



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (05 Years) Part – II Annual Examination – 2022

Roll No. ....

Subject: English-II

Paper: I

Time: 3 Hr. Marks: 100

**Q1- Attempt ANY THREE of the following questions. (130-150 words) (3x20=60)**

**Summary writing (of any story), or any irrelevant detail, will be strictly penalized. Stick to your argument and analysis.**

- i- Claydon played with the sentiments of Mr. Grancy and was the reasons of his death in the end". Elaborate this stance in the light of the story "The Moving Finger" by Edith Wharton.
- ii- In the story "Sredni Vashtar" evil side of a child nature is clearly demonstrated. Do you agree?
- iii- What are the symbols of death utilized by writer Janet Frame in the story "The Bath"?
- iv- Doris Lessing portrays an accurate picture of the youth stuck in disdain and despair. Argue your response in the light of the story "Report on the Threatened City".
- v- A family is a unit and each individual must do their duty to make the whole work. Discuss the case of the narrator in the story "The Elephant" by Raymond Carver.

**Q.2. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given in the end:**

**(3+3+3+3+3= 15)**

Life is a big school, where we learn many new things every day. We suffer many misfortunes which teach us to discipline ourselves and follow a wise course of action. If we examine ourselves and search our thoughts, we find that we have many weaknesses and drawbacks. Our feelings are not true and sincere and our thoughts are not honorable and just. Our actions are false and dishonest. How can we blame others in such a case? Why should we not check ourselves in our wrong ways? Similarly, we can feel satisfied that others are also human beings and they have their own quota of faults and failures. The golden rule, therefore, is to cease lying and passing painful remarks on others. If we hear any backbiting or lose talk, we ought to turn deaf ear to it. If somebody asks us to do a wrong thing can desists from committing it with courage and apology. If we do anything wrong, we can repent and correct ourselves and keep away from it in future. Nobody asks us to do anything on pistol point. So, let us resolve to follow the right path-the path of those whom Allah Almighty has blesses and not of those whom His wrath has accursed. "Self-discipline, self-restraint and self-control" is the golden rule of life.

### Questions

- i- What is the golden rule of life?
- ii- Why should we not blame others?
- iii- How can we follow the right path?
- iv- What is the real state of affairs today?
- v- How can we improve ourselves?

**Q3- Write an essay on ANY ONE of the following topics. (200 – 250 Words) (25)**

- i- Classrooms play a major role in nation building.
- ii- Money cannot buy happiness but it does buy necessary happiness.



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

**PART-II: Annual - 2018**  
**Examination:- L.L.B. (05 Years)**

Roll No. ....

**Subject: English-II**  
**PAPER: I**

**TIME ALLOWED: 3 hrs.**  
**MAX. MARKS: 100**

Attempt all questions. Do not exceed the word limit.

Q.1. Attempt any three of the following questions (100-150 words).

20+20+20=60

- What is the symbolic significance of the title *Elephant*?
- Conradin, the central character in the short story *Sredni Vashtar*, is a sensitive child who uses his active imagination to deal with his painful situation. Discuss.
- Write a note on the alarming aspects of the report in the short story *The Report on The Threatened City* by Doris Lessing.
- What makes the short story *The Prison* so sad? How does Bernard Malamud strikingly portray Tommy's desire to escape?
- Discuss the thematic concerns of the short story *Real Time* by Amit Chaudhri?

Q.2. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given at the end: 3+3+3+3+3=15

It is usual to speak of courage as of two kinds: physical courage and moral courage. The distinction is quite sound; for a man can have one without the other. By physical courage, we mean the courage to face physical danger such as pain, injury, death, etc. By moral courage we imply courage to face ridicule, hatred, and public disapproval for the sake of what we believe to be right. A soldier, who can face shells and guns, may be unable to face the mockery of his companions. He is physically brave, but a moral coward. On the other hand, who dare to defy public opinion for conscience sake but cannot face bodily torture. They are morally brave, but physically cowards. Moral courage is a test of character. Danger and physical risks test our nerves and strengths only but it requires an exceptional man to overcome temptations and to stay honest when his children are starving. True manliness is of the mind, not of the body. The body suffers for a time and forgets all about it. But the torture and pain of the mind may continue for years. The man, who suffers patiently without complaining because he thinks his is in the right, is truly brave.

