

# LAT Model Paper 2

Law Admission Test practice paper · 2026 edition

Original questions on HEC's published LAT pattern, with a full answer key, explanations, an OMR-style answer sheet and a marking guide for the essay and personal statement.

**75**

MCQs · 100  
minutes

**25**

Writing marks ·  
40 minutes

**100**

Total marks

**50**

Pass mark in the  
real LAT

**Free practice paper. This is not an HEC paper.** Every question was written by Qanooni Dastak for practice, following the subject weightages HEC publishes for the LAT. HEC does not release full past papers; for the real test, follow HEC's own notices and your roll number slip.

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# How to Use This Paper

Treat this paper like the real Law Admission Test. Sit at a table, keep a watch in front of you and do not stop the clock. The real LAT has two timed parts, so this paper does too.

| Part         | What you do                                                                                                              | Marks       | Time               |
|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Part I       | 75 multiple-choice questions: English 20, General Knowledge 20, Pakistan Studies 10, Islamiat 10, Urdu 10, Mathematics 5 | 75 (1 each) | 100 minutes        |
| Part II      | One essay (choose 1 of 3 topics) and one personal statement, each up to 200 words, in English or Urdu                    | 15 + 10     | 40 minutes         |
| <b>Total</b> |                                                                                                                          | <b>100</b>  | <b>140 minutes</b> |

## Rules for this practice sitting

- Mark your answers on the **OMR-style answer sheet** (page after Part II), not on the question pages. Fill one circle per question.
- No calculator, mobile phone or smartwatch. ETC test centres do not allow them, so practise without them now.
- Answer every MCQ. If you are unsure, use the two-round method: answer what you know first, then return to the doubtful ones.
- For Part II, write in the language you write most correctly. Stop near 200 words.
- Only after time is up, open the **answer key**. Score Part I yourself, then mark your essay and statement with the marking guide.

**Time plan that works:** about 80 seconds per MCQ in Part I. In Part II, spend 3 minutes choosing and outlining the essay, 17 minutes writing it, 15 minutes on the personal statement and 5 minutes checking spelling and length.

## Contents

Part I · English (Q1-20), General Knowledge (Q21-40)

Part I · Pakistan Studies (Q41-50), Islamiat (Q51-60), Urdu (Q61-70), Mathematics (Q71-75)

Part II · Essay and personal statement

OMR-style answer sheet

Answer key with explanations

Marking guide, score bands and mistake tracker

**Important:** In the real LAT, the instructions printed on your roll number slip and question booklet are the final word. Check dates and rules on HEC's website before your test. Free LAT guides: [qanoonidastak.com.pk](http://qanoonidastak.com.pk)

**English · 20 MCQs**

Choose the correct option.

1. Choose the word closest in meaning to CANDID.  
(A) timid (B) secretive  
(C) frank (D) careless
2. Choose the word closest in meaning to METICULOUS.  
(A) hasty (B) careless  
(C) noisy (D) very careful
3. Choose the word closest in meaning to AMBIGUOUS.  
(A) brief (B) unclear  
(C) angry (D) obvious
4. Choose the word closest in meaning to BENEVOLENT.  
(A) lazy (B) greedy  
(C) cruel (D) kind
5. Choose the word closest in meaning to EVIDENT.  
(A) false (B) obvious  
(C) doubtful (D) hidden
6. Choose the word closest in meaning to LEGITIMATE.  
(A) secret (B) foreign  
(C) illegal (D) lawful
7. Choose the word opposite in meaning to ANCIENT.  
(A) old (B) antique  
(C) aged (D) modern
8. Choose the word opposite in meaning to VOLUNTARY.  
(A) free (B) willing  
(C) optional (D) compulsory
9. Choose the word opposite in meaning to GUILTY.  
(A) blamed (B) innocent  
(C) accused (D) responsible
10. Choose the word opposite in meaning to TRANSPARENT.  
(A) visible (B) clear  
(C) open (D) opaque
11. Choose the word opposite in meaning to ACCEPT.  
(A) admit (B) receive  
(C) reject (D) take

