



EVIDENCE – MDJ CERTIFICATION EXAM

76 MULTIPLE CHOICE PRACTICE QUESTIONS



Test your knowledge of key evidence concepts for the MDJ exam.

DIRECTIONS:

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer. All questions are based on the Pennsylvania Rules of Evidence and related legal principles.

★ EVIDENCE – BASIC DEFINITION

1. Which of the following BEST defines “evidence”?
 - A. Anything presented in court by a lawyer
 - B. Sworn testimony, exhibits admitted, and facts stipulated
 - C. Opening statements, exhibits, and closing arguments
 - D. Allegations contained in a criminal complaint
2. Which of the following is NOT considered evidence?
 - A. Testimony of a witness
 - B. An exhibit admitted into evidence
 - C. Questions asked by an attorney
 - D. Facts agreed upon by the parties
3. Which is TRUE regarding attorneys’ questions?
 - A. They are evidence.
 - B. They may be considered if the court finds them helpful.
 - C. They are not evidence; only the witness’s answers are.
 - D. They are hearsay.

★ BASIC TRIAL PROCEDURE

4. In a civil case tried before a Magisterial District Judge, who presents evidence first?
 - A. The defendant
 - B. The plaintiff
 - C. The judge
 - D. Either party may go first
5. In a summary criminal trial, who presents evidence first?
 - A. The defendant
 - B. The Commonwealth
 - C. The judge
 - D. Either party may go first
6. After direct examination of a witness, what typically occurs next?
 - A. Redirect examination
 - B. Cross-examination
 - C. Rebuttal
 - D. Closing argument

7. In a civil case, a judgment must generally be entered:
 - A. At the beginning of the hearing
 - B. At the conclusion of the hearing or within five (5) days thereafter
 - C. Within five (5) days of filing a complaint
 - D. At the time of sentencing
8. At the close of the evidence, a party may make which motion in a civil case?
 - A. Motion to dismiss
 - B. Motion for judgment
 - C. Motion for acquittal
 - D. Motion to strike
9. At the close of the evidence in a summary criminal trial, a party may make a motion for:
 - A. Judgment
 - B. Acquittal
 - C. New trial
 - D. Mistrial
10. At the close of a preliminary hearing, a party may make a motion for:
 - A. Acquittal
 - B. Dismissal
 - C. New trial
 - D. Judgment
11. After a summary conviction, when must the defendant be advised of the right to appeal?
 - A. At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing
 - B. When the notice of appeal is filed
 - C. At sentencing
 - D. Within five (5) days of the decision
12. How many days does a defendant have to file a notice of appeal from a summary conviction?
 - A. 10 days
 - B. 20 days
 - C. 30 days
 - D. 60 days
13. At a preliminary hearing, if the Commonwealth establishes a prima facie case, the MDJ must:
 - A. Dismiss the case
 - B. Hold the defendant for court
 - C. Enter a not guilty plea
 - D. Grant a new trial





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14. At a preliminary hearing, if the Commonwealth fails to establish a prima facie case, the MDJ must:
- A. Hold the defendant for court
 - B. Dismiss the case
 - C. Discharge the defendant
 - D. Set a new hearing date
15. At a preliminary hearing, does the MDJ determine guilt or innocence?
- A. Yes, the MDJ determines guilt
 - B. No, the MDJ only determines whether a prima facie case exists
 - C. Yes, the MDJ determines innocence
 - D. The MDJ determines both guilt and innocence

★ FORMS OF EVIDENCE

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the four primary forms of evidence?
- A. Testimonial
 - B. Documentary
 - C. Hearsay
 - D. Real (Physical)
17. Which form of evidence consists of statements made by witnesses under oath?
- A. Testimonial
 - B. Documentary
 - C. Real (Physical)
 - D. Demonstrative
18. Which form of evidence includes written or recorded materials such as reports or business records?
- A. Testimonial
 - B. Documentary
 - C. Real (Physical)
 - D. Demonstrative
19. Which form of evidence consists of tangible objects involved in the case?
- A. Testimonial
 - B. Documentary
 - C. Real (Physical)
 - D. Demonstrative
20. Which form of evidence is used to explain or illustrate other evidence?
- A. Testimonial
 - B. Documentary
 - C. Real (Physical)
 - D. Demonstrative

