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முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]
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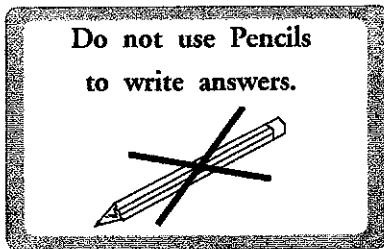
Competitive Examination for Admission of students to Sri Lanka Law College for
Academic year 2017 - September 2016

(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.

1 2 3 4

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

.....

Checked as correct

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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.

For Examiner's use only

Page No.	Question Nos.	Marks awarded
2	1 - 16	
3	17 - 32	
4	33 - 36 (ii)	
5	36 (iii) - 36 (v)	
6	37	
7 - 8	38	
Total		

Final Score

In figures	
In words	

Marking Examiner	
Checked by	

● In the questions from No. 1 to 3, **underline** the correctly spelt word.

1. loiter, tractor, procter
2. wheather, feather, sesame
3. lodger, guadge, badger

(03 marks)

● In each of the questions from No. 4 to 6, re-arrange the words in alphabetical order.

4. jacket, jackal, jackdaw, jailbird, jalopy

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5. guilty, guillotine, guitar, guideline, guidance

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6. entity, entry, entire, entrepreneur, entrench

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(03 marks)

● In each of the questions from No. 7 to 11, **underline** the **correct verb** from those given in the brackets.

7. Where does your friend, Saman (live, lives, lived)?
8. They (will have gone, must be going, must have gone) out. The gate is locked.
9. Those men (are working, have been working, will be working) in the field since morning.
10. Nimal (did not tell, does not tell, will not tell) the truth when the police questioned him.
11. The students who came late (was punished, are punished, were punished) by the principal.

(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.

It rained heavily last month and the little stream 12. (at, near, in) our house became a big river. It burst its bank and the fields all 13. (outside, within, around) were flooded 14. (with, by, in) water. Luckily, the water did not reach any of the house 15. (at, in, on) our village.

(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. not my cup of tea

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17. under the weather

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18. play it by ear

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(03 marks)

- In the questions from No. 19 to 30, fill in each blank with a suitable word. Use **only one word** in each blank.

My friend Tilak is not a very practical person. Driving along a main 19. one dark night, he 20. had a flat tyre. Even worse, he discovered that he did not have a 21. wheel in the back of his car! Tilak waved to 22. cars and lorries but not one of them 23. Half an hour passed and he was very 24. At last he waved to a car that 25. like his own. To his 26. , it stopped and a well-dressed young 27. got out. Tilak was terribly 28. How could a person like this possibly help him? She, however, 29. him her own spare wheel, but Tilak told her that he had never changed a 30. in his life! She set to work at once and fitted the wheel in a few minutes while Tilak looked on in admiration.

(12 marks)

- In the questions from No. 31 and 32, select the grammatically correct sentence and write its **number on the dotted line** provided against each question.

31. (1) Do you know where he had gone?

(2) Do you know where had he gone?

(3) Do you know where he has gone?

(4) Do you know where has he gone? (.....)

32. (1) If you dropped this box, it will break.

(2) If you dropped this box, it would break.

(3) If you dropped this box, it will be broken.

(4) If you dropped this box, it would have broken. (.....)

(02 marks)



● Give **one** word for the expressions given in the questions from No. 33 to 35.

33. A person's first public appearance as a performer

34. A very important stage of one's life

35. Happening every three years

(03 marks)

36. Read the following text and write short answers for the questions given below.

A distinctive feature of a legal system is what is known as due process. No person can be convicted or an order made against a person by a court except by following established and known procedures. Due process of law consists of three intrinsic features. One is the openness of legal proceedings. Courts are public; anyone can enter them and see and hear what is going on. This is in contrast to other forms of decision-making, such as decisions made by Ministers or Public Officers. At a time when there is a demand for greater transparency and accountability in government, the courts stand out as open public institutions. Another feature of due process is the right of every party to be heard. No decision can be taken affecting a person unless he or she has been given a fair opportunity to present his or her side of the story.

The third factor is that the judge is impartial. Again, unlike in a State Institution where the politicians or bureaucrats have their own policy agenda in making decisions which impact on people's rights, the judiciary is uninvolved in such issues. This is of course not to say that the judges have no the natural leanings, or no policy inclinations. Indeed, it would be absurd to ask for that, because at least a judge must normally have a bias in favour of justice over injustice, right over wrong, good over evil. But the courts are well positioned to take a generally objective view of the matter before them. The emphasis on process has given rise to the allegation that lawyers value proper procedures over just results. This should clearly not be so; but at the same time, as is often said, justice must not only be done, but seen to be done, and this is what due process of law ensures.

(i) What are the **two** procedures followed by the Courts and other State Institutions when making decisions regarding people's rights?

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(ii) In which instance can a decision that affects a person be **not** taken?

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(iii) Based on what factors does the writer say it is unfair to state that any kind of impartiality should not be in judges?

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(iv) Name intrinsic features that consist in due process of law.

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(v) What are the pre-requirements of a court that can convict a person or make an order against a person?

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(03×5=15 marks)

37. Read the following text and summarize it into **one third** of its length and give a **suitable title**. **Indicate the number of words used at the end.**

Another method of classifying law is to divide it as “public” and “private” law. Criminal, constitutional and administrative law is classified as public law. It is easier to see why the latter two would be considered public, since they deal with “public” relationships, i.e. between the State and individuals, as opposed to relationships between two or more private persons. In the case of criminal law, although it deals with wrongs committed by individuals against others, the impact of crime on the community is regarded as so serious that it is treated as an offence against the State. It is the State that usually takes action against or prosecutes the wrongdoer and punishes him or her. Because of this public element, criminal law also falls within the public law category. Private law on the other hand refers to disputes between individuals. This category therefore consists of all civil actions. Private law can be used as another term for civil law. Although this branch of the law deals with matters between private persons, it is not untouched by State intervention. The laws which govern and regulate these matters are passed by the State as are all laws and they are heard before courts set up by the State.

However, the private element of civil law is brought out by the fact that civil actions are between private parties. The affected individual institutes the case against the individual whose action he or she is complaining about. The State or any State agency or official need not be a party. In contrast, criminal proceedings generally are instituted by the State, while in constitutional and administrative law cases, the State or a government department or other institution or official is made a respondent. i.e. of the parties against whom the case is taken. The purposes of civil and criminal law are different. Criminal law aims to punish the offender, whereas in civil law, the object is to compensate the affected party.

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(25 marks)

- 38. Select **one** of the following topics and write an analytical essay using about **300** words.
 - (i) Administration, Good Conduct and Stability of a society depend on the sovereignty of law
 - (ii) The suitability of formulating higher education policies of a country based only on jobs rather than knowledge and discipline
 - (iii) Competitiveness and selfishness cause arguments and conflicts in the human society
 - (iv) Strategies to prevent worldwide terrorism based on ethnic, religious and language problems

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A large rectangular area with rounded corners, containing 30 horizontal dotted lines for writing. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page.

Dotted lines for writing.

(25 marks)

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