



**INTERNATIONAL
LEADERSHIP
PROGRAM ON
EDUCATION**

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

Higher Secondary Category (Grades 11–12)
Compilation of Previous Years' Questions

Bangladesh Affairs (1-15)

1. Who was Bangladesh's first Test cricket captain when they played their debut Test match in 2000?

- A) Aminul Islam Bulbul
- B) Naimur Rahman Durjoy
- C) Akram Khan
- D) Khaled Mahmud Sujon

2. In which year did Bangladesh win their first-ever gold medal in cricket at the South Asian Games?

- A) 2010
- B) 2014
- C) 2016
- D) 2019

3. Tamim Iqbal is the first Bangladeshi to score two centuries in which Test series?

- A) Against England in 2010
- B) Against West Indies in 2009
- C) Against New Zealand in 2008
- D) Against South Africa in 2017

4. The traditional Bangladeshi festival 'Nabanna' celebrates what?

- A) The arrival of the Bengali New Year
- B) The harvest season
- C) The victory of Bangladesh in the Liberation War
- D) The birth anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore

5. When did Dr. Muhammad Yunus get Nobel Prize?

- A) 2008
- B) 2005
- C) 2006
- D) 2009

6. The 'Ekushay Padak' is awarded annually in Bangladesh in honor of what?

- A) Literary excellence
- B) Contributions to independence
- C) Exceptional contributions to culture, education, and social work
- D) Economic and industrial innovation

7. Which river is prominently featured in Jasimuddin's poem "Nakshi Kanthar Math"?

- A) Padma
- B) Jamuna
- C) Meghna
- D) Gorai

8. Which famous Bangladeshi folk singer is known as the 'Baul Samrat' or 'King of Bauls'?

- A) Shah Abdul Karim
- B) Lalon Fakir
- C) Momtaz Begum
- D) Kargal Harinat

9. What is the goal of the "Kishore Alo" initiative led by Prothom Alo in Bangladesh?

- A) To support literacy among marginalized communities
- B) To promote education and development among young students
- C) To foster technology training among underprivileged youth
- D) To empower young athletes in rural areas

10. What was the primary objective of Bangladesh's "Vision 2021" initiative?

- A) Achieving middle-income status
- B) Reducing poverty by 50%
- C) Digitalizing the economy
- D) Eradicating corruption in the public sector

11. Which organization is known for organizing youth entrepreneurship competitions in Bangladesh?

- A) BYLC (Bangladesh Youth Leadership Center)
- B) Access to Information (a2i)
- C) BASIS
- D) Dhaka Chamber of Commerce

12. Which mega-project is expected to improve communication between the southwestern region and the rest of Bangladesh?

- A) Padma Bridge
- B) Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant
- C) Metro Rail Project
- D) Karnaphuli Tunnel

13. In which year did the government of Bangladesh launch the 'Digital Bangladesh' campaign?

- A) 2006
- B) 2009
- C) 2011
- D) 2015

14. Which sector in Bangladesh employs the largest percentage of the workforce?

- A) Agriculture
- B) Textiles and Garments
- C) IT Services
- D) Pharmaceuticals

15. What is Bangladesh's rank globally in terms of ready-made garment (RMG) exports?

- A) First
- B) Second
- C) Third
- D) Fourth

International Affairs (16-30)

16. Which international organization is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security?

- A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- C) United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
- D) International Court of Justice (ICJ)

17. Which country hosted the 2016 Summer Olympics?

- A) China
- B) Brazil
- C) Japan
- D) United Kingdom

18. Which country officially withdrew from the Paris Climate Agreement in 2020, but rejoined in 2021?

- A) Russia
- B) Canada
- C) Australia
- D) United States

19. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is located in which city?

- A) Geneva
- B) The Hague
- C) New York
- D) Vienna

20. Which European country held a referendum in 2016 that resulted in a vote to leave the European Union?

- A) France
- B) Italy
- C) United Kingdom
- D) Greece

21. Which organization awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to Malala Yousafzai and Kailash Satyarthi in 2014?

