

**First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, March/April 2021**  
**ENGLISH**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

**Instructions :** 1. Answer all Units.

2. All Units carry equal marks.

3. Write legibly and neatly.

4. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

**UNIT – I**

Q. No. 1. (a) How did Gandhi handle Dada Abdulla' case ?

Marks : 10

OR

Explain the trial of Gandhi and Banker.

Q. No. 1. (b) Write a short notes on any one of the following. :

Marks : 6

Jagannath's case.

OR

Lawyer's duty.

**UNIT – II**

Answer any 10 of the following as directed.

Marks : 10

Q. No. 2. (a) Change the voice of the following.

1) He had sent a message.

2) Bhavana is studying the case.

3) Give the order.

4) Tejus can mend it.

P.T.O.



Change indirect speech.

- 5) A doctor said, "I have examined it."
- 6) A lawyer said to a client, "bring documents".
- 7) A woman said, "Alas ! I have missed it."
- 8) Ramu said to Banu, "I have been reading it".

Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions :

- 9) He put \_\_\_\_\_ book on the table.
- 10) She is \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent girl.
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ sun rises in the East.
- 12) He will come \_\_\_\_\_ 6 O'clock.

Change as directed in brackets.

- 13) He is rich. He is not happy.  
(Use though – yet)
- 14) He does not smoke. He does not drink.  
(Use neither .... nor)
- 15) He went to Delhi. She went to Delhi.  
(Use 'and')

Q. No. 2. (b) Frame sentences of **any six idioms.**

Marks : 6

- 1) Get rid of.
- 2) Apple of discord.
- 3) Burn one's finger.
- 4) Fight tooth and nail.
- 5) Caught red-handed.
- 6) Hand in Hand.
- 7) Be a party to
- 8) Under the pretext of



**UNIT – III**

**Q. No. 3. (a) Write an application to the secretary, K.P. College, S.S. Nagar applying for the post of an Assistant Professor.**

**Marks : 10**

**OR**

**Write a report on road accident affecting the life.**

**Q. No. 3. (b) Write a paragraph on any one of the following :**

**Marks : 6**

**Girl's education.**

**OR**

**Right to information.**

**UNIT – IV**

**Q. No. 4. (a) Draft a model affidavit of change of name.**

**Marks : 10**

**OR**

**Write an essay on "Role of youths in nation building".**

**Q. No. 4. (b) Refute the following statement.**

**Watching Television makes people smarter.**

**Marks : 6**

**OR**

**Frame sentences of the following legal word.**

- 1) Agreement.**
- 2) Contempt.**
- 3) Divorce.**
- 4) Void.**
- 5) Summons.**
- 6) Evidence.**



## UNIT – V

**Q. No. 5. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

Marks : 10

The progress of a country, now a days is assessed in terms of economic development that has been achieved. And the measuring rod of economic development is gross national product, to Gandhiji, it was a foreign concept. According to him, it is rather a fraud upon the people. An increase in GNP in terms of money does not really mean an excitable distribution of money. He had experienced that even with an increase in national income, the poor remains poor, most of the poor live in villages, rather most of the people in India live in villages. Thus, according to Gandhian economics the hub of production should be village, not city. However, the big industries may be, due to mechanisation, they just can't absorb the vast humanity in this country. Large scale production is, according to him, alien to the very spirit of rural development as it is capital oriented since the people are poor they can organise and run only cottage industries. It is realised by the prominent economists that this Gandhian way is the only solution for the mass unemployment in this country.

- 1) How is the progress of a country measured ?
- 2) Why is GNP a fraud upon the people ?
- 3) Why should the hub of production be village ?
- 4) Why did Gandhi consider large scale production alien to the spirit of rural development ?
- 5) What is the solution for mass unemployment.

**Q. No. 5. (b) Translate the following passage into English.**

Marks : 6

ಒಡತನಕ್ಕೆ ಮರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಡಯನಿರಬೇಕು. ಒಡಯನಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಡತನವಿರಲಾರದು. ವಸ್ತುವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಡತನ ಇರಲಾರದು. ಒಡತನ, ಒಡಯ ವಸ್ತು ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಧೀನತೆ ಒಡತನ ಸೂಚಿಸಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರಬಹುದು. ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಂಗಾರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನ ಒಡತನವಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಒಡಯ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅದು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನ ಒಡಯ ಮೃತನಾದರೆ ಅತನ ವಾರಸುದಾರರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಡಯರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಡತನದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅನೂಚಾನವಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಡತನ ನಿರಂತರವಾದುದು.