

- 3) Decree
- 4) Equity
- 5) Injunction
- 6) Juvenile
- 7) Murder
- 8) Petition

II) Frame sentences using the following idioms.

- 1) As a matter of fact.
- 2) Bear a grudge against.
- 3) Caught red handed.
- 4) Give one's word.
- 5) In a nut shell.
- 6) Move heaven and earth.
- 7) Rain cats and dogs.
- 8) To the letter.

III) Change the voice of the following.

- 1) She looked after the baby.
- 2) She was known to my sister.
- 3) He missed the classes because of fever.
- 4) Our action was justified by the facts.
- 5) The maid might have broken the plate.
- 6) They could have spared his life.
- 7) We shall discuss it tomorrow.
- 8) When will he receive money ?

Q. No. 9. Answer **any two** of the following

Marks : 10x2=20

A) i) Rewrite as directed.

- 1) Rana is clever. Rishi is equally clever.
(Combine using asas)
- 2) A liar is seldom trusted.
(Change to complex sentence)

- 3) He is a rogue. He is a madman.

(Use not only but also)

- 4) To escape punishment, you must confess your guilt.

(Use either or)

- 5) We eat to live. (Change to compound sentence)

ii) Change into Direct/Indirect speech.

- 1) She said, " I was listening to the Radio".
- 2) He said, " I shall be leaving soon".
- 3) John said, " When will you go to Chennai"?
- 4) The Policeman said, " Don't go there".
- 5) She exclaimed with surprise that she got the first rank.

B) 1) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles and prepositions.

_____ right _____ speedy trial is one _____ the basic objectives of _____ administration _____ justice.

- 2) Write a complaint to the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, for non-registration of FIR in Jayanagar Police Station Bangalore.

C) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Child labour is a serious menace to the society and to our country which needs effective measures for eradication. In absence of fair work culture in India the employer's sole attention to the maintenance of machine and their production and due to strict compliance of statutory provisions often children are abused by way of child labour. No doubt, we have labour problems but it should not be sorted out at the cost of children's life. A child is a father of man. They deserve proper health, care, education and upbringing so that they can unfold their

potentialities and talents to give nation new horizons in future. Due to poverty and illiteracy the children and also their guardians are unconscious of their rights. The socio-economic status of child labour is far below the status of his employer. As they could not exercise their rights freely the employer taking advantage of their economic condition and illiteracy dictate their own terms and conditions with regard to wages, hours of work, leave etc. The child labour was left with no choice but to accept such terms because service was the only means of earning their livelihood.

Almost one third of the world population, comprises children. Children need to be protected to keep up improving their upbringing. Children are important component of the society and also the potentials of tomorrow. First time during Geneva Declaration of Rights of the Child, 1924 the importance of children protection was stated and emphasized. The concept of safeguarding the children was recognised in the Universal declaration of Human Rights, 1948 and in the statutes of specialised agencies of U.N.O. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, provides that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children whether legitimate or illegitimate shall enjoy the same social protection. Article 26 of the said Declaration provides right to free and compulsory elementary education of children.

- 1) What is child labour ?
- 2) What are the chief causes of child labour ?
- 3) How does the Constitution protect the children from child labour ?
- 4) What is the punishment in India for employing children ?
- 5) How can the problem of child labour be solved ?

**I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System) /B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com.
LL.B./II Semester 5 Year B.B.A. LL.B./B.A.LL.B. Examination,
June/July 2019
ENGLISH (Old/New Batch)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

- Instructions :** 1. Answer Question No. 9 and any five of the remaining questions.
2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining questions carry 16 marks each.
 3. Marks will be reduced for language, grammar and spelling mistake.
 4. Write legibly and neatly.

- Q. No. 1. Why does Dr. S. Radhakrishnan say that there is lack of spiritual note in the modern civilization ?
- Q. No. 2. Explain the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 3. Why does Gandhi plead for the Severest penalty in the Sedition Case ?
- Q. No. 4. Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa.
- Q. No. 5. What are the difficulties faced by Gandhi in his initial years of practise ?
- Q. No. 6. How does Gandhi save his client and friend Parsi Rustomji ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain lawyers duty as propounded by Gandhi.
- Q. No. 8. Answer any two of the following. Marks : 8x2=16
 - 1) Frame sentences of your own using the following legal words.
 - 1) Arrest
 - 2) Contempt



- 4) John went _____ London for his higher studies.
- 5) Rahul is knocking _____ the door.
- 6) Idea of Panchayat Raj was first mooted _____ Mahatma Gandhi.

