

Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 PAKISTAN

1. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 was made by the President on _____

A. 24th October, 1984 B. 25th October, 1984

C. 28th October, 1984

Answer: Option C

2. Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984, repealed The

A. Evidence Act, 1978 B. Evidence Act, 1908

C. Evidence Act, 1872

Answer: Option C

3. Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984, replaced

A. Law of Evidence 1872 B. Law of Evidence 1972

C. Law of Evidence 1973

Answer: Option A

4. Law of Evidence was amended and replaced with Qanun-e-Shahadat in order to bring it with

A. Requirement of time B.

Conformity with the injunction of Quran and Sunnah

C. Advance change

Answer: Option B

5. Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984, contains

A. 166 Articles B. 176 Articles

C. 164 Articles

Answer: Option A

6. Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984, does not apply to

A. Proceedings before Tribunals B.

Proceedings before special Courts

C.

Proceedings before an Arbitrator

Answer: Option C

7. Under Qanun-e-Shahadat who is bound to determine competency of witness?

A. Prosecution or plaintiff B. Court

C. Accused or defendant

Answer: Option B

8. Article 2, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

A. Exceptions B. Definitions

C. Kinds of evidence

Answer: Option B

9. All statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses in relation to matters of fact under inquiry, such statements are called

A. Oral Evidence B. Documentary Evidence

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

10. Article _____, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat defines "Evidence"

A. 2(a) B. 2(b)

C. 2(c)

Answer: Option C

11. The term "fact" is defined Article _____ of the Qanun-e-Shahadat

A. 2(a) B. 2(c)

C. 2(d)

Answer: Option C

12. Anything, state of things, or relation of things capable of being perceived by the senses is

A. Feeling B. Fact

C. Act

Answer: Option B

13. One fact is said _____ to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of Qanun-e-Shahadat to the relevancy of fact

A. Relevant B. Irrelevant

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

14. Article 3, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat describe qualification of _____

A. Witness B. Judge

C. Prosecutor

Answer: Option A

15. A person who has been convicted by a Court for perjury or giving false evidence is not a competent witness unless

A. He mended his ways B.

Get a certificate from a Court to testify

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

16. A witness giving evidence in hudood cases should be

A. Prudent Young B. Male

C. Female

Answer: Option B

17. An offence of zina-bil-jabr requires either a guilty person or evidence by _____ adults Muslim males of integrity.

A. 2 B. 3

C. 4

Answer: Option C

18. Principle of Tazkiya-al-Suhood is applicable to _____

A. Civil cases B. Cases of high treason

C. Hudood and Qisas cases

Answer: Option C

19. A child is a competent witness to testify if he is able _____

A.

To understand and give rational answer

B. He is of ten years of age

C. He is physically fit and healthy

Answer: Option A

20. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communication made to him in official confidence when he considers that public interest would suffer by the disclosure.

A.

As provided in Article 6, Qanun-e-Shahadat

B.

As provided in Article 7, Qanun-e-Shahadat

C.

As provided in Article 8, Qanun-e-Shahadat

Answer: Option B

21. A on his trial before the Court of Session says that a deposition was improperly taken by B the Magistrate B can not be compelled to answer the question as to this except upon _____

A. Special Order of Superior Court B. His own wish

C.

Order of Advocate General

Answer: Option A

22. An advocate can not be bound to disclose any thing which has been done between him and his client except.

A. With permission of Court B.

With permission of appointing authority

C. With permission of his client

Answer: Option C

23. A, a client says to B, and advocate "I wish to obtain possession of property by use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue". The communication, being made in furtherance of criminal purpose is _____ disclosure

A. Not protected from B. Protected from

C.

Depends upon wish of advocate

Answer: Option A

24. Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figure or marks is called

A. Document B. Paper

C. Draft

Answer: Option A

25. An accomplice shall be competent as witness against an accused except in cases of

A. Tazir B. Qisas and Hadd

C. Felony

Answer: Option B

26. The term "Accomplice" means

A.

A person who is guilty associate in crime

B. An outsider or stranger

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

27. Article 16 of The Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

A.

Production of title deed of witness

B. Credibility of a witness

C. Accomplice

Answer: Option C

28. Article 17, of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

A. Quality of evidence B.

Competence and numbers of witnesses

C. Quality of witnesses

Answer: Option B

29. In financial cases when there is one male witness then the requirement of law can be fulfilled by

A.

