

Test / Exam Name: Ch 5		Standard: 7th		Subject: Social Science	
Student Name: _____		Section: _____		Roll No.: _____	
				Questions: 289	Time: 03:00 hh:mm
				Marks: 427	
Q1. Response, organization and characterization are included in which domain of educational objectives?				1 Mark	
A Cognitive domain		B Affective domain		C Psychomotor domain	
				D None of these	
Q2. What is the main aim of families in general for the future of girls?				1 Mark	
A Higher education.		B Marriage.		C Good career.	
				D None of these.	
Q3. Women role is minimal in _____.				1 Mark	
A bringing up children.		B family		C health centres	
				D politics	
Q4. Which of the following is not related with cognitive domain?				1 Mark	
A Knowledge		B Application		C Valuing	
				D Understanding	
Q5. School education in India can be broadly classified into how many stages?				1 Mark	
A Two		B Five		C Four	
				D Three	
Q6. Ramabai birth year and death year.				1 Mark	
A 1898-1922.		B 1875-1922.		C 1888-1922.	
				D 1858-1922.	
Q7. Which of the following are the reasons behind the campaigning?				1 Mark	
A To fight discrimination and violence.		B Protect women against sexual harassment.			
C Led to new laws being passed for women.		D All of the above.			
Q8. Who became the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways?				1 Mark	
A Laxmi Lakra		B Bachendri Pal		C Santoshi Yadav	
				D Kiran Bedi	
Q9. A law was passed against domestic violence in _____ to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes some legal protection.				1 Mark	
A 2006		B 2010		C 2013	
				D 2016	
Q10. International women’s day is celebrated on:				1 Mark	
A 44262		B 44263		C 44264	
				D 44267	
Q11. What was the title given to Rama bai?				1 Mark	
A Swami.		B Intellectual.		C Lady.	
				D Pandita.	
Q12. When do we celebrate international women’s day’s:				1 Mark	
A 9 th April.		B 8 th March.		C 8 th April.	
				D 9 th March.	
Q13. What does the term 'Patriarchy' mean?				1 Mark	
A It means a system that demoralize men more than women		B It is a system which judge people's opinion in every aspects of the society			
C It mean a system that values men more than women and gives them more power		D None of these			
Q14. Definition of Gender				1 Mark	
A A person’s social and cultural identity as male or female.		B A person’s biological identity as male or female.			
C A person’s social and mental identity as male or female.		D All of the above.			
Q15. We saw how boys and girls are made to take certain subjects not because he or she has an aptitude for it, but because they are either boys or girls. It is an example of.				1 Mark	
A Domestic violence.		B Differences.		C Stereotype.	
				D Harassment.	
Q16. In traditional societies, women were expected to do _____.				1 Mark	
A public affairs		B private jobs		C paid jobs	
				D None of these	
Q17. Who was the first woman from India to win the Nobel Prize?				1 Mark	
A Kiran bedi		B Mrs Chandra Mukhi Das		C Mother Teresa	
				D Mrs Indira Gandhi	
Q18. A person can be a girl, a sister and a musician is an example of.				1 Mark	
A Dignity.		B Power.		C Identity.	
				D Reputation.	
Q19. People who feel marginalized, deprived and discriminated should fight against injustice by _____.				1 Mark	

- A** Voicing their demands in a peaceful manner. **B** Voicing their demands in a constitutional manner.
C Seeking a fair position through elections. **D** All the above mentioned ways.
- Q20.** Following points show the preference is given to boys as compared to girls except. **1 Mark**
- A** Boys are given more opportunities as given to girls. **B** The boys are considered to be bread earnings.
C The birth of a girl is considered more important and is regarded as auspicious. **D** The female child is considered liability of the family.
- Q21.** Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain knew how to read and write: **1 Mark**
- A** Bangla **B** Hindi **C** Urdu **D** English
- Q22.** Who was the first president of 'Indian Women's Association' formed in the year 1917? **1 Mark**
- A** Madam Blavatsky **B** Annie Besant **C** Sarojini Naidu **D** Aruna Asif Ali
- Q23.** It states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the communities she/ he belongs to, has one vote. **1 Mark**
- A** Universe Adulthood Franchise. **B** Universe Adult Franchisees.
C Universal Adult Franchisees. **D** Universal Adult Franchise.
