

1. What does Meherjan's polythene-roofed shelter resemble?

- a) A house
- b) A tent
- c) A cage
- d) A shed

Answer: c) A cage

2. How old is Meherjan?

- a) 40
- b) 45
- c) 50
- d) 35

Answer: b) 45

3. What natural phenomenon caused Meherjan's suffering?

- a) Earthquake
- b) River erosion
- c) Flood
- d) Cyclone

Answer: b) River erosion

4. Which river is mentioned as being responsible for Meherjan's misfortune?

- a) Padma
- b) Meghna
- c) Jamuna
- d) Brahmaputra

Answer: c) Jamuna

5. What does the fire symbolize in Meherjan's life?

- a) Warmth
- b) Stability
- c) Turmoil
- d) Hope

Answer: c) Turmoil

6. What consumed all of Meherjan's property?

- a) Thieves
- b) Storms
- c) River erosion
- d) Fire

Answer: c) River erosion

7. What is the primary construction material of Meherjan's shelter?

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- a) Bamboo
- b) Polythene
- c) Tin
- d) Straw

Answer: b) Polythene

8. What does the dancing flame remind Meherjan of?

- a) Her childhood
- b) Her dreams
- c) The turmoil in her life
- d) Her family

Answer: c) The turmoil in her life

9. How long did it take for the river to demolish Meherjan's house?

- a) One week
- b) One day
- c) One month
- d) One year

Answer: b) One day

10. What did Meherjan lose due to erosion?

- a) Only her house
- b) Land and cattle
- c) Shelter, land, trees, and family
- d) Only her family

Answer: c) Shelter, land, trees, and family

11. What are the names of the three major rivers mentioned?

- a) Ganges, Jamuna, Padma
- b) Padma, Meghna, Jamuna
- c) Meghna, Brahmaputra, Padma
- d) Ganges, Meghna, Jamuna

Answer: b) Padma, Meghna, Jamuna

12. How many people are made homeless by river erosion annually in Bangladesh?

- a) 50,000
- b) 75,000
- c) 1,00,000
- d) 1,50,000

Answer: c) 1,00,000

13. What is one of the major causes of river erosion?

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- a) Earthquakes
- b) Climate change
- c) Human activities
- d) Overpopulation

Answer: b) Climate change

14. What does Meherjan's story symbolize?

- a) Success of humanity
- b) Individual struggles
- c) The plight of river erosion victims
- d) Growth in rural areas

Answer: c) The plight of river erosion victims

15. What is the role of the Jamuna in Meherjan's life?

- a) Source of happiness
- b) Source of food
- c) Cause of destruction
- d) Provider of shelter

Answer: c) Cause of destruction

16. What is the estimated impact of river erosion in Bangladesh each year?

- a) Increases agricultural land
- b) Makes 1,00,000 people homeless
- c) Reduces poverty
- d) Prevents migration

Answer: b) Makes 1,00,000 people homeless

17. Which of the following is a consequence of river erosion?

- a) Economic growth
- b) Urban development
- c) Displacement of people
- d) Industrialization

Answer: c) Displacement of people

18. Why does Meherjan's fire tremble?

- a) She cannot light it properly
- b) The wind from the Jamuna makes it unsteady
- c) She has no fuel for the fire
- d) The polythene roof blocks the wind

Answer: b) The wind from the Jamuna makes it unsteady

19. What was Meherjan's life like before the erosion?

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- a) She was a beggar
- b) She had a happy family, land, and cattle
- c) She lived in a city
- d) She was always homeless

Answer: b) She had a happy family, land, and cattle

20. What is the primary reason for Meherjan's weak hands?

- a) Old age
- b) Diseases and malnutrition
- c) Excessive labor
- d) Lack of sleep

Answer: b) Diseases and malnutrition

21. What is a key danger caused by climate change mentioned in the text?

- a) Air pollution
- b) River erosion
- c) Deforestation
- d) Overfishing

Answer: b) River erosion

22. What destroyed Meherjan's bamboo bush?

- a) Fire
- b) River erosion
- c) Animals
- d) Thieves

Answer: b) River erosion

23. Why do many people along riverbanks share Meherjan's fate?

- a) Corruption
- b) Lack of education
- c) Monsoon and river erosion
- d) Government negligence

