

Medievalists usually distinguish medieval **public law** from private law: the former was concerned with government and military affairs and the latter with the family, social status, and land transactions. Examination **on** medieval women's lives shows this distinction to be overly simplistic. Although medieval women were legally excluded from roles that categorized as public, such as soldier, justice, jury member, or professional administrative official, women's control of land—usually considered a private or domestic phenomenon—had important political implications in the feudal system of thirteenth-century England. Since land equaled wealth and wealth equaled power, certain women exercised influence by controlling land. Unlike unmarried women who were legally subject to their guardians or married women who had no legal identity separate from their husbands, women who were widows had autonomy **with respect to** acquiring or disposing of certain property, suing in court, incurring liability for their own debts, and making wills.

Although feudal lands were normally transferred through primogeniture (the eldest son inheriting all), when no sons survived, the surviving daughters inherited equal shares under what was known as **partible** inheritance. In addition to controlling any such land inherited from her parents and any bridal dowry—property a woman brought to the marriage from her own family—a widow **was entitled to** use of one-third of her **late** husband's lands. Called "**dower**" in England, this grant had greater legal importance under common law than did the bridal dowry; no marriage was legal unless the groom endowed the bride with this property at the wedding ceremony. In 1215 **Magna Carta** guaranteed a widow's right to claim her dower without paying a fine; this document also strengthened widow's ability to control land by prohibiting forced remarriage. After 1272 women could also benefit from **jointure**: the groom could agree to hold part or all of his lands jointly with the bride, so that if one spouse died, the other received these lands.

Since many widows had inheritances as well as dowers, widows were frequently the financial heads of the family; even though legal theory assumed the maintenance of the principle of primogeniture, the amount of land the widow controlled could exceed that of her son or of other male heirs. Anyone who held feudal land exercised authority over the people attached to the land—knights, rental tenants, and peasants—and had to hire estate administrators, oversee accounts, receive rents, protect tenants from outside encroachment, punish tenants for not paying rents, appoint priests to local parishes, and act as guardians of tenants' children and executors of their wills. Many married women fulfilled these duties as deputies for husbands away at court or at war, but widows could act on their own behalf. Widow's legal independence is suggested by their frequent appearance in thirteenth-century English legal records. Moreover, the scope of their **sway** is indicated by the fact that some controlled not merely single estates, but multiple counties.

1. Which one of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The traditional view of medieval women as legally excluded from many public offices fails to consider thirteenth-century women in England who were exempted from such restrictions.
- (B) The economic independence of women in thirteenth-century England was primarily determined not by their marital status, but by their status as heirs to their parents' estates.
- (C) The laws and customs of the feudal system in thirteenth-century England enabled some women to exercise a certain amount of power despite their legal exclusion from most public roles.
- (D) During the thirteenth century in England, widows gained greater autonomy and legal rights to their property than they had had in previous centuries.
- (E) Widows in thirteenth-century England were able to acquire and dispose of lands through a number of different legal processes.
2. With which one of the following statements about the views held by the medievalists mentioned in line 1 would the author of the passage most probably agree?
- (A) The medieval role of landowners was less affected by thirteenth-century changes in law than these medievalists customarily have recognized.
- (B) The realm of law labeled public by these medievalists ultimately had greater political implications than that labeled private.
- (C) The amount of wealth controlled by medieval women was greater than these medievalists have recorded.
- (D) The distinction made by these medievalists between private law and public law fails to consider some of the actual legal cases of the period.
- (E) The distinction made by these medievalists between private and public law fails to address the political importance of control over land in the medieval era.
3. Which one of the following most accurately expresses the meaning of the word "sway" as it is used in line 60 of the passage?
- (A) vacillation (B) dominion
(C) predisposition (D) inclination
(E) mediation
4. Which one of the following most accurately describes the function of the second paragraph of the passage?
- (A) providing examples of specific historical events as support for the conclusion drawn in the third paragraph
- (B) narrating a sequence of events whose outcomes discussed in the third paragraph
- (C) explaining how circumstances described in the first paragraph could have occurred
- (D) describing the effects of an event mentioned in the first paragraph
- (E) evaluating the arguments of a group mentioned in the first paragraph
5. According to information in the passage, a widow in early thirteenth-century England could control more land than

