

Legal Language including Legal Writing and General English

LLB Semester I / BLS LLB Semester V

Multiple Choice Questions

(30 Marks)

1. **I always love my country (Change into a negative sentence)**
 - a. I never hate my country
 - b. I have my country
 - c. I can hate my country
 - d. I always hate my country
2. **Very few countries are as rich as America. (Change the degree)**
 - a. Very few countries are rich than America
 - b. Very few countries are so rich as America
 - c. Very few countries are better than America
 - d. America is richer than other countries
3. **In the citation 1997 AIR SCW 04 what does "04" stand for?**
 - a. Volume Number
 - b. Page Number
 - c. Journal Number
 - d. None of the above
4. **The name by which the Act may be called is...**
 - a. Long title
 - b. Short title
 - c. Official citation
 - d. Marginal Notes
5. **The king can do no wrong**
 - a. Rex non potest peccare
 - b. Res ipsa loquitor
 - c. Lux na peccare
 - d. Respondeat superior
6. **He said _____ he would have visited the hospital, if he _____ I was sick.**
 - a. Me; knew
 - b. Her that; will know
 - c. That; had known that
 - d. None of the above

7. _____ is a legal order whereby a person is either restrained from doing an act, or ordered to perform an act.

- a. Certiorari
- b. Writ
- c. Injunction
- d. Obiter Dictum

8. An affidavit is a

- a. Acclaimed statement
- b. Sworn Statement
- c. Original Statement
- d. Affinity Statement

9. A wrong which is authoritatively determined to be wrong by a rule of law.

- a. Natural wrong
- b. Moral wrong
- c. Legal wrong
- d. Criminal wrong

10. volenti non fit injuria

- a. Help the injured voluntarily
- b. Damage suffered by consent is not a cause of action
- c. The law does not consider voluntary admissions as fit
- d. That which was originally void does not by lapse of time become valid

11. A defendant's written defence or pleading is called a:

- a. Plaint
- b. Affidavit
- c. Written statement
- d. Complaint

12. Buyer must take care when buying specific things is the general principle of English law related to maxim of...

- a. Caveat emptor
- b. Nemo dat quod non habet
- c. Vis major
- d. Audi alterem partem

13. M. C. Mehta & another V/s Union of India AIR 1986, 2 SCC 176 is for the

- a. Tax problem
- b. Environment pollution
- c. Women problem
- d. Labour problem

14. S.C.C. (Cri) is an abbreviation for

- a. Supreme court cases
- b. Supreme court journal
- c. Supreme court cases (criminal)
- d. Supreme court criminal rulings

15. Fill in the blanks: Bail is _____ while Jail is _____

- a. Rule; Exception
- b. Exception; Rule
- c. Right; Wrong
- d. Law; Remedy

16. Shivaji vs. Union of India AIR 2007 S.C. 1465 Identify the publication:

- a. Supreme Court Reporter
- b. All India Reports
- c. Allahabad Income Tax Review
- d. All India Reporter

17. _____ is the extent of the authority of a Court to administer justice

- a. Jurisdiction
- b. Boundaries
- c. Limitation
- d. Complaint

18. Ignorance of law is not an excuse means

- a. ignorantia facti excusat
- b. ignorantia juris non excusat
- c. ignorantia excusamoi
- d. lexis ignoranis

19. The Bar Council of India publishes a journal called

- a. Indian Law Review
- b. Journal of India
- c. Indian Bar Review
- d. None of the above

20. Which of the following are the requisites of a valid custom?

- a. Uncertainty
- b. Lack of Clarity
- c. Immoral
- d. None of the above

Descriptive Type Questions

(30 Marks)

- Q. 1** Write a short essay on 'Road Safety rules and awareness'
Q. 2 Explain the maxim *Audi alteram partem*.
Q. 3 Which maxim is on vicarious liability? Explain.
Q. 4 **Explain following Citation.**
Ajay Hasia vs. Khalid Mujib, AIR 1981 SC 487
Q. 5 What is cause of action? Give example.
Q. 6 Explain appeal, review and revision.
Q. 7 Write guidelines issued in M C Mehta case.
Q. 8 Write about the SCC.

Q. 9 Read the following Act/Statute and identify following:

THE MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY ACT, 1971

(Act No.34 of 1971)

[10th August 1971]

An Act to provide for the termination of certain pregnancies by registered medical practitioners and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twenty-Second Year of Republic of India as follows:

1. Short title, extent and Commencement

- (1) This Act may be called the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in *official Gazette*.

Identify the following:

- a) Official citation
b) Sections

Q. 10 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow –

The basic function of Parliament is to make laws. All legislative proposals have to be brought in the form of Bills before Parliament. A Bill is a statute in draft and cannot become law unless it has received the approval of both the Houses of Parliament and the assent of the President of India. The process of law making begins with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or a member other than a Minister. In the former case, it is called a Government Bill and in the latter case, it is known as a Private Member's Bill. A Bill undergoes three readings in each House, i.e., the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, before it is submitted to the President for assent.

- a. Give the passage a suitable title.
b. What is Government Bill?