of the above situation
25. Additional evidence in Appellate Court can be produced only in cases enumerated in CPC under.
- a. Order 21 Rule 3
 - b. Order 41 Rule 1
 - c. Order 41 Rule 27
26. Order _____ deals with the execution of decrees
- a. 12
 - b. 21
 - c. 41
27. A plaint can be rejected only on any of the _____ grounds provided in CPC.
- a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
28. Under Order 16 summons are issued to the
- a. Parties
 - b. Witnesses
 - c. Defendant
29. Rejection of plaint will be
- a. Decree
 - b. Order
 - c. Judgment
30. Appeal may be filed against
- a. Decree
 - b. Consent Decree
 - c. Every order

31. Every Civil Judge is subordinate to -
a. A Senior Civil Judge
 b. District Judge
c. High Court
32. Civil Procedure Code -
a. Does not apply to Revenue Courts
 b. Applies to the Revenue Courts by Notification of the provincial Government
c. According to the consent of the parties
33. The subsequent suit in which the matter in issue is also directly and substantially in issue in a previously instituted suit between the same parties -
 a. Its trial would be stayed
b. The plaint would be rejected
c. plaint would be returned
34. The Dismissal of application under Section 12(2) of CPC is
a. Appealable
 b. Revisable
c. Final
35. A District Judge on the application by any of the parties -
a. Cannot refuse to transfer the appeal pending in the Court of Additional District Judge
 b. Can Transfer the same for trial to any other Additional District Judge
c. Must refer the application to the High Court
36. Court may at any time either on its own motion or on the application of any party make an order for -
 a. Issuance of Summons to person whose attendance is required either to give evidence or producer any document
b. Instead of issuing the Summons for the arrest of the person
c. Order that his property by attached
37. An application is to be filed for Execution of the decree passed by the Appellate Court -
a. To the court by whom it was passed
 b. To the Court of 1st instance, which decided the suit

- c. To the High Court
38. If decree of Civil Court is for partition of land assessed to payment of land Revenue the same is to be executed by -
- Civil Court passing the decree
 - By Collector concerned
 - By the Revenue Court
39. Woman cannot be arrested and detained in Execution of decree -
- For Violation of Permanent injunction
 - For non Obeying the Money decree
 - For Contempt of Court
40. The suit against the Federal Government is to be filed against -
- President of Pakistan
 - Islamic Republic of Pakistan
 - Secretary to the Federal Government of Pakistan
41. In a suit against a public officer in respect of any act in his official capacity-
- The defendant is not liable to be arrested nor his property to be attached
 - The defendant will appear in person on every date of hearing
 - He is to satisfy the decree passed against him personally
42. Against ex-parte decree -
- Appeal cannot be filed
 - Revision is not allowed
 - Application for setting aside Ex-parte decree to the same court or appeal to the Higher Court
43. Power of first Appellate Court are -
- Cannot determine the issues of laws afresh
 - Can determine the issues of laws and facts with its own findings
 - Can refer the matter to Higher Courts in case of difference with the trial Court
44. The appeal is competent only against -
- Every Judgment
 - Every decree
 - Decree passed by Consent of Parties

45. Decree passed by Consent of parties by the civil judge can be voided on the grounds of fraud played by one the parties to the decree -
- a. By appeal to the Higher Court
 - b. By making an application to this same court
 - c. By filing a Separate Suit
46. The court of civil judge passing the decree if applied for execution of the decree passed by it -
- a. Cannot stay the operation of the decree
 - b. Can stay the execution till filing of the appeal to the higher court
 - c. Can stay the execution even after the period for filing the appeal is expired
47. The property of the defendant can be attached -
- a. Only after the decree is passed against him
 - b. Anytime after the suit is filed
48. The suit property is in danger of being wasted, the injunction to restrain such waste can be obtained alone by the -
- a. Plaintiff filing the suit
 - b. By any party to the suit including the defendant
 - c. By a person not yet party to the suit
49. In the suit issues are framed by the court trying the suit, the same court -
- a. Can amend any issue already framed
 - b. Cannot amend the issue before recording of evidence
 - c. An appeal will have to be filed for amendment of issue
50. A document produced in the suit -
- a. Will not be returned to him even after disposal of suit
 - b. Cannot be obtained back before the disposal of the appeal
 - c. Can be returned earlier to the person producing on delivery of the certified copy of the original and undertaking given to produce the original again if so requested

51. Court cannot refuse to adjourn the hearing of the suit -
- Costs being offered by the party asking for adjournment of the case
 - After the court has started recording the evidence
 - Sufficient cause is shown by the party asking the adjournment
52. Defendant proceeded against ex-parte after due service of summon -
- Cannot participate in the proceedings of the suit without getting the ex-parte order set aside by him
 - Will have to file appeal against the order to the higher court to get rid of that order
 - Can make an application for setting aside ex-parte proceedings taken against him
53. Court may make an order for the detention of a judgment debtor in prison to suffer simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding:
- 6 Months
 - 1 Year
 - 2 Years
 - 3 Years
54. A judge may pronounce a judgment written but not pronounced by his predecessor.
- True False
55. The plaint shall at any stage of the suit be returned to be presented to the court in which the suit should have been instituted.
- True False
56. The substance of the oral examination of the party shall be reduced to writing by the
- Reader of the Court
 - Judge
 - Counsel of the party
57. Court may not examine witnesses or documents before framing issues.
- True False

An appeal may not lie from an original Decree passed ex-parte.

True

False ✓

Court may proceed notwithstanding either party fails to produce evidence under Order _____ Rule _____ of CPC.

- a. Order 6 Rule 17
- b. Order 17 Rule 3
- c. Order 13 Rule 2
- d. Order 7 Rule 11

1. No Decree to be set aside without notice to opposite party

True ✓

False

Key for MCOs

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. c
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. a
15. b
16. d
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. a
21. a
22. a
23. a
24. c
25. c
26. b
27. b

- 28. b
- 29. a
- 30. a
- 31. b
- 32. b
- 33. a
- 34. b
- 35. b
- 36. a
- 37. b
- 38. b
- 39. b
- 40. c
- 41. a
- 42. c
- 43. b
- 44. b
- 45. a
- 46. b
- 47. b
- 48. b
- 49. a
- 50. c
- 51. c
- 52. c

KEYSCIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

- 53. b
- 54. True
- 55. True
- 56. Judge
- 57. False
- 58. False
- 59. b
- 60. True

PAKISTAN PENAL CODE

1. The word "man" denotes a male human being of
 - a. the age of 7 years and above
 - b. the age of 18 years and above
 - c. the age of 21 years and above
 - d. any age

2. The word "person" includes
 - a. any company or association
 - b. body
 - c. person
 - d. all above mentioned

A, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies on consequence of the shock. A knew that the communication might cause the patient's death.

 - a. A has committed no offence
 - b. A has committed negligence
 - c. A has committed murder of patient
 - d. A is liable to Qisas

4. Who ever does any thing with the intention of causing wrongful gain in one person or wrongful loss to another person is said to do that thing
 - a. fraudulently
 - b. dishonestly
 - c. counterfeit
 - d. wrongful gain

5. Imprisonment for life means
 - a. imprisonment for 10 years
 - b. imprisonment for 14 years
 - c. imprisonment for 25 years
 - d. imprisonment till death

6. Who ever joins or continues in unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner

prescribed by law to disperse shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to

- a. 3 months, or with fine, or both
 - b. 6 months, or with fine, or both
 - c. 1 year, or with fine, or both
 - d. 2 years, or with fine, or both
7. The word "death" denotes the death of
- a. an animal
 - b. a bird
 - c. a human being
 - d. of all the above mentioned
8. Right of private defence of the body includes the defence of
- a. his own body
 - b. any other person
 - c. his own body and of his close relatives
 - d. his own body and the body of any other person
9. Which of the following is not covered under the definition of Pakistan coin as laid down in PPC
- a. cowries
 - b. lumps of unstamped copper
 - c. medals
 - d. all above mentioned
10. Adult means a person who has attained the age of
- a. 15 years
 - b. 18 years
 - c. 21 years
 - d. puberty
11. Rash driving in a manner as to endanger human life is
- a. not punishable at all
 - b. punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to 2 years or with fine which may extend to Rs.1000 or with both.
 - c. punishable with any appropriate punishment
 - d. punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to Rs.1000 or with both.

12. A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed
- theft
 - dacoity
 - mischief
 - cheating
13. A person is said to commit house breaking by night when he commits house breaking
- after 2 pm before 4 am
 - after sunset and before sunrise
 - after 7 pm and before sunrise
 - after sunset and before 4 am
14. Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable
- under 50,000
 - unlimited
 - unlimited but shall not be excessive
 - settled between parties
15. Attempt to commit suicide is
- not punishable at all
 - is punishable with simple imprisonment of 3 months or with fine or with both
 - is punishable with imprisonment of 6 months or with fine or with both
 - is punishable with imprisonment of one year or with fine or with both
16. Which of these is not the kind of Shajjah
- mudihah*
 - manaqillah*
 - badiyah*
 - ammah*
17. Who ever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits is said
- wrongfully to restrain that person
 - wrongfully to confine that person

- c. non of the above mentioned
d. both a and b
18. Kidnapping includes
- a. kidnapping from Pakistan
b. kidnapping from lawful guardianship
c. kidnapping from Pakistan and lawful guardianship
d. non from above mentioned
19. Wali means a person
- a. whom Court considers to be Wali
b. who is entitled to claim Qisas
c. who is appointed by the deceased in his life
20. Limit to imprisonment for non payment of fine, when imprisonment and fine awardable shall not exceed
- a. half of the imprisonment which is maximum fix for the offence
b. total of the imprisonment which is maximum fixed for the offence
c. 1/3 of the imprisonment which is maximum fixed for the offence
d. ¼ of the imprisonment which is maximum fixed for the offence
21. When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable
- a. for the act done
b. for nothing
c. for half of the punishment of the act done
d. according to discretion of court for any appropriate punishment
22. The word "Injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to person
- a. in body
b. mind
c. reputation or property
d. all above mentioned

23. Qatl Shibh-i-Amd shall be liable to diyat and may also be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to
- 10 years as tazir
 - 14 years as tazir
 - 20 years as tazir
 - 25 years as tazir
24. A instigates B to murder C, B refuses to do so
- A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder
 - A is not guilty of abetting B to commit murder
 - discretion of Court to decide the case
25. To impute anything to a deceased person may amount to defamation
- yes
 - no
 - depends upon the popularity of the deceased
 - discretion of the court
26. There is no Qisas if an additional finger of the victim is cut.
- True
 - False
27. "Hadd" means
- Boundry Mark.
 - Trade Mark.
 - Punishment ordained by the Holy Quran or Sunnah.
28. Tazir means:
- A Book.
 - A constitution.
 - Any Punishment other than "Hadd"
29. Common intention is disclosed by
- The statement of the complainant
 - The Facts disclosed in the evidence and surrounding circumstances of the case.
 - The statement of the Police officer.

30. A Local Law is applicable only to a particular part of the territories comprised in Pakistan.

- a. True
- b. False.

31. The injury denotes any harm what ever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.

- a. True:
- b. False.

32. The value of diyat is:

- a. 100,000 Rupees
- b. Equivalent to 30630 grams of silver.
- c. Discretion of the Court.

33. In case of qatl, the wali shall be.

- a. The deceased Person.
- b. The Legal Heirs of the victim.
- c. The heirs of the offender.

34. In case of qatl, if there is no Legal heir the wali shall be.

- a. The Government.
- b. The Offender
- c. Deceased Him-self.
- d. The distant relatives.

35. Qatl-I-amd would not be liable to qisas when walis of deceased (wife) are also wali- of convict (husband).

- a. True.
- b. False.

36. Minor is not liable to Qisas as is apparent from the Provisions of Section _____ of the P.P.C.

- a. 306
- b. 305
- c. 307
- d. 308

37. The right of Qisas shall not be waived.
- Where the deceased is himself wali
 - Where the Government is the wali
 - Where the heir of offender is wali.
38. Whoever Commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may be extended to.
- 17 years.
 - 14 years.
 - Three years.
39. Whoever Commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may be extended to
- 25 years.
 - 10 years.
 - 3 years.
40. Whoever cheat by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may be extend to 14 years.
- True
 - False.
41. A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person is called a property mark.
- True
 - False
42. Whoever uses any false trade mark or any False property mark shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may be extend to
- One year or fine or both
 - Three years or fine or both
 - 4 years or fine or both.
43. When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done.

- a. False
- b. True

44. The word "death" denotes the death of

- a. An animal
- b. A Human Being.
- c. A Bird.

45. Mere words do not amount to assault.

- a. False
- b. True.

46. Section - to - of P.P.C authorize the award of imprisonment in default of payment of Fine in cases of offences punishable under the P.P.C.

- a. 107 to 112
- b. 149 to 151
- c. 63 to 70
- d. 337 to 350

47. A false document made wholly or in part with the intent to cause damage or injury to Public or any person commits forgery.

- a. True.
- b. False.

48. movable property includes.

