

UNIT I

Q 1) 'One is not born, but rather becomes, woman' - Who said this?

- a) Judith Butler
- b) Simone de Beauvoir
- c) Leela Dube
- d) Sharmila Rege

ANSWER. B- SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

Q 2) Heterosexuality is the _____ norm against which variations are deviant

- a) Most investigated
- b) Investigated
- c) Researched
- d) Uninterrogated

ANSWER. D- UNINTERROGATED

Q 3) _____ is the uninterrogated norm against which variations are deviant

- a) Homosexuality
- b) Sexuality
- c) Heterosexuality
- d) Homophobia

ANSWER. C- HETEROSEXUALITY

Q 4) Monique Wittig explored the idea of _____ heterosexuality.

- a) Essentialist
- b) Existing
- c) Obligatory
- d) Assumed

ANSWER. C- OBLIGATORY

Q 5) Who examined the idea of 'compulsory heterosexuality' within feminist thought?

- a) Anne Fausto-Sterling
- b) Suzanne Kessler
- c) Judith Lorber
- d) Adrienne Rich

ANSWER. D -ADRIENNE RICH

Q 6) Who coined the term 'Heteronormativity'?

- a) Judith Butler
- b) Judith Lorber
- c) Michael Warner
- d) Fausto-Sterling

ANSWER. C- MICHEAL WARNER

Q 7) Feminism organizes the struggle against existing _____of society in order to raise the status of women

- a) the problems
- b) biases and prejudices
- c) Social problems
- d) evils

ANSWER. B- BIASES AND PREJUDICES

Q 8) Sex is a _____ concept.

- a) materialized
- b) cultural
- c) elementary
- d) biological

ANSWER. D -BIOLOGICAL

Q 9) The concept of Feminine and Masculine differs from:-_____

- a) Person to person
- b) Culture to culture
- c) Individual Opinion
- d) Society to society

ANSWER. B -CULTURE TO CULTURE

Q 10) Promiscuous gay men are on: -

- a) top of erotic pyramid
- b) bottom of erotic pyramid
- c) Second level of erotic pyramid
- d) Fourth level of erotic pyramid

ANSWER. C -SECOND LEVEL OF EROTIC

Q 11) The term intersectionality was coined by:-

- a) Michael Warner
- b) Simone de Beauvoir

- c) Kimberle Crenshaw
- d) Monique Wittig

ANSWER. C-KIMBERLE CRENSHAW

Q 12) The ‘Second Sex’ (1972) was written by:-

- a) Adrienne Rich
- b) Monique Wittig
- c) Simone de Beauvoir
- d) Judith Butler

ANSWER. C -SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

Q 13) Who developed the concept of “gender performativity” within the context of sex, gender and sexuality?

- a) Mary Wollstonecraft
- b) Judith Butler
- c) Julia Kristeva
- d) Bell Hooks

ANSWER B -JUDITH BUTLER

UNIT II

Q 1)_____places great emphasis on the rights of individuals to compete in the public sphere and also to take part in public life.

- a) Marxist feminism
- b) Radical feminism
- c) Socialist feminism
- d) Liberal feminism

ANSWER. D -LIBERAL FEMINISM

Q 2) Who wrote “A Vindication of the Rights of Women”?

- a) Judith Lorber
- b) Gail Omvedt
- c) Judith Butler
- d) Mary Wollstonecraft

ANSWER. D- MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT

Q 3) Millett demonstrates how the language used in describing the sexual act speaks to the_____ of women as persons

- a) objection
- b) acceptance
- c) Subjugation

d) importance

ANSWER. C- SUBJUGATION

Q 4) Feminism is an ideology which believes that women are:-

a) powerful than men

b) superior than men

c) inferior than men

d) equal to men

ANSWER. D- EQUAL TO MEN

Q 5) The second wave of feminism focused on:- _____

a) Criticizing women for their rights in society

b) Criticizing patriarchy

c) Questioning the government

d) Appreciating patriarchy

ANSWER. B -CRITIZING PATRIARCHY

Q 6) Anne Fausto-Sterling states that labelling someone a man or a woman is a _____

a. wise decision

b. casual decision

c. religious decision

d. social decision

ANSWER. D -SOCIAL DECISION

Q 7) The term sexual politics was given by

a) Kate millet

b) Mary Wollstonecraft

c) Betty Friedan

d) Heidi Hartmann

ANSWER. A -KATE MILLET

Q 8) Women are as naturally rational as men, is stated by _____

a) Bell Hooks

b) Mitchell

c) Kate Millet

d) Mary Wollstonecraft

ANSWER. D -MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT

Q 9). _____'s "Sexual Politics" pioneered the field of feminist literary criticism through its systematic, evidence-based, and in-depth examination of the work of many authors.

- a) Judith Butler
- b) Bell Hooks
- c) Julia Kristeva
- d) Kate Millet

ANSWER D -KATE MILLET

Q 10) ._____ feminists argue for a dual analysis that includes Marxist class theory with feminist theory of patriarchy.

- a) Post-Modern
- b) Dalit
- c) Radical
- d) Socialist

ANSWER D - SOCIALIST

Q 11). Who of the following considered herself as a socialist feminist?

- a) Juliet Mitchell
- b) Kate Millet
- c) Patricia Hill Collins
- d) Julia Kristeva

ANSWER A -JULIET MITCHELL

Q 12) Who is the author of the books “Ain’t I a woman?” and “Feminism is for Everybody”?

