1. A fact is said to be 'not proved' when it is-
a. Not proved
b. Not disproved
c. Rebutted
d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

2. If the Indian Evidence Act directs that the Court 'may presume' a fact, it means that the Court may-
a. Regard such fact as proved until disproved
b. Call for proof of it
c. Either a or b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

3. Term 'conclusive proof' has been provided under which section of the Indian Evidence Act?
a. Section 3
b. Section 4
c. Section 5
d. Section 6
e. Unattempted

4. A person cannot give evidence of-
a. Relevant fact
b. Fact in issue
c. Fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being in force
d. Fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure
e. Unattempted

5. A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death. At trial, fact in issue includes-
a. A's beating B with the club
b. A's causing B's death by such beating
c. A's intention to cause B's death
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

6. Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act is an exception to-
a. Rule of res gestae
b. Rule of hearsay evidence
c. Rule of charge
d. Plea of alibi
e. Unattempted

7. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the electronic signature of any person, the opinion of the ……which has issued the electronic Signature Certificate is a relevant fact-
a. Subscriber
b. Controller
c. Certifying authority
d. Cyber expert
e. Unattempted

8. Identify which of the following is/are not secondary evidence?
a. A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original
b. A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine
c. Oral account of a copy compared with the original
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

9. Except in the case of a secure electronic signature, electronic signature of a subscriber are required to be proved under-
a. Section 65A
b. Section 65B
c. Section 67A
d. Section 67B
e. Unattempted

10. If no attesting witness can be found to prove the execution of a document as required by the provisions of section 68, then it must be proved that-
a. Attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting
b. Signature of the person executing the document is in the hand writing of that person
c. Either a or b
d. Both a and b
e. Unattempted

11. If the attesting witness denies or does not recollect the execution of the document-

a. Document is not admitted a evidence
b. Execution of document may be proved by oral evidence
c. Document is admitted in evidence
d. Execution of document may be proved by other evidence
e. Unattempted

12. Which of the following is correct with regard to presumption as to electronic message under section 88A of Indian Evidence Act?

a. The Court may presume that an electronic message, forwarded by the originator through an electronic mail server to the addressee to whom the message purports to be addressed corresponds with the message as fed into his computer for transmission
b. The Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was sent
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

13. For the Court to presume that the electronic signature which purports to be the electronic signature of any particular person was so affixed by him, it is essential that-

a. Document is 5 years old
b. Document has been produced from proper custody
c. Both a and b
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

14. A contracts, in writing, with B, for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion. Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible under-

a. Section 91 b. Section 92
c. Section 93 d. Section 94
e. Unattempted

15. Identify the incorrect statement-

a. A agrees to sell to B "my land at X in the occupation of Y". A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y but it is not at X. Evidence may not be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.
b. A, sculptor, agrees to sell to B, "all my mods". A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell
c. A agrees to sell to B, for Rs. 1,000, "my white horse". A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

16. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on -

a. Legal representatives of that person
b. Person who affirms that he is dead
c. Persons who have seen him alive
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

17. No person who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married except-

a. With the consent of the person who made it
b. In suits between married persons
c. In proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

18. Identify the correct preposition of ;aw-

a. Relevancy of admission is decided by the judge; admissibility of evidence is decided by the law
b. Relevancy of admission is decided by the law; admissibility of evidence is decided by the Judge
c. Both relevancy and admissibility of evidence is decided by the Judge
d. Both relevancy and admissibility of evidence is decided by the law
e. Unattempted

19. According to section 143 of Indian Evidence Act, leading questions may be asked in-

a. Cross-examination
b. Examination-in-chief
c. Re-examination
d. Only b and c
e. Unattempted

20. Which of the following is not lawful in cross-examination-

a. Questions to test veracity
b. Questions to shake credit by injuring character
c. Question as to general immoral character of a victim of offense under section 376 IPC
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

21. The Court may forbid any indecent or scandalous question to be ased during examination under the provision of-

a. Section 148 b. Section 149
c. Section 151 d. Section 153
e. Unattempted

22. Provision with regard to refreshing memory has been provided under which section of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Section 148 b. Section 155
c. Section 157 d. Section 159
e. Unattempted

23. The question is, whether A poisoned B. The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts under-

a. Section 6 of the Indian Evidence Act
b. Section 7 of the Indian Evidence Act
c. Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act
d. Section 11 of the Indian Evidence Act
e. Unattempted

24. 'Admission' is any statement which suggest any inference to-

a. Fact in issue b. Relevant fact
c. Both a and b d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

