

JHARKHAND VIDHI MAHAVIDYALAYA, JHUMRI TELAIYA, KODERMA
INTERNAL EXAMS. 2021

LL.B Semester-I

Date:- 05/06/2021

F.M =30

Paper-I

Subject- CONST.LAW – I

Examinee Name :- _____

Class Roll No. :- _____

(Univ. Regn.) :- _____

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value.

1. Which of the following statements are true regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh & Christian. (b) The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.

(c) The chairman of the Union Constituent Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. (d) The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

2. The constitution of India was framed by the constituent Assembly under:

(a) August Offer of 1940 (b) Cripps proposal of 1942 (c) The Cabinet mission Plan of 1946 (d) The Shimla Conference of 1945

3. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by:

(a) M.N. Roy (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

4. The Indian federation is based on the pattern of :

(a) Switzerland (b) USA (c) Canada (d) Russia

5. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Motilal Nehru

6. Who participates in the Presidential election?

(a) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament (b) Elected and nominated members of the State Legislative Assembly

(c) Members of all Union Territories (d) All of the above

7. What qualifications should be to become a President?

(a) 35 years of age (b) He should be eligible to be elected as a member of Rajya Sabha.

(c) Must be an Indian citizen (d) Only a and c

8. Which article of Indian constitution envisages that there shall be an Attorney General of India?

(a) Article 78 (b) Article 76 (c) Article 67 (d) Article 113

9. Impeachment of the President can be initiated in.....

(a) Only in Lok Sabha (b) Only in Rajya Sabha (c) In either house of Parliament (d) Supreme Court

10. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:

(a) the state law prevails. (b) the central law prevails. (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions. (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

11. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list:

(a) the state law prevails. (b) the central law prevails. (c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions. (d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

12. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list?

(a) Law and order (b) National defence (c) Education (d) Agriculture

13. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:

(a) Union list (b) State list (c) Concurrent list (d) Residuary subjects

14. The Constitution of India

(a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists. (b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists. (c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.

(d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.

15. Which of the following government has two or more levels?

(a) Community Government (b) Coalition Government (c) Federal Government (d) Unitary Government

16. Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?

(a) The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.

(b) Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.

(c) The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages

17. Consider the following statements on the practice of federalism in India. Identify those which hold true for decentralization after 1992.

(a) Local governments did not have any power or resources of their own.

(b) It became constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

(c) The state governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

(d) No seats are reserved in the elected bodies for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes.

(A) b and c (B) a and c (C) a and d (D) b and d

18. A law made by Parliament having extra-territorial operation shall

(a) not be deemed invalid (b) be deemed valid (c) be deemed ultra virus (d) be deemed unconstitutional

19. The Parliament has no power to make law on

(a) duties of excise on opium (b) taxes on capital value of agricultural land

(c) taxes on advertisements published in newspapers (d) trust and trustees

20. Which one of the following doctrines relates to the interpretation of the legislative conflicts between the Union and the States?

(a) Doctrine of clear and present danger (b) Precautionary approach (c) Stare devises (d) Pith and Substance

