

EVIDENCE ACT

1. **The ‘Court’ under the Evidence Act includes:**
 - a) Jury
 - b) Commissioner under Order 27, Rule 17 of C.P.C
 - c) Magistrate
 - d) All of the above
2. **Law of evidence is the *lex fori*. Thus, where evidence is taken in country ‘A’ in aid of a suit or action (proceeding) in country ‘B’, the law applicable to the recording of evidence would be the law prevailing in:**
 - a) Country ‘A’
 - b) Country ‘B’
 - c) Either ‘A’ or ‘B’
 - d) Both ‘A’ or ‘B’
3. **Under the Indian Evidence Act, “fact” includes:**
 - a) Facts in issues and relevant facts
 - b) Principal facts and evidentiary facts
 - c) *Factum probandum and factum probans*
 - d) All of the above
4. **Which is considered as the ‘best’ evidence?**
 - a) Primary evidence
 - b) Real evidence
 - c) Secondary evidence
 - d) Hearsay evidence
5. **A is accused of B’s murder, which of the following will be a ‘relevant fact’?**
 - a) A’s going to field with a club
 - b) A’s saying shortly before the incident that he will take a revenge of his father death
 - c) A’s fleeing before the police arrived at village
 - d) All of the above
6. **Mark the incorrect statement :**
 - a) The terms ‘relevancy’ and ‘admissibility’ are co-extensive or interchangeable terms
 - b) All admissible evidence is usually relevant, but all relevant evidence is not admissible
 - c) Relevancy is the genus of which admissibility is a species
 - d) Relevancy and admissibility are neither synonyms nor is the one included in other
7. **The question is, whether A was ravished. The fact that, shortly after the alleged rape, A made a complaint relating to the offence is a :**
 - a) Relevant fact showing conduct
 - b) Relevant fact showing motive
 - c) Fact in issue
 - d) None of the above
8. **Test identification parade (TI parade) under Sec. 9 should be taken by whom?**

- a) Magistrate
 - b) Police officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector
 - c) Any person
 - d) All of the above
- 9. An important case in relation to Test identification parade is :**
- a) Ramnath v State of T.N
 - b) Ram Lochan v State of Bengal
 - c) Queen-Empress v Abdullah
 - d) All of the above
- 10. A and B were prosecuted for conspiracy for bribing a police officer. A came to the police station and offered an inspector packet of currency notes. He told the inspector that B had sent the money as a consideration for hushing up the case against him. The offer of money and the accompanying statement made by A were relevant against?**
- a) A only
 - b) B only
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above
- 11. Which of the following is relevant and may be received in evidence?**
- a) Tape recordings
 - b) Dog-tracking
 - c) DNA test
 - d) All of the above
- 12. The question is whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B. his wife expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty are:**
- a) Relevant facts
 - b) Irrelevant facts
 - c) Collateral facts
 - d) Admissions Virtual
- 13. Admissions by agents**
- a) Always admissible in civil proceedings
 - b) Admissible in civil proceedings only if the agent has the authority to make admissions
 - c) Not admissible in criminal proceedings
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
- 14. In which case, the Supreme Court pointed out that there was nothing wrong in relying on a part of the confessional statement (inculpatory or self-incriminating) and rejecting the rest (exculpatory part made in self-defence)?**
- a) Palvinder Kaur v State of Punjab
 - b) Pakala Narayan Swami v Emperor

- c) Aghnoo Nagesia v State of Bihar
- d) Nishi Kant Jha v State of Bihar

15. A confession made to which of the following persons will be hit by Sec. 25:

- a) A confession made to a police officer under the POTA , 2001
- b) A confession made to a chowkidar
- c) A confession made to a custom officer
- d) A confession made to a member of the Railway Protection Force

16. Under Sec. 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, the ‘discovery of fact’ includes

- a) The object found
- b) The place from which it is produced
- c) The knowledge of the accused as to its existence
- d) All of the above

17. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) It is not necessary under Sec. 27 that the portion of statement which leads to discovery of facts amounts to confession
- b) It is irrelevant under Sec. 27 that the statement was obtained by inducement or threat
- c) Facts discovered in consequence of a joint information are not admissible under Sec. 27 and cannot be used against any of the accused person
- d) Under Sec.27, information could be given to the magistrate also

18. “ In criminal cases, when the confession of a co-accused is being tendered in evidence against another accused by the prosecution, and the other evidences on record fail to prove the prosecution then the court should acquit such accused.” In which case it was laid down so?