- Q24.** _____ means the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. **1 Mark**
- A** Discrimination **B** Indifference **C** Impartiality **D** Fairness
- Q25.** Who were the famous women who make changes in other women's life? **1 Mark**
- A** Rashsundari Devi. **B** Ramabai.
C Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain. **D** All of the above.
- Q26.** Driving her train was written by: **1 Mark**
- A** Rokeya Sekhawat Hossain **B** Ramabai **C** Neeta Lai **D** None of these
- Q27.** What is the literacy rate among women and men respectively in India in 2001? **1 Mark**
- A** 44% and 66% **B** 54% and 76% **C** 33% and 67% **D** None of these
- Q28. Assertion (A):** The position and status which a woman has today is because of the lot of struggle which they had faced to improve their situation. **1 Mark**
Reason (R): The struggle where women, women's organizations from all over the country struggle to get their rights is called Women's Movement.
- A** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A. **B** Only R is correct
C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A. **D** Only A is correct.
- Q29.** If a boy has put in a lot of effort into making a special birthday gift for his friend and this friend does not say anything about this, then the boy may feel. **1 Mark**
- A** Re-valued. **B** Pre-valued. **C** De-valued. **D** No-valued.
- Q30.** Who has written a book called 'Stree-Purush Tulana' published in 1882? **1 Mark**
- A** Mahatma Phule **B** Shahu Maharaj **C** Tarabai Shinde **D** Savitribai Phule
- Q31.** Thanthai Periyar passed resolutions for the welfare of women in the Suyamriyathai conference of _____. **1 Mark**
- A** Coimbatore **B** Chengalpet **C** Salem **D** Erode
- Q32. What was the guidance formulated by Supreme Court to protect women against?** **1 Mark**
- A** Sexual harassment. **B** Dowry death. **C** Domestic violence. **D** None of these.
- Q33.** In the most families, what were their main aims after their girls finish school? **1 Mark**
- A** Marriage **B** Job opportunities **C** Higher educations **D** All of these
- Q34.** Many people believe that women are better nurses because _____. **1 Mark**
- A** They are more patient and gentle. **B** Men do not prefer to do the job of nurses.
C They like serving patients. **D** They are more aware about the problem of patient.
- Q35.** Widely held beliefs about typified characteristics deemed appropriate for different sexes in the society are referred to as: **1 Mark**
- A** Gender discrimination **B** Gender roles **C** Gender identity **D** Gender stereotypes
- Q36.** Several television commercials depict men and women in stereotypical roles. How should a teacher discuss this issue in her classroom? **1 Mark**
- A** She should encourage students to accept statements made in television commercials at face value. **B** She should encourage students to analyze it critically and arrive at a reasoned decision.
C She should encourage students to reach conclusion on the basis of given facts in the commercial. **D** She should encourage students to imitate the behaviour of men and women shown in the commercials.
- Q37.** Indian woman who wrote first autobiography? **1 Mark**

	A Laxmibai	B Rokeya	C Rashsundari	D Ramabai	
Q38. In which profession do we find more women?					1 Mark
	A Nursing.	B Teaching.	C Both of these.	D None of these.	
Q39. Rokeya learnt to read and write Bangla and English with the support of her_____.					1 Mark
	A Mother.	B Elder brother and father.		D Mother and father.	
Q40. Family laws of all religions _____.					1 Mark
	A Discriminate against men	B Protect women		D Neutral towards gender	
Q41. Why at that time, they could not tell anyone if they have depression or stress?					1 Mark
	A They don't understand.	B They don't want to.		D They don't feel anything better if they tell somebody.	
Q42. Rashsundari Devi (18001890) wrote her autobiography in _____ language.					1 Mark
	A English	B Urdu	C Bengali	D Hindi	
Q43. When is International Women’s Day celebrated?					1 Mark
	A 8th April.	B 8th March.	C 8th January.	D 8th August.	
Q44. If you are the women who live in 19th century, how do you feel?					1 Mark
	A Happy	B Stress	C Scary	D Lucky	
E All of above					
Q45. What can you say about the work of men and women.					1 Mark
	A Women work should be valued more than men.	B Should devalued the work of men and women.		D Men work should be valued more than women.	
Q46. India has a census every ____ years.					1 Mark
	A 5	B 10	C 18	D 20	
Q47. The lowest women participation in politics is in _____.					1 Mark
	A India	B Europe	C America	D Arab states	
Q48. Efforts made by the women's movement led the _____ to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against _____ at the workplace and within educational institutions.					1 Mark
	A Supreme Court; sexual harassment	B Supreme Court; domestic violence		D High Court; domestic harassment	
Q49. This refers to physical or verbal behaviour that is of a sexual nature and against the wishes of a woman.					1 Mark
	A Male harassment.	B Sexual harassment.	C Gender harassment.	D Domestic harassment.	
