



**BAHAUDDIN ZAKARIYA UNIVERSITY GILLANI LAW COLLEGE, MULTAN.**

**COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION**

**PROGRAMS: LL.B. 3-YEARS, (MORNING & AFTERNOON) SESSION 2013-16 &**

**B.A./LL.B. (HONS) 5-YEARS, SESSION 2011-16**

Name of the Student \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. of the Student \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum Time Allowed \_\_\_\_\_ 02 Hours \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum Marks \_\_\_\_\_ 100 \_\_\_\_\_

Minimum Pass Marks \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Student \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_



# B.Z.UNIVERSITY GILLANI LAW COLLEGE, MULTAN.

EXAMINATION: COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

COURSE: Islamic Jurisprudence & Islamic Personal Law

TIME ALLOWED: 24 MINUTES MAX MARKS: 20

PAPER SETTER: MUHAMMAD SALEEM SHEIKH

NOTE: Please tick / encircle the correct answers. Each correct answer carries 01-mark. Cutting / overwriting / erasing is strictly prohibited.

1.	Imam Abu Hanifa (R.A.) died in _____: a) 179 A.H. b) 150 A.H. c) 204 A.H.	11.	A mother may have the custody of her male child upto _____: a) 12-years b) 9-years c) 7-years
2.	Doctrine of Public Good was presented by _____: a) Imam Malik (R.A.) b) Imam Shafi'i (R.A.) c) Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal (R.A.)	12.	Kinds of Ijma are _____: a) 03 b) 02 c) 04
3.	Imam Shafi'i (R.A.) wrote _____ books on Islamic Jurisprudence: a) 02 b) 03 c) 04	13.	Maximum age of Puberty for a male & female is _____: a) 18-years b) 15-years c) 12-years
4.	"Ameer-ul-Moumineen Fil Hadith" is the title of _____: a) Imam Ghazali (R.A.) b) Imam Shafi'i (R.A.) c) Imam Malik (R.A.)	14.	How many Surahs are called Makki Surahs? a) 28 b) 86 c) 50
5.	Musnad-ul-Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal has about _____ Ahadith: a) 50,000 b) 40,000 c) 60,000	15.	The form and manner of writing a Will is _____: a) Important b) Definite c) Immaterial
6.	The sources of Islamic Law during the lifetime of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) were _____: a) 02 b) 03 c) 04	16.	The period of revelation of the Holy Quran was: a) 22-years, 02-months, 22-days b) 23-years, 03-months, 23-days c) 24-years, 04-months, 24-days
7.	Total number of the Surahs of the Holy Quran is _____: a) 110. b) 114 c) 116	17.	The kinds of ISTEHSAN are _____: a) 04 b) 03 c) 02
8.	The maximum ratio of property which be disposed of by Will is _____: a) 1/2 b) 1/4 c) 1/3	18.	"Musha" is _____ share in property: a) donated b) Undivided c) Alienated
9.	"Paternity" is of _____ types: a) Two b) Three c) Four	19.	The amount of Dower is usually divided into _____ parts. a) 02 b) 03 c) 04
10.	"Waqf" means: a) Legal b) Detention c) Attraction	20.	A Muslim man may have as many as _____ wives at a time: a) 03 b) 04 c) 02



## B.Z.UNIVERSITY GILLANI LAW COLLEGE, MULTAN.

EXAMINATION: COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION.

COURSE: CIVIL PROCEDURE

TIME ALLOWED: 24 MINUTES

MAX MARKS: 20

PAPER SETTER: MUHAMMAD ASIF SAFDAR

NOTE: Please tick / encircle the correct answers. Each correct answer carries 01-mark. Cutting / overwriting / erasing is strictly prohibited.

1.	At the district Head quarter all the suits are instituted in the court of: a) District Judge b) Senior Civil Judge c) Additional Distt. Judge	11.	Parties are required to prove: a) Issues b) Pleadings c) Will
2.	The classes of civil judges are: a) 03 b) 06 c) 04	12.	In how many days list of witnesses after framing of issue shall be submitted. a) 07-days b) 10-days c) 14-days
3.	Decree exclusively determines the: a) Hearing of a suit b) Rights of parties c) Judgment	13.	Trial of the suit starts from: a) Examination of witnesses b) Framing of issues. c) Plaintiff
4.	Minor can be sued through: a) Legal representative b) Guardian ad-Litem c) Court	14.	Appeal is: a) Continuation of suit b) Trial afresh c) Complaint
5.	Pecuniary jurisdiction of courts shall be determined in accordance with: a) Suit valuation Act 1887 b) West Pakistan Civil Courts Ordinance 1962 c) CPC	15.	For the recovery of claim or right an action brought in the court of law is called: a) A suit b) Relief c) Remedy
6.	"Date of Hearing" implies a date on which: a) some act for the furtherance of suit is taken b) adjournment is sought by the Advocate c) Case starts	16.	Minor can sue by his: a) Next friend b) Legal representative c) Court
7.	Mis joinder or non-joinder of parties shall: a) Defeat a suit b) Require amendment in the suit c) No amendment	17.	Who determines the local limits of the jurisdiction of the civil courts: a) High Court b) District Judge c) Civil Judge
8.	A person against whom a suit is filed is called: a) defendant b) Judgment debtor c) Plaintiff	18.	When the defendant makes no defence: a) the court will dismiss the suit b) There shall be no need to frame issues c) Court prolong the case
9.	Pleadings contain: a) Material Facts b) Evidence c) Law	19.	The Civil Courts are courts of: a) Ultimate Jurisdiction b) Unlimited Jurisdiction c) Personal Jurisprudence
10.	Amendment in the pleadings can be introduced: a) At any time b) Before framing of issues c) After framing of issues	20.	Pecuniary Jurisdiction of civil judge 1 <sup>st</sup> class is: a) Five Lac b) Unlimited c) 25 Lac