- a) Md. Abdul Hafeez v State
- b) Haricharan Kumri v State of Bihar
- c) None of the above

19. If the person making the dying declaration chances to live, his statement

- a) Will be inadmissible as a ‘dying declaration’.
- b) Can be used to corroborate or contradict his testimony
- c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

20. Telling his wife that P’s wife had called him to receive payments due to him, K leaves his house. After two days, his dismembered body is found in a trunk. In P’s trial for murder of K, the statement made by K to his wife is :

- a) Inadmissible
- b) Partly admissible
- c) Inadmissible as it does not directly relates to K’s death
- d) Admissible as it relates to the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in K’s death

21. Regarding the relevancy of evidence in prior judicial proceedings, under Sec.33, which is not an essential condition?

- a) Proceeding should be between the same parties
- b) Adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine
- c) The questions in issue should be substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding
- d) This provision is applicable only to civil proceedings

22. Opinion of an expert is :

- a) Relevant but unsafe
- b) A conclusive proof
- c) Supportive and corroborative in nature
- d) Both (a) and (b)

23. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) In civil cases, character evidence is inadmissible unless the character of a party is a fact in issue
- b) In criminal cases, the fact that the person accused is of a good character is irrelevant
- c) A previous conviction is relevant as evidence of bad character in criminal cases
- d) In criminal proceedings, evidence of bad character is admissible when evidence of good character has been given

24. Which of the following is the fact of which the court is not bound to take the judicial notice under Sec.57:

- a) War between India and Pakistan
- b) All Acts of the British Parliament
- c) Rule of the road on land or at sea
- d) Facts stated in a newspaper

25. If X charged with Y's murder, which of the following will be a hearsay evidence?

- a) Z, in his evidence, states that "I saw X stabbing Y with a knife".
- b) Evidence of A that "Z told me that he had soon seen X stabbing Y"
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

26. Primary evidence includes :

- a) Original document itself produced for the inspection of the court
- b) Duplicate, triplicate of a document, when executed in several parts
- c) Each counterpart of a document, when executed in counterparts
- d) All of the above

27. The provisions relating to admissibility of Electronic Records in evidence are contained in:

- a) Sec 65 A
- b) Sec. 65A and Sec,65B
- c) Sec.66

d) Sec.67

28. Mark the incorrect statement in relation to Sec.66

- a) When the original document is in the possession of adversary party, then secondary evidence can be given only when a notice has been given to that party or to his attorney or pleader
- b) Such notice shall not be required when the document to be proved is itself a notice
- c) Such notice shall not be required when the adverse party or his agent already has the original in court
- d) All are correct

29. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) Where the party to an attested document has admitted that he executed the document that is sufficient proof of the execution even if the document is required by law to be attested
- b) If the attesting witness denies or does not remember the execution of the document, its execution could not be proved by other evidence
- c) If one attesting witness is produced, the party has done his duty (under Sec. 68) even if that witness denies or does not remember the execution of the document, and then other evidence can be offered
- d) An attested document, not required by law to be attested, may be proved as if it was unattested

30. Under which section of the Evidence Act, the court itself can compare the handwriting of a person?

- a) Sec.72
- b) Sec.73
- c) Sec.75
- d) Sec.76

31. Which of the following is not a public document

- a) Affidavit
- b) Judgment order
- c) Arrest-Warrant
- d) Will

32. A certified copy of a public document must be

- a) Dated
- b) Signed
- c) Seated
- d) All of the above

33. Sections 79-90 are founded on the maxim *omnio prosumuntur rite esse acta* which means:

- a) All facts are presumed to be rightly done
- b) All acts are presumed to be conclusively done

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

34. Presumption as to the genuineness of Electronic Agreements, Records etc. is contained in:

- a) Sec.85A
- b) Sec.85B
- c) Sec.85C
- d) All of the above

35. The period of thirty years under Sec. 90 is to be reckoned from

- a) The date on which the document is relied upon
- b) The date on which the document is filed in the court
- c) The date on which the document is tendered in evidence, when its genuineness is in issue
- d) None of the above