- A) United Nations
- B) International Committee of the Red Cross
- C) Norwegian Nobel Committee
- D) Amnesty International

22. Which African country became the newest member of the United Nations in 2011?

- A) Eritrea
- B) South Sudan
- C) Rwanda
- D) Burundi

23. Which international treaty governs the use of the world's oceans and marine resources?

- A) Paris Agreement
- B) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
- C) Antarctic Treaty
- D) Basel Convention

24. In which country did the Arab Spring protests begin in 2010?

- A) Egypt
- B) Libya
- C) Tunisia
- D) Syria

25. Which Asian country is known for its "One Country, Two Systems" principle?

- A) Japan
- B) India
- C) China
- D) Singapore

26. Which country is the largest contributor to the United Nations peacekeeping operations?

- A) United States
- B) China
- C) India
- D) Bangladesh

27. What was the main purpose of the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944?

- A) Formation of the League of Nations
- B) Creation of the United Nations
- C) Establishment of the World Bank and IMF
- D) Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

28. Which Middle Eastern country held its first-ever parliamentary elections in 2018?

- A) Qatar
- B) Saudi Arabia
- C) United Arab Emirates
- D) Oman

29. Which country took over the rotating presidency of the G20 in 2022?

- A) Italy
- B) Indonesia
- C) India
- D) Argentina

30. Which country was hit by the devastating tsunami in December 2004 that led to one of the deadliest natural disasters in history?

- A) Japan
- B) Indonesia
- C) Thailand
- D) India

Leadership and Sustainable Development (31-45)

31. Which of the following is a key characteristic of transformational leadership?

- A) Micromanaging team members
- B) Focusing solely on short-term goals
- C) Inspiring and motivating followers to achieve long-term goals
- D) Avoiding decision-making responsibilities

32. Who is known for developing the "Servant Leadership" model, which emphasizes serving others as the primary goal of leadership?

- A) Peter Drucker
- B) Robert K. Greenleaf
- C) John Maxwell
- D) Abraham Maslow

33. The term “Sustainable Development” was popularized by the Brundtland Report. What is the official title of this report?

- A) Our Common Future
- B) The Limits to Growth
- C) The Global 2000 Report
- D) Beyond Economic Growth

34. Which UN initiative aims to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all by 2030?

- A) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- B) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- C) Paris Climate Agreement
- D) Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

35. Which principle of leadership involves making decisions that are aligned with the well-being of both people and the environment in the long term?

- A) Transactional leadership
- B) Ethical leadership
- C) Autocratic leadership
- D) Charismatic leadership

36. The triple bottom line (TBL) in sustainable development refers to three key areas:

people, planet, and what?

- A) Partnerships
- B) Power
- C) Prosperity
- D) Politics

37. What is a key focus of SDG 13 (Sustainable Development Goal 13)?

- A) Affordable and Clean Energy
- B) Climate Action
- C) Clean Water and Sanitation
- D) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

38. Which leadership style is typically associated with high levels of employee participation and empowerment?

- A) Autocratic
- B) Laissez-faire
- C) Democratic
- D) Authoritarian

39. Which agreement, adopted in 2015, aims to limit global warming to below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels?

- A) Paris Agreement
- B) Kyoto Protocol
- C) Agenda 21
- D) Vienna Convention

40. Which SDG is specifically focused on promoting gender equality and empowering women and girls?

- A) SDG 3
- B) SDG 5
- C) SDG 7
- D) SDG 8

41. Which key leadership trait is crucial for fostering innovation and resilience in the face of global sustainability challenges?

