**Examination Instructions**

1. Please write down your answers in pieces of paper, take photographs of those papers, create a pdf and send it to nakib@metrouni.edu.bd via e-mail. Write ‘ELI SUM21 CSE+EEE’ on subject line of the e-mail. Make sure that you send high quality images.

2. Do not forget to write down your name, ID, batch no, name of the Department on top of your first page.

3. Put page numbers on every page maintaining order.

4. If you face any difficulty regarding submission, contact your course teacher immediately.

Contact: 01683957674

5. Answer scripts must be submitted within 10:00 pm.

**Please Turn Over**

**Midterm Examination**

**(SUM21)**

**Course name: English Language I**

**Total Marks: 30**

**1. Read the text below and answer the following questions.**

The diverse culture of Bangladesh has evolved over the centuries. During the Bengal Renaissance of the 19th and early 20th centuries, noted Bengali writers, saints, authors, scientists, researchers, thinkers, music composers, painters, and filmmakers played a significant role in the development of Bangali culture. The culture of Bangladesh is composite and manifests itself in various creative forms, including music, dance, drama; art and craft; folklore and folktale; languages and literature; philosophy and religion; distinct cuisine and culinary tradition; and of course festivals and celebrations.

Bangladesh is known as a land of music. The folk music of Bangladesh, in particular, is deeply connected with the psyche of the country and resonates through the villages of Bengal. Bangladeshi folk songs play a pivotal role in celebrating time-honoured festivals like *Chaitra Sankranti, Pahela Baishakh, Baishaki fair, Nabanna, Paush Parban, Halkhata, Pahela Fulgun* and more.

Folk music may be described as that type of ancient music, which springs from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression, uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any mode or form created through the combination of tune, voice and dance may be described as music. Thus, the combination of folk song, folk dance, and folk tune may be called folk music. Bangladesh has a rich tradition of folk songs, with lyrics rooted in the vibrant tradition of spirituality, mysticism, and devotion. Such folk songs also revolve around several other themes, including love and melancholy.

Generations of rural poets and composers have enriched the tradition of Bangla folk music, of which Baul songs are the most remarkable. Baul songs, predominantly composed by Fakir Lalon Shai, are a mixture of Vaishnaism and Sufism. Enlisted in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, Baul songs originated from the Bauls — a mystical and unorthodox community of mostly itinerant singers and musicians whose music and way of life have a significant influence on Bangali culture. The simple yet deeply philosophical lyrics, tunes and natural rhythm of Bangladeshi folk music contain a strong emotive expression and eternal appeal of love, joy and sorrows.

Folk music has a very strong base and popularity, thanks to the immense contributions by great mystic bards of our country such as Fakir Lalan Shai, Siraj Shai, Hason Raja, Abbasuddin, Khursheed Nurali (Sheerazi), Radharaman Dutta, Durbin Shah, Arkum Shah, Shah Abdul Karim, Bijoy Sarkar, Pagla Kanai, Ramesh Shil, Kangal Harinath, Kangalini Sufia, Miraz Ali, Ukil Munshi, Rashid Uddin, Jalal Khan, Jang Bahadur, Umed Ali, Shah Alam, and many other unsung composers.

Folk has come to occupy the lives of Bangladeshis almost more than any other genre of Bangla music. The music and dance styles of Bangladesh may be divided into three broad categories: classical, folk, and modern. The entire folk music can be divided into six genres: regional, functional, humourous, work, love and Baromashi.

Folk music can also be classified into several sub-genres like Baul, Bhandari, Bhatiali, Bhawaiya, Dhamail, Gombhira, Jari, Pala, Gajir Gaan, Pot-er Gaan, Kirtan, Kobigaan, Sari, Murshidi, Roof-beating songs, wedding songs, pastoral songs and more.

Before the advent of radio, entertainment in the rural areas relied to a large extent on stage performances by folk singers. With the arrival of new communication technologies and digital media, many folk songs were modernised. Urban folk and mingling of western melodies with our folk music have given it a new dimension. Several bands including Joler Gaan, with a vision of disseminating Bangladeshi folk music among the masses, are immensely popular in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has a good number of folk musical instrument including, *Ektara, Dotara, Dhol, Banshi, Mandira, Khanjani, Sarinda, Khamak, Dugdugi, Hari, Kumkum, Juri, Jhunjhuni* and cymbals. The instrumentalists are not properly nurtured and, thus, we hardly find any *sarinda or khamak* players in Bangladesh.

A number of artists, including Kangalini Sufiya, Rathindranath Roy, Indra Mohan Rajbongshi, Fakir Alamgir, Bari Siddiqui, Kuddus Boyati, Momtaz and Firoz Shai, have taken it upon themselves to bring new life to folk music in Bangladesh. Westernisation of music has crept into the Bangla music industry, but folk music is still widely popular, and now young musicians are beginning to follow the example set by these musicians to bring folk music back as a popular music genre.

Musical organisations and schools like Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and Chhayanaut play significant roles to flourish Bangla folk music. Holding regular folk music festivals and concerts; creating interests about the opulent heritage of our folk music among the young generation; increasing sponsorship to nourish folk music; founding permanent academies for folk music and preserving all sorts of folk music can bring back the golden past of our folk music legacy.

**a. Answer the following questions in brief.                        0.5\*5=2.5**

i) Define folk music.   
ii) What are the three most prominent features of folk music?  
iii) What recent changes took place in Bangladeshi folk music?   
iv) Name four artists who contributed to the popularity of folk music ?  
v) Why are Sarinda players not so common now in Bangladesh?

**b. Identify whether the following statements are true or false. If false, provide the correct information.      0.5\*5=2.5**

i) Bangladeshi folk songs play an important part in celebrating festivals.  
ii) Combination of Buddhism and Sufism plays an important part in the songs of Lalon..   
iii) Poter gaan is a type of folk song.   
iv) In the past, folk songs were not that popular .  
v) Only preserving folk songs is enough to bring back the glory days..

**C. Answer the following questions based on common greetings and expressions 1\*5 = 5**

i) What is eye rolling?

ii) Which expression shows that we are confused?

iii) What is the function of air quotes?

iv)Why do people usually cross arms defensively?

v) Why awareness of culture in using greetings/expressions is important?

**D. Show a brainstorming process based on the following topic. 1\*5 = 5**

i) Gardening

ii) Fighting Depression

**E. Create an outline based on one of the following topics. 1\*5 = 5**

i) Differences between an Extrovert and an Introvert

ii) Benefits of Regular Exercise

**F. Write a paragraph based on one of the following topics. 1\*10 = 10**

i) Similarities between Childhood and Adulthood

ii) How to Find a Word Meaning Using a Search Engine