Questions

- Suggest a suitable title.
- How are the types of courage different?
- What is meant by moral courage?
- How is moral courage better than physical courage?
- Give a synonym for the word "mockery".

Q.3 Write an essay not more than 350 words on the topic given below:

25

Environmental Pollution



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

PART – II: Supplementary – 2018

Examination:- L.L.B. (05 Years)

Roll No. ....

Subject: English-II  
PAPER: I

MAX. TIME: 3 Hrs.  
MAX. MARKS: 100

Attempt all questions. Do not exceed the word limit.

Q.1. Attempt any three of the following questions (100-150 words).

20+20+20=60

- Write a note on the mysterious elements associated with the portrait of Mrs. Grancy in the short story *The Moving Finger* by Edith Wharton.
- How does Anjali appear to be a tragic character in the short story *Real Time* by Amit Chaudhry?
- How does the unnamed narrator explore the theme of selfishness in *The Stoat* by John Megahern?
- What makes the story *The Bath* so sad? How does Janet Frame portray the will to struggle?
- Discuss the thematic concerns of *Billepniium* by J.G. Ballard.

Q.2. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given at the end:

3+3+3+3+3=15

An archeologist studies the past and from the evidence he can find, builds up a picture of how people lived. He is able to reconstruct the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago by studying scientifically the things which those men and women have left behind. He prepares lists and compares their weapons and tools, their pots, needles and combs, as well as the ruined homes and graves of these pre-historic people and thereby learns from these relics of the past. From the weapons he judges the size of the animals that primitive men hunted; from the tools he evaluates what crafts they had mastered; from the pots, needles, and combs he assesses the domestic skills of their wives; and from their graves and more specifically the objects found inside the graves, he understands primitive man's hopes and fears of afterlife. With the archeologist's help it is now possible to give a substantial detail of 9,000 years of history in the Middle East, and to form a reliable account of human evolution going back some half-million years.

Questions

- Suggest a suitable title.
- How does an archeologist learn about the lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago?
- Describe in your own words some of the facts that an archeologist evaluates from the objects of the pre-historic period.
- To what extent has the archeologist helped us in our study of world history?
- Give a synonym for "reconstruct".

Q.3. Write an essay in no more than 350 words on the topic given below: 25

Choosing a Career



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (05 Years) Part – II Annual Exam – 2019

Roll No. ....

Subject: English-II

Paper: I

Time: 3 Hrs. Marks: 100

= Q.1. Attempt any three of the following questions:(100-150) (20+20+20=60)

- In the story 'Sredni Vashtar' evil of human nature is clearly defined. Do you agree?
- 'The Billennium' is a futuristic story where the writer has depicted the danger the human race would face. Explain your answer
- Discuss the title of the short story 'The Prison' as a metaphor
- Describe the element of mystery in the story 'The Moving Finger'
- 'A Report on the Threatened City' is a social and political satire. Do you agree.Explain your answer.

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given in the end: ( 3+3+3+3+3=15)

As summer comes near, many children are really happy to forget about school for a few months. However, they might be taking that goal too seriously. Studies have found that children typically forget between one and three months' worth of school learning during the summer months. Spelling and math abilities suffer the most, while reading is not really influenced by the time off. The most probable reason for this is that most children read at least occasionally outside of the classroom, whether newspapers, magazines, books, or video game guides. However, their math and spelling skills only get exercised in the school setting. There are other educational systems that provide vacations while still keeping students' skills sharp. For example, in Japan students attend class for seven weeks consecutively, followed by two weeks of vacation. This continues throughout the year. In Italy, students attend class six days

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per week, but finish at 1:30 PM each day, so that school does not dominate their life the way that it does in America, where students attend high school from 7:45 AM until 3:00 PM each week day. In areas where there are not enough classrooms—in Afghanistan or Somalia, for example—older students attend classes in the morning while the younger kids go to school in the afternoon. School administrators and educational specialists fear that the three-month summer vacation halts the continuity of learning. Just as students become accustomed to new math equations or new concepts in reading, writing, or critical thinking skills, they “shut down” for an extended period. When they go back to school after the long summer vacation, they take up to two months to return to their previous level of proficiency. And so the debate continues: whether to continue the status-quo in terms of vacations or to seek changes based on the Los Angeles or the Japanese models.