Answer: c) Monsoon and river erosion

24. What should be done to prevent the creation of more Meherjans?

- a) Ignoring climate change
- b) Taking prompt action to adapt to climate change
- c) Building more slums
- d) Moving people to cities

Answer: b) Taking prompt action to adapt to climate change

25. What does Meherjan's story emphasize?

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- a) Human resilience
- b) Environmental issues and their human cost
- c) Agricultural techniques
- d) Urbanization challenges

Answer: b) Environmental issues and their human cost

26. What is one adaptation measure against river erosion?

- a) Building roads
- b) Constructing embankments
- c) Cutting down trees
- d) Ignoring the problem

Answer: b) Constructing embankments

27. Which group of people is most affected by river erosion?

- a) Urban residents
- b) Riverbank dwellers
- c) Industrial workers
- d) Politicians

Answer: b) Riverbank dwellers

28. What do fallen leaves and straw represent in Meherjan's life?

- a) Wealth
- b) Basic survival resources
- c) Farming tools
- d) Abundance

Answer: b) Basic survival resources

29. How does river erosion connect to poverty?

- a) It leads to homelessness and loss of income sources
- b) It creates new opportunities for businesses
- c) It improves agricultural practices
- d) It reduces population density

Answer: a) It leads to homelessness and loss of income sources

30. What type of government action is needed to reduce erosion?

- a) Industrial expansion
- b) Infrastructure development for flood prevention
- c) Exporting more goods
- d) Increasing taxes

Answer: b) Infrastructure development for flood prevention

31. What has been one result of climate change in riverine areas?

- a) Improved trade
- b) Increased river erosion
- c) Decreased rainfall
- d) Rapid urbanization

Answer: b) Increased river erosion

32. What can trees on riverbanks do?

- a) Prevent erosion
- b) Cause more flooding
- c) Block sunlight
- d) Increase river flow

Answer: a) Prevent erosion

33. What is the primary cause of river erosion?

- a) Deforestation along riverbanks
- b) Increased river flow velocity
- c) Construction of bridges
- d) Mining activities

Answer: b) Increased river flow velocity

34. How does deforestation increase the risk of river erosion?

- a) By reducing the soil's ability to absorb water
- b) By increasing wildlife population
- c) By improving water quality
- d) By creating more river channels

Answer: a) By reducing the soil's ability to absorb water

35. Which natural event is most likely to accelerate river erosion?

- a) Droughts
- b) Monsoon floods
- c) Earthquakes
- d) Cyclones

Answer: b) Monsoon floods

36. What type of soil is most vulnerable to erosion along riverbanks?

- a) Sandy soil
- b) Clay soil
- c) Loamy soil
- d) Rocky soil

Answer: a) Sandy soil

37. What human activity directly contributes to river erosion?

- a) Industrial pollution
- b) Sand mining from riverbeds
- c) Urbanization in coastal areas
- d) Fishing

Answer: b) Sand mining from riverbeds

Climate Change and River Erosion

38. What role does climate change play in river erosion?

- a) It reduces river water levels
- b) It causes irregular and extreme weather events
- c) It improves agricultural yields
- d) It stabilizes riverbanks

Answer: b) It causes irregular and extreme weather events

39. How does sea-level rise exacerbate river erosion?

- a) By increasing saline water intrusion into rivers
- b) By reducing rainfall
- c) By creating new rivers
- d) By blocking river flow

Answer: a) By increasing saline water intrusion into rivers

40. What impact does glacial melting have on river systems?

- a) It slows down water flow
- b) It increases sediment deposition in rivers
- c) It leads to excessive water flow during monsoons
- d) It improves the stability of riverbanks

Answer: c) It leads to excessive water flow during monsoons

Social and Economic Impacts of River Erosion

41. What is the primary economic consequence of river erosion?

- a) Loss of agricultural land
- b) Increased fishing opportunities
- c) Higher employment rates
- d) Improved trade routes

Answer: a) Loss of agricultural land

42. What happens to displaced families due to river erosion?

- a) They receive immediate government aid
- b) They migrate to urban slums
- c) They are resettled by NGOs

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d) They rebuild on the same land

Answer: b) They migrate to urban slums

43. Which sector suffers the most from river erosion?

- a) Technology
- b) Agriculture
- c) Transportation
- d) Education

Answer: b) Agriculture

44. How does river erosion affect education in affected areas?

- a) Schools are relocated quickly
- b) Children lose access to schools due to displacement
- c) More schools are built in slums
- d) It has no significant impact on education

