

Q1/ Comprehension

1

Ans Author characterizes the nature of human memory as more than the memorization of the historical facts. It acts as a archive of human experience. It saves certain events, while forgets others, depending upon the beliefs, desires, or fears. Memories are influenced by the person's interests and emotional attachment with the certain events. Therefore, memories are more than a store house of the historical events, depending upon the person's beliefs and emotions.

2

Ans Memories are described as both constructive and selective because they are shaped by the interpretation and observation of the events. Each person has different instinct and observation capability to observe the events. Every person tells different interpretation of the same events, based on their interest and emotional affiliation of this event. So, memories are reconstructive and selective. because each person observe and presents the same event through different perspective.

3

Ans Collective memory play an important role in shaping societal understanding as they are the collective thoughts of the community. It is based on the collective individual narrative and broader social framework. There are rituals and traditions that tell people about the past of that community, but it is selective as it is emphasized something, while ignored the others. Hence, collective memory are the collective understanding about the society, based on their rituals and culture.

4

Ans Emotions and perspective influence memory according to the passage as they are directly linked with the memory. Some events are more emotional, such as events of joy, fear, and shame have ingrained deeply into the minds than the mundane affairs, leaving intense impacts on the memory. So, emotions and perspective are associated with the memory, and remain in mind, depending upon the level of fear, joy and shame they have.

5

Ans Memories are considered inseparable from identity as they are combination of subjectivity, reconstruction, and social influence. It means memory a personal ^{and} communal process, severely intertwined with the identity, belief, and the way individuals and societies interpret their own existence. They are reconstructive as people identify or recall the events, based on their identity, emotions, and instincts. In short, memories are inseparable with the identities as each person saves memory as per his instinct or emotions.

Q. 3(a)

Synonyms

- | | |
|------|-----|
| (1) | (a) |
| (2) | (b) |
| (3) | (b) |
| (4) | (b) |
| (5) | (b) |
| (6) | (b) |
| (7) | (b) |
| (8) | (a) |
| (9) | (b) |
| (10) | (b) |

Q. 3(b)

Antonyms

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1) | (b) |
| 2) | (a) |
| 3) | (b) |
| 4) | (a) |
| 5) | (c) |
| 6) | (a) |
| 7) | (c) |
| 8) | (a) |
| 9) | (b) |
| 10) | (b) |

Q21

Pair of words

(i) Taut : tight, stretched firmly.

The rope was pulled taut to hold the boat in place.

Taught : Past tense of teach.

She taught English literature at the college.

Faint : weak; not clearly visible or audible.
A faint sound of music came from the distance.

Feint : A deceptive or pretended move.
The soldier used a feint to mislead the enemy.

Fleck : A small spot or mark.
There was a fleck of mud on his coat.

Flect : To bend or turn.
Latin verb flect according to tense.

4) Loath : ^{un}willing or reluctant.
He was loath to accept help from others.

Loathe : To hate intensely.
She loathes cruelty and injustice.

(5) Insight : Deep understanding.
The article gives valuable insight into social problems.

Incite : To provoke.
The speech was intended to incite violence.