UG Even Semester Exam, May 2025

LAW

2nd Semester

COURSE NO. B.A.LL.B-201 (O)

[General English - II]

Full Marks : 70
Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer all questions,

UNIT-I (Marks: 14)

1. Define conjunction. Discuss the different types of conjunctions and its uses. 5
2. Make sentences with the given phrasal verbs (any four).4x1=4
   a. Give way
   b. Make headway
   c. Blow away
   d. Lash out
   e. Peel away
   f. Edge up

3. Write a formal letter of invitation to the Deputy Commissioner of your district requesting him to be the chief guest of the inaugural function of the newly formed cooperative society of your locality. Assume yourself to be the secretary of the cooperative society, and invent the necessary details. 5

UNIT-II

4. Explain the following legal maxims (any seven). 7x1=7
   a. Actus dei neminifacit injuriam
   b. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit era
   c. Vigilantibuset non domientibus, jura subveniunt
   d. Ex nudo pacto non oritur action
   e. Ignorantia juris non excusat
   f. Par in parem imperium non habet
   g. Respindeat superior
   h. Sic utere tuo ut alienum non leadas
   i. Ubi jus ibi idem remedium
5. Make sentence with the given leagl terms (any seven). 7x1=7
   a. Corpus juris
   b. Ab initio
   c. Donation mortis causa
   d. Avetus reus
   e. Ultra vires
   f. Vox populi
   g. Alibi

h. Suo motu

i. Ex gratia

UNIT-III

6. Make sentences with a synonym and antonym of the given words (any five). 5x2=10

a. Abrogate

b. Honour

c. Intrinsic

d. Meticulous

e. Abstract

f. Rebuke

g. Ingenuous

7. What is a gerund? Discuss the different uses of a gerund. 4

UNIT-IV

8. Write précis of the following passages and give a suitable title (any two): 7x2=14

a. There is an enemy beneath our feet-an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the quake is greater than anything man himself can procedure. But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes and ,perhaps at some time in the near future, mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An

earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strike a modern city, the damage it causes is a great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst and gaping crevices appear in busy streets. If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes in mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal- the city was destroyed entirely and 450 killed ; 1970: Peru-50,000 killed. In 1968, an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But it is likely that this was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world. Geologist estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that the scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some property.

b. Coffee is traditionally grown in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in India. It is predominantly an export oriented commodity and 65 % and 70% of coffee produced in the country is exported, while the

rest is consumed with the country. In the international market, Indian Robusta is highly preferred for its good blending quality. Arabica Coffee from India is also well received in the International market. Coffee is an export product with low import intensity and high employment content. This is evident from the fact that more than six lakh persons are directly employed and an equal number of individuals get indirect employment from this sector. Arabica is mild coffee, but the beans being more aromatic; it has higher market value compared to Robusta beans. On the other hand , Robusta has more strength and is therefore used in making various blends. Arabica is grown in higher altitudes than Robusta. The cool and equable temperature, raging between 15°C and 25° C, is suitable for Arabica, while for Robusta, hot and humid climate with temperature ranging from 20°C to 30°C is suitable. Arabica requires more care and nature and is more suitable for large holdings, whereas Robusta is suitable irrespective of the size of the farm. Arabica is susceptible to pest and diseases such as White Stem Borer, leaf rust, and requires more shade than Robusta. The harvest of Arabica takes place between November and January, while for Robusta, it is from December to February.

c. In the last half of the nineteenth century 'capital' and 'labour' were enlarging and perfecting their rival organizations on modern lines. Many an old family firm was replaced by a limited liability company with salaried managers. The change met the technological

requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that marred the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founder. It was, moreover, a step away from individual initiatives, towards collectivism and municipal and stage-managed business. The railway companies, though still private concerns managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old family businesses. They existed by reasons of Acts of Parliament, that conferred on them power and privileges in return for state control. At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting , trams and other municipal trading had important consequence. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the number and importance shareholders as a class an element in the national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and duties of the land-owner; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa , India, Australia and parts of Europe were thus being developed largely by British capital and British shareholders were thus being enriched by the world's movement towards industrialization. Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large 'comfortable' classes who had retired on their incomes and who had no relation to the rest to the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholder' meeting to

bully the management on the other hand, "Shareholding" meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization. The "Shareholder" as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workman employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influences on the relations of capital and labour was not good: he paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least 3n all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on more terms with the managers of the companies who employed them. The harsh discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

UNIT-V (14)

9. Write an essay on any two of the topics: 7+7=14

   a. The Rise of a Consumerist Culture in our country

   b. What matter is attitude, not Altitude in life.

   c. Traditional values vs modernity.

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