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He is greater than I
(change to Negative)
- 2) We all know why he is popular.
(change to simple)
- 3) He pleaded not guilty.
(change to complex)
- 4) The bell rang, the students made noise.
(use No sooner ----- than)
- 5) He is a rogue. He is a madman.
(use both and)
- 6) This news is too good to be true.
(Use so that)

B) i) Change the voice of the following (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) I am bringing the box.
- 2) Give the order.
- 3) Why should you suspect me ?
- 4) The match had been won by them.
- 5) He will be delighted by the sight.
- 6) His father is known to me.

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He said, "I have finished my work".
- 2) He said, "Have you seen him anywhere ?"
- 3) The tourists said, "what a lovely place !"
- 4) He shouted, "Be quiet and listen to my words".
- 5) My friend asked me whether I took my meal.
- 6) He said that man is mortal.



Q. No. 9. A) Frame sentences of your own using **any 5** legal words given below :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Amendment
- 2) Document
- 3) Fraud
- 4) Litigation
- 5) Proviso
- 6) Statute.

B) Frame sentences using **any 5** idioms bringing out their meaning :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) At sixes and sevens.
- 2) Bring to book.
- 3) Hand in Glove.
- 4) Keep one's promise.
- 5) Over and over again.
- 6) Yeoman's Service.

C) Write a letter applying for the post of a legal advisor to Global Law Firm situated in Chennai.

10

OR

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

We, the people of India have resolved to govern ourselves in the manner in which human rights and democratic accountability are sought to be achieved under a federal policy. In the final analysis in any Constitutional democracy, power resides with the people and it is exercised through the rule of law reflecting their collective will.

Constitutional institutions are only instruments that exercise limited power in a system where power is divided and operated through checks and balances.

Parliament is the organ which enacts laws. Does the Parliament can enact anything which it wants ? If the Parliament goes against the Constitution, which power has to safeguard the Constitution ? Here comes the judiciary to protect the Constitution.



All the three wings of the State are creatures of the Constitution and are bound by it. As coordinate organs of the State there is to be complementarity among the Constitutional institutions and no one institution can claim superiority over the other. For the progress of the nation it is imperative that all the three wings of the state function in complete harmony.

The Judiciary has the power of judicial review as per the Constitution. While adjudicating, Courts have to review the constitutionality of the law and interpret its scope vis-a-vis the powers given under the Constitution.

The judiciary acts where there is legislative vacuum in the field of human rights and that its action only strengthened democracy and the common man's faith in the rule of law.

The Parliament has the right to amend the Constitution within the provisions of the Constitution. Sometime back (in 1951) the Supreme Court opined that the Parliament had unfettered power to amend the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights. But in 1967, it opined that Fundamental Rights cannot be abrogated even by an amendment of the Constitution. Later in 1973, it held that the Constitution has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed at all through the amendments. The basic features that the Supreme Court held are (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Federal Character of the Constitution; (iii) Secular Character of the Constitution; (iv) Democratic Character of Polity; (v) Unity and integrity of the nation; (vi) Supremacy of the Constitution.

The Parliament has, thus, limited powers and does not go against the basic structure of the Constitution. If the Parliament enacts laws following the norms of the basic structure of the Constitution, the Judiciary has no right to interfere and there is no need for judicial review. Hence, in India, it is clear that the Constitution of India is supreme.

- 1) What is the function of the Parliament ?
- 2) Explain the role of the Judiciary.
- 3) What are the basic features of the Constitution ?
- 4) In what sense the Parliament has limited powers ?
- 5) Is the Parliament or Judiciary Superior ? Discuss your view.

Marks : 2×5=10

I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min.)/B.B.A. LL.B./I Semester 5 Year B.Com. LL.B. Examination, December 2019

**GENERAL ENGLISH
(2018 and 2019 Batch)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

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

SECTION – A

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. Briefly explain the personality of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. Why does Dr. S. Radhakrishnan state that there is lack of spiritual note in the modern civilization ?
- Q. No. 3. Explain M.K. Gandhi's preparation to England.
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dada Abdulah's Case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does Gandhi plead for the severest penalty upon his conviction for sedition ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain Gandhi's views on legal ethics.
- Q. No. 7. Explain Gandhi's journey to South Africa.

