

Unit II

4. Discuss the difference between phonemic and phonetic sound discrimination with relevant examples. **16**

Or

5. Transcribe the following words : **16**
Manipulate, advocacy, velocity, lethargy, mockery, departure, parish, adhere, surpass, epoch, terse, foolish, choir, escort, drowsy, strike.

Unit III

6. What is the Historical Background of Legal Language ? Describe in detail. **16**

Or

7. What is the meaning of Legal Language ? Explain its scope and problems ? **16**

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B.A. LL.B. (Hons.)

EXAMINATION, 2025

(2024-25 Onwards)

(Third Semester)

ENGLISH-III

1724

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note : Attempt *Five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from each Unit. Q. No. **1** is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Attempt *eight* short questions based on all four units : **2×8=16**

- (a) What are the limitations of Griswold's suggestions for reform ?
(b) Why is the ability to discriminate sounds important in language learning ?

- (c) Describe the character of the accused. How is he portrayed 'In the Court' ?
- (d) What is the primary focus of Lavery's *The Language of the Law* ?
- (e) What is meaning of Legal Language ?
- (f) Importance of Language for Law.
- (g) What is the meaning of Precis Writings ?
- (h) How to translate the passage from English to Hindi ?

Unit I

2. (a) Explain the five functions of the lawyer as discussed by Arthur T. Vanderbilt. How do these functions collectively define the role of a lawyer in society ? **10**

- (b) Explain the context with the reference : **6**

The sitting of the circuit court began between nine and ten. The program of the day was promptly entered upon, with noticeable haste. The cases came on one after another and ended quickly, like a church service without a choir, so that no

mind could form a complete picture of all this parti-colored mass of faces, movements, words, misfortunes, true sayings and lies, all racing by like a river in flood.

3. (a) Discuss the unique features of legal language as described by Urban A. Lavery in *The Language of the Law*. Why is it distinct from everyday language ? **10**

- (b) Explain the context with the reference : **6**

Our system of popular government cannot service without a clear recognition of the supremacy of law. Sound procedure in the courts is quite as important as sound substantive law. These problems all relate to improving the administration of justice, but there are many other equally important points relating to the betterment of the profession and the adaptation of our substantive law to the needs of the times that should engage your attention from your earliest days in law school.

Or

9. Legal Passage for translation from English to Hindi : **16**

The criminal justice system is designed to maintain law and order by preventing, investigating, and prosecuting crimes. It involves several stakeholders, including the police, prosecution, defense counsel and judiciary. The presumption of innocence is a foundational principle, ensuring that an accused is considered innocent until proven guilty. The system also emphasizes fair trial rights, such as the right to legal representation and the right to appeal. However, challenges like delayed trials, overcrowded prisons, and underfunded legal aid schemes often hinder the effectiveness of the system. Reforming these areas is crucial for delivering justice efficiently.



Unit IV

8. Precis writing : **16**

The rule of law is a fundamental principle that ensures equality before the law, accountability and fairness in the legal system. It mandates that laws are applied uniformly to all individuals, regardless of their status or position. By upholding the rule of law, societies can prevent arbitrary governance and protect individual rights. This principle also reinforces the separation of powers, ensuring that the legislative, executive and judicial branches operate independently while maintaining checks and balances. A failure to adhere to the rule of law leads to corruption, abuse of power and a breakdown in social trust. Thus, adherence to this principle is essential for a democratic society.