



MODEL QUESTION 12

Unit: 8, lesson: 1

Read the passage below and answer the questions

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks are used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture and the decorations are a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture. Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There are about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court also. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- (a) The word '**Heritage**' refers to _____
(i) hermit (ii) tradition (iii) settler (iv) deprived
- (b) The word **inherit** refers to _____
i) receiver ii) unsuccessful iii) follower iv) heir
- (c) The word **inspiration** refers to _____
i) intentional ii) imitate iii) encouragement iv) courage

- (d) The word **outskirts** refers to _____
 i) boarder ii) remote iii) rural area iv) drapery
- (e) The word **saint** refers to _____
 i) ascetic ii) dishonest iii) devilish iv) sage
- (f) The word **infrastructure** refers to _____
 i) Road and rail network ii) Building iii) Disintegration iv) None of them
- (g) The word **monuments** refers to _____
 i) mansion ii) tomb iii) mausoleum iv) edifice
- (h) The word **distinctly** refers to _____
 i) alike ii) disparately iii) identically iv) similarly
- (i) The word **habitable** refers to _____
 i) living being ii) hostile iii) livable iv) habitat
- (j) The word **curves** refers to _____
 i) straighten ii) crook iii) angelic iv) fluctuate
- (k) The word **slender** refers to _____
 i) skinny ii) broad iii) fat iv) wide
- (l) The word **terracotta** refers to _____
 i) toed ii) veranda iii) terrestrial iv) earthenware
- (m) The former name of Bagerhat was _____
 (i) Nasirabad (ii) Jalalabad (iii) Khalifatabad (iv) Murshidabad
- (n) Which of the following statement is true?
 i) There are 20 doors in the mosque ii) There are 16 doors in the mosque
 iii) There are 7 doors in the mosque iv) There are 25 doors in the mosque
- (o) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is situated by the side of _____
 i) an ocean ii) a great wave iii) a large tank iv) a sea
- (p) Khanzahan Ali _____ his city with many mosque and building.
 i) adorned ii) neglected iii) fulfilled iv) none of them
- (q) The word **unique** is a/an _____
 i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb



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- (r) The word **“along”** is a/an _____
- noun
 - adjective
 - adverb
 - preposition
- (s) The word **length** is a/an _____
- noun
 - adjective
 - adverb
 - verb
- (t) The word **“significant”** is a/an _____
- noun
 - adjective
 - adverb
 - verb
- (u) Which of the following best describes the phrase 'Our future generation'?
- People who see the future
 - Those who come after us
 - Our future activities
 - People who will come gradually
- (v) The author says, "the planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islami architecture." What does the author mean by this?
- The city has many religious people
 - The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries
 - The planning is Islamic in nature .
 - All the buildings look like mosque
- (w) Why were the arched door-ways of the prayer hall set?
- To enhance the beauty of the mosque
 - To decorate the hall
 - To draw the attention of the tourists
 - To aerate the hall
- (x) How did Khan Jahan adorn the city?
- with numerous mosques
 - with a lot of tanks
 - with roads and public buildings
 - all of the above
- (y) The expression **"dominated by Islamic architecture"** celebrates _____
- the features of Islamic architecture
 - the glory of Islamic architecture
 - the discredit of Islamic architecture
 - the ideas of Islamic architecture
- (z) What does the expression **"Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage."** mean?
- Our cultural and natural background is full of activities
 - We have got our valuable inspiration from our cultural and natural background

- iii. Our life is unique because we engaged in cultural activities
- iv. Our life is unique because we spread cultural heritage

(ea) What is the purpose of the passage?

- i. to narrate the building of Islamic culture
- ii. to show the significance of the Shat Gambuj Mosque
- iii. to tell about the background of the Shat Gambus Mosque
- iv. to give information about the Shat Gambuj Mosque and Khalifatabad

(eb) What was the secondary purpose of the mosque?

- i. Used for legal affairs
- ii. Used for saying prayer
- iii. Used for giving shelter to the homeless people
- iv. Used for Muslim fraternity centre

(ec) 'Mihrab' is _____

- i. a comer in the mosque facing Qibla
- ii. a platform in a mosque
- iii. a prayer room
- iv. a place for the Muazzin to stand on

2. Choose the correct answer form the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- a) What is the Shat Gambuj Mosque made of?
- b) When did Shat Gambuj Mosque build and when was it declared as world heritage site?
- c) What is world heritage site?
- d) What is Khalifatabad? Why was it famous for?
- e) Give a short description of the Shat Gambuj Mosque.

Paharpur is an important archaeological site situated in a village named 'Paharpur' in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh. Naogaon is mainly plain land but in the middle of it stood a hill covered with jungle. When the jungle was cleared and the hill excavated, there emerged a lofty ruin of an ancient temple. The temple is about 24 metre high from the surrounding level. 'Pahar' means hill. Hence is the name Paharpur.

The Paharpur site has been excavated and re-excavated a number of times by archaeologists. Sir Alexander visited the place in 1879. Cunningham intended to carry out an extensive excavation but was prevented by the land owner. Nevertheless, he was satisfied with whatever excavation he was permitted to carry on. He discovered the ruins of a square tower of 22 feet side with a projection in the middle of each side from the top of the central hill. The site was declared to be protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1919 under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. Systematic and regular excavation started jointly by Archaeological Survey of India, and Varendra Research Society of Rajshahi and Kolkata (at that time known as Calcutta) University in 1923. They excavated the south-west corner of the monastery.



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3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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The ruin of Somapura Mahavihara is one of the three world (a)_____ sites in Bangladesh (b)_____ at Paharpur in Nagaon district. Cunningham (c)_____ the ruins of a square tower of 22 feet side with a projection in the middle of each side from the top of the central hill. After independence the government of Bangladesh brought the site under further (d)_____. It is identified that the Somapura Mahavihara built by the second Pala king Dharmapala. It also bears the close (e)_____ with the ruling dynasty.

