

2022

LAW

English-I

Paper - 101

(NEW SYLLABUS)

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable.***Answer question no. 1 and any five from the rest.**

1. Answer any **ten** questions: $2 \times 10 = 20$
- i) When he ——— (reach) there, she was sleeping. (Use the correct form of the verbs)
- ii) She ——— (sleep) after he ——— (reach) there. (Use the correct form of the verbs)
- iii) ——— you prosper in life ! (Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals)
- iv) Who has broken this glass?
(Change the voice)
- v) Rama killed a snake. (Change the voice)

[Turn over]

- vi) The master said to his servant, "Go and bring me a glass of water." (direct narration into indirect)
- vii) The teacher said to the students, "When the principal had come, you were making a noise."
(direct narration into indirect)
- viii) I am the most unhappy of men.
(Turn into positive degree)
- ix) But thy eternal summer shall not fade.
(Turn into an affirmative sentence)
- x) I wished to kill you.
(Use the noun form of the underlined word)
- xi) Mine was a very secure childhood.
(Turn into a negative sentence)
- xii) Who doesn't know Ramlal?
(Rewrite as an assertive sentence)

2. Read the passage for comprehension and Answer the questions that follow: 2×6=12

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgment and wisdom,

and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. But philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in *The Republic* (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the State, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes,

although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning by his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as sports, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, the idea of Perennialism was first formulated by St. Thomas Aquinas in his work *De Magistro*. Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and

that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

Questions:

- i) What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle?
- ii) Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field?
- iii) What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism', in the context of the given comprehension passage?
- iv) Were Plato's beliefs about education democratic?

- v) Why did Aquinas propose a model of education which did not lay much emphasis on facts?
- vi) Find words in the passage that mean the following:

Sagacity or intelligence

a child who is placed in the legal custody of the State or other agency

self governing

in a clear and detailed manner, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.

3. Make precis of the following passage and add a suitable title: 10+2=12

Trees give shade for the benefit of others, and while they themselves stand in the sun and endure the scorching heat, they produce the fruit of which others profit. The character of good men is like that of trees. What is the use of this perishable body if no use is made of it for the benefit of mankind? Sandalwood, the more it is rubbed, the more scent does it yield. Sugarcane, the more it is peeled and cut up into pieces, the more juice does it produce. The men who are noble at heart do not lose their qualities even in losing their lives. What matters whether men praise them or not? What

difference does it make whether they die at this moment or whether lives are prolonged? Happen what may, those who tread in the right path will not set foot in any other. Life itself is unprofitable to a man who does not live for others. To live for the mere sake of living one's life is to live the life of dog and crows. Those who lay down their lives for the sake of others will assuredly dwell forever in a world of bliss.

4. Write a paragraph on the role of advertisements in modern life. 12
5. Write a letter to the editor of a reputed newspaper drawing his attention to the sudden rise of antisocial activities in your locality. 12
6. Write a letter of application to a bank presenting yourself as a candidate for the post of legal advisor in response to an advertisement by the said bank. 12
Apply for the post of L
7. Translate the following passage from English to Bengali or Hindi: 12

Recent incidents have threatened Delhi. People are in a dilemma what to do. They are quite agitated due to increasing crimes against women. It is witnessed in people's protest at Jantar Mantar. But

only protest is not our aim but we want our views to reach the Government. In future, such incidents might happen with our loved ones too. Such shameful incidents defame our nation. If we really want to stop these, we will have to raise our voice.

8. Punctuate the following passage: 12

winston is one of the most laid-back people i know he is tall and slim with black hair and he always wears a t-shirt and black jeans his jeans have holes in them and his baseball boots are scruffy too he usually sits at the back of the class and he often seems to be asleep however when the exam results are given out he always gets an "A" i don't think hes as lazy as he appears to be

9. Write meaningful sentences with the following legal terms: (any six) $2 \times 6 = 12$

Affidavit, Bench, Cognisable Offence, Stay Order, Suo Moto, Sub judice, Intervenor, Arbitration.
