

—(Q-NO-3)—**A. Most Similar In Meaning**

1. B (resistant)
2. B (brief-to-the point)
3. C (Honest)
4. B (Honor)
5. B (Angrily)
6. C (Irrelevant)
7. B (Meticulous)
8. A (Rash)
9. B (Promising)
10. B (Common and little known)

B. Most Opposite In Meaning

1. B (Transparent)
2. A (Benevolent)
3. D (Impermeable)
4. A (Certain)
5. A (Insatiable)
6. B (Manageable)
7. C (Explicit)
8. A (Wordy)
9. B (Aggravate)
10. B (Conspicuous)

(Q-NO-2)
— Pair of words —

(vi) Incite , Insight

Incite: The judge declared that mob was incited and the vandalism charges are dismissed.

Insight: The teacher provided insightful knowledge and shared his experiences with the students.

(viii) Hoard , Horde

Hoard: The government has initiated multiple investigations and inquires against the unethical hoarding of wheat.

Horde: The artist performed in front of horde in the concert hall.

(i) Taut , Taught

Taut: The agent had taut sources.

Taught: The teacher taught Science

and not history.

—(Q-No-2)—

Comprehension Passage

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

The author characterizes the nature of human memory in the following ways: memory is reconstructive and selective;

memory is reflective; memory is interactive too. Human memory is subjective and objective too.

The author also characterizes human memory as shaped by observations and interpretations. Thus, according to author memory is dynamic.

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

Memory is described as both reconstructive and selective because it operates in both ways.

Memory is called and described as reconstructive because it is

reconstructed frequently. As the beliefs, desires and fears change, memory reshape events accordingly. Thus, memory is described as reconstructive. Moreover, memory is described as selective due to its operational ^{ability} to emphasize some events and to blur some moments. This all happens due to the emotional association with respective event. Thus, memory is described as reconstructive and selective.

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

The collective memory plays a key role in shaping societal understandings. It enables the understandings of past and practice of cultural traditions. Collective memory while depending on agreements between personal beliefs and wide societal perspectives, emphasize some collectively shared events and marginalize some. It also helps in self-awareness and notion of existence.

4. How do emotion and perspective influence memory accordingly to the passage.

Emotions and perspective influence memory due to multiple reasons.

According to the passage memory ~~emotion~~ interacts with emotions.

This emotional engagement with moments in memory are

retracted differently. The

reconstructive and selective nature

of memory linked with and reshaped with emotions influence memory.

Moreover, perspective influence memory because it is interlinked with

identity, self-interpretation and

social understandings. Thus, emotions

and perspective influence accordingly.

5. Why is memory considered inseparable from identity?

According to the scholars

mentioned in the passage memory

is inseparable from identity

because memory is reflective

in nature. Memory, based on

observations and reshaped by interpretations

reflect past experiences, beliefs,

emotions and helps in self-interpretation

and societal identification. Therefore, memory is inseparable from identity.