36. Under Sec. 90A, the presumption as to Electronic Records is for the records:

- a) 2-year old
- b) 3-year old
- c) 5-year old
- d) 10-year old

37. In which of the following cases, oral evidence cannot be given?

- a) A leases his house to B via a written lease. Later, A files a suit for arrears of rent and for ejection. A alleges that the tenancy was from month to month, while B contends that it ran from year to year
- b) A sues B for his possession of a certain house alleging that it belongs to him and B is a trespasser. B contends that the house belongs to him and alleges that there was previous civil litigation between the same parties for the same house and it was decided that the house belongs to him
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (a)

38. The question is whether A is a High Court Judge. If he is working as a High Court Judge, his warrant of appointment:

- a) Need not to be proved
- b) Need to be proved
- c) Oral evidence has to be given
- d) None of the above

39. A borrows Rs. 200 from B and executes a promissory note in which the interest rate is given 1 percent. B files suit for recovery of the principal and interest at the rate of 1 percent. The promissory note is filed and proved in the court. A wants to lead evidence to the effect that the interest settled between the parties was 1/2 percent

- a) This evidence cannot be allowed

- b) This evidence can be allowed
 - c) This evidence may be allowed
 - d) None of the above
- 40. Extrinsic or oral evidence can be given in cases of ambiguous documents. But such evidence is allowed only when the defect in the document is:**
- a) Latent
 - b) Patent
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Negligible
- 41. A hires lodgings of B and gives a card on which is written "Rooms, Rs. 200 a month". A tenders oral evidence to prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board. The evidence is:**
- a) Inadmissible under Sec.91
 - b) Inadmissible under Sec.92
 - c) Admissible
 - d) Irrelevant
- 42. Burden or proof has been defined in:**
- a) Sec. 100
 - b) Sec. 101
 - c) Sec.105
 - d) Sec.104
- 43. A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. The burden of proving the admission is on:**
- a) A
 - b) B
 - c) C
 - d) A or B or C
- 44. X sues Y for money due on a bond. The execution of the bond is admitted, but Y says that it was obtained by fraud, which X denies. The burden of proof is on:**
- a) Y
 - b) X
 - c) The state
 - d) X and Y both
- 45. In an insurance claim, the burden of proving the fact of insurance amount is on:**
- a) Claimant
 - b) Insurance Company
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) The court will decide
- 46. According to Sec. 105, in criminal trials, the onus is on the accused to prove that his case falls in:**

- a) Any of the general exceptions in IPC
- b) Any of the specific exceptions in IPC
- c) Any of the proviso to the provision under which the accused is charged
- d) All of the above

47. Mark the incorrect matching:

- a) Presumption of continuance of life: Sec.107
- b) Presumption of Death: Sec.108
- c) Presumption under Sec.107: 30 years
- d) Presumption under Sec. 108: 8 years

48. Mark the incorrect statement

- a) The presumption under Sec.109 as to certain human relationship (viz. Partners, landlord and tenant) is obligatory and arises irrespective of the lapse of time
- b) The principle that possession is prima facie proof of ownership is contained in Sec. 110.
- c) Under Sec.111, when a person stands towards another in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of any transaction between them lies on the person in active confidence
- d) A contract with a pardanashin woman does not attract Sec.111.

49. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) A rebuttable presumption cannot be overthrown by a contrary evidence, while irrebuttable can
- b) A conclusive proof is *juris et de jure* i.e incapable of rebuttal
- c) In substance, there is no difference between 'conclusive evidence' and 'conclusive proof'
- d) Presumption and onus of proof are two sides of the same coin

50. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman under Sec.113-A:

- a) A conclusive proof
- b) The court shall presume
- c) The court may presume
- d) The prosecution has to prove

51. Sec. 113-A inserted by 1983 Criminal Law Second Amendment Act:

- a) Creates a new offence
- b) Creates a substantive right
- c) Is a matter of procedure
- d) Is not retrospective in operation

52. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) Death in custody does not by itself create a presumption of murder by police
- b) After a judicial divorce, the wife could be permitted to say that her signature on the divorce petition was taken by force

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- c) No adverse inference can be drawn against the prosecution if it merely fails to obtain certain evidence e.g opinion of expert not taken
- d) If a person had no knowledge about the importance of the document and he fails to produce it, no adverse presumption should be made against such person

53. Sec.114-A will apply only when the person committing rape is:

- a) A police officer, a public servant, or an officer of Jail/Hospital
- b) Any person
- c) Gang rape
- d) Both (a) and (c)

54. A, intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it. The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title.

