



English Language Zone

JSC, SSC & HSC English

592 North Shahjahanpur, Dhaka. 01772828790

MODEL QUESTION 17

Unit: 10, lesson: 3

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

Pritilata was born in Chittagong on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chittagong and Eden College, Dhaka. She finally graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bathune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland without British colonial rule. So she received combat training to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chittagong. Gradually she involved herself in Surya Sen's armed resistance movement. Surya Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and activist in Chittagong area that time. In 1932, Surya Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surya Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club. The raid was successful but Pritilata dressed as a man failed to get out of the Club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream came true. The British rule came to an end though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. 1x7=7
- a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**distinction**' used in the passage?
i. esteem ii. difference iii. particular iv. dissimilar
- b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**committed**' used in the passage?
i. communication ii. praised iii. commitment iv. promised
- c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**activist**' used in the passage?
i. terrorist ii. demonstrator iii. activity iv. accuracy
- d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**discrimination**' used in the passage?
i. deprived ii. democracy iii. disparity iv. demonstrative
- e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**combat**' used in the passage?
i. fight ii. combination iii. fighter iv. worker
- f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**notorious**' used in the passage?
i. infamous ii. Well known iii. famous iv. Renowned

- g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**raid**' used in the passage?
- i. repressed ii. attack iii. restrained iv. Recover
- h) Which statement is correct?
- (i) Pritilata died by the enemy (ii) Pritilata died shooting herself
- (iii) Pritilata died taking potassium cyanide (iv) Pritilata died while fighting against the British
- i) Pritilata's dream was _____
- (i) a society without gender discrimination (ii) a society free from foreign rule
- (iii) a motherland free from British colonial rule (iv) all the above
- j) The word "**raid**" is a/an _____
- i) noun ii) adjective iii) adverb iv) verb
- (k) In the passage the word **assign** means _____
- i. provide materials ii. give responsibilities iii. take duties iv. allow sign
- (l) Which of the following sentences is incorrect?
- i. Women needed to sacrifice life for freedom.
- ii. Pritilata was an anti-British activist as well as a teacher.
- iii. Surja Sen was not a teacher but an anti-British movement organizer.
- iv. Pritilata was assassinated.
- (m) What did Pritilata prove sacrificing her life?
- i. Women have the right to sacrifice their lives ii. Women can contribute to doing great job
- iii. Women are also meritorious iv. women are also a vital part of men's life
- (n) What do you understand by this line "**Dogs and Indians not allowed**"?
- i. Only Indian people are allowed to enter ii. Indians are not allowed with their dogs
- iii. The Indians are prohibited to enter iv. The Indians are restricted to enter with their dogs
- (o) What did Pritilata prove regarding the gender discrimination?
- i. Women also can organize a movement ii. Women can work for their dream
- iii. Women also have the ability to acquire knowledge iv. Women have the ability as the men
- (p) Pritilata took recourse to suicide _____
- i. to avoid un due torture ii. to hide her actual death
- iii. to demonstrate her reputation to the nation iv. to avoid arrest and interrogation



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(q) What does the expression 'her dream came true' mean?

- i. The country achieved her freedom.
- ii. She could save herself from the anguish of the British government.
- iii. She was killed.
- iv. She received a huge amount of money from the British government.

(r) How were Surjay Sen and Pritilata related?

- i. They were married couple.
- ii. Pritilata was an active member of Suriav Sen's armed resistant movement.
- iii. Pritilata and Surjay Sen were neighbours.
- iv. Surjay Sen was Pritilata's teacher.

(s) She took combat training with a view to _____

- i. defending herself
- ii. struggling against the British rule
- iii. welcoming the British rule
- iv. rejecting the British rule

(t) She fought against the British rule to _____

- i. end the conflict
- ii. drive away the British
- iii. avoid movement
- iv. free the country from British domination

2. Answer the following questions.

2x5=10

- a. Where and when did Pritilata fight?
- b. Why did she fight?
- c. What was Pritilata's profession?
- d. What is your learning from Pritilata's life?
- e. Give a short description about her?

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure

freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film *Jibon Theke Neya* based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic government. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film shows. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, *Stop Genocide*, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war. On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidulla was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

3. Fill in the blank with suitable word. Use one word only in each blank.

1 × 5 = 5

Zahir Raihan was a (a) _____ son of Bangladesh. He took part in Language Movement and made a (b) _____ film on the movement. He also took part in the mass movement and (c) _____ the liberation war. His documentary "Stop Genocide" helped create world (d) _____ in favour of Bangladesh's liberation war. This golden son of Bangladesh was (e) _____ at the hands of Pakistani soldiers and their local collaborators on 30 December, 1971.



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