★ DIRECT vs. CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

21. Which of the following BEST describes direct evidence?
- A. Evidence that requires an inference to prove a fact
 - B. Evidence that directly proves a fact without requiring an inference
 - C. Evidence based on a witness's opinion
 - D. Evidence that is always stronger than other evidence
22. Which of the following is an example of direct evidence?
- A. A witness saw the defendant near the scene
 - B. A witness saw the defendant commit the crime
 - C. The defendant's fingerprints were found at the scene
 - D. The defendant fled the scene
23. Which of the following BEST describes circumstantial evidence?
- A. Evidence that directly proves a fact
 - B. Evidence that requires a reasonable inference to establish a fact
 - C. Evidence that is based on the witness's belief
 - D. Evidence that is not allowed in court
24. Which of the following is an example of circumstantial evidence?
- A. A witness testifies the defendant confessed
 - B. The victim identified the defendant in court
 - C. Wet streets and umbrellas suggest it recently rained
 - D. A video shows the defendant at the scene
25. Is direct evidence considered stronger than circumstantial evidence?
- A. Yes, always stronger
 - B. No, either can be sufficient to prove a fact
 - C. Only circumstantial evidence is allowed
 - D. Yes, it is stronger only in criminal cases

★ PURPOSE OF EVIDENCE

26. What is substantive evidence?
- A. Evidence used to attack a witness's credibility
 - B. Evidence offered to prove a fact in dispute
 - C. Evidence that shows a witness is biased
 - D. Evidence used to contradict a witness
27. What is impeachment evidence?
- A. Evidence that proves the truth of a fact
 - B. Evidence used to attack the credibility of a witness
 - C. Evidence that supports the main issue in the case
 - D. Evidence that is introduced by the judge
28. Which of the following is an example of impeachment evidence?
- A. A witness's prior inconsistent statement
 - B. A photograph of the crime scene
 - C. A medical record of the victim
 - D. A video of the defendant at the store



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★ PRIMA FACIE CASE

29. What is a prima facie case?
- A. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt
 - B. Evidence that establishes each element of the charged offense
 - C. Evidence that shows the defendant is guilty
 - D. Evidence that is uncontested by the defense
30. What standard of proof is required at a preliminary hearing?
- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt
 - B. Clear and convincing evidence
 - C. Prima facie evidence
 - D. Preponderance of the evidence
31. At a preliminary hearing, does the MDJ weigh the credibility of witnesses?
- A. Yes, always
 - B. No, generally not
 - C. Only if requested by a party
 - D. Only if the witness is the defendant
32. If the evidence at a preliminary hearing establishes every element of the offense, the MDJ should:
- A. Dismiss the case
 - B. Hold the defendant for court
 - C. Enter a judgment of guilt
 - D. Set the case for trial
33. If the evidence at a preliminary hearing fails to establish an element of the offense, the MDJ should:
- A. Hold the defendant for court
 - B. Continue the case
 - C. Discharge the defendant
 - D. Declare a mistrial

★ JUDICIAL NOTICE

34. What is judicial notice?
- A. Notice given to the parties before trial
 - B. Recognition of a fact not subject to reasonable dispute
 - C. Admitting evidence without objection
 - D. Informing the jury of the law
35. A court may take judicial notice of which of the following?
- A. Facts that are generally known within the court's jurisdiction
 - B. Facts that are not in dispute
 - C. Facts that require expert testimony
 - D. Facts that are introduced by a party
36. The court may take judicial notice:
- A. Only if requested by a party
 - B. Only in criminal cases
 - C. On its own or at the request of a party
 - D. Only during a trial

★ CHARACTER & REPUTATION EVIDENCE

37. Which of the following is TRUE regarding character evidence in criminal cases?
- A. It is always admissible
 - B. It is never admissible
 - C. The accused may introduce evidence of good character
 - D. The prosecution may only introduce character evidence to rebut
38. The prosecution may introduce evidence of the defendant's bad character to prove:
- A. That the defendant acted in conformity with that character
 - B. That the defendant is a bad person
 - C. That the defendant committed other crimes
 - D. That the defendant has a prior conviction
39. Evidence of other crimes, wrongs, or acts may be admitted for which of the following purposes? (MIOPIKA)
- A. Motive, Intent, Opportunity, Plan, Identity, Knowledge, Absence of mistake or accident
 - B. Malice, Intent, Opinion, Prior acts, Identity, Knowledge, Accident
 - C. Motive, Ill will, Opportunity, Plan, Interest, Knowledge, Accident
 - D. Mistake, Intent, Opportunity, Plan, Identity, Kidnapping, Accident

