**Part 3 – Types of objections**

* [Argumentative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argumentative): the question makes an argument rather than asking a question.
* Asked and answered: when the same attorney continues to ask the same question and they have already received an answer.
* Assumes facts not in evidence: the question assumes something as true for which no evidence has been shown.
* Badgering: counsel is antagonizing the witness in order to provoke a response, either by asking questions without giving the witness an opportunity to answer or by openly mocking the witness.
* Calls for a [conclusion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conclusion_of_law): the question asks for an opinion rather than facts.
* Calls for speculation: the question asks the witness to guess the answer rather than to rely on known facts.
* [Compound question](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compound_question): multiple questions asked together.
* Confusing: the question is not clear and precise enough for the witness to properly answer.
* [Hearsay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hearsay_in_United_States_law): the witness does not know the answer personally but heard it from another.
* Incompetent: the witness is not qualified to answer the question.
* [Irrelevant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relevance_%28law%29) or [immaterial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Materiality_%28law%29): the question is not about the issues in the trial.
* [Leading question](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leading_question) (Direct examination only): the question suggests the answer to the witness. Leading questions are permitted if the attorney conducting the examination has received permission to treat the witness as a [hostile witness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hostile_witness). Leading questions are also permitted on cross-examination, as witnesses called by the opposing party are presumed hostile.
* Narrative: the question asks the witness to relate a story rather than state specific facts.