



5001/6001/7001

**First Semester 5 Year B.A.LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.LL.B./
B.Com.LL.B. Examination, September/October 2023 (June 2023)
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1. Answer Section – A and Section – B compulsorily.**
 - 2. Section – A and Section – B carry 40 marks each.**
 - 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.**
 - 4. Write neatly and clearly.**

SECTION – A

Answer **any 4** of the following questions.

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. Why did Dr. Radhakrishnan take up the study of Hindu Philosophy ?
- Q. No. 2. Explain the aim of philosophy as propounded by Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 3. Explain M. K. Gandhi's preparation for England.
- Q. No. 4. Explain the case of Dada Abdulla Sheth. How does M. K. Gandhi solve it ?
- Q. No. 5. Why does the Advocate General Sir Thomas Strangman urge for a trial in the Ahmedabad case ?
- Q. No. 6. Why does Gandhi say that the law administered by British government in India is prostituted for the benefit of the ruler ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain **any two** of the following cases.
- (1) Lala Laburam's case.
 - (2) Fining the labourers.
 - (3) Jagannath's case.

P.T.O.



SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) (i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions
(any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Please keep _____ book on the table.
- (2) I want to drink _____ glass of juice.
- (3) The parachute is _____ airman's umbrella.
- (4) The mad dog ran _____ the road.
- (5) I am tired _____ reading this book.
- (6) He came home _____ his friend.

Q. No. 8. (A) (ii) Do as directed (any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) On hearing the news, he fainted.
(Change to compound)
- (2) As he was hurt, he couldn't walk.
(Change to simple)
- (3) It is not a difficult task.
(Change to affirmative)
- (4) It was a great victory.
(Change to exclamatory)
- (5) Please tell me what is your requirement.
(Change to simple)
- (6) Shall I ever forget those happy days ?
(Change to assertive)

Q. No. 8. (B) (i) Change the voice in the following sentences
(any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) He spoke the truth.
- (2) Persian was taught to me by him.
- (3) This book was written by me.
- (4) Catch the ball.
- (5) By whom was Urdu taught ?
- (6) Edison invented the bulb.



Q. No. 8. (B) (ii) Change to direct/indirect speech (**any 5**). Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) She said, "I am free today".
- (2) "Are you sure what you are doing ?" Sheetal said.
- (3) "Will you give me the doll ?" Said the baby.
- (4) Madhu said that he had been to the market.
- (5) The mother asked her son if he was hungry.
- (6) She exclaimed with joy that she was very happy.

Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any 5** legal words in sentences of your own. Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Partition.
- (2) Statute.
- (3) Arrest.
- (4) Bench.
- (5) Plaintiff.
- (6) Bail.

Q. No. 9. (B) Use **any 5** idioms in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning. Marks : 1×5=5

- (1) Apple of discord.
- (2) Nook and corner.
- (3) To the best of one's ability.
- (4) Bring to book.
- (5) Take a bird's eye view.
- (6) Caught red handed.

Q. No. 9. (C) Write a letter to the editor of the newspaper complaining about the cutting down of trees in the city area. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can strangle to death all the nobler wildlife in the world to-day. Tomorrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the mean time.



There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wildlife he learns to appreciate most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

Questions :

- (1) What is a sanctuary ?
 - (2) How does man destroy nature ?
 - (3) How can a sanctuary be saved ?
 - (4) When can man's intervention with nature be beneficial ?
 - (5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.
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I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System) /B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com.
LL.B. Examination, March/April 2024 (Odd Sem.)
GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section A and B compulsorily.
 2. Section A and Section B consist of 40 marks each.
 3. Marks are reduced for illegible hand writing, language and grammar mistakes.

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** of the following questions.

(10×4=40)

- Q. No. 1. Explain the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan with reference to the article "My search for truth".
- Q. No. 2. Examine the contributions of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the domain of philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Explain Gandhi's preparation for the bar.
- Q. No. 4. Explain the significance of Dada Abdulla's case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does Sir Thomas Strangman the advocate general plead for a trial in the Ahmedabad case ?
- Q. No. 6. Critically examine Dasappa's case.
- Q. No. 7. Why does Mr. Gandhi say that the law administered in British India is formulated for the benefit of the exploiter ?

SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. A) i) Fill in the blanks with prepositions or articles (**any 5**)

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- 1) He held _____ post for ten years.
- 2) They left _____ midnight.
- 3) He is angry _____ his servant.
- 4) John met with _____ accident.
- 5) Kindly wait _____ minute.
- 6) Send the letter _____ my address.

P.T.O.



- ii) Do as directed (**any 5**). 5
- 1) The servant proved his innocence.
(Change into complex sentence)
 - 2) He is a rogue. He is a madman.
(Use both and)
 - 3) He is intelligent and humble.
(Use not only but also)
 - 4) Don't borrow. Don't lend.
(Use Neither nor)
 - 5) Health is very important. It must not be neglected.
(Use too to)
 - 6) No other diamond is costly as Kohinoor.
(Change into affirmative sentence)

- Q. No. 8. B) i) Change the voice (**any 5**) of the following. 5
- 1) The right will delight him.
 - 2) Who wrote this article ?
 - 3) I saw her reading a novel.
 - 4) Let him be asked to leave at once.
 - 5) This picture has been drawn by her.
 - 6) Everyone was surprised at your failure.

- ii) Change into direct/indirect speech. (**any 5**) 5
- 1) She said, "I was listening to the radio".
 - 2) She asked me, "Which school do you go to ?".
 - 3) He said, "What a glorious sunset !"
 - 4) The teacher said, " Boys, work hard and steadily".
 - 5) He asked if he should open the window.
 - 6) He informed that he had arrived the day before.

- Q. No. 9. A) Frame sentences using **any five** of the legal words given below to bring out their meaning. 5
- 1) Affidavit
 - 2) Consent
 - 3) Jurisdiction
 - 4) Negligence
 - 5) Minor
 - 6) Tort.



B) Frame sentences using **any five** idioms given below to bring out their meaning.

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- 1) Apple of one's eyes
- 2) Bring to a standstill
- 3) Keep in the dark
- 4) In the twinkling of an eye
- 5) Make both ends meet
- 6) Part and Parcel.

C) Write a letter to legal conclave a law firm applying for a post of legal assistant.

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OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

“Bailable offence” means an offence which is shown as bailable in the first schedule, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force, and ‘non-bailable’ offence means any other offence.

Bailable offences are less serious than non-bailable offences. The word ‘bail’ means release of a person from legal custody. Therefore, when a person is granted bail, he is released from restraint. But it may be noted here that in the case of a bailable offence bail can be claimed as a matter of right. As the bailable offences are less grave and serious than those which are non-bailable, therefore, if an offence is punishable with imprisonment for less than three years or with fine only, it is bailable, on the other hand, a non-bailable offence is one which is punishable with a death penalty, or life imprisonment, or imprisonment for three years or more.



In bailable offences bail is granted as a matter of course either by the Police Officer in charge of the accused or the Court. As soon as the accused is prepared to give bail, the police officer or the Court, before whom he offers to give bail, is bound to release him on such terms as to bail as may appear reasonable to the Police Officer or the Court, as the case may be. Again, the Police Officer or the Court, can even discharge the accused on executing a bond, instead of taking bail from him. Thus, one of the basic rights and privileges provided by the criminal procedure and administration of India is the right to bail.

The Criminal Procedure Code has not provided any test to determine whether an offence is bailable or non-bailable one. Anyhow, serious offences are treated as non-bailable. No doubt, non-bailable offences are those in which it is not at all open to the Police Officer to release the accused on bail but this does not mean that those accused can never be released on bail in any case. They can be released on application for bail by an order or Court of law after giving reasonable opportunity to the public prosecutor. Sometimes bail may be given in non-bailable offences on consideration to the necessity of release of an accused's harmless nature or his physical health. In this case the Magistrate has certain discretionary powers to release on bail.

