

Roll No.-----

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सिरीज
Question Booklet Series
D

B.A.LL.B (Eighth Semester) Examination, January-2022

B.A.LL.B801(PAPER-I)

LEGAL LANGUAGE & LEGAL WRITING

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 सिरीज 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 सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

1. Which of these words is based on the phenomena, 'Onomatopoeia' ?
 - (A) Cuckoo
 - (B) Book
 - (C) Door
 - (D) Blackboard
2. Which of these people perceives language as a means to interpret human experience ?
 - (A) Anthropologist
 - (B) Sociologist
 - (C) Philosopher
 - (D) Students of literature
3. Why are there rules about how to communicate ?
 - (A) There are no rules about how to communicate
 - (B) Your workplace is just making sure it has full control over you
 - (C) It is to make sure everyone understands each other
 - (D) Your workplace is obliged to have a policy because of OSH
4. Scenario : You ask a co-worker if they can help you with a client, they cross their arms and roll their eyes but do not say anything. Have they communicated?
 - (A) No, at this stage it is one-way communication
 - (B) No, when they answer you they will have communicated back, completing two-way communication
 - (C) No, but they are being rude
 - (D) Yes, they have used non-verbal communication
5. What are the two parts to communication ?
 - (A) There only needs to be one part, when someone says something
 - (B) When someone says something, and the other person has understood
 - (C) When someone says something, and the other person has replied
 - (D) When someone says something while using non-verbal communication
6. Active listening is
 - (A) Paying close attention to the speaker and occasionally smiling or nodding one's head
 - (B) Giving one's comments on the points raised by the other party
 - (C) While being attentive to the speaker, giving occasional nod and smile along with feedback
 - (D) All of the above

7. Which of these is the first step in the listening process ?
(A) Stop talking
(B) Receiving
(C) Interpreting
(D) Responding
8. Which of the following kinds of communication do students spend most time engaged in :
(A) Listening
(B) Speaking
(C) Reading
(D) Writing
9. Thereinafter means
(A) 'Later referred to in that matter or document'.
(B) 'Of the thing just mentioned'.
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
10. Thereat means
(A) At that place
(B) On account of
(C) After that
(D) All of the above
11. Which of the following is the characteristic of legal language ?
(A) Punctuation
(B) Use of Modifiers
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
12. Circumlocution means
(A) Location is in the circle
(B) Talking around
(C) Fact in issue
(D) None of the above
13. Whereabouts means
(A) The place where someone or something is
(B) Of what or of which
(C) By this means
(D) As a result of this

14. Heretofore means
(A) Before now
(B) Later referred to in this matter or document.
(C) By this means
(D) As a result of this
15. Hereinafter means
(A) Later referred to in this matter or document
(B) By this means
(C) As a result of this
(D) None of the above
16. Hereto means
(A) 'To this place
(B) To this matter
(C) To this document
(D) All of the above
17. Hereat means
(A) 'At this place or point'
(B) 'On account of or after this
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is the characteristic of legal language ?
(A) Use of Foreign Words/Maxims
(B) Synonyms
(C) Use of Archaic words
(D) All of the above
19. Ratio decidendi
(A) The reason for deciding
(B) The principles of law on which the court reaches its decision
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Beyond the powers
20. A favour or advantage given in return for something.
(A) Proces-verbal
(B) Quid pro quo
(C) Mutatis mutandis
(D) Persona non grata

21. *Persona non grata*
(A) A person who is not welcome somewhere
(B) An informal record or memorandum of international understandings resulting from negotiation
(C) A favour or advantage given in return for something.
(D) None of the above
22. *Ex parte*
(A) By a subsequent act
(B) Among other things
(C) On the part of one side only
(D) A way of doing something
23. *Eminence grise*
(A) A person who has power or influence without holding an official position
(B) Used of an argument that takes advantage of the character of the person on the other side
(C) A payment given as a favour rather than because of any legal obligation
(D) None of the above
24. *Ad hominem*
(A) To an individual's interests or passions
(B) Used of an argument that take advantage of the character of the person on the other side.
(C) Used of an argument that takes advantage of the character of the person on the same side
(D) Both (A) and (B)
25. *Locus standi* means
(A) Place for standing
(B) The right of a party to appear and be heard in court
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
26. *Massive* means:
(A) Strong
(B) Little
(C) Gaping
(D) Huge
27. *Propel* means:
(A) Drive
(B) B. Jettison
(C) C. Burst
(D) D. Acclimatize

