

Roll No.-----

Paper Code		
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प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series
C

B.A.LL.B (First Semester) Examination, April-2022

B.A.LL.B 102

English-I (General English-I)

(For Regular, Ex & Back Paper Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : —
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक—पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
- महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. The legal term borrowed from Latin meaning 'from earlier' is :
 - (A) Ab initio
 - (B) A priori
 - (C) Ad idem
 - (D) A fortiori
2. What is the meaning of the term 'EX PARTE' ?
 - (A) Decision made by a judge without all parties present
 - (B) From/for one party
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
3. What is an interrogative sentence ?
 - (A) That which ends with an exclamation mark
 - (B) That which asks a question
 - (C) That which is written within inverted commas
 - (D) None of the above
4. How does comprehension happen during listening ?
 - (A) By recognizing words and syllables
 - (B) By analysing facial expressions
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
5. The information regarding the legal bench, courtroom number and position of the matter is issued as :
 - (A) Notification
 - (B) Circular
 - (C) Order
 - (D) Cause list

6. The legal term for resolution of a dispute out of court is :
- (A) Reconciliation
 - (B) Settlement
 - (C) Arbitration
 - (D) Compromise
7. Which of the following is a connective of cause and effect ?
- (A) Finally
 - (B) Moreover
 - (C) However
 - (D) So
8. What is the purpose of a connective ?
- (A) To connect two sentence
 - (B) To connect words within a sentence
 - (C) To connect parts of speech
 - (D) All the above
9. What is the basic rule for translation from Hindi to English ?
- (A) Knowledge of parts of speech
 - (B) Knowledge of tense
 - (C) Knowledge of sentence formation patterns
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
10. Which is the correct English translation of- वह अंग्रेज़ी में बहुत अच्छी है।
- (A) She is very good at English.
 - (B) He is very good at English.
 - (C) She is a very good English.
 - (D) They are very good in English.

11. Correct the sentence by choosing the correct option- 'He did not wrote the test last week' :
- (A) Remove the helping verb did
 - (B) Use the present tense of wrote
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) Use does
12. What is wrong in the expression- 'Myself I am Ramesh babu.' ?
- (A) Use of the possessive pronoun 'myself'
 - (B) Use of the noun 'babu'
 - (C) Use of the pronoun 'I'
 - (D) The sentence is correct
13. Which is the most simple sentence pattern in English ?
- (A) Subject + Verb + Complement
 - (B) Subject + Intransitive verb
 - (C) Subject + Intransitive verb + Direct object
 - (D) Subject + Complement
14. Which type of complement is found in the sentence- 'He made her happy'?
- (A) Subject complement
 - (B) Object complement
 - (C) Noun complement
 - (D) Verb complement
15. Identify the predicate in the sentence - 'He makes cakes and cookies.' :
- (A) He makes
 - (B) Cakes and cookies
 - (C) Makes cakes and cookies
 - (D) He

16. What is a sentence ?
- (A) A group of words
 - (B) A group of words with a subject
 - (C) A group of words with a verb
 - (D) A group of words expressing a complete idea
17. In English grammar how many basic sentence patterns are there ?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 1
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 5
18. When constructing a sentence what is most important to have ?
- (A) A good vocabulary
 - (B) Ideas
 - (C) Knowledge of the parts of speech
 - (D) All of the above
19. What is the essence of note making ?
- (A) Writing down everything one hears.
 - (B) Connecting and synthesizing ideas from lectures and reading
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
20. What are active listening skills ?
- (A) Attentiveness
 - (B) Responsiveness
 - (C) Reflection
 - (D) All of the above

21. What is most essential for listening comprehension ?
- (A) Recognizing speech sounds
 - (B) Good vocabulary
 - (C) Intelligence
 - (D) All of the above
22. Which of the following is a comprehension skill ?
- (A) Fluency
 - (B) Visualizing
 - (C) Predicting
 - (D) All of the above
23. What is the assertive of 'Didn't I play cricket' ?
- (A) I played cricket
 - (B) I did not play cricket.
 - (C) I played no cricket.
 - (D) Cricket is not my game.
24. The basic rule of interchanging an assertive and an interrogative sentence is to change :
- (A) The Voice
 - (B) The volume
 - (C) The tone
 - (D) The note
25. Change the sentence into interrogative 'Everybody wishes to be happy.' :
- (A) Who does not wish to be happy ?
 - (B) Who wishes to be unhappy ?
 - (C) Who does wish to be happy ?
 - (D) Who does wish to be unhappy ?

