

Law GAT 1st Past Paper 2018

1. The Magna Carta was signed in which year:

- (a) 1217
- (b) 1500
- (c) 1215
- (d) 1300

Answer: C

2. What amendment in the US constitution gave women the right to vote:

- (a) 15th
- (b) 19th
- (c) 24th
- (d) 26th

Answer: B

3. All of the following fundamental rights guaranteed by the 1st Amendment to the US constitution except:

- (a) Freedom of speech
- (b) Freedom of religion
- (c) Right to Petition
- (d) Due Process

Answer: D

Constitutional History of Pakistan

4. Which one of the following proposals put an end to the deadlock in drafting of the first constitution of Pakistan:

- (a) First Basic Principle Committee (BPC) report
- (b) Agreement on the creation of one unit
- (c) Second Basic principle Committee (BPC) Report
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

5. When was the first Constitution Pakistan abrogated:

- (a) 7 October 1958
- (b) 7 October 1964
- (c) 5 August 1975
- (d) 5 August 1977

Answer: A

6. Which of the following was not provided by the 1962 constitution of Pakistan:

- (a) A basic democracies order
- (b) Only a central list of subjects

- (c) Chapter on fundamental rights
- (d) A powerful president who was responsible for administration and affairs of the state. 1973 Constitution of Pakistan

Answer: C

7. According to the 1973 Constitution which of the following territory is not part of Pakistan:

- (a) Islamabad Capital Territory
- (b) Gwadar
- (c) Tribal Areas
- (d) Azad Jammu Kashmir

Answer: D

8. The fundamental right of fair trial and due process under article 10A of the 1973 Constitution is available at which stage of the proceedings:

- (a) Filing of charge and institution suit
- (b) Lodging of complaint
- (c) Service of summons
- (d) At the appellate stage

Answer: A

9. Which of the following is not a fundamental right provided by the Constitution of Pakistan:

- (a) Freedom of trade, business or profession
- (b) Right to fair trial
- (c) Security of a person
- (d) Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils

Answer: D

10. Which article of the constitution 1973 provides that the judiciary shall be separated progressively from the executive:

- (a) Article 175 (3)
- (b) Article 176
- (c) Article 184
- (d) It is not so provided in the constitution

Answer: A

English Jurisprudence

11. According to John Austin the subject matter of Jurisprudence is law:

- (a) Moral
- (b) Ethical
- (c) Positive

(d) Science

Answer: C

12. The general rule of precedent is that a court is bound by the decisions of:

- (a) All courts
- (b) All the superior courts
- (c) Only its subordinate courts
- (d) Court is never bound

Answer: B

13. Which factor played an important role in Karl Marx's analysis of law?

- (a) Rule of recognition
- (b) The economy
- (c) The fear instilled in people to follow the law
- (d) The importance of morality

Answer: B

14. A liability may be:

- (a) Civil or criminal
- (b) Remedial or penal
- (c) Divestitive or investitive
- (d) All of the above

Answer: D

15. Which of the following is a rule of interpretation of law:

- (a) Literal rule
- (b) Golden rule
- (c) Mischief rule
- (d) All of the above

Answer: D

Islamic Jurisprudence

16. What is the primary consideration for the grant of custody of a child to any party:

- (a) Preference of the siblings
- (b) Welfare of the minor
- (c) Jurisdiction of the Court
- (d) Residence Of the extended family

17. A Person named Z' gifts bangles to his wife and gives possession of the same to her. Subsequently, Z revokes the gift. Under Islamic Law the revocation is:

- (a) Irregular
- (b) Valid
- (c) Void
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

18. The following circumstances do not make a marriage fasid (irregular):

- (a) Marriage contracted during iddat
- (b) Marriage contracted in the absence of witnesses
- (c) Marriage with a fifth wife by a person having four
- (d) Marriage with a cousin

Answer: D

19. In Islamic law, a valid WILL may be made:

- (a) In writing
- (b) Orally
- (c) Both a and b above
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

20. Ijma is secondary source of Islamic law, which finds its basis in:

- (a) Consensus
- (b) Juristic preference
- (c) Public interest
- (d) Analogical reasoning

