ർഗൂള ഒഴിച്ച് സമ്ഗ്മീ ശ്രൂവ വളിവ്വറിയാലയെ ചെള്ള] All Rights Reserved]

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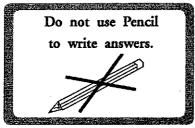
Competitive Examination for Admission of students to Sri Lanka Law College for Academic year 2016 - September 2015

(01) Language Skills (English)

Three hours

Instructions to Candidates

Very Important:



* Answer scripts where the numbers are not written as indicated below will not be marked/evaluated.

2 3 4

Write your Index Number here and on page 3 in the spaces indicated.

Checked as correct

Invigilator's Initials

Important:

- * This paper consists of 38 questions on 08 pages.
- * Before answering the paper arrange all the pages in order.
- * Answer all questions on this paper itself.
- * The time allowed for this paper is three hours.
- * Commence answering only after the Centre Supervisor's announcement.
- * Instructions given should be strictly followed in answering this paper and marks will not be awarded for answers not in accordance with these instructions.
- * Even if you are not attempting the paper hand it over to the Supervisor.
- * Write the answers clearly and legibly in blue or black ink only and not in pencil.
- * It is an offence to remove this paper from the examination hall or turn out photocopies of the same.
- * Answer scripts with illegible figures, illegible handwriting, those where erasing fluid has been used and written in pencil will not be marked evaluated.

agenties of

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks awarded				
2	1 – 16	·				
3	17 – 35					
4-5	36					
5-6	37					
7-8 38		·				
Te						

Final Score

In figures	
In words	

Marking Examiner	
Checked by	

•	In the questions from No 1 to 3, underline the correct word.
1.	primery, crockery, momentery
2.	partical, practical, quarral
3.	intension, expansion, nutrision (03 marks)
•	In each of the questions from No 4 to 6, re-arrange the words in alphabetical order.
4.	cinnamon, circuit, cigarette, cipher, cinema

5.	fumigate, fulminate, fulcrum, fumble, full

6.	legality, legend, legally, legacy, legate
	(03 marks)
	In each of the questions from No. 7 to 11, underline the correct verb from those given in the
	brackets.
7.	When did you (returned, returning, returns, return) from abroad?
8.	One of the boys (have, has, is, are) taken my pen. It is missing.
9.	The drunken driver (will be arrested, was arrest, was arrested, is arrested) last evening.
10.	The baby (was crying, is crying, cried, will cry). It must be hungry.
11.	These children (will take, will be taking, will be taken, are taken) to the museum next Monday. (05 marks)
•	In the questions from No. 12 to 15, fill in each blank in the following text using the correct preposition given within brackets.
	An old woman went out one night 12 (by, for, with) a large bucket to fetch water
	13 (in, from, by) a stream not very far away. It was a very dark night and as she went
	she tripped 14 (over, on, into) a rock which lay 15 (on, in, under) her
	path and hurt her foot. (04 marks)
•	In the questions from No. 16 to 18, explain the given set of words in your own words and construct a sentence for each to make your meaning clear.
16.	beat about the bush

[See page three

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	Competitive Examination for Admission of students to	-3-						
2	Sri Lanka Law College for Academic year 2016 - September 2015 (01) Language Skills (English)		[Index No :					
17.	at the drop of a hat							
			••••••					

	.,,							
18.								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	Y 0 1 C N 10 . 30 CH	t to also bloods ontall a souted	(03 marks)					
•	In the questions from No. 19 to 30, fill each blank.	in the blank with a suital	ne word. Use only one word in					
	Owls are nocturnal birds. Like bats and of	ther 19, they	rest during the 20,					
	in an empty building, 21	hollow tree, or other 22	places and go out at					
	night in search of 23							
	25 They have large 26.	with which t	they can see 27 in					
	the dark. And it is 28 the	eir eyes are so large 29	they do not like being					
	out in the bright 30 durin	g the day. Owls' eyes differ	from those of other birds in other					
	respect too.		(12 marks)					
•	In the questions from No. 31 to 32, sel on the dotted line provided against each		ct sentence and write its number					
31.	(1) We would not go out if it rains.	,	,					
	(2) We would not go out if it is raining	ıg.						
	(3) We will not go out if it rained.(4) We will not go out if it rains.		()					
	(4) We will not go out it it fains.		(
32.	(1) It was Kavindu who broke the vase	.						
	(2) It is Kavindu who broke the vase.	_						
	(3) It was Kavindu who breaks the vas(4) It is Kavindu who break the vase.		()					
	(i) It is the man who stone are these		(02 marks)					
•	Give one word for the expressions given	n in the questions from No	. 33 to 35.					
33.	The bringing of something into use or o	operation for the first time	***************************************					
34.	A group of people in a law court who	have been chosen to decide	;					
٠	whether an accused is guilty or not afte	r listening to a case	***************************************					
35.	The scientific study of the stars, planets	etc.	(03 marks)					
			(~~ ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,					

36. Read the following text and answer the questions given below.

If you stop Ted in the street and ask him the way he is always eager to direct you. He helps the aged, the blind, the crippled. **He** will rescue children in distress separated from their mothers in a crowd. At the scene of an accident he is among the first to restore calm, to comfort people, ring for ambulances, distribute hot sweet tea.