26. In transforming assertive sentences into interrogative NEVER is replaced by :
- (A) Always
 - (B) Ever
 - (C) Sometimes
 - (D) Rarely
27. Transform the following sentence into the negative form-
'Where there is smoke there is fire' by selecting the correct answer :
- (A) There is smoke without fire.
 - (B) There is no smoke with fire.
 - (C) There is no smoke without fire.
 - (D) There is no smoke and no fire.
28. Transform the verb in the following sentence-
'We expect good news' by selecting the correct answer :
- (A) Expectation
 - (B) Expected
 - (C) Expects
 - (D) Expecting
29. Transform the following sentence to passive voice- 'Who taught you English ?':
- (A) English was taught to you by whom ?
 - (B) By whom were you taught English ?
 - (C) Who was your English teacher ?
 - (D) None of the above
30. What is the correct transformation of the following sentence into simple form- 'He worked hard that he might pass the examination.' ?
- (A) He worked hard to pass the examination.
 - (B) In order to pass the examination he worked hard.
 - (C) Hard work was done by him to pass the examination.
 - (D) It was his hard work that helped him pass the examination.

31. A complex sentence has how many clauses ?
- (A) Two
 - (B) Two or more
 - (C) One
 - (D) None
32. What is the full form of TGG ?
- (A) Transformational good grammar
 - (B) Transformational guided grammar
 - (C) Transformational generative grammar
 - (D) Transformational grown grammar
33. What are the process followed for transformation in English grammar ?
- (A) Reordering elements
 - (B) Inserting elements
 - (C) Deleting elements
 - (D) All of the above
34. Which of the following is a method of transformation ?
- (A) Passive agent deletion
 - (B) Removal of the prepositional phrase
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) All of the above
35. What is the purpose of transformation ?
- (A) Vocabulary building
 - (B) To develop linguistic habit
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) All of the above

36. Transformation is also referred to as :
- (A) Tee-rule
 - (B) T-rule
 - (C) Tea-rule
 - (D) Tie-rule
37. The word transformation comes from Latin and means _____.
- (A) To another form
 - (B) Across forms
 - (C) To change form
 - (D) Within forms
38. What is the meaning of transformation in English grammar ?
- (A) A syntactical process
 - (B) A semantic process
 - (C) An analytical process
 - (D) All of the above
39. of the following which is a type of sentence construction ?
- (A) Compound
 - (B) Complex
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) All of the above
40. How can one recognise a prepositional phrase ?
- (A) It begins with a noun followed by a preposition.
 - (B) It begins with a pronoun followed by a verb.
 - (C) It begins with a preposition followed by a noun.
 - (D) All of the above

41. Identify the prepositional phrase in the sentence ‘Game cheered for her team with excitement’ :
- (A) Cheered for
 - (B) for her
 - (C) team with
 - (D) with excitement
42. Which of the following is an example of a prepositional phrase ?
- (A) On time
 - (B) Before going home
 - (C) At the park
 - (D) All of the above
43. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and the object it governs which can be which of the following ?
- (A) A noun
 - (B) A gerund
 - (C) A clause
 - (D) All of the above
44. Active and passive voices are aspects of which of the following ?
- (A) Verb
 - (B) Noun
 - (C) Adverb
 - (D) Adjective
45. In which case can the future tense be used ?
- (A) To express merely future time
 - (B) To combine future time with implied command
 - (C) To combine future time with implied intention
 - (D) All of the above