- A) Adaptability
- B) Stubbornness
- C) Impulsiveness
- D) Pessimism

42. What does the term “carbon footprint” refer to?

- A) The total amount of fossil fuels consumed by a person annually
- B) The amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted by an individual or organization
- C) The area of land needed to produce all of a person's food
- D) The amount of carbon stored in trees and forests

43. Which SDG is focused on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all?

- A) SDG 6
- B) SDG 7
- C) SDG 8
- D) SDG 9

44. Which leadership concept involves fostering a shared vision of the future and motivating others to work towards it?

- A) Strategic leadership
- B) Transactional leadership
- C) Visionary leadership
- D) Situational leadership

45. Which principle of sustainable development emphasizes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs?

- A) Eco-efficiency
- B) Resource management
- C) Intergenerational equity
- D) Sustainable finance

English language and grammar

Read the text on 'The Diamond Necklace' and answer the questions (46-60)

"The Diamond Necklace", written by Guy de Maupassant, is a classic story about the consequences of vanity and the dangers of yearning for a life beyond one's means. The protagonist, Mathilde Loisel, is a woman who constantly feels dissatisfied with her modest lifestyle. She longs for wealth, status, and luxury, believing that she was born for the finer things in life despite her modest circumstances. Her husband, a simple clerk, is supportive and kind, though

unable to provide the luxurious life she craves. One evening, her husband brings home an invitation to an elegant ball hosted by the Ministry of Education. Initially excited, Mathilde soon becomes despondent because she lacks an expensive dress and fine jewelry. Her husband sacrifices his savings so that she can buy a beautiful gown. Still unsatisfied, Mathilde borrows a stunning diamond necklace from her wealthy friend, Madame Forestier, to complete her glamorous look.

At the ball, Mathilde is the center of attention, dazzling everyone with her beauty and elegance. However, her joy is short-lived when, after returning home, she discovers that the borrowed necklace is missing. In a panic, she and her husband search everywhere, but the necklace is gone. Instead of confessing to Madame Forestier, they decide to replace the necklace by borrowing money and buying a similar one at an exorbitant price. The Loisels then spend the next ten years in hardship, working tirelessly to repay their debts. After a decade of toil, Mathilde encounters Madame Forestier again and confesses the truth about the lost necklace. To her shock, Madame Forestier reveals that the original necklace was a fake and worth only a fraction of the replacement's cost. The story ends with a bitter twist, illustrating the devastating impact of pride and the pursuit of materialism on Mathilde's life.

46. Which of the following is an example of a complex sentence?

- A) Mathilde felt beautiful at the ball.
- B) After the ball, Mathilde realized she had lost the necklace.
- C) The necklace was gone, and she was in despair.
- D) Mathilde and her husband searched for the necklace.

47. Identify the proper use of a semicolon:
A) Mathilde lost the necklace; which caused her years of hardship.
B) Mathilde borrowed the necklace from her friend; however, it was a fake.
C) Mathilde and her husband went to search for the necklace.
D) She was happy; and then she wasn't.

48. What type of conjunction is used in the sentence: "Mathilde borrowed the necklace and wore it to the ball"?
A) Coordinating conjunction
B) Subordinating conjunction
C) Correlative conjunction
D) Conjunctive adverb

49. Choose the correct past perfect verb form in this sentence: "Mathilde ____ (to lose) the necklace before she realized it."
A) had lost
B) has lost
C) lost
D) was losing

50. Identify the adjective clause in this sentence: "The necklace that Mathilde borrowed was missing."
A) that Mathilde borrowed
B) necklace
C) was missing
D) borrowed

51. Which sentence demonstrates the correct use of a hyphen?
A) Mathilde had a long lasting debt to repay.
B) Mathilde's self-esteem was low, and her life had changed forever.
C) The ten-year-long hardship took a toll on her appearance.
D) The necklace, once lost forever, was actually a fake.

52. What is the subject of the following sentence: "Mathilde felt a sense of dread after losing the necklace"?
A) felt
B) dread
C) necklace
D) Mathilde

53. Which of the following sentences contains a passive voice?
A) Mathilde borrowed the necklace from Madame Forestier.
B) The necklace was borrowed by Mathilde.
C) Mathilde lost the necklace at the ball.
D) Mathilde returned the necklace to Madame Forestier.

