

## MODEL QUESTION 13

Unit: 8, lesson: 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

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. Next in 1925-26, R D Banerjee excavated the northern part of the central mound. From 1926-27 onward excavation was carried out under the supervision of KN Dikshit. The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh brought the site under further excavation after independence. The operations took place in two phases. The first phase was initiated in 1981-82 and continued to 1984-1985. The second phase was started in 1988-89 and continued to 1990-91. Pre-liberation expeditions have revealed the architectural remains of a vast Buddhist monastery, the Somapura Mahavihara. It is dominated by the central shrine, attracting immediate attention by its lofty height and unusual architectural design. Somapura Mahavihara was one of the most famous Buddhist institutions for monks of ancient Bengal and in southern Asia. The excavated complex at Paharpur has been identified with the Somapura Mahavihara built by the second Pala king Dharmapala (781-821 AD). Some clay seals from the ruins bear the inscription Shri-SomapureShri-Dharmapaladeva-Mahavihariyarya-bhiksu-sangghasya. The Pala rulers were devout Buddhists and they founded a number of monasteries throughout their growing empire. Some of them became great centres of learning and their reputation quickly spread throughout Asia. Somapura Mahavihara's close relationship with the ruling dynasty implied that it shared the political ups and downs of its benefactors

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'archaeological' used in the passage?

- i. archeology      ii. antiquarian      iii. antique      iv. attracted

b) Which of the following words describes 'excavated' best?

- i. dig      ii. dug      iii. digging      iv. exaggerate

c) Which of the following words describes 'lofty' best?

- i. strong      ii. attractive      iii. eminent      iv. loaf

d) Which of the following words describes 'ruin' best?



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- i. destruction                      ii. Rent                      iii. Safety                      iv. conquer
- e) Which of the following words describes 'monastery' best?
- i. monster                      ii. mandatory                      iii. enormous                      iv. abbey
- f) Which of the following words describes 'mound' best?
- i. mount                      ii. heap                      iii. hill                      iv. forest
- g) Which of the following words describes 'expeditions' best?
- i. entertainment                      ii. expenditure                      iii. exclusion                      iv. exploration
- h) Which of the following words describes 'revealed' best?
- i. disclosed                      ii. replenished                      iii. refilled                      iv. deserved
- i) Which of the following words describes 'inscription' best?
- i. determined                      ii. inspection                      iii. engraving                      iv. evaluate
- j) Which of the following words describes 'benefactors' best?
- i. well-wishers                      ii. beneficial                      iii. malefactor                      iv. Befitting
- k) Paharpur is a \_\_\_\_\_
- i. typical Bangladeshi village                      ii. an extraordinary village
- iii. a very small village                      iv. a village on top of a mountain.
- l) After excavation, the archaeologists discovered a huge \_\_\_\_\_
- i. king's palace                      ii. emperor's courtyard                      iii. Buddhist monastery                      iv. Hindu temple.
- m) How many phases of excavation of 'Paharpur' has been mentioned in the text?
- i. four                      ii. five                      iii. six                      iv. seven
- n) What thing indicates that the site was built by the second Pala king?
- i. earthen seals                      ii. ceramic seals                      iii. stone seals                      iv. iron seals

2. Answer the following question:

2 × 5 = 10

- a. Why is the village named Paharpur?
- b. Where is it located?
- c. What is it famous for?

- d. What did Cunningham find when he was digging the Paharpur site?
- e. Why was the site officially stated to be preserved?

The French Sculptor Fredric Augusta Bartholdi was assigned to design and complete a sculpture within 1876, so that it could be a gift for the Americans on the occasion of celebrating the hundred years of the American Declaration of Independence. The statue was a joint venture between the USA and France. The French people would build the statue and assemble it in the States, and the people of the USA were to build the pedestal for the statue. Raising money for the pedestal was completed in August 1885. The construction of the pedestal was finished in April 1886. In the meantime, France completed the Statue in July 1884. They sent it to New York on board the French war ship 'Isere' in 1885. While transporting the statue, it was split up into 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. It took four months to put the Statue together and place it on the pedestal. Thousands of people saw the unveiling ceremony of the Statue of Liberty on October 28th 1886. It was centennial gift ten years late. The Freedom that the Statue stands for is not stationary. The broken chain wrapped around her feet, protruding from the bottom of her robe, symbolizes her free forward movement, enlightening the world with her torch, free from oppression and slavery.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

The French govt. built the Statue of Liberty and (a) \_\_\_\_\_ it to America as a token of (b) \_\_\_\_\_. The statue was sent to America in 1885. The statue is the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ of a woman with a crown on her head, a broken chain wrapped around her (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and a torch in her (e) \_\_\_\_\_ hand.



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