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PAKISTAN PENAL CODE

MCQ's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 2

1. According to section-8 of PPC the expression He is used for _____
 A. Male
 B. Female
 C. Adult male
 D. Any person
2. According to section-11 of PPC the word Person is used for _____
 A. Company
 B. Association
 C. Body of persons
 D. All of these
3. All officers or servants appointed by the federal Govt. or provincial Govt. are called _____
 A. Public officer
 B. Servant of state
 C. Public servant
 D. All of these
4. According to section-19 of PPC the word JUDGE means _____
 A. Person who is officially designated as Judge
 B. Person empowered by law to conduct legal proceedings in civil or criminal to give a such judgment
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
5. Court of justice is defined under section _____
 A. 19
 B. 20
 C. 21
 D. None of these
6. Every judge and court of justice is deemed as _____
 A. Public officer
 B. Servant of state
 C. Public servant
 D. All of these
7. Corporal property of every description except land is called _____
 A. Moveable property
 B. Immoveable property
 C. Valuable property
 D. All of these
8. According to P.P.C. "Wrongful gain" is a gain by _____
 A. Unlawful means
 B. Lawful means
 C. By deceiving
 D. None of these

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

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

MCQ's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 16

(Offences Affecting Human Body)

45. Daman is compensatory punishment which is inflicted when causing hurt is not liable to _____.
 A. Diyat B. Arsh
 C. Both A and B D. None of these
46. Daman means compensation which is determined by the _____.
 A. Medical officer B. Investigation officer
 C. Court D. All of these
47. Diyat means the compensation payable to the heirs of the victim as provided U/S _____ of PPC.
 A. 321 B. 325
 C. 323 D. 355
48. The punishment by causing similar hurt at the same part of body with same intensity is called _____.
 A. Hurt B. Daman
 C. Qisas D. Tazir
49. Tazir means punishment other than Qisas and _____.
 A. Diyat B. Arsh
 C. Daman D. All of these
50. Adult means who has attained age of _____ years.
 A. 14 B. 21
 C. 15 D. 18
51. Ikrah-e-naqis means any form of duress which does not amount to _____.
 A. Ikrah-e-khas B. Ikrah-e-Aam
 C. Both A and B D. Ikrah-e-tam
52. Term Qatl is defined U/S _____.
 A. 299 (p) B. 299 (j)
 C. 299 (r) D. 299 (q)
53. Punishment of Qatl-e-amad is provided U/S _____ of PPC.
 A. 303 B. 301
 C. 302 D. 300
54. If an additional finger of victim is cut so that will be _____.
 A. Liable to Qisas B. Not liable to Qisas
 C. No offence D. None of these
55. In case of Qatl, the Wali shall be _____.
 A. Heirs of offence B. Legal heirs of victim
 C. Deceased person D. None of these
56. If there is no legal heir in case of Qatl, than Wali shall be _____.
 A. Distant relative B. Offender
 C. The Govt. D. All of these
57. The value of Diyat shall be determined according to _____.
 A. Discretion of court B. Demands of victim
 C. Present value of silver of 30630 grams D. All of these
58. Injury is such harm which is caused to _____ of person.
 A. Body B. Mind
 C. Reputation D. All of these

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

93. Shajjah is defined U/S ____.
- A. 333
B. 335
C. 337
D. 336
94. There are ____ kinds of shajjah.
- A. Five
B. Four
C. Six
D. Eight
95. Whoever causes shajjah by exposing any bone of victim without fracture is said to commit ____.
- A. Shajjah-i-khafifah
B. Shajjah-i-mudihah
C. Both A and B
D. None of these
96. Whoever causes shajjah by causing fracture of skull of victim due to which membrane of brain is ruptured is said to commit ____.
- A. Shajjah-i-ammah
B. Shajjah-i-damigha
C. Shajjah-i-mudihah
D. None of these
97. Punishment of shajjah and its kinds is provided U/S ____.
- A. 336
B. 337-A
C. 337
D. 338
98. Punishment of Jaifah is provided U/S ____.
- A. 337-B
B. 337-D
C. 337-C
D. 337-E
99. Ghair Jaifah is such jurh which does not amount to ____.
- A. Damiyah
B. Mudihah
C. Hashima
D. Jaifa
100. Jurh has been defined U/S ____.
- A. 337-B
B. 337-C
C. 337
D. None of these
101. Hurt may be caused by ____.
- A. Jurah
B. Shajjah
C. Itlaf-i-uduw
D. All of these
102. Ghair Jaifah has ____ kinds.
- A. Five
B. Seven
C. Six
D. Four
103. Whoever causes Jurh in which injury extends to the body cavity trunk, is said to cause ____.
- A. Shajjah
B. Jaifah
C. Ghair Jaifah
D. None of these
104. Badiyah and ____ are not Shajjah.
- A. Mudihah
B. Munqilah
C. Damigha
D. Damihah
105. Payment of Arsh is described U/S ____.
- A. 337-V
B. 337-W
C. 337-Y
D. 337-X

MCQ's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 16-A (Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement)

