

1). Article 239(5) declares:

- A). Islamic provisions cannot be amended
- B). Constitutional amendments cannot be challenged in any court
- C). Fundamental Rights cannot be amended
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Constitutional amendments cannot be challenged in any court

2). Under Article 232, Emergency can be proclaimed due to:

- A). War and External Aggression
- B). Internal Disturbance beyond control of Provincial Government
- C). Economic instability
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Internal Disturbance beyond control of Provincial Government

3). Article 200 provides for:

- A). Appointment of Supreme Court Judges
- B). Transfer of High Court Judges
- C). Retirement age of High Court Judges
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Transfer of High Court Judges

4). Article 199 empowers High Courts to issue writs. Which of the following is not among them?

- A). Mandamus
- B). Certiorari
- C). Habeas Corpus
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: None of these

5). Article 160 relates to:

- A). Annual Budget
- B). National Finance Commission Award
- C). Public Accounts Committee
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: National Finance Commission Award

6). Under Article 153, the Council of Common Interests consists of:

- A). President, PM, and Governors
- B). PM, Provincial CMs, and three Federal Ministers
- C). PM, Speaker, and Chairman Senate
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: PM, Provincial CMs, and three Federal Ministers

7). Article 101 deals with:

- A). Appointment of Governors
- B). Election of Senators
- C). Oath of Prime Minister

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Appointment of Governors

8). According to Article 95, the Prime Minister may be removed by:

A). Judicial reference

B). Vote of no-confidence in National Assembly

C). Presidential order

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Vote of no-confidence in National Assembly

9). Article 89 gives power to President to:

A). Proclaim Emergency

B). Issue Ordinances

C). Dissolve National Assembly

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Issue Ordinances

10). Under Article 70, a Bill with respect to Federal Legislative List originates in:

A). Senate

B). National Assembly

C). Either House

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Either House

11). Article 63 outlines:

A). Disqualifications for membership of Parliament

B). Qualifications for membership of Parliament

C). Functions of Election Commission

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Disqualifications for membership of Parliament

12). Article 58(2)(b), before the 18th Amendment, empowered the President to:

A). Appoint Governors

B). Dissolve National Assembly

C). Refer matters to Supreme Court

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Dissolve National Assembly

13). According to Article 50, the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) consists of:

A). National Assembly only

B). Senate only

C). President, National Assembly, and Senate

D). None of these

Correct Answer: President, National Assembly, and Senate

14). Article 41(2) provides qualifications for:

A). Prime Minister

B). Speaker of National Assembly

C). President of Pakistan

D). None of these

Correct Answer: President of Pakistan

15). Which Article declares Islam as the state religion of Pakistan?

A). Article 1

- B). Article 2
- C). Article 2A
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Article 2

16). Article 25 provides:

- A). Equality of citizens before law
- B). Freedom of profession and occupation
- C). Right to acquire property
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Equality of citizens before law

17). Which Article of the Constitution inserted the right to fair trial?

- A). Article 9
- B). Article 10
- C). Article 10A
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Article 10A

18). Under Article 19, freedom of speech is subject to restrictions relating to:

- A). Public order, morality, security, and religion
- B). Decency only
- C). Privacy of individuals only
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Public order, morality, security, and religion

19). 2. Article 8 of the Constitution primarily deals with:

- A). Supremacy of Constitution over laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights
- B). Power of Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights
- C). Emergency provisions relating to security of Pakistan
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Supremacy of Constitution over laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights

20). 1. The Constitution of Pakistan declares that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah under which Article?

- A). Article 1
- B). Article 2
- C). Article 2A
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Article 2A

21). Every man is presumed innocent until proved guilty refers to:

- A). Presumption of innocence
- B). Res Ipsa Loquitur
- C). Consensus Ad Idem
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Presumption of innocence

22). Burden of proof is heavier in:

- A). Criminal cases
- B). Civil cases
- C). Property cases
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Criminal cases

23). Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy refers to:

- A). Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
- B). Audi Alteram Partem
- C). Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium

24). Fraud vitiates everything refers to:

- A). Fraus Omnia Vitiat
- B). Res Ipsa Loquitur
- C). Injuria Sine Damno
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Fraus Omnia Vitiat

25). Where there is a right, there is a remedy refers to:

- A). Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium
- B). Ex Turpi Causa
- C). Nullum Crimen
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium

26). Equity looks to intent rather than form means:

- A). Substance over technicality
- B). Delegatus non potest delegare
- C). Caveat Emptor
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Substance over technicality

27). Justice must not only be done but also be seen to be done refers to:

- A). Fair trial
- B). Mens Rea
- C). Consensus Ad Idem
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Fair trial

28). Burden of proof lies on:

- A). He who asserts
- B). Defendant
- C). Judge
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: He who asserts

29). Equality is equity refers to:

- A). Equitable treatment of parties
- B). Later law repeals earlier law
- C). Special law overrides general law
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Later law repeals earlier law

30). He who comes into equity must come with clean hands means:

- A). Equity requires fairness by claimant
- B). Agreement must be kept
- C). No one can transfer better title
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Equity requires fairness by claimant

31). No one is above law represents:

- A). Rule of Law
- B). Nemo Judex in Causa Sua
- C). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Rule of Law

32). Let the buyer beware is principle of:

- A). Caveat Emptor
- B). Consensus Ad Idem
- C). Pacta Sunt Servanda
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Consensus Ad Idem

33). He who seeks equity must do equity refers to:

- A). Clean hands doctrine
- B). Damnum Sine Injuria
- C). Caveat Emptor
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Damnum Sine Injuria

34). Equality before law is guaranteed under:

- A). Rule of Law
- B). Audi Alteram Partem
- C). Res Ipsa Loquitur
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Rule of Law

35). Justice delayed is justice denied refers to:

- A). Right to speedy trial
- B). Principle of equity
- C). Doctrine of precedent
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Principle of equity

36). Equity follows the law. Which maxim applies?

- A). Aequitas Sequitur Legem
- B). Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum
- C). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Aequitas Sequitur Legem

37). An accused cannot be punished unless law defines the crime. Which maxim applies?

- A). Nullum Crimen Sine Lege
- B). Mens Rea
- C). Ex Turpi Causa
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Nullum Crimen Sine Lege

38). Delegated authority cannot be re-delegated. Which maxim applies?

- A). Delegatus Non Potest Delegare
- B). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto

C). Falsus in Uno

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Delegatus Non Potest Delegare

39). An agreement between two consenting parties is valid. Which maxim applies?

A). Consensus Ad Idem

B). Caveat Emptor

C). Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Caveat Emptor

40). A man causes harm but without legal injury. Which maxim applies?

A). Damnum Sine Injuria

B). Injuria Sine Damno

C). Nullum Crimen Sine Lege

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Damnum Sine Injuria

41). A judge recuses himself where his son is a party. Which maxim applies?

A). Nemo Judex in Causa Sua

B). Audi Alteram Partem

C). Consensus Ad Idem

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Nemo Judex in Causa Sua

42). A buyer must check goods before purchasing. Which maxim applies?

A). Caveat Emptor

B). Pacta Sunt Servanda

C). Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Caveat Emptor

43). Government takes urgent steps in emergency suspending certain rights. Which maxim applies?

A). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto

B). Audi Alteram Partem

C). Delegatus Non Potest Delegare

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto

44). A man contracts for smuggling goods. Which maxim applies?

A). Ex Turpi Causa Non Oritur Actio

B). Consensus Ad Idem

C). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Ex Turpi Causa Non Oritur Actio

45). When the cause of accident is obvious, no further proof is required. Which maxim applies?

A). Res Ipsa Loquitur

B). Mens Rea

C). Actus Reus

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Res Ipsa Loquitur

46). A man is compelled to perform something legally impossible. Which maxim protects him?

A). Lex Non Cogit Ad Impossibilia

B). Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum

C). Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Lex Non Cogit Ad Impossibilia

47). A person hires another to sign a contract on his behalf. Which maxim applies?

A). Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se

B). Pacta Sunt Servanda

C). Consensus Ad Idem

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Pacta Sunt Servanda

48). Special tax law overrides general financial law. Which maxim applies?

A). Lex Specialis Derogat Legi Generali

B). Res Ipsa Loquitur

C). Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Lex Specialis Derogat Legi Generali

49). Parliament enacts a new cyber law that overrides old IT laws. Which maxim applies?

A). Lex Posterior Derogat Priori

B). Lex Specialis Derogat Generali

C). Ejusdem Generis

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Lex Specialis Derogat Generali

50). A newspaper publishes a false article harming reputation without monetary loss. Which maxim applies?

A). Injuria Sine Damno

B). Damnum Sine Injuria

C). Audi Alteram Partem

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Damnum Sine Injuria

51). A man's property is damaged by lawful construction next door, but no right is violated. Which maxim applies?

A). Damnum Sine Injuria

B). Injuria Sine Damno

C). Nemo Judex

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Injuria Sine Damno

52). Parliament passes a law punishing acts committed years ago. Which maxim is violated?

A). Nullum Crimen Sine Lege

B). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto

C). Quod Principi Placuit Legis Habet Vigor

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Nullum Crimen Sine Lege

53). A false witness is discovered in a case. Which maxim applies?

A). Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus

B). Actus Reus

C). Res Ipsa Loquitur

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Actus Reus

54). A person buys stolen property from a market. Which maxim applies?