- a. Property to be auction with the order of the Court.
- b. Property purchased against value.
- c. Not permanently fastened to anything, which is attached to the earth.

49. Public servants includes.

- a. Member of the national Assembly.
- b. Person who holds any office of the Government.
- c. A member of any welfare association.

50. When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to:

- a. Commit an affray
- b. Create a public nuisance
- c. Guilty of offence of being member of the unlawful assembly.

51. Whoever kidnaps any person with the intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined shall be punished with Rigorous imprisonment for:

- a. Seven years and shall also be liable to fine
- b. 10 years imprisonment and shall also be liable to fine.
- c. Life imprisonment and shall also be liable to fine.

52. Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moved the property in order to such taking, is said to Commit.-

- a. Robbery
- b. Extortion
- c. Theft

53. Whoever commit criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which any extent of:

- a. Ten years.
- b. Seven years.
- c. Seven years or with fine or with both.
- d. Life imprisonment.

54. Arsh denotes the compensation.

- a. To be paid to the victim or his heirs.
- b. To the state and victim
- c. To the accused and his heirs.

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

- a. Shajjah-I-Damigna
- b. Shajjah-I-mustiqlah.
- c. Cause Shajjah-I-Khafifah

56. Whoever causes the jurh in which the injury extends to the body cavity of the trunk, is said to cause.

- a. Hurt
- b. Jaifah
- c. Shajjah

57. Criminal conspiracy means when two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done

- a. An illegal act
- b. Or an act, which is not illegal but done by illegal means.
- c. An act, which is illegal by law but not by tradition.
- d. An act which is prohibited by religion.

58. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful mean induces any person to go from any place.

- a. Is said to abduct that person.
- b. Is said to Kidnap that person.
- c. Is said to confine that person.

59. The words "Court of Justice" denotes.

- a. The Chamber of the Court.
- b. A Judge or a body of Judges, which is empowered by the law to act Judicially.
- c. A Bench of Judges, which is empowered by law to act Judicially.

60. Special law denotes.

- a. a law which made by Traditions
- b. a law applicable to a particular subject.
- c. a law applicable to the particular place
- d. applicable to a special class of people.

61. Local law denotes:

- a. a law applicable only to a particular class to persons.
- b. a law applicable to the entire Country
- c. a law applicable only to a particular part of territories comprised in Pakistan.

62. The word "injury" denotes.

- a. Any harm what ever, illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation or property.
- b. Any hurt on the physical point of the body of a person.
- c. Any harm whatever illegally caused to defame any person.

63 The President has right to grant pardons reprieves respites or remissions of punishment U/S

- a. 58
- b. 155
- c. 55-A.

64. Who ever fraudulently or dishonestly or with intent to injure or annoy any person make in Court of Justice any claim which he knows to be false:
- Shall be punished with imprisonment for 5 years or fine or both.
 - Shall be punished with imprisonment for two years and shall be liable to fine.
 - Shall be liable to fine only.
65. Diyat means the compensation payable to the heirs of the victim specified in the Section _____ of the Pakistan Penal Code.
- 324
 - 338
 - 323
66. In a case of Qatl, the wali shall be
- The Children of the victim, according to his family law.
 - The heirs of the victim, according to his personal law.
 - The NAZIM of the city .
 - The government
67. Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension is liable to be punished with imprisonment of either description for two years or fine or both as given in Section _____ of the Pakistan Penal Code.
- 224
 - 225
 - 225-A
 - 225-B
68. Qatl-I-amad not liable to Qisas
- If the offender is a close related of the victim.
 - If the offender is a husband of the victim.
 - When the offender is a minor or insane.
 - All of the above.
69. The value of daman may be determined by the Court keeping in view:
- The expenses incurred on the treatment of the victim.
 - The loss or disability caused in the functioning or power of any organs.
 - The compensation for the anguish suffered by the victim.
 - All of the above.

70. The arash for causing itlaf of a tooth shall be.

- a. One twentieth of the diyat.
- b. One ten of the diyat
- c. Equal to the value of the diyat.

71. Qisas for qatl-I-amad shall not be enforced:

- a. When the offender dies before the enforcement of the Qisas.
- b. When the offender punished with Tazir
- c. When the offender has close relation with the victim.

True and False

1. Under the Panel Code not actual but constructive intention is required. True / False
2. Where an offence is committed outside Pakistan, it is not punishable in Pakistan. True / False
3. The Court of Criminal Justice in Pakistan dealing with a Pakistani citizen for an offence alleged to have been committed on the high seas is not bound to apply the provision of the Penal Code to the acts alleged against him. True / False
4. Public servants denote all officers or servants continued, appointed or employed in Pakistan, by or under the authority of the Federal Government or any Provincial Government. True / False
5. Wrongful loss is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is not legally entitled. True / False
6. A special law is a law applicable to a particular part of the territories comprised in Pakistan. True / False
7. Section 52 PPC says that an act is not done in good faith if it is not done with due care and attention. True / False
8. The amount of fine imposed on the accused should be beyond his means to pay, as to make him feel the pinch of it. True / False

9. Sentence of imprisonment in lieu of fine to run in addition to sentence of imprisonment imposed for offence and not concurrently. True / False
10. Mistake of fact could be a defence if the same was in good faith and one was bound by law to do it. True / False
11. Ordinarily where a charge is proved against the principal offender, his abettor can't be convicted. True / False
12. Definition of abetment in section 108 PPC relates to instigation, conspiracy and intentional aiding. True / False
13. Person instigating government officers to accept his offer to defraud government, such action amounts to abetment. True / False
14. In order to constitute a criminal conspiracy there should be a meeting of minds for the purpose of doing an illegal act. True / False
15. If two or more persons disturb the public peace by fighting in a public place, are said to commit rioting. True / False
16. The word gratification is restricted to pecuniary gratifications or to gratifications estimable in money. True / False
17. A person can't be convicted where the personation is with the consent of the person personated. True / False
18. Lumps of unstamped copper, though used as money, are not coin. True / False
19. A common nuisance may be excused on the ground that it causes some convenience or advantage. True / False
20. Arsh means the compensation specified in chapter XVI to be paid to the victim or his heirs. True / False
21. Whoever, without any intention to cause death of, or cause harm to, any person, does any unlawful act which becomes a cause for the death of another person is said to commit qatl-bis-sabab. True / False
22. Mere words don't amount to assault. True / False
23. Without getting the permission of the occupant or without a search warrant no stranger including a police officer can enter the house of any person. True / False

1. d
2. d
3. a
4. b
5. c
6. d
7. c
8. d
9. d
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. b
14. c
15. d
16. c
17. b
18. c
19. b
20. d
21. a
22. d
23. b
24. a
25. a
26. a.
27. c.
28. c
29. b
30. a

- 31. a
- 32. b
- 33. b
- 34. a
- 35. a
- 36. a
- 37. b
- 38. c
- 39. c
- 40. b
- 41. a
- 42. a
- 43. b
- 44. b
- 45. b
- 46. c
- 47. a
- 48. c
- 49. b
- 50. a
- 51. a
- 52. c
- 53. c
- 54. a
- 55. c
- 56. b
- 57. a & b.

- 58. a
- 59. b
- 60. b
- 61. c
- 62. a
- 63. c
- 64. b
- 65. c
- 66. b
- 67. b
- 68. d
- 69. d
- 70. a
- 71. a

Key for True and False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. True
11. False
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. False
16. False
17. False
18. True
19. False
20. True
21. True
22. True
23. True

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

1. Besides High Court & Courts constituted under any other law, there shall be _____ classes of Criminal Courts in Pakistan
 - a. 2
 - b. 5
 - c. 3

2. According to section 6 there are _____ classes of Executive Magistrates
 - a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 7

3. An Assistant Sessions Judge can pass the following sentence
 - a. Any sentence authorized by law but death sentence is subject to confirmation
 - b. Imprisonment upto 10 years
 - c. Any sentence authorized by Law except a sentence of death, or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment exceeding 7 years

4. Section _____ deals with arrest without warrant
 - a. 46
 - b. 54
 - c. 59

5. Arrest without warrant can be made by a police officer
 - a. Of any rank
 - b. Officer Incharge of Police Station
 - c. Not below the rank of officer incharge of Police Station

6. Warrants of arrest are of _____ kinds
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4

7. Only _____ Magistrate is empowered under section 127 to disperse an unlawful assembly
- a. Executive
 - b. Judicial Magistrate
8. An unlawful assembly is an assembly consisting at least _____ persons
- a. 4
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
9. After recording confession the accused is
- a. Sent back to the police custody
 - b. Kept in judicial lockup
 - c. Set free
10. Information by telephone or telegram is not considered
- a. Correct
 - b. Incorrect
11. FIR is _____ to be signed by the informant
- a. Required
 - b. Not required
12. A police officer can investigate a non-cognizable offence without an order of the Magistrate
- a. Correct
 - b. Incorrect
13. Section _____ deals with the inherent powers of High Court
- a. 151
 - b. 551-A
 - c. 561-A
14. A mere certificate of a medical officer that a prisoner is of unsound mind is _____
- a. Sufficient evidence of insanity & there is no need of examining the medical officer
 - b. Not sufficient evidence of insanity and the medical officer must be called as a witness and must be personally examined

15. Section 404 provides as under
- All orders or judgement are not appealable unless otherwise provided
 - All orders or judgement are not appealable
16. Confirmation of death sentence by the High Court must be signed by
- Two Judges
 - One Judge
 - Three Judges
17. Where High Court refuses to confirm death sentence passed by the Session Court, the Supreme Court has the power under act 185 of the constitution to confirm the death sentence passed by the Session Judge.
- Correct
 - Incorrect
18. Additional Evidence can be taken by the Appellate Court under Section
- 401
 - 428
 - 418
19. In case of a woman accused custody to the police shall not be granted under section 167 except in Qatl and Hurt cases
- Correct
 - Incorrect
20. An accused can be detained in custody of police, by the order of the Magistrate under section 167 for a period of
- 24 hours
 - 15 days
 - 3 months
21. Bailable offences are offences punishable with
- Imprisonment for life
 - Imprisonment less than 10 years
 - Death
22. The High Court can sou moto transfer cases under section
- 326
 - 426
 - 526

23. When ever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made strict regard to decency
- By another man
 - By another woman
 - By another man and another woman
 - Either of the above mentioned
24. A person who commits a non bailable and cognizable offence or any proclaimed offender may be arrested by a private person
- Yes
 - No
 - Depends upon the reputation of private person
25. In normal circumstances, a police officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a period which does not exceed
- 12 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 48 hours
 - 72 hours
26. First information report of a cognizable offence can be lodged by
- The aggrieved person
 - The relative of the aggrieved
 - Any person having knowledge of the offence
27. The police officer may investigate the non-cognizable case
- By the order of the first or second class Magistrate having power to try such case
 - By the order of the Session Judge
 - Without any orders
28. The persons examined under section 161 by police officer shall be bound to answer all question relating to the case
- Yes
 - No
 - Except those questions which would expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture
29. Statement made by a person to a police officer in the course of investigation under section 161 shall

- a. Be signed by the person
 b. Not be signed by the person
 c. Be the option of the person whether to sign it or not
30. Confessional Statement can be recorded under section 164
 a. By the police inspector
 b. By Deputy Superintendent of police
 c. By Magistrate of any class
 d. By Magistrate of first class and any Magistrate of second class specially empowered in this behalf
31. The case diaries maintained by the police officer can be called for the accused or his agent
 a. Yes
 b. No
 c. Depends upon the reputation of the accused
 d. Discretion of the court
32. A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of a may be tried by
 a. The Court X
 b. The Court Z
 c. Either the Court X or Z
33. Any Court may alter or add to a judgement at any time it is announced
 a. Yes
 b. No
 c. Depends upon the will of the parties
34. A is accused of theft on one occasion and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion
 a. Charges of theft and grievous hurt shall be joined together
 b. Shall be tried separately
 c. It is the will of the accused to adopt either of the above mentioned
35. A person who is charged with one offence, can be convicted of another
 a. No
 b. Yes
 c. Option of the accused to accept it or not

36. Copies of statements of all the witnesses recorded under sections 161 and 164 and of the inspection note recorded by an investigating officer on his first visit to the place of occurrence shall be supplied to the accused
- On payment of Rs.10
 - On payment of Rs.50
 - On payment of Rs.100
 - Free of cost
37. In every trial before a Court of Sessions, initiated upon a police report, the prosecution shall be conducted by the
- Aggrieved person
 - Public Prosecutor
 - Lawyer of the aggrieved
38. Statements recorded under section 342 shall be administered on oath
- Yes
 - No
 - Discretion of Court to ask for oath or not
39. In criminal trial, evidence shall be taken in the presence of the accused or in the presence of his pleader, when his personal attendance is dispensed with
- Yes
 - No
 - Discretion of the Court
40. Death sentence passed by the Court of Sessions needs
- Confirmation by the High Court
 - Confirmation by the Supreme Court
 - No confirmation
41. A is charged by a Magistrate of second class with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same facts.
- Yes
 - No
 - Option of the accused