SECTION – B

- Q. No. 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles (**any five**) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- A) i) 1) It is _____ very good book.
 2) Susan got _____ first rank.
 3) _____ Constitution of India is a masterpiece.

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) _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- 2) I saw _____ dog barking at the beggar.
- 3) _____ sun shines brightly.
- 4) She sat _____ Anu and Madhu.
- 5) He goes _____ Church on Sundays.
- 6) The lamp is _____ the table.

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He proved his innocence. (Change to complex)
- 2) He is too old to work. (Change to negative)
- 3) Being rich he is not contented. (Change to compound).
- 4) On hearing the news he was excited. (Change to compound)
- 5) No sooner he got the message, than he ran home. (Change to affirmative)
- 6) It is a difficult problem (Change to interrogative)

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) I read the book.
- 2) The dish was prepared by her.
- 3) Who broke the glass ?
- 4) Let the window be opened.
- 5) He solved the problem easily.
- 6) The apple was eaten by the boy.

(B) ii) Change any 5 into direct/indirect speech.

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) "Switch on the fan", said the officer.
- 2) "What are you doing ?" said Sudha.
- 3) The man said, "I will do the work".
- 4) "I am going to the shop," said Raju.
- 5) The old woman said that it was a very hot day.
- 6) The girls exclaimed with joy that they won the first prize.

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

- 1) Judgement
- 2) Respondent
- 3) Witness
- 4) Defamation
- 5) Adjournment
- 6) Contract.

(B) Bring out the meaning of the following idioms by using them in sentences own (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Make both ends meet
- 2) Turn a deaf ear to
- 3) To the best of one's ability
- 4) Leave no stone unturned
- 5) As a matter of fact
- 6) In a nut shell.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of a news paper complaining about the sound pollution cause due to the loud music of ceremonies in your area during the examination time.

Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Marks : 10

Care should be taken when submitting manuscripts to book publishers. A suitable publisher should be chosen, by a study of his list of publications or an examination in the bookshops of the type of books in which he specializes. It is a waste of time and money to send the typescript of a novel to a publisher who publishes no fiction, or poetry to one who publishes no verse, though all too often this is done. A preliminary letter is appreciated by most publishers, and this should outline the nature and extent of the typescript and enquire whether the publisher would be prepared to read it (writers have been known to send out such letters of enquiry in duplicated form, an approach not calculated to

stimulate a publisher's interest). It is desirable to enclose the cost of return postage when submitting the typescript and finally it must be understood that although every reasonable care is taken of material in the Publishers' possession, responsibility cannot be accepted for any loss or damage thereto.

Authors are strongly advised not to pay for the publication of their work. If a MS. is worth publishing, a reputable publisher will undertake its publication at his own expense, except possibly for works of an academic nature. In this connection attention is called to the paragraphs on Self-publishing and vanity publishing, at the end of this section.

Questions :

- 1) What care should be taken by a writer before submitting manuscripts to a publisher ?
- 2) Why should one send a preliminary letter to the publisher ?
- 3) What is expected from the writer before handing the material to a publisher ?
- 4) What advice does the author give to the writer ? Why ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

**I Semester 5 Year B.A.,LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A.,LL.B./
B.Com.,LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021
GENERAL ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Section – A and Section – B compulsorily.
 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 4 of the following questions.

Marks : 4x10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the various factors that shaped the character of Dr. Radhakrishnan.
- Q. No. 2. Explain Gandhi's preparation for Bar in England.
- Q. No. 3. What were the problems faced by Gandhi during his initial years of practice ?
- Q. No. 4. Why was Gandhi not allowed to practise in South Africa ? How does he succeed ?
- Q. No. 5. Explain the Great Trail.
- Q. No. 6. What are the contributions of Dr. Radhakrishnan to the study of philosophy ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain any two of the following :
 - (a) Dasappa's case.
 - (b) Lala Radhakrishna's case.
 - (c) Cobblers v/s Lawyers.

P.T.O.