12. Choose the word opposite in meaning to FREQUENT.  
(A) rare (B) usual  
(C) regular (D) common
13. She is very fond \_\_\_\_\_ reading.  
(A) of (B) with  
(C) in (D) for
14. He is junior \_\_\_\_\_ me in service.  
(A) to (B) than  
(C) of (D) from
15. The land was divided equally \_\_\_\_\_ the two brothers.  
(A) from (B) with  
(C) between (D) among
16. Please refrain \_\_\_\_\_ smoking in the courtroom.  
(A) to (B) from  
(C) at (D) of
17. He has been working at this office \_\_\_\_\_ 2020.  
(A) by (B) from  
(C) since (D) for
18. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer, I would help poor people free of charge.  
(A) am (B) have been  
(C) were (D) will be
19. Choose the correctly spelled word.  
(A) acomodate (B) accomodate  
(C) accomodate (D) accommodate
20. Choose the correctly spelled word.  
(A) previlege (B) privilage  
(C) priviledge (D) privilege

### General Knowledge · 20 MCQs

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Choose the correct option.

21. The United Nations was founded in:  
(A) 1950 (B) 1945  
(C) 1948 (D) 1919
22. The Magna Carta, an early charter limiting the power of the English king, was sealed in:  
(A) 1415 (B) 1688  
(C) 1215 (D) 1066
23. The largest hot desert in the world is the:  
(A) Sahara (B) Thar  
(C) Gobi (D) Kalahari

24. The capital of Australia is:  
(A) Perth (B) Sydney  
(C) Canberra (D) Melbourne
25. The chemical formula of common salt is:  
(A) H<sub>2</sub>O (B) CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
(C) NaCl (D) KCl
26. The hardest natural substance is:  
(A) iron (B) gold  
(C) quartz (D) diamond
27. Light travels at about:  
(A) 30,000 km per second (B) 150,000 km per second  
(C) 3,000,000 km per second (D) 300,000 km per second
28. Oxygen is carried in the blood by:  
(A) haemoglobin (B) keratin  
(C) melanin (D) insulin
29. The book 'The Social Contract' was written by:  
(A) Thomas Hobbes (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
(C) John Locke (D) Montesquieu
30. The idea of separation of powers is most closely linked with:  
(A) Plato (B) Montesquieu  
(C) Machiavelli (D) Karl Marx
31. The largest planet in our solar system is:  
(A) Earth (B) Saturn  
(C) Neptune (D) Jupiter
32. UNESCO has its headquarters in:  
(A) New York (B) Paris  
(C) Rome (D) Geneva
33. The currency of Saudi Arabia is the:  
(A) lira (B) riyal  
(C) dirham (D) dinar
34. Which gas makes up most of the Earth's atmosphere?  
(A) Nitrogen (B) Carbon dioxide  
(C) Oxygen (D) Argon
35. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the:  
(A) Red Sea (B) Arabian Sea  
(C) Caspian Sea (D) Black Sea
36. Penicillin was discovered by:  
(A) Louis Pasteur (B) Edward Jenner  
(C) Marie Curie (D) Alexander Fleming

37. An adult human skeleton has:  
(A) 196 bones (B) 206 bones  
(C) 226 bones (D) 216 bones
38. The Geneva Conventions mainly deal with:  
(A) international trade (B) climate change  
(C) protecting people in armed conflict (D) air travel
39. The first person to walk on the Moon was:  
(A) Neil Armstrong (B) Buzz Aldrin  
(C) Yuri Gagarin (D) Michael Collins
40. How many member states does the United Nations have?  
(A) 197 (B) 195  
(C) 191 (D) 193

### Pakistan Studies • 10 MCQs

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Choose the correct option.

