

Q.No. 1

Read the following . . . that follow.

Questions :

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

2 A. According to the author, human memory is not merely a catalog of accurate 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 recounting. This shows that memory is both a personal as well as ~~an~~ societal phenomena.

2. Why is memory . . . and selective?

✓ A. ~~Man~~ 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.

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According to the passage, memory is also selective because some events are registered more vividly as compared to other in the memory. ~~Various~~ 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 notion~~ "the shared recollections of communities" ^{like commemorations, rituals & oral traditions} play the important role of crystallizing a society's understanding of its past.

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However, ~~the~~ it is said that ~~here~~ this collective memory is also subject to selective amnesia, as events ~~has~~ 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 ~~and~~

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influences and ^{current} perspective both influence memory. Past events, in which intense emotions ^{like} happiness, fear, embarrassment, or surprise are felt, are more likely to be remembered than events which are business as usual, having no novel factor. ~~Past~~ 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 disposition, their present identity, or their perception about their present selves. This reshapes the

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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~~.

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 ~~wasn't~~ ^{was not} a surprise that he fainted in the ^{morning} assembly. ~~He~~ ~~wasn't~~ He did not eat 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.

✓

(vii) ~~Pique~~ Peak

~~Pique~~ Peak: His speech opened with an interesting anecdote, which ~~peaked~~ peaked the audience's interest.

✓

Peak: Very few people have accomplished the task of ~~human~~ 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

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 ✓