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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) As soon as rain stopped the match began.
(Use : Non sooner . . . than)
- 2) He is rich. He has no peace of mind.
(Use : Although)
- 3) One of us must write the report.
(Use : Either . . . or)
- 4) He is very rich but lives like a pauper.
(Convert into a simple sentence)
- 5) I am too old to learn new tricks.
(Convert into a negative sentence)
- 6) He is a lazy person. He is always late.
(Use : Such . . . that)

(B) i) Change the voice of the following :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) The children were instructed by the teacher.
- 2) Tom changed the flat tyre.
- 3) Will you accept the position ?
- 4) Rahul will pass the message.
- 5) The minister is known to me.

ii) Change into direct/indirect speech :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) The judge said to the accused, "Have you any questions to ask ?"
- 2) The teacher said, "When did you go to Delhi" ?
- 3) He said, "Wow ! What a beauty !"
- 4) The general commanded his soldiers to fire immediately.
- 5) My friend asked me whether I had my lunch.

Q. No. 9. (A) Use **any five** of the legal words in sentences of your own to bring out their meaning :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Approver.
- 2) Counsel.
- 3) Decree.
- 4) Jurisdiction.
- 5) Partition.
- 6) Transfer.



(B) Bring out the meaning of the following idioms

by using them in sentences of your own (**any five**) : Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Apple of discord.
- 2) Blow one's own trumpet.
- 3) Caught red handed.
- 4) Move heaven and earth.
- 5) To the letter.
- 6) Turn a new leaf.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of Hindustan Times, New Delhi regarding reckless driving causing nuisance to the pedestrians :

Marks : 10

OR

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

The students should devote the whole of their vacation to village service. To this end, instead of taking their walks along beaten paths, they should walk to the villages within easy reach of their institutions, and study the conditions of the village folk and befriend them. This habit will bring them in contact with the villagers who, when the students actually go to stay in their midst, will, by reason of the previous occasional contact, receive them as friends rather than strangers. During the long vacation, the students will stay in the villages and offer to conduct classes for adults, and to teach the rules of sanitation to the villagers, and attend to ordinary cases of illness. They will also introduce the spinning wheel amongst them, and teach them the use of every spare minute. In order that this may be done, students and teachers will have to revise their ideas of the uses of vacation. Often do thoughtless teachers prescribe lessons to be done during the vacation. This, in my opinion, is in any case a vicious habit. Vacation is just the period when student's

mind should be free from the routine work, and be left free for self-help and original development. The village work I have mentioned, is easily the best form of recreation and light instruction. It is obviously the best preparation for dedication to exclusive village service after finishing studies.

- (a) What type of part-time work should be undertaken by the college students ?
- (b) How should students befriend the villagers ?
- (c) How should students spend their long vacation ?
- (d) What type of services can the students render to the villagers ?
- (e) What is the true end and aim of a vacation for a student ?

**I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B.
Examination, October/November 2022 (June 2022)
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 : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. Explain the view of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on religion and philosophy.
- Q. No. 2. Analyse the contributions of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the field of philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Why does M. K. Gandhi plunge into politics ?
- Q. No. 4. How does Gandhi save his client Parsi Rustomji ?
- Q. No. 5. Explain the significance of the Ahmadabad case.
- Q. No. 6. Explain Gandhi's legal philosophy.
- Q. No. 7. Analyse Lala Radha Krishna's case.

SECTION – B

- Q. No. 8. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions/articles : Marks : 1×5=5
- (A) i) 1) You are requested _____ be prepared for your new assignment.
- 2) _____ conflict between Ukrain and Russia has hit millions of people.
- 3) Indian democracy has _____ federal policy.
- 4) He is _____ avid reader.
- 5) The story began _____ a merry note.

SECTION – B

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) It was _____ right answer.
- 2) Brutus was _____ honourable man.
- 3) He is _____ European.
- 4) The diary is _____ the drawer.
- 5) She is sitting _____ Hema.
- 6) I am going _____ the market.

ii) Do as directed (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He is poor yet contented.
(Change to complex)
- 2) On hearing his father's footsteps he ran away.
(Change to compound)
- 3) God will not forget the humble.
(Change to Affirmative)
- 4) It is too hot to drink.
(Use so that)
- 5) Are you afraid of him ?
(Change to Assertive)
- 6) Since he was punished, he wept.
(Change to simple)

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) He caught the ball.
- 2) The vegetables were cut by Suma.
- 3) Let the door be closed.
- 4) Who told the story ?
- 5) The teacher is explaining the lesson.
- 6) This work was completed by the workers.

ii) Change to direct/indirect speech (any 5) :

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) "It is raining heavily", said Madan.
- 2) The boy said to his friend, "I am not able to solve the sum."
- 3) "Where are you going ?" said the old man.
- 4) They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
- 5) The king ordered his soldiers to bring in the prisoners.
- 6) Geeta requested Mona to lend her notes.