28. Fostering means
(A) Safeguarding
(B) Neglecting
(C) Ignoring
(D) Nurturing
29. Which word is wrongly used in the sentence: I am unable to fathom realty anymore.
(A) Am
(B) Unable
(C) Fathom
(D) Realty
30. Write “ I will take revenge” in passive voice.
(A) Revenge will be taken by me
(B) Will revenge I take
(C) Revenge taken is mine
(D) I shall take revenge
31. What is the first thing that is generally written in the minutes of a meeting ?
(A) Resolution taken
(B) Topic, Date and Time of the Meeting
(C) Agenda of previous meeting
(D) Names of those absent
32. The purpose of a precis is :
(A) To show one’s knowledge of the matter
(B) To elaborate of a topic
(C) To help memorise better
(D) To summarise the given matter
33. When is the word “non compos” used ?
(A) When someone is not mentally sound
(B) When something is non- compostable
(C) As a synonym for the word ‘nincompoop’
(D) When the accused is feeling tired
34. What is the meaning of “in absentia”?
(A) Present
(B) Unforgettable
(C) In absence of
(D) With absinthe

35. Identify the word which is grammatically incorrect, in the following sentences:
I had planned to go on the market today.
(A) Had
(B) Go
(C) On
(D) The
36. Identify the word which is grammatically incorrect, in the following sentences:
The defence of the acquitted have very strong
(A) Defence
(B) Of
(C) Acquitted
(D) Have
37. Identify the word which is grammatically incorrect, in the following sentences :-
I writes to inform you of my availability for the project.
(A) Writes
(B) Inform
(C) Of
(D) For
38. Which word is used to indicate 'in good faith' ?
(A) Bona fide
(B) Lorem ipsum
(C) Bonne fin
(D) Cui bono
39. What does the Latin word 'Amicus curiae' mean ?
(A) Cure for a cause
(B) In opposition to
(C) Friendly sentence
(D) Friend of the court
40. What is another word for lawyer ?
(A) Plaintiff
(B) Attorney
(C) Victim
(D) Prosecuted

41. A bail application or hearing must be made available within
(A) 48 hrs.
(B) 24 hrs. from arrest
(C) 7 days of arrest
(D) 72 hrs. of arrest
42. An individual who is under arrest must do all but one of the following
(A) Give a name and address
(B) Have fingerprints and photograph taken
(C) Make a statement
(D) Go with police
43. The term De Jure means
(A) According to law
(B) In fact
(C) A person sued in court of law
(D) A judgement delivered by a court
44. The Term in Re Means
(A) In matter of
(B) A person who dies without making will
(C) By the fact itself
(D) With the Powers
45. A friend of the Court is called as
(A) Amicus curaie
(B) Judgement Debtor
(C) Judge
(D) Witness
46. The term enactment means
(A) By virtue of office
(B) Act of Parliament
(C) A liability of property
(D) An interest in land
47. The term FIR means
(A) The Right of Voting
(B) Crime of any Kind
(C) A punishment whereby the offender lost his interest in property
(D) First Information Report of grievance which is given to police

48. The Term Act of God Means
- (A) An accident which occurs due to the operation of natural forces which no human foresight could provide against.
 - (B) A wrongful act which an action lies in court of law.
 - (C) Act done by Government in Exercise of its sovereign Powers
 - (D) Wrongful act
49. The term in Camera means
- (A) Bring a change against the person
 - (B) In equal fault culpable or criminal
 - (C) Not in open court in Private
 - (D) Court in Proceedings
50. The term Adjourn Means :-
- (A) To defer the hearing of a case to another date in court
 - (B) Decision of the court
 - (C) According to valuation
 - (D) With a common understanding
51. Res Ipsa Loquitur means
- (A) The thing speaks for itself
 - (B) He who acts by or through another, acts for himself
 - (C) What for what or Something for something
 - (D) All of the above
52. Municipal Corporation of the city of Baroda Vs Babubhai Himatlal, AIR 1989 SC 2091: 1989 (4) SCC 103. Case is related to
- (A) What for what or Something for something
 - (B) He who acts by or through another, acts for himself
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
53. Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se related cases .
- (A) Ravula Subba Rao & Ors. Vs The Commissioner of Income Tax, Madras, AIR 1956 SC 604: 1956 (1) SCR 577
 - (B) Sreenivasa General Traders Vs State of Andhra Pradesh, (1983) 4 SCC 353.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

