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 முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]
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Sri Lanka Law College Entrance Examination – 2021

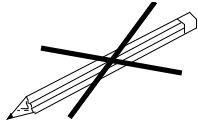
(01) Language Skills

Three hours

Instructions to candidates

Very Important

Do not use Pencils
to write answers.



* When answering write down the digits as mentioned below.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Write your Index Number here and on
pages 3 and 5 in the spaces indicated.

.....

Checked as correct

.....

Invigilator's Initials

Important :

- * This paper consists of 38 questions on 10 pages.
- * Answer all questions on this paper itself.
- * 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.

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks awarded
2	1-11	
3	12-29	
4	30-35	
4-6	36	
7-8	37	
9-10	38	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	
Answer Script	Marked By
	Checked by
Chief Examiner	

- In each of the questions from No. 1 to 3, select the **incorrectly** spelt word and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. (03 marks)

1. (1) achievement (2) independent (.....)
(3) yeild (4) obedient
2. (1) occassion (2) percussion (.....)
(3) occlusion (4) transmission
3. (1) improvidence (2) conscience (.....)
(3) obeisance (4) transcience

- In each of the questions from No. 4 to 6, rearrange the words in the alphabetical order; check with the answers given and write the appropriate **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. (03 marks)

4. (A) frown (B) frond (C) foreign (D) fortuitous
(1) C, A, B, D (2) B, A, D, C (3) C, A, D, B (4) A, C, B, D (.....)
5. (A) perception (B) penalization (C) periodical (D) penetration
(1) B, D, A, C (2) D, A, B, C (3) C, A, D, B (4) B, D, C, A (.....)
6. (A) hydrophobia (B) hierarchy (C) hyperbolic (D) hieroglyph
(1) B, A, D, C (2) A, C, B, D (3) A, D, C, B (4) B, D, A, C (.....)

- In each of the questions from No. 7 to 11, select the **most appropriate preposition** to fill in the blank and write the **number** of the relevant choice **on the dotted line** provided against each question. (05 marks)

7. A decision can be made only after a full inquiry is made the matter.
(1) into (2) of (3) on (4) about (.....)
8. The speaker took a long time to get the crux of his argument.
(1) off (2) onto (3) upto (4) to (.....)
9. Our parents were worried as it was 10 o'clock the time we reached home.
(1) at (2) by (3) with (4) on (.....)
10. After the meeting, every participant was invited dinner by the chairman.
(1) for (2) into (3) of (4) at (.....)
11. It was clear that the chairman took great pleasure commending his committee members for their support.
(1) at (2) for (3) in (4) about (.....)

(01) Language Skills

- In each of the questions from No. **12** to **15**, **underline** the correct option to make sense of the sentence. (04 marks)

- 12.** The little girl was very fond of the (pendent / pendant) given to her by her grand mother.
- 13.** Store keepers have to make sure that there is enough (stationary / stationery) for the office work.
- 14.** School children at present do not seem to look after their belongings because the moment they..... (loose / lose) anything the parents replace them.
- 15.** Instructions or warnings on pollution seem to have had no (effect / affect) on the general public.

- In questions from No. **16** to **21**, fill in each blank with the correct form of the verb given within brackets. (06 marks)

We booked in a local hotel and found a crowd of blacks and whites sitting on a veranda **(16)** (make) polite conversation. Never before had I **(17)**(be) in a public place or hotel where there was no colour bar. We **(18)** (wait) for Mr. Mwakangale, a member of Parliament, and unbeknown to us he had already **(19)** (arrive) and **(20)** (look) for us. An African guest **(21)** (approach) the white receptionist and asked pointing to us “Madam, did a Mr. Mwakangale inquire after these two gentlemen?”. “I am sorry sir” she replied. “He did but I forgot to tell them.”

