

VVM's G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW, MARGAO-GOA

B.A.LL.B. (SEMESTER - IV) EXAMINATION, APRIL 2016

SPECIAL ENGLISH

Duration: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory
- (ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Section – I

Q. I. Answer the following as directed within the brackets:

12mks

1. a) Only if you bring the material, I can stitch the dress. (Begin: Unless)
b) I told you not to fight but you did not listen. (Begin: Inspite)
2. a) He _____ come down the mountain.
b) When she was in school, she _____ always be in time.
(use appropriate modals and fill in the blanks)
3. a) sufficient, glory
b) preliminary, harass
c) melancholy, dense
(state the antonym of each)
4. a) suggest, protest
b) confine, nefarious
c) associate, outspoken
(state the synonym of each)
5. a) base, bass
b) council, counsel
(use in sentences of your own so as to convey the meaning)

Q. II. Explain any four of the following lines with reference to the context:

20mks

- a) "Stock your mind.... and forget all about your future career."
- b) "...Constable Gutteridge, who though very likely an amiable and humane person, confronted his murderer not as a man, but as a representative of all the terrors and cruelties of the law."
- c) "The cases come on one after another and ended quickly, like a church service without a choir."
- d) "No lawyer is justly entitled to the honourable and conventional epithet of 'learned' if his learning is confined to the statutes and law reports."
- e) "Inside it is like a barn and extremely unattractive."

Q. III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it: 6mks

No pyramids are more celebrated than the Great Pyramids of Giza, located on a plateau on the west bank of the Nile River, on the outskirts of modern-day Cairo. The oldest and largest of the three pyramids at Giza, known as the Great Pyramid, is the only surviving structure out of the famed seven wonders of the ancient world. It was built for Khufu (Cheops, in Greek). Sneferu's successor and the second of the eight kings of the fourth dynasty. Though Khufu

reigned for 23 years (2589-2566 B.C.), relatively little is known of his reign beyond the grandeur of his pyramid. The sides of the pyramid's base average 755.75 feet (230 meters), and its original height was 481.4 feet (147 meters), making it the largest pyramid in the world. Three small pyramids built for Khufu's queens are lined up next to the Great Pyramid, and a tomb was found nearby containing the empty sarcophagus of his mother, Queen Hetepheres. Like other pyramids, Khufu's is surrounded by rows of mastabas, where relatives or officials of the king were buried to accompany and support him in the afterlife.

The middle pyramid at Giza was built for Khufu's son Khafre (2558-2532 B.C.). A unique feature built inside Khafre's pyramid complex was the Great Sphinx, a guardian statue carved in limestone with the head of a man and the body of a lion. It was the largest statue in the ancient world, measuring 240 feet long and 66 feet high. In the 18th dynasty (c. 1500 B.C.) the Great Sphinx would come to be worshiped itself, as the image of a local form of the God Horus. The southernmost pyramid at Giza was built for Khafre's son Menkaure (2532-2503 B.C.). It is the shortest of the three pyramids (218 feet) and is a precursor of the smaller pyramids that would be constructed during the fifth and sixth dynasties.

Approximately 2.3 million blocks of stone (averaging about 2.5 tons each) had to be cut, transported and assembled to build Khufu's Great Pyramid. The ancient Greek historian Herodotus wrote that it took 20 years to build and required the labor of 100,000 men, but later archeological evidence suggests that the work force might actually have been around 20,000. Though some popular versions of history held that the pyramids were built by slaves or foreigners forced into labor, skeletons excavated from the area show that the workers were probably native Egyptian agricultural laborers who worked on the pyramids during the time of year when the Nile river flooded much of the land nearby.

- a) Who was Hetepheres?
- b) Which pyramid is considered to be the largest in the world?
- c) Whose tomb was the Great Pyramid?
- d) What was the function of the Great Sphinx?
- e) Were slaves and foreigners used to build the pyramids? Why?