Answer: A

Code of Civil Procedure

21. Which rule empowers the court to order that the name of any party improperly joined be struck out or order that the name of a party which is necessary and proper for adjudication of the suit be added:

- (a) Order 1 rule 10
- (b) Order 7 rule 11
- (c) Order 39 rule 4
- (d) Order 45 rule 1

Answer: A

22. Which court does not exercise jurisdiction under the provisions of CPC:

- (a) District court
- (b) Civil court
- (c) Sessions court

(d) High court

Answer: C

23. What remedy can be availed before the same court which has given the original order or judgment:

- (a) Reference
- (b) Appeal
- (c) Revision
- (d) Review

Answer: D

24. Which section of CPC inherent powers of the court to make such orders make may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the court.

- (a) 115
- (b) 151
- (c) 100
- (d) 131

Answer: B

25. Which is not a form of appeal arising out of

- (a) Regular first appeal
- (b) Regular second appeal
- (c) First appeal against order
- (d) Civil petition for leave to appeal

Answer: D

26. What does res judicata mean.

- (a) No court shall try any suit or issue in which the matter directly and substantially in issue has previously been raised and has been heard and finally decided by another court of competent jurisdiction
- (b) The break period for the court to dictate an order
- (c) the law empowering the court to settle disputed questions of fact
- (d) The doctrine that the courts are empowered to give any order or finding in the interests of justice

Answer: A

27. The temporary injunctions and interlocutory orders (interim or provisional orders) are granted under what Order of CPC

- (a) Order 39
- (b) Order 46

- (c) Order 21
- (d) Order 54

Answer: A

Laws of Contract/ limitation/ torts/ specific/ relief

28. Section 28 of the contract act, 1872 declares that every agreement which absolutely restricts the right of a party to enforce his right under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals, or which limits the time within which he may exercise such right is void, except for agreements pertaining to:

- (a) Arbitration
- (b) Admiralty
- (c) Trust formation
- (d) Regulatory framework

Answer: A

29. According to Section 73 of the Contract Act, 1872 a party which suffers from a breach of contract entitled to receive from the party which has broken the contract compensation for any loss of damaged caused to him thereby which:

- (a) naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach
- (b) which the parties knew, when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it
- (c) Both a and b above
- (d) Result remotely or indirectly due to such breach.

Answer: C

30. What section of the limitation act, 1908 allows a court to condone any delay in filing an appeal or application if the appellant or applicant satisfies the court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal or making the application within the period prescribed by the limitation Act:

- (a) Section 5
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 17
- (f) Section 27

Answer: A

31. In computing the period of limitation, the Limitation Act, 1908 prescribes that the following shall be excluded: **Akram Law Academy © Lawgat.atspace.co.uk**

- (a) Time of defendant's absence from Pakistan and territories beyond Pakistan under the administration of the Federal Government
- (b) Time of proceeding bona fide in court without jurisdiction
- (c) Time during which proceedings are suspended
- (d) All of above

Answer: D

32. Tort law protects the rights of people against the harmful conduct of others. The tort of negligence involves the following Conduct:

- (a) Trespass
- (b) Carelessness
- (c) Assault
- (d) Malice Defamation

Answer: B

33. Defamation is a tort that protects the right of an individual to enjoy a good reputation. Which of the following is an example of defamation:

- (a) Coercing an individual illegal act
- (b) Making of a false statement about an individual
- (c) Assaulting an individual
- (d) failing to remove an obstacle in slip and fall accident.

Answer: B

34. Which of this is not a type of injunction recognized by the Specific Relief Act, 1877:

- (a) Temporary injunction
- (b) Mandatory injunction
- (c) Perpetual injunction
- (d) Statutory injunction

Answer: D

Maxim' of Equity

35. The right of **audi alteram partem** (let the other side be heard as well) Is a principle of:

- (a) Contract law
- (b) Regulatory framework
- (c) Natural Justice
- (d) Administrative law

Answer: C

36. **Autrefois convict** and **autrefois acquit** enshrine the following right:

- (a) Protection against double Jeopardy
- (b) Protection against retrospective punishment
- (c) Protection against self-Incrimination
- (d) None of the above