54. Which is an example of a dangling modifier?
A) Having lost the necklace, the couple worked to repay the debt.
B) The couple worked to repay the debt after losing the necklace.
C) After losing the necklace, the couple worked to repay their debt.
D) To repay the debt, the couple worked tirelessly for years.

55. What is the proper spelling of the adjective that describes someone who is full of vanity?
A) Vane
B) Vain
C) Vein
D) Vaine

56. Which of the following uses the correct form of "there," "their," or "they're"?

- A) Mathilde and her husband lost there money trying to repay the debt.
- B) They're going to buy a new necklace tomorrow.
- C) The necklace was in they're possession for only one night.
- D) Their very upset about losing the necklace.

57. In the sentence "Mathilde's life changed drastically," what part of speech is "drastically"?

- A) Noun
- B) Verb
- C) Adjective
- D) Adverb

58. Which of the following words is spelled correctly?

- A) Embarass
- B) Embarrass
- C) Embarras
- D) Embaras

59. What is the function of the word "hers" in the sentence: "The necklace is hers"?

- A) Possessive pronoun
- B) Reflexive pronoun
- C) Object pronoun
- D) Demonstrative pronoun

60. Identify the correct use of the apostrophe in this sentence:

- A) The Loiseles' hardships lasted for many years.
- B) The Loiseles hardship's lasted for many years.
- C) The Loiseles hardships' lasted for many years.
- D) The Loisel's hardship lasted for many years.

ANSWERS

1. B) Naimur Rahman Durjoy
2. C) 2016
3. A) Against England in 2010
4. B) The harvest season
5. C) 2006
6. C) Exceptional contributions to culture, education, and social work
7. D) Gorai
8. B) Lalon Fakir
9. B) To promote education and development among young students
10. A) Achieving middle-income status
11. A) BYLC (Bangladesh Youth Leadership Center)
12. A) Padma Bridge
13. B) 2009
14. A) Agriculture
15. B) Second
16. C) United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
17. B) Brazil
18. D) United States
19. B) The Hague
20. C) United Kingdom
21. C) Norwegian Nobel Committee
22. B) South Sudan
23. B) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
24. C) Tunisia
25. C) China
26. D) Bangladesh
27. C) Establishment of the World Bank and IMF
28. B) Saudi Arabia
29. B) Indonesia
30. B) Indonesia
31. C) Inspiring and motivating followers to achieve long-term goals
32. B) Robert K. Greenleaf
33. A) Our Common Future
34. B) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- 35. B) Ethical leadership
- 36. C) Prosperity
- 37. B) Climate Action
- 38. C) Democratic
- 39. A) Paris Agreement
- 40. B) SDG 5
- 41. A) Adaptability
- 42. B) The amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases emitted by an individual or organization

- 43. B) SDG 7
- 44. C) Visionary leadership
- 45. C) Intergenerational equity
- 46. B) After the ball, Mathilde realized she had lost the necklace.
- 47. B) Mathilde borrowed the necklace from her friend; however, it was a fake.
- 48. A) Coordinating conjunction
- 49. A) had lost
- 50. A) that Mathilde borrowed
- 51. C) The ten-year-long hardship took a toll on her appearance.
- 52. D) Mathilde
- 53. B) The necklace was borrowed by Mathilde.
- 54. A) Having lost the necklace, the couple worked to repay the debt.
- 55. B) Vain
- 56. B) They're going to buy a new necklace tomorrow.
- 57. D) Adverb
- 58. B) Embarrass
- 59. A) Possessive pronoun
- 60. A) The Loiseles' hardships lasted

International Leadership Program on Education 2024
Preliminary Round Olympiad session
Organized by: GEIST International Foundation
Class---(11-12)