46. Which tense is used if the future time is implied by the context when speaking of the future ?
- (A) Present perfect
 - (B) Simple future
 - (C) Simple present
 - (D) Future perfect
47. The verb in sentences beginning with the adjective EACH is :
- (A) Singular
 - (B) Plural
 - (C) Any of the above
 - (D) None of the above
48. Two singular nouns joined by 'and' require a verb in the _____.
- (A) Singular
 - (B) Plural
 - (C) Any of the above
 - (D) None of the above
49. Which word is placed before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun ?
- (A) a
 - (B) an
 - (C) at
 - (D) the
50. If we wish to generalize the noun we must use which of the following ?
- (A) Indefinite article
 - (B) Definite article
 - (C) preposition
 - (D) Adjective

51. Which part of speech should be used before a common noun in the singular number?
- (A) an
 - (B) a
 - (C) the
 - (D) any of the above
52. Point out the determiner in the sentence 'All nations want to be independent' :
- (A) All
 - (B) Nations
 - (C) Want
 - (D) Independent
53. Personal pronouns are also referred to as :
- (A) Subjects
 - (B) Possessive determiners
 - (C) Possessive adjectives
 - (D) All of the above
54. The words THIS and THESE are which kind of demonstratives ?
- (A) Proximal
 - (B) Possessive
 - (C) Notional
 - (D) All of the above
55. In the English language demonstratives are :
- (A) Proximal
 - (B) Distal
 - (C) Deitic
 - (D) All of the above

56. An article in English grammar is :
- (A) A particular item
 - (B) A piece of writing
 - (C) A trainee
 - (D) None of the above
57. Determiners have how many sub – categories ?
- (A) 3
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 5
 - (D) None
58. Determiners are traditionally classed with :
- (A) Adjectives
 - (B) Pronouns
 - (C) Verbs
 - (D) Both (A) & (B)
59. What is the purpose of a determiner ?
- (A) To express the definite or indefinite element of a class
 - (B) To indicate a closer or more distant element
 - (C) To indicate an element belonging to a special person or thing
 - (D) All of the above
60. A determiner is :
- (A) A word
 - (B) A phrase
 - (C) An affix
 - (D) All of the above

61. What is the meaning of tense ?
- (A) A form of verb that shows time
 - (B) A form of verb that shows number
 - (C) A form of verb that shows gender
 - (D) All of the above
62. Which of the following is a type of concord ?
- (A) Grammatical
 - (B) Proximity
 - (C) Notional
 - (D) All of the above
63. The pronoun 'SHE' takes which verb ?
- (A) Singular
 - (B) Plural
 - (C) Both
 - (D) All of the above
64. In English grammar, a singular verb is generally written by adding which letter to the word ?
- (A) z
 - (B) e
 - (C) s
 - (D) a
65. What is the meaning of concord in English grammar ?
- (A) Subject – verb agreement
 - (B) Noun – adjective agreement
 - (C) Subject – object co-ordination
 - (D) Noun – pronoun co-ordination

66. In British English, the past participle of the verb GET is GOT. What is it in American English ?
- (A) Got
 - (B) Gotten
 - (C) Gotted
 - (D) All of the above
67. What is the American word for the British CARETAKER ?
- (A) Guardian
 - (B) Housekeeper
 - (C) Janitor
 - (D) Warden
68. Who wrote the first American dictionary ?
- (A) Noam Chomsky
 - (B) Noah Webster
 - (C) Henry Sweet
 - (D) Adam Smith
69. Differences between British and American English are due to :
- (A) Grammar
 - (B) Spelling
 - (C) Pronunciation
 - (D) All of the above
70. What does the Latin phrase 'per se' mean in English ?
- (A) Each
 - (B) By itself
 - (C) Purse
 - (D) Person

71. What is the full form of the abbreviation E. G. in Latin ?
- (A) Exempli gratia
 - (B) Exemplns gratins
 - (C) Ergo gratia
 - (D) Exempli grace
72. Borrowing and lending of words between languages happen due to :
- (A) Cultural contact
 - (B) Political dominance
 - (C) Appropriateness
 - (D) All of the above
73. What are the main fields from which English borrows Latin terms ?
- (A) Medical
 - (B) Legal
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above
74. The linguistic ingredients that have been incorporated into English from foreign sources are called :
- (A) Debt words
 - (B) Beg words
 - (C) Loan words
 - (D) Alm words
75. The word ATTORNEY is borrowed from :
- (A) French
 - (B) Latin
 - (C) Portuguese
 - (D) Irish