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

109. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with imprisonment upto _____ or fine or with both U/S 34.
 A. 1 year
 C. 3 month
 B. 1 month
 D. 6 month
110. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten or more days, he shall be punished with _____.
 A. 3 year imprisonment
 C. Both A and B
 B. Fine
 D. 1 year
111. Criminal force is defined U/S _____.
 A. 349
 C. 351
 B. 350
 D. 352
112. Mere words do not amount to _____.
 A. Force
 C. Assault
 B. Criminal force
 D. All of these
113. Section 352 provides punishment for offence of _____.
 A. Assault
 C. Both A and B
 B. Criminal force
 D. None of these
114. Grave and sudden provocation _____ mitigate the punishment U/S 352 of PPC.
 A. Will mitigate
 C. Depends upon circumstance
 B. Will not mitigate
 D. None of these
115. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman to outrage modesty shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 354
 C. 355
 B. 354-A
 D. 366
116. There are _____ kinds of kidnapping as provided U/S 359 of PPC.
 A. 3
 C. 2
 B. 5
 D. 4
117. Kidnapping from Pakistan is defined U/S _____.
 A. 359
 C. 360
 B. 361
 D. 363
118. Whoever takes or entices any minor under _____ away from guardian without consent is called kidnapping from lawful guardian.
 A. 14 year age of male
 C. Unsound mind
 B. 16 year age female
 D. All of these
119. Punishment of kidnapping is provided U/S _____.
 A. 361
 C. 365
 B. 363
 D. 366
120. Whoever commits kidnapping from lawful guardianship shall be punished with _____.
 A. 7 year imprisonment
 C. Both A and B
 B. Fine
 D. 3 year imprisonment
121. Whoever compels by force or by deceitful means to go from a place to other is said to commit _____.
 A. Abduction
 C. Both A and B
 B. Kidnapping
 D. None of these
122. Whoever abducts or kidnap any person in order to murder shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 362
 C. 366
 B. 364
 D. 365
123. Whoever kidnaps or abducts for extorting property or valuable security shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 365
 C. 365-C
 B. 365-A
 D. None of these
124. Section 365-B deals with _____.
 A. Abducting woman to marry against her will
 C. Both A and B
 B. Kidnapping woman for illicit relationship
 D. None of these

125. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to do labour against the will of that person shall be punished U/S _____.
 A. 364
 B. 374
 C. 371
 D. 376
126. Punishment of rape is provided U/S _____.
 A. 375
 B. 374
 C. 376
 D. 337
127. Whoever commits gang-rape or rape to minor shall be punished with _____.
 A. Death or imprisonment for life
 B. Fine
 C. Both A and B
 D. 14 year imprisonment
128. Punishment for unnatural offences is provided U/S _____.
 A. 375
 B. 376
 C. 377
 D. 378
129. Offence of human trafficking is defined U/S _____.
 A. 369-A
 B. 368
 C. 396-A
 D. 368-A
133. Whoever commits theft in dwelling house, he shall be punished _____.
 A. 5 year and fine
 B. 8 year and fine
 C. 7 year and fine
 D. 3 year and fine
134. Whoever commits theft of _____ he shall be punished U/S 381-A PPC.
 A. Motor vehicle
 B. Tubewell
 C. Transformer
 D. All of these
135. Whoever intentionally puts in a fear of any injury to other person purpose of delivering valuable property or anything signed so he will be charged with offence _____.
 A. Criminal force
 B. Extortion
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
136. There are _____ major offences against property provided in chapter XVII of PPC.
 A. 15
 B. 8
 C. 9
 D. 11
137. Fawad finds a necklace lying on the floor in a party, which is not in possession of any person, so Fawad committed _____.
 A. Theft
 B. Robbery
 C. Misappropriation of property
 D. None of above
138. Theft committed in building which is used as human dwelling provided U/S _____ of PPC.
 A. 379
 B. 381
 C. 380
 D. 389
139. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished U/S 384 of PPC imprisonment of either description which may extend upto _____.
 A. 5 year
 B. 2 year
 C. 3 year
 D. 1.5 year

MCQ's PERTAINING CHAPTER # 17

(Offences Against Property)

130. The elements which constitute theft U/S 378 of PPC are _____.
 A. Malice and motive
 B. Intention and dishonestly
 C. Consent and dishonesty
 D. None of these
131. Punishment of theft is provided U/S _____.
 A. 378
 B. 376
 C. 379
 D. 381
132. Farhan finds a ring lying on the high road and he took it in his possession so committed _____.
 A. Theft
 B. Misappropriation of property
 C. Both A and B
 D. No Offence

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

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

A. 416 B. 417

C. 415 D. 420

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

A. 415 B. 419

C. 416 D. 417

157. Section 420 deals with _____.

A. Cheating by personation B. Cheating and fraud

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

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

A. Cheating

C. Both A and B

159. Section _____ of deals with mischief and its various kinds.

A. 420 to 430

C. 425 to 440

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

A. 429

C. 435

161. Criminal trespass is provided U/S _____.

A. 439

C. 441

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

A. House breaking

B. Mischief

D. None of these

B. 430 to 438

D. None of these

B. 427

D. 438

B. 440

D. 443

B. Criminal trespass

C. House trespass

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

A. Lurking house trespass

B. Lurking house trespass at night

C. House trespass

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

A. Section 450

C. Section 453

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

A. 453

C. 457

D. All of these

D. All of these

B. Section 452

D. All of these

B. 456

D. 454