- A). Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet

- B). Pacta Sunt Servanda

- C). Damnum Sine Injuria

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Pacta Sunt Servanda

55). A man enters a football match knowing the risks and breaks his leg. Which maxim applies?

- A). Nemo Judex in Causa Sua

- B). Volenti Non Fit Injuria

- C). Res Ipsa Loquitur

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Volenti Non Fit Injuria

56). Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius means:

- A). The express mention of one excludes the other

- B). All laws must be read together

- C). Later law overrides earlier

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: The express mention of one excludes the other

57). Delegatus Non Potest Delegare means:

- A). A delegate cannot further delegate

- B). Law never contradicts itself

- C). Justice should be impartial

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: A delegate cannot further delegate

58). Quod Principi Placuit Legis Habet Vigor means:

- A). What pleases the ruler has the force of law

- B). Law protects the weak

- C). Silence is consent

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: What pleases the ruler has the force of law

59). Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum means:

- A). Let justice be done though the heavens fall

- B). Justice delayed is justice denied

- C). The welfare of the people is supreme

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Let justice be done though the heavens fall

60). Cessante Ratione Legis, Cessat Ipsa Lex means:

- A). When reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases

- B). Law never ends

- C). Ignorance is no excuse

- D). None of these

Correct Answer: When reason of the law ceases, the law itself ceases

61). Lex Specialis Derogat Legi Generali means:

- A). Special law overrides general law

- B). General law overrides special law

C). Law is silent on justice

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Special law overrides general law

62). Lex Posterior Derogat Priori means:

A). Later law repeals earlier law

B). General law overrides special law

C). No law can die

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Later law repeals earlier law

63). Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se means:

A). He who acts through another acts himself

B). Buyer beware

C). Law is reason free from passion

D). None of these

Correct Answer: He who acts through another acts himself

64). Lex Non Cogit Ad Impossibilia means:

A). The law does not compel the impossible

B). The law is above all

C). Equity overrides law

D). None of these

Correct Answer: The law does not compel the impossible

65). Nullum Crimen Sine Lege means:

A). No crime without law

B). No punishment without crime

C). All are equal before law

D). None of these

Correct Answer: No crime without law

66). Damnum Sine Injuria means:

A). Damage without legal injury

B). Legal injury without damage

C). Fraud invalidates everything

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Damage without legal injury

67). Injuria Sine Damno means:

A). Legal injury without actual damage

B). Damage without injury

C). Loss without compensation

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Legal injury without actual damage

68). Pacta Sunt Servanda means:

A). Agreements must be kept

B). Buyer beware

C). The law never dies

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Agreements must be kept

69). Ex Turpi Causa Non Oritur Actio means:

A). No action arises from an immoral cause

B). No man above law

C). Justice never fails

D). None of these

Correct Answer: No action arises from an immoral cause

70). Consensus Ad Idem means:

A). Meeting of minds

B). Truth is eternal

C). Silence gives consent

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Meeting of minds

71). Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet means:

A). No one can transfer a better title than he himself has

B). No one can be a judge in his own case

C). No crime without law

D). None of these

Correct Answer: No one can transfer a better title than he himself has

72). Res Ipsa Loquitur means:

A). The thing speaks for itself

B). The law is supreme

C). Buyer beware

D). None of these

Correct Answer: The thing speaks for itself

73). Volenti Non Fit Injuria means:

A). To a willing person, no injury is done

B). No liability without fault

C). Let justice be done

D). None of these

Correct Answer: To a willing person, no injury is done

74). Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus means:

A). False in one thing, false in everything

B). Truth must prevail

C). Equality before law

D). None of these

Correct Answer: False in one thing, false in everything

75). Ignorantia Juris Non Excusat means:

A). Ignorance of law excuses no one

B). Ignorance of fact is an excuse

C). Law protects the vigilant

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Ignorance of law excuses no one

76). Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto means:

A). Welfare of the people is the supreme law

B). Justice must be done though heavens fall

C). Law never dies

D). None of these

Correct Answer: Welfare of the people is the supreme law

77). Mens Rea means:

- A). Guilty act
- B). Guilty mind
- C). Justice for all
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Guilty mind

78). Actus Reus means:

- A). Guilty act
- B). Guilty mind
- C). Public good
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Guilty act

79). Nemo Judex in Causa Sua means:

- A). No man should profit from his own wrong
- B). A guilty act requires a guilty mind
- C). No one should be a judge in his own cause
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: No one should be a judge in his own cause

80). Audi Alteram Partem means:

- A). No man is above the law
- B). Justice delayed is justice denied
- C). Hear the other side
- D). None of these

Correct Answer: Hear the other side

Contact Us / Email: info@noacss.pk
UAN 051 111 662 277