BLOGS

Reading Comprehension Passage for CLAT 2024

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CLAT pattern has been changing and there's now an urgent need to improve not just reading comprehension skills but also reading and comprehension speed. CLATalogue has decided to come up with passages every week to help CLAT 2024 aspirants ace the test.

Passage

Current feminist theory, in validating women's own stories of their experience, has encouraged scholars of women's history to view the use of women's oral narratives as the methodology, next to the use of women's written autobiography, that brings historians closest to the "reality" of women's lives. Such narratives, unlike most standard histories, represent experience from the perspective of women, affirm the importance of women's contributions, and furnish present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity, individually and collectively.

Scholars of women's history should, however, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. Oral narratives are no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. Moreover, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus, a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

Q.1. What is the central theme of this passage?

a) comparing the benefits of the two methodologies.
b) analysis of the current feminist theory.

c) discussion of the appeal and drawbacks of a particular methodology

d) Discussion of the cultural and historical factors of feminism.

Q.2 Which one of the following is not similar in meaning to rhetoric?

a) Eloquence

b) Diction

c) Oration

d) Concise

Q.3 What does the last sentence of the passage indicate?

a) It describes a historical event in the history of feminism.

b) It exemplifies how political rhetoric of a particular era may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience.

c) It mentions how we should not be cautious in accepting oral narratives.

d) It describes the reality of women's lives in the Second World War.

Q.4 Which of these is a recommendation that the author of the passage would make?

a) Factors such as culture and history of an oral narrative must be looked at before an interpretation is made.

b) Oral Narratives must be a fall back or backup option.

c)The life experiences of all women must be looked at when interpreting women's historical experiences.

d) Oral narratives must be discouraged, with written histories the only legitimate basis for the audience.

Q.5 Which of the following is not a difference between women's oral narratives and most standard histories?

a) Women's oral histories validate the significance of women's achievements.

b) Women's oral histories depict experience from the point of view of women.

c) Women’s oral histories acknowledge the influence of well-known women.

d) Women’s oral histories are crucial to the collective identity of today’s women.

Answers:

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (c)