- 1) What is a bailable offence ?
 - 2) What is a bail ? Is it a right ?
 - 3) What is a non-bailable offence ?
 - 4) Explain the procedure to release an accused on bail.
 - 5) When can an accused get bail in non-bailable offences ?
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I Semester 5 Year B.A.LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.LL.B./B.Com.LL.B.
(Even Sem.) Examination, August/September 2024
GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B completely.
 2. Section – A and Section – B consists of 40 marks each.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Write neatly and clearly.

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** of the following.

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. What is the aim of philosophy according to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan ?
- Q. No. 2. Give your assessment on the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 3. Explain Gandhi's preparation for the bar.
- Q. No. 4. Why does Gandhi change his loyalty against the British Government ?
- Q. No. 5. Explain the proceedings against Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Desai.
- Q. No. 6. Analyse Lala Labhu Ram's case.
- Q. No. 7. Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa.

SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) John is advised _____ work hard.
- 2) The Cobra is _____ venomous snake.
- 3) Liberty is _____ highest political end.
- 4) A stone thrown _____ a pool sank immediately.
- 5) The fruits _____ the table are raw.

P.T.O.



ii) Do as directed (**any five**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Spare the rod and spoil the child.
(Rewrite using 'If')
- 2) Follow my advice or you will be ruined.
(Use 'unless')
- 3) If you don't take medicine. You will not be cured.
(Combine using 'either or ...')
- 4) They played very well and won the match.
(Combine using '... not only but also')
- 5) He is intelligent, people appreciated him.
(Use 'such that')
- 6) On hearing the news he fainted.
(Use 'No sooner than')

(B) i) Change the voice of the following (**any five**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) The criminals have stolen the money.
- 2) Fire destroyed the town.
- 3) Respect the elders.
- 4) Why did you write such a letter ?
- 5) They made him king.
- 6) The child is singing a song.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He said, "Shall I open the window ?"
- 2) He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."
- 3) The culprit said, "Oh ! Lord, have mercy on me."
- 4) The policeman said, "Why are you sitting here alone ?"
- 5) The girl said, "I was listening to the radio."

Q. No. 9. (A) Frame sentences of **any five** legal words to bring out their meaning :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Accused
- 2) Damages
- 3) Fraud
- 4) Presumption
- 5) Summons
- 6) Trespass.



- (B) Bring out the meaning of **any five** of the following idioms by using them in sentences of your own : Marks : 1×5=5
- 1) Apple of one's eye
 - 2) Burn the midnight oil
 - 3) Far and wide
 - 4) At sixes and sevens
 - 5) To the point
 - 6) Turn a deaf ear.

- (C) Write a job application for the post of a legal consultant in response to an advertisement dated 30th July 2024 in the Hindu daily. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below :

Education is not an end, but a means to an end. In other words, we don't educate children only for the purpose of educating them; our purpose is to fit them for life. As soon as we realise that fact, we will understand that it is very important to choose a system of education which will readily prepare children for life. It is not enough just to choose the first system of education one finds; or to continue with one's old system of education without examining it to see whether it is in fact suitable or not.

In many modern countries it has for sometime been fashionable to think by free education for all – whether rich or poor, clever or stupid – one can solve all the problems of society and build a perfect nation. But we can already see that free education for all is not enough; we find in such countries a far larger number of university degree holders than there are jobs for them to fill. Because of their degrees, they refuse to do what they think 'low work' and in fact work with the hands is thought to be dirty and shameful in such countries.

But we have only to think for a moment to understand that the work of a completely uneducated farmer is far more important than that of a Professor. We can live without



education but we die if we have no food. If no one cleaned our streets and took the rubbish away from our house, we should get terrible diseases in our towns. In countries where there are no servants because everyone is ashamed of such work the professors have to waste much of their time doing household work.

- 1) What is the difference between an end and means to an end ?
- 2) What is the kind of education you are asked to choose by the writer ?
- 3) What is not enough in the matter of choice of a system of education ?
- 4) What has been the fashion to think in some countries in the matter of education ?
- 5) What is your idea of true education ?