- a) A must not be allowed to prove his want of title
- b) A must be allowed to prove his want of title
- c) The court will decide
- d) None of the above

55. Under Sec.122

- a) Communication between a man and his wife made during or after the dissolution of marriage are prevented from being disclosed
- b) Confidential communication between a man and his wife are prevented from being disclosed
- c) Confidential communication between a man and his wife made during the marriage are prevented from being disclosed
- d) Any communication between a man and his wife made during the marriage are prevented from being disclosed

56. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) Admissibility of the evidence under Sec.122 has to be adjudged in the light of the status on the date when the communication was made
- b) Admissibility of the evidence under Sec.122 has to be adjudged in the light of the status on the date when the evidence is to be given in the court
- c) Under Sec.122, a spouse shall not be compelled to disclose communication made during the marriage and that they shall not be even permitted to disclose even if he or she volunteers to do so
- d) Such communication remains protected even after the dissolution of marriage or when one spouse dies

57. Which of the following is not a case coming under Sec.122 (Privileged communication between husband and wife):

- a) Queen Empress v Danoghue
- b) M.C. Verghese v T.J Ponnann

- c) Ram Bharose v State of U.P
- d) Franji Bhicaji v Mohan Singh Dhan Singh

58. Under Sec. 123:

- a) The court can summon any document and decide whether the document relates to the 'affairs of State'.
- b) The court may inspect the document and if it finds that any part of the document is innocuous (not related to affairs of state) it could order disclosure of such part
- c) The court can examine the documents
- d) All are correct

59. Under Sec. 125, can a police officer be compelled to disclose the source of information as to the commission of an offence?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) The court will decide
- d) None of the above

60. The protection under Sec.126 is not available to

- I. Communication made in furtherance of illegal purpose**
- II. Any fact observed by barrister in the course of employment showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment**
- III. Lawyer's suit against client**
- IV. Documents already put on record**
- V. Information falling into hands of third person**
 - a) I, II III and IV
 - b) II, IV and V
 - c) I, II, III and V
 - d) I, II, III, IV and V

61. In which of the following cases, the protection under Sec.126 will not be available:

- a) A, a client, says to B, an attorney – " I have committed forgery and I wish you to defend me"
- b) A, a client, says to B, an attorney- " I wish to obtain possession of property by use of forged deed on which I request you to sue"
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

62. Under Sec. 132, where a question put to a witness is relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding but the answer would tend to criminate him to civil or criminal liability or to a penalty or forfeiture, then:

- a) The witness can be compelled to answer it
- b) The witness cannot be compelled to answer it

- c) The answers, which the witness is compelled to give, should constitute an evidence against him
- d) Both (a) and (c)
- 63. An accomplice is a competent witness against the accused under:**
- a) Sec.118
- b) Sec.121
- c) Sec.133
- d) Sec.135
- 64. Who among the following is not an accomplice**
- a) A raped girl
- b) An eye-witness to a murder
- c) Trap or decoy witnesses
- d) All of the above
- 65. Which of the following is not a leading case on accomplice evidence?**
- a) Bhuboni Sahu v Emperor
- b) Ravinder Singh v State of Haryana
- c) R. v Baskerville
- d) R.K. Jain v Union of India
- 66. It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B,C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact (A) can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue**
- a) The court may permit A to be proved before B, C and D is proved
- b) The court may require proof B,C and D before permitting proof of A
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above
- 67. Cross-examination of a witness:**
- a) Must relate to relevant facts
- b) Need to be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (a)
- 68. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called:**
- a) Indecent question
- b) Scandalous question
- c) Question intended to annoy
- d) Leading question
- 69. The question is whether A assaulted B, evidence is offered through the mouth of C that he heard A saying to D that B had written him a letter accusing him of theft**

and that he will take his revenge. Though the letter itself is not produced, this statement about the letter:

- a) May be proved
- b) May not be proved
- c) May be proved because the statement is relevant as showing A's motive for the assault
- d) None of the above

70. Sec.145 is not applicable to

- a) To test his veracity
- b) To discover who he is and what is his position in life
- c) To shake his credit by injuring his character
- d) All of the above

71. In which of the following cases, a question will be considered as proper under Sec. 148?

- a) In a rape case, the prosecutrix is cross-examined as to her connection not only with accused but also with other men
- b) Where a person appears as an eyewitness to a murder and he is questioned "whether he is cruel to his wife".
- c) A question as to previous conviction 30 years' old put to an intended surety
- d) A person appears to testify on a minor matter of a party's date of birth, and it is imputed to him that he belonged to a gang of dacoits