Q50. Who is the writer of Amer jiban?					1 Mark
	A Ramabai.	B Rashsundari Devi.	C Rokey Sakhawat Hossain.	D None of these.	
Q51. A law was passed in _____ to give women who face physical and mental violence within their homes, also called domestic violence, some legal protection?					1 Mark
	A 2004	B 2005	C 2007	D 2006	
Q52. Radical women's movement which aimed at equality in personal and family life was called _____.					1 Mark
	A Women's movement	B Biological difference movement		D Feminist movement	
Q53. What is Sexual harassment?					1 Mark
	A Physical or verbal behaviour that is of a sexual nature and against the wishes of a women.	B Physical or verbal behaviour that is of sexual nature and with the wishes of a women.		D None of the above.	
Q54. People protest against:					1 Mark
	A Injustice	B Equality	C Both of these	D None of these	
Q55. Women work in agricultural sector includes.					1 Mark
	A Planting, weeding, harvesting and threshing.	B Planting, seeding, harvesting and digging.		D Planting, seeding, harvesting and playing.	
Q56. Women's India Association was formed in 1917. The organization was led by.					1 Mark
	A Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu, Margaret Cousin.	B Pandita Ramabai, Ramabai Ranade, Sarala Devi Chaudharani.			

	C Meharibai Tata, Suchetra Devi, Latika Ghosh. E None of the above/More than one of the above.	D Chimana Bai, Kamala Chattopadhyay, Anusayaben Patel.	
Q57. Which of the following is not the quality of a home science teacher as an extension worker?	1 Mark		
	A They should be honest and hard-working. C They should be economically and politically strong.	B They should be familiar with the problems and cultural background of the families whose housewives they will educate. D They should have the vision to make future plans and programs.	
Q58. Which factors are responsible for miserable and poor conditions of women in India?	1 Mark		
	1. Sexual division of labour 2. Illiteracy 3. Lack of representation in politics 4. Discrimination in Jobs.		
	A Only 1 and 3 C Only 2,3 and 4	B Only 1,2 and 3 D All 1,2,3 and 4	
Q59. A School gives preference to boys while selecting students for Badminton competitions and to girls for music competitions. This indicates-	1 Mark		
	A Gender stability	B Gender identity	C Gender equality
Q60. In which of the following languages did Rashsundari write her autobiography?	1 Mark		
	A Hindi	B English	C Sanskrit
Q61. While asking the question in question answer session teacher is giving more chances to boys instead of girls. Its example of:	1 Mark		
	A Boys need more attention than girls. C This is an example of gender bias in teaching.	B Boys have much more academic capabilities than girls. D Boys are easier to manage than girls in the classroom.	
Q62. Selecting and presenting stories and clippings from the newspaper that portray both men and women in non-traditional roles is an effective strategy to:	1 Mark		
	A Promote gender constancy C Counter gender stereotypes	B Encourage stereotypical gender roles D Promote gender bias	
Q63. Feminists are those who argue for _____.	1 Mark		
	A Sexual division of labour C Opportunities for women in politics	B equality of gender D Reservation of seats in parliament	
Q64. Select an example of pressure from the family and society.	1 Mark		
	A Unfair teasing	B Appreciation	C Demands from adults
Q65. Who among the following used to be given fewer opportunities for their development?	1 Mark		
	A Men	B Women	C Male children
Q66. In the context of Indian history, the Rakhmabai case of 1884 revolved around:	1 Mark		
	1. Women's right to gain an education. 2. Age of consent. 3. Restitution of conjugal rights.		
	Select the correct answer using the code given below:		
	A 1 and 2 only	B 2 and 3 only	C 1 and 3 only
Q67. Who set up the Bharat Stree Mohammandal which first met in Allahabad in 1910?	1 Mark		
	A Annie Besant	B Meherbai Tata	C Saraladevi Chaudhurani
Q68. The Samoan Islands are part of a large group of small islands in the southern part of the.	1 Mark		
	A Indian Ocean.	B Antarctic Ocean.	C Arctic Ocean.