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**I Semester 5 Year B.A.,LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.,LL.B./
B.Com.,LL.B. Examination, January/February 2025 (Odd Sem.)
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
- 1. Answer Section – A and B compulsorily.**
 - 2. Section – A and B consists of 40 marks each.**
 - 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.**
 - 4. Write neatly and clearly.**

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** of the following.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the early life of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. How did Radhakrishnan explain philosophy and religion which are integral part of life ?
- Q. No. 3. Discuss Dada Abdulla's case.
- Q. No. 4. Explain Gandhiji's preparation for England.
- Q. No. 5. How did Gandhiji solve Parsi Rustomoji's problem ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain the great trial of Gandhiji.
- Q. No. 7. Why does Gandhi plunge into politics ?

SECTION – B

- Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions
(any 5) :

Marks : 5×1=5

- 1) He must meet _____ lawyer.
- 2) _____ elephant killed him.
- 3) He is _____ cleverest boy in the class.
- 4) Ravi went _____ Mangluru.
- 5) Bhavana is fond _____ music.
- 6) He came _____ the morning.

P.T.O.



ii) Do as directed (**any 5**) :

Marks : 5×1=5

1) He must confess his guilt to escape punishment.
(Change to compound sentence)

2) I knew his residence.
(Change to complex)

3) How clever the girl is !
(Change to assertive)

4) She sings a song.
(Change to interrogative)

5) He went to Delhi yesterday.
(Frame a question)

6) He finished his work and went home.
(Change to simple sentence)

(B) i) Change the voice in the following (**any 5**) :

Marks : 5×1=5

a) A lawyer wrote a long letter.

b) She is preparing food.

c) Do it.

d) Who made it ?

e) It was torn by a child.

f) It will be judged by her.

ii) Change **any 5** into direct/indirect speech :

Marks : 5×1=5

a) A student said to a teacher, "I am your student".

b) A lawyer said to a client, "bring your documents"

c) He said to her, "Are you writing notes ?"

d) A girl said, "I was working here".

e) Mother warned child not to sit there.

f) She asked him what he was.



Q. No. 9. (A) Use any 5 legal words in sentences of your own. Marks : 5×1=5

- a) Defense.
- b) Bail.
- c) Accused.
- d) Warrant.
- e) Court.
- f) Arbitration.

(B) Bring out the meaning of any 5 idioms given below by using them in sentences of your own. Marks : 5×1=5

- a) Move heaven and earth.
- b) Apple of discord.
- c) Be a party to.
- d) Get off-scot-free.
- e) To turn a deaf ear.
- f) At sixes and sevens.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about theft of a bank in your area. Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Marks : 5×2=10

Village Swaraj is that it is complete republic ; independent of its neighbours for its vital wants, and yet dependent for many others in which dependence is necessary. Thus, the



first concern of every village will be to grow its own food crop and cotton for its clothes. It should have a reserve for its cattle, recreation and playgrounds for adults and children. Then, if there is more land available, it will grow usually money crops, then excluding ganja, tobacco, opium and the like. The village will maintain a village theatre, school and public hall. It will have its own water works ensuring clean supply. This can be done through controlled wells and tanks. Education will be conducted on a co-operation basis. There will be no castes, such as we have today with their graded untouchability. Non-violence with its technique of Satyagrah and non-co-operation will have the sanction of the village community. There will be a compulsory service of village guards who will be selected by rotation from the register maintained by the village. The government of the village will be conducted by the panchayat of five persons annually elected by the adult villagers, male and female, possessing minimum prescribed qualifications.

- 1) In what way is village Swaraj complete republic ?
- 2) What is the first concern of every village ?
- 3) What will the village do if more land is available ?
- 4) What are the other functions of the village Swaraj ?
- 5) How is the government of the village be elected ?



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I Semester 5 Year B.A.LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.LL.B./B.Com.LL.B.
Examination, June/July 2025 (Even Sem.)

GENERAL ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :
1. Answer Section A and Section B compulsorily.
 2. Section A and B consist of 40 marks each.
 3. Figures to the right indicate marks.
 4. Write neatly and clearly.

