

**B.A. LAW (5 YEAR DEGREE COURSE) SEM-I (2015 COURSE)**

**CBCS : WINTER - 2017**

**SUBJECT : GENERAL ENGLISH – I**

Day : Wednesday  
Date : 01/11/2017

Time: 10.00 AM TO 01.00 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**W-2017-1145**

**N.B.:**

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

**Q.1 A) Combine the following sentences (ANY FIVE): [10]**

- i) He spent his holidays at Gandhiji's Sevagram. Gandhiji's shadows lingered there. (where / when)
- ii) Sabeer Bhatia sold the hot mail to the Microsoft. Sabeer Bhatia worked with the Microsoft for about a year. (that / then)
- iii) The team did their best. The team made some mistakes at a crucial time. (and / but)
- iv) The sun had set. Sonu returned home. (because / after)
- v) He does not sing. He does not dance. (either...or / neither...nor)
- vi) She reached on time. There was a traffic jam. (because / inspite of)

**B) Correct the following sentences: [10]**

- i) He spent all his money, this was foolish.
- ii) The purchase of goods done by him online transaction.
- iii) The womens and mens was in separate queue.
- iv) Most members not listening to the minister's policy statement.
- v) Doctors strike so patients have tough time.

**Q.2 Rewrite as directed: [10]**

- i) Change the Voice:  
The Minister will inaugurate the new stadium.
- ii) Change to Indirect Speech:  
Sham said, "Sir, why am I being challaned?"
- iii) Write the Comparative and Superlative form of the given word:  
a) Inspiring
- iv) Add a question tag:  
He had all the credentials for a job.
- v) Punctuate the following:  
The indus valley civilization is older than most other civilizations in the world.

**P.T.O.**

- Q.3** Explain the following legal terms (**ANY FIVE**): [10]
- |             |                 |            |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| i) abet     | iii) conspiracy | v) interim |
| ii) boycott | iv) defunct     | vi) vouch  |

- Q.4** Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: [10]

Debates mean discussion at the public meeting, or in and out of Parliaments. Debating has argumentation to its core. It is arguing, counter arguing, counter to counter arguing, reinforcing one's own arguments, turning the tables on opponents by arguments, and scoring impressive debating points, and of course by putting forward one's arguments. Contents of which form the heart and soul of debating skills. Debating is a skill which can be improved by training. It is an art which can be mastered with experience, practice or observation and can be perfected with imaginative attitude and approach. The general types of debates are political debates outside or inside Parliament, legal debates during legal battles, also debate by scholars, professionals or social issues, public debates, and also debates for students to improve their argumentative skills. In arguments, one persuades by giving reasons and maintains tempo and then proves with his reasoned indications.

Answer the following questions:

- i) What is a debate?
- ii) Write words from the passage which mean the following:
  - a) to discuss something in a serious or angry way with someone who discourages you.
  - b) to make something stronger.
- iii) Explain the phrase with example:  
'legal debate during legal battle'.
- iv) Write sentences of your own using the following words:
  - a) mastered with
  - b) improved by
- v) How can a Law student become a good debater? Explain with an example of a renowned lawyer.

- Q.5** Write an essay on **ANY ONE** of the following: [10]

- i) Law as a career.
- ii) Look before you leap.
- iii) Pollution control.

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