LL.B Semester-I

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Paper-II

Subject- LAW OF CONTRACT - I

Examinee Name :- _____
Univ. Roll No. :- _____
Univ. Regn. :- _____

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. An agreement consists of reciprocal promises between at least
(a) four parties. (b) six parties. (c) three parties. (d) two parties.
2. Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is a/an
(a) contract. (b) agreement. (c) offer. (d) acceptance.
3. Contract is defined as an agreement enforceable by law, vide Section ... of the Indian Contract Act.
(a) Section 2(e) (b) Section 2(f) (c) Section 2(h) (d) Section 2(i)
4. In agreements of a purely domestic nature, the intention of the parties to create legal relationship is
(a) to be proved to the satisfaction of the court. (b) presumed to exist. (c) required to the extent of consideration.
(d) not relevant at all.
5. Which of the following legal statement is incorrect?
(a) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract [Section 2] (b) All agreements are contracts [Section 10]
(c) A proposal when accepted becomes a promise [Section 2] (d) Every promise and every set of promise forming the
consideration for each other is an agreement [Section 2(e)]
6. All Contract is a/an
(a) Offer (b) Agreement (c) Acceptance (d) Transaction
7. Which one of the following element is not necessary for a contract ?
(a) Competent parties (b) Reasonable terms and conditions. (c) Free consent (d) Lawful concentration .
8. An agreement becomes a contract if :
(a) It is by free consent of the parties. (b) Parties are competent. (c) It is enforceable by law. (d) None of the above
9. The correct sequence in the formation of a contract is :
(a) Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration. (b) Agreement, consideration, offer, acceptance. (c) Offer , Consideration,
acceptance, agreement. (d) Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement.
10. Capacity to contract means
(a) Person must be capable by resources (b) Competency of a person to make a contract (c) Person should have
intention to make contract (d) None of the above
11. Capacity to contract Includes
(a) Age of majority criteria (b) Marital status criteria (c) Prohibition by any Law (d) All of the above
12. In India, Age of majority is regulated by
(a) Indian Majority Act, 1870. (b) Indian Majority Act, 1865. (c) Indian Majority Act, 1875. (d) Indian Majority Act, 1885.
13. A contract made with a minor, will be
(a) Void (b) Void-ab-initio (c) Voidable at the option of minor (d) Voidable at the option of other party
14. Which of the following is considered to fall in the category of necessities?
(a) expenses incurred for performing funeral ceremonies of minor's parents (b) Money borrowed to save minor's property from sale
in execution
(c) Expenses for education, Medical etc. (d) All of the above
15. When the consent is cause by undue influence, the becomes
(a) Voidable (b) Void (c) Valid (d) Illegal
16. A contract which is valid initially however, ceases to be enforceable subsequently,
(a) Remains valid (b) Becomes voidable when it ceases to be enforceable (c) Becomes void when it ceases to be
enforceable (d) Becomes void since beginning
17. Consideration and Objects are unlawful where it is
(a) Forbidden by law or defeat the provisions of any law (b) Which is fraudulent (c) Which is immoral and
against the public policy (d) All the above
18. A contingent contract becomes void
(a) From the beginning as being contingent (b) When the event on which contract was based, becomes impossible (c) When
party of contract want to make it void
(d) None of the above
19. An illegal contract means a contract
(a) Forbidden by Law (b) The performance of which is impossible (c) the parties of contract are unsound mind (d) All of the
above
20. Quasi contract is not a contract but
(a) An alternate of original contract (b) Made by court in some special circumstances to resemble a contract (c) Substitution of
original contract made by parties
(d) All of the above

Paper-III

Subject- law of

Torts

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

Univ. Regn. :- _____

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. are words, which appear innocent, but have a latent defamatory meaning
(a) Libel (b) Slander (c) Innuendo (d) None of the above
2. Unliquidated damages mean
(a) Damage to something solid. (b) Damage caused by a firm which has gone in liquidation (c) Damage to a firm in the hands of receivers.
(d) Damage to be assessed by a court as these are not pre-determined.
3. Assault and nuisance are
(a) Wrong under Criminal law. (b) Wrong under tort. (c) Wrong under neither. (d) Wrong under both.
4. What is the legal meaning of the word 'Battery'?
(a) Cells as used in torch, tape recorder etc. (b) Battering a person to death. (c) Actual or intended striking of another person.
(d) Assault resulting in, at least, 6 months hospitalisation.
5. When the master is held liable for the wrongful of his servant, the liability is called
(a) Strict liability (b) Vicarious liability (c) Tortious liability (d) Absolute liability
6. The act of unlawfully entering into another's property constitutes
(a) Trespass (b) Restraint (c) Appropriation (d) Encroachment
7. 'No-fault liability' means
(a) liability for damage caused through negligence (b) liability for damage caused through fault. (c) absolute liability even without any negligence or fault.
(d) freedom from liability.
8. Ramesh asks his servant to sell his cycle to him at a price less than that of market price. This contract can be avoided by the servant on the ground of
(a) fraud (b) mistake (c) undue influence (d) coercion
9. "Tortious liability arises from breach of duty, primarily fixed by law; this duty is towards persons generally and its breach is redressable by an action for unliquidated damages" This definition is given by
(a) Winfield (b) Salmond (c) Flemmings (d) Goodheart
10. Which one of the following is not an example of vicarious liability?
(a) Liability of the principal for the tort of his agent. (b) Liability of partners for each others' tort. (c) Liability of the master for the tort of his servant.
(d) Liability of the parents for the tort of the children
11. There is Consumer protection act 1986 enacted in?
(a) 24 Aug 1986 (b) 15 June 1986 (c) 24 Oct 1986 (d) 24 Oct 1987
12. There is Consumer protection act 1986 extends to?
(a) The whole India except Jammu and Kashmir (b) The whole of India (c) The whole India except Nagaland tribal area (d) Both (b) & (c)
13. Appropriate laboratory means an organization?
(a) Recognized by the state government (b) Recognized by Central Government (c) Both the above (d) None of the above
14. What is meant of Complainant?
(a) The central govt or any state govt (b) Consumer (c) Any voluntary consumer association registered under the companies act 1956
(d) All the above
15. Which one is not a consumer?
(a) A licensee to run a phone (b) The insurance company (c) A lottery ticket holder (d) All the above
16. When you see the traffic sign of School, you should
(a) Stop the vehicle, sound horn and proceed (b) Slow down and proceed with caution (c) Sound horn continuously and proceed (d) Both (A) and (B)
17. What need to be checked before starting the engine of a vehicle?
(a) Head light (b) Brakes (c) Radiator water level and engine oil level (d) Fuel
18. Drunken driving
(a) Allowed in private vehicles (b) Allowed during night time (c) .Prohibited in all vehicles (d) All of the above
19. One time tax for a new car is for
(a) Till the registration of the vehicle is cancelled (b) 15 years (c) 5 years (d) 20 years
20. Extent of effectiveness of learner licenses, to drive motor vehicles-
(a) Be effective throughout India (b) Be effective vide the district issued license (c) Be Be effective only to drive in local (d) None of the above