Answer: b) Children lose access to schools due to displacement

45. What psychological impact does displacement have on affected individuals?

- a) Increased happiness
- b) Trauma and hopelessness
- c) Motivation to rebuild
- d) Strengthened community ties

Answer: b) Trauma and hopelessness

Government and Community-Based Solutions

46. Which government intervention can mitigate river erosion?

- a) Building embankments and levees
- b) Increasing urban housing projects
- c) Encouraging sand mining
- d) Reducing agricultural production

Answer: a) Building embankments and levees

47. How do mangrove forests help combat erosion?

- a) By stabilizing soil and reducing wave energy
- b) By increasing water flow speed
- c) By creating more fertile land
- d) By providing construction material

Answer: a) By stabilizing soil and reducing wave energy

48. Which type of community-based action can reduce the impact of erosion?

- a) Raising awareness about relocation
- b) Organizing protests

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- c) Constructing temporary housing
- d) Planting trees along riverbanks

Answer: d) Planting trees along riverbanks

49. What is the role of international organizations in managing river erosion?

- a) They fund sustainable development projects
- b) They impose sanctions on affected countries
- c) They promote migration to other countries
- d) They conduct scientific studies only

Answer: a) They fund sustainable development projects

50. What type of long-term strategy can help mitigate river erosion?

- a) Expanding industrial zones
- b) Promoting eco-friendly farming practices
- c) Encouraging urban migration
- d) Building more dams upstream

Answer: b) Promoting eco-friendly farming practices

Translation:

মেহেরজান সিরাজগঞ্জ টাউন প্রটেকশন বাঁধে একটি বস্তিতে বসবাস করেন। তার পলিথিনে ঢাকা আশ্রয়টি একটি খাঁচার মতো দেখায়। তার বয়স প্রায় ৪৫, কিন্তু তাকে তার বয়সের চেয়ে অনেক বেশি বয়স্ক দেখায়। তার আশ্রয়ের সামনে তিনি দিনের একমাত্র খাবার রান্নার জন্য আগুন জ্বালানোর চেষ্টা করছেন। দুর্বল হাত কাঁপতে কাঁপতে তিনি আগুনে কিছু শুকনো পাতা ও খড় যোগ করছেন। যমুনা নদীর দিক থেকে আসা বাতাস আগুনকে অস্থির করে তোলে। শিখার নাচন মেহেরজানকে তার জীবনের অস্থিরতার কথা মনে করিয়ে দেয়।

খুব বেশিদিন আগেও মেহেরজানের সবকিছু ছিল—একটি পরিবার, চাষযোগ্য জমি এবং গবাদি পশু। কিন্তু যমুনার ভাঙন ধীরে ধীরে তার সব জমি গ্রাস করে নেয়। শেষ বর্ষায় নদী তার একমাত্র আশ্রয়টিও কেড়ে নিয়েছিল। মাত্র একদিনেই নদী মেহেরজানের বাড়ি, গাছ, সবজি বাগান এবং বাঁশঝাড় সব ধ্বংস করে দিয়েছিল। একসময় তার একটি সুখী পরিবার ছিল। কিন্তু বছরের পর বছর ক্ষুধা ও দারিদ্র্যের আঘাতে এনে দেয়া রোগগুলো তার স্বামী ও পরিবারের সবাইকে কেড়ে নিয়েছে। এখন তিনি একা, শুধুমাত্র এই হারানো দিনগুলোর কষ্ট আর বেদনাকে বয়ে বেড়ানোর জন্য বেঁচে আছেন। লোভী যমুনা তার স্বপ্ন আর সুখ দুটোই ধ্বংস করে দিয়েছে।

