

GENERAL LAW

Q1	What does the Latin phrase "Audi alteram partem" mean? A) "Hear the other side." B) "In blazing offense." C) "The thing speaks for itself." D) "For the good."	Q2	What does the Latin phrase "In flagrante delicto" mean? A) "In the act of committing a crime." B) "In fact." C) "You shall have the body." D) "Hear the other side."
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CONTRACT ACT 1872

Q3	If one party fails to follow the terms of the contract, what can the other party seek from the court? A. Specific Performance B. Compensation C. Punishment D. The right to void the contract	Q4	Consideration is not bilateral under following contract A. Agreement on the basis of Love and affection B. Gift C. Payment of Time barred Debt D. All of the above
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CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN 1973

Q5	The Constitution of 1973 provides for a parliamentary form of government with a bicameral legislature. Which two houses constitute the Parliament of Pakistan? A. Senate and National Assembly B. National Assembly and Provincial Assembly C. Senate and Provincial Assembly D. National Assembly and Local Government Councils	Q6	Which Islamic advisory body was established under the 1973 Constitution to provide recommendations on whether laws are repugnant to Islam or not? A. Federal Shariat Court B. Council of Islamic Ideology C. Islamic Ideological Council D. Shariah Advisory Board
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PAKISTAN PENAL CODE, 1860

Q7	Section 178, of the Contract Act 1872 deals with _____? A. Pledge by Trust agent B. Pledge by mercantile agent C. Pledge by international agent D. None of above	Q8	A foreigner commits an offence within Pakistan he can A. Be tried in Pakistan B. Not be tried in Pakistan C. Be punished under Pakistan Penal Code and can be tried in Pakistan D. Be punished under Pakistan Penal Code
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LIMITATION ACT 1908

Q9	Section 11 of the Limitation Act, 1908 deals with suits _____? A. On local contracts B. Foreign Contracts C. Both A and B D. None of above	Q10	Time limitation for enforcement of a judgment decree or order of any High Courts in its ordinary jurisdiction is _____? A. Two years B. Four years C. Six years D. None of above
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CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Q11	Bail before arrest can be moved before _____? A. Before Court of Session Judge B. Before High Court C. Both (a) and (b) D. None of above	Q12	Appeal is admissible on matter of _____? A. Fact B. Law C. Both A and B D. None of above
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QANUN E SHAHDAT ORDER 1984

Q13	Article 3, of the Qanun-e-Shahadat describe qualification of _____? A. Witness B. Judge C. Prosecutor D. None of these	Q14	There is no applicability of estoppel where deed is obtained by _____? A. Force B. Fraud C. Illegality D. None of these
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SALES OF GOODS ACT 1930 AND TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT 1882			
Q15	Which types of goods are not included in Sales of Goods Act? A. Immovable B. Intangible C. Cash D. All of the above	Q16	'Delivery' within the meaning of the Sale of Goods Act can be A. Symbolic B. Constructive C. Actual D. All of the above
JURISPRUDENCE			
Q17	Corpus Juris becomes _____ through Codification. A. Precedent B. Executed Law C. Enacted Law D. Repealed Law	Q18	Jurisprudence is the study of _____ law A. Religious B. Moral C. Normative D. Positive
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES			
Q19	The primary rule of interpretation of statutes is: A) Literal Rule B) Golden Rule C) Mischief Rule D) Purposive Approach	Q20	The 'Golden Rule' of interpretation allows a court to: a. Modify the meaning of a statute to avoid absurdity b. Apply the statute exactly as written c. Ignore the statute if it is unclear B. Create new laws
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW			
Q21	Which of the following is a correct statement regarding diplomatic immunity under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961)? A) Diplomatic agents enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction but not civil jurisdiction. B) Diplomatic agents enjoy immunity from both criminal and civil jurisdiction. C) Diplomatic agents enjoy immunity from criminal jurisdiction only when on official duty. D) Diplomatic agents do not enjoy immunity from any form of jurisdiction.	Q22	Which of the following statements is true regarding state responsibility under international law? A) A state is only responsible for acts committed by its government officials. B) A state can never be held responsible for the actions of non-state actors. C) A state can be held responsible for wrongful acts committed by individuals if the state has failed to exercise due diligence. D) State responsibility can be invoked only by other states.