★ IMPEACHMENT

40. What is the purpose of impeachment?
- A. To prove the truth of a fact
 - B. To challenge a witness's credibility
 - C. To introduce new evidence
 - D. To support a party's argument
41. Which of the following is a proper basis for impeaching a witness?
- A. Bias or interest
 - B. Prior convictions
 - C. Prior inconsistent statements
 - D. All of the above
42. At a preliminary hearing, impeachment may be used to attack the general credibility of a witness.
- A. True
 - B. False
43. At a preliminary hearing, impeachment may be used to show a witness's inability to perceive or remember.
- A. True
 - B. False



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★ COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES

44. What is the general rule regarding witness competency?
- A. Only adults are competent to testify
 - B. Every person is competent to testify unless otherwise provided
 - C. Only experts are competent to testify
 - D. Only parties to the case are competent to testify
45. A witness may be found incompetent if the witness is unable to:
- A. Understand the rules of evidence
 - B. Perceive, remember, communicate, or understand the duty to tell the truth
 - C. Have a college degree
 - D. Prefer not to testify
46. Mental illness alone is sufficient to make a witness incompetent.
- A. True
 - B. False
47. A witness who is over how old is presumed competent to testify?
- A. 10
 - B. 12
 - C. 14
 - D. 16
48. A child under 14 who is called to testify should:
- A. Be automatically allowed to testify
 - B. Undergo a competency inquiry by the court
 - C. Be permitted to testify only with parental consent
 - D. Be excluded as a matter of law
49. Which of the following is a factor the court may consider in determining competency?
- A. The witness's ability to tell the truth
 - B. The witness's age
 - C. The witness's ability to perceive, remember, and communicate
 - D. All of the above
50. At a preliminary hearing, the MDJ should make a finding on the competency of a witness before allowing the witness to testify.
- A. True
 - B. False

★ PRIVILEGES

51. What is a privilege?
- A. A rule that requires certain evidence to be admitted
 - B. A rule that excludes otherwise relevant evidence because of a special relationship
 - C. A rule that allows parties to change the law
 - D. A rule that applies only in criminal cases
52. Which of the following is NOT a recognized privilege?
- A. Attorney-client privilege
 - B. Spousal privilege
 - C. Defendant privilege
 - D. Physician-patient privilege

53. Which privilege protects confidential communications between an attorney and client?
- A. Physician-patient privilege
 - B. Attorney-client privilege
 - C. Clergy privilege
 - D. Reporter privilege
54. Which of the following is a feature of the attorney-client privilege?
- A. The client can be forced to disclose the communication
 - B. The attorney cannot be compelled to disclose the communication
 - C. It applies only in civil cases
 - D. It can be waived only by the judge
55. Which of the following is typically privileged?
- A. A client's confidential communication with their attorney
 - B. A witness's statement to the police
 - C. Public records of a criminal case
 - D. A statement made in open court

★ HEARSAY – DEFINITION

56. Which of the following BEST defines hearsay?
- A. Relevant evidence that is not disputed
 - B. An out-of-court statement offered to prove the truth of the matter asserted
 - C. Evidence that helps the jury understand a witness
 - D. A statement made under oath in court
57. Which of the following is NOT one of the three components of hearsay?
- A. A statement
 - B. Made out of court
 - C. Offered for the truth of the matter asserted
 - D. Admitted into evidence
58. A statement made in court by a witness under oath is hearsay.
- A. True
 - B. False
59. A question asked by an attorney is hearsay.
- A. True
 - B. False
60. A greeting such as "Good morning" is hearsay.
- A. True
 - B. False
61. Why is hearsay generally not admissible in a trial?
- A. It is not relevant
 - B. The declarant cannot be cross-examined
 - C. It is always prejudicial
 - D. It violates the rules of procedure



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★ HEARSAY AT PRELIMINARY HEARINGS