Answer: A

37. The maxim **delegatus non potest delegare** means the following:

- (a) Where case was doubtful, decision should be given for the defendant rather than for plaintiff
- (b) Any one may waive or recourse the benefit of a principle or rule of law that exists only for his protection
- (c) that is sufficiently certain which can be made certain
- (d) One to whom power is delegated cannot himself further delegate that power

Answer: D

38. **Expresso unius est exclusio alterius** (express mention of one excludes all else) is principle dealing with:

- (a) Statutory interpretation
- (b) judicial precedent
- (c) Administrative powers
- (d) Criminal procedures

Answer: A

39 Complete the following equity maxim: **equity would help vigilant and not the** :

- (a) Vagrant
- (b) Indolent
- (c) Minor
- (d) Insane

Answer: B

40. Which common principle provides that a witness who testifies falsely about one matter is not credible to testify about any matter:

- (a) Fiat justitia, ruat coelum
- (b) Falsus in uno falsus in omnibus
- (c) Falsa demonstratio non nocet
- (d) Certus est quod certum redid potest

Answer: B

Pakistan Penal Code

41. Which of the following is not a persons for the purposes of Pakistan Penal Code, 1860:

- (a) A company
- (b) An association
- (c) An unincorporated body of person
- (d) None of above

Answer: D

42. Section 34 of the PPC, 1860 provides that in case of a criminal act done by several persons in furtherance of common intention of all:

- (a) Each such person is liable for that act only to the extent of his personal involvement
- (b) The principle offender shall only be liable
- (c) Each such person is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone
- (d) The quantum of punishment shall be equally divided among the accused

Answer: C

43. Which section of Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 the President's prerogative to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment:

- (a) Section 55-A
- (b) Section 109
- (c) Section 161
- (d) Section 186

Answer: A

44. Section 107 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 prescribes that a person abets the doing of thing if he:

- (a) Instigates any person to do that thing
- (b) Intentionally aids by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of above

Answer: C

45. Section 161 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 criminalizes the following:

- (a) Sedition
- (b) Taking of gratification other legal remuneration by a public in respect to an official act
- (c) Obstructing discharge of public functions
- (d) Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction offence punishable with imprisonment for life or term of seven years or upwards

Answer: B

46. Section 279 of the Pakistan Penal code, 1860 prescribes that whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished among others, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to:

- (a) One year
- (b) Two years
- (c) Five years
- (d) Seven years

Answer: B

47. Section 294 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860 deals with:

- (a) Obscene acts and songs in a public place to the annoyance of others
- (b) Trespassing on burial places
- (c) Qatl-i-amd
- (d) Criminal breach of trust

Answer: A

Criminal Procedure Code:

48. The criminal procedure code, 1890 is what type of law:

- (a) Natural law
- (b) Special law
- (c) Procedural law
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

49. An offence in which bail can be granted to the accused as matter of right is called:

- (a) Schedule offense
- (b) Bailable offence
- (c) Cognizable offence
- (d) Compoundable offence

Answer: B

50. Which of these is not a type of bail:

- (a) Interim bail
- (b) Post arrest bail
- (c) Protective bail
- (d) Guaranteed bail

Answer: D

51. Who investigation in terms of Sections 4(k) and 4(l) of CrPC respectively:

- (a) Both are conducted by the police

- (b) Both are conducted the magistrate
- (c) Investigation is conducted by the magistrate and inquiry by public
- (d) Inquiry is conducted by the magistrate whereas investigation is conducted by the police

Answer: D

52. Which section of CrPC relates to registration of first information report (FIR) for a cognizable offence:

- (a) Section 22A
- (b) Section 154
- (c) Section 173
- (d) Section 497

Answer: B

53. Public prosecutor means a person conducting prosecution on behalf of

- (a) Complainant
- (b) Accused
- (c) State
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

54. A judge appointed under Section 22, CrPC for exercising administrative powers is called

- (a) Sessions judge
- (b) District Judge
- (c) Magistrate
- (d) Justice of Peace

Answer: D

Law of Qisas and Diyat

55. The person entitled to claim Qisas is called:

- (a) Mutawali
- (b) Wali
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of above