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

- 1) Will
- 2) Verdict
- 3) Defamation
- 4) Summons
- 5) Court
- 6) Respondent.

(B) Frame sentences using the idioms given below (any 5). Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Bring to book.
- 2) At one's fingertips.
- 3) Far and near.
- 4) In a nut shell.
- 5) Over and over again.
- 6) To turn a deaf ear.

(C) Write a letter to the editor of the Hindu; about the shortage of electricity supply in your area.

Marks : 10

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Marks : 2×5=10

In agrarian economies such as India, agriculture land is a critical source of livelihood. Majority of the agriculture land is owned privately. Women contribute substantially to agriculture and to domestic food security. Yet they are denied effective rights to own or control the land that they cultivate and on which they and their families are dependent for subsistence. Women remain unwaged and invisible workers on family farms or underpaid workers of the farms of others. As an increasing number of men move to non-farm jobs it is women who remain in agriculture. But even among the large and growing body of de facto female headed households in India few have direct access to land in their own rights.

Women need independent rights in land for many reasons : to enhance theirs and their family's welfare, for increasing farm productivity and for their overall empowerment. The insecurity which a woman feels when owning no productive asset, places her in an extremely vulnerable position at home and in the



community. Studies show that women's independent land rights and control can enhance food security, improve child nutrition, health and education, and even reduce domestic violence. Women who own land feel greatly empowered and self-confident and have more voice both within the home and in the community. They are also better able to get their dues from government schemes and institutions. All this enhances their economic and social security. Even if the land possessed by the household is limited and unirrigated, it can still contribute to enhancing economic security to poor women via both farm and non-farm enterprises. While other factors are also involved in this, land ownership is the critical factor.

There is a relationship between the risk of rural poverty and land access. This relation is in the negative. Land can provide both direct and indirect benefits. Direct advantages can stem from growing crops or fodder or trees. Indirect advantages can take various forms : owned land can serve as collateral for credit or as a mortgageable or saleable asset during a crisis. But land access by men alone cannot be assumed to benefit women and children equitably. The significant body of evidence that has emerged over the years shows systematic gender inequalities in access to basic necessities within the households. Women and children's risk of poverty can thus depend crucially on women's direct access to income and resources, not just access mediated through husbands or male relatives. In addition, owning land would enhance women's self-confidence and ability to demand their due in government programmes, such as for health care and education.

Questions :

- 1) Why is agriculture important in agrarian economies ?
- 2) What are the problems faced by women in agrarian societies ?
- 3) What do the women need ?
- 4) What are the direct and indirect benefits of land ?
- 5) Give a suitable title to the passage.



**First Semester 5 Year B.A., LL.B. (Maj.-Minor System)/B.B.A.LL.B./
B.Com.LL.B. Examination, March/April 2023 (Dec. 2022)
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. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.
 4. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION – A

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

Marks : 10×4=40

- Q. No. 1. What were the various factors that shaped the character of Dr. Radhakrishnan ?
- Q. No. 2. Why according to Dr. Radhakrishnan there is a lack of spiritual note in modern civilization ?
- Q. No. 3. Why does Gandhi plunge into politics ?
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dada Abdullah's case.
- Q. No. 5. Why does M. K. Gandhi plead for severest penalty in the sedition case ?
- Q. No. 6. Why was Gandhi not allowed to practise in South Africa ? How did he succeed ?
- Q. No. 7. Explain **any two** of the following.
 - (1) Jagannath's case
 - (2) Mysore Lawyers
 - (3) Dasappa's case.



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.

**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.



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 ?

**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 : 10x4=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 : 1x5=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.

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 ?