41. The Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly in:  
(A) 1956 (B) 1947  
(C) 1949 (D) 1951
42. Pakistan's first Constitution came into force in:  
(A) 1948 (B) 1956  
(C) 1973 (D) 1962
43. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was passed in:  
(A) 2015 (B) 2012  
(C) 2008 (D) 2010
44. Quaid-e-Azam presented his Fourteen Points in:  
(A) 1919 (B) 1935  
(C) 1929 (D) 1940
45. Pakistan conducted its nuclear tests at Chagai in:  
(A) 1974 (B) 1990  
(C) 2001 (D) 1998
46. The Lahore (Pakistan) Resolution was moved by:  
(A) Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (B) A. K. Fazlul Huq  
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) Khawaja Nazimuddin
47. The Aligarh Movement was started by:  
(A) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (B) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar  
(C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (D) Nawab Salimullah Khan
48. The name 'Pakistan' was first proposed by:  
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Chaudhry Rahmat Ali  
(C) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (D) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

49. Mangla Dam is built on the River:  
(A) Ravi (B) Jhelum  
(C) Chenab (D) Indus
50. The largest province of Pakistan by area is:  
(A) Punjab (B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  
(C) Balochistan (D) Sindh

### Islamiyat · 10 MCQs

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Choose the correct option.

51. Which of these is the shortest Surah of the Holy Quran?  
(A) Al-Fatiha (B) Yasin  
(C) Al-Kawthar (D) Al-Mulk
52. The Battle of Uhud was fought in:  
(A) 2 AH (B) 5 AH  
(C) 3 AH (D) 8 AH
53. The Conquest of Makkah took place in:  
(A) 8 AH (B) 10 AH  
(C) 6 AH (D) 9 AH
54. The first Muezzin of Islam was:  
(A) Hazrat Umar (RA) (B) Hazrat Bilal (RA)  
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA) (D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
55. The Holy Quran was revealed over a period of about:  
(A) 23 years (B) 10 years  
(C) 40 years (D) 13 years
56. Laylat al-Qadr falls in the month of:  
(A) Ramadan (B) Shaban  
(C) Rajab (D) Muharram
57. The first wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was:  
(A) Hazrat Aisha (RA) (B) Hazrat Sauda (RA)  
(C) Hazrat Khadijah (RA) (D) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
58. The Holy Quran is divided into how many Paras (Juz)?  
(A) 30 (B) 40  
(C) 114 (D) 20
59. The first mosque built in Islam was:  
(A) Masjid al-Aqsa (B) Masjid-e-Quba  
(C) Masjid al-Haram (D) Masjid-e-Nabawi
60. In Islamic criminal law, Qisas means:  
(A) forgiveness without payment (B) imprisonment for life  
(C) punishment equal to the harm caused (D) blood money paid to the heirs

- 61 عدالت کی زبان میں «شہادت» سے مراد ہے:
- (A) سزا  
(B) گواہی  
(C) ضمانت  
(D) جرمانہ
- 62 عدالت میں «ملزم» وہ ہے:
- (A) جس پر جرم کا الزام ہو  
(B) جو مقدمے کی پیروی کرے  
(C) جو گواہی دے  
(D) جو مقدمے کا فیصلہ کرے
- 63 «فراخ دل» کا درست مطلب ہے:
- (A) سخی  
(B) بزدل  
(C) کنجوس  
(D) چالاک
- 64 «عاجزی» کا درست مطلب ہے:
- (A) سستی  
(B) غرور  
(C) غصہ  
(D) انکساری
- 65 «آغاز» کا متضاد ہے:
- (A) انجام  
(B) پہل  
(C) ابتدا  
(D) شروع
- 66 «سچ» کا متضاد ہے:
- (A) صداقت  
(B) حق  
(C) راستی  
(D) جھوٹ
- 67 «قدیم» کا متضاد ہے:
- (A) جدید  
(B) کہنہ  
(C) پرانا  
(D) بوسیدہ
- 68 «مظلوم» کا متضاد ہے:
- (A) بے بس  
(B) کمزور  
(C) دکھی  
(D) ظالم
- 69 محاورہ «ہاتھ پاؤں پھول جانا» کا مطلب ہے:
- (A) تھک جانا  
(B) موٹا ہو جانا  
(C) گھبرا جانا  
(D) خوش ہو جانا
- 70 محاورہ «اونٹ کے منہ میں زیرہ» کا مطلب ہے:
- (A) ضرورت سے بہت زیادہ ہونا  
(B) بے فائدہ محنت کرنا  
(C) ضرورت سے بہت کم ہونا  
(D) بڑی کامیابی ملنا

## Mathematics · 5 MCQs

Choose the correct option. Calculators are not allowed.

