



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 4 [FULLY SOLVED]

Q 76. During re-examination of a witness under Indian Evidence Act, 1872

- (a) a new matter can be raised as a matter of right generally
- (b) no new matter can be raised
- (c) a new matter can be raised only with the permission of the court
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q 77. Any question suggesting the answer is called

- (a) Oral question
- (b) Special question
- (c) Leading question
- (d) Hearsay question

Ans. (c)

Q 78. Leading questions can generally be asked in-

- (a) Examination in chief
- (b) re-examination
- (c) cross examination
- (d) All the above



Ans: (c)

Q 79. Under the Indian Evidence Act the court may permit such questions which it regards indecent or scandalous if

- (a) they relate to facts in issue
- (b) they relate to the character of the accused
- (c) accused does not object
- (d) prosecutor demands it

Ans: (a)

Q 80. Which one of the following provisions of the Indian Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 ?

- (a) Section 145
- (b) Section 146
- (c) Section 147
- (d) Section 148

Ans: (b)

Q 81. Which Section of the Indian Evidence Act was amended by the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2005?

- (a) Section 154
- (b) Section 118
- (c) Section 32
- (d) Section 90A

Ans. (a)



Q 82. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court observed that, “if a witness becomes hostile to subvert the judicial process, the court shall not stand as a mute spectator and every effort should be made to bring home the truth”?

- (a) Algupandi v. State of Tamil Nadu
- (b) Suijit Sarkar v. State of West Bengal
- (c) State v. Sanjeev Nanda
- (d) Gian Chand v. Ratan Lai

Ans: (c)

Q 83. Statement of an injured person is recorded as dying declaration; however if he survives, his statement is admissible under Indian Evidence Act under

- (a) Section 32(1)
- (b) Section 85
- (c) Section 144
- (d) Section 157

Ans: (d)

Q 84. Under which one of the following Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, a witness under examination gets the right to refresh his memory?

- (a) Section 158
- (b) Section 159
- (c) Section 160
- (d) Section 162

Ans. (b)

Q 85. Under which provision of the Indian Evidence Act, a judge is empowered to ask any question relevant or irrelevant to a witness or party to a suit ?

- (a) Section 164
- (b) Section 165



(c) Section 166

(d) None of these

Ans: (b)

Q 86. Court can ask questions under Section 165 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to

(a) any party and witness

(b) a non-party

(c) legal representatives of the party to proceedings

(d) None of the above

Ans: (a)

Q 87. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?

(A) Child witness : Section 118

(B) Dumb witness : Section 120

(C) Hostile witness : Section 154

(D) Expert witness : Section 45

Ans: (b)

Q 88. Which one of the following is correctly matched under the Indian Evidence Act ?

(a) Burden of proof – Section 101

(b) Dowry Death – Section 122

(c) Dumb witness – Section 107

(d) Accomplice – Section 119

Ans. (a)



Q 89. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Presumption as to document thirty years old - Section 90
- (b) Burden of proving that a person who has not been heard of for seven years is alive - Section 108
- (c) Dumb Witnesses - Section 119
- (d) Presumption as to dowry death - Section 113-A

Ans: (d)

Q 90. In which of the following cases decided by the Supreme Court in 2015 was it held that "CCTV footage is the best evidence" ?

- (a) Jasbir Singh v. Tara Singh
- (b) State of Karnataka v. Chand Basha
- (c) Kiran Chander Asri v. State of Haryana
- (d) Tomaso Bruno v. State of U.P.

Ans: (d)

Q 91. In which case was it held that "A fact in personal knowledge of the judge cannot be taken in evidence"?

- (a) Har Prasad v. Shiva Dayal (1876) 3IA 259
- (b) Kashmira Singh v. State of M.P. 1952 ACR 536
- (c) Virendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor ILR (1910) 37 Cal, 474
- (d) Pushpa Devi Ramjatia v. M.L. Wadhwa AIR 1987 SC 1748

Ans. (a)



Q 92. Which of the following is true as to the standard of proof in civil and criminal proceedings?

- (a) It is balance of probabilities in both civil and criminal proceedings
- (b) It is beyond reasonable doubt in both civil and criminal proceedings
- (c) In criminal proceedings it is upon the balance of probabilities and in civil proceedings it is beyond reasonable doubt.
- (d) In civil proceedings it is upon the balance of probabilities and it is beyond reasonable doubt in criminal proceedings

Ans. (d)

Q 93. Under Indian Evidence Act what has not been mentioned ?

- (a) Relevancy of evidence
- (b) Admissibility of evidence
- (c) Weight of evidence
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c)

Q 94. In the law of evidence, a 'retracted confession'

- (a) is of no value.
- (b) is alone sufficient for conviction.
- (c) can be acted upon, but as a matter of prudence the court must look for some corroboration from other facts and evidences.
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

Q 95. In which of the following cases hearsay evidence is not admissible ?

(A) Statement of an expert expressed in a treatise, if the author is dead or cannot be found

(B) Where an eye-witness told the facts to another person, statement of that person

(C) If the statement is of a deceased person, when it related to cause of his death

(D) If the statement is part of the transaction-in-issue

Ans: (b)

Q 96. Facts alleged by one party and denied by the other in a case, are called as

(a) Positive facts

(b) Negative facts

(c) Relevant facts

(d) Facts in issue

Q 97. The Indian Evidence Act deals with—

(A) 'presumptio juris' only

(B) 'presumptio hominis' only

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

Ans: (c)

Q 98. Which of the following is relevant and may be received in evidence?

(a) Tape recordings

(b) Dog-tracking

(c) Narco analysis test

(d) All of the above

Ans:

Q 99. Which statement is not correct ?

(A) Some facts are relevant but not admissible



(B) Some facts are admissible but not relevant

(C) All relevant facts are admissible

(D) All admissible facts are not relevant

Ans. (c)

Q 100. 'H' says that 'Y' told him that 'A' killed 'B'. This is

(a) Primary evidence

(b) Best evidence

(c) Hearsay evidence

(d) Admission

Ans. (c)
