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 முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது]  
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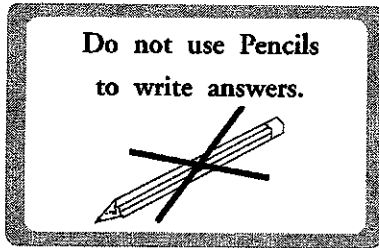
Sri Lanka Law College Entrance Examination – 2020 (June 2019)

(01) Language Skills

Three hours

Instructions to candidates

Very Important



\* 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.
- \* 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	1-11	
3	12-29	
4	30-32	
	33-35	
4-6	36	
7-8	37	
9-10	38	

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) practitioner (2) precausion (.....)  
(3) predominant (4) preconception
2. (1) referendum (2) superintendent (.....)  
(3) survellance (4) irrespective
3. (1) recruitment (2) magnifisent (.....)  
(3) psychological (4) sympathetic

● 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) reckless (B) recollect (C) recent (D) recognition  
(1) C, A, B, D (2) B, A, D, C (3) C, A, D, B (4) A, C, B, D (.....)
5. (A) scurry (B) screen (C) sculpture (D) scrutiny  
(1) A, B, C, D (2) B, D, C, A (3) C, D, B, A (4) D, B, A, C (.....)
6. (A) morality (B) morgue (C) morbid (D) morning  
(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. William Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* has been translated ..... many languages.  
(1) to (2) into (3) on (4) onto (.....)
8. There was a serious car accident at Wijerama Junction this morning. Reportedly, a car has collided ..... a lorry.  
(1) on (2) to (3) at (4) with (.....)
9. Mr. Ravi Gamage is an experienced lawyer in Sri Lanka. He has specialized ..... criminal law.  
(1) in (2) on (3) with (4) at (.....)
10. Finally, justice depends partly ..... the calibre of people working in the legal system. Better legal education is vital to this.  
(1) in (2) on (3) at (4) with (.....)
11. The crowd that attended the rally consisted mainly ..... university students.  
(1) of (2) with (3) from (4) on (.....)



- In each of the questions from No. 12 to 15, **underline** the correct option to fill in the blank. (04 marks)

12. Most people enjoy reading ..... (historic / historical) novels. Such a novel generally has a plot set in the history.
13. In many countries, steps have been taken to ..... (advice / advise) judges to avoid social media as much as possible.
14. As revealed in the court yesterday, the victim had been threatened by the accused to keep ..... (quite / quiet) about the assault.
15. According to some recent measures taken by New Zealand Human Rights Commission, people ..... (affected / effected) by domestic violence receive more legal protection.

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

Ravi is a legal officer at a private bank in Colombo, and he often (16) ..... (go) abroad on business trips. Last week, he had to go to Tokyo, but he almost (17) ..... (miss) his flight. He (18) ..... (stand) in the queue at the check-in desk when he suddenly (19) ..... (realize) that he (20) ..... (leave) his passport at home. Fortunately, Ravi lives near the airport, so he (21) ..... (have) time to take a taxi home to get it. He got to the airport just in time for the flight.

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

People act a little strangely when a television camera comes their way. Some people behave (22) ..... (because, unless, as if, also) a crazy puppeteer were pulling (23) ..... (theirs, his, its, their) strings. Their arms jerk (24) ..... (wildly, wild, wilder, wilderness) about, and they begin (25) ..... (jump, jumping, jumped, jumps) up and down for no apparent (26) ..... (result, respect, reason, motivation). Often they accompany their body movements (27) ..... (at, in, for, with) loud screams, squeals and yelps. Another group of people engage in an activity (28) ..... (know, knew, known, knows) as the cover-up. They will be calmly (29) ..... (watch, watching, watched, watches) a sports game or other event when they realize the camera is focused on them.

- For each of the questions from No. 30 to 32, if the given sentence is incorrect, correct it and write the complete sentence on the dotted line provided. If the given sentence is correct, just write the word "correct" (05 marks)

30. Mr. Gamage has been working as a lawyer since 1998.

.....

31. If Prakash had studied hard, he will have passed the exam.

.....

.....

32. Lot of people don't realize the real value of time until they run short of it.

.....

.....

- For 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. (06 marks)

33. see eye to eye :

Meaning : .....

Sentence : .....

.....

34. hit the nail on the head :

Meaning : .....

Sentence : .....

.....

35. tip of the iceberg :

Meaning : .....

Sentence : .....

.....

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

The best known of the technological achievements of the ancient Sinhalese are their irrigation tanks and channels. The technique of building a dam across a valley during the dry season so that storm water during the wet season would accumulate in an artificial lake was a simple operation and had been used both in India and other Asian countries. But what the ancient Sinhala engineers executed were not projects of such a nature. Theirs were massive schemes involving an expert knowledge of the major principles of hydraulics. They built dams across perennial rivers with gigantic rock slabs, cut into shape and fitted right to render the dams leak-proof. The dams at Elahera (constructed in the first century A.C. by Vasabha and enlarged

in the third century A.C. by Mahasen) and Minipe (constructed by Aggabodhi I in the sixth century) are among the most impressive irrigation dams of the ancient Sinhalas.

Vasabha, who was most probably the first king to undertake large-scale irrigation schemes, built as many as eleven tanks (of which six are identifiable) and twelve channels including the famous Elahera, Yodha Ela. Mahasen (275-301 A.C.), whose services to the people in this direction led to his apotheosis as 'the god of Minneriya', constructed sixteen tanks among which Minneriya and Kavuduluvava extended in area to over 4500 acres each.

