BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Indian Evidence Act

Ruchika Mohapatra · 24 Nov 2023

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a ground for the competency of a witness under the Indian Evidence Act?

a) Being of sound mind

b) Being above the age of 14 years

c) Being related to the parties in the case

d) Being a citizen of India

2. Which section of the Indian Evidence Act deals with the examination of a child witness?

a) Section 118

b) Section 120

c) Section 119

d) Section 122

3. The rule against hearsay evidence does not apply to which of the following situations?

a) Dying declarations

b) Statements made by a person who cannot be found

c) Statements made by a person with a contrary interest

d) Statements made by a person under the influence of alcohol

4. What does Section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act deal with?

a) Estoppel

b) Confessions

c) Presumption as to documents

d) Presumption as to facts

5. In which section of the Indian Evidence Act is the principle of “Res Gestae” defined?

a) Section 4

b) Section 6

c) Section 8

d) Section 11

6. Under Section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, a confession made to a police officer is:

a) Always admissible as evidence in court

b) Admissible if the police officer is of a higher rank

c) Admissible if the confession leads to the recovery of stolen property

d) Inadmissible as evidence in court

7. Under Section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, facts which are the cause or effect of the facts in issue are:

a) Relevant facts

b) Hearsay facts

c) Primary facts

d) Collateral facts

8. What does Section 17 of the Indian Evidence Act deal with?

a) Admissibility of the opinion of third persons

b) Examination of a witness by the party who calls him

c) Production of a document or electronic record

d) Definition of ‘Admission’

9. The “Best Evidence Rule” under the Indian Evidence Act requires the production of:

a) The original document as primary evidence

b) Any document related to the case

c) A document certified by a notary public

d) A document accompanied by an affidavit

10. Under the Indian Evidence Act, what is the meaning of “Estoppel”?

a) A person cannot be a witness in his/her own case

b) A person is not allowed to self-incriminate

c) A person is bound by his/her own statements or actions

d) A person is entitled to cross-examine all witnesses

Answers

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. d
5. b
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. a
10. c

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