Answer: B

56. The arsh for causing itlaf (dismemberment, amputation) of an Organ which is found singly in a man body shall be equal to

- (a) One tenth of diyat
- (b) One half of diyat
- (c) Three fourth of diyat
- (d) The value of diyat

Answer: D

57. The arsh payable in respect of causing itlaf (dismemberment, amputation, or severing) of following is highest:

- (a) The right hand
- (b) A tooth
- (c) The nose
- (d) the right eye

Answer: C

58. Section 337-P of the Pakistan Penal Code, prescribes that the following shall be present at the time of execution of qisas:

- (a) Wali
- (b) Station house officer
- (c) Area magistrate
- (d) All of the above

Answer: A

59. In case of italf-i-udw when the qisas is not executable keeping in view the principles of equality in accordance with the Injunctions of Islam, in addition to any imprisonment as tazir the offender shall be liable to

- (a) Diyat
- (b) Arsh
- (c) Daman
- (d) None of above

Answer: B

60. Whoever causes a hurt on the leg of a person leading to exposing of bone, which leaves a permanent mark of the wound, but in which the injury does not extend to the body cavity of the trunk would, in addition to any imprisonment as taz'ir, shall also be liable to:-

- (a) Diyat
- (b) Arsh
- (c) Daman
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984

61. Under Article 3 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat order, 1984, a person shall not be competent to testify, if:

- (a) The court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them
- (b) The court considers that they are prevented from giving rational answers to those questions by tender years, extreme old age, or disease
- (c) He has been convicted by a court for perjury or giving false evidence
- (d) All of the above

Answer: D

62. Which article of the Qanun-e-Shahadat order, 1984 deals with the principle of attorney client privilege:

- (a) Article 9
- (b) Article 5
- (c) Article 7
- (d) Article 14

Answer: A

63. Article 39 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat order, 1984 prescribed

- (a) No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer, unless it is made in the immediate presence of a magistrate shall be proved as against such person
- (b) No confession made to a police officer shall be proved against a person accused of any offence
- (c) No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer shall be proved as against such person
- (d) None of the above

Answer: A

64. What does Article 163 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat order, 1984 describe in relation to the plaintiff taking an oath in support of

- (a) Article 163 deals with the defendant wishing to take oath in the support of his defense, rather than the plaintiff
- (b) That in such a situation, the court shall on the application of the plaintiff, call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath
- (c) That the plaintiff is permitted to take oath in support of his claim
- (d) That in such a situation, the court may never call upon the defendant to deny the claim on oath

Answer: B

65. Which of the following statements is false:

- (a) In criminal proceedings the fact that the person accused is of good character is relevant
- (b) In civil cases the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render or improbable any conduct imputed to him is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from act otherwise relevant
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a or b

Answer: D

66. Is it true that article 70 of Qanun-e-Shahadat order, 1984 provides that all facts may be proved by oral evidence:

- (a) No, it is provided by Article 71

- (b) No, all facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence
- (c) Yes
- (d) None of the above

Answer: B

67. Which of the following constitutes primary evidence, and not secondary evidence:

- (a) Copies made from or compared with the original
- (b) The document itself produced for the inspection of the court
- (c) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it
- (d) Certified copies

Answer: B

68. Under Qanun-e-Shahadat order, 1984, who is bound to determine competency of witness:

- (a) Prosecution
- (b) Accused
- (c) Witness himself
- (d) Court

Answer: D

69. In matters pertaining to financial or future obligations, if reduced to writing the instrument shall be attested by:

- (a) One man or one woman
- (b) Two men, or one man and two women so that one may remind the other if necessary
- (c) Four women and two men
- (d) One man and one woman

Answer: B

70. Article 19 of the Qanun-e-Shahadat order provides facts which though not in issue are so connected with a fact in issue as to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places. This principle of the law of evidence is usually known as which doctrine?

