

**B.A. LL.B (Hons) (Semester – II) Examination, April – 2014**  
**GENERAL ENGLISH – 1**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Total Marks: 75**

**Instructions :** Answer all questions.

I A) Choose the correct alternative to the underlined idiomatic expressions: (2)

- i. He reached his destination at the drop of a hat.  
a) in no time b) after some time c) after a long time.
- ii. The truth was brought out.  
a) forgotten b) to expose c) to assume

B) Make sentences with the following words: (2)

- i. Stationery
- ii. Stationary

C) Identify the origin and make sentences with the following: (4)

- i. Status quo
- ii. Bon voyage

D) Correct the following spellings: (2)

- i. Heirarchy
- ii. Accomodate

E) Choose the correct one-word substitute for the following: (2)

- i. The main character/hero in the play or a novel  
a) antagonist b) witness c) protagonist
- ii. One who studies the elements of weather  
a) meteorologist b) geologist c) zoologist

II.A) Answer **any four** of following questions: (20)

1. "No one can be a truly competent lawyer unless he is a cultivated man". What does Frankfurter mean by the term 'cultivated man'?
2. Why did Sir Charles Russel ask Pigott to write a number of words?
3. How does Shaw describe the murderer?
4. In the essay 'Victimization of Witness,' why was the tenant evicted from home?
5. Comment on the tactics used by Sir Charles Russel while cross-examining Pigott.
6. Do you think that George Bernard Shaw was a rationalist? Comment with reference to the text.

B) Answer **any two** of the following: (10)

1. "An unfilled vacancy may not cause that much harm as a wrongly filled vacancy". Explain the above lines from the essay "Why Criminals are Acquitted".
2. "Court time is sacrosanct and no judge has any right to waste it". Who/what is the author, Justice A. S. Anand referring to in the above mentioned lines?
3. "The importance of taking into account the victim and his problems is a *sine quo non* of a social welfare society". Explain the above lines from the essay "Curbing Crime".

III. A) Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: (7)

Good readers can understand the individual sentences and the organizational structure of a piece of writing. They can comprehend ideas, follow arguments, and detect implications. They know most of the words in the text already, but they can also determine the meaning of many of the unfamiliar



words from the context - failing this, they can use their dictionary effectively to do so. In summary, good readers can extract from the writing what is important for the particular task they are employed in. And they can do it quickly!

Educational researchers have also found a strong correlation between reading and vocabulary knowledge. In other words, students who have a large vocabulary are usually good readers. This is not very surprising, since the best way to acquire a large vocabulary is to read extensively, and if you read extensively you are likely to be or become a good reader!

So if you want your child to be successful at school encourage him or her to read. Reading non-fiction in English is probably the most important, but English fiction and any reading in the mother tongue - if done extensively - will help your child develop the reading competence that is essential for academic achievement.

1. Mention the characteristics of a good reader. (2)
2. Synonyms for a) comprehend b) implication. (2)
3. Which section of the society is the passage addressed to?(1)
4. Mention the findings of the educational researchers.(2)

B.) Make a précis of the following passage and give it a suitable title. (8)

In every country people imagine that they are the best and the cleverest and the others are not as good as they are. The Englishman thinks that he and his country are the best; the Frenchman is very proud of France and everything French. The Germans and the Italians think no less of their countries and many Indians imagine that India in many ways is the greatest country in the world. This is wrong. Everybody wants to think well of himself and his country. But really there is no person who has not got some good qualities and some bad qualities. In the same way, there is no country which is not partly good and partly bad. We must take the good wherever we find it and try to remove the bad wherever it may be. We are, of course, most concerned with our own country, India. Unfortunately, it is in a bad way today. Many of our people are poor and unhappy. They have no joy in their lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our lives. We have to find out how we can make them happier. We have to see what is good in our ways and customs and try to keep it, and whatever is bad we have to throw away. If we find anything good in other countries, we should certainly take it. (241 words)

C) Write a report on **any one** of the following: (8)

1. As the reporter of a local newspaper, write a report on the accident which occurred on the highway yesterday afternoon.

(OR)

2. Imagine you are the Sports Secretary of your college. Write a report on the sports activities organised for the year 2013-14.

D) Write an essay of about 400 words on **any one** of the following: (10)

- 1) Generation gap.
- 2) A memory that you will always treasure.
- 3) Inequality: a major problem
- 4) Status of women in India

\*\*\*\*\*