

Index No.:

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UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION – 2021

YEAR 2 and 3

ENGLISH - LEVEL IV

Duration: 3 Hours

Answer all questions

(This paper is to be administered on-site and via Moodle)

Important Instructions to Candidates (On-Site)

- This question paper has 5 questions on 10 pages
- Enter your Index Number on the cover page and on each subsequent page.
- If a page or part of this question paper is not printed, please inform your supervisor immediately.
- Write the answers to the questions in the space provided in the question paper.

Question Number	Marks
1 (5 marks)	
2 (10 marks)	
3 (5 marks)	
4 (25 marks)	
5 (25 marks)	
Total (70 marks)	

PART A – GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

Question 1

(1/2 x 10 = 5 marks)

Roshan is a student of the Faculty of Law, University of Colombo. He speaks of his experience at the university. Change the first-person singular subject (I) of the passage to the third-person singular subject (he) and rewrite the passage in the space provided.

Important: Verbs and pronouns should be changed to match the new subject. Do not change the tenses of the passage.

I am a student of the Faculty of Law. When I entered university, I thought that my university life would be a very pleasant one with many extra-curricular activities. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, I have to stay at home and participate in online lectures. Therefore, I do not meet friends and am unable to join any clubs or societies. However, on the bright side, because I do not travel to university anymore, I now have more time to improve my English language skills.

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Question 2

(1x10 =10 marks)

Fill in the blanks using a suitable relative pronoun and a relative clause to make meaningful sentences.

E.g.: The ancient museum which was built in 1912 is a popular tourist destination.

1. My father built a house _____.
2. The President gave a speech _____.
3. The police imposed many laws _____.
4. I have a friend _____.
5. Many friends _____ wished her on her graduation.
6. It is very important to have neighbours _____.
7. Most students _____ found the exam very easy.
8. What's the name of the river _____?
9. At university, I made a lot of friends _____.
10. I am planning to pursue an LL.M at a university overseas _____.

Question 3

(1/2x10 = 5 marks)

Use suitable conjunctions and complete the sentences.

Marks will be deducted for errors in spelling and capitalization.

E.g.: I am interested in travelling but am afraid of flying.

1. Some people travel unnecessarily _____ the travel restrictions imposed by the government. So, it is difficult to curb the spread of the virus.
2. We must continue online lectures _____ the onsite lectures begin. We have no other choice.
3. Romesh took up more work _____ he wanted to impress his boss.
4. You have so many passwords! You must write them down on a piece of paper _____ you forget them.
5. I did not go out during the pandemic _____ it was essential. I stayed indoors most of the time.
6. Children are allowed to enter the zoo _____ they are accompanied by an adult.
7. I was very tired and sleepy _____ I came home after a long trip. I ended up sleeping for more than 10 hours!
8. Some employers treat their employees _____ they have no rights. I think it is deplorable.
9. We were able to go sightseeing with our family members _____ we were on holiday. It was a lovely experience.
10. We were stuck in traffic and were late to attend the party. _____ we arrived, most of the friends had already left.

PART B – READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following texts and answer the questions that follow.

Text 1

(05 marks)

Can virtue be taught?

Aristotle believes that moral **virtues** are not the sort of thing you can learn by merely studying them, as you would, if you wanted to learn calculus. He insists that moral virtues can only be learned through practice, by *living* the virtues. As he says,

[M]oral virtue comes about as a result of habit. From this it is also plain that none of the moral virtues arises in us by nature. For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them, e.g., men become builders by building and lyre players by playing the lyre; so too we become just by doing just acts, temperate by doing temperate acts, brave by doing brave acts.

[Text adapted from: Vaughn, L. (2010). *Bioethics: Principles, issues, and cases* (Vol. 58). New York: Oxford University Press.]

1. What is Aristotle’s argument on the question: *Can moral virtues be taught?* (1 mark)

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2. Explain the following statement in your own words supporting it with an example from your experience (an example that is not from the passage).

“For the things we have to learn before we can do them, we learn by doing them.”