- (a) The doctrine of proof
- (b) The best evidence doctrine
- (c) Doctrine of Res-gestae
- (d) Doctrine of curative admissibility Principles

Answer: C

71. The statutes dealing with evidence rely on three degrees of presumptions being, 'may presume', 'shall presume', and 'conclusive

proof. Which of these vests discretion in the court decide whether it wants to presume the thing or not:

- (a) May presume
- (b) Shall presume
- (c) Conclusive proof
- (d) Both a and c

Answer: A

72. The purpose of re-examination or redirect examination during evidence stage is to:

- (a) to elicit from the witness all the material facts within his knowledge which tend to prove the case of the party which has called the witness
- (b) To impeach the credibility of the testifying witness to lessen the weight of unfavorable testimony
- (c) To give the witness an opportunity to explain any matters raised during cross-examination and go once again through the evidence provided
- (d) None of the above

Answer: C

73. In which of the following; the witness is asked questions by the lawyer of the opposing party:

- (a) Examination in chief
- (b) Cross examination
- (c) Re-examination
- (d) All of the above

Answer: B

74. The holder of a privilege within evidence parlance cannot be

- (a) Compelled to stand in queue
- (b) Asked to furnish Court fee
- (c) Compelled to divulge information within his knowledge
- (d) Cross-examined in relation to evidence given by him

Answer: C

75. Which of the following privilege (right to refuse testimony) is recognized under Pakistani laws:

- (a) Spouse privilege
- (b) Attorney-client privilege
- (c) State secrets privilege
- (d) All of the above

Answer: D

76. Fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine provides that:

- (a) Illegally acquired material is inadmissible as evidence
- (b) The aggrieved person can give and form evidence
- (c) Evidence administered by an enemy should be assessed with particular caution
- (d) All of the above

Answer: A

77. Which of the following is not a basic principle of criminal law in respect of the burden of proof:

- (a) Accused shall be innocent until proven guilty
- (b) Benefit of doubt always goes to the accused
- (c) If two views on one fact are possible the court must accept the view which favorable to the complainant
- (d) Charge against the accused should be proved beyond all reasonable doubts

Answer: C

78. Which of the following is not a general rule of examination of witnesses:

- (a) Questions intended to insult or annoy shall not be asked
- (b) Witness may be allowed to refer to his memory
- (c) Witness may be compelled to give evidence against him help of any document
- (d) During cross examination the credibility of the witness may be impeached by putting question to prove that he is unworthy and inconsistent in his statements

Answer: C

79. The primary difference between inquisitorial proceedings and adversarial proceedings is that:

- (a) In inquisitorial proceedings the court is actively involved in investigating the facts of the case as opposed to adversarial proceedings where the role of the court is of an impartial referee
- (b) adversarial proceedings are informal whereas inquisitorial proceedings are formal in nature
- (c) the courts only conduct adversarial proceedings and quasi-judicial forums only conduct inquisitorial proceedings
- (d) All of the above

Answer: A

80. The general principle of law of evidence is that every witness is witness of fact but not witness of an opinion. Which of the following is an exception to this rule:

- (a) Expert's opinion
- (b) investigation agency's opinion
- (c) Accused opinion
- (d) opinion of the Court staff

Answer: A

International Law

81. This public International law prohibits unilateral use of force by a state against another state except under the following circumstances:

- (a) To ensure human right protection by such other
- (b) To obtain raw materials essential for the state use
- (c) To repel an armed attack or in its own defense
- (d) All of the above

Answer: C

82. The Vienna convention on diplomatic relation was adopted in:

- (a) 1857
- (b) 1908
- (c) 1945
- (d) 1961

Answer: D

83. Which of the following is an amicable mean of settling state disputes:

- (a) conciliation
- (b) blockade
- (c) war
- (d) all of the above

Answer: A

84. The universal declaration of the human rights was adopted in

- (a) 1933
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1963
- (d) 1989

Answer: B

85. Jus cogen is fundamental overriding principles of international law from which no derogation is permitted. They are also known as:

- (a) Peremptory norms
- (b) Provisions of a treaty
- (c) Declaration of United Nations
- (d) Acts of state law

Answer: A

Private international law

86. A clause within an agreement stating any disputes or differences arising from within the agreement governed by the laws of a particular conduct is known as the:

- (a) Arbitration clause
- (b) choice of law clause
- (c) forum selection clause
- (d) Limitation clause