did her eldest son if

- (A) the widow had been granted the customary amount of dower land and the eldest son inherited the rest of the land
 - (B) the widow had three daughters in addition to her eldest son
 - (C) the principle of primogeniture had been applied in transferring the lands owned by the widow's late husband
 - (D) none of the lands held by the widow's late husband had been placed in jointure
 - (E) the combined amount of land the widow had acquired from her own family and from dower was greater than the amount inherited by her son
6. Which one of the following is mentioned in the passage as a reason why a married woman might have fulfilled certain duties associated with holding feudal land in thirteenth-century England?
- (A) the legal statutes set forth by Magna Carta
 - (B) the rights a woman held over her inheritance during her marriage
 - (C) the customary division of duties between husbands and wives
 - (D) the absence of the woman's husband
 - (E) the terms specified by the woman's jointure agreement
7. The phrase "in England" (line 30-31) does which one of the following?
- (A) It suggests that women in other countries also received grants of their husbands' lands.
 - (B) It identifies a particular code of law affecting women who were surviving daughters.
 - (C) It demonstrates that dower had greater legal importance in one European county than in others.
 - (D) It emphasizes that women in one European country had more means of controlling property than did women in other European countries.
 - (E) It traces a legal term back to the time at which it entered the language.
8. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) explain a legal controversy of the past in light of modern theory
 - (B) evaluate the economic and legal status of a particular historical group
 - (C) resolve a scholarly debate about legal history
 - (D) trace the historical origins of a modern economic situation
 - (E) provide new evidence about a historical event

The debate over the environment crisis is not new: anxiety about industry's impact on the environment has existed for over a century. What is new is the extreme polarization of views. Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment irreversibly coupled with suspicions that government, industry, and even science might be impotent to prevent environmental destruction have provoked accusatory polemics on the part of environmentalists. In turn, these polemics have elicited a corresponding **backlash** from industry. The sad effect of this polarization is that it is now even more difficult for industry than it was a hundred years ago to respond appropriately to impact analyses that demand action.

Unlike today's adversaries, earlier ecological reformers shared with advocates of industrial growth a confidence in

timely corrective action. George P. Marsh's pioneering conservation tract *Man and Nature* (1864) elicited wide acclaim without embittered denials. *Man and Nature* castigated Earth's despoilers for heedless greed, declaring that humanity "has brought the face of the Earth to a desolation almost as complete as that of the Moon." But no entrepreneur of industrialists sought to refute Marsh's accusations, to defend the **gutting** of forests or the slaughter of wildlife as economically essential, or to dismiss his ecological warnings as hysterical. To the contrary, they generally agreed with him.

Why? Marsh and his followers took environmental improvement and economic progress as givens: they disputed not the desirability of conquering nature but the bungling way in which the conquest was carried out. Blame was not **personalized**, Marsh denounced general greed rather than particular entrepreneurs, and the media did not **hound** malefactors. Further, corrective measures seemed to entail no sacrifice, to demand no draconian remedies. Self-interest **underwrote** most prescribed reforms. Marsh's emphasis on future **stewardship** was then a widely accepted ideal (if not practice). His ecological admonitions were in keeping with the Enlightenment premise that humanity's mission was to subdue and transform nature.

Not until the 1960s did a gloomier perspective gain popular ground. Fredric Clements' equilibrium model of ecology, developed in the 1930s, seemed consistent with mounting environmental disasters. In this view, nature was most fruitful when least altered. Left undisturbed, flora and fauna gradually attained maximum diversity and stability. Despoliation thwarted the culmination or shortened the duration of this beneficent climax: technology did not improve nature but destroyed it.

The equilibrium model became an ecological mystique: environmental interference was now taboo, wilderness adored. Nature as unfinished fabric perfected by human ingenuity gave way to the image nature debased and endangered by technology. In contrast to the Enlightenment vision of nature, according to which rational managers construct an ever more improved environment, twentieth-century reformers' vision of nature calls for a reduction of human interference in order to restore environmental stability.