মেহেরজানের মতো একই পরিণতির জন্য হাজার হাজার মানুষ অপেক্ষা করছে। বাংলাদেশ হলো নদীর দেশ, আর এই নদীগুলো এখানকার মানুষের ওপর গভীর প্রভাব ফেলে। নদী ভাঙন নদীতীরবর্তী মানুষদের জন্য এক কঠিন বাস্তবতা। প্রতি বর্ষায় যমুনা, পদ্মা এবং মেঘনার মতো গর্জনশীল নদীগুলোর কারণে আরও অনেক গ্রাম হুমকির মুখে পড়ে। অনুমান করা হয়, নদী ভাঙনের ফলে প্রতি বছর বাংলাদেশে কমপক্ষে ১,০০,০০০ মানুষ গৃহহীন হয়ে পড়ে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, নদী ভাঙন হলো জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের কারণে সৃষ্ট প্রধান বিপদগুলোর একটি। আমরা যদি জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে মানিয়ে নিতে দ্রুত পদক্ষেপ নিতে না পারি, তাহলে প্রতি বছর আমাদের শহর ও গ্রামে আরও হাজার হাজার মেহেরজানের জন্ম হবে।

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1. Shelter

- **Bangla Meaning:** আশ্রয়
 - **Synonyms:** Refuge, haven, sanctuary
 - **Antonyms:** Exposure, danger, vulnerability
-

2. Tremble

- **Bangla Meaning:** কাঁপা
 - **Synonyms:** Shake, quiver, shiver
 - **Antonyms:** Steady, stabilize, calm
-

3. Whispering

- **Bangla Meaning:** ফিসফিসানি
 - **Synonyms:** Murmuring, rustling, hissing
 - **Antonyms:** Shouting, yelling, roaring
-

4. Turmoil

- **Bangla Meaning:** অস্থিরতা
 - **Synonyms:** Chaos, disorder, upheaval
 - **Antonyms:** Peace, calm, tranquility
-

5. Erosion

- **Bangla Meaning:** ক্ষয়
 - **Synonyms:** Depletion, wearing away, corrosion
 - **Antonyms:** Restoration, buildup, preservation
-

6. Gradually

- **Bangla Meaning:** ধীরে ধীরে
- **Synonyms:** Slowly, progressively, steadily
- **Antonyms:** Abruptly, suddenly, instantly

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7. Demolish

- **Bangla Meaning:** ধ্বংস করা
- **Synonyms:** Destroy, ruin, raze
- **Antonyms:** Build, construct, repair

8. Consumed

- **Bangla Meaning:** গ্রাস করা
- **Synonyms:** Devoured, absorbed, depleted
- **Antonyms:** Produced, conserved, created

9. Monsoon

- **Bangla Meaning:** মৌসুমি বায়ু বা বর্ষাকাল
- **Synonyms:** Rainy season, downpour, deluge
- **Antonyms:** Drought, aridity, dryness

10. Cruel

- **Bangla Meaning:** নিষ্ঠুর
- **Synonyms:** Brutal, harsh, merciless
- **Antonyms:** Kind, compassionate, gentle

11. Threatened

- **Bangla Meaning:** হুমকিপ্ৰাপ্ত
- **Synonyms:** Endangered, menaced, jeopardized
- **Antonyms:** Protected, secured, safeguarded

12. Prompt

- **Bangla Meaning:** দ্রুত
- **Synonyms:** Quick, immediate, timely

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- **Antonyms:** Delayed, slow, late

13. Adapt

- **Bangla Meaning:** মানিয়ে নেওয়া
- **Synonyms:** Adjust, modify, acclimatize
- **Antonyms:** Resist, reject, oppose

14. Greedy

- **Bangla Meaning:** লোভী
- **Synonyms:** Avaricious, selfish, covetous
- **Antonyms:** Generous, selfless, charitable

15. Hunger

- **Bangla Meaning:** ক্ষুধা
- **Synonyms:** Starvation, famine, malnourishment
- **Antonyms:** Fullness, satisfaction, satiety

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1. Describe Meherjan's current living condition.

Answer: Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment in a small, polythene-roofed shelter resembling a cage. She struggles daily to cook a single meal while battling poverty and the harsh effects of river erosion.

2. What does Meherjan do to cook her day's only meal?

Answer: In front of her shelter, Meherjan collects fallen leaves and straw to light a fire. Her weak hands tremble as she struggles against the unsteady wind coming from the Jamuna River.

3. How did river erosion affect Meherjan's life?

Answer: River erosion gradually consumed all of Meherjan's landed property, including her cultivable land and home. During the last monsoon, the Jamuna River destroyed her house, trees, vegetable garden, and bamboo bush in just one day.