**Questions:**

- a) why mostly the Math and spelling skills got affected in summer vacations?
- b) How American school system is considered as 'life dominating'?
- c) Why the Japanese and Italian education systems are regarded as more efficient education systems?
- d) What is the significance of summer vacations in our country? e) How can the proficiency of learning be increased during summer vacations?

Q.3. Write an essay on ONE of the following topics not more than 300 words: (25)

- i) Importance of University Education
- ii) Energy Crisis in Pakistan



# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (05 Years) Part – II Supplementary Exam – 2019

Roll No. ....

Subject: English-II

Paper: I

Time: 3 Hr. Marks: 100

**Q.1. Attempt any three of the following questions: 20+20+20=60**

- How do you interpret the title of the short story *The Prison*? Can you also see anything positive in Tommy's situation?
- The central theme of *Sredni Vashtar* is the triumph of imagination over reality. Discuss.
- How does the unnamed narrator explore the theme of selfishness in *The Stoat*?
- Discuss the theme of overpopulation and the effect it has on both the way of life and quality of life of the inhabitants of the city in the story *Billennium*.
- What is the role of Claydon in *The Moving Finger*? Do you think he is good or a bad person? Support your ideas by evidence from the text.

**Q2. Read the following text to answer questions given at the end. 3+3+3+3=15**

Leopards are large, spotted members of the cat family and are found in many places in Africa and Asia. They are not normally found in the wild in Britain. Recently, however, people living in a small village north of London were alarmed by claims that a leopard had been seen in the area. A farmer's wife saw the leopard, while she was feeding her chickens. 'I saw something moving in the wood', she said. 'At first I thought it was a dog, then it ran across the field towards me and I recognized it straightaway. When it saw me, it stopped and stared for a few seconds, then turned around and ran back into the wood.'

She later telephoned the local police station, bringing up to six the number of reported sightings. A police inspector there, coordinating the reports, admitted that he did not have much experience with wild animals. An expert working with police said that paw prints confirmed that the animal really was a leopard. He advised people to keep their pets indoors at night, but added that a leopard would not normally attack a human being unless it was cornered. He believed that this leopard had probably escaped from a nearby Safari Park Zoo. Lord Cleshins, the owner of the park, said that they had nineteen leopards in their collection, and that a check was being carried out.

The hunt for the leopard went on for many weeks, but it was not caught. It is worrying to think that a wild animal is roaming about freely in the countryside.

### Questions

- Why were the people living in the countryside in London alarmed?
- What was the farmer's wife doing when she saw the leopard?
- Give the meaning of the following words as they are used in the text: "alarmed", "stared" and "carried out".
- When does a leopard usually attack a human?
- Suggest a suitable title for the text.

**Q.3. Write an essay in no more than 350 words on the topic given below: 25**

Benefits of the Internet



**Q1- Attempt ANY THREE of the following questions. (100-150 Word limit) (20+20+20=60)**

- What is the writer's attitude towards the contestants in the short story 'The Contest' and what can you conclude about the lifestyle of the people living in the town?
- The story 'Billennium' is a reflection of a dystopian world that is smudged both by overpopulation and chaos. Elaborate.
- Elaborate the thematic concerns addressed in the short story 'The Stroat' by John McGahern.
- Trace the undertones of freedom and acceptance as part of the narrator's thought process in the short story 'Elephant'.
- Mass suicides, drug use, and indifference are some of the symbols used in the story 'Report on the Threatened City'. Justify.