Two women witnesses with one male witness

B.

Three female witnesses with one male witness

C.

Four female witness with a male witness

Answer: Option A

30. Article 18, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat provided that evidence may be given on facts in issue and_____

A. Law B. Relevant facts

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

31. A is accused of the murder of B by beating him, whatever was said or done by A or B or the by standers at the beating, or so, shortly before after or it as to form part of the tansaction is _____

A. Relevant fact B. Irrelevant fact

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

32. Relevancy of fact forming part of _____

A. Same transaction B. Separate transaction

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

33. The rule of Res-gestae is provided in Article _____ of Qanun-e-Shahadat

A. Article 18 B. Article 19

C. Article 20

Answer: Option B

34. The question is whether A robbed B went to fair with money in his possession and that showed it or mentioned the fact that he had it to third person are

A. Relevant fact B. Irrelevant fact

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

35. The rule of plea of alibi is given in Article _____

A. 24, Qanun-e-Shahadat B. 26, Qanun-e-Shahdat

C. 28, Qanun-e-Shahadat

Answer: Option A

36. Rule of plea of alibi is applicable in

A. Civil cases B. Criminal cases

C. Family cases

Answer: Option B

37. The term "Res gestae" means

A. Closely connected B. No relation

C. Participator

Answer: Option A

38. Article____, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with identification Parade

A. 18 B. 20

C. 22

Answer: Option C

39. Identification Parade is rule of

A. Law B. Prudence

C. Fact

Answer: Option B

40. The term "identification" means

A. Proof of relation B. Proof of corroboration

C. Proof of identity

Answer: Option C

41. The term "Parade" means

A.

Procedure of conducting identification parade

B.

Parade of any armed department

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

42. Identification parade is a kind of

A. Circumstantial evidence B. Corroborative evidence

C. Fundamental evidence

Answer: Option B

43. Identification Parade needs to be conducted before

A.

Magistrate having jurisdiction

B. Station House Officer

C. Public at large

Answer: Option A

44. Character of person is relevant in

A. Civil cases B. Criminal cases

C. Family cases

Answer: Option B

45. In criminal cases past character of a person is

A. Countable B. Uncountable

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option A

46. Article 24 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

A. Relevant Facts B.

Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

47. Principle of plea of alibi is provided by Article _____, of Qanun-e-Shahadat

A. 22 B. 24

C. 26

Answer: Option B

48. The Term "alibi" means

A.

Plea of presence at place of offence occurrence

B.

Plea of absence from place of offence occurrence

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option B

49. The question is whether A committed a crime at Peshawar on a certain day, the fact that on that day A was at Lahore is

A. Relevant B. Irrelevant

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

50. In suits for damages facts tender to enable court to determine amount are

A. Relevant B. Irrelevant

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

51. A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's which B knew to be ferocious. The fact that the dog had previously bitten x, y and z who had made complaint to B are _____ facts

A. Relevant B. Irrelevant

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

52. A statement oral or documentary which suggest any inference as to any fact in issue of relevant fact and which is made by any person is called

A. Admission B. Confession

Answer: Option A

53. Admission is defined in Article _____, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat

A. 29 B. 30

C. 31

Answer: Option B

54. Admission has _____ kinds

A. 2 kinds B. 3 kinds

C. 4 kinds

Answer: Option B

55. Article 31, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat lays down _____ classes of persons who can make admissions

A. 3 B. 4

C. 5

Answer: Option C

56. A undertakes to collect rents for B, B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B. A denies that rent was due from C to B, a statement by C that he owed B rent is an

A. Acceptance B. Admission

Answer: Option B

57. Statement made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to matter in dispute are admissions in the light of

A. Article 31 B. Article 32

C. Article 33

Answer: Option C

58. The question is whether horse sold by A to B is sound A says to B "Go and ask C. C knows all about it" C's statement is

A. An admission B. Is not an admission

Answer: Option A

59. Confession has _____ main kinds

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3

Answer: Option B

60. Admission is used in _____ kind of cases

A. Civil B. Family and civil

C. Criminal cases

Answer: Option A

61. Confession is applicable in cases

A. Civil cases B. Family cases

C. Criminal cases

Answer: Option C

62. Article _____ to _____, of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with confession.

A. 37 to 43 B. 35 to 43

C. 36 to 43

Answer: Option A

63. Confession on oath have _____ in law

A.