42. Where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by the High Court, Court of Sessions or the Magistrate of the first class on such plea
- There shall be no appeal
 - Appeal shall lie from such orders
 - Discretion of appellate Court to allow for appeal or not
43. During the investigation of any case, the police may examine orally Any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts of the case and may Reduce into writing such statement under:-
- Section 161 Cr.P.C.
 - Section 162 Cr.P.C.
 - Section 154 Cr.P.C.
44. In Punjab, the Provincial Government may invest any Judicial Magistrate with power to try all offences not punishable with death.
- True
 - False
45. A Magistrate having First class Powers may pass sentence of imprisonment:-
- Not acceding 5 years.
 - Not acceding 4 years.
 - Not acceding 3 years.
46. For declaring any person as proclaimed under Section 87 of Cr.P.C., the period required to appear at a specified place and time should not be less than:-
- 20 days
 - 30days
 - 60 days
47. Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable Offence if given to officer Incharge of a police Station, shall be Reduced into writing under Section () of the Cr .P .C.
- 161
 - 171
 - 154

48. Whether during the investigation an accused is found innocent but is not discharged and his fate is left to be decided by the Concerned Court, In which column of the Police report the name Of the said accused would be placed:-
- 3.
 - 2.
 - 4.
 - 6.
49. The form of FIR contains:-
- 5 Columns
 - 6 Columns
 - 4 Columns
50. In case of non-completion of investigation within 14 days of the date of recording of FIR, the Officer Incharge Police station shall within _____ days of expiry of said period, forward interim report.
- 3
 - 7
 - 15
51. Except as otherwise expressly provided by Cr .P .C., or any other Law, no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction unless case has been sent to it under Section _____ of Cr.P.C.
- 195
 - 190
 - 177
52. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, within the space of _____ months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be tried, at one trial for any number of them not exceeding three.
- 9 months
 - 12 months
 - 6 months
 - 24 months
53. Under Section 249A of Cr.P.C., the Magistrate can acquit the accused at any stage.
- After hearing prosecution
 - After hearing accused

- c. After hearing both
54. In all cases instituted upon police report, copies of the certain documents should be supplied to the accused not later than _____ days before commencement of trial.
- 15
 - 7
 - 30
55. In case where accused or any of the accused does not adduce any Evidence in his defence, the Court shall, on the close of the Prosecution case call upon the _____ to sum up his case in The first instance.
- Accused
 - Prosecutor
 - Defence counsel
56. Offence of Qatl-e-Amad can be compounded by the
- Heirs of the victim
 - Complainant
 - Witnesses
57. After signing the judgment, the Court of Session can review the same.
- False
 - True
58. A Court of Additional Session Judge passed a sentence of 20 days. The convict may file appeal before.
- Session Judge
 - High Court
 - None of the said Courts.
59. A person aggrieved by order of acquittal passed by any court other Than High Court may file appeal against the said order within.
- 20 days
 - 30days
 - 90 days
60. Under first proviso of Section 497 Cr.P.C., the Court may grant bail to any person under age of:-
- 16 years
 - 17 years
 - 18 years

61. High Court may transfer any criminal case under Section.
- 426 Cr.P.C.
 - 497 Cr.P.C.
 - 526 Cr.P.C.
62. Irregularities which do not vitiate trial have been mentioned under Section.
- 530
 - 529
 - 537
63. Code Criminal Procedure extends to the:
- Punjab:
 - Whole of Pakistan:
 - Sind:
64. Advocate-General includes:
- Government Advocate.
 - Advocate Supreme Court
 - Advocate High Court.
65. Complaint means:
- the allegation made orally or in writing to the police.
 - The allegation made orally or in writing to the Public Officer.
 - The allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate.
66. Inquiry includes one:
- Conducted by a Magistrate or Court.
 - Conducted by a Police Officer
 - Conducted by an advocate.
67. Investigation includes that which is:
- Conducted by a Magistrate.
 - Conducted by the Session Judge.
 - Conducted by a Police-Officer.
68. Police Station means:
- Any Public Place.
 - Any Post or place declared by the Provincial Government to be a Police-Station.
 - Any Office of the Government.

69. Conditional order for the removal of nuisance is made by the Magistrate U/s

- a. 100 – Cr. P. C
- b. 103 – Cr. P. C.
- c. 133 – Cr. P. C.

70. The Powers of a Magistrate under Section 145 Cr.P.C is the integral part of the Preventive Jurisdiction of the Magistrate.

- a. Correct.
- b. In-correct.
- c. Partly correct.- Partly incorrect.

71. Every information relating to the commission of an offence whether orally or written to the Police is called.

- a. Complaint
- b. A news.
- c. First Information report.

72. Who is authorized under section 161 of the Code of Crime Procedure to take down the statements of the witnesses or the accused.

- a. A Civil Judge
- b. A Session Judge
- c. Police Officer
- d. A Magistrate.

73. Section 164 of the Code of Crime Procedure deals with the:-

- a. First Information report.
- b. Challan
- c. Confessions
- d. Statements

74. Whether a Police-Officer may release the accused under Section 169 when evidence is deficient against him.

- a. No.
- b. Yes
- c. With the Permission of the Court.

75. A challan of the accused under Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure shall be forwarded to a Magistrate through.

- a. the complainant.
- b. the Police-Officer
- c. the Head of the Prosecutor in the District.

76. Section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code Deals with the:-

- a. First information report.
- b. A report under Section 173, Cr. P.C.
- c. Private complaint to the Magistrate.

77. Section 249-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure gives powers to acquit the accused at any stage of the proceeding by:

- a. The High Court.
- b. The Supreme Court.
- c. The Magistrate.
- d. The Civil Judge.

78. An accomplice means any person who is:

- a. Complainant
- b. Public Officer
- c. Police Officer
- d. A guilty Associate or a partner in Crime.

79. Modes of Judgment are explained in Section.

- a. 364
- b. 164
- c. 337
- d. 366

80. When the Court of Sessions passes sentence of Death, the time period for the appeal is:

- a. 30
- b. 07
- c. 60
- d. 90

81. What is the object of Section 382-B Cr. P.C.

- a. to compensate the accused
- b. to compensate the complainant
- c. to compensate the witness

82. A person once convicted or acquitted can not be tried again for same offence under Section _____ of the Code:

- a. Section 337
- b. Section 403
- c. Section 503

83. Appellate Court may take additional evidence or direct it to be taken by the trial Court
- False
 - True
84. A revision shall lie to the High Court under Section.
- 417
 - 374
 - 439
85. The Sessions Judge may exercise the same powers of revision under Section _____ of the Cr.P.C., as are conferred on the High Court.
- Section 417
 - Section 374
 - Section 439A
 - Section 423
86. A person who is illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody, the remedy for him is:
- to move an application to Police-Officer.
 - To submit a petition in Sessions Court U/s 491.
 - To move a petition to the High Court under Article 199 of Constitution of Pakistan.
 - To submit an application to the President of Pakistan.
87. Bail means:
- To release the accused executing Bond
 - To discharge the accused
 - To acquit the accused.
88. Post arrest Bail is granted under Section.
- 491 - Cr.P.C.
 - 100 - Cr. P.C.
 - 497 - Cr. P.C.
89. Pre arrest Bail is granted under Section.
- 103 - Cr.P.C.
 - 344 - Cr.P.C
 - 498 - Cr.P.C
90. If it is proved that an accused person has absconded and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him the learned Trial Court may record evidence in absence of accused u/s.
- 512
 - 513
 - 514

91. Under what provisions of law, an accused person may be declared absconder.
- 61 Cr.P.C.
 - 167 Cr.P.C
 - 87 Cr.P.C.
92. When sureties are fail to produce the accused in the Court on the certain date then they are:
- liable to the forfeiture of their Bond.
 - Liable to produce the accused.
 - Free from their liability.
93. If any irregularity arises during proceedings before the Magistrate under Section 529, it may vitiate the proceedings.
- In-correct
 - Correct.
94. Under Section _____ of Cr.P.C Judge or Magistrate may visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed.
- 500 – Cr.P.C.
 - 491 – Cr.P.C.
 - 539b – Cr.P.C
95. At any stage of any inquiry or trial, or other proceeding, the Court may Summon any person as a witness or re-call and re-examine any person already examined under Section
- 539 – Cr.P.C.
 - 540 – Cr.P.C.
 - 540A – Cr.P.C
96. Under what provisions of Law Police may seize property suspected to have been stolen.
- 100 – Cr. P.C.
 - 491 – Cr. P.C.
 - 550 – Cr. P.C.
97. Powers of High court U/s 561-A are not limited.
- In Correct.
 - Correct.
98. A charge is framed during Trial of a Criminal Case in the presence of:
- Complainant
 - Accused.
 - Witnesses

99. After framing charge, it is read over to the:
- Accused.
 - Complainant
 - Public prosecutor.
 - Witness
100. Every charge under the Code of Criminal procedure shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.
- In correct.
 - Correct.
101. Copies of the statement U/s 161 and 164 and other necessary documents shall be supplied free of cost to the accused not less than:
- 30 days
 - 7 days
 - 15 days
102. Court of Magistrate of the second class may pass the sentence of imprisonment:
- 10 – years
 - 15 – years
 - 01 – year
103. Court of Magistrate of the III Class may Pass the sentence of Imprisonment:
- 1 month
 - 6 Months
 - 12 months
104. The period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of fine shall not exceed.
- Full imprisonment of the offence.
 - Half imprisonment of the offence.
 - One-Fourth of the imprisonment of the offence.
105. Arrest how made.
- By actually Touching
 - Or hand cuffing the accused
 - By spoken words.
 - By showing the warrant.

106. A person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from the Armed Forces of Pakistan, may be arrested without warrant by a Police Officer.
- True
 - False
107. Search of place shall be made in the presence of :
- Occupant of place.
 - A Police Officer.
 - Two witnesses of the locality.
108. A report by a Police-Officer in a non-cognizable case will not be a complaint within the meaning of Section 4(1)(H) of the Code.
- True.
 - False.
109. A complaint is required to be made only in a non-Cognizable case.
- False.
 - True.
110. Where there is only an apprehension that an offence might be committed as in the case of proceedings under Section 107 there is no complaint.
- True.
 - False.
111. Offence means:
- Decree.
 - An Act or omission liable to punishment.
 - A complaint of act under the cattle Trespass Act 1871
112. Where attendance of accused is dispensed with under Section 540-A Cr.P.C. the charge could be framed in his absence.
- True.
 - False.
113. After recording confessional statement the accused is
- released on Bail
 - discharged from investigation
 - set Free
 - kept in judicial lock-up.

114. An unlawful assembly is an assembly consisting of at least
- Four persons
 - Five Persons
 - Six persons
 - Seven persons
115. In case of confirmation of death sentence by the High Court it must be signed by:
- One Judge
 - Two Judges
 - Three Judges.
116. Pardon can be granted to an accused under Section 337 Cr.P.C.-
- by the District Judge.
 - by the Sessions Judge.
 - by the Head of prosecution in the District.
117. Any Court may alter or add to its judgment any time before judgment is signed.
- Yes.
 - No.
118. Power of a Magistrate to Sentence to imprisonment in default of fine is contained in Section _____ of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- 60
 - 154
 - 221
 - 33
119. A Magistrate specially empowered under Section 30 of the Code may try an offence.
- Punishable with imprisonment for life
 - Punishable with imprisonment for five years.
 - Punishable with death.
120. Village headman, accountant, Land holder, and others bound to report certain matters which are prescribed in Section _____ of Cr.P.C.
- 154
 - 190
 - 45
 - 54

121. Police is empowered under Section 47 and 48 of the Code of Criminal Procedure enter into a residential house without first seeking permission to enter.
- False.
 - True.
122. The Provisions of Section No.54, 55, 109 Cr. P.C. are for the:
- Ordinary citizen.
 - Government Servant
 - Offenders and Loafers.
123. Section _____ Cr. P.C. does not authorize the pursuit into foreign territory for the purposes of arrest.
- 54
 - 58
 - 61
124. Section _____ Cr. P.C., delegates powers to a private person who is authorized to arrest any person who in his view commits a non-Bail able and cognizable offence or who is a proclaimed offender:
- 161 of Cr.P.C.
 - 190 of Cr.P.C.
 - 167 of Cr.P.C.
 - 59 of Cr.P.C.
125. Section No. _____ and _____ Cr.P.C., are not applicable to an arrest under the preventive detention.
- 154 & 155
 - 221 & 236
 - 190 & 195
 - 60 & 61
126. Detention of a Person in violation of requirement of Section No.61, 62, would be illegal detention.
- True
 - False
127. An accused can be discharged in a Criminal case registered by the Police Officer under Section of _____ Cr.P.C.
- 173
 - 63
 - 167
 - 169