**Q2- Read the following passage and answer the questions given in the end in your own words. (3+3+3+3+3=15)**

The craft of perfumery has an ancient and global heritage. The art flourished in Ancient Rome, where the emperors were said to bathe in scent. After the fall of Rome, much of the knowledge was lost, but survived in Islamic civilizations in the Middle Ages. Arab and Persian pharmacists developed oils from the aromatic plants of the Indian peninsula. They developed the processes of distillation and suspension in alcohol, which allowed for smaller amounts of raw materials to be used than in the ancient process, by which flower petals were soaked in warm oil. This knowledge was carried back to European monasteries during the Crusades.

At first, the use of fragrances was primarily associated with healing. Aromatic alcoholic waters were ingested as well as used externally. Fragrances were used to purify the air, both for spiritual and health purposes. During the Black Death, the bubonic plague was thought to have resulted from a bad odour which could be averted by inhaling pleasant fragrances such as cinnamon. The Black Death led to an aversion to using water for washing, and so perfume was commonly used as a cleaning agent.

Later on, the craft of perfume re-entered Europe, and was centered in Venice, chiefly because it was an important trade route and a centre for glass-making. Having such materials at hand was essential for the distillation process. In the late seventeenth century, trade soared in France, when Louis XIV brought in policies of protectionism and patronage which stimulated the purchase of luxury goods. Here, perfumery was the preserve of glove-makers. The link arose since the tanning of leather required putrid substances. Consequently, the gloves were scented before they were worn. A glove perfume makers' guild had existed here since 1190. Entering it required seven years of formal training under a master perfumer.

The trade in perfume flourished during the reign of Louis XV, as the master glove-and-perfume makers, particularly those trading in Paris, received patronage from the royal court, where it is said that a different perfume was used each week. The perfumers diversified into other cosmetics including soaps, white face paints and hair dyes. They were not the sole sellers of beauty products.

Mercers, spicers, vinegar-makers and wig-makers were all cashing in on the popularity of perfumed products. Even simple shopkeepers were coming up with their own concoctions to sell.

During the eighteenth century, more modern, capitalist perfume industry began to emerge, particularly in Britain where there was a flourishing consumer society. In France, the revolution initially disrupted the perfume trade due to its association with aristocracy, however, it regained momentum later as a wider range of markets were sought both in the domestic and overseas markets. The guild system was abolished in 1791, allowing new high-end perfumery shops to open in Paris.

**Questions:**

- Q1- What was the contribution of Islamic countries in the art of perfume making?
- Q2- What were the common uses of fragrances during the Middle Ages?
- Q3- How did perfumery find its way to glove-making and in doing so made the difference?
- Q4- Why did the perfume business flourish during the reign of Louis XV?
- Q5- The French Revolution effected the perfume sales. Why?

**Q3. Write an essay on only ONE of the following topics not more than 300 words: (25)**

- i) Expanding Information Technology: a curse or a blessing?
- ii) The Role of Students in Nation Building.





# UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

L.L.B. (05 Years) Part – II Annual Examination – 2021

Roll No. ....

Subject: English-II

Paper: I

Time: 3 Hr. Marks: 100

**Q1- Attempt ANY THREE of the following questions. Word limit is 200 words. (3x20=60)**

**Summary writing (of any story), or any irrelevant detail, will be strictly penalized. Stick to your argument and analysis.**

- i- In the story 'Billennium', Ballard does attempt some sort of explanation of the social, political and economic causes of the extreme overpopulation that has beset the world. Explain his views as they are presented in the story.
- ii- 'The Bath' by Janet Frame deals with the themes of loneliness and morality. Explain.
- iii- How does Saki demonstrate the underlying tensions between both the characters in the story 'Sredni Vashtar'?
- iv- 'Real Time' by Amit Chaudry demonstrates the tragedy of Anjali and the Mr and Mrs Mitra's coldness. How is the rich class portrayed in this story?

**Q2- Read the passage below carefully and answer the questions at the end. (3x5=15)**

**DO NOT copy answers directly from the passage. Use your own words to score well.**

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 educationalists 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 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 play, 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.

- 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 give 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?

**Q3- Write an essay on ANY ONE of the following topics:**

**(25)**

**(Word limit: 350 words)**

- i- Effects of Social Media
- ii- Pen is Mightier than the Sword
- iii- Effects of COVID-19 on Education in Pakistan.