



4006

First Semester 3 Year LL.B. Examination, January/February 2026 (Odd Sem.)
ENGLISH

(Compulsory for those who answer examinations in Kannada)

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

- Instructions :**
1. Answer the questions from all Units.
 2. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Write neatly and legibly.
 4. Marks will be reduced for spelling and grammar mistakes.

UNIT – I

Q. No. I. a) Explain the case of Dada Abdulla.

Marks : 10

OR

Explain the initial years of practice of M. K. Gandhi.

b) Write a short note on **any one**.

Marks : 6

- 1) M. K. Gandhi's preparation for the Bar.
- 2) Lala Radhakrishna's case.

UNIT – II

Q. No. II. a) Rewrite **any ten** as directed.

Marks : 10

- 1) Fill in the blanks with articles or prepositions.
 - i) It is _____ difficult problem.
 - ii) The cat is sitting _____ the table.
 - iii) He goes to church _____ sundays.
 - iv) I want to see _____ eye specialist.
- 2) Change the voice in the following :
 - v) He was scolded by his father.
 - vi) I answered the question.
 - vii) Let the door be opened.
 - viii) Who wrote this letter ?
- 3) Change into direct/indirect speech.
 - ix) "Are you coming with me ?", he asked.
 - x) "I am a businessman," said Mr. Vijay.
 - xi) He exclaimed with joy that he won the first prize.
 - xii) Ramu requested Rohit to lend him a pen.

P.T.O.



- 4) Change the following as directed in brackets.
- xiii) God always remembers the cry of the humble. (Change to interrogative)
 - xiv) It is too hard to bite. (Change to negative)
 - xv) How beautiful the moonlight is ! (Change to Assertive)

- b) Frame sentences using **any six** of the following idioms.

Marks : 6

- a) Beat around the bush.
- b) Keep one's promise.
- c) Get rid off.
- d) To the point.
- e) In full swing.
- f) Apple of one's eye.
- g) Caught red handed.
- h) Nip in the bud.

UNIT – III

- Q. No. III. a) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the irregular collection of the garbage and its effects in your locality.

Marks : 10

OR

Write a newspaper report about an accident that took place on the main road in your town.

- b) Write a paragraph on **any one** of the following :

Marks : 6

Problems of young people.

OR

City life v/s country life.

UNIT – IV

- Q. No. IV. a) Draft a notice for recovering the money given as loan for the construction of a house.

Marks : 10

OR

Write an essay on Impact of social media on youths.



- b) Refute the following statement in a paragraph.

Marks : 6

Internet access must be limited to the students.

OR

Frame sentences using the following legal words.

- 1) Verdict
- 2) Damages
- 3) Remand
- 4) Evidence
- 5) Adjournment
- 6) Judgment.

UNIT – V

- Q. No. V. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :

Marks : 10

The first and most important rule of legitimate or popular government, that is to say, of government whose object is the good of the people, is therefore, as I have observed, to follow in everything the general will. But to follow this will it is necessary to know it, and above all to distinguish it from the particular will, beginning with one's self : this distinction is always very difficult to make, and only the most sublime virtue can afford sufficient illumination for it. As, in order to will, it is necessary to be free, a difficulty no less great than the former arises — that of preserving at once the public liberty and the authority of government. Look into the motives which have induced men, once united by their common needs in a general society, to unite themselves still more intimately by means of civil societies : you will find no other motive than that of assuring the property, life and liberty of each member by the protection of all. But can men be forced to defend the liberty of any one among them, without trespassing on that of others ? And how can they provide for the public needs, without alienating the individual property of those who are forced to contribute to them ? With whatever sophistry all this may be covered over, it is certain that if any constraint can be laid on my will, I am no longer free, and that I am no longer master of my own property, if anyone else can lay a hand on it. This difficulty, which would have seemed insurmountable, has been removed, like the first, by the most sublime of all human institutions, or rather by a divine inspiration, which teaches mankind to imitate here below the unchangeable decrees of the Deity. By what inconceivable



art has a means been found of making men free by making them subject; of using in the service of the State the properties, the persons and even the lives of all its members, without constraining and without consulting them; of confining their will by their own admission; of overcoming their refusal by that consent, and forcing them to punish themselves, when they act against their own will ? How can it be that all should obey, yet nobody take upon him to command, and that all should serve, and yet have no masters, but be the more free, as, in apparent subjection, each loses no part of his liberty but what might be hurtful to that of another ? These wonders are the work of law. It is to law alone that men owe justice and liberty, It is this salutary organ of the will of all which establishes, in civil right, the natural equality between men, It is this celestial voice which dictates to each citizen the precepts of public reason, and teaches him to act according to the rules of his own judgment, and not to behave inconsistently with himself. It is with this voice alone that political rulers should speak when they command; for no sooner does one man, setting aside the law, claim to subject another to his private will, than he departs from the state of civil society and confronts him face to face in the pure state of nature, in which obedience is prescribed solely by necessity.

Questions :

- 1) What is the most important rule of a legitimate government ?
- 2) What is the difficulty that arises in order to follow the general will ?
- 3) What are the wonders of the work of law ?
- 4) Why is law a salutary organ ?
- 5) Suggest a suitable title to the passage.

- b) Translate the following passage to **English**.

Marks : 6

ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಎಂದು ಅನುಭವವು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯವು ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯು ಕೆಲವು ಪಕ್ಷಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬ ವಿವಾದವು ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪಕ್ಷಗಾರರ ನಡುವಿನ ಮೂಲ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಕ್ಷಗಾರರ ನಡುವಿನ ಮೂಲ ಸಂಬಂಧವು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲುದಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶದ ಮಿಶ್ರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ, ಅಪರಾಧಿಕ ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಸ್ಪಷ್ಟರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.