



MODEL QUESTION 18

Unit: 10, lesson: 4

Read the following passage and answer the questions following it:

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.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1x7=7

- a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**procession**' used in the passage?
i. downward motion ii. forward motion iii. processing iv. procure
- b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**ensure**' used in the passage?
i. ascertain ii. certain iii. certainly iv. assurance
- c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**legendary**' used in the passage?
i. lethargic ii. legacy iii. legend iv. mythical
- d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**revolt**' used in the passage?
i. rebel ii. rebellion iii. confliction iv. demolish
- e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**autocratic**' used in the passage?
i. imperious ii. perish iii. ruin iv. automatic

- f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**miniature**' used in the passage?
 i. tremendous ii. monster iii. gigantic iv. tiny
- g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**conspiracy**' used in the passage?
 i. pretty ii. pity iii. plot iv. planned
- h) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**appreciated**' used in the passage?
 i. apprehend ii. appropriate iii. restrained iv. Recover
- i) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**documentary**' used in the passage?
 i. a long film ii. a short film iii. document iv. deprived
- j) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**Genocide**' used in the passage?
 i. repressed ii. generous iii. restrained iv. racial extermination
- k) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**collaborators**' used in the passage?
 i. co-operatives ii. assistants iii. co-relation iv. co-incidence
- l) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**inception**' used in the passage?
 i. zest ii. zealous iii. inspection iv. Recreation
- m) Which statement is correct?
 (i) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Bangladeshi atrocities
 (ii) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Sub-continent atrocities
 (iii) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Pakistani atrocities
 (iv) **Stop Genocide** is a documentary film on Indian atrocities
- n) Zahir Raihan did not participate in the _____
 (i) language movement (ii) mass movement
 (iii) non-cooperation movement (iv) liberation war
- o) The profession of Zahir Raihan was _____
 i) farming ii) photography iii) journalism iv) film making
- (p) What is the main theme of the passage?
 i. About Zahir's last day ii. About Zahir's activities iii. About Zahir's life iv. About Zahir's contribution
- (q) The film "**Jibon Theke Neya**" is a symbol of _____
 i. barbarism ii. autocracy iii. revolt against autocratic government iv. Brutalism



English Language Zone

JSC, SSC & HSC English

592 North Shahjahanpur, Dhaka. 01772828790

- (r) What does the expression '**freedom of speech**' mean in the passage?
- i. Right to speak against the government
 - ii. Right to voice one's opinion publicly without fear
 - iii. Right to speak the mother tongue
 - iv. Right to speak in a meeting
- (s) The historical years mentioned in the passage bear testimony to Zahir Raihan's _____
- i. involvement in film industry
 - ii. adherence to strike
 - iii. patriotic feelings
 - iv. surrender to enemies
- (t) What does the expression '**create world sentiment**' mean in the passage?
- i. to make the sympathy of other nations
 - ii. to get support of the people of the world for our freedom "
 - iii. to gather the people of the whole world
 - iv. to request the people of other country to fight for us
- (u) What does the phrase "**a ban on such activities**" mean?
- i. a jostle on such activities
 - ii. an inhibition on such activities
 - iii. an inspiration o such activities
 - iv. a help on such activities
- (v) "**Stop Genocide**" revealed the _____ of Pakistani rulers.
- i. democracy
 - ii. atrocity
 - iii. mercifulness
 - iv. autocracy
- (w) What does "**the then**" mean?
- i. After war
 - ii. Anew
 - iii. Moreover
 - iv. During that period
- (x) The nation owe to Zahir Raihan because of his _____
- i. being rational to the country
 - ii. nice painting and music
 - iii. outstanding contribution to Bengali films and Liberation War
 - iv. hatred towards the Pakistani ruler
- (y) What do you mean by local collaborators?
- i. Pakistani ruler
 - ii. Bangalees
 - iii. Freedom fighters
 - iv. Rajakars
- (z) A meeting was called in Amtala to _____
- i. discuss about the establishment of a democratic society
 - ii. establish Bangla at a rightful place

iii. make people aware about the activities of autocratic govt.

iv: create people's sentiment in favour of our Liberation War

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

a) What was the impact of **Stop Genocide**?

b) What was the dream of Zahir Raihan?

c) When did he disappear?

d) Why is Zahir Raihan considered a freedom fighter though he was a film maker?

e) How does the title of the lesson fit to the story of Zahir Raihan?

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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Pritilata, a (a) _____ women was an activist in the anti-British movement. Her dreams were to free a (b) _____ from gender discrimination and to free the motherland from British colonial rule. She (c) _____ Surya Sen to attack the Pahartali European Club in Chittagong. She (d) _____ her life and proved that women too needed to be prepared to (e) _____ their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule.