



INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM ON EDUCATION-5.0

Organized By: Global Innovation & Leadership Center
and GEIST International Foundation

International Leadership Program on Education 2025

Preliminary Round Olympiad session

Organized by: GEIST International Foundation

Time: One Hour

Full Marks: 50

Name of the Participant:

Institution Name:

Grade Level:

District Name:

For more details:



Hotline Number: 01310-809048

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Part A: About Bangladesh

- 1. What is the national currency of Bangladesh?**
 - a) Taka
 - b) Rupee
 - c) Yuan
 - d) Dinar

- 2. Which of the following rivers flows through Bangladesh?**
 - a) Indus
 - b) Ganges
 - c) Nile
 - d) Amazon

- 3. What is the most widely spoken language in Bangladesh?**
 - a) English
 - b) Bengali
 - c) Hindi
 - d) Urdu

- 4. Bangladesh gained independence from which country in 1971?** a) India
 - b) Pakistan
 - c) Myanmar
 - d) Sri Lanka

- 5. What is the national sport of Bangladesh?**

a) Cricket b) Hockey c) Football (Soccer) d) Basketball

6. The Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest in the world, is located in which part of Bangladesh?

a) Northern Region b) Eastern Hills

c) Southwestern Coastal Region

d) Central Plains

7. What is the largest religious group in Bangladesh?

a) Hinduism b) Islam c) Christianity d) Buddhism

8. Which UNESCO World Heritage Site is famous for its numerous terracotta temples in Bangladesh?

a) Mahasthangarh b) Somapura Mahavihara

c) Kantajew Temple City d) The Ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur

9. What is the traditional longboat race called in Bangladesh, known for its vibrant displays and competitive spirit?

a) Dragon Boat Race b) Kayak Race c) Nouka Baich d) Coracle Race 10.

Which literary giant is considered the national poet of Bangladesh?

a) Rabindranath Tagore b) Kazi Nazrul Islam c) Michael Madhusudan Dutt d) Jasimuddin

Part B : International Affairs

1. The international organization that works to maintain world peace and security is the:

a) World Health Organization (WHO)

b) United Nations (UN)

c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

2. Which global issue is most likely to cause conflict between countries over shared resources?

a) Climate Change b) Access to Clean Water c) Exploration of Space d) International Trade

3. The dönem (period) in Ottoman history marked by the decline and influence of other world powers is called the:

a) Byzantine Era b) Pax Romana (Roman Peace) c) Ottoman Decline d) Age of Exploration

4. Which of these is NOT a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council?

a) China b) France c) Germany d) United Kingdom

5. Which international trade agreement aimed to reduce barriers to trade goods and services between member countries?

a) Kyoto Protocol b) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

c) Universal Declaration of Human Rights d) Convention on Biological Diversity

6. The international effort to limit greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change is outlined in the: a) Montreal Protocol b) Paris Agreement c) Kyoto Protocol d) Agenda 21

7. The group of 20 major economies working to coordinate international economic policy is called the:

a) BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) b) G7

c) G20 d) P5 (permanent members of the UN Security Council)

8. The intergovernmental organization dedicated to global health is the:

a) World Trade Organization (WTO)

b) International Labour Organization (ILO)

c) World Health Organization (WHO)

d) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

9. An international organization that promotes global cooperation in space exploration is the:

a) International Court of Justice (ICJ)

b) International Space Station (ISS) Partnership

c) Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

d) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

10. The term used to describe a nation's economic, political, and cultural influence around the world is:

a) Globalization b) Sovereignty c) Superpower d) International Relations

Part C: Climate Action

Climate Change and Taking Action: A Warming World

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperature and weather patterns across the globe. Primarily caused by human activities that release greenhouse gases (GHGs) like carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, these changes have significant impacts on our planet.

The Effects of Climate Change:

- Rising global temperatures: This leads to melting glaciers, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events like heatwaves, droughts, floods, and wildfires.
- Ocean acidification: Increased CO₂ in the atmosphere dissolves in oceans, making them more acidic, harming marine life.
- Disruptions in ecosystems: Changes in temperature and weather patterns disrupt natural habitats, impacting plant and animal life.
- Threats to human health: Heatwaves, air pollution, and waterborne diseases can increase with climate change.

Taking Action on Climate Change:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions: Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind power, improving energy efficiency, and reducing reliance on fossil fuels are crucial.

- Protecting forests: Forests absorb carbon dioxide, so sustainable forestry practices and reforestation efforts are essential.
- Changing agricultural practices: Techniques that reduce emissions and conserve water are vital.
- Individual actions: Reducing energy consumption, using public transport, and adopting sustainable practices at home can all contribute.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

- 1. What is the primary cause of human-induced climate change?**
a) Deforestation b) Volcanic eruptions c) Greenhouse gas emissions
d) Changes in Earth's orbit
- 2. What is a major consequence of rising global temperatures?**
a) Increased crop yields b) More frequent and intense heatwaves
c) Expansion of polar ice caps d) Improved air quality
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a renewable energy source?**
a) Solar power b) Coal c) Wind power d) Geothermal energy
- 4. What is the main threat to marine life posed by ocean acidification?**
a) Rising sea levels b) Increased water clarity c) Disruption of food chains
d) Reduced oxygen levels
- 5. What is the role of forests in mitigating climate change?**
a) They release large amounts of oxygen. b) They absorb and store carbon dioxide.
c) They contribute to rising sea levels. d) They have no significant impact.
- 6. Which of the following is an example of an individual action to reduce climate impact?**
a) Taking shorter showers
b) Leaving lights on in unoccupied rooms
c) Using disposable products
d) Driving long distances unnecessarily

7. What international agreement aims to limit greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change?

- a) The Kyoto Protocol
- b) The Montreal Protocol
- c) The World Trade Organization Agreement
- d) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

8. What is a major challenge in addressing climate change?

- a) Lack of scientific evidence
- b) International cooperation
- c) Benefits outweighing the costs
- d) Technological limitations only

9. Why is sustainable agriculture important in the context of climate change?

- a) To increase deforestation rates
- b) To reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers
- c) To promote unsustainable water usage
- d) To encourage excessive use of pesticides

10. What is the ultimate goal of taking action on climate change?

- a) To completely stop all weather changes
- b) To maintain the current climate patterns
- c) To reduce the negative impacts of climate change
- d) To reverse all past climate changes entirely

Part D: SDG

Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 focuses on ensuring access to clean water and sanitation for all. This is crucial for human health, well-being, and economic development. Contaminated water and poor sanitation lead to diseases, hinder education, and limit opportunities. Here's how SDG 6 aims to achieve this:

Universal access to safe drinking water: This includes sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.

Improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practices: This involves ending open defecation and promoting proper hygiene procedures.

Protection of water bodies: This includes sustainable water management practices to reduce pollution and conserve water resources.

MCQ on SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

1. What is the primary focus of SDG 6?

- a) Eradicating poverty
- b) Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation
- c) Promoting economic growth
- d) Combating climate change

2. Why is clean water and sanitation important?

- a) Improves crop yields
- b) Enhances tourism
- c) Promotes good health
- d) Boosts industrial production

3. What is an example of an improved sanitation facility?

- a) Public water fountain b) Pit latrine without a slab
- c) Flush toilet with proper sewage treatment
- d) Handwashing station only

4. How can water bodies be protected under SDG 6?

- a) Increasing water usage for agriculture
- b) Reducing pollution from factories and households
- c) Encouraging overfishing
- d) Building more dams without proper management

5. SDG 6 is an example of which of the following?

- a) An economic goal only b) A social goal only
- c) An environmental goal only

d) A holistic goal encompassing social, economic, and environmental aspects

6. What is the main challenge in achieving SDG 6 in developing countries?

a) Lack of technological advancements

b) Limited financial resources

c) Surplus of contaminated water

d) Overabundance of sanitation facilities

7. How can individuals contribute to SDG 6?

a) Wasting water at home

b) Practicing safe hygiene habits

c) Throwing garbage in rivers

d) Ignoring water conservation messages

8. What does "sustainable water management" mean in the context of SDG 6?

a) Extracting as much water as possible from resources

b) Using water resources wisely and ensuring their long-term availability

c) Discharging untreated wastewater into rivers

d) Ignoring water scarcity issues

9. SDG 6 is expected to be achieved by what year?

a) The target year is not set.

b) 2020 (This goal has not yet been achieved)

c) 2030

d) 2040

10. Why is achieving SDG 6 important for other SDGs?

a) It has no significant impact on other goals.

- b) Clean water and sanitation are essential for good health, education, and poverty reduction, which are addressed by other SDGs.
- c) It has a negative impact on achieving other SDGs.
- d) It is a completely separate goal from others.

Part E: Youth Leadership

Youth Leadership

Youth leadership refers to the involvement of young people in making decisions, leading projects, and driving change in their communities, organizations, and the world. Young people bring fresh perspectives, creativity, and energy to the table. They are also more likely to be familiar with current trends and technologies.

Here's why youth leadership is important:

Bridging the gap between generations: Youths can act as a bridge between older generations and their own, fostering understanding and collaboration.

Innovation and problem-solving: Youths often have unique ideas and approaches to tackle problems, leading to creative solutions.

Building a better future: By actively participating in shaping the present, youths can influence the direction of the future for themselves and others.

There are many ways young people can take on leadership roles:

- Participating in student government or clubs.
- Volunteering in their communities.
- Starting their own social initiatives.
- Advocating for change on issues they care about.

MCQ on Youth Leadership

1. What is youth leadership all about?

- a) Holding a position of authority
- b) Actively involving young people in decision-making and creating positive change

- c) Following the instructions of adults
 - d) Having a large social media following
- 2. Why is youth leadership important?**

- a) Youths are better at giving orders.
- b) They can bring new ideas and perspectives
- c) They have more experience than adults.
- d) Youths are more likely to resist change.

3. What is an example of youth leadership?

- a) A young person always agreeing with their parents.
- b) A teenager starting a club to promote environmental awareness
- c) A youth following trends set by older generations.
- d) A young athlete who excels but doesn't inspire others.

4. What skill is most important for a young leader?

- a) Bossing others around
- b) Active listening
- c) Always being right
- d) Ignoring the needs of others

5. How can young people develop their leadership skills?

- a) By waiting to be chosen as a leader.
- b) By taking initiative and participating in activities
- c) By criticizing other leaders.
- d) By avoiding challenges.

6. What is a benefit of youth leadership for young people themselves?

- a) It hinders their academic performance.
- b) It helps them develop valuable skills like communication and teamwork
- c) It makes them less creative.
- d) It limits their social life.

7. Youth leadership can address which of the following?

- a) Only problems faced by young people
- b) Only problems faced by adults
- c) Issues that impact everyone regardless of age
- d) It cannot address any real-world problems.

8. What is the role of adults in supporting youth leadership?

- a) Discouraging young people's ideas.
- b) Providing guidance and mentorship
- c) Taking over leadership roles from youths.
- d) Making decisions without consulting young people.

9. Does effective youth leadership require a formal title?

- a) Yes, a title is always necessary.
- b) No, leadership can be shown through actions and initiatives
- c) Only leadership positions in organizations matter.
- d) Youths can only lead other youths.

10. What is the impact of youth leadership on society?

- a) It creates conflict between generations.
- b) It fosters positive change and a better future
- c) It hinders social progress.
- d) Youths in leadership roles are not taken seriously.