25. 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. Admission b. Confession
c. Estoppel d. Res gestae
e. Unattempted

26. The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price, made by a deceased 'banya' in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact under-

a. Section 32(1) of the Indian Evidence Act
b. Section 32(2) of the Indian Evidence Act
c. Section 32(3) of the Indian Evidence Act
d. Section 32(3) of the Indian Evidence Act
e. Unattempted

27. When any statement of which evidence is given forms part of a longer statement, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement-

a. As the person giving evidence considers necessary for proving his fact
b. As is provided under section 39 of the Indian Evidence Act
c. As the Court considers necessary in that particular case
d. None of the above is correct
e. Unattempted

28. Opinion of Examiner of Electronic Evidence is relevant under-

a. Section 45A b. Section 46A
c. Section 65B d. Section 89A
e. Unattempted

29. The question is, whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant under-

a. Section 45 b. Section 32
c. Section 48 d. Section 50
e. Unattempted

30. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has a bad character, is irrelevant, unless-

a. Court considers it relevant
b. Questions regarding veracity are being asked
c. Evidence has been given that he has a good character
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

31. As a general rule stated under section 59 of Indian Evidence Act, all facts may be proved by oral evidence except-

a. Content of document
b. Existent of document
c. Execution of document
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

32. The core rules of evidence law are-

a. Documents must be proved by primary evidence
b. Hearsay evidence is not admissible
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

33. An attested document not required by law to be attested-

a. May not be proved
b. May be proved by hearsay evidence
c. May be proved by secondary evidence
d. May be proved as if it was unattested
e. Unattempted

34. Public documents have been provided under-

a. Section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act
b. Section 75 of the Indian Evidence Act
c. Section 77 of the Indian Evidence Act
d. Section 80 of the Indian Evidence Act
e. Unattempted

35. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act direct that the Court shall presume a fact-

a. Section 85A b. Section 85
c. Section 81A d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

36. For the purpose of Indian Evidence Act, Court includes-

a. Arbitrator
b. Panch of a Khaap Panchayat
c. Judges
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

37. Under section 7 of the Indian Evidence Act, facts are relevant if they are ……. Of relevant facts-

a. Occasion b. Motive
c. Cause d. Only a and c
e. Unattempted

38. Identify the incorrect statement with regard to section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act-

a. Both previous and subsequent conduct are relevant
b. As a general rule, conduct does not include 'statements' for the purpose of section 8
c. When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

39. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, plea of 'alibi' has been incorporated?
a. Section 9
b. Section 10
c. Section 11
d. Section 13
e. Unattempted

40. Statements may be agents of any party to proceeding is 'admission' under section 18 if-
a. The Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, such agent expressly authorized by the party to make them
b. The Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, such agent expressly authorized by the party to make them
c. The agent has been appointed under a contract of agency under the Indian Contract Act
d. Only a and b
e. Unattempted

41. Confession made under an inducement is irrelevant according to section 24 of the Indian Evidence Act if-
a. Inducement has a reference to the charge against the accused person
b. Inducement proceeds from a person in authority
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

42. Which of the following confession is admissible as per the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act?
a. Confession made under a threat
b. Confession made to a Police Officer
c. Confession made under a promise of secrecy
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

43. Admissions are-
a. Neither conclusive proof nor may estop
b. Conclusive proof but may not estop
c. Not conclusive proof but may estop
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

44. A sues B for Rs. 1,000, and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount-
a. Entries are sufficient to prove the debt
b. Entries are neither relevant nor sufficient to prove the debt
c. Entries are relevant but not sufficient to prove the debt
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

45. Identify the incorrect statement-
a. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.
b. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the person accused is of a good character, is relevant.
c. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

46. According to section 56 of Indian Evidence Act, facts which are judicially noticeable-
a. Are conclusive proof
b. Need not be proved
c. Needed to be proved by secondary evidence
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

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47. Which of the following are not 'Public Documents'?

a. Documents forming the acts of Sovereign Authority
b. Documents forming the records of official bodies and tribunals
c. Public records kept in any state of private documents
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

48. Proceedings of a Municipal body in a State may be proved by-

a. Copy of such proceedings
b. Copy of such proceedings certified by a Notary
c. Copy of such proceedings compared with original
d. Copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof
e. Unattempted

49. Section 53A of the Indian Evidence Act was added by amendment made in the year-

a. 2000 b. 2013
c. 2016 d. 2019
e. Unattempted

50. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act were not added by the amendment made by the IT Act 2000?

a. Section 114A b. Section 22A
c. Section 45A d. Section 65A
e. Unattempted

51. Which of the following is the presumption regarding the Electronic Agreements under section 85A of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. The Court shall presume that every electronic record purporting to be an agreement containing the electronic signature of the parties was so concluded by affixing the electronic signature of the parties
b. The Court may presume that every electronic record purporting to be an agreement containing the electronic signature of the parties was so concluded by affixing the electronic signature of the parties
c. Every electronic record purporting to be an agreement containing the electronic signature of the parties is the conclusive proof that it was formed by affixing the electronic signature of the parties
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

52. If a document is called for and not produced after notice to produce, then under section 89 of Indian Evidence Act-

a. The Court may presume that such document was attested, stamped and executed in a manner executed by law
b. The Court shall presume that such document was attested, stamped and executed ina manner executed by law
c. Either a or b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

53. Section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act provides presumption as to documents which are……years old-

a. 10 b. 20
c. 30 d. 35
e. Unattempted

54. A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control. The burden of proof is on-

a. Prosecution
b. Accused
c. No one, as the Court shall presume existence of general exceptions
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

55. A is charged with traveling on a railway without a ticket-

a. Prosecution needs to prove that he was traveling without ticket
b. A needs to prove that he had a ticket
c. Either a or b as Court required
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

56. Section 113A of Indian Evidence Act providing for the presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman was added by the amendment made in the year-

a. 1983 b. 1991
c. 2013 d. 2016
e. Unattempted

57. Presumption as to dowry death under section 113B of the Indian Evidence Act was added by the amendment made in the year-

a. 1983 b. 1986
c. 1991 d. 2013
e. Unattempted

58. According to Illustration (b) to section 114, an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars. It is a-

a. Rule of law b. Rule of prudence
c. Question of fact d. Either a or c
e. Unattempted

59. Section 126 of the Indian Evidence Act applies to-

a. Interpreters b. Clerks of barristers
c. Pleaders d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

60. Leading question has been defined under which section of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Section 139 b. Section 140
c. Section 141 d. Section 143
e. Unattempted

61. The Indian Evidence Act came into force on-

a. 1 September 1872
b. 5 November 1873
c. 14 November 1872
d. 20 December 1870
e. Unattempted

62. 'Facts' under the Indian Evidence Act do not include-

a. Mental condition of which a person is unconscious
b. Mental condition of which a person is conscious
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

63. A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it as to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact under-

a. Section 9 of Indian Evidence Act
b. Section 8 of Indian Evidence Act
c. Section 7 of Indian Evidence Act
d. Section 6 of Indian Evidence Act
e. Unattempted

64. Which of the following facts are relevant according to section 9 of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Facts necessary to explain any fact in issue
b. Facts which establish the identity of any person
c. Facts which fix the time or place at which any fact in issue happened
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

65. A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article. The fact that, at the same time, he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen is relevant under-

a. Section 12 b. Section 14
c. Section 16 d. Section 18
e. Unattempted

66. Admissions cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except when-

a. it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section 32
b. it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable
c. it is relevant otherwise than as an admission
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

67. Oral admissions as to the contents of electronic records are not relevant under section 22A of the Indian Evidence Act, unless-

a. Existence of such electronic record is in question
b. Genuineness of such electronic record is in question
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

68. According to section 23 of the Indian Evidence Act, no admission is relevant-

a. If it is made upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given
b. If the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

69. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Act, no confession to police-officer shall be proved?

a. Section 23 b. Section 24
c. Section 25 d. Section 26
e. Unattempted

70. The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison. The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died is-

a. Conclusive proof
b. Relevant
c. Fact in issue
d. Estoppel
e. Unattempted

71. Any person born within ..... after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man-

a. 180 days b. 280 days
c. 298 days d. 310 days
e. Unattempted

72. Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married women under section 113A of Indian Evidence Act arises if suicide has been committed within ..... Of marriage-

a. 3 years b. 5 years
c. 7 years d. 8 years
e. Unattempted

73. If the witness is unable to communicate verbally, videography of his testimony by the Court is-

a. Mandatory b. Directory
c. Discretionary d. Prohibitory
e. Unattempted

74. A Judge or Magistrate may be compelled to answer questions as to his own conduct if-

a. Only High Court orders so
b. Some Court to which he is subordinate, passes a special order
c. Proceedings are for contempt of Court
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

75. Identify which of the following conversations are not protected from disclosure according to the Indian Evidence Act-

