

B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year Degree Course) SEM-II (2009 Course) :

SUMMER - 2019

SUBJECT: GENERAL ENGLISH-II

Day : Monday

Time: 02.00 PM TO 05.00 PM

Date : 15/04/2019

S-2019-1568

Max. Marks: 80

N.B.:

- 1) All Questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figure to the right indicate **FULL** marks.

- Q.1**
- A) Give meanings of the legal terms. (ANY FIVE) (10)**
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Breach of Trust | ii) Circumstantial Evidence |
| iii) Promissory note | iv) In-camera |
| v) Stamp- Duty | vi) Corpus-delicti |
| vii) Secondary Evidence | |
- B) Make sentences with the following cohesive devices- (ANY FIVE) (05)**
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| i) Therefore | ii) Since |
| iii) Henceforth | iv) But |
| v) Though—yet | vi) In lieu-of |
| vii) As well as | |
- C) Correct the following sentences and rewrite them (ANY FIVE) (05)**
- i) English is the language of England.
 - ii) I have been teaching here since five years.
 - iii) Prince Harry left from the Palace at night.
 - iv) The man is Mortal.
 - v) He made a lecture.
 - vi) Who shall I speak to?
 - vii) Yours affectionate friend.
- Q.2 Do as directed-**
- i) Give antonyms of any TWO of the following
a) Pride b) Absurd c) Polite
 - ii) Give Synonyms of any TWO of the following
a) Courage b) Visible c) Timid
 - iii) Make meaningful sentences with any One pair of the following homonyms
a) Wont-won't b) Principle-principal
 - iv) Supply relevant affixes (any 5)
a) Sense b) Manage c) Draw d) Agree e) Possible f) Like g) Cover
 - v) Substitute an appropriate word for the following (Any 5)
a) General pardon of offences
b) The state of being unmarried
c) Risk of conviction and punishment
d) Not in accordance with law
e) A hand written copy
f) A person who is skilled in languages
g) An assembly of members of an Inn of Court at which points of law are argued
- Q.3 Write an essay on ANY ONE of the given topics. Approximately 350 words. (15)**
- i) Right to education
 - ii) Domestic violence against women
 - iii) Judicial system in India

P.T.O.

Q.4

Read the passage below and answer the questions.

(15)

Education has always had two objects: on the one hand, to give skill; and on the other, to impart a vaguer thing which we may call wisdom. The role of skill has become very much larger than it used to be and is increasingly threatening to oust the role of wisdom. At the same time it must be admitted that wisdom in our world is useless except for those who realize the great part played by skills, for it is increase of skill that is the distinctive feature of your world. Although scientific skill is necessary, it is by no means sufficient. A dictatorship of men of science would very soon become horrible. Skill without wisdom may prove to be purely destructive. For this reason, if for no other, it is of great importance that those who receive a scientific education should not be merely scientific, but should have some understanding of that kind of wisdom which, if it can be imparted at all, can only be imparted by the cultural side of education. Science enables us to know the means to any chosen end, but it does not help us to decide upon what ends should be pursued. If you wish to exterminate the human race, it will show you how to do it. If you wish to make the human race so numerous that all are on the very verge of starvation, it will show you how to do that. If you wish to secure adequate prosperity for the whole human race, science will tell you what you must do. But it will not tell you whether one of these ends is more desirable than another. Nor will it give you that instinctive understanding of human beings that is necessary if your measures are not to arouse fierce opposition which only ferocious tyranny can quell. It cannot teach you patience, it cannot teach you sympathy. It cannot teach you a sense of human dignity. These things, insofar as they can be thought in formal education, are most likely to emerge from the learning of history and great literature.

- i) What should, according to the writer, be the aim of education?
- ii) Why is increase of skill a distinctive feature of our world?
- iii) What danger does the writer see in the present emphasis on imparting skill?
- iv) What knowledge does science impart to us?
- v) Why should we study history and great literature?
- vi) What is the distinction between 'knowledge' and 'wisdom'? Can the latter be imparted?
- vii) Find the word from the passage meaning the same:-
a) Fierce b) Autocracy c) Eliminate

Q.5

Make a précis of the passage and give a suitable title to it.

(15)

Law is the expression of the will of the society. Its virtue or vice depends on the social conscience at a given time. A bad law is a manifestation of an aberration in a body politic of the conscience of the society. Law is the very foundation of society and the true function of justice is to keep the scales even between man and man to adjudicate the merit of the problem brought before the courts in the true light. The function of law is not only restricted to adjudication or punishment. Its aim is to achieve real equality which is social and economic and hence, in true sense, law is means to secure justice, Legal, social and it is also true that law is an instrument of serving the need of human society. As society is a changing phenomenon and with the change its need has also changed, there occurs gradual or suitable changes in society, and there is a good variety of interactions between social evolution and legal change and with changing social scenario, it is necessary that where the existing law is unable to move with changes taking place in our society, to reform it or where there are taking place in the society. If the law fails to be progressive, it is bound to be disregarded and thus to decay and die because law is meant for society. So it is true that law is a dynamic process. It is a flow, constantly changing and continually expanding. It consists of rules and has a pattern, but the rules and pattern change as they are used over a period of time. Law is best understood by viewing the legal system as a process, a means of pulling together society's need and goals and translating them into guides for fairness and reasonableness in conduct and so law must keep pace with a progressive, modern society, for the development and progress of any society. It is necessary that it should be an ordered society. If there is chaos and confusion, no progress is possible.