- In each of the questions No. **22** to **29**, **underline** the **most appropriate** verb given within brackets to fill in each blank. (08 marks)

Many years ago, when I was a boy brought up in my village in the Transkei, I **(22)** (listen/listened/listening) to the elders of the tribe **(23)** (tell/telling/told) stories about the good old days before the arrival of the white man. Then our people **(24)** (lives/live/lived) peacefully, under the democratic rule of kings and their *amapakati* (insiders) and **(25)** (move/moved/moving) freely and confidently up and down the country without any hindrance. The country was our own, in name and right. We **(26)** (occupy/occupied/occupying) the land , the rivers, the forests we **(27)** (extract/extracted /extracting) the mineral wealth beneath the soil and all the riches of this beautiful country. We **(28)** (set/sets/setting) up and **(29)**.....(operate/operated/operating) our own government, controlled our own arms and organized our trade and commerce.

- For each of the questions from numbers **30** to **32**, if the given sentence is incorrect, correct it and write the complete correct sentence on the dotted line provided. If the given sentence is correct, write the word correct **on the dotted line**. (05 marks)

30. The group of children was happy to get an unexpected treat.

.....

31. Everyday the mother with the child go to the market.

.....

32. He would have come earlier unless he had been told.

.....

- In each of the questions from No. **33** to **35**, explain the meaning of each phrase in your own words and construct a sentence to bring out its meaning effectively with a clarification. (06 marks)

33. kill two birds with one stone :

Meaning :

Sentence :

.....

34. a cake walk :

Meaning :

Sentence :

.....

35. a hard nut to crack :

Meaning :

Sentence :

.....

36. Read the following passage carefully and do the activity that follows

Taking each question

if the statement is **correct**, write **1**

if the statement is **incorrect**, write **2**

if the statement is **doubtful**, write **3**

on the dotted line given against each statement.

(1 × 20 = 20 marks)

Megasthenes speaks of the Indians as remarkably law-abiding and states that crime was very rare; similar evidence is given by Fa-hsien and by medieval Arab travellers, though Hsuan Tsang gives a somewhat less favourable picture. The impressions of foreign travellers are not wholly confirmed by Indian sources. However, a profound sense of the insecurity of life and property underlies much of the legal literature.

Even as early as Mauryan times, villages were often overpopulated; many poor folk from the country and the hills drifted to the towns, as they are doing at the present day, and found life even more difficult than in their old surroundings. Some of these unfortunate and uprooted people provided the submerged tenth of habitual criminals which seems to have existed in all ancient Indian cities.

Crime was equally rampant in the countryside, the existence of large robber bands is attested from the time of the Buddha onwards. Hsuan Tsang gives the earliest account of hereditary bandits who robbed their victims and murdered them as a religious duty like the later thugs. Trading caravans were heavily guarded, but were nevertheless frequently plundered by highwaymen. Thus, ancient India was faced with a very serious crime problem, though the evidence of most of the foreign travellers suggests that the best ancient Indian kings managed to cope with it. Crime was suppressed through the local officers and garrison commanders, who had large staffs of police and soldiers, as well as secret agents who served as detectives. Watchmen kept guard through the night in city and village.

In the small kingdoms to which the early Dharma sutras refer the king might be the sole source of justice and indeed his own executioner, striking down condemned thieves with his mace: but in general the administration of justice was delegated, the king's court being reserved for appeals and serious crime against the state.

The composition of the courts varied with time and place, but the evidence indicates that ancient India preferred a bench of magistrates to a single judge. A Jataka story tells of a bench of five magistrates, all of whom, surprisingly, are corrupt, while the *Arthashastra* advises that a court with a bench of three magistrates be set up for every ten villages, with higher courts in districts and provinces. Manu suggests a bench consisting of the *Pradvivaka* and three lesser judges.

Though judicial irregularities are often referred to, the responsibilities set for judges and magistrates were very high; they were to be learned, religious, devoid of anger and as impartial as humanly possible. To prevent bribery it had been suggested that no private association should be allowed between judges and litigants until the cases are settled. The *Arthashastra* advises that the honesty of judges should be periodically tested by agents provocateurs, while the *Visnu Smrti* prescribes banishment and forfeiture of all property of a judge found guilty of corruption or injustice the most severe penalty a brahman could incur under the Sacred Law.