## B.Z. UNIVERSITY GILLANI LAW COLLEGE, MULTAN.

EXAMINATION: COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

COURSE: Criminal Law & Procedure

TIME ALLOWED: 24 MINUTES MAX MARKS: 20

PAPER SETTER: Rais Nouman Ahmad

NOTE: Please tick / encircle the correct answers. Each correct answer carries 01-mark. Cutting / overwriting / erasing is strictly prohibited.

TRUE / FALSE

CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION

1.	Pakistan Penal Code 1860 is a procedural Law. True / False	11.	Complaint has been defined in section.....Cr.Pc. a) 155 b) 4(h) c) 154
2.	Code means a document in which all the relevant laws put together. True / False	12.	Information relating to the commission of _____ offence given to an officer Incharge of a police station is called F.I.R. a) Arrestable b) Cognizable c) Heinous
3.	Wrongful confinement is a form of wrongful restraint, is the keeping of a person within limits out of which he wishes to go, and has a right to go. True / False	13.	Failure to frame a charge in summary trial does not _____ proceedings a) Halt b) influence c) vitiate
4.	The child under the age of 7-years cannot be held as criminally responsible. True / False	14.	Statements under section 161 Cr.Pc can be recorded by a) Investigating Officer b) Civil Judge c) Justice of Peace
5.	Diyat is a compensation fixed by law and judge and not by shariat payable to the heirs of the victim by the offender. True / False	15.	A first class magistrate can award maximum sentence to a convicted person for a) 3-years b) 7-years c) 5-years
6.	Tazir means punishment other than Qisas, Diyat, Arsh or Daman. True / False	16.	In a cognizable offence, a magistrate with competent jurisdiction can grant physical remand of an accused person for maximum period of a) 15-days b) 17-days c) 14-days
7.	General Exceptions have been provided in chapter IV, comprising sections 76 to 106. True / False	17.	According to Cr.Pc. Pre-arrest bail granted under section a) 496 b) 497 c) 498
8.	There are six main kinds of Qatal prescribed in PPC True / False	18.	FIR is always lodged at a) Police Station b) Place of Occurrence c) Court
9.	The word "hurt" has been defined to be causing bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person. True / False	19.	Confirmation of Death penalty of convict is made by a) Magistrate b) High Court c) Supreme Court
10.	According to section 338-A of PPC the punishment for "Isqat-i-hamal" is three years if "isqat-i-hamal" is caused with the consent of the women. True / False	20.	In case of acquittal of an accused person by a magistrate sec. 30 Cr.Pc appeal against acquittal can be filled a) Sessions Court b) High Court c) Supreme Court