Section - II

Q. IV. A. Your college recently organized an inter-collegiate National Moot – Court competition. As a reporter for your local newspaper, write a brief report of the event in 150-200 words. **10mks**

OR

B. As the secretary of the Students's Council, you have been asked to write a report (150-200 words) on the 'Benefits of Meditation' seminar held in your college.

Q. V. Write a paragraph on any one in about 100-150 words: **7mks**

- a) Little strokes fell great oaks
- b) Wisdom is too high for a fool
- c) Strike while the iron is hot

Q. VI. Answer any two of the following:
10mks

- a) "Advocacy is the most intensive work a lawyer is called on to do."
- b) "The law itself in this country has been used to serve the foreign exploiter."

c) "The third great cause of the law's delay comes after the case is tried and the judge says the fatal words, 'I will take the matter under advisement....'."

Q. VII. Write an essay of about 500-600 words on any one:

10mks

- a) Acting as a Career
- b) Stress: Unavoidable Modern Disorder
- c) India: Present and Future

BA.LLB - Semester IV Examination **OCTOBER, 2014**

Special English

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Section – I

Q.I. Answer the following questions as directed within brackets:

(12 mks)

1. a) Work hard lest you _____ fail.

(2mks)

b) The rattle snake _____ move very fast.

c) If you work hard you _____ succeed.

d) I wonder whether I _____ ever see him again.

(use appropriate modals and fill in the blanks)

2. a) We won't miss our bus home, if we leave now. **(Begin: Unless)**

(2mks)

b) Sam did not want to tell me the truth, but I found out anyway. **(Begin: Although)**

3. a) lineage, modest

(3mks)

b) associate, pact

c) suggest, crime

(state the synonym of each)

4. a) comedy, aware

(3mks)

b) gentle, bondage

c) interior, obey

(state the antonym of each)

5. a) cell, sell

(2mks)

b) grate, great

(use in sentences of your own so as to convey their meaning)

Q.II. Explain any four of the following lines with reference to the context:

(20mks)

a) "The best way to prepare for the law is to be a well-read person."

b) "There is no ground for suspecting him of any animosity to the man; he shot the law."

c) "The cases come on one after another and ended quickly, like a church service without a choir."

d) "Lawyers today must be political scientists, economists and sociologists."

e) "..... the house strikes, oppresses and overwhelms a fresh unofficial visitor."

Q.III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it:

(6mks)

Alleviation of rural poverty has been one of the primary objectives of planned development in India. Ever since the inception of planning, the policies and the programmes have been designed and redesigned with the aim. The problem of rural poverty was brought into a sharper focus during the Sixth plan. The Seventh Plan too emphasized growth with social justice. It was realized that a sustainable

5. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?
 - a) The number of the rural poor people in India is quite substantial
 - b) Alleviation of rural poverty needs a strong political will
 - c) The development activities during the past 40 years had all been futile
 - d) The unemployment situation in the country has been worsening year after year
6. What is the desired probable impact of formulation of specific poverty alleviation programmes?
 - a) Provision of good sanitation and housing for the rural poor
 - b) Ensuring certain minimum income for the rural poor
 - c) Change in attitude of the rural masses
 - d) Increased involvement of the rural people in developmental activities

Section -II

Q.IV. A. You are Mohan, a staff reporter of The Times of India. You have witnessed a severe road accident involving a truck and a Maruti car. Write a report in not more than 150-200 words: (10mks)

OR

Q.IV. B. As the secretary of the 'Literary Club' of your college, you have been asked to write a report on the Literary Quiz held in your college (100-150 words). (10mks)

Q.V. Write a paragraph on any one in about 100-150 words: (7mks)

- a) A penny saved is a penny earned
- b) Beauty is in the eye of the beholder
- c) Devil finds work for idle hands

Q.VI. Answer any two of the following: (10mks)