9. Which one of the following most accurately states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Mounting evidence of humanity's capacity to damage the environment should motivate action to prevent further damage.
 - (B) The ecological mystique identified with Frederic Clements has become a religious conviction among ecological reformers.
 - (C) George P. Marsh's ideas about conservation and stewardship have heavily influenced the present debate over the environment.
 - (D) The views of ecologists and industrial growth advocates concerning the environment have only recently become polarized.
 - (E) General greed, rather than particular individuals or industries, should be blamed for the environmental crisis.
10. The author refers to the equilibrium model of ecology as an "ecological mystique" (lines 54-55) most likely in order to do which one of the following?
- (A) underscore the fervor with which twentieth-century

- reformers adhere to the equilibrium model
- (B) point out that the equilibrium model of ecology has recently been supported by empirical scientific research
- (C) express appreciation for how plants and animals attain maximum diversity and stability when left alone
- (D) indicate that the idea of twentieth-century ecological reformers are often so theoretical as to be difficult to understand
- (E) indicate how widespread support is for the equilibrium model of ecology in the scientific community
11. Which one of the following practices is most clearly an application of Frederic Clements' equilibrium model of ecology?
- (A) introducing a species into an environment to which it is not help control the spread of another species that no longer has any natural predators
- (B) developing incentives for industries to take corrective measures to protect the environment
- (C) using scientific methods to increase the stability of plants and animals in areas where species are in danger of becoming extinct
- (D) using technology to develop plant and animal resources but balancing that development with stringent restrictions on technology
- (E) setting areas of land aside to be maintained as wilderness from which the use of extraction of natural resources is prohibited
12. The passage suggests that George P. Marsh and today's ecological reformers would be most likely to agree with which one of the following statements?
- (A) Regulating industries in order to protect the environment does not conflict with the self interest of those industries.
- (B) Solving the environmental crisis does not require drastic and costly remedies.
- (C) Human despoliation of the Earth has caused widespread environmental damage.
- (D) Environmental improvement and economic progress are equally important goals.
- (E) Rather than blaming specific industries, general greed should be denounced as the cause of environmental destruction.
13. The passage is primarily concerned with which one of the following?
- (A) providing examples of possible solutions to a current crisis
- (B) explaining how conflicting viewpoints in a current debate are equally valid
- (C) determining which of two conflicting viewpoints in a current debate is more persuasive
- (D) outlining the background and development of conflicting viewpoints in a current debate
- (E) demonstrating weaknesses in the arguments made by one side in a current debate
- Directions(14 to 18): Which of the following phrases (I), (II) or (III) given below the statement should replace the phrase in bold to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct? If the sentence is correct in its original form, mark (E) 'No correction required' as the answer.**
14. While the Indian university system has not been immune to government interference, never in the past has it encountered the **sorting of kind attack it is facing today**.
- I. type of resentful attack it metes out today.
 II. kind of relentless attack it is facing today.
 III. praise of attacks it faces today.
- (a) Only II (b) Only III
 (c) Only I and II (d) Only II and III
 (e) No correction required
15. The recent announcement of the human resource development minister of implementing "graded autonomy" is a **merely pretend to withdrawing public funding from** the higher education sector.
- I. a mere euphemism for withdrawing public funding from
 II. Simply another way of stating it would be reducing the public funding given to
 III. another pretext of withdrawing public funding to
- (a) Only III (b) Only II and III
 (c) Only I and II (d) All the above
 (e) No correction required
16. **Progressive judicial activism articulated through the** intervention of normative judgments should become the collective expression of society.
- I. Progressive judicial activism articulated from the
 II. Progressive judicial activism articulated be a
 III. Progressive judicial activism articulated with their
- (a) Only I (b) Only III
 (c) Only I and III (d) Only II and III
 (e) No correction required
17. Earlier this month, the Prime Minister called for an India free of tuberculosis by 2025, even as the union health ministry released a survey report that **shows that it soothing disease is prevailing**.
- I. portrays this invigorating disease is still prevalent.
 II. depicts that this crippling disease is still widespread.
 III. shows that this debilitating disease is well-entrenched.
- (a) Only II (b) Only III
 (c) Only I and III (d) Only II and II
 (e) No correction required
18. **The inhuman socio-economic falling of the disease**, especially on the poor, as well as the social stigma that prevents early detection and cure has been well-documented.
- I. The inhuman socio-economic fallout of the disease
 II. The inhuman socio-economic falling of the disease
 III. The severe impact of the disease
- (a) Only I (b) Only III
 (c) Only I and III (d) All the above
 (e) No correction required

Directions(19 and 20): A word is given followed by its usage in options. Find the option in which there is inappropriate usage of word.

