

ODD SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022-2023

(1st Year 1st Semester BALLB, BBALLB)

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE - INCLUDING COMMUNICATION SKILLS

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) What do you understand by the term communication and how to make the conversation more effective?</p> <p>b) Give synonyms of the following words:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. debate ii. ownership iii. initial iv. boundary <p>c) Discuss the barriers of communication.</p> <p>d) Frame the sentences using the following idioms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Child's play ii. To feel blue iii. To beat around the bush iv. In hot water <p>e) How does correct pronunciation, fluency, and clear expression plays an important role regarding effective conversation?</p> <p>f) Give any four Urdu words used in a court.</p>	4x3.5=14						
Q 2.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following within 100 to 125 words.</p> <p>a) What do mean by legal language and give its importance?</p> <p>b) Give one word for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a person unable to pay debts ii. a list of books or articles iii. a period of hundred years iv. not in accordance with law <p>c) Complete the following sentences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. ---few apples were rotten. (a, an) ii. This is ---house in which my friend lives. (a, the) iii. Hari was playing cricket. (Change into passive voice) iv. A book was being written by him. (Change into active voice) <p>d) Explain the communication process with the help of a diagram.</p> <p>e) Match the following prefixes/suffixes to articulate meaningful words:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Im-</td> <td>advantage</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dis-</td> <td>polite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ir-</td> <td>apprehension</td> </tr> </table>	Im-	advantage	Dis-	polite	Ir-	apprehension	4x3.5=14
Im-	advantage							
Dis-	polite							
Ir-	apprehension							

	<p>-dom relevant Mis- free f) What is effective conversation?</p>	
Q 3.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following within 200 to 250 words.</p> <p>a) Translate the English words into Hindi words: i. law ii. contract iii. abduct iv. accomplice v. revoke vi. civil law vii. decree</p> <p>b) Explain the various dimensions of communication. c) Write a paragraph on ‘Environmental protection’.</p>	2x7=14
Q 4.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following within 200 to 250 words</p> <p>a) Make a precis of the following passage and give a suitable title:</p> <p>Buying things, today is so simple. Just enter a shop, say a bookstore, choose the desired book and pay for it. Long ago, before the invention of money, how did people trade?</p> <p>The primitive way of exchange was the barter trade. In this form of transaction, people used goods to exchange for the things that they needed or had in mind. For instance, if person A wanted a book and had a goat to spare, he had to look for someone, say person B, who would have a spare book of person A’s choice and also be in need of a goat. However, having found such a person would not solve the problem. A big goat may not be worth only one book, hence person B might have to offer person A something else, say five chickens, However, he would run the risk of person A rejecting the offer as he might not need the chickens and so on. The above example, thus, clearly illustrates the inefficiency of barter trading.</p> <p>Many years later, the cumbersome barter trade finally gave way to the monetary form of exchange when the idea of money was introduced. In the early days, almost anything could qualify as money: beads, shells and even fishing hooks. Then, in a region near Turkey, gold coins were used as money. In the beginning, each coin had a different denomination. It was only later, in about 700 BC, that Gyges, the king of Lydia, standardised the value of each coin and even printed his name on the coins.</p> <p>Monetary means of transactions, at first, beat the traditional barter trade. However, as time went by, carrying a ponderous of coins for shopping not only appeared troublesome but also attracted thieves. Hence, the Greek and Roman traders, who bought goods from people in faraway cities, invented cheques to solve the problem. Not only were paper cheques easy to carry around, but they also discouraged robbery as these cheques could only be used by the person whose name was specified on it. Following this idea, banks later issued notes in</p>	2x7=14

	<p>exchange for gold deposited with them. These banknotes could then be used as cash. Finally, governments of today adopted the same idea and began to print paper money, backed by gold for the country's use.</p> <p>b) Write an essay on any one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalisation 2. Panchayati Raj <p>c) Explain the types of communication.</p>	
Q 5.	<p>Answer <u>any two</u> parts of the following within 200 to 250 words.</p> <p>a) Write briefly on the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) How to prepare a presentation? ii) How can you manage the audience? <p>b) Write a letter to the city mayor for removal of garbage and filth.</p> <p>c) Translate the following passage from English to Hindi:</p> <p>The test of a great book is whether we want to read it only once or more than once. Any really great book we want to read the second time even more than we wanted to read the first time and every additional time that we read it we find new meanings and new beauties in it. A book that a person of education and good taste does not care to read more than once is very probably not worth much. But we cannot consider the judgement of single individual infallible. The opinion that makes a book great must be the opinion of many. For even the greatest critics are apt to have certain dullness, certain unappreciations. Carlyle, for example, could not endure Browning.</p>	2x7=14
