



5001/6001/7001

I Semester 5 Year B.A. LL.B. (Ma).-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**).

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- 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.

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- 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**)

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- 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.

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- 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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