Law Sample Paper

1. Constitution

1. In sections 249-A and 265-K__________orders of the accused are passed.
   A. Punishment
   B. Fine
   C. Acquittal
   D. All of the above

2. The objective Resolution was adopted in:
   A. 1940
   B. 1947
   C. 1949
   D. None of the above

3. The number of abrogated constitutions in Pakistan is:
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. None of the above

4. Total seats of National Assembly are:
   A. 322
   B. 332
   C. 342
   D. 352

5. Retiring age of judge of Supreme Court is:
   A. 60 years
   B. 62 years
   C. 63 years
   D. 65 years
6. Which of the following heads the cabinet in Pakistan?

A. Prime Minister  
B. President  
C. Federal Minister  
D. Adviser  
E. Speaker

7. Which of the following Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan ensures provincial autonomy?

A. 17th Amendment  
B. 18th Amendment  
C. 20th Amendment  
D. None of the above

8. How many kinds of writs are provided in Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan?

A. 3  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 6

9. Age of voter provided in the Constitution of Pakistan is:

A. 18 years  
B. 21 years  
C. 25 years  
D. 35 years

10. ________________ was adopted by Pakistan as its interim constitution upon independence in 1947.

A. The British Constitution  
B. The Constitution of the Subcontinent  
C. The Government of India Act 1935  
D. A new constitution was enacted soon after independence
2. Jurisprudence

11. Ijma’ literally means the:
   A. Opinion of the Jurists
   B. Opinion of the Companions
   C. Consensus of Opinion
   D. None of the above

12. According to Imam Shafi’s legal theory; how many modes of communication exist between the law giver and his subjects?
   A. Four
   B. Five
   C. Three
   D. Six

13. Ijab (offer) and Qabul (acceptance) make up the:
   A. Sighah (form) of the contract
   B. Mahall (subject matter) of the contract
   C. Agreement of the contract
   D. None of the above

14. Maintenance for wife is to be provided by husband during:
   A. Only the course of the marriage
   B. Only the iddah period
   C. The course of the marriage and up until 3 years after the iddah period
   D. The course of marriage and up until the expiration of the iddah period

15. According to the Sunni Schools; marriage is of the following types:
   A. Valid, Void and Voidable
   B. Valid and Void
   C. Void and Voidable
   D. None of the above

16. Tafwid means:
   A. Delegation of right to divorce to wife (correct)
   B. Transferring a right to divorce to wife
   C. Surrendering right to divorce to wife
   D. All of the above
17. In case of death of husband women has to observe Iddah for time period:

A. 4 Months  
B. 3 Months 10 days  
C. 4 Months 10 days  
D. 3 Months 15 days

18. Who is the father of Neo-Positivism?

A. Austin  
B. H.L.A Hart (correct)  
C. John Salmand  
D. Hans Kelsen

19. Law is command of sovereign enforced under the threat of sanctions” this definition of law was given by:

A. Jeremy Bentham  
B. John Austin  
C. Ronald Dworkin  
D. None of the above

20. The principle of utility was developed by:

A. St. Aquinas  
B. Jeremy Bentham  
C. Nathan Roscoe Pound  
D. John Rawls

3. Civil Law

21. Section 9 of C.P.C speaks about the jurisdiction of:

A. Criminal court  
B. Revenue Court  
C. Civil Court  
D. Tribunals

22. Law of Res-Judicata is enshrined in which of the following section?

A. Section 10  
B. Section 11  
C. Section 12  
D. Section 13
23. In case of immovable property, a suit may be instituted in the court:

A. Where the plaintiff resides
B. Where the defendant resides
C. Where the property is situated
D. Both ‘A’ and ‘B’

24. Amendments of pleadings may be allowed by the court:

A. Before framing the issues
B. Before close of the evidence
C. At any stage of the proceedings
D. None of the above

25. The court may reject a plaint if it does NOT disclose cause of action under:

A. Order 7 R 10
B. Order 7 R11
C. Order 7 R 12
D. Both ‘A’ and ‘B’

26. Law governing the grant of temporary injunction is ordained in:

A. Order 39 R 1 & 2
B. Order 39 R 3 &4
C. Order 39 R 6 & 7
D. None of the above

27. Power granted to a Court under Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure is known as:

A. Inherent power
B. Appellate power
C. Revisional power
D. Reviewing power

28. Delay in filing the suit:

A. Cannot be condoned
B. Can be condoned under section 3, limitation act
C. Can be condoned under order vii, rule 6, c.p.c.
D. Can be condoned under section 5, limitation act
29. When the consent to an agreement is obtained by undue influence, then the contract is voidable at the option of:

A. Either of the parties to the agreement  
B. A party whose consent is obtained  
C. A party who obtained the consent  
D. None of the above

30. The forum of appeal is determined in accordance with the value of the ______.

A. Judgment and decree  
B. Suit for the purpose of court fee  
C. Suit for the purpose of jurisdiction given in the plaint  
D. Appeal at the discretion of the appellant

4. Criminal Law

31. Criminal Conspiracy takes place:

A. When two or more persons agree or cause to be done an illegal act or an act not illegal by illegal means  
B. When one person commits illegal act to take revenge  
C. When two persons while having arguments suddenly attack on third person  
D. None of the above

32. A decree is executed by the same court:

A. In separate proceeding  
B. In the same proceeding as the proceeding in the trial court  
C. In the continuation of the proceeding in the trial court  
D. None of the above

33. A person CANNOT be convicted of theft and possessing stolen________ at the same time.

A. Currency  
B. Property  
C. Copy rights  
D. Goods and money

34. Whoever issues cheque which is dishonored is ______ to punishment under section 489-F PPC.

A. liable to civil proceedings but not  
B. liable  
C. not liable
35. The general exceptions to offences are contained in sections:

A. 500 - 502 of the PPC  
B. 76 - 106 of the PPC  
C. 2 and 19 of the PPC  
D. Section 76 of the PPC

36. When a murder case has been compounded, the court still has:

A. Jurisdiction to sentence the accused on the ground of fasad-fil-arz  
B. No jurisdiction to give punishment  
C. Jurisdiction to give punishment  
D. The only jurisdiction to aquit

37. The sentence of death given by the session's judge is:

A. Final  
B. Subject to appeal  
C. Subject to confirmation by the high court if the convict files appeal in the high court  
D. Subject to the decision of the high court whether the convict files appeal in the high court or not

38. The full name of the PPC is:

A. Pakistan Penal Code, 1860  
B. The Pakistan Penal Code, 1860  
C. Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)  
D. Penal Code Pakistan, 1860

39. In case of hurt, Wali is:

A. Victim  
B. Heirs of Victim  
C. Government  
D. None of the above

40. Judicial confession can be recorded by the following procedure available in:

A. Section 164  
B. Section 364  
C. Section 160  
D. Section 161
5. Law of Evidence

41. Evidence is produced by the parties in the light of:
   A. Plaint and written statement
   B. Issues framed by the court
   C. Their respective stand
   D. Written statement

42. When a suit is withdrawn unconditionally, then:
   A. Fresh suit can be filed
   B. Fresh suit cannot be filed
   C. Fresh suit can be filed with the permission of the court
   D. Fresh suit can be filed after payment of the costs

43. A decree is executed by the same court:
   A. In separate proceeding
   B. In the same proceeding as the proceeding in the trial court
   C. In the continuation of the proceeding in the trial court
   D. none of the above

44. Privileged communication means that the witness may be:
   A. Compelled to give answers
   B. Exempted from attending the court
   C. Exempted from giving answers
   D. None of the above

45. The leading question may be asked in:
   A. Examination in chief
   B. Re-examination
   C. Cross examination
   D. None of the above
6. English Legal Language

46. Plaint is:
   A. The statement in writing of a course of action in which the relief claimed is set out in details
   B. A statement given by the opposite party in reply of any application
   C. A stamen given by a witness in court
   D. None of the above

47. Who is "Decree-holder" means?
   A. Any person in whose favor a decree has been passed
   B. A person against whom a decree has been passed
   C. A legal representative of a deceased person
   D. None of the above

48. “Aahalmad” (record keeper) is a person who:
   A. Presents files before the judge
   B. Types orders and judgments for the presiding officer
   C. Keeps records/files of the courts in his custody
   D. All of the above

49. What is “Summons”?
   A. A notice issued to witness for appearing in court
   B. A notice to plaintiff that his suit has been admitted for hearing
   C. A notice issued to defendant when a suit is filed
   D. None of the above

50. “Corpus Juris” means:
   A. Body of a jurist
   B. Body of law
   C. Body of a person
   D. None of the above