

HONS.02/16/01

B.A. LL.B., (Hons) DEGREE SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 2016

GENERAL ENGLISH-II

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

I. Use any five of the following idioms in sentences

(5 x 1 = 5)

- (a). Ace in the hole.
- (b). Above board.
- (c). At the drop of a hat
- (d). Back seat driver.
- (e). Beat about the bush
- (f). Call a halt
- (g). Can make nothing of

II. Answer any two of the following in a paragraph each.

(2 ½ x 2 = 5)

- (a). How does Russel evaluate the method used by Dr. Lightfoot of Cambridge University and Archbishop Usher to calculate the date of the creation of the world?
- (b). How did Hume awaken Immanuel Kant from his dogmatic slumber for the benefit of Philosophy?
- (c). What are Holmes 'preferences and limitations according to Dr. Watson?

III. Change into passive.

(4 x 1=4)

- (a). He made us work hard.
- (b). People once believed that the sun was a god.
- (c). What can we do now?
- (d). I have asked you a straight question.

IV. Rewrite in indirect speech.

(4 x 1=4)

- (a). The defendant said, "I am guilty."
- (b). She said, "What a lovely garden!"
- (c). My father told me, "How shabby your clothes are!"
- (d). The visitor asked, "How far is the city from here?"

(Turn over)



V. Give two synonyms for each of the following.

(½ x 8=4)

- (a). Abstain
- (b). Abject
- (c). Bankrupt
- (d). Candid

VI. Write an essay in about 300 words on ANY ONE of the following.

(1 x 10=10)

- (a). How does Lestrade disprove Gregson's version of the Lauriston Garden Mystery?
- (b). What are the perceptions and perspectives that Russell highlights in his essay on Education?

VII. Write an essay in about 300 words on ANY ONE of the following.

(1 x 10=10)

- (a). Development and Environment.
- (b). Gender discrimination in a democratic system.
- (c). Social Media and the Freedom of Expression.

VIII. Write a précis of the following passage

(8 marks)

Buddhism had a powerful impact on the mind, the social organization and all the various arts of the time. Its very success, however, made for its virtual extinction in the Indian context. It became a part of Indian thought and Indian culture. The old priestly class which still held a large monopoly of wisdom and knowledge, absorbed the lessons that Buddha had to give and inaugurated as it were, a period of reformation and renaissance. The Brahmins, in the period of their decline, took stock of the situation, realized where the deficiencies of the ancient creed lay and how they should be met. In the meantime, Buddhism also was showing its inadequacy to meet the various challenges of life. Hinduism—more experience, more versatile and more flexible—emerges from its temporary defeat, gave battle to Buddhism and regained its supremacy. The stories of the Epics, handed down from generation to generation, took a meaning and were retold in the second century with a new vigour. The new outlook and the new faith were expressed in the Gita. A doctrine of contemplation, knowledge and action was put forth which met to the full, the many-sided challenges of life. Buddhist values like non-violence and respect for life in all its manifestations had a sustaining effect on the Indian socio-cultural life and slowly permeated into the versatile oriental traditions of spirituality. As time passed and the ethnic interactions increased on a trans-geographic scale, these values got the privilege of being globalized as the fundamentals of the essential Humanism of all times. (258 words)

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