Part -1

1. Which of the following is the national sport of Bangladesh?

- a) Cricket
- b) Football
- c) Kabaddi
- d) Hockey

2. What was the recent major cultural event celebrated in Bangladesh?

- a) National Independence Day
- b) International Music Day
- c) World Poetry Day
- d) Global Fashion Week

3. Which sea borders Bangladesh to the south?

- a) Indian Ocean
- b) Arabian Sea
- c) Bay of Bengal
- d) Andaman Sea

4. Which international event did Bangladesh recently participate in to showcase its cultural heritage?

- a) Cannes Film Festival
- b) World Expo
- c) Olympic Games
- d) Venice Biennale

5. Which international celebrity recently visited Bangladesh to raise awareness about a humanitarian cause?

- a) Angelina Jolie
- b) Leonardo DiCaprio
- c) Emma Watson
- d) Priyanka Chopra

6. Which international sports event did Bangladesh recently host or participate in?

- a) FIFA World Cup
- b) Cricket World Cup
- c) Olympic Games
- d) Wimbledon Tennis Tournament

7. Which of the following is the national tree of Bangladesh?

- a) Mango Tree
- b) Neem Tree
- c) Banyan Tree
- d) Coconut Tree

8. What is the literacy rate in Bangladesh approximately?

- a) 60%
- b) 70%
- c) 80%
- d) 90%

9. Which recent international summit did Bangladesh participate in to discuss climate change mitigation strategies?

- a) G7 Summit
- b) BRICS Summit
- c) COP26 Summit
- d) ASEAN Summit

10. 'Ratargul' mangrove forest is located in which region of Bangladesh?

- a) Sylhet
- b) Khulna
- c) Rajshahi
- d) Chittagong

Part -2

1. Who is the author of the Harry Potter series?

- a) Ben Johnson
- b) Jane Austin
- c) J.K. Rowling
- d) Paulo Coelho

2. Who painted the famous artwork "The Last Supper"?

- a) Leonardo da Vinci
- b) Van Gogh
- c) Abul Hashim
- d) Joynul Abedin

3. Which international organization recently issued a report warning of the escalating humanitarian crisis in Yemen?

- a) World Health Organization (WHO)
- b) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

4. Who discovered the theory of evolution by natural selection?

- a) Gregor Johan Mendela
- b) Charles Darwin
- c) Galileo
- d) Carolus Linnaeus

5. What recent geopolitical event led to increased tensions between neighboring countries in the South China Sea region?

- a) Maritime border dispute
- b) Economic sanctions
- c) Cyberattack
- d) Territorial annexation

6. What is the currency of Australia?

- a) Starling
- b) Euro
- c) Australian Dollar
- d) Dollar

7. Who wrote the "I Have a Dream" speech?

- a) Martin Luther King Jr.
- b) A P J Abul Kalam Azad
- c) Steve Jobs
- d) Mark Zuckerberg

