

**BA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
LEGAL LANGUAGE
BLB – 301**
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Communis error facit jus means-
 - a. Common error makes Law
 - b. Common man makes law
 - c. Where there is right, there is remedy
 - d. None
2. Damnum sine injuria means-
 - a. Damage without wrongful act.
 - b. Injuria without damage
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Neither a nor b
3. Ubi jus ibi idem remedium means-
 - a. Where there is a wrong and right there is a remedy.
 - b. Where there is right, there is remedy.
 - c. Where the act is done in himself.
 - d. None of above
4. Qui facit per alium facit per se-
 - a. He who act through another does the act himself.
 - b. She who act with another does the act himself.
 - c. Where they act himself
 - d. Where they act himself.
5. Malafide means-a
 - a. Good intention
 - b. Bad intention
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None
6. The study of the relationship between law and language has been conducted by-
 - a. Austin
 - b. Hart
 - c. Gilbert Ryle
 - d. Salmond
7. Mala in se means
 - a. Wrong
 - b. Right
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None
8. Other key elements of legal writing -
 - a. Persuasive argumentation
 - b. Sersuasive argumentation
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None
9. Legal language is the language used by
 - a. Legal professionals
 - b. Lawyers
 - c. Jurist
 - d. Advocates

10. Par in partem imperium non habet-
 a. Equals do not have authority over one another
 b. By right of sovereignty
 c. By way of doing business
 d. None of above
11. Qui facit per alium facit per se means-
 a. Maxim often stated in discussing the liability of employer for the act of employee in terms of vicarious liability.
 b. He who acts through another does the act himself.
 c. Both a & b
 d. Neither a nor b
12. Ex turpi causa non oritur action-
 a. No action can arise from an illegal act.
 b. Action can arise from an illegal act.
 c. Both a & b
 d. None
13. A and B have decided to commit theft in C's house but during this act, here even though B is guilty of negligencewho cannot claim any damages because he suffered this injury as a result of being involved in an unlawful act of theft and thus it falls in the category of 'ex turpi causa non oritur action'.
 a. 'A'
 b. 'B'
 c. 'C'
 d. None
14. Equity means-
 a. Impartial
 b. Justice
 c. Fairness
 d. All of the above
15. Language is the expression of thought by means of-
 a. Words
 b. Communication
 c. Speech -sound
 d. None of the above
16. One of the following is alone the fundamental principle of legal writing-
 a. Ambiguity
 b. Contractions
 c. Verbosity
 d. Clarity
17.indicates the subjects that dealt in the legal writing.
 a. Title
 b. Sub heading
 c. Heading
 d. Italics
18. "General things do not derogate from specific things"
 a. Generalia specialibus non derogant
 b. Novus actus interveniens
 c. Nova causa interveniens
 d. None
19. Bonafide means-
 a. Good faith
 b. Bad faith
 c. Malafide
 d. All of above
20. Actus reus means
 a. Civil act
 b. Criminal action
 c. Guilty intention
 d. Guilty mind

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. | In what ways has legal language evolved throughout history, and what key factors have influenced its transformation? | 5+5=10 |
| 2. | What is the definition of advocacy, and how can advocacy be understood as an art in terms of skill, strategy, and influence? | 10 |
| 3. | Explain the qualities of lawyers and mention its functions. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. | Write short notes-
a. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
b. Respondeat superior | 5+5=10 |
| 5. | Explain the structure of legal writing and writing of case comments. | 5+5= 10 |
| 6. | Write short notes
a. Importance of legal language
b. Law and language | 5+5=10 |
| 7. | Explain the problem of legal language. | 10 |
| 8. | Explain Volenti non fit injura and Noscitur a sociis. | 10 |

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