72. Under Sec.154, the court may, in its direction, permit the party who has called a witness to put him such questions as could have been asked in cross-examination by the adverse party. This is in relation to a

- a) Hostile witness
- b) Adverse witness
- c) Unfavourable witness
- d) Interested witness

73. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) The permission for cross-examining one's own witness should not be granted to the party at the mere asking
- b) Questions of cross-examination can be allowed by the court to be asked by the party calling him even though the witness does not show to be hostile
- c) The court can rely upon that part of the testimony of a hostile witness which inspires confidence and credit
- d) The testimony of a hostile witness cannot be used to the extent to which it supports the prosecution case

74. Which sections of the Evidence Act lays down provisions regarding former statements to corroborate the testimony of a witness:

- a) Sec.156

- b) Sec.157
- c) Sec.158
- d) Sec.159

75. Sec.162:

- a) Makes it obligatory on the witness to produce the document summoned by the court and he has no right to decide whether the document shall be produced
- b) The party producing the document under court order may raise his objections to its production or admissibility
- c) The court may inspect the document to determine on its admissibility, unless it refers to matters of state
- d) All are correct

76. Under Sec. 165, for the purpose of obtaining proper proof of relevant facts, the judge has been given power to ask any question to:

- a) A witness
- b) A party
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

77. Under Sec.167, the improper admission or rejection of evidence is:

- a) Not a ground for reversal of judgment or for a new trial of the case
- b) A ground for reversal of judgment or for a new trial of the case if there is rejection of an important document or refusal of permission for examination of a material witness
- c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- d) Only (b) is correct

78. Which of the following is the fact?

- a) Han said
- b) Mohan saw
- c) Ram told a lie
- d) All of these

79. The term "Court", as defined in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, does not include

- a) Presiding officer of a Labour Court
- b) Tahsildar
- c) Arbitrator
- d) Commissioner appointed by a Civil Court

80. The English doctrine of *Res Gestae*?

- a) Has no place in India
- b) Has place in India
- c) Has place in India and has been incorporated under Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- d) Has been incorporated under Section 7 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

- 81. 'A' sues 'B' for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to 'A'. 'B' affirms that the matter alleged to be libelous is true. The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant-**
- As constituting a motive for fact in issue
 - As conduct influenced by fact in issue
 - As introductory to facts in issue
 - As preparation for fact in issue
- 82. During investigation by a police officer under directions of the Magistrate on complaint of 'A' alleging criminal misappropriation of his diamond ring by 'B', 'A' produces an invoice evidencing his title to the property. The invoice is found during investigation to be fabricated. On closure report, the Magistrate took cognizance and summoned 'A' to face trial on the charge of fabricating false evidence. The contentions of 'A' are:**
- The document (invoice) was not given in a judicial proceeding
 - The police officer has not made a complaint
- Both (a) and (b) are correct
 - Only (a) is correct
 - Only (b) is correct
 - Both (a) and (b) are incorrect
- 83. Which of the following statements, as per provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is not correct?**
- Facts which are inconsistent with any fact in issue, shall not be relevant
 - Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if by themselves or in connection with other facts, they make the existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable
 - Any fact is relevant, which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact
 - Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- 84. The plea of 'Alibi' is established by:**
- Prosecution
 - Accused
 - Either by prosecution or by accused
 - None of the above
- 85. The stipulation that facts which enable the court to determine the amount of damages are relevant is incorporated in Section _____ of Evidence Act;**
- 12
 - 10
 - 8
 - 11

