

Q. No. 1

Read the following . . . that follow.

Questions :

1. How does the author . . . human memory?

A. According to the author, human memory

is not merely a catalog of accurate

2 events that have occurred in the past,

rather it is constantly reshaped, due to

social factors as well as an individual's

feelings and beliefs at the time of

recalling. This shows that memory is

both a personal as well as a societal

phenomena.

2. Why is memory . . . and selective?

A. ~~Now~~ Memory is reconstructive because

the interpretation of past events can

change with an individual's disposition

at the time of recalling. Factors like

✓ present beliefs, desires, and fear as well

as an individual's perception about their

current identity, roles, and levels of attention

reshapes the recollection of an event.

According to the passage, memory is also selective because some events are

3

registered more vividly as compared to

other in the memory.

Events associated with intense emotions of joy, shame,

or fear can be accurately recounted

than events which are boring or

uninteresting.

3. What role does . . . societal understanding?

A. According to the passage, collective

memory, the tradition "the shared
like commemorations, rituals & oral
recollections of communities" play the traditions

important role of crystallizing a

society's understanding of its past.

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However, it is said that ~~here~~ this

collective memory is also subject to

selective amnesia, as events ~~have~~ linked

with deeper emotions ~~have~~ are recalled

differently as compared to ~~uneventful~~

instances.

4. How do emotion . . . according to the passage?

A. According to the passage, emotion ~~can~~

current influences and perspective both influence memory. Past events, in which intense like emotion of happiness, fear, embarrassment, or surprise are felt, are more likely to be remembered than events which are business as usual, having no novel factor. Perspective influences memory in different way. The current perspective of an individual recounting an event reshapes its recollection. Societal frameworks, individual beliefs, identity, role, and interest are some perceptions which influences memory in this way.

5. Why is memory . . . from identity?

A. According to the passage, memory is inseparable from present identity of an individual, a view supported by scholars. This is because present an individual interprets past events or stories from the lens of their present

1 present disposition, their present identity, or their perception about their present selves. This reshapes the

the recollection of the story, and it is due to this reason, that different people can narrate different accounts of the same event.

Q. No. 2

Use only FIVE . . . their meanings.

(i) Taut, Taught

Taut: He stretched the strings of his guitar, making them ~~taut~~ taut.

Taught: I only learned how to ride a bicycle because my father taught me how to when I was a kid. ✓

(ii) Faint, Feint

Faint: It ^{was not} ~~was~~ a surprise that he fainted in the assembly. He ~~was~~ ^{had} not eaten breakfast so he was on the verge of collapsing anyway all morning. ✓

Feint: He is an expert in feinting: ✓
while playing football. His low center
of gravity allows him to easily
pull off fake body maneuvers, tricking
his opponents to commit in the wrong
direction while he dribbles away.

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(vi) Incite, Insight

Incite: The leader's hateful remarks
incited violence among the peaceful
protesters. ✓

Insight: His research gives us some deep,
valuable insights about the crux of
the issue, often missed in surface ✓
level assessments.

2.0 N. A

(vii). Re Pique, Re Peak

Re Pique: His speech opened with an
interesting anecdote, which piqued
the audience's interest. ✓

Peak: Very few people have accomplished the task of ~~summit~~ climbing to the peak of Mount Everest and K2.

(viii) Hoard, Horde

Hoard: The farmer hoarded his grains from this year's harvest, waiting for the prices to rise before he can sell them.

Horde: The Mongol Hordes were characterized by archers mounted on short horses, in great numbers, striking fear into the hearts of enemies.

Q. No. 3.

(a) . . . Similar in meaning. (i) (iii)

1. Impervious

(B) Resistant ✓

2. Laconic (B) Brief & to the point ✓

3. Obsequious: (A) Submissive ✓

4. Venerate: (B) Honor: ✓

5. Trepidation: (B) Anxiety: ✓

6. Cogent: (B) Persuasive: ✓

7. Fastidious: (B) Meticulous: ✓ 10

8. Impetuous: (A) Rash: ✓

9. Auspicious: (B) Promising: ✓

10. Recondite: (B) Complex and little known: ✓

Q. No. 3

(b) . . . most opposite in meaning . . .

1. Inscrutable: (B) Transparent ✓

2. Malevolent: (A) Benevolent ✓

3. Impervious: (B) Penetrable ✓

4. Ambivalent: (A) Certain ✓

5. Voracious: (C) Moderate ✓

6. Intractable: (B) Manageable ✓

7. Tacit: (C) Explicit ✓ 10

8. Laconic: (A) Wordy ✓

9. Mollify: (B) Aggravate ✓

10. Obscure: (B) Conspicuous ✓

2. a. A

... primary in strings. Also, (d)

: idiosyncratic

: idiosyncratic