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a. A, being charged with embezzlement, retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account book, charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.
b. A, a client, says to B, an attorney –– "I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

76. Witnesses to character under section 140 of Indian Evidence Act-
a. May be cross-examined but not reexamined
b. May be reexamined but not cross-examined
c. May be cross-examined and reexamined
d. Neither cross examined nor reexamined
e. Unattempted

77. Leading questions may be asked in examination in chief-
a. If questions are to shake the credit of witness only
b. If the Court permits
c. Both a and b
d. Either a or b
e. Unattempted

78. Identify which of the following questions may not be asked in examination of the witness since there is no reasonable ground-
a. A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers. He is asked whether he is a dakait
b. A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known is asked at random whether he is a dakait.
c. A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dakait
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

79. If the Court is of the opinion that any pleader has asked any question without reasonable ground-
a. Court may initiate a proceeding for contempt of Court
b. Court may impose penalty under IPC
c. Report the circumstances of the case to the High Court
d. All of the above
e. Unattempted

80. Under section 152 of Indian Evidence Act, questions intended to insult or annoy-
a. May be forbidden by the Court
b. Shall be forbidden by the Court
c. May be reported by the Court to the High Court
d. Shall be reported by the Court to the High Court
e. Unattempted

81. The presumption of continuance of life is contained in-
a. Section 106 of the Evidence Act
b. Section 107 of the Evidence Act
c. Section 108 of the Evidence Act
d. Section 109 of the Evidence Act
e. Unattempted

82. Indian Evidence Act does not apply to the:
I- Proceedings before the arbitrator.
II- Affidavits submitted by the deponent of his own.
III- Statements made by a child.
IV. Statements of a person whose past is criminal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A. I and IV. B. I and III.
C. I and II. D. II only.
e. Unattempted

83. Burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on the person-

a. Filing the suit or proceedings.
b. Defendant/respondent.
c. Whosoever the court calls upon.
d. Who would fail if no evidence at all was given on either side.
e. Unattempted

84. A document, prepared in two copies and 'A' alone sign one copy, whilst 'B' alone sign the other, 'A' then hands to 'B' the document signed by himself and 'B' hands to 'A' the document signed by himself. With respect to this, and as prescribed under Section 62 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Choose the true preposition?

a. Both the copies are primary document.
b. Document executed by 'A' is primary evidence against 'B'.
c. Document executed by 'A' is primary evidence against 'A' as well as 'B'.
d. Document executed by 'B' is primary evidence only against 'B'.
e. Unattempted

85. Facts under the Indian Evidence Act means:

a. Anything capable of being perceived by the senses only.
b. Anything not being capable of being perceived by the senses only.
c. Any mental condition of which any person is conscious.
d. Anything capable of being perceived by the sense and any mental condition of which any person is conscious.
e. Unattempted

86. Which one of the following statements is not a fact in issue under the Indian Evidence Act?

I- The existence of any right which is asserted or denied by the parties.
II- The existence of any disability asserted or denied by the parties.
III- The existence of a right admitted by the parties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a. 1 b. 2
c. 3 d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

87. Bar of exclusion of oral evidence by documentary evidence under Section 91 and 92 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 applies:

a. When fact to be proved would invalidate the document.
b. When fact to be proved shows in what manner the language of a document was related to existing facts.
c. When facts to be proved relate to want or failure of consideration.
d. When fact to be proved relates to terms of a contract reduced in form of a document.
e. Unattempted

88. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act provides that the judge will decide as to admissibility of evidence?

a. Section 5. b. Section 23.
c. Section 136. d. Section 148.
e. Unattempted

89. The case of Kashmira Singh vs State of Madhya Pradesh relates to-

a. Dying declaration.
b. Privileged communication.
c. Confession to a police officer.
d. Confession of co-accused.
e. Unattempted

90. Which of the following is true if Shyam is accused of a crime?

a. The fact that after the commission of the crime, Shyam absconded from his house is irrelevant.
b. The fact that, at the time when he left home, Shyam had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is irrelevant.
c. The details of the business on which he left is not relevant even if it were to show that the business was sudden and urgent.
d. None of the above is true.
e. Unattempted

91. Which of the following is not true with regard to the direction of re-examination?
a. The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination
b. New matters may be introduced in re-examination and no permission of Court is required
c. Both a and b
d. None of the above
e. Unattempted

92. Under which section of the Indian Evidence Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination-
a. Section 141
b. Section 142
c. Section 143
d. Section 144
e. Unattempted