Q69. Literacy rate among men in 2011 was_____.	1 Mark		
	A 86%	B 72%	C 76%
Q70. What do you mean by stereotypes?	1 Mark		
	A All boys are superior in class. C Rich people are higher in class	B All people are behaved in a particular manner. D None of these.	
Q71. What was percentage of Literate men in Census of 2001?	1 Mark		
	A 76%	B 40%	C 54%
Q72. When did Indian Parliament pass National Women's Commission Act ?	1 Mark		
	A 1990	B 1985	C 1988
Q73. Which one of the following is a case of discrimination against the girls?	1 Mark		
	D 82%		

<p>A Girls perform better than boys in the school board examinations</p> <p>C The marriageable age of girls is 18 years whereas for boys, it is 21 years.</p>	<p>B A small percentage of girls only enroll for higher studies</p> <p>D Thirty-three per cent of seats in local self governments are reserved for women.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q74. Why do you think the work of women at that time is hard?</p> <p>A They need to work very hard.</p> <p>C They don't have time for family.</p>	<p>B They don't have time to sleep.</p> <p>D They don't want to do it.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q75. In the late 1950s Civil Right Movement takes place in:</p> <p>A USA.</p> <p>B Canada.</p>	<p>C India.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q76. Describe two methods of struggle that the women's movement used to raise issues?</p> <p>A Protesting.</p> <p>B Raising awareness.</p>	<p>C Both A and B.</p> <p>D None of the above.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q77. What did women NOT do in pottery trade?</p> <p>A Collect the mud.</p> <p>C Operate the wheelcorrect.</p>	<p>B Prepare the earth.</p> <p>D None of these.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q78. Where was Rashsundari Devi born?</p> <p>A Maharashtra</p> <p>B West Bengal</p>	<p>C Tamil Nadu</p> <p>D Kerala</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q79. Different strategies have been used in the womens movement to _____.</p> <p>A Spread awareness</p> <p>B Seek justice</p>	<p>C Fight discrimination</p> <p>D All of these</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q80. What does democracy mean?</p> <p>A Equal right to vote.</p> <p>C Discrimination.</p>	<p>B Unequal right to vote.</p> <p>D All of these.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q81. _____ is reflected in the perception that girls will do well in languages but will perform poorly in mathematics and science.</p> <p>A Gender equity</p> <p>B Gender equality</p>	<p>C Gender identity</p> <p>D Gender stereotype</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q82. Explain Discrimination _____.</p> <p>A People not treated equally.</p> <p>C Make a distinction.</p>	<p>B People act on their prejudices.</p> <p>D All of the above.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q83. By the word "individual" Woodworth has referred to:</p> <p>A Human body</p> <p>C Human behaviour</p>	<p>B Human mind</p> <p>D Both mental process and physical behaviour</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q84. The programme implemented by Government of Karnataka for the development of rural women is _____.</p> <p>A Lokayukta</p> <p>C Sakshara Bharat</p>	<p>B Stree Shakti</p> <p>D Family planning programme.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q85. The Education Survey of 2003-04 revealed that the dropout rate from school was the highest in the ____ level.</p> <p>A Primary</p> <p>B Middle</p>	<p>C Secondary</p> <p>D Higher Secondary</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q86. In the ____, according to research reports on Samoan society, children did not go to school. They learnt many things, such as how to take care of children or do household work from older children and from adults</p> <p>A 1920</p> <p>B 1950</p>	<p>C 1930</p> <p>D 1940</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q87. Right to vote in India is known as:</p> <p>A Universal Adult Franchise.</p> <p>C Adult Voting power.</p>	<p>B Right to politician.</p> <p>D Right to Single vote.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q88. First step of extension education is:</p> <p>A Attention</p> <p>B Satisfaction</p>	<p>C Interest</p> <p>D Desire</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q89. Several research studies show that teachers have more overall interacting with boys than girls. What is the correct explanation for this?</p> <p>A Boys need more attention than girls.</p> <p>C Boys are easier to manage than girls in the classroom.</p>	<p>B This is an example of gender bias in teaching.</p> <p>D Boys have much more academic capabilities than girls.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q90. What is the average child sex ratio in India?</p> <p>A 933</p> <p>B 833</p>	<p>C 999</p> <p>D None of these</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q91. One such household job, that men ready to take up is _____.</p> <p>A fetching water.</p> <p>C looking after the children.</p>	<p>B collecting firewood.</p> <p>D cooking.</p>	1 Mark
<p>Q92. The International Women's Day is celebrated on _____.</p>		1 Mark

	A 1st March	B 8th March	C 1st May	D 8th May	
Q93.	Who has written the book named 'Gulamgiri'?				1 Mark
	A Jyotirao Phule	B B. R. Ambedkar	C E. V. Ramaswamy	D Narayanaguru	
Q94.	In how many years census is conducted in India?				1 Mark
	A Every 15 years.	B Every 5 years.	C Every 20 years.	D Every 10 years.	