128. Order of discharge of the accused under Section 63 would not prevent a complainant to agitate the matter either on fresh evidence or to file a proper complaint before a Magistrate.
- False
 - True
 - Both.
129. Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be served by:
- Police-Officer
 - By the witnesses
 - The complainant.
 - All above mentioned.
130. The summons shall be served"
- Personally on the person summoned
 - To the Friend of the person summoned
 - To the relative of the Person summoned.
 - To the Neighbour of the Person summoned.
131. Every warrant of arrest shall be signed by:
- The reader of the Court
 - Police-Officer.
 - Complainant
 - Presiding Officer of the Court.
132. A warrant issued by an Additional Sessions Judge under Section No.100 Cr.P.C is without jurisdiction and can not be executed.
- True
 - False.
133. A Magistrate has jurisdiction under Section 107 Cr.P.C., to proceed against any person where there is no information against him:
- True
 - False.
134. A report, which is made U/S 174 of Cr.P.C, is called:
- Statement under Section 161
 - Challan
 - First information Report
 - Inquest Report

135. A magistrate empowered under section 30 of Cr.P.C can award maximum sentence up to _____
- 7 years.
 - 10 years.
 - 5 years.
136. According to section 32 of Cr.P.C the maximum sentence which may be awarded by Magistrate 1st Class is _____
- 3 years.
 - 4 years.
 - 5 years.
137. A person arrested by Police can be discharged by a Magistrate under section _____
- 63.
 - 163.
 - 263.
138. Section 154 of Cr. P.C deals with _____
- Cognizable offence.
 - Non-cognizable offence.
139. The Police Officer can release the accused by himself due to insufficient evidence.
- Yes.
 - No.
140. After completion of investigation by Police Challan is submitted under section _____
- 173.
 - 169.
 - 154.
141. Appeal against acquittal will be filed before High Court under section _____
- 406
 - 411
 - 417

142. A person convicted for a term exceeding 4 years can file appeal before _____
- Sessions Court
 - High Court
 - Supreme Court
143. A private complaint is to be filed under section _____ of Cr. P.C.
- 200
 - 202
 - 203
144. The Magistrate can acquit an accused under section 249(a) of Cr. P. C at any stage of trial
- Yes
 - No.
145. The Additional Sessions Judge can acquit an accused at any stage of trial under section _____ of Cr. P. C.
- 249 (a)
 - 265
 - 265(k)

Key for Code of Criminal Procedure

1. a
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. b
9. b
10. b
11. a
12. b
13. c
14. b
15. a
16. a
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. b
21. b
22. c
23. b
24. a
25. b
26. c
27. a
28. c
29. b
30. d
31. b

32. c
33. a
34. b
35. b
36. d
37. b
38. b
39. a
40. a
41. a
42. a
43. a
44. a
45. c
46. b
47. c
48. b
49. b
50. a
51. b
52. b
53. c
54. b
55. b
56. a
57. a
58. c
59. b
60. a
61. c
62. c

- 63. b.
- 64. a.
- 65. c.
- 66. a
- 67. c
- 68. b.
- 69. c.
- 70. a.
- 71. c.
- 72. c.
- 73. c & d.
- 74. b.
- 75. c.
- 76. b & c.
- 77. c.
- 78. d.
- 79. d.
- 80. b.
- 81.
- 82.
- 83.
- 84.
- 85.
- 86.
- 87.

- 88. c.
- 89. c.
- 90. a.
- 91. c.
- 92. a & b.
- 93. a.
- 94. c.
- 95. b.
- 96. c.
- 97. b.
- 98. b.
- 99. a.
- 100. b.
- 101. b.
- 102. c.
- 103. a.
- 104. c.
- 105. a.
- 106. a.
- 107. c.
- 108. a.
- 109. a.
- 110. a.
- 111. b.
- 112. a.
- 113. d.
- 114. b.

- 115. b.
- 116. c.
- 117. a.
- 118. d.
- 119. a.
- 120. c.
- 121. a.
- 122. c.
- 123. b.
- 124. d.
- 125. d.
- 126. a.
- 127. b. c. d.
- 128. b.
- 129. a.
- 130. a.
- 131. d.
- 132. a.
- 133. b.
- 134. d.
- 135. a
- 136. a
- 137. a
- 138. a
- 139. Yes
- 140. a
- 141. c
- 142. b
- 143. a
- 144. Yes
- 145. c

LIMITATION ACT 1908

TICK TRUE OR FALSE AS APPLICABLE

1. Limitation does not bar defence True / False
2. Plaintiff includes any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue True / False
3. An application made after the period of limitation shall not be dismissed but would be rejected True / False
4. Section 3 of Limitation Act deals with the definition. True / False
5. Bar of limitation can be waved by the parties True / False
6. In execution proceedings court may entertain and raise the question of limitation True / False
7. Where the period of limitation prescribed for any application expires on the day when court is close, application may be instituted on the day that the court re-opens. True / False
8. A delay in filing an application for revision may be condoned. True / False
9. Limitation period would start from the date of amended decree when initial decree was defective. True / False
10. A time barred suit under Section 5 Limitation Act may be entertained by show of sufficient cause. True / False
11. For the condonation of delay of appeal / application, each day is to be explained True / False
12. Legal Disability does not prevent the period from running. True / False
13. Existence of sufficient cause is a condition precedent in case of Condonation of delay. True / False
14. Imprisonment may constitute sufficient cause True / False
15. Party is entitled to claim condonation of delay as a matter of right. True / False

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded True / False
17. "Banning" is the creator of the maxim, where limitation started to run nothing can stop it. True / False
18. For the computation of limitation period, the time where defendant is absent from Pakistan shall not be excluded. True / False
19. Limitation Act is 'lex fori' True / False
20. Where a suit is dismissed on ground of no cause of action subsequent suit is barred on the same action True / False
21. Under Section 19 of Limitation Act, only acknowledgement of debt is considered True / False
22. Section 26-29 and definition of Easement under section 2 of Limitation Act shall apply to cases arising in territories to which the 'Easement Act' extends True / False
23. In suit for compensation for acts not actionable, without special damage, limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results True / False
24. Suit under Limitation Act does not include an appeal or an application True / False
25. A suit is instituted in case of a pauper when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is made. True / False
26. Limitation period for Specific Performance of Contracts 3 years. True / False

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Under Limitation Act burden of proof rests upon the _____ to show that suit etc., was not instituted beyond the period of limitation.
2. For compensation in case of libel, the limitation period is _____.
3. Condonation may be granted under Section 5 if the appellant or applicant shows _____.
4. In criminal appeals, criminal appellate court _____ power to excuse the delay.
5. Institution of appeal in wrong forum on advice of Counsel would _____ a valid ground for condonation.
6. Legal disability is want of legal qualification to sue owing to minority and _____ and _____.
7. Legal disability _____ the period of limitation.
8. Minor is a person who has not completed the age of _____.
9. Where the disability to file a suit continues upto the death of a disabled person his may institute the suit within the same period after the death of disabled person.
10. Idiocy soon after minority further _____ the periods of limitation.
11. Limitation period for filing of suit, where no limitation is provided in Limitation Act would be _____.
12. Once limitation has began to run no _____.
13. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for appeal / review, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of decree / order appealed from shall be _____.
14. A suit for recovery of property from the hands of a trustee shall _____ barred by the flow of time
15. In case of appeal, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree shall be _____.
16. Where a person dies before the right to sue accrues the time of limitation will be _____.

17. Limitation does not bar the institution of suit, it only bar its _____.
18. Where the defendant is out of Pakistan, that time shall be _____ for computation of limitation.
19. Limitation Act is an _____ law.
20. Plea on limitation can be raised only against the _____ and not as against the _____.
21. Limitation Act bars the _____ but does not destroy the right.
22. Where a party files a suit with due diligence and good faith in wrong Court, the Court shall _____.
23. Where a suit is filed in wrong Court, Court will _____ the suit.
24. Where the person dies after the right accrues, the time of limitation shall _____ suspended.
25. An acknowledgement by minor is _____.
26. Acknowledgement of liability in writing _____ the period of limitation.
27. Rights of easements are acquired by Government after _____ years.
28. Acknowledgement should be signed either by the party himself or by _____.

Key for True and False of Limitation Act

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. False
11. True
12. True
13. True
14. True
15. False
16. True
17. True
18. False
19. True
20. True
21. False
22. False
23. True
24. True
25. True
26. True

Key for Filling the Blanks of Limitation Act

1. Plaintiff
2. One year
3. Sufficient cause
4. Has
5. Not be
6. Lunacy, idiocy
7. Extends
8. 18 years
9. representative
10. Extends
11. 6 years
12. subsequent disability can stop it
13. Excluded
14. Not be
15. Excluded
16. Suspended
17. Entertainment
18. Excluded
19. Adjective or Equitable
20. Plaintiff, defendant
21. Remedy
22. Exclude the time
23. Return
24. Not be
25. Void
26. Extends
27. 60 years
28. Duly authorized agent

FAMILY COURT ACT & DISSOLUTION OF MUSLIM
MARRIAGE ACT 1939

1. A copy of Written Statement in family matters shall be delivered to the plaintiff at the time of filing the same in the court:-
 - a. False
 - b. True.

2. Plaint for dissolution of marriage may contain all claims relating to dowry, maintenance, dower, personal property and belonging of wife and custody of children:-
 - a. False
 - b. True

3. Marriage can be dissolved by the court without recording evidence at the stage of pre-trial reconciliation.
 - a. False.
 - b. True.

4. The decree of Family Court for dower not exceeding to Rs. 30,000/- is appealable.
 - a. False.
 - b. True.

5. The parties can produce their evidence in the shape of affidavit in family matters.
 - a. False
 - b. True.

6. The Family Court has the power of contempt of court in family matters.
 - a. False
 - b. True

7. Lian is also a ground for dissolution of Muslim Marriage as mentioned in Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939.
 - a. False
 - b. True.

8. Dissolution of marriage can be sought on the ground of "option of puberty" if the girl was married before the age of _____
- 15 years.
 - 16 years.
 - 18 years.
9. Appeal against decree of dissolution of marriage lies _____
- In all cases
 - In certain cases
 - In no case

KEYS

FAMILY COURT ACT

- 1 True
- 2 Tue
- 3 True
- 4 False
- 5 True
- 6 True
- 7 True
- 8 b
- 9 b

QANOON-E-SHAHADAT ORDER

1. In all matters other than Haddoo Law or any other special Law and also in matters pertaining to financial or future obligations the number of witnesses to prove or disprove some fact is

- a. One man or One woman
- b. One man or Two women
- c. Two men or Four women
- d. One man and One woman

In Haddoo cases, the testimony of an accomplice is

- a. Permissible
- b. Not Permissible
- c. Partially Permissible and Partially not
- d. According to discretion of Court

Who conducts identification parade?

- a. Police Inspector
- b. Investigating Officer
- c. Magistrate
- d. Sessions Judge

The plea of Alibi is applicable in

- a. Civil cases
- b. Criminal cases
- c. Both civil and criminal
- d. None of the above

Generally, in civil cases, character of any person is

- a. Relevant
- b. Irrelevant
- c. According to the discretion of Court

In criminal cases, previous bad character is

- a. Relevant
- b. Irrelevant
- c. Relevant in reply

7. Which of these is one of the exception to the rule that hearsay evidence is no evidence.
- Admission
 - Confession
 - Both admission and confession
 - None of the above
8. Which of the followings is not a public document?
- FIR under Section 154 CrPC
 - Municipal register of death and birth
 - Power of attorney
 - Confession statement recorded by a magistrate
9. Which of these need not to be proved :
- Facts judicially noticeable
 - Facts admitted
 - Both above mentioned
 - None of the above
10. Facts admitted need not to be proved in
- Civil cases
 - Criminal cases
 - Both civil and criminal cases
11. Estoppel is applicable in
- Civil cases
 - Criminal cases
 - Both civil and criminal cases
12. Burden of proof is on the party
- Who asserts something
 - Who denies something
 - Decided by the Court
 - Decided by the parties themselves
13. If a person takes the plea of right of self defence, then the burden of proof is on
- The prosecution
 - The defence
 - The party decided by the Court

14. A person not called as a witness, is summoned to produce a document
- He can be cross examined
 - He can't be cross examined
 - The matter of cross examination is to be decided by the Court
15. In criminal cases, bad character of an accused includes
- Registration of FIR
 - Conviction of accused
 - General Reputation
16. Leading questions may be asked in
- Examination in chief
 - Cross Examination
 - Re examination
17. The good faith of a sale by a client to an advocate is in question in suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on whom?
- Client
 - Advocate
 - Decided by the Court
18. A is charged with traveling on a railway without a ticket, the burden of proof is
- On the accused
 - On the railway
 - On the ticket checker
19. A sues B for money due on a bond. The execution of bond is admitted but B says that it was obtained by fraud which A denies. The burden of proof lies on
- A
 - B
 - Discretion of the Court
20. The contents of document may be proved by
- Primary evidence
 - Secondary evidence
 - Either by primary or by secondary evidence
 - None of the above