Paper-IV

Subject- I.P.C

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

Univ. Regn. :- _____

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. The motive under section 81 of IPC should be:
(a) prevention of harm to person (b) prevention of harm to property (c) both (a) and (b) (d) either (a) or (b).
2. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under:
(a) section 80 (b) section 81 (c) section 82 (d) section 84.
3. Section 82 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under:
(a) six years of age (b) seven years of age (c) nine years of age (d) ten years of age.
4. Section 82 of IPC enunciates:
(a) a presumption of fact (b) a rebuttable presumption of law (c) a conclusive or irrebuttable presumption of law
(d) none of the above.
5. A person is stated to be partially incapax under section 83, IPC if he is aged:
(a) above seven years and under twelve years (b) above seven years and under ten years (c) above seven years and under sixteen years
(d) above seven years and under eighteen years.
6. Under section 82 & section 83 of IPC an offence is punishable if it is done by a child:
(a) of below seven years of age (b) of above seven years of age but below twelve years if he has not attained sufficient maturity and understanding
(c) of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding (d) all the above.
7. The maxim 'actus non facit rea nisi mens sit rea' means:
(a) crime has to be coupled with guilty mind (b) there can be no crime without a guilty mind (c) crime is the result of guilty mind (d) criminal mind leads to crime.
8. Section 84 of IPC provides for:
(a) medical insanity (b) legal insanity (c) moral insanity (d) unsoundness of mind of any kind.
9. Irresistible impulse is a defence:
(a) in India (b) in England (c) in India and England both (d) neither in India nor in England.
10. Right of private defence is not available:
(a) to the aggressor (b) to the person who is attacked
(c) to the aggressor against an act done in private defence by the person attacked (d) only (a) & (c) are correct.
11. Right of private defence extends to causing death, under the circumstances laid down in:
(a) sections 100 & 101 of IPC (b) sections 101 & 102 of IPC (c) sections 102 & 103 of IPC (d) sections 100 & 103 of IPC.
12. In cases of kidnapping & abduction the right of private defence extends voluntarily causing:
(a) any harm other than death (b) any harm other than death & grievous hurt (c) any harm including death (d) both (a) & (b).
13. Chapter V of Indian Penal Code deals with:
(a) abetment (b) attempt (c) elections (d) religion.
14. Right of private defence is not available:
(a) against any act which in itself is not an offence (b) against any act which is not legal wrong (c) against any act which is a moral wrong (d) all the above.
15. 'Wrongful gain' means
(a) gain by lawful means of property which the person gaining is not entitled (b) gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is not entitled
(c) gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is entitled (d) all the above.
16. 'Wrongful loss' means
(a) loss by unlawful means of property which the person losing it, is legally entitled (b) loss by lawful means of property which the person losing it is not legally entitled
(c) loss by lawful means of property which the person losing is not legally entitled (d) all the above.
17. 'Fraudulently' has been defined as doing anything with intent to defraud
(a) section 23 (b) section 25 (c) section 24 (d) section 26.
18. X threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Y unless Y gives you money. He thus induces Y to give him money. Here X has committed the offense of...
a) Defamation b) Mischief c) Criminal intimidation d) Extortion
19. A by putting B in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces B to sign for affix his seal in black paper, and delivers it to A. B signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed...
a) Extortion b) Robbery c) Cheating d) Dacoity
20. Criminal conspiracy is an agreement between two or more persons to...
a) To do or cause to be done an illegal act b) Do or cause to be done an illegal act, or an act which is not illegal by illegal means.
c) Commit an offense d) None of the above