9. Who discovered the theory of relativity?

- a) Gregor Johan Mendela
- b) Charles Darwin
- c) Galileo
- d) Albert Einstein

10. Which international summit recently addressed the global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic?

- a) G7 Summit
- b) BRICS Summit
- c) ASEAN Summit
- d) G20 Summit

Part -3

Climate Change in Bangladesh: Facing the Challenges Head-On

Bangladesh, a densely populated country located in South Asia, faces significant challenges due to climate change. With its low-lying geography, exposure to tropical cyclones, and dependence on agriculture, Bangladesh is particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. One of the most pressing issues is sea-level rise, which threatens the existence of coastal communities and infrastructure. Bangladesh is already experiencing increased salinity intrusion into freshwater sources, leading to soil degradation and reduced agricultural productivity. The frequency and intensity of tropical cyclones are also on the rise, causing widespread devastation and displacement of populations. Moreover, climate change exacerbates existing socioeconomic disparities, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations such as women, children, and the elderly. Rural communities, reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods, are particularly vulnerable to climate-induced disasters, which disrupt food security and exacerbate poverty. In response to these challenges, Bangladesh has embarked on a series of adaptation and mitigation measures to build resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The government has implemented policies and programs to enhance disaster preparedness, strengthen early warning systems, and improve infrastructure resilience. Furthermore, Bangladesh has become a global leader in promoting renewable energy and sustainable development. The country has invested in solar power, biogas, and other renewable energy technologies to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Initiatives such as the Solar Home System Program have provided clean and affordable energy access to millions of rural households, contributing to poverty alleviation and climate resilience. International collaboration and support are crucial for Bangladesh to effectively address the challenges of climate change. The country has actively participated in global climate negotiations, advocating for climate justice and greater support for vulnerable countries. Additionally, partnerships with international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector have facilitated knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and financial assistance for climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives. However, despite these efforts, significant challenges remain. Limited financial resources, institutional capacity constraints, and competing development priorities hinder Bangladesh's ability to fully address the complex and multifaceted impacts of climate change. In conclusion, climate change poses a formidable threat to Bangladesh's socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability. However, through concerted efforts at the national and international levels, Bangladesh can build resilience, promote sustainable development, and adapt to the changing climate. By harnessing the collective wisdom and resources of stakeholders, Bangladesh can pave the way towards a more resilient and climate-resilient future for its people and the planet.

1. Which is one of the most pressing issues mentioned in the passage?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Soil erosion
- c) Sea-level rise
- d) Air pollution

2. What renewable energy source has Bangladesh invested in to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels?

- a) Wind power
- b) Hydroelectric power
- c) Solar power
- d) Geothermal power

3. What is mentioned as hindering Bangladesh's ability to fully address the impacts of climate change?

- a) Abundance of financial resources
- b) Institutional capacity constraints
- c) Strong governmental support
- d) Climate-friendly policies

4. Which population group is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change?

- a) Adolescents
- b) Men
- c) Women, children, and the elderly
- d) Urban dwellers

5. What type of collaboration is crucial for Bangladesh to effectively address climate change?

- a) Political alliances
- b) Economic agreements
- c) International collaboration and support
- d) Technological partnerships

6. What aspect of Bangladesh's geography makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change?

- a) Mountainous terrain
- b) Desert landscapes
- c) Low-lying geography
- d) Dense forests

7. What is identified as causing soil degradation and reduced agricultural productivity in Bangladesh?

- a) Deforestation
- b) Desertification
- c) Increased salinity intrusion
- d) Urbanization

8. What impact of climate change is mentioned as exacerbating existing socioeconomic disparities?

- a) Increased agricultural productivity
- b) Reduced poverty rates
- c) Displacement of populations
- d) Enhanced infrastructure resilience