21. The question is whether A and B were married. The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife is
- Relevant
 - Irrelevant
 - Decided by the Court about its relevancy
22. A has obtained a decree for the possession of land against B and C. B's son murders A in consequence. The existence of the judgement is relevant
- Yes
 - No
 - Depends upon each case.
23. Which of these impressions if removed them the confession becomes relevant
- Inducement
 - Threat
 - Promise
 - Any of the above
24. Can confession made to a police officer be proved
- Yes
 - No
 - Depends upon the reputation of police officer
25. The age of the person who understands the questions put to him and gives rational answers to them to testify as a witness will be
- 17 years
 - 15 years
 - 18 years
 - Any age
26. An admission generally can't be proved
- Against the maker
 - Against the representatives
 - On behalf of the maker
27. An admission can be
- Oral
 - Documentary
 - Both i.e. oral and documentary

28. Judicial notice can be taken
- Only in civil cases
 - Only in criminal cases
 - In civil and criminal cases alike
29. Documentary evidence
- Can also be hearsay
 - Can never be hearsay
30. Confession can be made by the
- Accused
 - Accused as well as his agent
 - Accused as well as his representatives
31. According to Art-128 when a child is borne after _____ lunar months of marriage his paternity is established not earlier than
- 6
 - 8
 - 9
32. According to article 16 an accomplice is competent witness in all cases except in
- Haddood cases
 - Qatl cases
 - Qatl and Hurt Cases
33. Article 128 of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order applies
- Only to Muslims
 - Only to non-Muslims
 - Only to Muslims as well as to non-Muslims
34. Confession before police officer is not admissible and there
- Is no exception to this rule
 - Is an exception to this rule
 - Are exceptions to this rule
35. There are _____ parties in estoppel
- 2
 - 3
 - 4

36. Following articles of Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order deals with estoppel
- Articles 111 to 113
 - Articles 114 to 116
 - Articles 137 to 150
37. Dying declaration of a child is
- admissible
 - Not admissible
38. Any transaction which the law requires to be made in writing
- Can be proved by oral evidence if it is not so made
 - Can not be proved by oral evidence
39. According to article 3 a lunatic is
- A competent witness
 - Not a competent witness
40. On the testimony of only 1 female witness any fact in issue or relevant fact can be proved and
- There is no exception to this rule
 - There is an exception to this rule
 - There are exceptions to this rule
41. Which article of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order deals with "Identification Parade"
- Article 16
 - Article 20
 - Article 22
42. Identification Parade is held for the identification of
- Persons only
 - Property
 - Persons as well as property
43. Estoppel is a rule of
- Civil Law
 - Evidence
 - Criminal Law
44. The principle of "Res gestae" is incorporated in article _____ of Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order

- a. 17 → 17
 b. 18 → 19
 c. 21 → 21

45. Which article of the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order provides that the evidence can be given regarding any facts-in-issue and relevant facts
- a. Article 10
 b. Article 18
 c. Article 28
46. No magistrate or police officer shall be _____ to disclose regarding the source of information
- a. Permitted
 b. Compelled
47. No one shall be _____ to give any evidence to derived from un publish records to any affairs of the state
- a. Permitted
 b. Compelled
48. Under article 15 a witness is _____ from answering any question relevant to the matter-in-issue on the ground that answer to such question may incriminate him.
- a. Excused
 b. Not excused
49. Who is an accomplice?
- a. An accomplice is a guilty associate or partner in crime
 b. An accomplice is a person to whom pardon is granted
 c. In both of the above situation
50. Relevant facts are those facts which
- a. Are declared to be relevant by the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order
 b. Appears to be relevant from the circumstances
 c. Are relevant in accordance with any law other than Qannon-e-Shahadat Order
 d. Are declared to be relevant by Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order and any other law for the time being in force.

51. A fact is said to be not proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.
- False
 - True
52. Obligation of an advocate regarding professional communication as stated in article 9 of Qanoon-e-Shahadat does not continue after employment has ceased.
- False
 - True
53. During the custody 'A' an accused of murder stated to the police that he murdered the deceased with knife committing the offence of, which he placed in his room. But the knife is not recovered. Statement of 'A' can be proved against him.
- False
 - True
54. A statement was made by a person as to cause of his death in a case in which the cause of death of that person comes in question. Such-statement is relevant though the person who made it was not, at the time when it was made under expectation of death.
- False
 - True
55. A sues B for Rs. 10,000/- and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him for this amount, The entries are relevant
- False
 - True
56. In a case the point in dispute is, whether 'A' was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family is not relevant fact.
- False
 - True
57. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used as evidence until atleast _____ attesting witnesses atleast have been called for the purposes of proving its execution, if there be _____ attesting witnesses alive and capable of giving evidence.
- 1

- b. 2
 - c. 3
58. An attested document not required by law to be attested may be proved as if it was un-attested.
- a. True
 - b. False
59. Presumption of correctness is attached to the documents purporting or proved to be.
- a. 30 years old.
 - b. 20 years old.
 - c. 100 years old.
60. Where a person challenges the validity of a judgment, decree or order on the plea of fraud, misrepresentation or want of jurisdiction he shall seek his remedy by
- a. instituting on other suit.
 - b. Filing an appeal
 - c. By making an application to the court which passed the final judgment, Decree or Order.
61. Evidence may be given by affidavit and court may summon the deponent for cross examination.
- True False
62. Limitation for filing execution petition of a decree is
- a. 12 Years
 - b. 6 Years
 - c. 3 Years

Key for MCOs

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. c
8. c
9. c
10. c
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. b
15. b
16. b
17. b
18. a
19. b
20. c
21. a
22. a
23. d
24. b
25. d
26. c
27. c
28. c
29. a

30. a
31. a
32. a
33. a
34. b
35. a
36. b
37. a
38. b
39. b
40. c
41. c
42. a
43. b
44. b
45. b
46. b
47. b
48. b
49. c
50. a
51. b
52. a
53. a
54. b
55. b
56. a
57. b
58. a
59. a
60. c
61. True
62. c

89
M.C.Q'S
(MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)
PART- I
COURT FEES ACT (1870)

1. The law of Court Fees consists of:
 - a. "40" Sections
 - b. "35 Sections'
 - c. "36" Sections
 - d. "45" Sections
2. The Court Fees Act (1870) has no Schedules,
 - a. Correct
 - b. Incorrect
 - c. Don't know
 - d. It consists of only sections
3. The Court Fees Act was passed in order to:
 - a. Secure Revenue for State
 - b. To harass the opponent
 - c. To arm the litigant with weapon of technicality
 - d. To secure Government from paying Court Fee.
4. The applicability of the Court Fees Act is upto:
 - a. The High Court
 - b. The Supreme Court
 - c. The whole of Pakistan
 - d. The Province of Punjab
5. The term "Ad-valorem Court Fee" used in this Act means/denotes that:-
 - a. According to the valuation of the Subject satisfactorily ascertainable.
 - b. Value of subject matter is subject to certain conditions
 - c. Value of subject matter is not easily ascertainable
 - d. None of above.
6. The Section dealing with "Computation of Fees" payable in certain suits is:
 - a. Section 11
 - b. Section 13
 - c. Section 6

- d. Section 7
7. The suit for "Movable Property" of no market value for the purposes of court fee shall be computed under following clause of Section of Court Fee Act:-
- Under Section 7 (i)
 - Under Section 7 (v)(a)
 - Under Section 7 (iii)
 - Under Section 7 (iv)(a)
8. The suit to enforce a right of pre-emption for the purposes of Court Fees shall be computed under following clause of Section of Court Fee Act:
- Under Section 7 (vi) a,b
 - Under Section 7 (ix)
 - Under Section 7 (xi)
 - Under Section 7 (xii)
9. The provision providing for the Abolition of Court Fee in certain cases IS contained:
- Section 7
 - Section 7-A
 - Section 7-B
 - None of above these.
10. Multifarious suits under Section 17 of Court Fees Act are concerned with.
- One distinct subject.
 - Only two distinct subjects
 - Two or more distinct subjects
 - Valuation of suit for purposes of jurisdiction.
11. To obtain a declaratory decree where consequential relief is prayed Court Fees is computed according to the following Sections of the Court Fees Act 1870.
- 7 (iv) b
 - 7 (iv) a
 - 7 (iv) c
 - 7 (v)
12. The documents specified under Section 19 Court Fees Act are exempted from payment of court fees:
- True
 - False
 - Not sure

13. Which of the following documents are exempted from the payment of court fees:
- (i) Power of Attorney to institute or defend a suit. When executed by an officer of Pakistan Army not in Civil Employment.
 - (ii) Probate of a will, letters of administration.
 - (iii) Fees on documents filed, etc in Mufassil Courts or in Public offices.
 - (iv) Written authority to an agent to distrain.
14. Exemption of documents for payment of Court Fees means:
- a. They are liable to court fees.
 - b. They are subject to Schedule I of Court Fees Act.
 - c. They are not chargeable with Court fees.
15. The mode of levying Court Fees is determined under the following Sections of the Act:
- (i) Section 25-30.
 - (ii) Section 31-35
 - (iii) Section 15-20
 - (iv) Section 12-15

Key for MCQs.

1. (c)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (a)
6. (d)
7. (d)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (c)
11. (c)
12. (a)
13. (i),(ii),(iv)
14. (c)
15. (i)

CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. The name of the Republic according to Constitution of Pakistan is:
 - a. Pakistan
 - b. Islamic Federation of Pakistan
 - c. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
 - d. Islamic State of Pakistan

2. Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan according to Article:
 - a. 1
 - b. 3
 - c. 6
 - d. 2

3. Objectives Resolution was passed by the first constituent Assembly in the year:
 - a. 1948
 - b. 1951
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1956

4. The territories of Pakistan shall comprise of:
 - a. The Provinces of Baluchistan, K.P.K , Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital territory (Federal Capital).
 - b. The Provinces of Baluchistan, K.P.K , Punjab, Sindh and F .A. T .A.
 - c. The Provinces of Baluchistan, K.P.K , Punjab, Sindh, and Federal Capital Islamabad Capital territory & F .A. T .A.
 - d. The Provinces of Baluchistan, Punjab Sindh & Islamabad Capital territory & F .A. T .A.

5. Any right which has been guaranteed by the Constitution is called as:
 - a. Inherent right
 - b. Absolute right
 - c. Fundamental right
 - d. Natural right

6. The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 consists of:
 - a. 280 Articles
 - b. 270 Articles
 - c. 275 Articles
 - d. 250 Articles
7. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law --- is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article:
 - a. 8
 - b. 9
 - c. 10
 - d. 11
8. Objectives Resolution has been made a part of the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 under:
 - a. Article 2
 - b. Preamble
 - c. Article 3
 - d. Article 2-A.
9. According to Article 41 of Constitution, 1973 the President of Pakistan shall be the head of:
 - a. Majlis-e-Shoora
 - b. State
 - c. Federal Govt.
 - d. Provincial Governments
10. A person shall not be qualified for election as President unless he is not less than:
 - a. 45 years of age
 - b. 40 years of age
 - c. 35 years of age
 - d. 50 years of age
11. The Electoral College for the election of President consists of:
 - a. The Members of both Houses
 - b. The Members of the Provincial Assemblies
 - c. The Members of National Assembly
 - d. The Members of both Houses; and the Members of the Provincial Assemblies.
12. President shall be elected in accordance with the Provisions of the:
 - a. Fourth Schedule
 - b. Seventh Schedule

- c. Second Schedule
 - d. Sixth Schedule
13. According to Article 44 the President shall hold office for a term of:
- a. 4 years
 - b. 5 years
 - c. 6 years
 - d. 3 years
14. No person shall hold the office of President for more than:
- a. Three consecutive terms
 - b. Four consecutive
 - c. Two consecutive terms
 - d. Five consecutive terms
15. Majlis-e-Shoora of Pakistan consists of:
- a. National Assembly
 - b. Senate
 - c. National Assembly & Senate
 - d. President, National Assembly and Senate
16. The National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for a term of:
- a. 5 years
 - b. 6 years
 - c. 4 years
 - d. 3 years
17. All decisions of the National Assembly shall be taken by:
- a. $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the Members
 - b. Majority of the Members present and voting
 - c. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the Members
 - d. $\frac{3}{4}$ th of the Members
18. Quorum required for the National Assembly is:
- a. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the Members present
 - b. $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total Membership
 - c. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total Membership.
 - d. $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total Membership.
19. Senate shall consist of:
- a. 100 Members
 - b. 63 Members
 - c. 67 Members

- d. 97 Members
20. The term of the Members of the Senate shall be:
- 5 years
 - 4 years
 - 3 years
 - 6 years
21. The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 comprises of:
- Six Schedules
 - Four Schedules
 - Seven Schedules
 - Eight Schedules
22. An Ordinance promulgated by the President of Pakistan shall stand repealed at the expiration of:
- Three months from its promulgation.
 - Two months from its promulgation.
 - Five months from its promulgation.
 - Four months from its promulgation.
23. The President shall in his discretion appoint a Prime Minister from amongst the Members of:
- Majlis-e-Shoora
 - National Assembly
 - Senate
 - Provincial Assembly
24. The Prime Minister may resign his office by writing under his hand addressed to the:
- The President
 - Speaker of National Assembly
 - Chairman of Senate
 - Chief Justice of Pakistan
25. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by:
- The Prime Minister
 - National Assembly
 - The President
 - Senate
26. A Judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of:
- 60
 - 55