Paper-V

Subject-

Pub.Intl.Law

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

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Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. ... Sources of Conflict of Laws are _____
(a) Statutes in force in India (b) Decisions of the courts (c) Both a & b (d) All the options are incorrect
2. Lex rei situs means-----
(a) The law of the place where the party is situated (b) The law of the place where the person is domiciled
(c) The law of the place where the act is done (d) The law of the place where the property is situated
3. The theory that no court ever applies any other law but its own, nor enforces any rights or obligations other than those created by its own law is based on _____
(a)The international theory (b) Statutory theory (c) Territorial theory (d) Local law theory
4. What is the main aspect of conflict in PIL?
(a) Conflicting laws (b) Clashing of laws (c) Jurisdiction (d) Conflict between parties
5. Which of these is a type of domicile?
(a) Domicile of race (b) Domicile of origin (c) Domicile by death (d) Domicile by adolescence
6. The term Renvoi is of _____ origin.
(a) French (b) Latin (c) Italian (d) Dutch
7. Provisions of Municipal Law:-
(a) are enforceable in international relations without any qualification
(b) are enforceable in international -relations if they are not in conflict with international law;
(c) are not at all enforceable in international relations. (d)can only be enforceable if sanctioned by UN.
8. Foreign diplomatic envoys enjoy absolute immunity from local jurisdiction in;
(a) Civil matters; (b) Criminal matters; (c) both civil and criminal matters. (d)concerned country is not entitled
9. A successor state is legally bound to:
(a) fulfill all the obligations of its predecessor state; (b) only selected obligations; (c) No obligation at all., (d) Its own obligation
10. A lower riparian state:
(a) Has no right to share water resources of an International River;
(b) Has exclusive right (c) Has right to share water on an equitable basis. (d) To follow international precedents
11. The Charter of the U.N. was drawn up by:-
(a) London Declaration 1943.; (b) Moscow and Tehran Conference 1943;
(c) San Francisco Conference 1945. (d) Atlantic charter 1948
12. Universal Declaration on Human Rights was adopted in:
(a) 1978 (b) 1958 (c) 1948 (d) 1950
13. Extradition is the process of: -
(a) providing asylum to the person who needs it;
(b) handing over a person accused or convict of a crime by a state to the demanding state;
(c) None of the two. (d) Handling over to ICJ.
14. A diplomatic agent is immune from local jurisdiction:
(a) In all cases (b) In criminal cases (c) In cases involving personal property (d) None of these
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(a) In all cases (b) In criminal cases (c) In cases involving personal property (d) None of these
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(a) In all cases (b) In criminal cases (c) In cases involving personal property (d) None of these
17. UN Charter begins by proclaiming
(a) We the people of United Nations' (b) 'We the states of UN' (c) 'We Sovereign States' (d) None of these
18. Article 2(7) of the United Nations Charter provides for
(a) Pacific settlement of all disputes (b) Non-interference in international or domestic affairs
(c) International co-operation among States (d) Peaceful co-existence
19. Which of the following is not an agency of UN?
(a) Food and Agriculture Organisation (b) International Monetary Fund
(c)International Committee of the Red Cross (d) International Labour Organisation
20. Any measure taken by a state in the self defence must be immediately reported to
(a) The Secretary General (b) The President of the General Assembly
(c) The security council (d) Both the president of the general assembly and the secretary general