(2 marks)

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3. Construct an original sentence to bring out the meaning of the word ‘**virtues**’ (2 marks)

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Text 2

(20 marks)

Paternalism and Patient Autonomy

A. Autonomy is a person’s rational capacity for self-governance or self-determination. It is an individual’s power to carefully consider available options, to choose freely among those possibilities, and to act accordingly. We fully exercise our autonomy when our choices and actions are truly our own, free from the overriding pressure of people and factors that rob us of control. In the name of the autonomy principle, medicine has developed the doctrine of informed **consent** and has devised countless procedures and guidelines to ensure that the principle is honoured in the details.

1. What is the meaning of autonomy as stated in the passage? (1 mark)

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2. What two conditions need to be fulfilled for someone to have total autonomy in a particular situation? (2 marks)

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3. What is the principal step taken in medicine to ensure the autonomy of patients? (2 mark)

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4. Construct an original sentence to bring out the meaning of the word ‘**consent.**’ (2 marks)

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B. Limitations on a person's autonomy can be physical or psychological, obvious, or subtle, justified or unjustified, and generally accepted or widely **controversial**. Physically restraining a patient violates his autonomy, and so does misinforming him about the seriousness of his illness. Forcing a healthy woman to have a hysterectomy (a surgical operation to remove all or part of the uterus) is obvious intimidation. Using false information to persuade her to have the operation is a subtler kind of compulsion. We tend to think that physicians are sometimes justified in confining and treating a mentally ill man who is a danger to himself and others. We would not think so if the man were perfectly healthy. Giving a 12-year-old girl a blood transfusion to save her life seems like normal medical practice. Withholding the transfusion because her parents say it is an affront to their religious faith is controversial.

5. The text states six ways in which a person's autonomy can be challenged. Mention three of them. (3 marks)

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6. Construct an original sentence to bring out the meaning of the word '**controversial**.' (2 marks)

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7. According to the text, withholding the blood transfusion of a child patient because her parents say it is against their religious faith is controversial. In your own words, explain why this situation can be considered so. Use 3-5 lines. (2 marks)

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C. Conflicts between respect for patients' autonomy and providers' duty of benevolence usually raise the issue of paternalism, which we can define as the overriding of a person's actions or decision-making for his own good. Early medical practice was strongly paternalistic, inspired by the Hippocratic tradition of devotion to the welfare of patients

and fatherly insistence on deciding unilaterally what is best for them. The Hippocratic Oath and many later professional codes of medical practice had much to say about obligations to help and not to harm patients but little or nothing to declare about patients' rights to decide about their own medical care. But over the last few decades, this kind of heavy-handed paternalism has abated as society has placed more value on the rights of patients to know important facts about their medical care, to make choices regarding their medical treatment, and even to refuse treatment that physicians recommend.

[Text adapted from: Vaughn, L. (2010). *Bioethics: Principles, issues, and cases* (Vol. 58). New York: Oxford University Press.]

8. What is the meaning of 'paternalism'? (1 mark)

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9. According to the text, what was lacking in the Hippocratic Oath and other professional codes of medical practice? (2 marks)

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10. What has happened to the imposition of paternalism over the last few decades? Support your answer with evidence from the passage. (3 marks)

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PART C – WRITING

Question 5

(25 marks)

Write an argumentative essay of 300-350 words on one of the topics given below. You can limit your essay to 5 paragraphs.

Marks will be given for content, organisation, grammar, vocabulary, and mechanics (i.e., spelling, punctuation, and capitalisation)

Important: This essay should be 100% original writing. You are not required to use any external sources (E.g., websites, books, etc.) for this essay. If content is copied from any such external sources without following accepted referencing guidelines, you will be heavily penalized.

1. Sri Lanka is well-equipped with sufficient laws to prevent corruption in society. Do you agree?
2. Sri Lanka must introduce effective laws to prevent animal abuse. Do you agree?
3. Poverty is the root cause of many social ills. What is your stance on this statement?

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