54. *Pari Materia*
- (A) Jang Singh Vs Brijlal & Ors., AIR 1966 SC 1631: 1964 (2) SCR 145.
 - (B) A.R. Antulay Vs R.S. Nayak & Ors., AIR 1988 SC 1531.
 - (C) S. Krishna Sradha Vs State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors., 2017 (4) SCC 516.
 - (D) Bangalore Turf Club Ltd. Vs Regional Director, ESI corporation (2014) 1 SSC 657
55. *Nunc pro tunc* related cases are
- (A) Jang Singh Vs Brijlal & Ors., AIR 1966 SC 1631: 1964 (2) SCR 145.
 - (B) A.R. Antulay Vs R.S. Nayak & Ors., AIR 1988 SC 1531.
 - (C) S. Krishna Sradha Vs State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors., 2017 (4) SCC 516.
 - (D) All of the above
56. *Exception to the Rule*
- (A) *Noscitur a sociis*
 - (B) *Nova Constitutio Futuris Formam Imponere Debet, Non Praeteritis*
 - (C) *Nullus Commodum Capere Potest De Injuria Sua Propria*
 - (D) None of the above
57. *Nemo Moriturus Praesumitur mentire*
- (A) A dying man seldom lies
 - (B) A man will not meet his maker with a lie in his mouth
 - (C) The meaning of a word is to be judged by the company it keeps
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
58. *Lex specialis derogat legi generali*
- (A) Special law repeals general laws.
 - (B) The right of a party to bring an action or to appear before court.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
59. *In absentia*
- (A) In absence
 - (B) More fully, in the absence of the person involved.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

60. Ignorantia Facti Excusat Ignorantia Juris Non Excusat
- (A) Ignorance of facts may be excused but not ignorance of law
 - (B) Ignorance of law may be excused but not ignorance of facts
 - (C) The law shall not expect the performance of the impossible
 - (D) None of the above
61. Ejusdem Generis
- (A) Of the same class, or kind
 - (B) False in one thing, false in everything.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
62. Affirmanti non neganti incumbit Probatio is the rule of
- (A) Procedural law
 - (B) Substantive law
 - (C) Evidence
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
63. Example of allegiants Contrarie Non Est Audiendus
- (A) Principle of estoppel
 - (B) Principle of election
 - (C) Principle of res gestae
 - (D) Principle of res judicata
64. Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens sit Rea
- (A) A personal right of action dies with the person.
 - (B) The intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime
 - (C) An Act of the Court shall prejudice no man
 - (D) All of the above
65. Actus Curiae Neminem Gravabit
- (A) A personal right of action dies with the person.
 - (B) The intent and act must both concur to constitute the crime
 - (C) An Act of the Court shall prejudice no man
 - (D) All of the above

66. Actus Dei Nemini Injuriam
- (A) Law holds no man responsible for the Act of God.
 - (B) A personal right action dies with the person.
 - (C) An Act of the Court shall prejudice no man
 - (D) None of the above
67. There is a barrier to communication when words are uttered in a ___ sense.
- (A) Negative
 - (B) Positive
 - (C) Polite
 - (D) Good
68. Which of these is not an element of non-verbal communication ?
- (A) Personal appearance
 - (B) Posture
 - (C) Eye contact
 - (D) Name of the speaker
69. Which of these is a main element of non-verbal communication ?
- (A) The volume of the speaker
 - (B) Name of the speaker
 - (C) Name of the listener
 - (D) Age of the speaker
70. Which of these is the greatest means of conveying information ?
- (A) Writing
 - (B) Words
 - (C) Signs
 - (D) Pictures
71. Which of these should communication not advance ?
- (A) Information
 - (B) Affinity
 - (C) Reality
 - (D) Personal desires