62. May hearsay evidence be used at a preliminary hearing?
- A. No, hearsay is never allowed
 - B. Yes, hearsay is generally admissible
 - C. Only if the witness is unavailable
 - D. Only with the consent of the defendant
63. Can hearsay evidence be used to establish a prima facie case at a preliminary hearing?
- A. No
 - B. Yes, in most circumstances
 - C. Only if it is corroborated by other evidence
 - D. Only if the defense agrees
64. At a preliminary hearing, must the Commonwealth show that the declarant is unavailable before using hearsay evidence?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only in criminal cases
 - D. Only if the defendant objects
65. Which of the following is TRUE regarding the reliability of hearsay at a preliminary hearing?
- A. It must be proven reliable beyond a reasonable doubt
 - B. The MDJ must make detailed findings about reliability
 - C. Reliability goes to the weight, not admissibility
 - D. Hearsay is not allowed because it is unreliable
66. The standard of proof for a preliminary hearing is:
- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt
 - B. Clear and convincing evidence
 - C. Prima facie evidence
 - D. Preponderance of the evidence

★ CRAWFORD / CONFRONTATION CLAUSE

67. Which constitutional provision guarantees the right to confront witnesses?
- A. First Amendment
 - B. Fifth Amendment
 - C. Sixth Amendment
 - D. Fourteenth Amendment
68. Under Crawford v. Washington, testimonial hearsay is generally admissible only if:
- A. It is reliable
 - B. The declarant is unavailable and the defendant had a prior opportunity to cross-examine
 - C. It is a public record
 - D. The judge allows it
69. Which statement is considered testimonial?
- A. A 911 call describing a crime in progress
 - B. A casual conversation with a friend
 - C. A statement made during a police interrogation
 - D. A business record entry
70. Crawford generally applies to:
- A. All hearsay
 - B. Testimonial hearsay
 - C. Only physical evtements
 - D. Circumstantial evidence

★ FIRMLY ROOTED HEARSAY EXCEPTIONS

71. Which of the following BEST defines a present sense impression?
- A. A statement made while under stress of excitement
 - B. A statement describing an event made while the declarant is perceiving it or immediately thereafter
 - C. A statement about the declarant's then existing state of mind
 - D. A statement made to obtain medical treatment
72. The present sense impression exception is based on the fact that:
- A. The declarant is unavailable
 - B. There is little time to fabricate
 - C. It is a business record
 - D. It is required by law
73. Which of the following BEST defines an excited utterance?
- A. A statement made during a calm, reflective period
 - B. A statement made while under the stress of excitement caused by a startling event
 - C. A statement made in response to questioning
 - D. A statement about future plans
74. Which of the following is an example of an excited utterance?
- A. A witness calmly recounts events hours later
 - B. A victim shouts, "He just hit me!" right after an assault
 - C. A written statement made the next day
 - D. A statement made during cross-examination
75. A statement of then existing mental, emotional, or physical condition is admissible to show:
- A. A past event
 - B. The declarant's current state of mind or condition
 - C. The truth of the matter asserted
 - D. The declarant's reputation
76. Statements made for the purpose of medical diagnosis or treatment are admissible if they are:
- A. Made under oath
 - B. Reasonably pertinent to diagnosis or treatment
 - C. Made by medical professionals only
 - D. Written in the medical chart

★ ADMISSIONS BY PARTY OPPONENT

77. A party's own statement, when offered against that party, is considered:
- A. Hearsay
 - B. An admission by a party opponent
 - C. Impeachment evidence
 - D. Circumstantial evidence
78. Which of the following is an adoptive admission?
- A. A statement made by a co-conspirator
 - B. A statement the party makes under oath
 - C. A statement the party has accepted or adopted as true
 - D. A statement entered into evidence by the judge
79. A statement made by a co-conspirator during and in furtherance of the conspiracy is admissible against the other conspirators.
- A. True
 - B. False



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★ FORMER TESTIMONY & DYING DECLARATION

80. Former testimony is admissible if:
- A. The witness is available to testify
 - B. The witness is unavailable and the party against whom the testimony is offered had a prior opportunity to cross-examine
 - C. The testimony is relevant to the case
 - D. The MDJ believes the testimony is trustworthy
81. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for the admission of former testimony?
- A. The witness is unavailable
 - B. The testimony was given under oath
 - C. There was a prior opportunity for cross-examination
 - D. The testimony is offered for impeachment only
82. A dying declaration is admissible when:
- A. The declarant is under the age of 18
 - B. The declarant believes death is imminent and the statement concerns the cause or circumstances of the impending death
 - C. The declarant is a close family member
 - D. The statement is made in writing
83. Which of the following is TRUE regarding a dying declaration?
- A. It is only admissible in civil cases
 - B. It is admissible even though the declarant is unavailable
 - C. The declarant must actually die
 - D. It must be made to a police officer

