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Name : Airuan Munlar

Question no 1

Comprehension Passage

Questions:

1. How does the author characterize the nature of human memory?

The Author characterizes human memory as a complex and dynamic function rather than a straightforward archive of experiences rather than simply storing facts, memory operates through a process of selection and transformation, influenced by one's present state of mind, beliefs and emotions. It is as much about interpretation as it is about past observations.

2. Why is memory described as both reconstructive and selective?

Memory is described as both reconstructive and selective because it does not merely reproduce past events but

instead actively reshape them. It emphasizes certain aspects of experiences while fading others, depending on factors like personal involvement, emotional engagement and current psychological needs. This dual nature makes memory a creative and interpretive act.

3. What role does collective memory play in shaping societal understanding?

Collective memory plays a significant role in shaping how societies understand their history and culture. It arises from the interplay between individual recollection and socially constructed narratives. Through practices like rituals, commemorations, and oral story telling, communities form a shared through selective understanding of their past which influence collective identity and historical

perspective.

4- How do emotions and perspective influence memory according to the passage?

Emotions and perspective greatly influence how memories are formed and recalled. Events charged with strong feeling such as fear, joy or shame tend to be remembered more vividly or differently than ordinary occurrences.

5- Why is memory considered inseparable from identity?

Memory is considered inseparable from identity because the way individuals recall and narrate their past helps shape their understanding of who they are in the present. The stories people tell about their experiences are intertwined with their sense of self and personal development, making memory a crucial component

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of identity information.

Question no 2

Use of words in sentences

(i) Taut:

The rope was pulled so taut that it looked as if it might snap.

Taught:

The teacher taught us the importance of discipline and honesty.

(ii) Faint:

She felt faint after standing in the sun for too long.

Feint:

The boxer made a clever feint to confuse his opponent.

(iv) Loath:

I am loath to accept a proposal that seems unfair.

Loathe:

He loathes dishonesty in

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all its forms.

(vi) Incite:

The speech was intended
to incite the crowd to protest.

Insight:

Her deep insight into
human nature made her a great
leader.

(vii) Pique:

His rude remark began
to pique her curiosity.

Peak:

She reached the peak of
her career at a very young age.

Question no 3

(a)

Choose the word that is near
most similar to the capitalized
words.

1. IMPERVIOUS

(B) Resistant

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2. LACONIC

(B) Brief and to the point

3. OBSEQUIOUS

(A) Submissive

4. VENERATE

(B) Honor

5. TREPIDATION

(A) Confidence

6. COGENT

(B) Persuasive

7. FASTIDIOUS

(B) meticulous.

8. IMPETUOUS

(B) Thoughtful

9. AUSPICIOUS

(A) Unfortunate

10. RECONDITE

(B) Complex and little known

(b)

Choose the word that is near most
opposite in meaning to the

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Capitalized words.

1. INSURUTABLE

(B) Transparent

2. MALEVOLENT

(B) Malicious

3. IMPERVIOUS

(B) Penetrable

4. AMBIVALENT

(A) certain

5. VORACIOUS

(C) moderate

6. INTRACTABLE

(B) Manageable

7. TACIT

(B) silent

8. LACONIC

(A) Wordy

9. MOLLIFY

(B) Aggravate

10. OBSURE

(B) conspicuous.