

Indian Evidence Act

1. Indian Evidence Act was drafted by

- (a) Lord Macaulay
- (b) Sir James F. Stephen
- (c) Huxley
- (d) Sir Henry Summer Maine.

2. The law of evidence consists of

- (a) ordinary rules of reasoning
- (b) legal rules of evidence
- (c) rules of logic
- (d) all the above.

3. Relevancy and admissibility under the Indian Evidence Act are

- (a) synonymous
- (b) co-extensive
- (c) neither synonymous nor co-extensive
- (d) synonymous & co-extensive both.

4. 'Self-regarding' statements

- (a) can be self-serving statements
- (b) can be self-harming statements
- (c) can be self-serving or self-harming
- (d) none of the above.

5. What is correct as regards the admissibility of self-regarding statements

- (a) self-harming statement is admissible but a self-serving statement is not generally admissible
- (b) self-serving statement is admissible but a self-harming statement is not generally admissible
- (c) self-serving and self-harming statements both are generally admissible
- (d) self-serving and self-harming statements both are generally inadmissible.

6. Under the law of evidence, as a general rule

- (a) opinion on a matter of fact is relevant but not on a matter of law
- (b) opinion on a matter of law is relevant but not on a matter of fact
- (c) opinion on a matter of fact and law both are relevant
- (d) opinion whether on a matter of fact or law, is irrelevant.

7. Indian Evidence Act applies to

- (a) proceedings before tribunals
- (b) proceedings before the arbitrator
- (c) judicial proceedings in courts
- (d) all the above.

8. Law of evidence is

- (a) lex tallienis
- (b) lex fori
- (c) lex loci solutionis
- (d) lex situs.

9. Law of evidence is

- (a) a substantive law
- (b) an adjective law
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

10. Facts can be

- (a) physical facts
- (b) psychological facts
- (c) physical as well as psychological facts
- (d) only physical facts & not psychological facts.

11. Under the Evidence Act, fact means

- (a) factum probandum
- (b) factum probans
- (c) both factum probandum and factum probans
- (d) none of the above.

12. Fact in issue means

- (a) fact, existence or non-existence of which is admitted by the parties
- (b) fact, existence or non-existence of which is disputed by the parties
- (c) fact existence or non-existence of which is not disputed by the parties
- (d) all the above.

13. Evidence under the Indian Evidence Act means & includes

- (a) ocular evidence
- (b) documentary evidence
- (c) ocular and documentary evidence both
- (d) ocular evidence based on documents only.

14. Propositions under Evidence Act are

- I. Affidavit is an evidence.
- II. Everything produced before the court for inspection is evidence.
- III. Anything of which judicial notice can be taken is evidence.
- IV. Written statement of an accused is evidence. Which of the following is true in respect of the aforesaid propositions

- (a) I, II, III & IV all are correct
- (b) I, II & III are correct but IV is incorrect
- (c) I, II & IV are correct but III is incorrect
- (d) I, II & IV are incorrect but III is correct
- (e) I & II are correct but III & IV are incorrect
- (f) I is incorrect but II, III & IV are correct.

15. Proof of a fact depends on

- (a) accuracy of the statement and not upon the probability of its existence
- (b) not upon the accuracy of the statement but upon the probability of its existence
- (c) artificial probative value assigned to a fact
- (d) rigid mathematical demonstration.

16. Standard of proof in

- (a) civil and criminal cases is the same
- (b) criminal cases is much more higher than in civil cases
- (c) criminal case is lower than in civil cases
- (d) either (a) or (c) are correct

17. Presumptions under the law of evidence are

- (a) presumption of facts
- (b) presumptions of law
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) only (b) & not (a).

18. Propositions under Evidence Act are

- I. Presumptions of facts are always rebuttable
- II. Presumption of facts can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable
- III. Presumption of law are always irrebuttable
- IV. Presumption of law can be either rebuttable or irrebuttable.

Which is true of the aforesaid propositions

- (a) I & III are correct but II & IV are incorrect
- (b) I & IV are correct but II & III are incorrect
- (c) II & III are correct but I & IV are incorrect.
- (d) II & IV are correct but I & III are incorrect.

19. Under the law of evidence, the relevant fact

- (a) must be legally relevant
- (b) must be logically relevant
- (c) must be legally & logically relevant
- (d) must be legally & logically relevant and admissible.

20. Relevancy is

- (a) question of law and can be raised at any time
- (b) question of law but can be raised at the first opportunity
- (c) question of law which can be waived
- (d) question of procedure which can be waived.

21. Question of mode of proof is

- (a) a question of law which can be raised at any time
- (b) a question of procedure but has to be raised at the first opportunity and stands waived if not raised at the first opportunity
- (c) a question of procedure & can be raised at any time
- (d) a mixed question of law & fact.

22. Which of the following documents are not admissible in evidence

- (a) documents improperly procured
- (b) documents procured by illegal means
- (c) both (a) & (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b).

23. The facts which form part of the same transaction are relevant

- (a) under section 5 of Evidence Act

- (b) under section 6 of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 7 of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 8 of Evidence Act.

24. A fact forming part of the same transaction is relevant under section 6 of Evidence Act

- (a) if it is in issue and have occurred at the same time & place
- (b) if it is in issue and may have occurred at different times & places
- (c) though not in issue and may have occurred at the same time & place or at different times & places
- (d) though not in issue, must have occurred at the same time & place.

25. Several classes of facts, which are connected with the transaction(s) in a particular mode, are relevant

- (a) under section 6 of Evidence Act
- (b) under section 7 of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 8 of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 9 of Evidence Act.

26. Motives of preparation and conduct are I relevant

- (a) under section 6 of Evidence Act
- (b) under section 7 of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 8 of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 9 of Evidence Act.

27. Under section 8 of Evidence Act

- (a) motive is relevant
- (b) preparation is relevant
- (c) conduct is relevant
- (d) all the above.

28. For conduct to be relevant under section 8 of Evidence Act, it

- (a) must be previous
- (b) must be subsequent
- (c) may be either previous or subsequent
- (d) only subsequent & not previous.

29. Facts which are necessary to explain or introduce relevant facts of place, name, date, relationship & identity of parties are relevant

- (a) under section 8 of Evidence Act
- (b) under section 9 of Evidence Act
- (c) under section 10 of Evidence Act
- (d) under section 11 of Evidence Act.

30. Under section 9 of Evidence Act

- (a) the identification parades of suspects are relevant
- (b) the identification parades of chattels are relevant
- (c) both (a) & (b) are relevant
- (d) only (a) & not (b) is relevant.