★ HEARSAY WITHIN HEARSAY & BEST EVIDENCE

84. Hearsay within hearsay occurs when:
- A. The declarant is unavailable
 - B. A statement contains another out-of-court statement
 - C. Multiple witnesses testify
 - D. A document is not notarized
85. Hearsay within hearsay is admissible if:
- A. The outer layer meets an exception
 - B. The inner layer meets an exception
 - C. Both the outer and inner layers meet an exception
 - D. The judge deems it trustworthy
86. Under the Best Evidence Rule, to prove the contents of a writing, recording, or photograph, which of the following is generally required?
- A. A copy of the document
 - B. The original
 - C. Testimony about what it says
 - D. A computer printout

87. Duplicates of a writing or recording are admissible unless:
- A. The original is lost
 - B. The original is ancient
 - C. A genuine question is raised about the original or it would be unfair to admit the duplicate
 - D. The duplicate is more reliable than the original
88. When is a copy of a photograph admissible under the Best Evidence Rule?
- A. Never
 - B. Only if the original is lost or destroyed
 - C. Unless there is a genuine question about the original or it would be unfair to admit the copy
 - D. Only if both parties agree
89. Which of the following refers to the process of establishing that a document, object, or recording is what the proponent claims it is?
- A. Relevance
 - B. Authentication
 - C. Admissibility
 - D. Judicial notice
90. Which of the following is a common method of authentication for a document?
- A. Testimony of a witness with knowledge
 - B. Certification by a judge
 - C. Argument by the attorney
 - D. Stipulation of the jury

★ TRIAL PROCEDURE & ADDITIONAL RULES

91. After both sides rest in a civil case, what is the next typical step?
- A. Jury deliberation
 - B. Closing arguments
 - C. Judgment
 - D. Opening statements
92. At a preliminary hearing, the MDJ's role is to determine whether:
- A. The defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt
 - B. There is probable cause to believe the defendant committed the offense
 - C. The defendant should be released on bail
 - D. The case should be dismissed



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93. In a criminal summary trial, who presents the first witnesses?
- A. The defendant
 - B. The Commonwealth
 - C. The judge
 - D. Either party may choose

94. When must a civil judgment generally be entered?
- A. Immediately after the verdict
 - B. Within 5 days after the conclusion of the hearing
 - C. Only if requested by a party
 - D. At the next scheduled term

95. At the close of evidence in a criminal summary trial, the defendant may move for:
- A. A new trial
 - B. Judgment of acquittal
 - C. Dismissal of the complaint
 - D. Reconsideration

96. After sentencing in a summary conviction case, the defendant must be advised of the right to appeal.
- A. True
 - B. False

97. A defendant has how many days to file a notice of appeal from a summary conviction?
- A. 10 days
 - B. 20 days
 - C. 30 days
 - D. 60 days

98. If the Commonwealth establishes a prima facie case at a preliminary hearing, the MDJ must:
- A. Dismiss the case
 - B. Hold the defendant for court
 - C. Set the case for trial
 - D. Enter a judgment of guilt

99. If no prima facie case is established at a preliminary hearing, the MDJ must:
- A. Hold the defendant for court
 - B. Continue the hearing
 - C. Discharge the defendant
 - D. Bind over the case

100. Which of the following is NOT a primary purpose of evidence at trial?
- A. To prove facts in dispute
 - B. To support or contradict credibility
 - C. To entertain the jury
 - D. To help the trier of fact decide

101. A judge may exclude relevant evidence if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of:
- A. Confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, or needless presentation of cumulative evidence
 - B. Helping the defendant
 - C. Favoring the plaintiff
 - D. Encouraging settlement

★ JUDGES & EVIDENCE

102. The MDJ is the sole judge of:
- A. Law and fact
 - B. Law only
 - C. Fact only
 - D. Neither law nor fact

103. Which of the following may the MDJ do on the judge's own initiative?
- A. Admit any evidence
 - B. Take judicial notice
 - C. Call witnesses for either side
 - D. Change the charges

104. Which of the following is generally NOT advisable for the MDJ during a hearing?
- A. Asking clarifying questions
 - B. Remaining impartial
 - C. Acting as an advocate for one side
 - D. Explaining rulings

105. When ruling on the admissibility of evidence, the MDJ should:
- A. Consider only the rules of evidence
 - B. Consider both the rules of evidence and the Constitution
 - C. Consider only what the parties want admitted
 - D. Consider the desires of the jury

