

Unit: 02, Lesson-01: What is Dreams?

Model-1:HSC English 1 paper

Part-A

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.

Behaviour patterns that are established during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result, adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.

Adolescents are different both from young children and adults. Specifically, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behaviour and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making, including that related to sexual behaviour. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours. Laws, customs, and practices may also affect adolescents differently than adults. For example, laws and policies often restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. In addition, even when services do exist, provider attitudes about adolescents often pose a significant barrier to the use of those services.

Adolescents depend on their families, their communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to learn a wide range of skills that can help them to cope with the pressures they face and make a successful transition from childhood to adulthood. Parents, members of the community, service providers, and social institutions have the responsibility to both promote adolescent development and adjustment and to intervene effectively when problems arise. [Unit-

5; Lesson-1] A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. 1x 5 = 5

* (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word "adolescent"? (i) child (ii) adult (iii) teenager (iv) infant

* (b) "Adolescents are different both from young children and adults."—What does the sentence

imply? ◆

(i) Adolescents have their own characteristics (ii) Adolescents are like children◆(iii)

Adolescents are like the old◆(iv) Adolescents are like the young

(c) The closest meaning to the word "effect" is —.

(i) origin (ii) source (iii) problem(iv) consequence

(d) The word "behaviour" refers to —.

(i) talks (ii) manners (iii) conduct

(iv) belief

(e) The closest meaning of the word "violence" is —.

(i) unrest (ii) peace (iii) procession (iv) protest

B. Answer the following questions.

b) What are the elaborated forms of STI and HIV?◆(d) What do the adolescents depend on to know about sexual problems?

(c) What type of a period is adolescence in one's life?

(d) What is the notion of WHO toward adolescence?

(e) How many adolescents are there in Bangladesh? What is the proportion of their gender?