

**Q2. Read the passage and make its précis, also suggest a suitable title.
(20)**

Civilization is often described as the collective achievement of humanity, a mosaic formed by centuries of heritage, customs, and intellectual progress. Yet, every civilization faces the question of identity: how to preserve its traditions while adapting to modern needs. Traditions are more than rituals; they embody values, ethics, and shared memories that provide stability and belonging. In rural societies, oral storytelling and local poetry once served as primary vehicles for preserving identity, transmitting lessons of morality and solidarity from one generation to another. But as industrialization and globalization accelerate, such customs are gradually displaced by mass media and consumer culture. The challenge, however, is not merely about nostalgia for the past but about negotiating the future. A civilization that rigidly clings to outdated practices risks stagnation, while one that blindly abandons its traditions risks losing its cultural soul. Identity must evolve, just as societies evolve, through selective adaptation. For instance, respect for elders, community solidarity, and integrity at work are values that retain significance regardless of technological change. Similarly, customs tied to justice and fairness can be strengthened, not weakened, by modern reforms. Cultural diffusion—where ideas and practices cross borders—has further complicated identity. The modern individual is exposed simultaneously to local traditions, global fashions, and technological innovations. This hybrid environment can enrich identity if balance is maintained, but it can also confuse younger generations if guidance is absent. Hence, education and societal leadership play a pivotal role: by interpreting heritage in ways that complement rather than obstruct progress. Civilization thrives not by rejecting change, nor by rejecting heritage, but by allowing dialogue between the two. The ultimate test for humanity is to harmonize modernity with tradition so that progress becomes meaningful, rooted in identity, and directed towards human dignity.

Q2:

between modernity and traditions.

Civilization builds with collective effort. But its preservation and modernization is a harder process. Traditions ensure stability. Folktales and local poetry are tools to preserve identity. But industrialization and globalization are replacing these customs. Evolution is a natural process. Civilisation must modernize but by adopting good practices and abandoning outdated ones. Globalization ~~harm~~ with proper guidance can result in stability. Otherwise it will result in mix of cultures and identity crisis. A balanced blend of modernity and tradition can make progress meaningful, which will result in preservation of human dignity and identity.

Total words in passage: 291

Total words in precis: 99

Q3. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions provided at the end.

Globalization has redefined the way societies interact, erasing boundaries of communication, trade, and culture. With the ease of digital networks and economic exchange, cultures that were once distant now coexist within the same social spaces. Migration has intensified this trend, as cities across the globe have turned into mosaics of languages, cuisines, festivals, and traditions. This multicultural reality brings both opportunities and challenges.

On one hand, diversity promotes creativity. When people of different backgrounds collaborate, they bring unique perspectives that often result in innovation. Many of the world's most dynamic economies thrive precisely because of such cultural pluralism. On the other hand, cultural encounters are not always smooth. Minority groups often feel pressured to assimilate, fearing that their distinct identities may disappear. Simultaneously, majority populations sometimes react defensively, perceiving multiculturalism as a threat to their traditions. The crucial question, therefore, is whether societies can transform diversity into strength rather than division. Multiculturalism as a political philosophy insists that recognition of cultural differences is essential for social harmony. It is not enough to simply tolerate others; genuine respect and appreciation are required. Societies that cultivate such respect tend to be more cohesive and resilient in the face of global change.

Questions (4 × 5 = 20): (20)

1. How has globalization reshaped cultural interaction?
2. What are the positive contributions of diversity?
3. Why do minority and majority groups feel threatened in multicultural societies?
4. According to the passage, what ensures harmony in culturally diverse societies?

Q3: (i) Ans: Globalization has reshaped cultural interaction by erasing boundaries of communication, trade and culture. Digital networks and economic exchange have made distant cultures within the same social spaces. Cities across globe, due to the intensified trend of migration, have become mixture of culture, tradition and language. This multicultural reality is creating both opportunities and challenges.

(ii) Ans: Positive contributions of diversity are that it promotes creativity. When people having different backgrounds collaborate with each other, they bring unique perspectives that often result in innovation. Many of the world's most dynamic economies thrive precisely because of such cultural pluralism.

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