71. What is 25% of 640?  
(A) 160 (B) 165  
(C) 150 (D) 180
72. A car covers 180 km in 3 hours. What is its average speed?  
(A) 54 km/h (B) 60 km/h  
(C) 50 km/h (D) 70 km/h
73. What is the simple interest on Rs. 10,000 at 8% per year for 2 years?  
(A) Rs. 1,600 (B) Rs. 2,000  
(C) Rs. 800 (D) Rs. 1,200
74. If 5 pens cost Rs. 150, how much do 8 pens cost?  
(A) Rs. 200 (B) Rs. 225  
(C) Rs. 260 (D) Rs. 240
75. What comes next in the series 3, 6, 12, 24, \_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) 36 (B) 48  
(C) 42 (D) 30

**End of Part I.** Stop here when 100 minutes are up, then start Part II.

**Part II · Essay** 15 marks · up to 200 words · English or Urdu

**Part II · Essay** 15 marks · up to 200 words · English or Urdu

**Write an essay on ONE of the following topics.** Give a clear position, two arguments with examples, a short counterpoint and a conclusion.

1. Access to justice: why do ordinary people in Pakistan fear going to court?
2. Social media and fake news: should freedom of speech have limits?
3. Climate change and Pakistan's water crisis: whose responsibility is it?

Topic chosen (write its number): \_\_\_\_\_ Language: English / Urdu

Approximate word count: \_\_\_\_\_ / 200

## Part II · Personal Statement

10 marks · up to 200 words · English or Urdu

**Prompt:** Write about a person or an event that changed the way you think about other people's rights, and explain how a law degree will help you act on that change.

Write in the first person (I, my). Use a real moment from your own life, not a ready-made template.

Approximate word count: \_\_\_\_\_ / 200

**End of Part II.** Now fill in the answer sheet if you have not, and only then open the answer key.

# OMR-Style Answer Sheet

Fill one circle per question

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Start time: \_\_\_\_\_

## ENGLISH

- 1 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 2 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 3 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 4 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 5 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 6 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 7 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 8 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 9 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 10 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 11 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 12 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 13 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 14 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 15 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 16 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 17 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 18 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 19 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 20 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- 21 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 22 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 23 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 24 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 25 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- 26 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 27 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 28 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 29 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 30 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 31 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 32 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 33 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 34 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 35 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 36 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 37 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 38 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 39 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 40 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

## PAKISTAN STUDIES

- 41 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 42 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 43 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 44 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 45 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 46 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 47 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 48 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 49 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 50 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

## ISLAMIAT

- 51 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 52 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 53 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 54 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 55 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 56 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 57 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 58 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 59 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 60 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

## URDU

- 61 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 62 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 63 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 64 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 65 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 66 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 67 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 68 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 69 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 70 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

## MATHEMATICS

- 71 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 72 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 73 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 74 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
- 75 ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Part I score: \_\_\_\_ / 75   Essay: \_\_\_\_ / 15   Statement: \_\_\_\_ / 10   Total: \_\_\_\_ / 100