- 86. A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead. The fact that A, on other occasions shot at B is relevant as it shows.....**
- a) Intention to shoot B
 - b) Motive to shoot B
 - c) Preparation to shoot B
 - d) None of the above
- 87. Admissions bind the marker in so far as it relates to**
- a) Facts
 - b) Question of Law
 - c) Both questions of facts and of law
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- 88. The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound; A says to B – “go and ask C, C knows all about it. “C’s statement is :**
- a) An admission
 - b) Not an admission
 - c) A confession
 - d) A presumption
- 89. A voluntarily confession is admissible in evidence-**
- a) When made to a police officer
 - b) To Magistrate having competent jurisdiction
 - c) To a village sarpanch with request to save him from police
 - d) Where it leads to no discovery of facts and made to the police officer
- 90. In which case one among the following cases the Supreme Court of India said that ‘it is not an absolute rule of law that dying declaration must be corroborated by other evidence before it can be acted upon’?**
- a) Shared Birdhichand Sharda v. State of Maharashtra
 - b) Pakala Narayan Swami v. King Emperor
 - c) Kaushal Rao v. State of Bombay
 - d) Harjit Kaur v. State of Punjab
- 91. Relevant entries in the books of account alone**
- a) Are sufficient to charge any person liability
 - b) Can be taken into consideration in a criminal trial
 - c) Are not sufficient to charge any person with liability
 - d) Can help a judge in deciding a suit
- 92. ‘A’ prosecutes ‘B’ for adultery with ‘C’, wife of ‘A’. ‘B’ was found guilty and convicted in said case. Subsequently, ‘C’ was prosecuted on charge of bigamy on allegations that she had married ‘B’ during subsistence of her marriage with ‘A’. ‘C’ contested by denying that she was ever married to ‘A’. In the case against ‘C’, the judgement in the first case against ‘C’, the judgement in the first case against ‘B’ is**

- a) Relevant
- b) Irrelevant
- c) Binding
- d) None of these

93. Under Indian Evidence Act, the judgments of Admiralty Court are relevant in:-

- a) Section 39
- b) Section 40
- c) Section 41
- d) Section 42

94. Even a “student” may be treated as an expert under Section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. It was laid down by the Supreme Court in

- a) Bhoginbhai Hirbhai v. State of Gujarat (1983)
- b) Sankaria v. State of Rajasthan (1978)
- c) Kanpur University v. Samir Gupta & Ors. (1983)
- d) Punjab Singh v. State of Haryana (1984)

95. The res inter alia acta is receivable

- a) Under Section 48 of Evidence Act
- b) Under Section 47 of Evidence Act
- c) Under Section 46 of Evidence Act
- d) Under Section 45 of Evidence Act

96. In Criminal Cases, previous good character of the accused is

- a) Irrelevant
- b) Relevant
- c) Inadmissible
- d) Conclusive proof of innocence

97. The question between ‘A’ and ‘B’ is, whether a certain deed is or is not forged. ‘A’ affirms that it is genuine, ‘B’ that it is forged

- a) ‘A’ may prove a statement by ‘B’ that the deed is genuine’, and ‘B’ may prove a statement by ‘A’ that the deed is forged
- b) ‘A’ may prove a statement by ‘B’ that the deed is forged, and ‘B’ may prove a statement by ‘A’ that the deed is genuine
- c) ‘A’ may prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine
- d) ‘B’ may prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged

98. Which one of the following is not a case on ‘Dying Declaration’?

- a) Rattan Gaud v. State of Bihar
- b) Paniben v. State of Gujarat
- c) Sita Ram v. State of U.P
- d) Kaushal Rao v. State of Maharashtra

99. Oral evidence, under Section 60 of the Evidence Act, 1872 must in all cases be

- a) Indirect

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- b) Circumstantial
- c) Direct
- d) May be presumed by Court

100. Under the law is evidence, the term 'hearsay' is used with reference to what is

- a) Done
- b) Written
- c) Spoken
- d) All of these

Evidence Answer Key

1.	D	31.	D	61.	D	91.	C
2.	B	32.	D	62.	A	92.	B
3.	D	33.	A	63.	C	93.	C
4.	A	34.	D	64.	D	94.	C
5.	D	35.	C	65.	D	95.	C
6.	A	36.	C	66.	C	96.	B
7.	A	37.	C	67.	C	97.	A
8.	D	38.	A	68.	D	98.	C
9.	A	39.	A	69.	C	99.	C
10.	C	40.	A	70.	B	100.	D
11.	D	41.	C	71.	A		
12.	A	42.	B	72.	A		
13.	D	43.	A	73.	D		
14.	D	44.	A	74.	B		
15.	B	45.	B	75.	D		
16.	D	46.	D	76.	C		
17.	D	47.	D	77.	C		
18.	B	48.	D	78.	D		
19.	C	49.	A	79.	C		
20.	D	50.	C	80.	C		
21.	D	51.	C	81.	C		
22.	D	52.	B	82.	D		
23.	B	53.	D	83.	A		
24.	D	54.	A	84.	B		
25.	B	55.	D	85.	A		

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26.	D	56.	B	86.	A
27.	B	57.	D	87.	A
28.	D	58.	D	88.	A
29.	B	59.	B	89.	B
30.	B	60.	D	90.	A

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