

Total No. of Questions : 5 | Total No. of Printed Pages : 8

**Paper Code : 12801
L-151**

LL.B. (Five Years) (First Semester)

Examination, 2021-22

Paper : First

GENERAL ENGLISH-I

Time : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 90

Note : Attempt all the five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Read the following passage and attempt the questions given below: 18

He was a Hindu and an Indian, the greatest in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and India was dear because she had represented through out the ages certain immutable truths. But though he was intensely

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religious and came to be called father of the nation which he had liberated, yet no narrow religious or national bounds confined his spirit, And so he became the greatest internationalist, believing in the essential unity of all religions and the needs of humanity, and more specially devoting himself to the service of the poor, the distressed and the oppressed millions everywhere.

His death brought tributes than have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would have pleased him best was the spontaneous tributes that came from the people of Pakistan. Gandhi Ji stood out as the beloved champion and leader of the people of India, and it was before partition cut up this living nation.

His dominating passion was truth. Truth led him to proclaim without ceasing that good ends can never be attained by evil methods, that the end itself is distorted if the method pursued is bad. Truth led him to confess publicly whenever he found them regardless of the consequences. Truth made the service of the poor and the dispossessed the passion of his life, And thus he became the beloved of all those who have suffered from social and political evils.

Questions:

- (i) About whom is the passage written?
- (ii) Why was he proud of India?
- (iii) Why does the writer call his hero internationalist?
- (iv) What was the dominating passion in him?

- (v) What came from the People of Pakistan?
- (vi) What did 'truth' lead him to proclaim?
2. (a) Write a letter to the municipal commissioner complaining him about the menace of street dogs in the city. 9
- (b) Write an essay on any **one** of the following topics in about 250 words: 9
- (i) New Education policy of India
 - (ii) Online Education
 - (iii) Covid-19 and Unemployment
 - (iv) Environmental Pollution
3. (a) Make a paragraph of any **one** of the following ideas: 6
- (i) Charity begins at Home
 - (ii) Example is better than precept
 - (iii) Forgiveness is the Noblest Revenge.

(b) (i) Give the synonyms of the following words: 2

(1) Adequate

(2) Bliss

(ii) Give the antonyms of the following words: 2

(1) Adversity

(2) Entrance

(iii) Correct the following sentences: 2

(1) Englishmen rules India for over two centuries

(2) Neither Mohan nor Sita are responsible.

(c) Do as directed: 6

(i) I was so tired that I could not work.

(Simple Sentence)

(ii) When the sun set, we returned home. (Compound Sentence)

(iii) Speak the truth and you need not fear. (Complex Sentence)

4. (a) Translate the following into English: 9

एक व्यापारी को अपने दफ्तर के लिए एक क्लर्क की आवश्यकता थी। उसने उस बात का विज्ञापन समाचार-पत्रों में दिया, जिसके फलस्वरूप करीब पचास उम्मीदवार अपना प्रार्थना-पत्र लेकर आये। व्यापारी ने उनमें से एक को छाँट लिया और बाकी को वापस भेज दिया। उस समय व्यापारी का एक मित्र उसके पास बैठा हुआ था। उसने पूछा, "आपने किस कारण से इस युवक को छाँटा? इसके पास एक भी प्रमाण-पत्र नहीं है।" व्यापारी ने उत्तर दिया, "मेरे मित्र तुम गलत कह रहे हो। इस युवक के पास कई प्रमाण-पत्र थे। कमरे के भीतर आने के पहले उसने अपने पैर पायदान पर पोंछे। मैंने जानबूझकर एक पुस्तक जमीन पर डाल दी थी और उम्मीदवार उनको लाँघ कर चले गये, पर इस युवक ने पुस्तक उठा ली और उसे मेज पर रख दिया। इस युवक के कपड़े साफ-सुथरे थे। इसके बाल अच्छी तरह से बने हुए थे और नाखून साफ थे। इन बातों से मुझे यकीन हो गया कि नौजवान सब उम्मीदवारों से ज्यादा लायक है।"

(b) Translate the following into Hindi: 9

All living things must eat, drink or they will die. But no animal eats so many kinds of food as man does. The food eaten in one country is quite different from that eaten in another. Usually the people of Europe eat simple food than those of Asia. In the East people eat many kinds of things at a single meal. But it is not so in the west. For instance, in Spain even a man of high rank has nothing in the morning except a cup of chocolate, and a bit of dry bread. At one O' clock he has heaviest meal. It consists of soup with vegetables and some fruit. He drinks a cup of coffee in the afternoon. His supper consists of cooked vegetables, cheese and fruit. In Italy, too, meals are quite

simple. The labourers eat little but dry bread with an onion or garlic . In some parts of France people live for months on chestnuts. They eat them as vegetables and grind them into flour for bread. In the south of Europe olive oil takes the place of butter.

5. Explain the following terms:

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- (i) Carte blanche
- (ii) Ad nauseam
- (iii) Prima donna
- (iv) Status quo
- (v) Faux pas
- (vi) Fait accompli
- (vii) Bona-vacantia
- (viii) Counter-claim
- (ix) Sui-generis