## EXAMINATION: COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

TIME ALLOWED: 24 MINUTES      MAX MARKS: 20

**PAPER SETTER: M. DANYAL KHAN**

1.	Leading question may be asked in: a) Examination in chief b) Cross Examination c) Re – examination d) None of the above	11.	The contents of document may be proved by: a) Primary evidence b) Secondary evidence c) Either by primary or by secondary evidence d) None of the above
2.	If a person takes the plea of right of self defence, then the burden of proof is on: a) The prosecution b) The defence c) The party decided by the Court d) None of the above	12.	The 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) A                      b) B c) Discretion of the Court d) None of the above
3.	Estoppel is applicable in: a) Civil cases b) Criminal cases c) Both civil and criminal cases d) None of the above	13.	A is charged with traveling on a railway without a ticket, the burden of proof is: a) On the accused b) On the railway c) On the ticket checker d) None of the above
4.	Which of these needs not to be proved: a) Facts judicially noticeable b) Facts admitted c) Both above mentioned d) None of the above	14.	In criminal cases, bad character of an accused includes: a) Registration of FIR b) Conviction of accused c) General Reputation d) None of the above
5.	Facts admitted need not to be proved: a) Civil cases b) Criminal cases c) Both civil and criminal cases d) None of the above	15.	Which of these is one of the exceptions to the rule that hearsay evidence is no evidence? a) Admission b) Confession c) Both admission and confession d) None of the above
6.	Burden of proofs is on the party: a) Who asserts something b) Who denies something c) Decided by the Court d) Decided by the parties themselves	16.	In criminal cases, previous bad character is: a) Relevant b) Irrelevant c) Relevant in reply d) None of the above
7.	A person not called as a witness, is summoned to produce a document. a) He can be cross examined b) He can't be cross examined c) The matter of cross examination is to be decided by the Court d) None of the above	17.	Generally, in civil cases, character of any person is: a) Relevant          b) Irrelevant c) According to the discretion of Court d) None of the above
8.	The Plea of Alibi is applicable in: a) Civil cases b) Criminal cases c) Both civil and criminal d) None of the above	18.	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?: a) Client              b) Advocate c) Decided by the Court d) None of the above
9.	Who conducts identification parade?: a) Police Inspector b) Investigation Officer c) Magistrate d) Sessions Judge	19.	In all matters other than Hadood Laws 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/are: a) One man or one woman b) One man or two women c) Two men or four women d) One man and one woman
10.	In Hadood cases, the testimony of an accomplice as: a) Permissible b) Not Permissible c) Partially Permissible and partially not d) According to discretion of Court	20.	Who conducts identification parade?: a) Police Inspector b) Investigation Officer c) Magistrate d) Sessions Judge



## B.Z. UNIVERSITY GILLANI LAW COLLEGE, MULTAN

EXAMINATION: COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION.

COURSE: Company Law / Mercantile Law

TIME ALLOWED: 24 MINUTES MAX MARKS: 20

PAPER SETTER: NAUREEN AKHTER

**NOTE:** Please tick / encircle the correct answers. Each correct answer carries 01-mark. Cutting / overwriting / erasing is strictly prohibited.

1.	MrRaam is involved in a business. He transfers all his shares to MrJaam without seeking the consent of all of his contemporary members. He is working in a) A company b) a firm c) in sole proprietorship d) none of the above	11.	A partner may be expelled from a partnership by a) A majority of the partners b) Some of the Partners c) any of the partners
2.	A public limited company must have a) 2 directors b) 3 directors c) 7 directors d) any of the above	12.	A partnership definition involves 5 essential elements. Which of the following is not one of those elements? Contractual relationship b) Limited Liability of partners c) 2 or more persons d) object of sharing profits from business
3.	Statutory meeting of a company is held a) Twice in a year b) thrice in a year c) once in a year d) none of the above	13.	The relationship between the partners of a firm is of a) Master and Servant b) Balior and Bailee c) Principal and Agent
4.	The responsibility for overall management of a company belongs to a) The Board of Directors b) The Members c) The Creditors	14.	Which of the following action requires the unanimous consent of all the partners before it may be undertaken? a) Admitting new partner b) Hiring new employee c) Purchasing new office equipment
5.	Article of Association of a company deals with a) External matters b) Internal matters c) both of the above	15.	When a partnership is found to be liable to pay the debt, which assets are to be used first to pay off the debt? a) Individual assets of the partners b) Partnership assets c) both of the above
6.	In contract of Guarantee there are _____ parties. a) 2 b) 3 c) 4	16.	If the consideration of an agreement is inadequate then the agreement is a) Void b) valid c) voidable d) none of the above e) all of the above
7.	The best simple definition of a contract is: a) A legally enforceable agreement b) an objective 'meeting of the mind' c) A document reflecting a 'meeting of the mind between two or more persons who are competent to enter into contract	17.	A cheque is always payable on a) Demand b) Without demand c) both of the above <i>Signature of the Supervisor</i>
8.	Kamal butt offers to sell Jamal Butt a mobile phone for Rs 550. Jamal Butt tells Kamal Butt that he will take the phone for Rs 540. Nothing further is said and the next day Kamal Butt demands Rs 540 from Jamal Butt in exchange for the phone. Choose the correct answer. a) Jamal Butt is not bound to pay as there is no contract b) Jamal Butt is bound to pay as his offer has been accepted by Kamal Butt c) the contract is formed but it is voidable	18.	How a cheque is treated by a banker among the following when the balance at credit of drawer is found insufficient a) Sent back b) Dishonored c) canceled
9.	In Contract of Sale of Goods a) The Possession is transferred only b) The ownership is transferred only c) Merely commodity is transferred for custody	19.	Payment can be made on a Bill of Exchange to a) Only to a Person specified therein b) any person c) none of the above
10.	Pledgor and Pawnor are a) Different persons b) Same persons	20.	A bearer instrument may be negotiated by a) Delivery with a separate written contract b) Mere delivery c) Endorsement and Delivery