

**B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year Degree Course) SEM-II (2015 Course) :**  
**SUMMER - 2019**

**SUBJECT: GENERAL ENGLISH - II**

Day : Monday  
Date : 15/04/2019

Time : 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM  
Max. Marks :60

**S-2019-1519**

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

**Q.1 (a)** Give meanings of the following legal phrases: **(Any 5)** **(05)**

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Audi-alteram partem | ii) Caveat - emptor   |
| iii) Reasonable doubt  | iv) Permanent alimony |
| v) Ex-post facto       | vi) Ab-initio         |
| vii) Conjugal rights   |                       |

**(b)** Make sentences with the following cohesive devices: **(Any 5)** **(05)**

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| i) Neither...nor         | ii) If...then |
| iii) Although            | iv) Also      |
| v) Till                  | vi) Before    |
| vii) Not only...but also |               |

**(c)** Correct the following sentences and rewrite them: **(Any 5)** **(05)**

- i) I have no any friends.
- ii) He is best player.
- iii) One comes across with so many difficulties in life.
- iv) He did not arrive timely.
- v) Some of my friend brought this to my notice.
- vi) Her tooth is paining.
- vii) Your lovely friend.

**Q.2** Do as directed: **(15)**

**(a)** Give antonyms of any **TWO** of the following:

- |            |              |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| i) Partial | ii) Profound | iii) Lawful |
|------------|--------------|-------------|

**(b)** Give synonyms of any **TWO** of the following:

- |            |             |               |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| i) Massive | ii) Deceive | iii) Generous |
|------------|-------------|---------------|

**(c)** Make meaningful sentences with **ANY ONE** pair of the following homonyms:

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| i) Deer-Dear | ii) Lose-lose |
|--------------|---------------|

**(d)** Supply an appropriate word for the following: **(ANY 5)**

- |            |           |           |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| i) Conduct | ii) Grade | iii) Fame |
| iv) Board  | v) Claim  | vi) Legal |
| vii) Hope  |           |           |

**(e)** Substitute an appropriate word for the following: **(ANY 5)**

- i) Absence of Government
- ii) To urge to commit a crime
- iii) Murder of own father
- iv) A word which is no longer in use
- v) The area over which an official has control
- vi) One who cannot read or write
- vii) Forbidden by law

**P.T.O.**

- Q.3** Write an essay: (ANY ONE) (10)
- i) Uniform Civil Code
  - ii) Abolition of Capital Punishment
  - iii) If I become a Judge?

- Q.4** Read the Passage carefully and answer the following questions: (10)

Reading has a variety of meanings. To some people it means little more than the ability to pronounce aloud the printed word, to others it means an ability to gain merely a general impression of what they read. Even students daily engaged in the study of books often develop a superficial ability to read rapidly and with apparent understanding, what they subsequently prove to have understood imperfectly. Ability to read properly, to understand not only the general sense of a given passage, but its particular implications, to appreciate so to speak, the light and shade of a passage, the precise meaning of the parts as well as of the whole, what it hints at, as well as what it states, to distinguish between what is clearly proved and established and what is merely suggested or put forward as a supposition is still a comparatively rare quality.

- i) What does reading mean to some people?
- ii) Write the meanings of the following from the passage:
  - a) Mark as different
  - b) Sharply exact or accurate
- iii) How do students read?
- iv) Make sentences from the following words:
  - a) pronounce
  - b) apparent
- v) What does 'Reading' mean to you?

- Q.5** Make a Précis of the following passage: (10)

Indiscipline and disobedience of laws are curse to the civil society. Rights and duties are inter- dependent to each other. In an organized social life both rights and duties have equal importance, The enforcement of right and the discharge of duty is another way of saying that there is justice in society. Justice can only exist in a society when citizens are willing to obey the laws and respect one another's interests. We can develop our personality by self-restraint and discipline. An individual obeys laws when they are just and justly administered. It is true that obedience to laws curbs our freedom to some extent but this kind of restraint on our liberty is necessary for the maintenance of organized life. Unlimited freedom for everyone is likely to run into license and leads to chaos. True freedom is restraint over oneself and consideration for others. It means that the greatest happiness of the greatest numbers is possible only when we are ready to obey the laws of the land. This theory has given by great thinker, 'Bentham'.

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