106. Which of the following is TRUE regarding objections?
- A. An objection must be timely
 - B. An objection must state the specific legal ground
 - C. An objection must be made by the party, not the witness
 - D. All of the above

★ MISCELLANEOUS

107. Stipulations of fact:
- A. Are not evidence
 - B. Are binding on the parties and the court
 - C. Can be withdrawn at any time
 - D. Must be made in writing

108. Which of the following is an example of demonstrative evidence?
- A. A written contract
 - B. A model used to explain a scene
 - C. A witness's oral testimony
 - D. A police report

109. Which of the following is an example of real (physical) evidence?
- A. A diagram of the crime scene
 - B. A handgun recovered at the scene
 - C. A witness's statement
 - D. A video animation



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110. Which of the following is an example of documentary evidence?
- A. A witness's written police report
 - B. A store receipt
 - C. A surveillance video
 - D. The defendant's in-court testimony

111. Which of the following is an example of testimonial evidence?
- A. A photograph of the scene
 - B. A witness's sworn statement
 - C. A medical record
 - D. A map of the area

112. Which of the following is TRUE regarding exhibits?
- A. Exhibits must be admitted into evidence to be considered
 - B. The judge may rely on any document submitted to the court
 - C. Exhibits are automatically admitted if not objected to
 - D. Only parties may introduce exhibits

113. If a party objects to evidence, the judge should:
- A. Automatically exclude the evidence
 - B. Take the objection under advisement
 - C. Overrule the objection to keep the trial moving
 - D. Ask the jury to decide

114. When reviewing a ruling on admissibility, an appellate court uses which standard?
- A. De novo
 - B. Clear error
 - C. Abuse of discretion
 - D. Beyond a reasonable doubt

115. Which rule states that relevant evidence may be excluded if its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice?
- A. Rule 401
 - B. Rule 403
 - C. Rule 404
 - D. Rule 405

116. Which of the following is NOT one of the traditional common law privileges?
- A. Clergy privilege
 - B. Spousal privilege
 - C. Witness privilege
 - D. Physician-patient privilege

117. A privilege belongs to:
- A. The court
 - B. The public
 - C. The holder of the privilege
 - D. The party offering the evidence

118. Which privilege may be claimed by the patient?
- A. Attorney-client privilege
 - B. Physician-patient privilege
 - C. Clergy privilege
 - D. Reporter privilege

119. A statement made by a child to a physician describing abuse for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment is generally admissible under which exception?
- A. Present sense impression
 - B. Excited utterance
 - C. Statements for medical treatment
 - D. Then existing mental condition

120. Which of the following BEST summarizes the key difference between a preliminary hearing and a trial?
- A. Only hearsay is allowed at a preliminary hearing
 - B. The standard of proof at a preliminary hearing is lower (prima facie vs. beyond a reasonable doubt)
 - C. The defendant has no rights at a preliminary hearing
 - D. The MDJ does not allow any evidence at a preliminary hearing



STUDY TIP

Review the **Pennsylvania Code – Title 225 Rules of Evidence**. Understanding the definitions, exceptions, and procedures is essential for the MDJ exam!



YOU'VE GOT THIS!

Good luck on your MDJ Certification Exam!

ANSWERS ✓

1. B	2. B	3. B	4. A	5. B	6. B	7. B	8. C	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. A	14. A	15. C	16. B	17. C	18. B	19. B	20. C
21. B	22. A	23. A	24. C	25. B	26. B	27. C	28. A	29. C	30. C
31. B	32. B	33. C	34. B	35. A	36. C	37. C	38. D	39. A	40. A
41. D	42. A	43. B	44. B	45. C	46. B	47. C	48. B	49. C	50. A
51. B	52. B	53. B	54. B	55. D	56. B	57. A	58. A	59. A	60. A
61. B	62. C	63. B	64. B	65. B	66. C	67. A	68. B	69. C	70. D
71. B	72. B	73. B	74. B	75. C	76. B	77. A	78. C	79. A	80. B
81. D	82. B	83. B	84. B	85. C	86. B	87. C	88. C	89. B	90. A
91. C	92. B	93. B	94. B	95. B	96. A	97. C	98. B	99. C	100. B
101. A	102. A	103. A	104. C	105. B	106. D	107. B	108. B	109. B	110. B
111. B	112. A	113. B	114. C	115. B	116. C	117. C	118. B	119. C	120. B



END OF TEST – WELL DONE!

Keep studying and stay confident!