- c. 70
d. 65
27. A Judge of High Court shall hold office until he attains the age of:
a. 62
b. 64
c. 52
d. 63
28. High Court may make an order directing a person performing, within the 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 's a writ called as:
a. Writ of Mandamus
b. Writ of Quo-Warranto
c. Writ of Prohibition
d. Writ of Certiorari
29. 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 he claims to hold that office -is a writ called as:
a. Writ of Certiorari
b. Writ of Quo-Warranto
c. Writ of Prohibition
d. Writ of Mandamus
30. A High Court may make an order directing that a person in custody within the territorial jurisdiction of the Court be brought before it so that the court may satisfy itself that he is not being held in custody without lawful authority or in an unlawful manner-is a writ called as:
a. Writ of Habeas Corpus
b. Writ of Certiorari
c. Writ of Mandamus
d. Writ of Prohibition.
31. Federal Shariat Court shall consist of NOT more than:
a. 6 Muslim Judges
b. Four Muslim Judges
c. Nine Muslim Judges
d. Eight Muslim Judges

32. A Bill to amend the Constitution may originate in:
- Either House
 - National Assembly
 - Senate
 - Provincial Assemblies
33. Writ jurisdiction of the High Court is given under Article:
- 184
 - 190
 - 199
 - 195
34. Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 provides the Legislative lists in Schedule:
- Two
 - Three
 - Six
 - Four
35. A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen as a Member of National Assembly unless he is not less than:
- 26 years of age
 - 25 years of age
 - 21 years of age
 - 30 years of age
36. A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen as a Member of Senate unless he is not less than:
- 35 years of age
 - 20 years of age
 - 28 years of age
 - 30 years of age
37. President of Pakistan is empowered to grant pardon under Article:
- 45
 - 55
 - 65
 - 75
38. Supreme Court may make an order of the nature mentioned in Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 i.e. Writ Jurisdiction of High court, under Article:
- 185
 - 184(3)

- c. 186
 - d. 190
39. The Cabinet, along with the Ministers of State, is collectively responsible to:
- a. National Assembly
 - b. Senate
 - c. President
 - d. Provincial Assemblies
40. The Doctrine of Rule of Law is embodied in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 under Articles:
- a. 5 and 25
 - b. 6 and 26
 - c. 3 and 27
 - d. 4 and 25
41. The Qualifications for membership of Majlis-e-Shoora are prescribed under Article:
- a. 62
 - b. 63
 - c. 66
 - d. 68
42. Disqualification for membership of Majlis-e-Shoora are prescribed under Article:
- a. 64
 - b. 63
 - c. 70
 - d. 67

Key for MCQs

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. a
11. d
12. c
13. b
14. c
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. b
19. a
20. d
21. c
22. d
23. b
24. a
25. c
26. d

- 27. a
- 28. c
- 29. b
- 30. a
- 31. d
- 32. a
- 33. c
- 34. d
- 35. b
- 36. a
- 37. a
- 38. b
- 39. a
- 40. d
- 41. a
- 42. b

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1973.

1. According to Legal Practitioners & Bar Councils Act, 1973 Legal Practitioner means
 - i. Advocate.
 - ii. Mukhtar
 - iii. Revenue agent
 - iv. All of the above.

2. The status of Bar Council is of
 - i. Subsidiary of the HC
 - ii. Unincorporated Association
 - iii. Body Corporate
 - iv. None of the above

3. The term of Bar Council is not be more than
 - i. 3 years
 - ii. 5 years
 - iii. 7 years
 - iv. None of the above.

4. A person is disqualified to be elected if
 - i. he is a practicing lawyer
 - ii. he is on the roll maintained by provincial Bar Council
 - iii. he is found guilty of professional misconduct
 - iv. he has cleared all the dues payable by him to Provincial Bar Council

5. If member of Provincial Bar Council is appointed as an Attorney General
 - i. he is made Chairman of the Bar Council
 - ii. he has to leave his seat in the Council vacant
 - iii. he is made chairman for the duration of his holding office of attorney General
 - iv. None of the above

6. A member of Bar Council shall cease to be member
 - i. if incurs any of the disqualifications mentioned in the statute

- ii. shall never cease to be the Member of Bar Council
 - iii. shall cease to be the member after 2 years
 - iv. none of the above
7. It is the function of the Bar Council to
- i. prepare and maintain a common roll of advocates
 - ii. to lay down the procedure to be followed by its committees
 - iii. to lay down standard of professional conduct and etiquette for advocates
 - iv. all of the above.
8. An advocate of HC is entitled to practice
- i. only in his respective province
 - ii. throughout Pakistan
 - iii. only if they are enrolled with the Bar Council
 - iv. none of the above
9. Roll of the advocates of Supreme Court shall contain
- i. name of advocates entitled to practice in Supreme Court
 - ii. resume of advocates
 - iii. qualification of advocates
 - iv. all of the above.
10. An advocate is enrolled
- i. automatically on completion of his degree
 - ii. if he clears a test for enrolment
 - iii. if he makes an application to Provincial Bar Council
 - iv. if he pays the prescribed fee
11. Final decision against the appeal for enrolment is given by
- i. Provincial Bar Council
 - ii. High Court of the province
 - iii. Pakistan Bar Council
 - iv. Supreme Court
12. The advocate may be punished for his professional misconduct by way of
- i. removal from practice
 - ii. suspension
 - iii. reprimand
 - iv. all of the above

13. The inquiry relating to conduct of advocates is conducted by
 - i. The judge of the High Court
 - ii. Tribunal of Bar Council
 - iii. Advocate assigned for the task
 - iv. None of the above.
14. When any advocate is suspended from practice under legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973, a record of the punishment shall be entered against his name in.
 - i. the Provincial roll
 - ii. the roll of advocates of Supreme Court maintained by Pakistan Bar Council.
 - iii. The common roll
 - iv. All of the above.
15. Pakistan Bar Council is composed of
 - i. Attorney General and 7 members
 - ii. Attorney General and 10 members
 - iii. Attorney General and 20 members
 - iv. Attorney General & 25 members
16. The appeal against the decision of Tribunal should be made within
 - i. 30 days
 - ii. 60 days
 - iii. 90 days
 - iv. 120 days
17. The disciplinary committee of Pakistan Bar Council has the power to pass an order in
 - i. Review
 - ii. Revision
 - iii. Appeal
 - iv. None of the above.
18. The Pakistan Bar Council may by notification in the official gazette make rules as to how
 - i. elections of the members are to be conducted
 - ii. election of Vice Chairman is to be conducted.
 - iii. Any committee of the Bar Council is to be constituted
 - iv. All of the above
19. The Pakistan Bar Council has the Authority to make rules regulating
 - i. standards of school education

- ii. standards of college education
- iii. standards of legal education
- iv. All of the above.

20. The Provincial Bar Council may make rules to provide for
- i. the constitution of separate funds for special purposes by the Bar Council.
 - ii. maintenance of books of accounts and other books by the Bar Council
 - iii. appointment of auditors and the audit of the accounts of the Bar Council.
 - iv. All of the above.

ANSWERSHEET**LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BAR COUNCIL ACT, 1973**

1. (iv)
2. (iv)
3. (ii)
4. (iii)
5. (ii)
6. (i)
7. (iv)
8. (ii)
9. (i)
10. (iii)
11. (iii)
12. (iv)
13. (ii)
14. (iv)
15. (iii)
16. (ii)
17. (i)
18. (iv)
19. (iii)
20. (iv)

M.C.Q
CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT
AND ETIQUETTE

1. What does the "Professional Conduct" of a lawyer cannot?
 - a. compliance of his own will
 - b. prevention of his client alone from being exposed to "Legal Grief"
 - c. compliance with high standards of profession
2. The "Professional Ethics" tend to Regulate
 - a. The conduct of legal practitioners;
 - b. The conduct of court;
 - c. The conduct of clients;
3. The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in "Public Prosecution" is to
 - a. Suppress the facts;
 - b. To get the accused convicted;
 - c. Ensure that justice is done;
4. The lawyer shall charge for his services
 - a. What is his due in his own judgment;
 - b. What the law of country prescribes
 - c. What his client can offer
 - d. All three of the above
5. Where the lawyer fails to comprehend the case of his client, he must
 - a. Retain the same;
 - b. Advice his client to consult someone else;
 - c. None of the above
6. Where the clients' claim turns out to be vexations, he must
 - a. Insist on enforcing it;
 - b. Relinquish the claim;
 - c. None of the two
7. In all such cases that can be compounded, he must promote between parties
 - a. Litigation
 - b. Compromise
 - c. Misunderstanding

8. After the case is over, the clients fund expenes must be
 - a. Returned by lawyer to the client
 - b. Blended by lawyer with his own money
 - c. none of the above
9. 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
10. A lawyer must always
 - a. Be encouraging towards his juniors;
 - b. Bear ill will towards them;
 - c. Caste a bad influence upon them
11. A lawyer is justified in not complying with a promise made to adverse counsel, if
 - a. Its prejudicial to his clients' interest:
 - b. Sits erroneous;
 - c. Both
12. While "reasoning" a lawyer must always resort to
 - a. Dogmatic assertions;
 - b. Sarcasm;
 - c. Loud words;
 - d. None of the above
13. Where a lawyer indulges into 'self-advertisement' it amounts to
 - a. Breach of etiquette of profession;
 - b. Highly dignified for a lawyer;
 - c. An attempt to obtain fair advantage on others
14. Where a lawyer is a 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
15. After accepting "Vakalatnama" a lawyer can discontinue to appear
 - a. Whenever he so desi. es;
 - b. After obtaining proper discharge;
 - c. none of the two
16. A lawyer is to take instruction regarding the case from
 - a. Adverse party

- b. Stranger
 - c. Party to suit
17. The lawyer can seek for adjournment only to
 - a. Delay the course of justice
 - b. With ulterior motives;
 - c. For proper reasons
 18. A lawyer is to treat the adverse witness
 - a. Fairly;
 - b. Impetuously;
 - c. Debasingly;
 19. 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
 20. 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
 21. A lawyer is guilty of breach of clients' faith where he
 - a. Takes discharge to represent the other side
 - b. Disclose the information to the other side
 - c. Both
 22. In his obligation towards the profession, a lawyer must
 - a. Not damage the credit of his profession
 - b. Remain faithful to his client;
 - c. Facilitate the process of justice;
 - d. All above the three
 23. While examining the witnesses a lawyer should
 - a. Disregard their feelings;
 - b. Extort evidence from them in a manner that's' embarrassing for them
 - c. None of them
 24. Canons of professional conduct and etiquette for lawyers are outlined by
 - a. Punjab Bar Council;
 - b. Sindh Bar Council;
 - c. Pakistan Bar Council;
 - d. None of the above

Key for the General Questions

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. a
10. a
11. a
12. a
13. a
14. c
15. b
16. c
17. c
18. a
19. b
20. a
21. c
22. d
23. c
24. c

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper contains two parts.
2. Total passing Marks are 45.
3. Medium of Paper shall be **English**.
4. No Hard Board will be provided in the Examination Hall. Please arrange yourself.
5. Male Candidate(s) without Maroon. TIE and Female Candidate(s) without Maroon DOPATTA/SCARF shall not be allowed to sit in the Examination Hall.
6. A lecture on **Legal Ethics** will be delivered before starting the paper. Candidate must reach at Examination Hall till **10.30 A.M.**

SUBJECTIVE TYPE OF QUESTIONS FOR
WRITTEN EXAMINATION
CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE
(C.P.C.)

- Q #1. Explain the difference between the Res Judicata and Res Subjudice.
- Q #2. What do you understand by the substituted service and its effect? State under what circumstances and the manner in which it is effected?
- Q #3. What are the three main factors to be considered by the court before issuing a temporary injunction? Is there any limit on the duration of such injunction?
- Q #4. Civil Court has jurisdiction to try all suits of civil nature excepting those of which their cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred.
- Q #5. Can a pleading be amended at any stage of a proceeding? Discuss the rule giving its exceptions.
- Q #6. Which property is exempted from attachment and sale in execution of decree?
- Q #7. Define the form of a decree?
- Q #8. Can an appeal be filed against the consent decree?
- Q #9. How a suit can be filed against "Public Nuisance"?
- Q #10. Describe the procedure regarding the summoning of witnesses in the light of Order XVI of CPC.
- Q #11. What is the difference between rejection of the plaint and return of the plaint?
- Q #12. What are powers of the Court regarding deficiency in court fee on the plaint? Discuss the proposition with special reference to the law contained in the CPC.
- Q #13. Define and distinguish between territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of courts.
- Q #14. What is an issue? How it is framed and what is its importance in the decision of the suit?