Paper-VI
JURISPRUDENCE

Subject-

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

Univ. Regn. :- _____

Examinee's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

All questions are mandatory to attempt with equal value

1. As per Analytical Jurisprudence, Sanction means
(a) acquiescence (b) punishment (c) agreement (d) permission
2. Who introduced the concept of Pure theory of Law?
(a) Holland (b) Salmond (c) Austin (d) Hans Kelson
3. "Prudentia", means _____.
(a) Skill (b) Knowledge (c) Skill or knowledge (d) Wise
4. _____ defined jurisprudence as 'the formal science of positive law'
(a) Holland (b) Austin (c) Salmond (d) Allen
5. Personal rights are _____.
(a) Inheritable (b) Uninheritable
(c) Inheritable or uninheritable (d) Neither inheritable or uninheritable
6. Who defined jurisprudence as "Science of the first principles of civil law".
(a) Austin (b) Salmond (c) Roscoe Pound (d) None of the above
7. Austin defines Jurisprudence as the "Philosophy of Positive Law".
(a) Philosophy of Positive Law (b) Philosophy of Science of Law
(c) Philosophy of Negative Law. (d) None of the Above
8. "The life of the law has not been logic; it has been experienced". - Who said this aphorism?
(a) Wendell Holmes (b) Roscoe pound (c) Robert Lee hale (d) None of the Above
9. Ownership is the _____ recognition of a claim.
(a) de facto (b) ipso facto (c) de jure (d) none of the Above
10. Control over a material object or property without having actual possession or custody- is called
(a) Actual possession (b) Constructive Possession
(c) Corpus Possession (d) None of the Above
11. Jurisprudence is the study of _____ law.
(a). Religious (b). Moral (c). Ethical (d). Positive
12. Cicero was a _____ jurist.
(a). Greek (b). Roman (c). Chinese (d). English
13. _____ has presented the thesis that jurisprudence is a social engineering.
(a). Black Stone (b). Jeremy Bentham (c). John Stuart Mill (d). Roscoe Pound
14. According to John Austin the subject-matter of Jurisprudence is _____ law.
(a). Positive (b). Negative (c). Both 'a' and 'b' (d). Metaphysical
15. Legal Realism is the theory of law according to which 'law is the _____ of court.
(a). Wisdom (b). Understanding (c). Practice (d). weapon
16. The fair and _____ distribution of rights and obligations, is known as justice.
(a). equal (b). equitable (c). natural (d). political
17. _____ states that all the actions of human beings are controlled by two sovereigns, namely 'pain' and 'pleasure'
(a). Hedonism (b). Utilitarianism (c). Realism (d). Formalism
18. The theory of Utility was propounded by _____.
(a). Roscoe Pound (b). Jeremy Bentham (c). Henry Maine (d). Rawls
19. The sources of law were classified by _____ and _____.
(a). Salmond/Keeton (b). Salmond/Austin (c). Keeton/Austin (d). Hobbes/Holland
20. Legislation is derived from two Latin terms, legis which means _____ and latum which means _____.
(a). Leg/Legs (b). Law/to make (c). Low/price (d). Rule/Random

Examinee Name :- _____

Univ. Roll No. :- _____

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1. The term Adjourn Means
a) To defer the hearing of a case to another date in court
b) Decision of the court
c) According to valuation
d) With a common understanding
2. The term in-Camera means
a) Bring a change against the person
b) In equal fault culpable or criminal
c) Not in open court in Private
d) Court in Proceedings
3. The term Act of God Means
a) An accident which occurs due to the operation of natural forces which no human foresight could provide against.
b) A wrongful act which an action lies in court of law.
c) Act done by Government in Exercise of its sovereign Powers
d) Wrongful act
4. The term FIR means
a) The Right of Voting
b) Crime of any Kind
c) A punishment whereby the offender lost his interest in property
d) First Information Report of grievance which is given to police
5. The term enactment means
a) By virtue of office
b) Act of Parliament
c) A liability of property
d) An interest in land
6. A friend of the Court is called as
a) Amicus curiae
b) Judgement Debtor
c) Judge
d) Witness
7. The term In Rea-means
a) In matter of
b) A person who dies without making will
c) By the fact itself
d) With the Powers
8. The term de-jure means
a) According to law
b) In fact
c) A person sued in court of law
d) A judgement delivered by a court
9. An individual who is under arrest must do all but one of the following
a) Give a name and address
b) Have fingerprints and photograph taken
c) Make a statement
d) Go with police
10. A bail application or hearing must be made available within
a) 48 hrs.
b) 24 hrs. from arrest
c) 7 days of arrest
d) 72 hrs. of arrest
11. Fill in the blank from the given options : pidgin is also termed as
a). Creole
b) Dialect
c) Bare-bins language
d) Bare-bones language
12. Choose the function of language from the option given below.
a) Speaking
b) Talking
c) Directive
d) Cooperative
13. In which period in the evolution of English Language did the Great Vowel Shift took place?
a). Old English Period
b). Middle English Period
c) Early Modern English Period
d) Late Modern English Period
14. Fill in the blank: The sentence Main tired hoon s an example of
a). Babu English
b). Butler English
c) Code Switching
d) Code Mixing
15. Identify the word from the given options from which the English word Language is derived.
a). Lingui
b) Linguie
c) Lang
d) Lingua
16. What is the meaning of the Greek word dialektos in English?
a). Dial
b) Dialect
c) Discourse
d) Discuss
17. Poor retention is a
a). Physical barrier
b) Semantic barrier
c) Organizational barrier
d) Psychological barrier
18. Body language is
a) faked
b) involuntary
c) structured
d) Exposure gesture
19. For a persuasive message, the tone needs to be
a). commanding
b) pleading
c) convincing
d) assertive
20. In English Grammar "Dip-thong" means.....
a). Pronouncing a consonant with the help of one or more vowel (s)
b) Pronouncing a Vowel with the help of one or more consonant (s)
c) Making a letter for utterance
d) None of the above

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LL.B Semester-I

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