Q95.	What percentage of ST girls leaves school at primary level?				1 Mark
	A 36%	B 67%	C 49%	D 78%	
Q96.	Poor girls drop out of school because they are not interested in getting an education" this statement is true or false. explain.				1 Mark
	A True.	B False.	C None of the above.	D Both A and B.	
Q97.	Which methods are used to raise awareness?				1 Mark
	A Songs	B Plays	C Meetings	D All of these	
Q98.	Rashsundari Devi was from:				1 Mark
	A Bengal.	B Maharashtra.	C manipur.	D Assam.	
Q99.	Which a way to create new opportunities for women?				1 Mark
	A Household work	B Education	C Protest	D All of these	
Q100	Arya Samaj was founded by:				1 Mark
	A Raja Ram Mohan Roy.	B Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar.		D None of these.	
	C Dayanand Saraswati.				
Q101	Guns for boys and dolls for girls represents what kind of stereotype?				1 Mark
	A Grouping of individuals stereotype	B Gender stereotype		D Cultural stereotype	
	C Racial stereotype				
Q102	Which of the following became more common in 19th century?				1 Mark
	A Hospitals.	A Hospitals.	B Schools.	B Schools.	
	C Discos.	C Discos.	D Restaurants.	D Restaurants.	
Q102	Which of the following became more common in 19th century?				
	A Hospitals.	A Hospitals.	B Schools.	B Schools.	
	C Discos.	C Discos.	D Restaurants.	D Restaurants.	
Q103	During a discussion on "Cricket", a teacher is posing questions mostly to boys and not to girls. This act of teacher is an example of:				1 Mark
	A Gender Empowerment	B Gender bias		D Gender threat	
	C Gender relevance				
Q104	One who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men is a_____.				1 Mark
	A Communist	B Socialist	C Communalist	D Feminist	
Q105	During which period did education start acquiring a formal nature by being imparted at centers of learning called gurukuls, ashrams and parishads?				1 Mark
	A Vedic period	B Mughal period	C Medieval period	D Buddhist period	
Q106.	_____ means a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.				1 Mark
	A Stereotype	B Unconventional	C Original	D Fresh	
Q107	Name the social reformation who founded Brahmosamaj:				1 Mark
	A Raja Ram Mohan Roy.	B Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar.		D None of these.	
	C Dayanand Saraswati.				
Q108	Gender discrimination in a classroom_____.				1 Mark
	A Does not affect the performance of the students.	B May lead to diminished effort or performance of the students.		D Is done more by the male teachers than their female counterparts.	
	C May lead to enhanced effort or performance of the male students.				
Q109	Who from the following women inspired the womanhood to fight the non-violent war of independence?				1 Mark
	1. Kamladevi				
	2. Hansa Mehta				
	3. Ratanben Mehta				
	4. Ramibai Kamdar				
	5. Laxmibai Garde				

	A 1, 3 and 5 only	B 2, 3, 4 and 5 only	C 1, 2, 3 and 4 only	D 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	
Q110	According to the state government, which of the following factor should not be responsible for hindering of the primary education of children?				1 Mark
	A Personality	B Biological	C Socio-economical	D None of these	
Q111	Who was the president of the 1957 National Commission for Female Education?				1 Mark
	A Anutai Wagh	B Shantabai Dani	C Durgabai Deshmukh	D Durgabai Bhagwati	
Q112	Value-education stands for-				1 Mark
	A Making a student healthy		B Making a student to get a job		
	C Inculcation of virtues		D All round development of personality		
Q113	Indian woman who first wrote autobiography?				1 Mark
	A Rokeya.	B Rashsundari.	C Ramabai.	D Laxmibai.	
Q114	Women's situation has improved in these areas:				1 Mark
	A Legal Reform.	B Education.	C Health.	D All of these.	
Q115	A generalised view or characteristics that ought to be possessed by women and men constitute:				1 Mark
	A Gender roles	B Gender identity	C Gender disparity	D Gender stereotypes	
Q116	The 2001 census also found that girls are less likely, than _____ girls, to complete primary school?				1 Mark
	A Muslim, Dalit and Adivasi.		B Adivasi, Dalit and Muslims.		