- Q. # 32.** Whether an appeal shall lie from any decree?
- Q. # 33.** What are the appealable orders?
- Q. # 34.** Whether the court can exempt a woman from the personal appearance before the court?
- Q. # 35.** Whether a judge is protected from arrest under civil process?
- Q. # 36.** Discuss S. 9 C.P.C, with particular reference to territorial, and pecuniary jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
- Q. # 37.** Can an objection to territorial jurisdiction be taken, for the first time, at the appellate or revisional stage?
- Q. # 38.** If a suit, with deficient court fee, is filed, how the court would deal with the situation?
- Q. # 39.** Define 'inherent powers of the court'. Enumerate the situation, where it can be invoked.
- Q. # 40.** What is 'Reference'? Give its significant details.
- Q. # 41.** Write a detail note on S.20, C.P.C.
- Q. # 42.** How a suit, for and against a minor, can be failed? Discuss the provisions contained in the Code.
- Q. # 43.** Write a note on 'necessary' and 'proper' party, in suit.
- Q. # 44.** Can a plaintiff file a fresh suit, on the same cause of action, after rejection of a plaint?
- Q. # 45.** Discuss the requirements of a written statement, in the light of Order VIII, C.P.C.
- Q. # 46.** Under what circumstances a trial Court shall stay the proceedings in a Suit pending before it? Discuss it with reference to Section 10 C.P.C.
- Q. # 47.** Section 47 C.P.C confers Jurisdiction on the executing Court over all Questions between the parties to the suit in which Decree was passed, relating to Execution, Discharge or Satisfaction of the Decree, and a separate Suit is barred. Discuss.
- Q. # 48.** Discuss in detail the powers of High Court and the District Court to Transfer cases from one Court to another under Section 24 C.P.C.

- Q. # 49. Under what circumstances an order for the personal appearance of a party can be made by the Court? What will be the consequences if the party fails to appear in person without lawful Authority? Also quote relevant section.
- Q. # 50. What are "Issues" in a Suit? State the powers of Court in Framing, adding and striking out the Issues. Also quote relevant section.
- Q. # 51. Discuss the powers of Civil Court to grant temporary injunction. Also quote relevant section.
- Q. # 52. Write down the main ingredients for grant of stay order, also quote the relevant section of CPC.
- Q. # 53. 'A' obtains a decree, by fraud, against 'B'. Can 'B' file a suit, for its cancellation? Explain with relevant section.
- Q. # 54. Can a court attach the property before the announce the final judgment explain with relevant section.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE
(Cr.P.C.)

- Q. # 55. What are the powers of Justice of Peace in the light of recent amendment?
- Q. # 56. No officer below the rank of SP can conduct the Investigation in the offence as per amendment U/S 156 A.B. of Cr.P.C. Discuss in detail.
- Q. # 57. What is the procedure for the court in case of Lunatic Accused.
- Q. # 58. What are the powers of the Sessions Judge in case of Writ Jurisdiction of Habeous Corpus.
- Q. # 59. Write an Application on behalf of the Accused for Post Arrest Bail, in any offence.
- Q. # 60. Write an Application on behalf of the Accused for Pre Arrest Bail, in any offence.
- Q. # 61. Discuss the powers of the Court to Acquit the accused at any stage of the Case.
- Q. # 62. Under what Circumstances A court can issue a commission for recording the statement of witness, discuss with relevant section.
- Q. # 63. What is the summary trial? State the circumstances when appeal lies against the Judgment passed in Summary Proceedings.

- Q. # 64. Can a private person arrest an accused. If yes under what Law?
- Q. # 65. Differentiate between statement under Section 161 and 164 of Cr.P.C.?
- Q. # 66. Write an comprehensive not on Complaint.
- Q. # 67. Can an appellate court record further evidence?
- Q. # 68. What are the classes and the powers of the Magistrate?
- Q. # 69. What is the difference between Section 497 & 426 Cr.P.C?
- Q. # 70. Can a court summon a material witness who has already been examined?
- Q. # 71. Write a procedure for the forfeiture of a bond?
- Q. # 72. How an appeal can be abated?
- Q. # 73. What is FIR? What are its essentials and importance in criminal cases?
- Q. # 74. What are the grounds for transfer of criminal cases from one subordinate court to another provided in Cr.P.C.?
- Q. # 75. What is charge? How it is framed? Can it be subsequently altered/changed.
- Q. # 76. What is law relating to search and recovery of wrongfully detained person?
- Q. # 77. Can session judge/magistrate acquit an accused at any stage before conclusion of the trial? Discuss, law on the subject with relevant section.
- Q. # 78. What is meant by illegalities and irregularities? Which of these vitiate proceedings and which not?
- Q. # 79. Discuss the powers of a magistrate to control the dispute over possession of an immovable property.
- Q. # 80. What is meant by bail in non-bailable offences?
- Q. # 81. What is meant by appeal? How it is distinguished from review and revision?
- Q. # 82. What is meant by habitual offender? Can he be asked to furnish security for good behavior and for what period?
- Q. # 83. What is the basic difference between the statement recorded by a police officer under Section 154 and 161 Cr.P.C? What is the purpose of two statements?

- Q. # 84. Can the appellate court suspend the sentence pending appeal and release of the appellant on bail? Discuss with relevant law.
- Q. # 85. What is the difference in the inquiry of a police in a Suicide matter, and inquiry by magistrate into the cause of death? Explain.
- Q. # 86. What is medico-legal report? How it is different from post-mortem report? Explain and illustrate.

QANUN-E-SHAHADAT

- Q. # 87. Define and explain "Evidence". Distinguish between Oral & Documentary Evidence.
- Q. # 88. Hearsay Evidence is no evidence. Give your comments. Is there any exception to this rule.
- Q. # 89. Define admission, who and by whom admission can be made, when admission is relevant in civil cases.
- Q. # 90. Write short note on Primary evidence, Secondary evidence.
- Q. # 91. How execution of a document is proved? What is "Estoppels".
- Q. # 92. Define "Burden of Proof".
- Q. # 93. On whom Burden of Proof lies in criminal cases?
- Q. # 94. Write Short Note on the followings:
1. Examination-in-Chief.
 2. Cross Examination.
 3. Re-Examination.
 4. Leading Question
- Q. # 95. All relevant facts are not admirable but all admirable facts are relevant. Discuss giving examples.
- Q. # 96. What is the evidentiary value of dying declaration? Can conviction be based on it? Discuss.
- Q. # 97. Documentary evidence excludes oral evidence. Please discuss with reference to relevant law.
- Q. # 98. Who is an Expert? State the circumstances when opinion of Expert becomes relevant.

- Q. # 99. How for evidence regarding character of a person is relevant in civil and criminal cases? Explain with example.
- Q. # 100. Explain the term "Judicial Notice". State the facts of which the Court can take Judicial Notice".
- Q. # 101. What is the identification parade? How it is necessary?
- Q. # 102. Write a short note on the following:
1. Primary Evidence
 2. Secondary Evidence
- Q. # 103. What are the modes to prove the contents of the document?
- Q. # 104. Whether a confession before the police can be used against an accused?
- Q. # 105. Whether the accused persons are liable to cross examination?
- Q. # 106. Whether admission is a conclusive proof of the matters admitted?
- Q. # 107. Discuss various modes of impeaching the credit of witness.
- Q. # 108. How witness may refresh his memory? What are the rights of opposite party?
- Q. # 109. Documentary evidence, oral evidence? Explain with reference to relevant law?
- Q. # 110. Explain the term "judicial Notice"? State the facts about which court can be taken.
- Q. # 111. What is "Leading question"? Who can ask such a question? Can a party ask leading question to its own witness?
- Q. # 112. Who is competent to testify in law? Can the following persons be competent witness?
- (i) Lunatic (ii) Dumb (iii) Deaf
- Q. # 113. Write a note on "Privileged Communication".
- Q. # 114. Define "Admission". In what circumstances an admission can be proved by of a person making it?
- Q. # 115. Who is an "Expert"? When are the opinions of third person relevant?

- Q. # 116. Can evidence of bad character of accused be given in criminal case? How far character of party is relevant in civil case?
- Q. # 117. Can a witness refresh his memory? If so, in what circumstances? What are the rights of opposite party?
- Q. # 118. What do you understand by "Judicial" and "Extra-Judicial" confession? Are they admissible in evidence? If so, how? What is their evidentiary value?
- Q. # 119. What is hostile witness? Can he be cross-examined by the party calling him? What is evidentiary value of his statement?

PAKISTAN PENAL CODE
(P.P.C.)

- Q. # 120. Define any five following terms:
- A. Criminal Trespass and House Trespass
 - B. Forgery.
 - C. Theft.
 - D. Wrongful Confinement.
 - E. Shujjah and Jaifa.
 - F. Qatal-Bil-Sabab.
 - G. Qisas and Tazir.
 - H. Abetment.
 - I. Injury, Defamation.
 - J. Criminal Intimidation.
- Q. # 121. What is the difference between the Common Intention and Common Object.
- Q. # 122. Under what circumstances can court award sentence despite of Compromise.
- Q. # 123. What are the relevant sections of PPC and other laws in which court can award Death sentence to the accused.
- Q. # 124. Discuss "Criminal breach of trust" along with relevant provisions.
- Q. # 125. Write a note on "Kidnapping" with reference to relevant provisions.

- Q. # 126. Write a note on "Abduction" with reference to relevant provisions.
- Q. # 127. Keeping in view Section 324 PPC, write a comprehensive note on "attempt to commit qatl-i-amd".
- Q. # 128. What is the punishment for giving false evidence?
- Q. # 129. Who can waive Qisas in Qatl-e-Amd and how it can be compounded?
- Q. # 130. What is the difference between robbery, dacoity and extortion?
- Q. # 131. What is the difference between kidnapping and abduction and what are their punishments?
- Q. # 132. Write a note on house breaking?
- Q. # 133. What is the public nuisance?

GENERAL QUESTIONS

- Q. # 134. Write a short note on the following:
Suo moto, locus standi, mala fide, bona fide, mutatis mutandis, sui juris, Rgs subjudice, guardian ad litem, lis pendence, Amicus curiae, pari delcto, coram non judice, in limine, ex officio, probono publico, res judicata, ipse dixit, judgment in tem, judgment in personam alibi, obiter dicta, locus poenitentiae, audi alturm partum, nemo judge in re-sua, Res ipsa loquitur.
- Q. # 135. Write a short note on Art 6 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.
- Q. # 136. Write a note on Supreme Judicial Council.
- Q. # 137. What are the basic ingredients of Benami Transaction.
- Q. # 138. What are the three basic ingredients of Gift.
- Q. # 139. Write a short note on Article 199 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.
- Q. # 140. Write a short note on Article 62 & 63 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.
- Q. # 141. Write a note on impeachment of president?
- Q. # 142. What is the difference between special & local law?
- Q. # 143. Whether a court can exclude time spent in proceedings, bona-fidely in the court having no jurisdiction?

- Q. # 144. Write a note on the fact of acknowledgment?
- Q. # 145. Can a court refund fee paid on memorandum of appeal or plaint?
- Q. # 146. How a question of valuation of a suit can be decided?
- Q. # 147. What remedy is available to a tenant who has been ejected from rented house on the sole ground of occupation of any children and such child does not occupy to what Court? Also highlight the nature of procedure adopted by such Court in detail.
- Q. # 148. Define and illustrate with concrete examples:
- (a) Powers of Rent Controller
 - (b) Residential Building
 - (c) Scheduled Building
 - (d) Rented land
- Q. # 149. What is the value for the purpose of Court Fee and jurisdiction in the following cases:
- (a) Suit for rendition of Accounts by a partner of a registered firm.
 - (b) Suit for specific performance of contract for sale of house valuing Rs .10 Lac
 - (c) Suit for ejection of tenant from agricultural land.
- Q. # 150. There is an exception to the general rule that a party who has not taken objection as to pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court at the 1st instance cannot be allowed to dispute that Discuss law on the point.
- Q. # 151. What is the procedure prescribe under I&C Employment (Standing Orders) Ordinance, 1968 for retrenchment and re-employment of retrenched workmen?
- Q. # 152. Discuss the powers and functions of the Federal Board of Revenue under the Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

CONVEYANCING AND PLEADINGS

- Q. # 153. Mr. A petitioner seeks pre-arrest bail in case FIR No.619 dated 01.07.2013 offence under Section 489-F, PPC, registered at Police Station City Tandlianwala District Faisalabad. The allegation against the petitioner is that he issued a cheque

amounting to Rs. 15,00,000/- to Mr. B, complainant which was dishonoured on its presentation. Draft a petition on behalf of Mr. A. for pre-arrest bail in the aforesaid offence.