9. The best synonym of the word 'mitigation' is ____.

- a) Intensification
- b) reduction
- c) aggravation
- d) exacerbation

10. Agriculture:Farming: : _____: Schooling

- a) Institution
- b) Playground
- c) Education
- d) Students

Part -4

Empowering Tomorrow's Leaders: The Role of Youth Leadership today's rapidly changing world, the role of youth leadership has never been more crucial. Young people possess unique perspectives, innovative ideas, and boundless energy, making them invaluable assets in addressing the complex challenges facing society. From environmental sustainability to social justice, youth leaders are driving positive change across the globe. Youth leadership encompasses a wide range of activities and initiatives undertaken by young individuals to make a difference in their communities and beyond. It involves not only taking on leadership roles but also actively engaging in advocacy, activism, and volunteerism. Whether organizing grassroots campaigns, leading community service projects, or advocating for policy change, youth leaders are making their voices heard and driving meaningful impact. One of the key characteristics of youth leadership is its focus on inclusivity and diversity. Young leaders often prioritize creating spaces that welcome individuals from all backgrounds, ensuring that everyone has a seat at the table. By embracing diversity and fostering dialogue, youth leaders are able to harness the collective wisdom and strength of their communities to address complex issues. Moreover, youth leadership is characterized by its emphasis on collaboration and partnership. Recognizing that no single individual or organization has all the answers, young leaders often work together across boundaries to achieve common goals. Whether collaborating with local governments, NGOs, or other youth-led organizations, youth leaders understand the importance of building alliances and leveraging collective resources for maximum impact. One of the most significant contributions of youth leadership is its ability to inspire and mobilize others. Young leaders serve as role models and mentors, empowering their peers to get involved and make a difference. By sharing their stories, passion, and vision for change, youth leaders inspire others to take action and become active agents of positive change in their own communities. Furthermore, youth leadership plays a critical role in driving innovation and creativity. With their fresh perspectives and willingness to challenge the status quo, young leaders are often at the forefront of finding creative solutions to complex problems. Whether harnessing technology to address environmental issues or using art and culture to promote social change, youth leaders are pushing the boundaries of what is possible and driving innovation in diverse fields. Additionally, youth leadership fosters personal growth and development. Through their leadership experiences, young people gain valuable skills such as communication, problem-solving, and teamwork, which are essential for success in both their personal and professional lives. Moreover, youth leadership provides opportunities for self-discovery and empowerment, helping young individuals build confidence and resilience as they navigate the challenges of adolescence and young adulthood. It is essential to recognize and support the efforts of youth leaders in driving positive change. Investing in youth leadership development programs, providing mentor-ship and training opportunities, and creating platforms for young people to share their ideas and experiences are critical steps in empowering the next generation of leaders. In conclusion, youth leadership plays a vital role in shaping the future of our society. By embracing inclusivity, collaboration, and innovation, young leaders are driving positive change and inspiring others to join them in creating a better world. As we look to the future, it is essential to invest in and support the efforts of youth leaders, recognizing their potential to make a profound and lasting impact on the world around them.

Put a tick mark on the correct answer:

1x10=10

1. Which is one of the key characteristics of youth leadership mentioned in the passage?

- a) Exclusivity and homogeneity
- b) Inclusivity and diversity
- c) Isolation and detachment
- d) Conformity and rigidity

2. Which skill is highlighted as essential for success in both personal and professional lives?

- a) Isolation
- b) Complacency
- c) Communication
- d) Apathy

3. The word 'Empowering' stands for ____.

- a) Suppressing
- b) Weakening
- c) Diminishing
- d) Authorizing

4. What aspect of youth leadership is crucial for addressing complex issues?

- a) Exclusivity
- b) Collaboration and partnership
- c) Hierarchical structure
- d) Authoritarian leadership style

5. What role do youth leaders often play in their communities?

- a) Isolationists
- b) Catalysts for change
- c) Gatekeepers of tradition
- d) Upholders of the status quo

6. Collaboration:

partnership::____:plantation

- a) Seedling
- b) Fruit bearing
- c) Flowering
- d) Uplifting

7. What is highlighted as a characteristic of youth leadership in terms of addressing challenges?

- a) Avoiding dialogue and diversity
- b) Embracing conformity and uniformity
- c) Prioritizing inclusivity and diversity
- d) Rejecting collaboration and partnership

8. Youth leadership:

empowerment::____:illumination

- a) Seedling
- b) Twinkling
- c) Sunlight
- d) Glitter

9. What is emphasized as a significant contribution of youth leadership?

- a) Maintaining the status
- b) Following orders without question
- c) Inspiring and mobilizing others
- d) Avoiding collaboration with peers