## Answer Key With Explanations

Part I · 1 mark per correct answer

| Q                        | Key      | Correct answer        | Why                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>English</b>           |          |                       |                                                                                                                   |
| 1                        | <b>C</b> | frank                 | A candid person speaks openly and honestly: frank.                                                                |
| 2                        | <b>D</b> | very careful          | Meticulous means paying great attention to every detail: very careful.                                            |
| 3                        | <b>B</b> | unclear               | An ambiguous statement can be read in more than one way, so it is unclear.                                        |
| 4                        | <b>D</b> | kind                  | A benevolent person wishes others well and helps them: kind.                                                      |
| 5                        | <b>B</b> | obvious               | Evident means easy to see or understand: obvious.                                                                 |
| 6                        | <b>D</b> | lawful                | Legitimate means allowed by law or rules: lawful.                                                                 |
| 7                        | <b>D</b> | modern                | Ancient means very old; its opposite is modern.                                                                   |
| 8                        | <b>D</b> | compulsory            | Voluntary means done by choice; compulsory means required.                                                        |
| 9                        | <b>B</b> | innocent              | A guilty person committed the wrong; an innocent person did not.                                                  |
| 10                       | <b>D</b> | opaque                | Light passes through something transparent; it cannot pass through something opaque.                              |
| 11                       | <b>C</b> | reject                | To accept is to agree to take something; to reject is to refuse it.                                               |
| 12                       | <b>A</b> | rare                  | Frequent means happening often; rare means happening seldom.                                                      |
| 13                       | <b>A</b> | of                    | The fixed pair is fond of something.                                                                              |
| 14                       | <b>A</b> | to                    | Senior and junior take to, not than: junior to me.                                                                |
| 15                       | <b>C</b> | between               | Use between for two people or things; among is for three or more.                                                 |
| 16                       | <b>B</b> | from                  | The fixed pair is refrain from doing something.                                                                   |
| 17                       | <b>C</b> | since                 | Use since with a point in time (since 2020) and for with a length of time (for six years).                        |
| 18                       | <b>C</b> | were                  | An imaginary condition takes the past subjunctive: If I were.                                                     |
| 19                       | <b>D</b> | accommodate           | Accommodate has a double c and a double m.                                                                        |
| 20                       | <b>D</b> | privilege             | Privilege is spelled p-r-i-v-i-l-e-g-e, with no d.                                                                |
| <b>General Knowledge</b> |          |                       |                                                                                                                   |
| 21                       | <b>B</b> | 1945                  | The UN Charter came into force on 24 October 1945, after the Second World War.                                    |
| 22                       | <b>C</b> | 1215                  | King John sealed the Magna Carta in 1215.                                                                         |
| 23                       | <b>A</b> | Sahara                | The Sahara in North Africa is the largest hot desert.                                                             |
| 24                       | <b>C</b> | Canberra              | Canberra is the capital; Sydney is the largest city.                                                              |
| 25                       | <b>C</b> | NaCl                  | Common salt is sodium chloride, NaCl.                                                                             |
| 26                       | <b>D</b> | diamond               | Diamond, a form of carbon, is the hardest natural material.                                                       |
| 27                       | <b>D</b> | 300,000 km per second | The speed of light is about 299,792 km per second, usually rounded to 300,000.                                    |
| 28                       | <b>A</b> | haemoglobin           | Haemoglobin in red blood cells carries oxygen around the body.                                                    |
| 29                       | <b>B</b> | Jean-Jacques Rousseau | Rousseau published The Social Contract in 1762.                                                                   |
| 30                       | <b>B</b> | Montesquieu           | Montesquieu set out the separation of legislative, executive and judicial power in The Spirit of the Laws (1748). |

