



5001/6001/7001

**First Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Maj./Min.)/B.B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B.
Examination, October/November 2021
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 questions.

Marks : 4×10=40

- Q. No. 1. What are the contributions made by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to the study of philosophy ?
- Q. No. 2. Describe Gandhi's legal philosophy.
- Q. No. 3. Why the Advocate General Sir Thomas Strangman plea for a trial in the Ahmedabad case ?
- Q. No. 4. Explain Dasappa's case.
- Q. No. 5. How does Gandhi save his client Parsi Rustomji ?
- Q. No. 6. Explain some of Gandhi's bitter experiences in South Africa.
- Q. No. 7. Briefly analyse the preparation made by M. K. Gandhi for the study of law.

SECTION – B

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

- (A) i) 1) Nehru was _____ man of letters.
2) Many students burn _____ midnight oil.
3) He left his native place _____ Good.
4) Do not judge a book _____ its cover.
5) The Police play _____ important role in safeguarding our freedom.
6) Every citizen has the right _____ obtain legal advice.

P.T.O.

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Your presence is essential.
(Change to complex)
- 2) He took his coat and set off.
(Change to simple)
- 3) To avoid punishment you must apologize.
(Use Either . . . or)
- 4) Though electricity is useful, it can be dangerous.
(Change to compound)
- 5) He is a great orator and a deep thinker.
(Use not only . . . but also)
- 6) He was fined. He was sent to prison.
(Use Both . . . and)

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- i) 1) He made ten kites.
- 2) They have not done their work.
- 3) We shall discuss it tomorrow.
- 4) By whom were you taught English ?
- 5) I was shocked at your failure.
- 6) The building was damaged by the fire.

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) She said, "I was listening to the Radio".
- 2) He said, "The earth is round".
- 3) He said to me, "I arrived today".
- 4) He asked if I had heard the news.
- 5) He exclaimed with sorrow that they had been defeated.
- 6) The judge commanded them to call the witness.

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

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) Bench
- 2) Contract
- 3) Evidence
- 4) Partition
- 5) Respondent
- 6) Tort



(B) Frame sentences using the idioms given below (any 5).

Marks : 1×5=5

- 1) At one's finger tip
- 2) Bring to a standstill
- 3) Fight tooth and nail
- 4) In a nut shell
- 5) Nip in the bud
- 6) To the letter

(C) Write a letter to Ms. Geetha Book House, Bengaluru placing an order for some books.

Marks : 10

OR

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

Vandalism represents the behaviour characteristic of a person who wilfully destroys works of art, spoils the beauties of nature and distinction of public property. Now-a-days, it has become very common to deliberately mass destroy destruct public property whenever an agitation starts. If you visit the places of historical important, you will find that the walls are often stained with betel-leaf juice, or otherwise defaced with scratches or ugly marks. If you travel by buses or trains, you will find that seats are often ripped open and the foam pulled out, names scratched on the back of seats, etc. All these are signs of vandalism. Vandalism is not exclusive to India. It is a universal phenomenon.

The people who have utter disregard for public property do all this – People who do not and cannot identify themselves with either the society or the nation. They do not have a sense of belonging or loyalty towards their society. It can also be the expression of frustration by some people who, in their way, show their hatred for the society and its value. In some case it could be for drawing attention to themselves or just the desire to see their names permanently written in a prominent place. One thing is clear that such people are anti-social and un-cultured citizens.



There is no real solution to a problem of this type. But vandalism can be curbed to some extent if the government imposes severe punishment on those caught besides making them pay for the restoration of the damage done. But the only permanent solution is inculcating the right values, including respect for public property in children right from the beginning. If people start believing that public property is their property, they will not want to spoil it. If the children grow up in a healthy atmosphere, with healthy attitudes, they will not feel the need to 'prove their worth' in this way.

There is one more suggestion—to impose penalty equal to repair or restoration of loss caused by group vandalism, on the community of such group. Social awareness will be improved and the people of that society will protect the public property. All of us must realise that we deprive our children of their heritage when we deface beautiful things and damage public property.

Marks : 2x5=10

- 1) What is meant by vandalism ?
- 2) What are the signs of vandalism ?
- 3) What are the reasons for display of vandalistic behaviour ?
- 4) How can vandalism be curbed ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title for the passage.