- Q. # 154. Mr. A, petitioner seeks post-arrest bail in case FIR No. 13 dated 11.01.2011, under Section 302, 396, 412, PPC, registered at Police Station Chatiana, District Toba Tek Singh. The allegation against the petitioner is that he committed Qatl-e-amd, dacoity with murder, dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of dacoity at the house of Mr. C (Deceased), brother of Mr. B (complainant). Mr. A has been detained for a continuous period exceeding two years and his trial has not concluded.
- Q. # 155. Write an application on behalf of Mr. A for post- arrest bail in the foresaid offence quoting the relevant section, sub-section to clause etc.
- Q. # 156. Draft a special power of attorney in favor of Mr. A, son of Mr. C, by cast D and resident of Lahore for a Civil Suit No. of Pending in the Court of Senior Civil Judge, Lahore on behalf of Mr. B son of E, by cast F, resident of Samanabad Lahore being defendant in the instant court case.
- Q. # 157. Write an application for setting aside the dismissal order and to restore suit to file which was dismissed due to failure of the plaintiff to pay process fee or postal charges, in any case.
- Q. # 158. Write down an application for setting aside the order of dismissal of suit due to non-prosecution passed by the judge of civil court, Rawalpindi in case titled A son of C, cast D, resident of E, Rawalpindi versus B son of F, cast G, Resident of H, Rawalpindi; recover suit for a sum of Rs. 50,000 for libel.
- Q. # 159. Draft an application for setting aside the order of ex-parte proceeding, in any case. Quoting Relevant Section of Law.
- Q. # 160. Draft an agreement to sell a house.
- Q. # 161. Draft an agreement to let a house.
- Q. # 162. All owns bungalow at Islamabad while Hassan own landed property at Lahore. Both properties are of equal value. Draft a deed of exchange for them.
- Q. # 163. Draft a plaint in a suit for restitution of conjugal rights.
- Q. # 164. Draft a written statement on behalf of the defendant in the above suit.

- Q. # 165. Draft a plaint in suit for dissolution of partnership and rendition of accounts.
- Q. # 166. Draft a written statement in the above suit.
- Q. # 167. Write "Rent deed" for residential house.
- Q. # 168. Draft a plaint for "Dissolution of Marriage".
- Q. # 169. Draft a plaint for recovery of "dowry articles".
- Q. # 170. Mr. A wants to rent out his shope to Mr.B at the rate of Rs. 20,000/- per month. Prepare a Rent Deed for them.
- Q. # 171. Draft a Deed for cancellation of General Power of Attorney, secured by fraud.
- Q. # 172. Draft a plaint on behalf of Mst. A for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of exercise of the right of puberty.
- Q. # 173. Written statement be prepared on behalf of the defendant to defend the facts of the above suit?

CHAPTER XII**CANONS OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ETIQUETTE OF
ADVOCATES****A - Conduct with regard to other Advocates:**

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

135. An advocate shall not solicit professional employment by advertisement or by any other means. This clause shall not be construed as prohibiting the publication or use of ordinary professional cards, name plates or conventional listing in directories, so long as the information contained therein is limited to professional and academic qualifications, and public offices currently held, and does not contain any matter which savours of personal advertisement.

136. An advocate shall not employ any other person to solicit or obtain professional employment nor remunerate another person for soliciting or obtaining professional employment for him; nor shall he share with an unlicensed person any compensation arising out of or incidental to professional employment, nor shall he aid or abet an unlicensed person to practise law or to receive compensation therefor; nor shall he knowingly accept professional employment offered to him as a result of or as incidental to the activities of an unlicensed person.

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

138. An advocate shall not, in the absence of the opposing counsel, communicate with or argue before a judge or judicial officer except in open Court and upon the merits of a contested matter pending before such judge or judicial officer; nor shall he, without furnishing the opposing advocate with a copy thereof, address a written communication to a judge or judicial officer concerning the merits of a contested matter pending before such judge or judicial officer. The rule shall not apply to *ex parte* matters or in respect of matters not *sub-judice* before the judge or judicial officer concerned.

139. A client's proffer of assistance of additional advocates should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. An advocate should decline association as a colleague unless the dues of the advocate first retained are paid.

140. Clients, not advocates, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill-feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence advocates in their conduct and demeanour towards each other or toward the parties in the case. All personal clashes between advocates should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of advocates appearing on the other side. Personal colloquies between advocates which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should be carefully avoided.

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

142. Subject to the precedence of the Attorney-General and the Advocate-General, as established by constitutional usage and practice, it is the duty of advocate to maintain and uphold the order of precedence in accordance with the roll of advocates maintained by the Bar Council.

143. Junior and younger members should always be respectful to senior and elder members. The latter are expected to be not only courteous but also helpful to their junior and younger brethren at the Bar.

144. Where more than one advocate is engaged on any side it is the right of the senior member to lead the case and the junior members should assist him, unless the senior so wants.

B - Conduct with regard to Clients:

145. An Advocate shall not acquire an interest adverse to a client in the property or interest involved in the case.

146. An Advocate shall not accept employment adverse to a client or former client, relating to a matter in reference to which he has obtained confidential information by reason of or in the course of his employment by such client or former client provided that an advocate, who has not been formally engaged by a person and accepted a retainer nor received any fees for such engagement is not precluded from accepting employment adverse to the interest of such person.

147. An advocate shall not accept professional employment without first disclosing his relation, if any, with the adverse party, and his interest, if any, in the subject matter of such employment.

148. An advocate shall not represent conflicting interests.

149. An advocate shall not himself or in *benami* purchase any property at a probate, foreclosure or judicial sale in an auction or proceeding in which such

advocate appears for a party, nor shall he accept the whole or part of the property, in respect of which he had been engaged to conduct the case, in lieu of his remuneration, or as a reward or bounty.

150. An advocate shall not commingle the property of client with his own, and shall promptly report to the client the receipt by him of any money or other property belonging to such client.

151. An advocate shall not advise the commencement of prosecution or defence of case, unless he has been consulted in reference thereto, except when his relation to a party or to the subject matter is such as to make proper for him to do so.

152. An advocate in his professional capacity shall not advise the violation of any law. This rule shall not apply to advice given in good faith, that a law is invalid.

153. It is the right of an advocate to undertake the defence of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion, as distinguished from knowledge as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons and victims merely of suspicious circumstances might be denied proper defence. Having undertaken such defence, an advocate is bound by all fair and honourable means, to present every defence that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, except by the process of law.

154. In fixing fees, advocates should avoid charges which over-estimate their advice and services as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify charge in excess of the value of the service, though his property may justify a lesser charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of a brother advocate, should also receive special and kind consideration. In respect of widows and orphans of an advocate, all advocates shall assist them free of charge.

In determining the amount of fee it is proper to consider; (i) the time and labour required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the case; (ii) whether the acceptance of employment in a particular case will preclude the Advocate's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, about which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of their business while employed in a particular case; (iii) the customary charges of the Bar for similar service; (iv) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the service; (v) the contingency of the certainty of the compensation, and (vi) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. Of these considerations, none in

itself is the controlling factor. These are mere guidelines in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money making trade.

155. Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the advocate so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services. Any law suits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

156. Nothing operates, more certainly to create or foster popular prejudice against advocates as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defence or questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the advocate to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for an advocate to assert in argument his personal belief in the client's innocence or in the justice of his cause. His professional duty is strictly limited to making submissions at the Bar consistently with the interest of his client.

An advocate owes entire devotion to the interests of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defence of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him save by rules of law legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavour or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defence that is authorised by the law of the land, and he may expect his advocate to assert every such remedy or defence. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the advocate is to be discharged within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of an advocate does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, the violation of any law or any manner of fraud or chicanery. In doing his professional duty to his client he must obey the voice of his own conscience and not that of his client.

157. When an advocate is a witness for his client except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other advocates. Except when essential to the ends of justice, an advocate should avoid testifying in Court on behalf of his client.

158. In incidental matters, not effecting the merits of the cause in a trial, nor working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite advocate to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement, forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite advocate when no harm will result from a trial at a different time, agreeing to an extension of time for filing

written statements, cross interrogatories and the like, the advocate must be allowed to judge himself. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his advocate shall be ungenerous or that he does any thing therein repugnant to his own sense of honour and property.

C - Duty to the Court:

159. It is the duty of an advocate to maintain towards the Court a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamour. At the same time whenever there is proper ground for complaint against a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of an advocate to ventilate such grievances and seek redress thereof legally and to protect the complainant and person affected.

160. An advocate shall not advise a person, whose testimony could establish or tend to establish a material fact, to avoid service of process, or conceal himself or otherwise to make his testimony unavailable.

161. An advocate shall not intentionally misquote to a judge, judicial officer or jury the testimony of a witness, the argument of the opposing advocate or the contents of a document; nor shall he intentionally misquote to a judge or judicial officer the language of a book, statute or decision; nor shall he, with knowledge of its invalidity and without disclosing such knowledge, cite as authority a decision that has been over-ruled or a statute that has been repealed or declared unconstitutional.

162. Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of an advocate to a judge or judicial officer not called for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the judge and the advocate to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. An advocate should not communicate or argue privately with the judge as to the merits of a pending cause and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any advice or attempt to gain from a judge special consideration or favour. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due to the judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial, personal and official relations between the Bench and the Bar.

163. The primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the concealing of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

164. Publications in newspaper by an advocate as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement or reference

to the facts should not reach the public, it is unprofessional to make them anonymously. An ex-parte reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any ex-parte statement.

165. It is the duty of advocates to endeavour to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the appointment and selection of judges. They should protest earnestly and actively against the appointment or selection of persons who are unsuitable for the Bench and thus should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of the questions before them for the decision. The aspiration of advocates for judicial positions should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honour to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

166. It is the duty of advocates to appear in Court when a matter is called and if it is so possible to make satisfactory alternative arrangements.

167. An advocate should in general refrain from volunteering his legal opinion or addressing any arguments in cases in which such advocate is not engaged unless called upon to do so in open Court by a judge or judicial officer. In advancing any such opinion he must do so with a sense of responsibility and impartiality without any regard to the interest of any party.

D - Conduct with regard to the public generally:

168. An advocate shall not accept employment to prosecute or defend a case out of spite or for the purpose of harassing anyone or delaying any matter, nor shall he take or prosecute an appeal willfully motivated to harass any one or delay any matter.

169. An advocate should always treat adverse witnesses and parties with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence of prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the advocate's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his advocate shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive arguments. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

170. An advocate must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defence when convinced that it is intended merely to harass or to injure the opposite party or to work any oppression or wrong. But otherwise it is his right, and having accepted a retainer, it becomes his duty to insist upon the judgment of the Court as to the legal merits of his client's claim. His appearance in Court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion on his honour that in his opinion his client's case is one proper for judicial determination.

171. No advocate is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish to become his client. He has the right to decline professional employment. Every advocate upon his own responsibility must decide what business he will accept as an advocate, what cause he will bring into Court for plaintiffs, and what cases he will contest in Court for the defendants.

172. No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any advocate render, any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers advocates are, or disrespect the judicial office, which they are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, nor indulge in deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice the advocate invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Correspondingly, he advances the honour of his profession and the best interest of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law; though until a statute shall have been finally construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and indeed is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all, an advocate will find his highest honour in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty as an honest man and or a patriotic and loyal citizen.

173. An advocate shall not communicate with, nor appear before a public officer, board, committee or body, in his professional capacity, without first disclosing that he is an advocate representing interests that may be affected by the action of such officer, board, committee or body.

174. An advocate should not accept employment as an advocate in any matter upon the merits of which he has previously acted in a judicial capacity.

An advocate having once held public office or having been in the public employment, should not, after his retirement accept employment in connection with any matter which he has investigated or dealt with while in such office, nor employment except in support thereof.

¹[174-A. No Advocate will use his previous designation or post such as "Retired Justice", "Ex Judge", "Retired General", "Ex Attorney-General", "Ex Advocate-General" or use any ex-designation, post or calling in any manner whatsoever, as prefix or suffix, either on letters-heads, name plates, sign boards,

visiting cards or in any form during the period of his practice as an Advocate² at any time.]

²[174-B. No Advocate shall display outside his office or anywhere else his name on the name plate or Board of the size of more than 1½' x 2'.]

³[175. (1) An Advocate shall not join or carry on any other profession, business, service or vocation or shall not be an active partner or a salaried official or servant in or be subject to the terms and conditions of service of the Government, semi-Government or autonomous body or any other organization or institution, public or private.

(2) Any violation of sub-rule (1) by an Advocate shall entail consequences as provided in Rule 108-O.]

⁴[175-A. Non observance or violation of the canons of professional conduct and etiquette mentioned in this chapter by an advocate shall be deemed to be professional misconduct making him liable for disciplinary action.]

⁵[175-B. Non observance or defiance of decisions/instructions of the Pakistan Bar Council by any Bar Council or Bar Association or any Member of the Bar/Advocate shall be deemed to be a gross professional misconduct.]

2. Added vide Notification published in Gazette of Pakistan Extra (Part-II), January 7, 1992.

3. The present text was substituted for the following originally framed Rule 175, vide Notification dated 15.7.1998:-

"175. An advocate should not as a general rule carry on any other profession or business or be an active partner in or a salaried official or servant in connection with any such profession or business."

4. Added, vide Notification dated 24.3.1979.

5. Added, vide Notification dated 18.2.2009.

ENTRY TEST BOOK

Containing Questionnaire
For the
60th Written Examination Scheduled for 12th May 2018



Mr. Khawar Bashir
Chairman Legal Education Committee

Ch. Daoud Ahmad Wains Rana Intezar Hussain

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