



Cosmo School

Subject: Bangladesh & Global Studies

Day--3

Class: Five

Samia Laboni

2nd Term Syllabus:

Date: 28-06-2020, Sunday

Exercise Sheet-2

Chapter- 8: Gender Equality

- Read the related topic from the text book and study the lecture sheet.

Topic-1: Pioneer for women

A. One Sentence Answer:

1) Who was the pioneer of women's renaissance? (2018)

Answer: Begum Rokeya was the pioneer of women's renaissance.

2) Where did Rokeya born? / Where was Begum Rokeya born? (2013,2015)

Answer: Begum Rokeya was born in the village of Pairabondh, Mithapukur, at Rangpur district.

3) On which year Rokeya was born? (2015)

Answer: Begum Rokeya was born on December 9, 1880.

B. Creative Question Answer:

1. Where was Begum Rokeya born? Why is girl's education necessary? Write 4 contribution of Rokeya in girl's education (2018).

Answer: Begum Rokeya was born in the village of Pairabondh, Mithapukur, at Rangpur district.

Education is a basic right and every male and female citizen of a country deserves education.

Four contributions of Rokeya in girl's education are:

- i In 1909 Begum Rokeya opened a girls' school at Bhagalpur.
- ii She campaigned tirelessly to admit more girls to her school.
- iii All her life she advocated women's education.
- iv Her hard work has created opportunities for women in education.

2. Who was Begum Rokeya? Why do we respect her still now? Write three contributions of Begum Rokeya in women renaissance. [2017]

Answer: Begum Rokeya was a pioneer of women's rights in the Indian subcontinent.

We remember her with respect because of her contribution to establish female education and rights.

Three contributions of Begum Rokeya in women renaissance are:

- i Begum Rokeya opened a girls' school at Bhagalpur.
- ii She had great contribution in female education.
- iii She founded the Muslim women's society, to make women aware of their rights.

3. Who was Begum Rokeya? Write five of her activities for development of women and their education. [2015]

Answer: Begum Rokeya was a pioneer of women's rights in the Indian subcontinent.

Five of her activities for development of women and their education are:

- i In 1909 Begum Rokeya opened a girls' school at Bhagalpur.
- ii She campaigned tirelessly to admit more girls to her school.
- iii All her life she advocated women's education.
- iv Her hard work has created opportunities for women in education
- v She founded the Muslim women's society, to make women aware of their rights.

4. What is the date of Rokeya Day? Why is Begum Rokeya called the Pioneer of Women? Write four demerits of violence against women. (2018)

Answer: 9 December is the date of 'Rokeya Day'.

Begum Rokeya is called the 'Pioneer of Women Renaissance' because she played a great role in making the society conscious of women education.

Four demerits of violence against women are__

- i A woman is affected both mentally and physically due to violence.
- ii Mental and physical development of children is also affected if there takes place an incident of violence in a family.
- iii Education of the women is hampered.
- iv Development of the country is hampered.

C. Fill in the gaps:

1. "Everything that is great in the world must be credited half to women and half to men." Said Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.
2. Begum Rokeya was born on December 9, 1880 in Rangpur.
3. Begum Rokeya was a pioneer of women's rights in the Indian subcontinent.
4. She became a passionate supporter of girls' education.
5. In 1909 she opened a girls' school at Bhagolpur.
6. She campaigned tirelessly to admit more girls to her school.
7. 9 December is commemorated as Rokeya Day by the government of Bangladesh.
8. She died on 9 December 1932.

Topic-2: International Women's Day

A. One Sentence Question Answer:

1. Which international organization declared International Women's Day and when? (2018)

Answer: In 1977, The United Nations declared 8 March as International Women's Day for the whole world.

2. In which date International Women's Day is observed? [2017]

Answer: Every year on 8 March International Women's Day is observed.

B. Creative Question Answer:

1. Every year on 8 March, we observed a day. What is the name of this day? When did the United Nations declare the day? Write down the significance of the day in four sentences.

Answer: The name of the day is International Women's Day. The United Nations declared the day in 1977.

The significance of the day _____

- a) To bring an encouraging change worldwide.
- b) To bring a positive change by challenging the backwardness of gender equality.
- c) To removing social and financial discrimination between men and women.
- d) To raise awareness about different aspects of women rights.

2. Which day was declared as 'International Women's Day' by the United Nations? Why this day is observed? Write what International Women's Day is aiming to achieve.

Answer: 8 March was declared as 'International Women's Day' by the United Nations.

The Women's Day is observed internationally with a view to removing discrimination between men and women.

International Women's Day is aiming to achieve ____

- a) 'Inspiring Change' is the theme which encourages demands for women's advancement everywhere in every way.
- b) It calls for challenging the status for women's equality and vigilance inspiring positive change.

3. Draw a timeline of the events that led to International Women's Day.

Answer: The events that led to International Women's Day ____

- a) On 8 March 1857, Women of garment workers in New York went on strike. They demanded equal pay to men and an eight-hour working day.
- b) On the same day in 1908 there was another mass strike by women of the Garment Workers Union in New York.
- c) Then in 1910, the German socialist Clara Zetkin called for an International Women's Day, campaigning particularly for votes for women.
- d) In 1913 Russia celebrated Women's day on the last Sunday of February.
- e) In 1977, The UN declared 8 March as International Women's Day for the whole world.

C. Fill in the gaps:

1. We celebrate International Women's Day on 8 March.
2. On 8 March 1857, women of garment workers in New York went on strike.
3. In 1908, 20,000 women walking out for 14 days.
4. In 1910, the German socialist Clara Zetkin called for an International Women's Day.
5. In 1977, The United Nation declared 8 March as International Women's Day for the whole world.

D. Match the right-side words with the left-side words from topic-1,2:

Left Side	Right Side
a) Begum Rokeya was	1) In 1932
b) Begum Rokeya believed in	2) Rokeya Day by the government of Bangladesh.
c) Begum Rokeya was born	3) Women garment workers in New York went on strike.
d) In 1909 Begum Rokeya opened	4) and an eight-hour working day.
e) Begum Rokeya died	5) a pioneer of women's rights in the Indian subcontinent.
f) Now 9 December is commemorated as	6) The German socialist Clara Zetkin called for an International Women day.
g) On 8 March 1857	7) In Rangpur in 1880.
h. They demanded equal pay to men	8) A girl's school at Bhagolpur.
i) The strike was broken	9) Russia celebrated Women's Day.
j) On 8 March 1908 the garments workers with 20000	10) Declared 8 March as International Women's Day for the whole World.
k) In 1910 at an international socialist conference	11) cooperation between men and women.

l) In 1913	12) Acknowledge women's right as basic human rights.
m) In 1977 the UN	13) walking out for 14 days
	14) up by police, and some women were arrested.

a+ 5

b+11

c+7

d+8

e+1

f+2

g+3

h+4

i+14

j+13

k+6

l+9

m+10

PS: *Here is included the PEC questions answers, study these as well as the lecture sheet.

*** What you have learnt today, that you have to orally share the lesson with your afternoon teacher.**

**Thank you
Samia Laboni**