



TOPIC: Preparation for RJS, DJS, PCS(J) and other Judicial Service exams

The **Indian Evidence Act** forms the bedrock of civil as well as criminal law. Its thorough knowledge is a must for all aspirants of RJS, DJS, PCS(J) or any other Judicial Service exam for that matter. To help such aspirants, Delhi Law Academy Jaipur has launched a series of **fully solved tests** on all important aspects of this vital part of their syllabus:

EVIDENCE ACT TEST 3 [FULLY SOLVED]

Q 51. Which one of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act makes relevant opinions as to **existence of custom**?

- (a) Section 47
- (b) Section 48
- (c) Section 49
- (d) Section 50

Ans.: (b)

Q 52. Evidence of '**character**' includes evidence of

- (a) reputation only
- (b) disposition only
- (c) general disposition and general reputation both



(d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q 53. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act provides that contents of the document must be proved by **primary evidence**?

(A) Section 61

(B) Section 62

(C) Section 63

(D) Section 64

Ans: (d)

Q 54. Which one of the following Sections has been inserted in Indian Evidence Act by Section 92 and Schedule II of the Information Technology Act, 2000?

(a) Section 65

(b) Section 67

(c) Section 67A

(d) Section 65B

Ans: (d)

Q 55. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act incorporates the doctrine of '**Res ipsa loquitor**'?

(A) Section 102

(B) Section 104

(C) Section 106

(D) Section 108

Ans: (c)

Q 56. 'A' is charged with travelling on a railway without ticket. The burden of proof is on him according to Indian Evidence Act under

- (a) Section 102
- (b) Section 106
- (c) Section 107
- (d) Section 108

Ans: (b)

Q 57. The principle of "presumption of survivorship", has been incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act under

- (a) Section 106
- (b) Section 107
- (c) Section 108
- (d) Section 109

Ans: (b)

Q 58. Sec. 112 of the Indian Evidence Act provides for

- (a) presumption of life
- (b) presumption of marriage
- (c) presumption of death
- (d) presumption of legitimacy

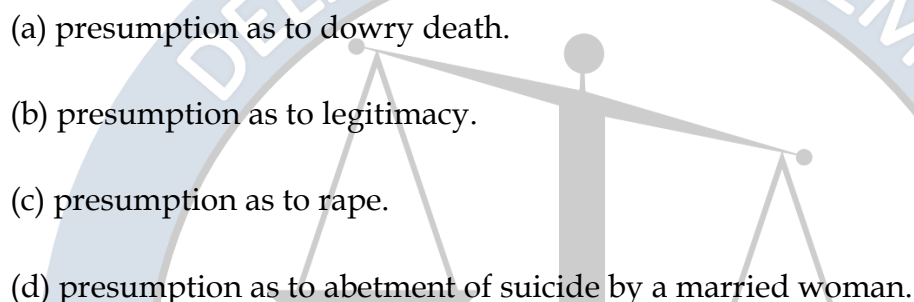
Ans: (d)

Q 59. Which of the following sections of the Indian Evidence Act deal with **conclusive proof**?



Ans: (a)

Q 60. Pawan Kumar v. State of Haryana [2001 SC] relates to

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- (a) presumption as to dowry death.
- (b) presumption as to legitimacy.
- (c) presumption as to rape.
- (d) presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman.

Ans: (d)

Q 61. Which one of the following is not the pre-requisite of presumption as to dowry-death under Section 113-B of Indian Evidence Act?

- (a) Victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or relatives.
- (b) Victim had illicit relationship with another male person.
- (c) Such cruelty or harassment was for connections with any demand for dowry.
- (d) It was done within 7 years of the marriage.

Ans. (b)



Q 62. Section 114 Evidence Act applies to-

- (a) admissibility of facts
- (b) relevancy of facts
- (c) relevancy of opinions
- (d) legal presumptions

Ans: (d)

Q 63. Section 114-A of the Indian Evidence Act is related to

- (a) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman
- (b) Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a woman
- (c) Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecutions for rape
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q 64. The principle which precludes a person from denying some statement previously made by him is known as

- (a) Admission
- (b) Confession
- (c) Res subjudice
- (d) Estoppel

Ans. (d)

Q 65. Evidence given by a witness who is dumb, in writing, is deemed as



- (a) Documentary evidence
- (b) Irrelevant evidence
- (c) Oral evidence
- (d) Partially documentary evidence

Ans. (c)

Q 66. Which one of the following is not a competent witness to testify under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) Persons capable of understanding the questions put to them by the court
- (b) Unchaste woman
- (c) Witness unable to speak
- (d) Idiot

Ans. (d)

Q 67. Privilege under Section 121 of the Evidence Act is:

- (a) Not available to an Arbitrator
- (b) May or may not available to an Arbitrator
- (c) Available to an Arbitrator
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (a)



Q 68. Under Section 122 of the Indian Evidence Act, 'privilege' is available to —

- (A) Judges
- (B) Advocates
- (C) Magistrates
- (D) Husband and Wife

Ans. (d)

Q 69. In Indian Evidence Act, the maxim "SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX" is related to

- (a) Section 121
- (b) Section 122
- (c) Section 123
- (d) Section 124

Ans.: (c)

Q 70. 'Professional Communication' between an advocate and his client-

- (a) is not admissible in evidence
- (b) is a privileged communication only until the contract continues
- (c) is admissible in evidence with consent of the client
- (d) is not admissible until it is legal.

Ans. (c)

Q 71. Which one of the following is not a privileged communication ?



- (a) Matrimonial communication                      (b) Paternal communication  
(c) Professional communication                      (d) Official communication

Ans. (b)

Q 72. "An accomplice is a competent witness against an accused" is provided in which of the following Section of Indian Evidence Act ?

- (a) Section 130                      (b) Section 131  
(c) Section 132                      (d) Section 133

Ans. (d)

Q 73. One of the most important principles of the law of evidence is that "evidence is to be weighed and not to be counted." This has been incorporated under which Section of Indian Evidence Act, 1872?

- (a) Section 132                      (b) Section 133  
(c) Section 123                      (d) Section 134

Ans. (d)

Q 74. Under which of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, the judge determines as to admissibility of a fact ?

- (a) Section 54                      (b) Section 148





(c) Section 136

(d) Section 23

Ans. (c)

Q 75. In which of the following judgements delivered by the Supreme Court in 2015 was it held that “it is imperative if the examination-in-chief is over, the cross-examination should be completed the same day”?

- (a) Vinod Kumar v. State of Punjab
- (b) Ahmad Shah v. State of Rajasthan
- (c) Jasmer Singh v. State of Haryana
- (d) Inder Singh v. State of Rajasthan

Ans: (a)

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