Great importance in law

B. No sanctity in law

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option B

64. All confession are _____ but all _____ are not admissions

A. Admissions, confessions B. Confessions, Admissions

C. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: Option A

65. Confession before police in absence of Magistrate is _____

A. Admissible in law B. Not admissible in law

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option B

66. All _____ are _____ not confessions

A. Confession are admission B. Admission are confessions

C. None of above

Answer: Option A

67. Extra judicial confession

A.

Needs to be proved by strong corroborative evidence

B.

Does not needs to be proved by strong corroborative evidence

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option A

68. When accused person record his statement he will be usually

A. Acquitted by the Court B.

Cross examined by the prosecution

C.

Cross examined by his own council

Answer: Option B

69. Under Article 44, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat accused persons including an accomplice shall be liable to

A. Cross examination B. Re-examination

C. Examination in Chief

Answer: Option A

70. As per Article 45 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted but they may operate as

A. Guideline B. Estoppel

C. Final conclusions

Answer: Option B

71. Article_____, of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with dying declaration.

A. 46 B. 46(1)

C. 46(11)

Answer: Option B

72. A wish to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove

A. B's illness B. B's Past Life

C. B's death

Answer: Option C

73. Dying declaration is _____ type of evidence

A. Weak B. Strong

C. Conclusive

Answer: Option A

74. A dying declaration is _____ piece of evidence

A. Conclusive piece of B. Substantive piece of

C. Corroborative

Answer: Option C

75. A dying declaration can not form the sole basis of conviction unless

A. Corroborated B. Cross-examined

C. Contradicted

Answer: Option A

76. Entries in book of account as provided by Article 48 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat are

A.

Relevant but needs to be proved by other evidence

B.

Nor relevant neither needs any support of other evidence

C. Irrelevant and inadmissible

Answer: Option A

77. A sues B for Rs. 1000, and shows entries in his account books showing B to be intended to him this amount

A.

The entries are relevant and need no further evidence to prove the debt

B.

Entries are relevant but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt

C. None of above

Answer: Option B

78. Opinion of expert upon any point of law or fact is

A. Relevant B. Irrelevant

Answer: Option A

79. The question is weather A was poisoned by B, regarding this opinion of medical officer will be

A. Irrelevant B. Relevant

C. Depends upon circumstances

Answer: Option B

80. A previous conviction of a person is relevant in ____ cases to show bad character of that person.

A. Civil cases B. Criminal cases

C. Family cases

Answer: Option B

81. Article 64 of The Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

A.

Opinion on relationship when relevant

B.

Opinion on relationship when not relevant

C.

Opinion on relationship when there is controversy

Answer: Option A

82. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant the grounds upon which such opinion is based are also

A. Relevant B. Irrelevant

C.

Depends upon persons past character

Answer: Option A

83. A plaintiff of a suit needs to prove his case through

A. Primary evidence B. Secondary evidence

C.

Oral, Primary or Secondary evidence

Answer: Option C

84. _____ evidence is more effective than _____ evidence

A. Primary than secondary B. Secondary than Primary

C. Oral than documentary

Answer: Option A

85. Article _____ deals with production of primary evidence

A. 72, of Qanun-e-Shahadat B. 74, of Qanun-e-Shahadat

C. 76, of Qanun-e-Shahadat

Answer: Option A

86. Copies of document made by mechanical process which themselves insure the accuracy of the copy and copies compared with such copies are

A. Primary type of evidence B. Secondary type of evidence

C. Special evidence

Answer: Option B

87. Article 76, Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with cases where _____ evidence may be given

A. Primary evidence B. Secondary evidence

C. Oral evidence

Answer: Option B

88. The facts and issues raised in pleading needs to be proved by

A. Oral evidence B.

Oral and secondary evidence

C.

Oral, Primary or Secondary evidence

Answer: Option C

89. A an accused of a murder alleges that by reason of unsoundness of mind he did not know the nature of the act the burden of proof is on.