|                         |          |                                     |                                                                                                       |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 31                      | <b>D</b> | Jupiter                             | Jupiter is the largest planet.                                                                        |
| 32                      | <b>B</b> | Paris                               | UNESCO is based in Paris, France.                                                                     |
| 33                      | <b>B</b> | riyal                               | Saudi Arabia uses the riyal; the UAE uses the dirham.                                                 |
| 34                      | <b>A</b> | Nitrogen                            | Nitrogen makes up about 78% of the air; oxygen about 21%.                                             |
| 35                      | <b>A</b> | Red Sea                             | The Suez Canal in Egypt links the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.                                       |
| 36                      | <b>D</b> | Alexander Fleming                   | Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.                                                      |
| 37                      | <b>B</b> | 206 bones                           | A typical adult skeleton has 206 bones.                                                               |
| 38                      | <b>C</b> | protecting people in armed conflict | The Geneva Conventions set the rules of war that protect the wounded, prisoners of war and civilians. |
| 39                      | <b>A</b> | Neil Armstrong                      | Neil Armstrong stepped onto the Moon on 20 July 1969; Buzz Aldrin followed him.                       |
| 40                      | <b>D</b> | 193                                 | The UN has 193 member states; South Sudan joined last, in 2011.                                       |
| <b>Pakistan Studies</b> |          |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 41                      | <b>C</b> | 1949                                | It was passed on 12 March 1949 and is now an annex to the Constitution.                               |
| 42                      | <b>B</b> | 1956                                | The first Constitution came into force on 23 March 1956.                                              |
| 43                      | <b>D</b> | 2010                                | The 18th Amendment was passed in April 2010 and gave more powers to the provinces.                    |
| 44                      | <b>C</b> | 1929                                | The Fourteen Points were presented in March 1929 in response to the Nehru Report.                     |
| 45                      | <b>D</b> | 1998                                | The tests were conducted in May 1998.                                                                 |
| 46                      | <b>B</b> | A. K. Fazlul Huq                    | A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal leader, moved the resolution on 23 March 1940.                           |
| 47                      | <b>C</b> | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan                 | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875.                 |
| 48                      | <b>B</b> | Chaudhry Rahmat Ali                 | Chaudhry Rahmat Ali used the name in his 1933 pamphlet Now or Never.                                  |
| 49                      | <b>B</b> | Jhelum                              | Mangla Dam is on the Jhelum; Tarbela Dam is on the Indus.                                             |
| 50                      | <b>C</b> | Balochistan                         | Balochistan covers about 44% of Pakistan's land area.                                                 |
| <b>Islamiat</b>         |          |                                     |                                                                                                       |
| 51                      | <b>C</b> | Al-Kawthar                          | Surah Al-Kawthar, with 3 short verses, is the shortest Surah.                                         |
| 52                      | <b>C</b> | 3 AH                                | Uhud took place in 3 AH, a year after Badr.                                                           |
| 53                      | <b>A</b> | 8 AH                                | Makkah was conquered peacefully in Ramadan 8 AH.                                                      |
| 54                      | <b>B</b> | Hazrat Bilal (RA)                   | Hazrat Bilal ibn Rabah (RA) was chosen to give the first Azan in Madinah.                             |
| 55                      | <b>A</b> | 23 years                            | Revelation continued for about 23 years: 13 in Makkah and 10 in Madinah.                              |
| 56                      | <b>A</b> | Ramadan                             | Laylat al-Qadr is sought in the last ten nights of Ramadan.                                           |
| 57                      | <b>C</b> | Hazrat Khadijah (RA)                | Hazrat Khadijah (RA) was the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) first wife and the first person to accept Islam.   |
| 58                      | <b>A</b> | 30                                  | The Quran is divided into 30 Paras for ease of recitation; 114 is the number of Surahs.               |
| 59                      | <b>B</b> | Masjid-e-Quba                       | The Holy Prophet (PBUH) built Masjid-e-Quba on the way to Madinah during the Hijrah.                  |