19. WORD
- (a) He is a cheat; he always does back on his word
 (b) He has given his words that he is coming to the marriage.
 (c) His secretary has sent word that she won't come today.

- (d) I was so moved that words fail me.
 (e) None of these
20. TEAR
- (a) The ball tore a hole in the glass.
 (b) The government has ordered to tear down the illegal constructions.
 (c) After a fierce struggle she tore herself from his clutches.
 (d) The speeding car was tearing the street.
 (e) None of these

Directions(21 and 25): Select the phrase/connector from the given three options which can be used in the beginning (to start the sentence to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

21. The constitutional right to privacy is no longer in any dispute and stands on firm ground. Its breadth is established over the entire chapter of fundamental rights.
- i. The constitutional right being established.....
 ii. As the constitutional right to privacy
 iii. In view of the constitutional right to
- (a) Only I (b) Only ii
 (c) Both i and ii (d) Both iii and i
 (e) None of these
22. There was a lot of confusion on the taxability of exports. The clarifying notifications only added to the confusion .
- i. In view of confusion
 ii. There was a lot of confusion on the taxability of exports and the clarifying notifications only added to the confusion
 iii. Being a lot of confusion
- (a) Only I (b) Only ii
 (c) Only iii (d) Both i and ii
 (e) Both ii and iii
23. The confusion of course emerges from a well-known theory in neoclassical international finance called the 'uncovered interest rate parity' (UIP). The UIP aims to predict the spot exchange rate of a small open economy with a fully-floating currency.
- i. Since it emerges from a well.....
 ii. UIP aims to predict the spot.....
 iii. Aiming to predict the.....
- (a) Only I (b) Only ii
 (c) Only iii (d) All of these
 (e) None of these
24. Much has changed in the last three decades in China. It is now an economic powerhouse with a GDP five times that of India and defence spending six times higher.
- i. In view of an economic power house.....
 ii. Being an economic power house.....
 iii. As China is now an
- (a) Only i (b) Only ii
 (c) Only iii (d) All of these
 (e) None of these
25. The timing of the new rule is also odd. Aviation consultancy CAPA has noted it will impact expansion, forward planning and increase costs of several airlines.
- i. As the timing of the.....
 ii. Noting its impact on
 iii. In view of timing of
- (a) Only I (b) Only ii

- (c) Only iii (d) Both i and ii
 (e) Both ii and iii

Direction (26-30): In each of the questions given below a sentence is given with two blanks. Below the sentence, Four options are given with various combinations of the words. You have to choose the combination with the correct set of words which can fit in the given sentence. If none of the options are correct, mark your answer as (e).

26. However, the Sunjuwan attack _____ the vulnerabilities in perimeter security and the scant progress made in _____ the security protocol since the attack on the Pathankot Air Force station in January 2016.
- a) Opens, reducing (b) Unveils, increasing
 c) Reports, developing (d) Exposes, improving
 e) None of the above
27. However, at the governmental level, our fiscal decisions should be _____ by a push towards developing an economy with full employment and innovation, instead of _____ to chase down ratings quarter by quarter.
- a) Marked, seeking (b) Noted, finding
 c) Salient, quest (d) Prominent, scratch
 e) None of the above
28. Such arbitrary behaviour has _____ to moves by Russia and China to set up their own ratings agency — S&P cut its rating on Russia to one notch above junk, in 2014, a few months after the annexation of Crimea, a change _____ by Russia as politically motivated.
- a) Induced, release (b) Showed, reject
 c) Escorted, discarded (d) Led, dismissed
 e) None of the above
29. One point of view is that even though Bangladesh 8c Kenya _____ childhood stunting, they are dramatically different from countries such as India on a critical _____.
- a) Notice, whole (b) Watch, number
 c) Detect, toll (d) See, count
 e) None of the above
30. According to one Gujarat-based study, a majority of RSBY insured patients ended up _____ about 10% of their annual income during hospitalisation, because hospitals still _____ them, unsure as they were when they would be compensated.
- a) Allocating, loaded (b) Putting in, owed
 c) Dropping, debited (d) Spending, charged
 e) None of the above