

QANUN-E-SHAHADAT ORDINANCE

MCQ's

ect

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

A. Bound

B. Not Bound

C. Required

D. None of these

2. In hudood cases _____ evidence is preferred.

A. Relevant fact

B. Ocular

C. Circumstantial

D. All of these

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

A. Competent

B. Incompetent

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

4. There are _____ kinds of accomplice.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 3

D. 5

5. Admission can be made either by _____.

A. Expressly

B. Impliedly

C. Documentary

D. All of these

6. Admission may operate as _____.

A. Conclusive proof

B. Estoppels

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

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

A. Relevant

B. Admissible

C. Both A and B

D. Irrelevant

8. Mode of confession in joint trial for same offence has been provided

U/A _____.

A. 33

B. 37

C. 41

D. 43

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

27. Oral evidence must be direct U/A _____.
 A. 70 B. 71
 C. 74 D. 75
28. According to principal of Shahada-ala-shahada, a party can appoint _____ witness to dispose on his behalf.
 A. 1 B. 2
 C. 3 D. None of these
29. Expert opinion can be sought by court, when court has to form an opinion upon _____.
 A. Science B. Arts
 C. Foreign law D. All of these
30. The principal of Shahada-ala-shahada, is provided U/A _____.
 A. 73 B. 72
 C. 71 D. None of these
31. An inscription on a metal plate or stone is _____.
 A. Proof B. Evidence
 C. Document D. All of them
32. Competence of witness is explained under _____.
 A. Article 3 B. Article 5
 C. Article 7 D. All of them
33. A lunatic is _____ witness to testify unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions.
 A. Competent B. Incompetent
 C. Trust worthy D. None of above
34. Such communication which is protected from forced disclosure is called _____.
 A. Privileged communication B. Unprivileged communication
 C. Forced communication D. None of them
35. An accomplice shall be a _____ witness against an accused punishable with Hadd.
 A. Competent B. Incompetent
 C. Trustworthy D. All of them
36. In case of matters pertaining to financial the number of male witnesses required is _____.
 A. 3 B. 2
 C. 5 D. 7
37. Evidence may be given pertaining _____.
 A. Fact in issue B. Relevant facts
 C. Both A and B D. None of them
38. Resaate is defined U/A _____.
 A. 17 B. 19
 C. 21 D. 23
39. Previous or subsequent conduct is deemed as _____.
 A. Fact in issue B. Relevant fact
 C. Both A and B D. None of them
40. Alibi means
 A. Things closely done B. Else Where
 C. Burden of Proof D. None is correct
41. Previous conviction of an offender shall be _____ fact.
 A. Relevant B. Irrelevant
 C. Minor D. Major
42. The Evidence Act, 1872 was repealed U/A _____ of QSO.
 A. 165 B. 166
 C. 163 D. 161
43. Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984 repealed the _____.
 A. Law of Evidence Act 1962 B. Law of Evidence Act 1963
 C. Law of Evidence Act 1972 D. None of these

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

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

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

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

107. Where a print out is made from automated information system is called _____ evidence.

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

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

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

109. Printing and _____ are examples of primary evidence.

- A. Photography
 B. Lithography
 C. **Both A and B**
 D. None of these

110. Secondary evidence is defined U/A _____.

- A. 71
 B. 73
 C. **74**
 D. 75

111. A photograph of original is _____ evidence.

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

112. Oral account of contents of document given by some person who has seen himself is deemed as _____ evidence.

- A. Primary
 B. **Secondary**
 C. Both A and B
 D. None

113. Certified copies and _____ are deemed as secondary evidence.

- A. Copies made by Mechanical process
 B. Copies made by comparing with original
 C. **Both A and B**
 D. None of these

114. Article 76 of QSO deals with cases where _____ evidence may be given.

- A. Primary
 B. **Secondary**
 C. Oral
 D. None of these

115. The facts and issues raised in pleading needs to be proved by _____ evidence.

- A. Oral evidence
 B. Secondary evidence
 C. **Oral, primary or secondary**
 D. None of these

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

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

117. Public records kept in Pakistan of private documents is deemed _____ document.

- A. Private
 B. **Public**
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

118. Article 86 of QSO defines _____.

- A. Public Document
 B. **Private Document**
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these