	C Dalit , Hindu and Adivasi.		D Hindu, Dalit and Muslims.		
Q117	Which are the languages Rokeya Sakhawat learned?				1 Mark
	A Bangla.	B English.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
Q118	Which group show the work of women in 19th century?				1 Mark
	A Waitress, domestic service, work at office.		B Domestic service, doctor, teacher.		
	C Actor, singer, Domestic service.		D Domestic service, waitress, work at factory (sewing, baking,...).		
Q119	Which of the following is the quality of an extension worker related to home science?				1 Mark
	A Extension worker's personality should be rigid.		B Extension workers should be dominating.		
	C Extension workers should be tactful and try to derive relevant benefits from the experiences, problems, and resources of the people in order to gain their trust.		D Extension workers doesn't provide appropriate solutions to the probems.		
Q120	Which of the following is/ are associated with the cause of women's social reform movements in India?				1 Mark
	1. All India Women's Conference				
	2. Arya samaj				
	3. Pandita Ramabai				
	Select the correct answer using the codes given below:				
	A 1 and 2 only	B 1 only	C 1 and 3 only	D 1, 2, and 3	
Q121	1800-1890 birth year and death year of_____.				1 Mark
	A Ramabai	B Rokeya	C Rashsundari Devi	D Laxmi Lakra	
Q122	Which was a very important activity on the Samoan islands?				1 Mark
	A Quarrying.	B Fishing.	C Mining.	D Dairy farming.	
Q123	Our belief that people belonging to particular groups based on religion, wealth, language, we create a_____.				1 Mark
	A Discrimination	B Stereotype	C Prejudice	D Difference	
Q124	Sita Anantha Raman laid down the outline of which of the following?				1 Mark
	A Women's education	B Adult education	C School education	D College education	
Q125	Book titled Amar Jiban written by.				1 Mark
	A Rashsundari.	B Ramabai.	C Rukeya	D Laxmia.	
Q126	A society which values man more and gives ruling power to men over women is called a_____.				1 Mark
	A Feminist society	B Patriarchal society	C Socialist society	D Communist society	
Q127	According to Universal Adult Franchise every adult has:				1 Mark
	A No vote.	B One vote.	C Multiple vote.	D All of these.	
Q128	What kind of job are males engaged more than women?				1 Mark
	A Teachers.	B Nurses.	C Army officers.	D None of these.	
Q129	Why many girls do not continue their education?				1 Mark

	A Poverty.	B Discrimination.	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
Q130	An efforts made by the women's movement led the Supreme Court to formulate guidelines in 1997 to protect women against.				1 Mark
	A Sexual harassment at the workplace.	B Harassment by husband.			
	C Harassment by parents.	D Domestic violence			
Q131	'Chipko Andolon' is known as:				1 Mark
	A Feminist Movement	B Tribal Movement	C Political Movement	D Caste Movement	
Q132	Who equalled Zhang Ning's record of most badminton world championship medals in women's singles in 2019?				1 Mark
	A Saina Nehwal	B Gayatri Gopichand	C PV Sindhu	D Ashwini Ponappa	
Q133	How many women that are working in India are engaged in agricultural work?				1 Mark
	A 84.8%	B 83.6%	C 81.7%	D 82.5%	
Q134	Dr. Muthu Lakshmi abolished _____.				1 Mark
	A Caste system	B Mirasdari system	C Devadasi system	D Non-Braminial movement	
Q135	Who is the writer of Amar Jiban?				1 Mark
	A Ramabai.	B Rashsundari Devi.			
	C Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.	D None of these.			
Q136	What kind of the following jobs are females engaged more than males?				1 Mark
	A Nurses.	B Farmers.	C Pilots.	D Factory workers.	
Q137	In India seats are reserved for women in _____.				1 Mark
	A Lok Sabha	B Rajya Sabha	C Panchayati Raj	D Cabinet	
Q138	Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a correct strategy for a teacher to address gender stereotyping in a middle school classroom?				1 Mark
	A Discuss gender as a social construction.	B Encourage non-sexist behaviours.			
	C Discuss portrayal of women and men in textbooks critically.	D Encourage boys to take up maths and science and girls to take up language.			