A. A B. Prosecution

C. Medical Officer

Answer: Option A

90. The maxim INCUMBIT PROBATIO QUADICT NON QUI IS RELATED to

A. Estoppel B. Burden of proof

C. Rule of consistency

Answer: Option B

91. Article _____ to _____ of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with Estoppel

A. 113 to 115 B. 114 to 116

C. 117 to 120

Answer: Option B

92. Estoppel has _____, kinds

A. 1 B. 2

C. 3

Answer: Option C

93. Rule of Estoppel is rule of _____

- A. Prudence B. Evidence
- C. Criminology

Answer: Option B

94. Article 114 Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with Estoppel of

- A. Dead B. Pias
- C. Conduct and representation

Answer: Option C

95. There is no applicability of estoppel where deed is obtained by

- A. Force B. Fraud
- C. Illegality

Answer: Option B

96. A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed the burden of proof will be on.

- A.
A to prove B has committed Crime
- B.
The Court that has committed a crime
- C.
B's that he has not committed crime

Answer: Option A

97. Birth of a child during marriage is conclusive proof of

- A. Legitimacy B. Illegitimacy
- C. Zina

Answer: Option A

98. Article _____ of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with legitimacy of child

A. 128 B. 129

C. 130

Answer: Option A

99. Article 132 of Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

A. Examination of chief B. Cross examination

C. Leading question

Answer: Option A

100. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a ____ question

A. Informative B. Competitive

C. Leading

Answer: Option C

101. Article ____ to ____ of The Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with leading questions

A. 133 to 138 B. 136 to 138

C. 138 to 140

Answer: Option B

102. Leading question may be asked _____

A. At any stage of evidence B.

During examination in chief

C.

After examination in chief and during cross examination

Answer: Option C

103. Article 142 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with _____

A.

Compulsion of a witness to answer any question

B.

Protection of a witness to replay any questions

C.

Discretion of a witness to reply any question

Answer: Option A

104. Article _____, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat provided that question not to be asked without reasonable ground

A. 140 B. 141

C. 144

Answer: Option C

105. Indecent and scandalous questions during cross examinations are barred by Article _____, of Qanun-e-eShahadat

A. 146 B. 147

Answer: Option A

106. When in cross-examination of a witness new things and facts appear than the party who produce the witness can give application to that Court for.

A. Re-examination of such witness B.

Re-cross examine that witness

Answer: Option A

107. The process of evidence conducted by the adverse party is called

A. Cross examination B. Re-examination

Answer: Option A

108. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as

A. Party B. Expert

C. Witness

Answer: Option C

109. When any witness turndown and record his evidence against the interest of the party who produce it the party can make an application to the Court for declaring such person (witness) as

A. Lier witness B. Hostile witness

C. Truthful witness

Answer: Option A

110. The power given to Court under Article 150 Qanun-e-Shahadat is____ power of the Court to declare any witness hostile

A. Statutory power B. Discretionary

C. Prohibitory

Answer: Option B

111. Which Article from the following deals with impeachment of a witness?

A.

Article 141, Qanun-e-Shahadat Order

B.

Article 151, Qanun-e-Shahadat Order

C.

Article 161, Qanun-e-Shahadat Order

Answer: Option B

112. An investigating officer can refresh his memory from his diary as provided in

A.

Article 155, Qanun-e-Shahadat

B.

Article 156, Qanun-e-Shahadat

C.

Article 157, Qanun-e-Shahadat

Answer: Option A

113. Article 163, Qanun-e-Shahadat deals with

- A. Special oath B. General oath**
- C. Refreshment of memory**

Answer: Option B

114. A Nikah form is _____ document

- A. Public document B. Private document**
- C. Local document**

Answer: Option A

115. Register of birth maintained by Municipality is

- A. Public document B. Private document**
- C. Special document**

Answer: Option A

116. Evidence recorded without oath is _____ in Judicial Proceedings.

- A. Admissible B. Not admissible**
- C. Depends upon circumstances**

Answer: Option B

117. Oath upon which evidence needs to be recorded in judicial proceedings is

- A. General oath B. Special oath**
- C. Both (a) and (b)**

Answer: Option A

118. Evidence produced through audio cassette is

- A. Not admissible in law B. Admissible in law**
- C.**

Depends upon nature of the case

Answer: Option B