93. Which one of the following has not been mentioned in the definition of "Documents" as the means by which any matter is expressed or described upon any substance-
a. Letters.
b. Figures.
c. Symbols.
d. Marks
e. Unattempted

94. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with regard to a 'Test identification parade'?
a. It constitutes substantive evidence.
b. Accused should not previously be known to the witnesses.
c. It helps the investigating agency to know that the investigation is proceeding on the right lines.
d. It should be conducted as soon as after the arrest of the accused.
e. Unattempted

95. Section 111 of the Evidence Act speaks of such situations where one person stands in a position of…. To the other person.
a. Active faith. b. Passive faith.
c. Active confidence. d. Confidence.
e. Unattempted

96. Which of the following statements, as per provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, is not correct?
a. Facts which are inconsistent with any fact in issue, shall not be relevant.
b. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant if by themselves or in connection with other facts, they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.
c. Any fact is relevant, which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.
d. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
e. Unattempted

97. The question is whether 'A' was ravished? The fact that without making a complaint, she said that she has been ravished is-
a. Relevant as conduct.
b. Admissible as conduct.
c. Not relevant as conduct.
d. A subject matter of enquiry.
e. Unattempted

98. Things said or done by a conspirator in reference to common design is relevant under which section of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Section 11. b. Section 13.
c. Section 10. d. Section 12.
e. Unattempted

99. Communication during marriage between spouses is generally protected from disclosure, subject to exceptions, under which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Section 120. b. Section 121.
c. Section 122. d. Section 123.
e. Unattempted

100. Which of the following is incorrect under the Evidence Act?

a. In a case where 'A' is charged with receiving a particular stolen wristwatch knowing the same to be stolen. The fact that at the same time he was in possession of other such stolen articles is relevant.
b. In a case where 'A' is tried for the murder of 'B' by intentionally shooting him to death. The fact that 'A' was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them is relevant.
c. In a case where 'A' is sued for damages for bite injury by his dog to 'B' 'A' having known the dog to be ferocious. The fact that the dog had previously bitten 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' is relevant.
d. In a case where 'A' is accused of defaming 'B' by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of 'B'. The fact of previous publications by 'A' respecting 'B', showing ill-will on the part of 'A' toward 'B' is relevant.

101. Match the two columns:

Column-I
(A) Rebuttable presumption
(B) Irrebuttable presumption
(C) Conclusive proof
(D) Proved

Column-II
(I) Court shall not permit evidence to the contrary
(II) Court may presume a fact unless it is disproved
(III) Court shall presume a fact unless it is disproved
(IV) Court believes it to exist or considers its existence probable.

(A) (B) (C) (D)
a. (I) (II) (III) (IV)
b. (II) (III) (I) (IV)
c. (IV) (III) (I) (II)
d. (II) (IV) (I) (III)
e. Unattempted

102. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was drafted by

a. Lord Macaulay
b. Sir James F. Stephen
c. Huxley
d. Sir Henry Summer Maine
e. Unattempted

103. The Indian Evidence Act 1872 does not deal with:

a. Relevancy of evidence
b. Reliability of evidence
c. Admissibility of evidence
d. Rejection of evidence
e. Unattempted

104. Statement made in police custody by the accused amounts to confession when:

a. Part of the statement which to the recovery of the object
b. The statement is made voluntarily
c. The statement is made in the presence of the other party
d. The statement is made while undergoing medical treatment
e. Unattempted

105. Which of the following statements is correct?

a. The Indian Evidence Act applies to affidavits
b. The Indian Evidence Act applies to a proceedings whose object is to determine a jural relation between one person and another
c. The Indian Evidence Act applies to arbitration proceedings
d. The Indian Evidence Act applies to departmental proceedings
e. Unattempted

106. Choose the correct assertion based on the following propositions:

Propositions:

(I) Statement is a genus; admission is a species while confession is a sub-species
(II) Statement and admission are species while confession is a sub-species
(III) Statement and admission are genus while confession is a species.