Q139	Literacy rate among women in 2011 was _____.				1 Mark
	A 52%	B 58%	C 54%	D 65%	
Q140	What can you infer about boys in this advertisement				1 Mark
	A Boys are competitive	B Boys are sporty	C Boys are aggressive	D All of the above!	
Q141	Which course is applicable for primary level?				1 Mark
	A Academic	B General academic	C Professional	D Commercial	
Q142	When were the guidelines against sexual harassment of women formalised?				1 Mark
	A 2006	B 2001	C 1997	D 1990	
Q143	The provision of ____ helps many women to take up employment outside the home?				1 Mark
	A Hospital.	B Law.	C Creches.	D Court.	
Q144	When did women's groups across the country spoke out against 'dowry deaths' ?				1 Mark
	A 1990	B 1980	C 1960	D 1940	
Q145	Rashsundari Devi (1800-1890) was born in _____.				1 Mark
	A West Bengal	B Orissa	C Uttar Pradesh	D Bihar	
Q146	Which state has the highest female population as per the 2011 census?				1 Mark
	A Kerala	B Himachal Pradesh	C Uttar Pradesh	D Andhra Pradesh	
Q147	Many people believe that women make better nurses because they are more patient and gentle. This is an example of _____.				1 Mark
	A Violation.	B Discrimination.	C Stereotype.	D Sexual harassment.	
Q148	The All India Women's Conference(AIWC) was started in 1927 to:				1 Mark
	A Promote women's education.	B Increase women's share in the legislature.			
	C Enhance women's employment.	D Campaign for women's voting right.			
Q149	'Men generally think with their heads and women with their hearts". This statement reflects:				1 Mark
	A Gender discrimination	B Gender stereotypes			
	C Genetic differences between two sexes	D Gender constancy			
Q150	During classroom discussions, a teacher often pays more attention to boys than girls. This is an example of:				1 Mark
	A Gender bias	B Gender identity	C Gender relevance	D Gender constancy	
Q151	In which institution 1/3 seats are reserved for women ?				1 Mark
	A In Lok sabha	B In state legislative Assemblies			

	C In Rajya Sabha	D Institutions of local self government	
Q152	Domestic violence involves _____.		1 Mark
	A Physical violence only	B Mental violence only	
	C Violence inside the house	D All of these	
Q153	Name two countries, where the participation of women in public life is very high _____.		1 Mark
	A Uruguay and Uzbekistan	B Norway and Sweden	C Chile and Argentina
			D None of these
Q154	In which of the following countries the participation of women in public life is very high ?		1 Mark
	A European countries.	B Asian countries.	
	C Latin American countries	D Scandinavian countries	
Q155	According to Rokeya Sakhawat lady land is a place where.		1 Mark
	A Land build by ladies.	B Lady have freedom to study and work.	
	C Lot of Ladies are living.	D Ladies owned lot of land.	
Q156	Which famous book is written by Rashsundari Devi?		1 Mark
	A Amar Jiban.	B Godan.	C Madhushala.
			D None of these.
Q157	Who wrote the autobiography titled 'Amar Jiban'?		1 Mark
	A Rashsundari Devi	B Amrita Pritam	C Cornelia Sorabji
			D Indira Gandhi
Q158	In Samoan society, children used did the following activities except.		1 Mark
	A Take care of younger's.	B Going to school.	C Informal work.
			D Doing household work.
Q159	"Education is that thing which makes man self-sufficient and selfless."Who has given this idea?		1 Mark
	A Samaveda	B Atharvaveda	C Rigveda
			D Yajurveda
Q160	Participation of women in public life is relatively low in countries like.		1 Mark
	A Norway	B Sweden	C Finland
			D Bangladesh
	E None of these		
Q161	According to the 1961 census, about _____ per cent of all boys and men and _____per cent of all girls and women?		1 Mark
	A 10, 15	B 40, 15	C 20, 25
			D 30, 65
Q162	Which group is the key you need to remember about role of women in 19th century?		1 Mark
	A Easy work, earn a lot of money, stress.	B Hard work, low salary, ignored, stress, different.	
	C Hard work, earn a lot of money, not stress or depression.	D Easy work, ignored, stress, the same.	
Q163	The chipko movement was initiated from which place?		1 Mark
	A Patna	B Trishur	C Garhwal Himalayas
			D Jammu
Q164	Earlier it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write?		1 Mark
	A She would bring bad luck to her society.	B She would bring bad luck to her family.	
	C She would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow.	D She would bring bad luck to her children.	