4. Why does Meherjan look older than her age?

Answer: Meherjan's life of extreme hardship, including hunger, poverty, and the loss of her family and property, has taken a toll on her physical appearance. Although she is nearly 45, she appears much older due to the struggles she endures daily.

5. How does the Jamuna River symbolize turmoil in Meherjan's life?

Answer: The Jamuna River's whispering wind and its destructive power represent the constant upheaval in Meherjan's life. The dancing flames from her fire mirror the instability and pain she experiences due to her losses.

6. What does Meherjan's past life look like?

Answer: Meherjan once had a happy life with a family, cultivable land, cattle, and a home. However, river erosion and poverty destroyed everything, leaving her to live with nothing but pain and loss.

7. How does climate change contribute to river erosion in Bangladesh?

Answer: Climate change exacerbates river erosion by causing more extreme and irregular weather events, such as heavy monsoon rains and rising sea levels. These factors increase the destructive power of rivers like the Jamuna, Padma, and Meghna.

8. What happens to people who lose their homes to river erosion?

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Answer: People displaced by river erosion often become homeless and are forced to migrate to urban slums. They lose their livelihoods, face poverty, and struggle to rebuild their lives.

9. What are the socio-economic impacts of river erosion in Bangladesh?

Answer: River erosion causes the loss of agricultural land, homes, and livelihoods, making thousands of people homeless every year. It increases poverty, disrupts education, and forces displaced families to live in poor conditions.

10. How does river erosion impact future generations?

Answer: River erosion disrupts education for children and forces families into poverty, limiting opportunities for future generations. The loss of land and resources leaves them with fewer means to improve their lives.

11. Why is Bangladesh particularly vulnerable to river erosion?

Answer: Bangladesh is a riverine country with major rivers like the Jamuna, Padma, and Meghna. Its low-lying geography, coupled with heavy monsoon rains and climate change, makes it especially susceptible to river erosion.

12. How does the Jamuna River reflect nature's greed?

Answer: The Jamuna River is described as greedy because it gradually consumes everything—land, homes, trees, and livelihoods. It symbolizes the relentless destruction that nature can cause to vulnerable people like Meherjan.

13. What is the estimated number of people affected by river erosion annually in Bangladesh?

Answer: It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. This highlights the severity of the issue and the widespread impact on the population.

14. How does Meherjan's struggle represent the larger issue of river erosion?

Answer: Meherjan's story reflects the harsh reality faced by thousands of people living along riverbanks in Bangladesh. Her losses and hardships are a microcosm of the widespread displacement, poverty, and suffering caused by river erosion.

15. What are the emotional impacts of river erosion on individuals like Meherjan?

Answer: River erosion leaves individuals like Meherjan in a state of constant grief and hopelessness. Losing family, property, and stability forces them to live with trauma and emotional pain.

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16. What happens to agricultural land due to river erosion?

Answer: River erosion washes away fertile agricultural land, making it unusable for farming. This results in a significant loss of livelihood for farming communities and contributes to food insecurity.

17. Why is it important to take prompt action against climate change to combat river erosion?

Answer: Prompt action against climate change is essential because it can help reduce the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events that cause river erosion. Without such measures, the number of people affected by displacement and poverty will continue to rise.

18. How do monsoons affect river erosion in Bangladesh?

Answer: Monsoons bring heavy rainfall, which increases the water flow and force of rivers like the Jamuna. This leads to severe erosion, washing away homes, land, and infrastructure.

19. How does Meherjan's life exemplify the human cost of environmental disasters?

Answer: Meherjan's life shows how environmental disasters like river erosion devastate individuals and families, leaving them homeless, impoverished, and emotionally shattered. Her story highlights the vulnerability of marginalized communities to such disasters.

20. What message does the passage convey about the future if no action is taken?

Answer: The passage warns that without prompt action to address climate change and river erosion, many more people will face the same fate as Meherjan. It emphasizes the urgent need for sustainable solutions to protect vulnerable communities.

HW

1. What does the fire symbolize in Meherjan's life?
2. How has Meherjan's life changed over the years due to river erosion?
3. Why is Meherjan considered an example of the harsh reality faced by riverbank dwellers?
4. What role does the Jamuna River play in shaping the lives of people living nearby?
5. How does the passage describe the impact of monsoon on the villages near rivers?
6. Why are rivers like the Jamuna, Padma, and Meghna referred to as "roaring rivers" in the passage?
7. How does the loss of agricultural land affect families living along riverbanks?
8. What is the significance of the statement, "The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness"?
9. How does the passage highlight the connection between climate change and river erosion?
10. What do the author's descriptions reveal about the emotional and social struggles of displaced individuals?