- a) Jacqueline Rose
- b) Kate Millet
- c) Bell Hooks
- d) Julia Kristeva

ANSWER C- BELL HOOKS

UNIT III

Q 1) _____argues for identity and representative for Dalit women

- a) Dalit Feminism
- b) Liberal Feminism
- c) Post-modern Feminism
- d) Radical Feminism

ANSWER. A- DALIT FEMINISM

Q 2) According to Kumud Pawade all Dalit life stories are ____and not autobiographies.

- a) narratives
- b) critical narratives

- c) accounts
- d) in-depth accounts

ANSWER. B - CRITICAL NARRATIVES

Q 3) Kumud Pawade criticises religious practice like _____ because it is partial and meant only for women.

- a) Vatsavitri
- b) Chhat pooja
- c) Karva chauth
- d) Hartalika Teej

ANSWER. A -VATSAVITRI

Q 4) Kumud Pawade objects for having 'vrat' because it propagates _____ in which women had secondary place.

- a) Male dominating society
- b) Caste based system
- c) Patriarchal system
- d) Discriminatory system

ANSWER. C-PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM

Q 5) In 1970, Stoller was the first to make a distinction between the terms sex and _____

- a) culture
- b) society
- c) gender
- d) socialization

ANSWER. C -GENDER

Q 6) Dalit Feminism argues for identity and representative for:-

- a) Upper caste women
- b) Dalit women
- c) Black women
- d) All women

ANSWER. B -DALIT WOMEN

Q 7) Butler's reasoning consists of the idea that says:-

- a) sex is socially constructed, just as gender is socially constructed
- b) Sex is biologically defined but gender is socially constructed
- c) Sex and gender are both biological phenomenon
- d) Gender is biological

**ANSWER. B- SEX IS BIOLOGICALLY DEFINED BUT GENDER IS SOCIAL
CONSTRUCTED**

Q 8) According to Rubin, the differences between genders are caused by:-

- a) Social interventions
- b) Personal interventions
- c) Biological process
- d) Cultural process

ANSWER. A -SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS

Q 9) Which of the things are true about gender:-

- a) Gender does not stay the same over time
- b) Gender is the phenomenon which is determined by the birth
- c) Gender is purely biological
- d) Gender is natural

ANSWER. A -GENDER DOES NOT STAY THE SAME OVER TIME

Q 10) 'Antasphot' was written by:-

- a) Kumud Pawade
- b) Mahatma Phule
- c) B R Ambedkar
- d) Tarabai Shinde

ANSWER. A - KUMUD PAWADE

Q 11) Kumud Pawade criticises this religious practice because:-

- a) They were only for men
- b) There were only for women
- c) They were beneficial for women
- d) They were uplifting to women

ANSWER. B -THEY WERE ONLY FOR WOMEN

Q 12). The concept of "Heterosexual matrix" comes from Judith Butler's book titled

_____.

- a) Gender Trouble
- b) Sexuality and Gender Now
- c) The Force of Non-Violence
- d) Interrupting Heteronormativity

ANSWER. A -GENDER TROUBLE

Q 13). _____ reduces sex to just male and female and gender identity to

+masculinity and femininity and institutionalizes heterosexuality as the natural norm, rendering other sexual behaviours/orientations as unnatural, abnormal or deviant.

- a) Heteronormative regime
- b) Gender bias
- c) Patriarchy
- d) Cultural norm

ANSWER. A -HETERONORMATIVE REGIME

UNIT IV

Q 1) The term Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) was used to counter opposition from socio-religious groups who were averse to

- a) Birth control
- b) Population control
- c) Abortion
- d) Fertility control

ANSWER. C -ABORTION

Q 2) The right to live under _____ include the right to live in dignity which is inclusive of women's reproductive rights

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 14
- c) Article 370
- d) Article 375

ANSWER. A -ARTICLE 21

Q 3) What is Surrogacy?

- a) Method of assisted reproduction
- b) Method of forced reproduction
- c) Method of voluntary reproduction
- d) Method of paid reproduction

ANSWER. A -METHOD OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTION

Q 4) The debate on _____ occupied a central position in the colonial and social reform discourse

- a) Sati
- b) Child Marriage
- c) Widow Remarriage
- d) Female education

ANSWER. A -SATI

Q 5) In the early nineteenth century, the women's question was raised primarily by:-

- a) Dalit women
- b) Dalit men
- c) Upper caste Hindu men
- d) Children

ANSWER. B -DALIT MEN

Q 6) The recognition of gender as an issue forms the basis for India's:-

- a) Independence movement
- b) Women's movement
- c) Male movement
- d) Dalit Movement

ANSWER. B -WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Q 7) Medieval India was considered the _____ for Indian women:-

- a) Dark age
- b) Golden age
- c) Bright age
- d) Yellow age

ANSWER. A -DARK AGE

Q 8) The Age of Consent Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in :-

- a) 1881
- b) 1891
- c) 1991
- d) 1888

ANSWER. B -1981

Q 9) Surrogacy Regulation bill was brought in

- a) 2001
- b) 2011
- c) 2017
- d) 2019

ANSWER. D -2019

Q 10) _____ wrote in his "History of India (1817)" that the condition of women in a society is an index of that society's place in civilization, thereby bringing the 'women's question' into public discourse for more than a century.

- a) Samuel Ray
- b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- c) James Mill
- d) Uma Chakraborty

ANSWER C -JAMES MILL

Q 11). In which year was 'The Dowry Prohibition Act' was passed by the Indian Parliament?

- a) 1961
- b) 1947
- c)1950
- d) 1960

ANSWER A -1961

Q 12) Which Act was passed based on the recommendations made by Justice Verma committee?

- a) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013
- b) Sexual Harassment of women in the Workplace (Prevention, prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013
- c) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- d) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989

ANSWER. A -CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2013