

B.A.LL.B. Even Semester Exam, 2023

LAW

2nd Semester

COURSE NO. BA.LL.B- 201(C)

(General English-II)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Unit – I (Marks: 14)

1. Define connectors. Discuss the different types of connectors and its uses. 4
2. Define phrasal verbs. 2
3. Make sentences with the given phrasal verbs, Any 4. 4x1=4
 - a. Give way
 - b. Make headway
 - c. Blow away
 - d. Lash out
 - e. Peel away
 - f. Edge up

Turn over

4. Draft an affidavit of heirship, as the daughter in the event of Mr. Y. Kumar's death without a will. 4

Unit-II (Marks: 14)

5. Explain the following legal maxims. Any 7. 7x1=7
- Actus dei nemini facit injuriam
 - Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
 - Vigilantibus non dormientibus, jura subveniunt
 - Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio
 - ignorantia juris non excusat
 - Par in parem non habet imperium
 - Respondeat superior
 - Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas
 - Ubi jus ibi idem remedium
6. Make sentences with the given legal terms, any 7. 7x1=7
- Corpus juris
 - Ab initio
 - Donation mortis causa
 - Actus reus
 - Ultra vires
 - Vox populi
 - Alibi
 - Suo motu
 - Ex gratia

dislike eating the flesh of all draught animals. Hence the Englishman will not eat horse-flesh, and the Hindu will not touch the flesh of cattle. Lastly, certain savage peoples used to be cannibals—that is to say, they ate human flesh—though this custom has now fortunately almost ceased throughout the whole world there is another reason for disliking certain dangerous parasites, which may get into the blood of those who eat the flesh. Certain kinds of swine, for example are dangerous as food as their flesh contains a parasite in the form of a little worm.

Unit-V (Marks: 14)

10. Write an essay of the following given topics, any two. 7+7=14
- The mechanics of writing composition.
 - Human right violations.
 - Euthanasia.

the food of another race, if they are brought into the country inhabited by the latter, but as a rule they still prefer their own food, at least for a time- owing to custom. In hot climates, flesh and fat are not much needed. But in the Arctic regions they seem to be very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body. The kind of food eaten also depends very often on custom or habit, and sometimes upon religion. Brahmins will not touch meat, Mohammedans and Jews will not touch the flesh of pigs. Most races would refuse to eat the flesh of many unclean animals, although , quite possible, such flesh may really be quite wholesome. All races of mankind have their own different ideas on this matter. Thus the English used to laugh at the French because the latter ate frogs legs and some kind of snails, the Australians dislike rabbits although the English eat them, and the Burmese eat the flesh of crocodiles and elephants. Nevertheless there are many reasons for these likes and dislikes. Thus, swine in eastern countries are very dirty feeders, whereas in Europe they are kept on clean food. The result is that their flesh is eaten in Europe but not in India. Men

Unit-III (Marks: 14)

7. Make sentences with a synonym and antonym of the given words, any 5. 5x2=10
- a. Abrogate
 - b. Brazenly
 - c. Implacable
 - d. Meticulous
 - e. Obnoxious
 - f. Parched
 - g. Efficacy
8. What is a gerund? Discuss the different uses of a gerund. 4

Unit-IV (Marks : 14)

9. Make a précis of the following passages and give a suitable title. 7+7=14
- a. The effect produced on the mind by travelling depends entirely on the mind of the traveler and on the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of one very common type of traveler is to see as many objects of interest as he possibly can. If he can only after his return home say that he has seen such and such a temple, castle, picture gallery, or museum, he is perfectly satisfied. Therefore, when he arrives at a famous city, he rushes through it, so that he may get over as quickly as possible the

task of seeing its principle sights, enter them by name in his notebook as visited or, in his own phraseology 'done', and then hurry on to another city which he treats in the same unceremonious way. Another kind of traveler in all he sees finds entertainment for his foolish spirit of ridicule. The more hallowed any object is from historical and religious associations or artistic beauty, the more he delights to degrade it by applying to it familiar terms of vulgar slang that he mistakes for wit. Such a one brings disgrace upon his nation by the rude insolence with which he laughs at foreigners and their ways, and everything else that attracts the notice of his feeble understanding. At the end of his wanderings he returns to his home a living example, showing how much the fool that hath been taught to roam Excels the fools that hath been kept at home. Far different is the effect of travels upon who leave their native country with minds prepared by culture to feel intelligent admiration for all the beauties of nature and art to be found in foreign lands. Their object is not to see much, but to see well. When they visit Paris or Athens or Rome, instead of hurrying from temple to museum, and from museum to picture gallery, they allow the spirit of the place to sink into their minds, and only visit such monuments as the time they have at their disposal allows them to

contemplate without irreverent haste. They find it more profitable and delightful to settle down for a week or so at centres of great historical and artistic interest of remarkable natural beauty, than to pay short visits to all the principal cities that they pass by. In this way they gain by their travels refreshment and rest for their minds, satisfaction to their intellectual curiosity or artistic tastes, and increased knowledge of the world and its inhabitants. Such people, who have travelled with their eyes open, return to their native land with a greater knowledge of its glories and defects than the stay-at-home can ever have.

- b. The human race is spread all over the world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of which it is made up, eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. Thus, in India, the people live chiefly on different kinds of grain, eggs, milk or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe the people eat more flesh and less grain. In the Arctic regions, where no grain and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on flesh, especially fat. The men of one race are able to eat