With experience and increased knowledge, the ancient Sinhalas undertook more ambitious projects. Kalavava of Dhatusena (455-479 A.C.) covered an area of 6380 acres and its bund was nearly four miles long. It was in the reign of Dhatusena that Jayaganga was constructed to bring water from Kalavava to Tisavava in Anuradhapura; it was a man-made river, uniformly forty feet in width and fifty-four miles long. In tracing this channel the anonymous engineers of the fifth century Ceylon performed an incredible feat. For the first seventeen miles, the gradient of the channel was a steady six inches in every mile. This fact speaks volumes on the depth of technical know-how and the methods of surveying, levelling and tracing which the ancient Sinhalas possessed. Unfortunately, we do not know what they were. We have no data on the instruments they used. We can only conjecture that the accuracy these ancient works display was never possible without some precise instruments even if they were only primitive contrivances.

One's admiration for these unknown technologists of the past increases with every report that the modern engineer with his expensive precision equipment could often do no better than retrace the ancient plans. Even more interesting are instances when the modern engineer had tried to find fault with their by-gone counterparts. A Dutch engineer declared the Giant's Tank to be faulty; but after seventy-five years an English surveyor found that the instrument-equipped Dutch engineer was wrong and the original design was workable (as it has now been proved). Man made rivers criss-crossed the dry zone feeding tanks at different levels and supplying water to a vast area of rice-fields. At the end of the tenth century, such channels totalled over five hundred miles. It is not surprising, therefore, that the fame of Ceylon's irrigation schemes spread to other lands. Rajatarangini, the Chronicle of Kashmir, mentions how king Jayapida in 745 A.C. obtained the technical assistance of Sinhala engineers and workmen to build tanks and channels in his kingdom.

(i) Based on the above text, state whether the following statements are **true** or **false** by writing '✓' or '✗' in the box given. If **false**, write the correct answer in the space provided. (13 marks)

(a) *Elehara Dam* was built by *King Mahasen* while it was expanded by *King Vasabha*.

.....  
.....

(b) Five of the tanks built by *King Vasabha* have not been identified.

.....  
.....

(c) The name of the king who built *Elehara* and *Yoda Ela* is unknown.

.....  
.....

(d) The outstanding feature of Jayaganga is its width and length.

.....  
.....

(e) Out of the tanks mentioned in the passage, the largest is *Kalavava*.

.....  
.....

(ii) Write **short** answers for the following questions.

(07 marks)

(a) What is the main idea that the author of this passage attempts to convey?

.....  
.....

(b) Why does the writer consider the construction of a dam across a valley to accumulate rain water in an artificial lake as a simple operation?

.....  
.....

(c) What does the passage reveal about the instruments ancient Sinhala have used for irrigation projects?

.....  
.....

(d) What evidence does the passage provide to suggest that ancient Sinhala engineers had provided technical assistance to build irrigation projects in other countries too?

.....  
.....

(e) What impression does the author create of ancient irrigation engineering when s/he says: "One's admiration for these unknown technologies of the past increases with every report that the modern engineer with his expensive precision – equipment could often do no better than retrace the ancient plans."

.....  
.....

(f) Number the following events according to the order in which they occurred.

(.....) King Datusena built Kalawewa.

(.....) King Aggabodhi I built Minipe.

(.....) King Mahasen constructed sixteen tanks.

(.....) King Vasabha built eleven tanks and twelve channels.

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. (15 marks)

Colebrooke's motivation with regard to education can only be judged from what he has written in his report. What he has not written is probably more significant than what he has written. From the time North took over the Governorship of the Island up to the time of Colebrooke's report, three motives may be discerned in educational activity namely, religious, humanitarian and utilitarian.

It is difficult to trace any religious motives behind the recommendations of Colebrooke. For one thing, he ignored completely the subject of religion and the relation between the State and the Church of England. There is nothing in the report commending the task of conversion and the spread of Christianity though he did commend the educational work of the missionaries. He did not advocate any grants or facilities for missionary work, though his recommendations served to leave a free-hand to the missionaries to expand their missionary activities through education. Colebrooke's main concern seems to have been to make use of the missionaries for his purpose which was to provide education without much cost to the Government.

It might be contended that humanitarianism was the key-note of his educational reforms, since liberal ideas influenced so many of the recommendations he put forward for the reforms of the administration. Though there are a few references that bear out the belief he had that education will enable the people to shed their "absurd prejudices" and benefiting from "a liberal education", "cultivate European attainment", and take their place alongside the Europeans in the administration of the country, yet a perusal of the report and a careful examination of the recommendations will show that the main interest he had in education was utilitarian and that too from the narrow point of view of the public service.

It is significant that his reflections and recommendations on education follow logically from the recommendations that he makes on "the civil establishment" and "the employment of natives". These two sections of the report throw a flood of light not only on his attitude to education but also on the purpose that lies behind his recommendations and the objects he hoped to achieve. He points out that the Civil Service at this time which was recruited entirely from Britain consisted of thirty-eight members but that there were twenty-five senior appointments reserved entirely for them. "The means of selection therefore", he argues, "are much too limited", and the Government had been forced to employ military personnel in civil appointments in the Kandyan areas. A few "descendants of European settlers" (Burghers) who had profited by education and had been employed in Government Service and "have been extremely useful" and proved their worth. He makes a very strong plea that the public service should be freely open to all classes of persons according to qualifications; the exclusive principle of the civil service should be relaxed and the means of education held out to the natives whereby they may in time qualify themselves for holding some of the higher appointments.

Title : .....

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....







A large rectangular area with a solid border, containing 30 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