- a) "The great, important thing about pre-trial conferences is that the judge knows what the case is about from the beginning."
- b) "The greatest misfortune is that Englishmen and their Indian associates in the administration of the country do not know that they are engaged in the crime"
- c) " the law's delay comes after the case is tried and the judge says the fatal words, 'I will take the matter under advisement.' "

Q.VII. Write an essay of about 500-600 words on any one: (10mks)

- a) Corruption v/s Economic growth
- b) Politics without ethics
- c) Environmental pollution

strategy of poverty alleviation has to be based on increasing the productive employment opportunities in the process of growth itself. However, to the extent the process of growth bypasses some section of population, it is necessary to formulate specific poverty alleviation programmes for generation of a certain minimum level of income for the rural poor. Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in prospects for economic development, improvements in health, education, drinking water, energy supply, sanitation and housing coupled with attitudinal changes also facilitate their social development.

Rural poverty is inextricably linked with low rural productivity and unemployment, including underemployment. Hence, it is important to improve productivity and increase employment in rural areas. Moreover, more employment needs to be generated at higher levels of productivity in order to generate higher input. Employment at miserably low levels of productivity and incomes is already a problem of far greater magnitude than unemployment as such. It is estimated that in 1987-88 the rate of unemployment was only 3 percent and inclusive of the underemployed, it was around 5 percent. As per the currently used methodology in the Planning Commission, poverty for the same year was estimated to be 30 percent. This demonstrates that even though a large proportion of the rural population was working it was difficult for them to eke out a living even at subsistence levels from it. It is true that there has been a considerable decline in the incidence of rural poverty over time. In terms of absolute numbers of poor, the decline has been much less. While this can be attributed to the demographic factor, the fact remains that after 40 years of planned development about 200 million are still poor in rural India.

1. Under which of the following circumstances is employment a greater problem than unemployment?

- a) There cannot be such circumstances
- b) In urban areas where sanitary conditions are subnormal
- c) In areas where magnitude of unemployment is more serious
- d) None of the above

2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an important factor for rural development?

- a) Better enforcement of land reforms
- b) Greater access of credit and inputs
- c) Transferring planning from central to local authorities
- d) Involvement of rural folk in the development process

3. The passage deals mainly with

- a) The growth rate of unemployment
- b) Improvement in industrial growth strategies
- c) Methodology of Planning Commission
- d) The shortcomings in the implementation of poverty alleviation

4. Which of the following necessitates formulation of specific poverty alleviation programmes?

- a) Certain sections are not covered in the process of growth.
- b) The sharper focus given in the Sixth Plan
- c) Extension of social justice to rural areas
- d) None of the above



BA.LLB (.....) – Semester IV Examination

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Section – I

Q.I. Answer the following questions as directed within brackets:

(12 mks)

1. a) I believe Tom's story though others think he is lying. (Begin: Inspite)
b) Only if you bring the material, I can stitch the dress. (Begin: Unless)

(2mks)
2. a) We _____ obey the elders.
b) To whom _____ I address this letter?
c) He _____ not come for the lecture.
d) How _____ you defy the law?
(use appropriate modals and fill in the blanks)

(2mks)
3. a) blame, wisdom
b) affirmative, generous
c) condemn, brutality
(state the antonym of each)

(3mks)
4. a) anarchy, retract
b) testimony, truth
c) plead, emancipate
(state the synonym of each)

(3mks)
5. a) loose, lose
b) aloud, allowed
(use in sentences of your own so as to convey their meaning)

(2mks)

Q.II. Explain any four of the following lines with reference to the context:

(20mks)

- a) "These reasonable murders are very dangerous, partly because they serve us right for making our criminal law more 'brutal & callous' "
- b) "Inside it is like a barn and extremely unattractive."
- c) ". Constable Gutteridge, who though very likely an amiable and humane person, confronted his murderer not as a man, but as a representative of all the terrors and cruelties of the law."
- d) "No less important for a lawyer is the cultivation of the imaginative faculties. . . ."
- e) "The end of the law maybe said to be the attainment of social justice."

