

Legal Language / Legal Writing including General English : (2013)

Note: All questions have to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Do the following as directed:

(a) Put the verbs in brackets into the appropriate past tense forms:

- (i) When I (go) out the sun (shine).
- (ii) We(walk) to the bus stand when it (begin) to rain.
- (iii) When Dithi (write) a letter the telephone(ring)
- (iv) As she (go) to answer it, she(hear) a knock.
- (v) Karan (tell) me that he (buy) a new bicycle.

(b) Complete the following sentences by adding a, an, the, some or any where required.

- (iv) Put butter on potatoes.
- (vii) Do you prefer book of poetry.
- (viii) accident spoiled of the fun of picnic.
- (ix) I should like horse in remote village.
- (x) Give meaning of following terms.

(c) Put the following sentences into the passive voice:

- (xi) What have people done about this?
- (xii) They had a reception in his honour.
- (xiii) Somebody will teach you another lesson next time.
- (xiv) Has anybody answered the question?
- (xv) They will allow Dithi a second plate of ice-cream.

(d) Correct the adjectives in the following sentences:

- (xvi) Kalidas was the greater poet of the world.
- (xvii) Karan is more intelligent of these four children.
- (xviii) Lead is heaviest than silver.
- (xix) Raina is more taller than her sisters.
- (xx) The pen is more mightier than sword.

2. (a) Use any ten of the following legal terms in sentences of your own: (i) appellate, (ii) case-law, (iii) common law, (iv) easement, (v) in camera, (vi) mandamus, (vii) statute, (viii) subpoena, (ix) tort, (x) waive, (xi) parole, (xii) rejoinder, (xiii) testator, (xiv) writ, (xv) indemnity, (xvi) estoppel

(b) Use any ten of the following idiomatic expressions in sentences of your own:

- (i) crocodile tears, (ii) flesh and blood, (iii) hush money, (iv) iron hand, (v) nick of time, (vi) open secret, (vii) scot free, (viii) swan song, (ix) sour grapes, (x) yeoman's service, (xi) ad hoc, (xii) bonafide, (xiii) cause celebre, (xiv) Deovolento, (xv) faux pas, (xvi) in extenso, (xvii) non sequitur

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Preventive detention is the legacy of the British rule in India. It was part of the measures which the British sought to use to perpetuate their hold on India. While in England an Englishman has freedom from arbitrary arrest, it was denied to Indians in India. The oldest preventive detention act was made in 1818 known as Bengal Prisoners Regulation. Soon such regulations embraced most of the British provinces. The rowlatt Act and later the Defence of India Rules of 1915 and 1939 gave the executive the power of arbitrary arrest and detention. As the war of Independence gained momentum the harsher became the laws of preventive detention. It was the only weapon in the hands of the British to suppress the mass upsurge of the nationalist movement. But these repressive laws, even after independence, have been in operation in our country. The theory behind preventive detention seems to be. "The enjoyment by citizens of their rights and freedoms must not be to the detriment of the interests of society or the state, or infringe the rights of other citizens".

Questions:—

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- (a) Of which period is preventive detention the legacy?
 - (b) Why was preventive detention employed by the British?
 - (c) Which is the oldest preventive detention law in India?
 - (d) When did the preventive detention law become harsher?
 - (e) What is the philosophy behind preventive detention?
 - (f) Give a suitable title to the passage.
4. Write an essay on any one of the following:
(a) Preventive Detention, (b) Rule of law in India, (c) Justice delayed is justice denied, (d) Environmental laws and their implementation in India.
- Or
- Draft an application to District Consumer Forum for a person whose cheque has not been honoured by the Bank despite their being sufficient funds in his account.
5. (a) Translate the following from English into Hindi:

When we think of trees, we think of their cool and refreshing shade, of children playing around them and tired pilgrims resting under them. Trees give us fruit to eat, and firewood to burn. We build houses and make furniture with the wood of the trees. Trees also support the life of living things.

- (b) Translate the following in to English:

जानवरों की दुनिया अजीब है। जहाँ कुछ जानवर हमारे मित्र हैं तो कुछ शत्रु भी। बाघ, सिंह, भेड़िया, चीता और लकड़भग्गा भयानक जीव हैं। हम उन्हें देखकर भयभीत हो जाते हैं। किन्तु कुत्ते, बिल्ली, गाय, भैंस, भेड़, बकरी और घोड़े पालतू जानवर हैं। किन्तु मच्छर और झींगुर को किस श्रेणी में रक्खा जाए? क्या साधारणतया लोग इन्हें पसंद करते हैं?