



MODEL QUESTION 26

Unite: 13, Lesson: 1

Beauty is easy to **appreciate** but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights - in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense **perceptions**? Does it lie in the eye of the **beholder**? -we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty **manifests** itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well, as when we are **repulsed** by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more-as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important **ingredient**, can it confine itself only to a **projection** of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful?

Poets and artists have provided an answer by **incorporating** both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable **proportion** as something that represents some truth about life.

John Keats, the romantic poet, wrote in his celebrated "Ode on a Grecian Urn" Beauty is truth, truth beauty," by which he means that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true. Another meaning, in the context of the Grecian Urn-an art object-is that truth is a condition of art.

Poetry in every language celebrates beauty and truth. So does art. Here are two poems from two different times that present some enduring ideas about beauty and truth. The poems are by Lord Byron (1788-1824), an English poet of the Romantic tradition, and Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), an American poet who wrote about the human scene, love and death.

1. Choose the right word which is the closest meaning in the context that has been used in the text.

- a) The word **appreciate** refers to text _____
i) to praise ii) appropriate iii) to flatter iv) appropriation
- b) The word **perception** refers to text _____
i) plausible ii) sentiment iii) proportion iv) realization
- c) The word **beholder** refers to text _____
i) sender ii) watcher iii) runner iv) holder
- d) The word **repulsed** refers to text _____
i) disgusted ii) ignored iii) attracted iv) appreciated

- e) The word **ingredient** refers to text _____
 i) constitute ii) integrated iii) factor iv) integral
- f) The word **projection** refers to text _____
 i) dint ii) concave iii) convexity iv) depression
- g) The word **incorporating** refers to text _____
 i) break down ii) separate iii) unmixed iv) assimilate
- h) The word **proportion** refers to text _____
 i) coherence ii) violence iii) incoherence iv) imbalance
- i) Beauty also prevails in _____
 i) medication ii) indication iii) beautification iv) ugliness
- j) We discover beauty _____
 i) in literature ii) in tourist center iii) in movies iv) in pleasurable objects
- k) Ugliness is an _____ part of human life.
 i) indivisible ii) inner iii) inseparable iv) indefinite
- l) What do poets and artists incorporate into their work?
 i) beauty ii) truth iii) beauty and truth iv) beauty and ugliness
- m) Which of the following is incorrect for John Keats?
 i) an ever beautiful thing is true ii) unpleasant truth is beautiful
 iii) beauty manifests itself forever iv) truth belongs to art
- n) According to the theme of the passage, what cannot ignore beauty?
 i) ugliness ii) art iii) nature iv) environment
- o) Philosophers have told us that _____**
 (i) Life is not endless (ii) Beauty is an important part of life
 (iii) Beauty is not ever lasting (iv) Beauty attracts everybody
- p) Like beauty, art _____**
 (i) ignores poetry (ii) celebrates poetry
 (iii) helps men to write poem (iv) helps us to understand poem
- q) We discover beauty _____**



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- (i) in movies (ii) in tourist center (iii) in pleasurable objects and sights (iv) in literature

r) What do we get in the laughter of children and kindness of strangers?

- (i) Beauty (ii) Amusement (iii) Truth (iv) Happiness

s) What has the poet written in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?

- (i) Death is inevitable (ii) Man is a social being
(iii) Beauty is truth, truth beauty (iv) Truth shall prevail

t) Ugliness is an _____ part of human life.

- (i) indefinite (ii) inseparable (iii) inner (iv) indivisible

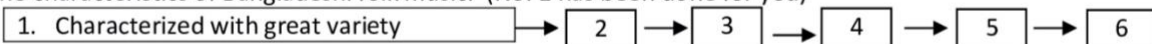
2. Write the answer of the following question.

- How do poets and artists provide answer about the questions on how to define beauty?
- 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty.' Do you agree or disagree with this statement. Give reasons.
- When do we run into difficulties?
- How do people discover beauty?
- What is beauty? Explain it.

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs. The culture and the lifestyle of the different tribes have also influenced folk music. Tribes like the Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri, Marma etc. have interacted with ethnic Bengali culture and lifestyle over the years. The interaction has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.

Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually include Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati, while songs sung in chorus include Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira. Some songs are regional in character, but others are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. Similarly, some songs belong distinctively to one religious community, Hindu or Muslim; others cross religious boundaries. Some songs belong exclusively to men, others to women, while some are sung by both men and women. Thus only women compose and sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git, but both men and women participate in the 'roof-beating' songs that are sung while beating down and firming rooftops.

3. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow chart showing the characteristics of Bangladeshi folk music. (No. 1 has been done for you)



'She Walks in Beauty' by Lord Byron

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;

And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

4. Make a summary of the text (not more than 100 words)