**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 Rustomaji'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.

Q. No. 8. Answer **any two** of the following :

Marks : 2x8=16

- A) Frame sentences using the following legal words :
- 1) Injunction.
 - 2) Verdict.
 - 3) Bail.
 - 4) Warrant.
 - 5) Evidence.
 - 6) Defamation.
 - 7) Contract.
 - 8) Plaintiff.
- B) Bring out the meanings of the following idioms by using them in sentences of your own :
- 1) At one's finger tips.
 - 2) Blow one's own trumpet.
 - 3) Every now and then.
 - 4) In a nut shell.
 - 5) Leave no stone unturned.
 - 6) On the verge of.
 - 7) To the best of one's ability.
 - 8) Under lock and key.
- C) Change the voice in the following sentences :
- 1) The policeman caught the thief.
 - 2) A story was being told by the grandmother.
 - 3) Open the window.
 - 4) By whom was 'Hamlet' written ?
 - 5) I am speaking the truth.
 - 6) Did you see the movie ?
 - 7) The task must be completed.
 - 8) He scored forty eight runs.

Q. No. 9. Answer **any two** of the following :

Marks : 2x10=20

- A) i) Do as directed.
- 1) It is too hot to eat.
(Change to complex)
 - 2) He was tired therefore he rested.
(Change to simple)
 - 3) It was a great victory.
(Change to exclamatory)

- 4) As soon as the mouse saw the cat it ran away.
(Change to negative)
 - 5) We cannot gather figs from thorns.
(Change to interrogative)
- A) ii) Change to direct/indirect speech.
- 1) "Is it raining heavily ?" said the old man
 - 2) The servant said, "I will not come tomorrow."
 - 3) "What a great victory!" exclaimed the boys.
 - 4) The student asked the teacher if he could enter the class.
 - 5) The lion told the fox that he had grown weak.
- B) i) Fill in the blanks with suitable articles/Prepositions.
- 1) _____ fruit is sour.
 - 2) He told me _____ story.
 - 3) The clock is _____ the wall.
 - 4) He goes to church _____ sundays.
 - 5) The answer was told _____ me.
- B) ii) Write a letter to the editor of Deccan Herald about the sound pollution near educational institutions.
- C) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an affect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point.

There are many people who work with the law, such as solicitors or judges. A solicitor is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise their clients might lose a lot of money.

A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty. If they are a defense lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty.

Then there are judges and magistrates. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge's will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge's courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law.

If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial that will generally be heard by an appeal court where an appeal judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.

Questions :

- 1) Why are legal systems complex in many countries ?
- 2) Why do solicitors need to be careful ?
- 3) What types of a lawyer is a barrister ?
- 4) How are the punishments in some countries and who decides it ?
- 5) What can a lawyer do if a trial is not fair ?



I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj.-Min. System)/B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B./

II Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B.

Examination, January/February 2025 (Odd Sem.)

ENGLISH

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : 1. Answer Q. No. 9 and any five of the remaining questions.

2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and remaining carry 16 marks each.

3. Write correct Q. No. and marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

4. Write neatly and legibly.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| Q. No. 1. Explain the contributions made by Dr. Radhakrishnan to the study of Philosophy. | Marks : 16 |
| Q. No. 2. Why does Dr. Radhakrishnan, say there is a lack of spiritual note in the modern civilization ? | Marks : 16 |
| Q. No. 3. Explain the preparation of M.K. Gandhi to England. | Marks : 16 |
| Q. No. 4. Explain the circumstances that made M.K. Gandhi to go to South Africa. | Marks : 16 |
| Q. No. 5. Explain the contempt of Court case faced by M.K. Gandhi and Mr. Desai. | Marks : 16 |
| Q. No. 6. "The administration of law was made consciously or unconsciously for the benefit of the exploiter" – Explain. | Marks : 16 |
| Q. No. 7. Explain any two of the following : | Marks : 2×8=16 |
| (a) Gujaratimal's case. | |
| (b) Fining the labourers. | |
| (c) Babu Kalinath Roy's case. | |



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

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

- Instructions :**
1. Answer Q. No. 9 and any five of the remaining questions.
 2. Q. No. 9 carries 20 marks and the remaining carry 16 marks each.
 3. Answers should be written neatly and legibly.