CONCEPT NOTE

ENGLISH 1ST PAPER

UNIT 2

LESSON 1

Prepared by: **MIRZA MINHAZ AZIZ TUNUR**

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Not long ago Meherjan had everything — a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her landed property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

1. What literary device is used in the phrase "The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness"?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Personification
- d) Hyperbole

2. How does the imagery of "dancing flames" contribute to the mood of the passage?

- a) It symbolizes warmth and hope
- b) It reflects the instability and turmoil in Meherjan's life
- c) It represents her past happiness
- d) It highlights the beauty of nature

3. What is the significance of the river Jamuna in Meherjan's life?

- a) It provides her with resources for survival
- b) It is a constant reminder of her lost family
- c) It represents both life and destruction
- d) It is a place where she finds peace

4. What does Meherjan's story primarily highlight about rural life in Bangladesh?

- a) The economic prosperity of riverbank communities
- b) The destructive consequences of natural calamities on vulnerable populations
- c) The success of government policies in protecting the poor
- d) The role of technology in preventing river erosion

5. How does the passage portray the relationship between humans and nature?

- a) Nature is indifferent to human suffering
- b) Humans can control nature with effort
- c) Nature is always kind and nurturing
- d) Humans and nature exist in perfect harmony

6. What does the phrase "the whispering wind from the river Jamuna" suggest?

- a) The calming presence of nature in Meherjan's life
- b) A poetic contrast between peace and destruction
- c) The river's attempts to communicate with Meherjan
- d) The hope of rebuilding her life

CONCEPT NOTE

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UNIT 2

LESSON 1

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7. If Meherjan's situation were to be improved, which of the following would be the most effective long-term solution?

- a) Providing her with temporary food and shelter
- b) Implementing riverbank protection and rehabilitation programs
- c) Relocating her to another slum
- d) Encouraging her to depend on charity

a. What literary device is used in the phrase "The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness"?

- i) Metaphor
- ii) Simile
- iii) Personification
- iv) Hyperbole

b. How does the imagery of "dancing flames" contribute to the passage?

- i) It represents Meherjan's flickering hopes.
- ii) It highlights the instability and turmoil in her life.
- iii) It portrays a sense of comfort and security.
- iv) It symbolizes the power of nature over humans.

c. What is the primary cause of Meherjan's suffering?

- i) The erosion of the Jamuna destroying her land and shelter.
- ii) The loss of her family due to disease and poverty.
- iii) Her inability to find a new home.
- iv) The government's failure to provide aid.

d. What does the phrase "the whispering wind from the river Jamuna" suggest?

- i) The gentle and calming presence of nature.
- ii) A poetic contrast between peace and destruction.
- iii) A warning sign of the river's devastating power.
- iv) The voice of Meherjan's lost family members.

e. Which statement best describes the central theme of the passage?

- i) The impact of river erosion and poverty on vulnerable communities.
- ii) The struggle of individuals to adapt to environmental changes.
- iii) The resilience of people facing natural disasters.
- iv) The failure of society to help the poor and homeless.

f. What effect does the phrase "the greedy Jamuna" have on the reader?

- i) It personifies the river as a consuming force.
- ii) It highlights the unpredictable nature of water bodies.
- iii) It makes the reader sympathize with Meherjan's loss.
- iv) It suggests that the river deliberately harms people.

g. What long-term solution would be most effective for Meherjan's situation?

CONCEPT NOTE

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UNIT 2

LESSON 1

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- i) Building embankments to prevent further erosion.
- ii) Providing immediate food and shelter relief.
- iii) Relocating her to a different city.
- iv) Offering financial assistance to rebuild her home.

- a. Describe how Meherjan's life changed due to river erosion.
- b. How does the phrase "the greedy Jamuna" reflect Meherjan's suffering?
- c. Explain the significance of fire imagery in the passage.
- d. What role does poverty play in Meherjan's struggles?
- e. Why does the passage emphasize the destruction of Meherjan's home and land?

