

SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022-2023

(1st Year 1st Sem LLB)

ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE

Duration: 3:00 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

Note: Attempt all questions. All questions carry equal marks. In case of any ambiguity or missing data, the same may be assumed and state the assumption made in the answer.

Q 1.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following within 100 to 125 words.</p> <p>a) Define the following legal word:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Suo Moto ii. Appeal iii. Ex-gratia iv. Waiver <p>b) Discuss the history of Legal Language.</p> <p>c) Give any four Hindi words used in Courts.</p> <p>d) Bring out the difference in the meaning of the following pairs of words-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rain; Reign ii. Hole; Whole iii. Waist; waste iv. Write; Right <p>e) What do you understand by Legal Terms? Explain it with the help of examples with its meaning.</p> <p>f) Write one word for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Study of flying aeroplanes ii. Art related to good handwriting iii. A place where objects are exhibited iv. One who loves his country 	4x3.5=14
Q 2.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following within 100 to 125 words.</p> <p>a) English is a medium of legal language in India. Elucidate.</p> <p>b) Give any four Urdu words used in courts.</p> <p>c) What do you mean by Formal and Informal correspondence? Explain it with the help of examples.</p> <p>d) Complete the sentences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Alcohol is injurious-----health. (of, for) ii. He is weak----science. (by, in) iii. He wrote----letter yesterday. (a, an) iv. He gave me ----red and ----white pen. (a, an) <p>e) Explain the following legal maxims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Volentie non fit injuria ii. Ubi jus ibi remedium iii. Actus non facitrem, nisi mens sit rea 	4x3.5=14

	<p>f) Give the antonyms of these words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. timid ii. simple iii. attack iv. blunt 	
<p>Q 3.</p>	<p>Answer any two parts of the following within 200 to 250 words</p> <p>a) Explain the meaning and characteristics of Legal Language? b) Write a paragraph on ‘Honour Killing’? c) Write a precis of the following Passage in your words and give a suitable title: Liberalism is founded on the belief in human liberty. Unlike rats and monkeys, human beings are supposed to have “free will”. This is what makes human choices the ultimate moral and political authority in the world. If you happened to be amid the riots in Washington on the day after Martin Luther King was assassinated, or in Paris in May 1968, or at the Democratic party’s convention in Chicago in August 1968, you might well have thought that the end was near. While Washington, Paris and Chicago were descending into chaos, the Soviet system seemed destined to endure forever. Yet 20 years later it was the Soviet system that collapsed. The clashes of the 1960s strengthened liberal democracy, while the stifling climate in the Soviet bloc presaged its demise.</p>	<p>2x7=14</p>
<p>Q 4.</p>	<p>Answer any two parts of the following within 200 to 250 words</p> <p>a) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it:</p> <p>In many countries, the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over a very long time. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an effect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point.</p> <p>There are many people who work in the law, such as solicitors or judges. A solicitor is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise, their clients might lose a lot of money.</p> <p>A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defence sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer, they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty. If they are a defence lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty.</p> <p>Then there are judges and magistrates. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge’s will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone</p>	<p>2x7=14</p>

	<p>who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge's courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law.</p> <p>If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial which will generally be here by an appeal court where an appellate judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.</p> <p>i) What do lawyers have to be? ii) What could happen if a solicitor makes a mistake? iii) What does a defence lawyer have to do? iv) What is the most severe punishment a judge could give? v) Why might an appeal be needed?</p> <p>b) Discuss the etiquette and manners of law professionals. c) What is a moot court? Write down the steps in the drafting of moot memorials.</p>	
Q 5.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following within 200 to 250 words</p> <p>a) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper on the topic 'Women Empowerment.' b) Write an essay on 'Public Interest Litigation'. c) Translate the following passage from English to Hindi:</p> <p>Public opinion formation is the very essence of democratic life. It has been well said that public opinion, once aroused, can move mountains. It can introduce social and economic changes at a rate hitherto unknown. Mass media of communication create an awareness in the citizen of his rights and privileges and the consciousness of his participation in the democratic process. Democracy grows through the dissemination of information, discussion, expression of views, persuasions, arguments and constructive criticism and for all this speedy communication in the most powerful vehicle. Mass media are a vital instrument of the transmission of knowledge of the political, social and economic activity. Today, the strength of a democratic, society depends, to a considerable extent on its free communication media.</p>	2x7=14
