

2001/2071/0221/1501/1601/1701

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.

P.T.O.

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

Marks : 2×8=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) Bringout 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 : 2×10=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)

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- 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 ?
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