Q.III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it:

(6mks)

Many people believe that science and religion are contrary to each other. But this notion is wrong as a matter of fact; both are complementary to each other. The aim of both these institutions is to explain different aspects of life, universe and human existence. There is no doubt that the methods of science and religion are different. The method of science is observation, experimentation and experience. Science takes its recourse to progressive march towards perfection. The rules of religion are faith, intuition and spoken word of the enlightened. In general, while science is inclined towards reason and rationality, spiritualism is the essence of religion.

In earlier times when man appeared on earth, he was over-awed at the sight of violent and powerful aspects of nature. In certain cases, the usefulness of different natural objects of nature overwhelmed man. Thus began the worship of forces of nature – fire, the sun, the rivers, the rocks, the trees, the snakes, etc. The holy scriptures were written by those who had developed harmony between external nature and their inner self. Their object was to ennable, elevate and liberate the human spirit and mind. But the priestly class took upon itself the monopoly of scriptural knowledge and interpretation to its own advantage. Thus the entire human race was in chains. Truth was flouted and progressive, liberal and truthful ideas or ideas expressing doubt and skepticism were suppressed and their holders punished. It was in these trying circumstances the science emerged as a savior of mankind but its path was not smooth and safe. The scientists and free thinkers were tortured. This was the fate of Copernicus, Galileo, Bruno and others but, by and by science gained ground.

1. Why does man worship the forces of nature?
 - a) The worship elevates and liberates the human spirit and mind
 - b) The holy scriptures advocate the worship of forces of nature
 - c) Forces of nature reach us spiritualism
 - d) None of the above
2. Which of the following statement is true in the context of the passage?
 - a) Science is essential for inner peace of mind
 - b) Science encourages worshipping of nature
 - c) Religious orthodoxy was replaced by scientific principles
 - d) Religion is essential for external peace and harmony
3. According to the passage science and religion both
 - a) Rely on the spoken word of the enlightened
 - b) Emerged out of the fear of man
 - c) Employ different methods of enquiry
 - d) Work at the cross-purpose of each other
4. According to the passage, at the present juncture, there is a need to
 - a) Judiciously mix the principles of science and true spirit of religion
 - b) Free man from all sorts of bondages
 - c) Teach people to worship the forces of nature
 - d) Explain to the people different aspects of life and universe
5. Why is it said in the passage that, "science emerged as a savior of mankind"?
 - a) Many great thinkers contributed to the progress of science
 - b) Man was bound in chains by religious orthodoxy
 - c) The free thinkers and enlightened men were tortured
 - d) Science is inclined towards reason and rationality

6. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word 'enlightened' as used in the passage
- a) Uninformed
 - b) Derogatory
 - c) Downtrodden
 - d) educated

Section -II

Q.IV. A. Your college recently organised an inter-collegiate elocution competition. As a reporter for your local newspaper, write a brief report of the event in 150-200 words. **(10 mks)**

OR

Q.IV.B. As the secretary of the Environmental Protection Cell of your college, you have been asked to write a report (150-200 words) on the Vanamahotsav Day celebrations in your college. **(10mks)**

Q.V. Write a paragraph on any one in about 100-150 words:

(7mks)

- a) A rolling stone gathers no moss
- b) Don't count your chickens until they have hatched
- c) Here today, gone tomorrow

Q.VI. Answer any two of the following:

(10mks)

- a) "The only course open to you, the judge, is either to resign your post or inflict on me the severest penalty."
- b) "Advocacy is the most intensive work a lawyer is called on to do."
- c) "The law itself in this country has been used to serve the foreign exploiter."

Q.VII. Write an essay of about 500-600 words on any one:

(10mks)

- a) Euthanasia: Mercy Killing
- b) Global Warming
- c) Necessity of sex education in India