He will reprimand or report to the police anyone making himself a public nuisance or breaking the law. Ted has deep respect for the law.

If you say good morning to him he returns your greeting with a cheerful smile.

That is Ted.

At work he is willing, eager, he goes out of his way to please his boss. He stays behind in the evenings to give extra attention to his tasks and prepare for the following day. How courteous he is, how efficient!

In his conversation, he refers to his many friends, to his popularity among them.

"They will do anything for me", he says.

He tells you of the liftman at work who is always ready to take him to any floor, to give him service before all others; of the manager who calls him by his Christian name and gives him a friendly wink from time to time, there being definite understanding between them; of the Director who chats intimately with him in a manner which he does not adopt with the other members of the staff; of the shy young office girls who are delighted to be taken 'under his wing'; of the Chief Security Officer who, relaxing the principle of keeping aloof from the staff, invites him to his room for coffee, talking to him as an equal.

He likes to make it known that he is given certain privileges: he is allowed free time whenever he chooses; he is trusted, taken into the confidence of other, consulted on personal problems. He has so many friends. If you spend enough time with him you soon learn that he seems to have more friends to than most people; you learn too of his illustrious relatives, of famous people who have spoken to him or corresponded with him, of high-ranking officials in other countries whom he has known intimately. In case you do not believe him (but who would doubt his word?) he has a supply of anecdotes, dates, Christian names. And in all his stories, he features as the man with many friends, the man to whom people turn for advice and comfort.

Then why is he so alone? Why does he go to bed each night hoping for immediate sleep to ward off his loneliness? Why does he go every Sunday afternoon to the pictures and sit alone in the dark through two showings of the programme, and then return to his deserted flat and once more go to bed, trying to evade the loneliness?

He hasn't a friend in the world, and he knows it.

When his back is turned they label him bumptious, over-bearing, conceited, nosey-parker, poke-nose, opinionated, bigoted

Over his dead body, before he is taken to be buried in the grave of a suicide, they praise him as helpful, kind, courteous, willing, conscientious, a noble and good man

Which judgement is correct? Is there a correct one? How can one be judged truly, unless, like Ted, one hires the services of the Advocate Death?

(i)	(a)	What	impression	1\$	given	of	led	in	the	nrst	two	paragraphs?	
				••••	••••••	••••	•••••	••••	••••	•••••	• • • • • •		mark

	(b)	What evidence is given that at work Ted is 'willing, eager'?	
			(01 mark)
(ii)	(a)	What privileges does Ted claims to have been given?	
			(01 mark)
	(b)	What evidence does Ted give of the many famous friends he has?	,
			(01 mark)
(iii)	(a)	What does Ted do at weekends to try to avoid his loneliness?	(or many
			(01 mark)
	(b)	How did Ted die?	
			(01 mark)
(iv)	(a)	Why did people speak differently of him then?	
			(02 marks)
	(b)	What is your opinion of Ted?	

,			(02 marks)
(v)	Expla	in the meaning of these words/phrases in bold print as they are used in t	•
	(a)	illustrious –	
	(b)	anecdotes	
	(c)	evade –	(03 marks)
(vi)	Who	or what do the following pronouns underlined in the text refer to?	(05 marks)
` '		He	
	(b)	it –	(02 marks)
27 Decd	dha E	all aming taut and summarine it in to one thind of its length and give a	, ,
		ollowing text and summarize it in to one third of its length and give a e number of words used at the end.	Suitable title
altl as	nough "Mora	iven period every community will have its own broad but distinct sense it will change, sometimes drastically, over time. Even when we make con its are declining in the West", we are referring to a form of morality, although it is different to the morality followed by us and may not be	nments such prevalent in
by	us.		
tha	t are	lar way to religion there is clearly an overlap between law and morality considered immoral by the vast majority of people, such as killing a	nd stealing,
		illegal. Law and morality thus have striking similarities and are interconnucodes of conduct for the smooth functioning of society. They lay down	1

of behaviour. Quite apart from the fact that law is passed by Parliament and is found in the decisions of judges, law carries authority because it is moral. People wish to follow laws and not break them because they consider them to be morally right. In addition, when one
wishes to advise another not to do something wrong, for instance to assault someone, law reinforces morality by making the act in question illegal as well as immoral, thus giving a further forceful reason not to commit the wrong.
Apart from the areas of overlap, however, law and morality occupy quite separate ground. While, as seen above, the law often regulates matters which are neither moral nor immoral, it also refrains from interfering in certain areas where it may appear moral to do so. An often mentioned example is that of a person passing by a drowning child and failing to pull the child out of the water, even though the person could have done so with no risk to him/herself. Many would consider such inaction to be immoral, since generally morality would command one to save a life where it could easily be saved. But in the eyes of the law this person's failure to pull the child out is perfectly acceptable. In other words it is lawful.
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
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(25 marks)

38.	Write an analytical essay on one of the given topics, using about 300 words.
	(i) Independence of law cannot be subdued by wealth or power.
	(ii) Sufficing of using law itself in getting rid of crimes from society.
	(iii) Deteriorating values and customs from Sri Lankan society due to modernization.
	(iv) Good and bad effects of coalition of powerful countries of the world with small states.

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	(25 marks)

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