SECTION – A

Answer **any four** of the following questions.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the early life of Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. What is the aim of philosophy as brought out by Dr. Radhakrishnan ?
- Q. No. 3. Explain the stay of Gandhi in South Africa.
- Q. No. 4. Why did Gandhi go to England after clearing his matriculation ?
- Q. No. 5. Why did Parsi Rustomji approach Gandhi ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain the trial of Gandhi regarding to publish the four Articles.
- Q. No. 7. Explain any two cases given below :
- (a) Lawyer's duty
 - (b) Dasappa's case
 - (c) Fining the labourers.

SECTION – B

Q. No. 8. (A) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/prepositions. **(any 5)**

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) _____ cow is a useful animal.
- 2) He is _____ actor.
- 3) This is _____ first time I have visited a town.
- 4) My father is angry _____ me.
- 5) The children are fond _____ sweets.
- 6) We do not go to school _____ Sundays.

ii) Do as directed. **(any 5)**

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) We eat that we may live.
(Change to simple sentence)
- 2) What a great victory it was !
(Change to assertive sentence)

P.T.O.



3) Besides being industrious he is wise.
(Change to compound sentence)

4) He is rich.
(Change to negative)

5) He is writing a letter.
(Change into interrogative)

6) This is the rebel's meeting place.
(Change into complex sentence)

(B) i) Change the voice of the following. (any 5)

Marks : 1×5=5

- a) The policeman caught the thief.
- b) Give the order.
- c) He reads novels.
- d) By whom was it stolen ?
- e) It has been shifted by him.
- f) It was being written by Bhavana.

ii) Change any 5 into direct/indirect speech.

Marks : 1×5=5

- a) He said, "I've lost my bag."
- b) He said to her, "what are you reading ?"
- c) The Teacher said, "Boys, work hard."
- d) He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
- e) She asked him if he could do it.
- f) She said that she was a Lawyer.

Q. No. 9. (A) Use any five legal words in sentences of your own.

Marks : 1×5=5

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) Arrest | b) Court |
| c) Divorce | d) Trespass |
| e) Evidence | f) Fraud. |

(B) Bring out the meaning of any 5 idioms given below by using them in sentences.

Marks : 1×5=5

- a) At one's finger tips.
- b) Now and then.
- c) Move heaven and earth.
- d) Under lock and key.
- e) Be a party to.
- f) Fair and square.



- (C) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the irregular water supply in your area.

Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

There is considerable scientific disagreement about the medical hazards of the new pollutants about the effects of DDT now found in human bodies, about the disease due to smog or about the long range effects of fallout. But the crucial point is that the disagreements exist, for they reveal that we have risked these hazards before we knew what harm they might do. Unwittingly, we have loaded the air with chemicals that damage the lung and the water with substances that interfere with the functioning of the blood. Because we wanted to build nuclear bombs and kill mosquitoes, we have burdened our bodies with strontium 20 and DDT, with consequences that no one can now predict we have been massively intervening without being aware of many of the harmful consequences of our acts until they have been performed and the effects-which are difficult to understand and sometimes irreversible-are upon us. Like the Sorcerer's apprentice, we are acting upon dangerously incomplete knowledge. We are, in effect, conducting a huge experiment on ourselves. A generation hence-too late to help-public health statistics may reveal what hazards are associated with these pollutants.

To those of us who are concerned with the growing risk of unintended damage to the environment, some would reply that it is the grand purpose of science to move into unknown territory, to explore and to discover. They would remind us that similar hazards have been risked before and the science and technology cannot progress without taking some risks. But the size and persistence of possible errors has also grown with the power of science and the expansion of technology.

In the past, the risks taken in the name of technological progress-boiler explosions on the first steamboats or the early injuries from radium were restricted to a small place and a short time. The new hazards are neither local nor brief.

- 1) What does the disagreement existing among the scientist Suggest ?
 - 2) How has man interfered with nature ?
 - 3) Why is it said that we are acting like the Sorcerer's apprentice ?
 - 4) What is the grand purpose of science ?
 - 5) In what way do we differ from the experiments of the past ?
-