119. Presumptions as to documents have been provided U/A _____.

- A. 85 to 95
 B. **90 to 101**
 C. 99 to 104
 D. All of these

120. The production of power of attorney before shall be presumed authentic U/A _____.

- A. 85
 B. 93
 C. **95**
 D. 99

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

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

122. Exclusion of evidence of _____ agreement is provided U/A 103 of QSO.

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

123. List of Judicial noticeable facts is enumerated U/A _____.
 A. 114
 B. 111
 C. 112
 D. All of these
124. The court shall take Judicial notice of the _____.
 A. All Pakistan law
 B. The division of time
 C. Geographical divisions of the world
 D. All of these
125. According to Article 113 of QSO, admitted facts need _____.
 A. To be proved
 B. To be credible
 C. **Not to be proved**
 D. None of these
126. Article 114 of QSO 1984, describes the doctrine of _____.
 A. Deed
 B. Admitted facts
 C. **Estoppels**
 D. None of these
127. There are _____ kinds of Estoppels.
 A. 2
 B. 5
 C. 3
 D. 1
128. Rule of Estoppels is rule of _____.
 A. **Evidence**
 B. Prudence
 C. Both A and B
 D. None of these
129. Estoppels of conduct and representation is described U/A _____.
 A. 115
 B. 117
 C. 114
 D. All of these
130. Estoppels of acceptor of bill of exchange has been provided U/A _____.
 A. 114
 B. 115
 C. 117
 D. **116**
131. There is no applicability of estoppels where deed is obtained by _____.
 A. Force
 B. Will
 C. **Fraud**
 D. All of these
132. Burden of proof lies on the person who asserts facts U/A _____.
 A. 118
 B. 119
 C. **117**
 D. 120
133. Burden of proof _____ shifts from one person to another.
 A. Keeps on
 B. Always
 C. **Never**
 D. Depending upon circumstances
134. The procedure of burden of proof in case of General exceptions of PPC is enumerated U/A _____.
 A. 122
 B. 120
 C. **121**
 D. 123
135. Birth of child during marriage is conclusive proof of _____.
 A. Zina
 B. Illegitimacy
 C. Both A and B
 D. **Legitimacy**
136. If a child is born before expiration of six lunar months from date of marriage, such child shall be deemed as _____.
 A. Legitimate
 B. **Illegitimate**
 C. Exception
 D. None of these
137. Legitimacy of child is described U/A _____.
 A. 127
 B. 129
 C. 130
 D. **128**
138. Judge is empowered to decide the admissibility of evidence U/A _____.
 A. 132
 B. **131**
 C. 130
 D. 129
139. Order of examination is defined U/A _____.
 A. 132
 B. 135
 C. 130
 D. **133**
140. The examination of witness by the adverse party is called _____.
 A. Examination in-chief
 B. **Cross examination**
 C. Re-examination
 D. None of these

141. Examination in-chief is defined U/A _____.
 A. 133 B. 131
 C. 135 D. **132**
142. The court shall permit leading question in _____ matters.
 A. Introductory B. Undisputed
 C. **Both A and B** D. None of these
143. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called _____ question.
 A. Essential B. Informative
 C. **Leading** D. Vital
144. In cross examination, questions may be asked to _____ of witness by adverse party.
 A. Shake his credit B. Test his veracity
 C. **Both A and B** D. None of these
145. The court may forbid indecent and scandalous questions U/A _____.
 A. 145 B. 147
 C. 148 D. **146**
146. Leading questions cannot be asked during _____.
 A. Examination in-chief B. Re-examination
 C. **Both A and B** D. Cross-examination
147. Leading questions may be asked during cross examination U/A _____.
 A. 136 B. 139
 C. **138** D. 140
148. The credit of witness may be impeached U/A _____.
 A. 149 B. 150
 C. **151** D. 152
149. The court may declare any witness hostile U/A _____.
 A. 152 B. 155
 C. 156 D. **150**
150. The court has _____ power U/A 150 for declaring any witness hostile.
 A. Prohibitory B. Statutory witness
 C. Both A and B D. **Discretionary**
151. An investigating officer can refresh his memory from his diary U/A _____.
 A. 153 B. 152
 C. **155** D. 154
152. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground for _____ U/A 162 of QSO.
 A. New trial B. Reversal of decision
 C. **Both A and B** D. None of these
153. Acceptance or denial of claim on Oath does not apply to _____.
 A. Criminal case B. Hudood case
 C. **Both A and B** D. Civil
154. Evidence produced by using modern devices is admissible before court U/A _____.
 A. 163 B. 162
 C. **164** D. 165
155. Article 263 of QSO deals with _____.
 A. Special Oath B. **General Oath**
 C. Both A and B D. Refreshing of memory
156. Evidence recorded with Oath is _____ in Judicial proceedings.
 A. Admissible B. Relevant
 C. **Not admissible** D. Depends upon situation
157. Evidence produced through mobile is _____ in law.
 A. Not admissible B. **Admissible**
 C. Irrelevant D. None of these

LAW GAT NOTES

158. A Nikah is _____ document.

A. Private Document

B. Public Document

C. Local Document

D. None of these

159. Article 166 of QSO asserts that _____.

A. QSO is introduced

B. The Evidence Act 1872 repealed

C. Both A and B

D. None of these