72. Which of these is the triangle of communication ?
(A) ABR
(B) ARD
(C) ARC
(D) ARS
73. Communicare is a ____ word.
(A) French
(B) Latin
(C) German
(D) Indian
74. The word communication is derived from ____
(A) Communicare
(B) Comunnicare
(C) Comunicare
(D) Communnicare
75. Select the right antonym of the word 'amicable'.
(A) Grumpy
(B) Friendly
(C) Pleasant
(D) Affable
76. What is the meaning of acquiescing ?
(A) Agree to something without protesting
(B) To remember one's past
(C) To draw water out
(D) To flow like liquid
77. What is the meaning of acknowledge ?
(A) To become sick through contaminated food
(B) To admit or recognize that something is true
(C) To show great knowledge
(D) To deny something's existence
78. Fill the blank with the appropriate word: 'The decision will ____ the entire nation.'
(A) Impact
(B) Impress
(C) Implant
(D) Implement

79. What is another word which means the same as 'nomadic' ?
(A) Wild
(B) Barbarous
(C) Brave
(D) Roving
80. Choose the correct antonym of the given word:
Vanguard
(A) Echelon
(B) Regiment
(C) Front
(D) Rear
81. Choose the correct antonym of the given word:
Predicament
(A) Certainty
(B) Fantasy
(C) Confidence
(D) Firmness
82. Choose the correct antonym of the given word:
Euphonious
(A) Distasteful
(B) Lethargic
(C) Significant
(D) Strident
83. Choose the correct antonym of the given word:
Rubicund
(A) Pallid
(B) Indicative
(C) Dangerous
(D) Wanted
84. Choose the correct antonym of the given word:
Exonerate
(A) Admit
(B) Accuse
(C) Contract
(D) Reject

85. Choose the correct antonym of the given word:
Inevitable
(A) Mutilated
(B) Uncertain
(C) Eatable
(D) Unavoidable
86. Choose the correct synonym of the given word:
Nascent
(A) Initial
(B) Unpleasant
(C) Latest
(D) Crude
87. Choose the correct synonym of the given word:
Acumen
(A) Abundance
(B) Bitterness
(C) Deficit
(D) Quickness of insight
88. Choose the correct synonym of the given word:
Paramount
(A) Very important
(B) Wide and extensive
(C) Above others in rank of authority
(D) Famous
89. Choose the correct synonym of the given word:
Placate
(A) To make sure
(B) To annoy
(C) To pacify
(D) To flatten out
90. Choose the correct synonym of the given word:
Rectify
(A) To build
(B) Correct
(C) Destroy
(D) To command

91. The mechanism that takes place in the production of sounds is known as _____?
(A) Pulmonic mechanism
(B) Air-stream mechanism
(C) Pulmonic air-stream mechanism
(D) Pulmonic aggressive air-stream mechanism
92. A branch of Linguistics which studies the sounds in a language is called _____?
(A) Literature
(B) Phonetics
(C) Consonants
(D) Vowels
93. What does the sign / represent ?
(A) Phonetic transcription
(B) Centralization
(C) Voiced bilabial nasal
(D) Rising-falling pitch
94. Which of these is not a type of phonetics ?
(A) Articulatory
(B) Personal
(C) Acoustic
(D) Auditory
95. Which of these terms refer to the study of speech process ?
(A) Phonology
(B) Phonetic substances
(C) Phonetics
(D) Semantics
96. Which of these is the study of meaning of word, and the development of the meaning of words ?
(A) Morphemic
(B) Phonetics
(C) Semantics
(D) Syntax
97. Which of these terms refers to the study of speech sounds of a given language and their function within the sound system of that language ?
(A) Phonetics
(B) Phonology
(C) Syntax
(D) Morphology

98. Which of these is not a level of language ?
(A) Phonology
(B) Grammar
(C) Running
(D) Semantics
99. Which of these finds out how a certain set of people use a language at a given time ?
(A) Diachronic Linguistics
(B) Comparative Linguistics
(C) Synchronic Linguistics
(D) Historical Linguistics
100. Which of these is not a type of linguistics ?
(A) Historical
(B) Personal
(C) Comparative
(D) Synchronic

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the first most option will be considered valid.**
3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
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7. There is no negative marking.

Note: On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly in case there is an issue please ask the examiner to change the booklet of same series and get another one.