|                    |   |                                     |                                                                                          |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 60                 | C | punishment equal to the harm caused | Qisas is equal retribution; blood money is Diyat. Pakistan's Penal Code uses both terms. |
| <b>Urdu</b>        |   |                                     |                                                                                          |
| 61                 | B | گواہی                               | عدالت میں شہادت کا مطلب گواہی ہے، یعنی کسی واقعے کے بارے میں بیان دینا۔                  |
| 62                 | A | جس پر جرم کا الزام ہو               | ملزم وہ ہے جس پر الزام لگایا گیا ہو؛ فیصلہ جج کرتا ہے اور گواہی گواہ دیتا ہے۔            |
| 63                 | A | سخی                                 | فراخ دل یعنی کھلے دل والا اور سخی؛ اس کا الٹ کنجوس ہے۔                                   |
| 64                 | D | انکساری                             | عاجزی یعنی انکساری اور خاکساری؛ غرور اس کا الٹ ہے۔                                       |
| 65                 | A | انجام                               | آغاز یعنی شروع؛ اس کا الٹ انجام ہے۔                                                      |
| 66                 | D | جھوٹ                                | سچ کا الٹ جھوٹ ہے؛ حق، صداقت اور راستی اس کے ہم معنی ہیں۔                                |
| 67                 | A | جدید                                | قدیم یعنی پرانا؛ اس کا الٹ جدید یعنی نیا ہے۔                                             |
| 68                 | D | ظالم                                | مظلوم وہ ہے جس پر ظلم ہو؛ ظلم کرنے والا ظالم کہلاتا ہے۔                                  |
| 69                 | C | گھبرا جانا                          | ہاتھ پاؤں پھول جانا یعنی اچانک مصیبت دیکھ کر گھبرا جانا۔                                 |
| 70                 | C | ضرورت سے بہت کم ہونا                | اونٹ کے منہ میں زیرہ یعنی ضرورت کے مقابلے میں بہت تھوڑی چیز۔                             |
| <b>Mathematics</b> |   |                                     |                                                                                          |
| 71                 | A | 160                                 | 25% is one quarter: $640 / 4 = 160$ .                                                    |
| 72                 | B | 60 km/h                             | Speed = distance / time = $180 / 3 = 60$ km/h.                                           |
| 73                 | A | Rs. 1,600                           | Interest = $10,000 \times 8 \times 2 / 100 = 1,600$ .                                    |
| 74                 | D | Rs. 240                             | One pen costs $150 / 5 =$ Rs. 30, so 8 pens cost $8 \times 30 =$ Rs. 240.                |
| 75                 | B | 48                                  | Each number is double the one before it: $24 \times 2 = 48$ .                            |

## Marking Guide for Part II

Self-check guide, not HEC's official scheme

HEC does not publish a marking scheme for the essay and personal statement. Use this guide to judge your own writing honestly, or ask a teacher to mark it with you.

### Essay (15 marks)

| What is checked        | Marks | Full marks look like this                                                                     |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Position and arguments | 5     | A clear stand in the first lines, two relevant arguments, each backed by a Pakistani example. |
| Organisation           | 4     | Introduction, two body paragraphs, a short counterpoint and a conclusion, in that order.      |
| Language               | 4     | Correct grammar and spelling, simple and precise words, no slang.                             |
| Limit and finish       | 2     | Near 200 words, not over, with a proper conclusion rather than a cut-off ending.              |

### Personal statement (10 marks)

| What is checked        | Marks | Full marks look like this                                                             |
|------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A real, personal story | 3     | One specific moment from your life, written in the first person, not a template line. |
| Why law                | 3     | A clear link between that moment, the quality it shows and studying law.              |
| Organisation           | 2     | Moment, lesson, why law, goal: four short parts that flow.                            |
| Language               | 2     | Correct, natural sentences within 200 words.                                          |

### What your total means

#### Below 50

You would not pass the real LAT today. Spend the next week on English and General Knowledge (40 marks together) and write one essay every two days.

#### 50 to 59

A pass, but with no safety margin. Fix the subject where you lost most marks and take a second timed mock within a week.

#### 60 and above

A strong position. Keep a mistake notebook, practise the writing section and protect your timing on test day.

**Next step:** sit Qanooni Dastak LAT Model Paper 1 as a second full mock, and read the free LAT guides on [qanoonidastak.com.pk](http://qanoonidastak.com.pk).

## Mistake Tracker

Your most useful revision page

Write every wrong or guessed answer here. Re-read this page every Sunday until the test. Repeating your own mistakes is the fastest way to lose marks; fixing them is the fastest way to gain them.

| Q | Subject | My answer | Correct | Why I got it wrong | Revised on |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|--------------------|------------|
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