Assertions:

a. (I) is correct, (II) and (III) are incorrect
b. (I) and (II) are correct and (II) is incorrect
c. (I) and (III) are correct and (II) is incorrect
d. (III) is correct and (I) and (II) are incorrect

107. Which of the following statements is/are correct? Evidence under the Evidence Act means and includes

1. Oral evidence
2. All documents except electronic records
3. All documents is included electronic records

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a. 1, 2 and 3
b. 1 only
c. 2 and 3 only
d. 1 and 3 only
e. Unattempted

108. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the `doctrine of confirmation by subsequent facts?

a. Section 27. b. Section 115.
c. Section 40. d. Section 116.
e. Unattempted

109. Under which of the following section of Evidence Act, 1872 the court may take into consideration a proved confession against person making it and other person jointly under trial for same offence?

a. Section 30. b. Section 31.
c. Section 18. d. Section 29.
e. Unattempted

110. Which one of the following is not inclusive in Section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Conduct. b. Intention.
c. Motive. d. Preparation
e. Unattenpted

111. A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which he knew to be ferocious.

The fact that the dog had previously bitten X, Y and Z and they had made complaints to B, are relevant under which section of the Indian Evidence Act?

a. Section 14. b. Section 6.
c. Section 7. d. Section 11.
e. Unattempted

112. In relation to the expression defined in Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, which of the following statements is not correct?

a. Facts includes any mental condition of which any person in conscious.
b. Courts includes arbitrators.
c. An inscription on a metal plate is a document.
d. A fact is said to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.
e. Unattempted

113. The term "Police custody" used under section 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 means which of the following?

a. Physical appearance of the police before an accused person.
b. Indirect control by police of an accused person.
c. Some restrictions by the police over an accused person.
d. Some kind of surveillance and restriction over the accused by the police.
e. Unattempted

114. Which of the following facts need not be proved?

a. The facts which are covered under the Doctrine of Re Gestae.
b. The facts which are written in the police statement.
c. The facts which are admitted.
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted

115. In case of suicide by a married woman, the court under section 113-A of the Indian Evidence Act, may presume that suicide had been abetted by her husband, if-

I- Suicide was committed by the wife within a period of seven years from the date of her marriage.
II- The wife was subjected to cruelty.
III- The wife was illiterate and from a poor family.
IV- The wife was deserted by the husband.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below-

a. 1, 2, 3. b. 1, 3, 4.
c. 2, 4. d. 1, 2.
e. Unattempted

116. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding dumb witnesses?

a. A dumb witness may give his evidence by writing in open court.
b. A dumb witness may give his evidence by signs in open court.
c. Evidence given by a dumb witness in writing before the court shall be deemed to be documentary evidence.
d. A dumb witness may give evidence in any manner which can make it intelligible
e. Unattempted

117. A is accused before the court of session of attempting to murder a police officer whilst on his trial before B, a session judge. In this case, whether B may be examined?

a. B cannot be examined.
b. B is protected by section 124 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
c. B may be examined as to what occurred.
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted

118. After re-examination of a witness, the adverse party has a –

a. Right to further cross-examine the witness afresh in general.
b. Has no right to further cross-examine the witness.
c. Right to further cross-examine the witness only when a new fact is introduced in the re-examination.
d. Either (A) or (B).
e. Unattempted

119. Under section 145 of Evidence Act, a witness may be contradicted as to his previous statement in writing-

a. Without drawing his attention to the previous writing.
b. After drawing his attention to the previous writing.
c. Without drawing or after drawing his attention to the previous writing.
d. None of the above.
e. Unattempted

120. Principle of Estoppel is:

a. Rule of law.
b. Rule of equity.
c. Rule of Justice.
d. a and c are correct.
e. Unattempted

121. In the evidence Act, the conditions in respect of computer output to be deemed admissible in evidence as document is contained in-

a. Section 65(B) (4).
b. Section 65(B) (1).
c. Section 65(B) (2).
d. Section 65(B) (5).
e. Unattempted

122. Which of the following is required to be proved essentially?

a. Judicial notice.
b. Admitted fact.
c. Confession.
d. Relevant fact.
e. Unattempted

123. Confession can be result of self-talk, communication of confession to another person is not necessary, was held in the case of-

a. Sankaria Vs State of Rajasthan.
b. Butta Singh Vs State of Punjab.
c. Sahoo Vs State of UP.
d. Nishikant Jha Vs State of Bihar.
e. Unattempted

124. Under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 opinion of an expert witness is-

a. A conclusive proof.
b. Is not relevant.
c. Is not admissible.
d. Is not a conclusive proof.
e. Unattempted

125. What is the evidentiary value of the confession of a co-accused implicating himself as well as his other non-confessing co-accused?

a. Such a confession is relevant against all the co-accused.
b. It shall not be relevant against non-confessing co-accused.
c. Such a confession amounts to proof of guilt of all the co-accused.
d. If the confessing co-accused is acquitted of the main offence his confession shall cease to be admissible.
e. Unattempted

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