Test-1

Q.1. Make a precis of the following passage; also suggest a suitable title. (15+5 = 20)

So long as men's and women's primary loyalty is to family and kin, they cannot be controlled by the state or any other institution. This loyalty serves as a fundamental bond that shapes individuals' identities and choices. Families create a sense of belonging and support that is often more powerful than any allegiance to broader societal structures. This deep-rooted commitment to kinship can be a source of strength and resilience, fostering solidarity among members. However, when the state or other institutions seek to exert control over individuals, they often face significant challenges. People are less likely to follow directives that conflict with familial obligations. The state recognizes that to gain authority, it must find ways to redirect this loyalty. One method involves appealing to shared values or larger causes that resonate with individuals on an emotional level. Historical examples abound where leaders have successfully mobilized people by invoking notions of patriotism, religion, or social justice, convincing them to prioritize these higher causes over family ties. For instance, during World War II, many nations encouraged citizens to support the war effort by promoting the idea of patriotism. Families were often encouraged to send their sons to fight, framing this sacrifice as a duty not only to their country but also to their families, who would benefit from a victorious state. This shift can lead to a sense of purpose that aligns personal identity with the objectives of the state or institution. When individuals are persuaded to adopt loyalty to an ideology or a movement, their willingness to comply with authority increases. This loyalty can manifest in various ways, such as volunteering for service, participating in political movements, or even supporting wars. The leaders of these movements often employ powerful rhetoric that speaks to individuals' values, using symbols and narratives that resonate deeply with their experiences.

By framing the higher cause as a means of protecting family or community, leaders can effectively blur the lines between loyalty to kin and loyalty to the state. In many cases, individuals may believe they are acting in the best interests of their families while supporting broader institutional goals. This manipulation of loyalty reveals the complex interplay between personal relationships and societal expectations. As institutions strive for influence, they must understand the importance of familial loyalty and the potential to leverage it. The ongoing tension between individual loyalty to family and allegiance to the state presents profound implications for society. The capacity of individuals to switch loyalties highlights the vulnerabilities within human connections and how easily they can be shaped by external forces. As society continues to evolve, the relationship between familial bonds and institutional loyalty remains a critical area for exploration, particularly in understanding how personal ties can be transformed into a source of power for broader causes.

Q.2. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. (20)

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in 1906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heartbreaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie's feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

Questions:

1. What early educational challenge did Marie Curie face in Warsaw, and how did it shape her decision to study abroad?
2. Describe the significance of Pierre Curie's influence on Marie Curie's scientific career. What did they achieve together?
3. In what ways did Marie Curie's personal life change after Pierre's death, and what professional opportunity arose from her loss?
4. What legacy did Marie Curie leave in the field of science, particularly in relation to her exposure to radium?

Q3. Choose the word that is most SIMILAR in meaning to the Capitalized word. (10) *(Write on Answer Sheet)*

1. DIATRIBE: eulogy, incite, conformist, objection
2. PLACATE: repress, vanquish, agitate, cheer
3. MAVERICK: berating, rebel, censure, invective
4. CANDOR: malicious, capricious, hale, eel
5. EFFICACIOUS: elusive, allusive, effective, accolade
6. PANACEA: interfering, alleviate, sanctimonious, stupefy
7. LANGUID: hackneyed, juxtapose, malevolent, inveterate
8. FERAL: wild, dither, execrable, buttress
9. INSIPID: vapid, tasty, unwary, unrepentant
10. WARY: heedless, cautious, interesting, sharp

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English Reci and Comprehension

Test 1

Q1: The Malleability of Loyalty

Family ties frame identities that supercede all others. ~~loyalties~~ It helps keep a people united and strong, beyond what any other institution can offer. The state, desirous of loyalty itself, seeks to gain similar authority. However, this proves cumbersome. People are unlikely to choose state over family. Therefore, the state seeks ways to direct this loyalty towards itself. One such method involves appealing to an individual's emotions. This can be done by promoting the idea of patriotism as resonating with family values. Individuals are taught that serving the state and serving the family are one and the same. This polarizes an individual's allegiance from strict kinship ties to broader institutional goals. Such a blending of loyalties underlines the complex relationship between the two. It highlights the vulnerability of the human bond to external forces. Furthermore, the metamorphosis of personal ties into institutional loyalty and how it becomes an instrument of power turns into an important field of study.

(Word Count: 158)

13 a) Incite
b) Repress
c) Rebel
d) Capricious
e) Effective
f) Alleviate
g) Malevolent
h) Wild
i) Unwary
j) Cautious

22.1 An early educational challenge Marie Curie faced in Warsaw was that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. This shaped her decision to study abroad as she became disgruntled and determined to receive a higher educaton.

2. Pierre Curie's influence on Marie Curie's scientific career was significant. Pierre was one of the greatest scientists of those days. They spent many productive years together working in the physics laboratory. Both scientists shared joy in scientific research. Together, they discovered radium.

3. Marie Curie's personal life changed significantly after Pierre's death. She was stunned at that horrible misfortune and suffered heartbreaking anguish. Raising her two daughters by herself greatly increased her distress. The professional opportunity that arose from he

loss was succeeding her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She became the first woman to be given a professorship at the university.

4. Marie Curie left a legacy in the field of science. She discovered radium with her husband and managed to isolate it. Despite suffering a fatal illness from her exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. She had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.