10. The best synonym of the word 'Inspire' is ____.

- a) Motivate
- b) Demoralize
- c) Undetermined
- d) Dull

Part -5

Technological Advancements Propelling Bangladesh into the Digital Age

Bangladesh, a country once known primarily for its agricultural economy, is rapidly emerging as a hub for technological innovation and advancement. In recent years, the nation has made significant strides in harnessing the power of technology to drive economic growth, improve governance, and enhance the quality of life for its citizens. One area where Bangladesh has demonstrated remarkable progress is in the field of information and communication technology (ICT). The government has implemented various initiatives to promote ICT literacy and digital connectivity across the country. As a result, Bangladesh has witnessed a proliferation of internet access, mobile phone penetration, and digital services in both urban and rural areas. One of the most notable technological advancements in Bangladesh is the expansion of mobile financial services. Mobile banking platforms have revolutionized the way people manage their finances, especially in under served rural communities where traditional banking infrastructure is limited. Services like bKash and Nagad have enabled millions of Bangladeshis to access banking services, transfer money, and pay bills conveniently using their mobile phones. Furthermore, Bangladesh has emerged as a major player in the global outsourcing industry, particularly in the realm of software development and IT services. The country's skilled workforce, competitive labor costs, and favorable business environment have attracted multinational corporations and outsourcing firms to set up operations in Bangladesh. As a result, the IT sector has become a significant contributor to the country's economy, generating employment opportunities and driving export revenues. In addition to the IT sector, Bangladesh has also made strides in leveraging technology to address social and environmental challenges. For example, the government has implemented various e-governance initiatives to improve the efficiency and transparency of public services. Online portals for government services, digital land records, and electronic tax filing systems have streamlined administrative processes, reduced bureaucratic red tape, and minimized opportunities for corruption. Moreover, Bangladesh has embraced renewable energy technologies as part of its efforts to combat climate change and ensure energy security. The country has invested in solar power, wind energy, and biogas initiatives to diversify its energy sources and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Initiatives such as the Solar Home System Program have provided clean and affordable energy access to rural households, contributing to poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. However, despite these achievements, Bangladesh still faces challenges in fully realizing its potential as a technology-driven economy. Infrastructure constraints, limited digital literacy, and cyber security concerns remain significant barriers to further technological advancement. Additionally, ensuring equitable access to technology and bridging the digital divide between urban and rural areas are critical priorities for the government and other stakeholders. In conclusion, Bangladesh's journey towards technological advancement is a testament to the transformative power of innovation and entrepreneurship. By embracing technology and fostering a conducive ecosystem for digital innovation, Bangladesh has the potential to become a regional leader in the digital economy. With continued investment in education, infrastructure, and digital skills development, Bangladesh can harness the full potential

of technology to drive inclusive growth, empower its citizens, and build a prosperous future for generations to come.

Put a tick mark on the correct answer:

1x10=10

1. What sector has Bangladesh made significant advancements in?

- a) Agricultural
- b) Technological
- c) Healthcare
- d) Industrial

2. Which industry has Bangladesh emerged as a major player in?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Tourism
- c) Outsourcing
- d) Mining

3. What has Bangladesh embraced as part of its efforts to combat climate change?

- a) Increased use of fossil fuels
- b) Reduced investment in renewable energy
- c) Renewable energy technologies
- d) Expanding deforestation

4. The best synonym of the word 'Challenges' is ____.

- a) Hindrances
- b) Difficulties
- c) Obstacles
- d) Setbacks

5. What remains a significant barrier to further technological advancement in Bangladesh?

- a) Infrastructure improvements
- b) High digital literacy
- c) Cyber security confidence
- d) Enhanced digital divide

6. What is one of the challenges Bangladesh faces in becoming a technology-driven economy?

- a) Limited digital literacy
- b) Overabundance of skilled workforce
- c) Excessive cyber security measures
- d) Lack of global outsourcing interest

7. The best synonym of the word 'Advancement' is ____.

- a) progress
- b) improvement
- c) development
- d) Reduction

8. Renewable energy: _____ :: Water:hydration

- a) sustainability
- b) Facility
- c) Responsibility
- d) Ability

9. Internet:connectivity::Key:_____.

- a) Mock
- b) Lock
- c) Knock
- d) Flock

10. What is the potential outcome of Bangladesh's investment in technology according to the passage?

- a) Increased poverty
- b) Decreased quality of life
- c) Inclusive growth
- d) Limited economic opportunities