Answer: B

87. According to Pakistani laws, a foreign judgment is conclusive as to any matter when directly adjudicated upon between the same parties except:

- (a) when it has not been given upon the merits of case
- (b) when it is contrary to natural justice
- (c) where it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any Pakistani Law
- (d) All of above

Answer: D

88. A dual national Pakistani who is permanently living abroad remains admirable to Pakistani Law:

- (a) All times
- (b) only when inside Pakistan
- (c) only after he becomes a permanent resident of Pakistan
- (d) only after he renounces his foreign nationality

Answer: A

89. Pakistan signs a treaty with Spain undertaking to arrest and prosecute all proclaimed offenders absconding from Spanish jurisdiction. A policeman within Pakistan may now arrest a Spanish proclaimed offender:

- (a) No

- (b) Yes
- (c) Only if the Spanish proclaimed offender does not have Pakistani nationality
- (d) Only after Pakistani legislature promulgates a law giving effect to the treaty

Answer: D

90. A court has discretion to stay a suit if the defendant is able to show that there is another court with which the parties dispute, availability of evidence local knowledge and legal practical issues. This doctrine is called as:

- (a) Pact sunt sarvanda
- (b) Doctrine of foreign submission
- (c) Forum non conveniens
- (d) Doctrine of res-judicata

Answer: C

91. An advocate should in general refrain from his legal opinion or addressing any arguments in which such advocate is not engaged, unless:

- (a) if he is called upon, to do so in open court by a judge
- (b) if he is called upon, to do so in open court by a judicial officer
- (c) if he called upon he must advance any such opinion with a sense of responsibility and may decide in which party's interest he should so advance his opinion
- (d) Both a and b

Answer: D

92. Which of following statement is true:

- (a) It is the duty of an advocate to maintain towards the Court a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance.
- (b) Judges are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor
- (c) At the same time whenever there is proper ground for complaint against a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of an advocate

to ventilate such grievances and seek redress thereof legally and to protect the complainant and person affected.

(d) All of Above

Answer: D

93. Which of the following relation to a public prosecutor is false:

(a) The primary duty of an advocate engaged in public prosecution is to convict

(b) The suppression of facts capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible

(c) Both a and b

(d) The concealing of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

Answer: A

94. A practicing advocate uses the words "Ex-justice" as a prefix on his letterhead, signboard, and visiting cards. Is it allowed:

(a) No, it is prohibited

(b) Yes, he could use it absolutely

(c) Yes but only use term Retired Judge instead of Ex-Justice

(d) None of above

Answer: A

95. Is an advocate noble to any action resulting from non-observance or violation of the Canons of Professional conduct and etiquettes of an advocate:

(a) Yes, non-observance or violation by an advocate shall be deemed to be professional misconduct making him liable for disciplinary action.

(b) No these are mere guidelines and are not necessarily to be followed

(c) Misconduct would depend on nature of violation

(d) None of the above

Answer: A

96. Locus standi refers to:

(a) The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court

(b) A person who does not have sufficient standing

(c) A sole plaintiff

(d) None of above

Answer: A

97. A court is adjudicating on a matter relating to extradition of a fugitive and seeks the assistance of an independent expert in the field of international law. What is the legal term used for such friend of the court:

- (a) Pro Bono
- (b) Persona non grata
- (c) Amicus curiae
- (d) Habeas corpus

Answer: C

98. B, an employee of company D is retiring after 20 years of service upon retirement, company D gives B his pension benefits as well as makes an ex gratia payment:

- (a) No, such payments are legally required to be made only to employees whose employment is terminated
- (b) No. an ex gratia payment is one not required to be made by a legal duty but is anything done as a matter of favour out of goodwill
- (c) It varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction
- (d) Yes the laws of employment require such payments to be made once an employee has served for least 20 years.

Answer: B

99. A trust is said to be created inter-vivos, when:

- (a) It is created during the lifetime
- (b) It is created upon death
- (c) More than five 5 people have created it
- (d) it is created between a family

Answer: A

100. Stare decisis is the underlying basis for which legal doctrine:

- (a) Doctrine of Laches
- (b) Doctrine of Severability
- (c) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
- (d) Doctrine of Precedent

Answer: D