- Q. No. 1. Trace the impact of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's childhood on his personality. Marks : 16
- Q. No. 2. What are the views of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan on Religion and God ? Marks : 16
- Q. No. 3. Explain M. K. Gandhi's preparation for England. Marks : 16
- Q. No. 4. Why does M. K. Gandhi plead for the highest penalty in the Ahamadabad Case ? Marks : 16
- Q. No. 5. Explain M. K. Gandhi's legal philosophy. Marks : 16
- Q. No. 6. What is the significance of Gujaratimal's case ? Marks : 16
- Q. No. 7. How does M. K. save his friend and client Parsi Rustomji ? Marks : 16
- Q. No. 8. Answer **any two** of the following. Marks : 2×8=16
- (a) Frame sentences of the following legal words to bring out their meaning.
- 1) Accused
 - 2) Bonafide
 - 3) Coercion
 - 4) Equity
 - 5) Hearsay

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- 6) Issue
- 7) Liability
- 8) Transfer.

(b) Frame sentences of your own using the following idioms :

- 1) Apple of discord
- 2) Bring to the ground
- 3) Fair and square
- 4) Get off scot free
- 5) Nip in the bud
- 6) Over and over again
- 7) Hand in hand
- 8) To the letter.

(c) Change the voice of the following sentences :

- 1) Everyone enjoyed the magic show.
- 2) Tom is building a house.
- 3) Someone has stolen my bag.
- 4) Do they speak English ?
- 5) Riya can do skydiving.
- 6) By whom was your bike stolen ?
- 7) The book contains over 200 recipes.
- 8) Keep the door open.

Q. No. 9. Answer **two** of the following completely.

Marks : 2×10=20

(A) i) Change into direct/indirect speech.

- 1) They said, "We are going to the film tonight."
- 2) The chairman asked, " Will you attend the meeting?"
- 3) She said, " Wow ! What a stunning sunset."
- 4) He requested me to call him the next day.
- 5) He said that all athletes must train regularly.

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ii) Do as directed.

1) We need food to sustain life.

(Convert to compound sentence)

2) The new policy will benefit everyone.

(Change into negative)

3) I had arrived at the party, I ran into an old friend.

(Use No soonerthan)

4) The book was so difficult that I could not understand.

(Use too to)

5) The room was in a mess I could not find my keys.

(Use such that)

(B) Fill in the blanks with prepositions or articles.

_____ plaintiff filed _____ lawsuit _____ the
defendant _____ the court, the case was heard _____
_____ judge _____ the presence _____ witnesses
which was decided _____ the basis _____ facts.

(C) Write a letter applying for the post of a legal advisor to Lex Nuva a
Law firm in Bengaluru.

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

The doctrine of *res judicata* requires that a party should not be allowed to file same matter repeatedly against the other party either in the same court or in other competent court and that the decision given by one court should be accepted as final subject to any appeal, revision or review. The doctrine is founded on the principle that it is in the interest of the public at large that a finality should be attached to the binding decisions pronounced by courts of competent jurisdiction, and it is also in the public interest that individuals should not be vexed twice over with the same kind of litigation. This apart, the object of the doctrine is to ensure that ultimately there should

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be an end to litigation. Doctrine of *res judicata* is embodied in Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 which governs the procedure to be followed in civil matters. Section 11 is inapplicable to writ jurisdictions. The Supreme Court has observed that though the rule is technical in nature yet the general doctrine of *res judicata* is based on public policy and therefore, it cannot be treated as irrelevant or inadmissible even in dealing with fundamental rights in petitions filed under Article 32 of the Constitution of India. The court observed that if a writ petition filed by a party under Article 226 of the Constitution of India is considered on merits as a contested matter and is dismissed, the decision thus pronounced would continue to bind the parties unless it is otherwise modified or reversed in appeal or other appropriate proceedings permissible under the Constitution of India. It would not be open to a party to ignore the judgment of the High Court and move Supreme Court under Article 32 by an original petition made on the same facts and for obtaining the same or similar orders or writs. If the petition filed in the High Court under Article 226 is dismissed but not on the merits, then the dismissal of the writ petition would not constitute a bar to a subsequent petition under Article 32, however if the petition is dismissed without passing a speaking order, then such dismissal cannot be treated as creating a bar of *res judicata*.

- i) What is meant by the doctrine of *res judicata* ?
 - ii) State the principle governing the doctrine of *res judicata*.
 - iii) What is the observation of Supreme Court on the doctrine of *res judicata* ?
 - iv) When can a party ignore the judgment of High Court and move to the Supreme Court ?
 - v) State the objective of the doctrine of *res judicata*.
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5001/6001/7001

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 ?