False witness was generally looked down upon with great abhorrence; Besides the various temporal penalties, he will undergo a hundred unhappy rebirths in the after-world. In serious criminal cases evidence might be accepted from all sources, but in civil cases only certain witnesses were qualified: generally women, learned brahmans, government servants, minors, debtors, persons with criminal records, and persons suffering from physical defects could not be called on to give evidence; Further the evidence of low-caste people was not valid against persons of high caste. Several tests, some very sound psychologically are laid down to assess the veracity of witnesses.

Where the accused was open to grave suspicion he might be tortured to elicit confession. The tortures stipulated for this purpose are not all of the most extreme type and include various forms of whipping. Brahmans, children, the aged, the sick, lunatics and pregnant woman were theoretically exempt from torture, while only light torture was prescribed for women.

Another means of ascertaining guilt was the ordeal, which could be used in both civil and criminal cases, and in certain forms is still sometimes resorted to in India to settle disputes out of court. Ordeal is but little mentioned in early texts, but seems to have grown more popular in later times. The *Smrti* writers apparently distrusted ordeals, and generally limited their application to cases in which there was no concrete evidence on either side. Several ordeals are mentioned, including ordeals by fire and immersion similar to those known in medieval Europe, and possibly having a common Indo-European origin in the remote past. Specially interesting is the ordeal of the ploughshare, in which the accused man had to touch a red-hot iron ploughshare with his tongue; if it was not burned he was deemed innocent-psychologically a fairly sound test of his own confidence in the result, since if he had a guilty conscience his salivary glands would not function properly, and his tongue would be burnt.

There were many brahmins learned in law however they never constituted a class of professional lawyers; Those who did not serve on the bench presumably used their knowledge to settle cases out of court. It must have been really so. By the end of this period under discussion a class of lawyers, in the modern sense was beginning to emerge.

- (i) This extract reveals that there were two types of cases recognized as criminal and civil in ancient India. (.....)
- (ii) The physical pain inflicted on an accused to get him to confess was extremely severe. (.....)
- (iii) The officials who were employed in ancient India to control crime were of three types. (.....)
- (iv) Crime was not rampant in the cities. (.....)
- (v) The watchers of the village and the city were armed and on duty both day and night. (.....)
- (vi) In ancient India, it was compulsory that the Bench comprises several judges rather than a single judge. (.....)
- (vii) The basis of the Indian legal system is founded on the deep sense of insecurity with regard to property. (.....)
- (viii) There was no legal institution practising law as a profession in ancient India. (.....)
- (ix) This writer presents two strategies that were made use of to find out whether the accused is guilty or not. (.....)
- (x) Once a case is heard and concluded there was nothing to obstruct the lawyers and litigants meeting each other on a personal level. (.....)
- (xi) This extract gives details about seven types of individuals considered unsuitable to give evidence in civil cases. (.....)
- (xii) Five groups were free of torture. (.....)
- (xiii) Doing certain things that causes physical pain is a violation of human rights. (.....)
- (xiv) This extract implies that there were false witnesses in ancient India. (.....)
- (xv) This writer does not consider lashing as a serious form of punishment. (.....)
- (xvi) Studying the law was an occupation specific to the brahmins. (.....)
- (xvii) The records of Hsuan Tsang indicate that there were groups of robbers engaged in killing robbers. (.....)
- (xviii) Cases were generally heard only by the king. (.....)
- (xix) There were two types of cases that had to be settled by the king's court. (.....)
- (xx) This extract outlines four characteristics that the judges are required to possess. (.....)

A large rectangular area containing numerous horizontal dotted lines, intended for handwritten text.

It is prohibited to tear off this paper from the question paper or taken out from the examination hall.

Only for rough work

DOEE