76. The term NORMAN refers to :
- (A) Rome
 - (B) France
 - (C) Greece
 - (D) Spain
77. Fill in the blank :
'COGNATES' refers to _____ phrases in English.
- (A) Italian
 - (B) Spanish
 - (C) French
 - (D) Latin
78. Fill in the blank :
Approximately 45% of English words have a _____ origin.
- (A) French
 - (B) German
 - (C) Latin
 - (D) Greek
79. The Latin prefix CENT means :
- (A) Hundred
 - (B) Thousand
 - (C) To bid someone
 - (D) Perfume
80. In the word CIRCUMSTANTIAL which part is derived from Latin ?
- (A) CIR
 - (B) CIRCUM
 - (C) STAN
 - (D) TIAL

81. In English vocabulary the Latin influence is seen mainly in the form of :
- (A) Prefixes
 - (B) Suffixes
 - (C) Root words
 - (D) All of the above
82. The major influence of Latin on English has been :
- (A) Lexical
 - (B) Phonetic
 - (C) Etymological
 - (D) All of the above
83. What is the percentage of words derived from Latin in English ?
- (A) 40%
 - (B) 60%
 - (C) 30%
 - (D) 50%
84. Which of the following is a process of Latin based word formation ?
- (A) Abbreviation
 - (B) Prefixing
 - (C) Pluralization
 - (D) All of the above
85. One of the methods of word formation from foreign sources is :
- (A) Noun stem changes
 - (B) Verb stem changes
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

86. Which of the following languages constitute a linguistic super-stratum for English?
- (A) Chinese
 - (B) Persian
 - (C) Latin
 - (D) Japanese
87. When the abbreviation is written without spaces or periods and spoken letter by letter it is known as :
- (A) Initialism
 - (B) Compounding
 - (C) Acronymization
 - (D) All of the above
88. A combination of the initial letters or syllables in a phrase or word is known as :
- (A) Abbreviation
 - (B) Acronym
 - (C) Initialism
 - (D) All of the above
89. When an existing word is assigned to a new syntactic category the process is called?
- (A) Conversion
 - (B) Derivation
 - (C) Blending
 - (D) Suppletion
90. Using an affix to build a word with a meaning distinct from that of its base is the process of :
- (A) Suppletion
 - (B) Compounding
 - (C) Derivation
 - (D) Inflection

91. The process that shortens a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables is :
- (A) Clipping
 - (B) Cliticization
 - (C) Inflection
 - (D) All of the above
92. Fill in the blanks :
- The process of word formation that combines parts of words is called _____.
- (A) Derivation
 - (B) Compounding
 - (C) Blending
 - (D) Suppletion
93. Which of the following is a tool of word formation ?
- (A) Prefix
 - (B) Suffix
 - (C) Conversion
 - (D) All of the above
94. Which of the following help to understand legal texts in a foreign language ?
- (A) Monolingual law dictionary
 - (B) Bilingual law dictionary
 - (C) Thesaurus
 - (D) All of the above
95. A legal lexicon serves which function ?
- (A) Communicative function
 - (B) Cognitive function
 - (C) Both (A) & (B)
 - (D) None of the above

96. Dictionaries can be :
(A) Monolingual
(B) Bilingual
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
97. Fill in the blank:
In a dictionary each word may have various meanings to be analysed according to _____.
(A) Context
(B) Choice
(C) Chance
(D) Co-relation
98. Fill in the blank :
The basic method of using a dictionary is by finding the _____ and _____ one has in mind.
(A) Word and alphabet
(B) Word and expression
(C) Expression and syllable
(D) Syllable and alphabet
99. A dictionary usually provides information on :
(A) Meanings of words
(B) Pronunciation of words
(C) Spellings of words
(D) All of the above
100. Which of the following is a synonym for dictionary ?
(A) Workbook
(B) Lexicon
(C) Reference book
(D) All of the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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