Q165	The person who is responsible for performing the domestic household work is _____.		1 Mark
	A men	B labourer	C women
			D servants
Q166	What was the title of Rashsundari's autobiography?		1 Mark
	A Discovery of India.	B Meri 21 Kavitayen.	C Amar Jiban.
			D None of these.
Q167	Binodini Dasi (1863- 1941) was a pioneering figure in:		1 Mark
	A Hindi Theatre	B Bengali Theatre	C Marathi Theatre
			D None of the above
Q168	One of the more common forms of inequality in India is the.		1 Mark
	A Sati system.	B Dowry system.	C Poverty.
			D Caste system.
Q169	Did women got their salary deserve for what they have done?		1 Mark
	A No, they didn't	B Yes, they did	C Of course
			D None of these
Q170	When we do not treat people equally we create _____.		1 Mark
	A Double valued	B Devalued	C Discrimination
			D Difference
Q171	What do you mean by women's movement?		1 Mark
	A Movement planned by senior citizen.	B Women struggle for improvement in life.	
	C Men struggle for improvement in life.	D None of these.	
Q172	Ramabai went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in _____, where widows and poor women were encouraged not only to become literate but to be independent.		1 Mark
	A 1896.	B 1895.	C 1898.
			D 1897.

Q173	Social behavior begins at birth:			1 Mark
	A Truth	B False	C Not related	D Controversial
Q174	Ramabai was given the title "Pandita" because she could read and write _____ , a remarkable achievement as women then were not allowed such knowledge.			1 Mark
	A English.	B Sanskrit.	C Punjabi.	D Urdu.
Q175	Gender division usually means_____.			1 Mark
	A Biological differences between men and women	B Unequal child sex-ratio		
	C Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women	D Absence of voting rights for women		
Q176	When did the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 come into force?			1 Mark
	A 2006	B 2005	C 2001	D 2000
Q177	Which of the following statement is False?			1 Mark
	A Our society girls are discriminated in day to day life.	B Women who stay at home do not work.		
	C The work that women do is less valued than that of men.	D They way children grow in Madhya Pradesh and in Samoa is not same.		
Q178	Who established Mahila Charkha Samiti at Patna?			1 Mark
	A Sarojini Naidu	B Usha Mehta	C Prabhavati Devi	D Kasturba Gandhi
Q179	The statement that is true regarding the feminist movement is _____.			1 Mark
	A It strengthens relationship between man and woman.	B It improves women's role related to political mobilisation		
	C It does not give much liberty to women in society.	D It does not provide equal opportunities for men and women.		
Q180	Recently there have been conscious efforts to include stories in the curriculum where the father is involved in household works and the mother is doing adventure activities. This move is important because-			1 Mark
	A It aims to strengthen gender bias.	B It aims to eliminate gender stereotyping.		
	C It aims to encourage gender constancy.	D It aims to increase gender discrimination.		
Q181	Assertion (A): Girls belonging to ST and SC tribes are likely to leave schools at an early age because their parents find it difficult to pay the school fees and don't feel safe to send their daughter at far away distances. Reason (R): The schools in rural areas have big school buildings and qualified teachers and are also not located at far away places, still parents find it difficult to send their children to schools.			1 Mark
	A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.	B Only R is correct		
	C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.	D Only A is correct.		
Q182	Assertion (A): The position and status which a woman has today is because of the lot of struggle which they had faced to improve their situation. Reason (R): The struggle where women, women's organizations from all over the country struggle to get their rights is called Women's Movement.			1 Mark
	A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.	B Only R is correct		
	C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.	D Only A is correct.		
Q183	Assertion (A): Campaigns are an important part of women's struggle as they force the new law to pass which protects the honor and respect of the woman. Reason (R): No law has been passed against the sexual harassment and domestic violence happening today in India and woman are still fighting for these laws to pass.			1 Mark
	A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.	B Only R is correct		
	C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.	D Only A is correct.		
Q184	Assertion (A): Laws have been passed against those husbands and in-laws who force young brides for dowry and kill them for not satisfying their dowry needs. Reason (R): The struggle for women has been quite hard as they had to come on the streets and approach the court to seek justice for themselves.			1 Mark
	A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.	B Only R is correct		
	C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.	D Only A is correct.		
Q185	Assertion (A): Women were and are still facing difficulty in getting education and all the opportunities which men get. Their work is also not valued and are only confined to house chores.			1 Mark

Reason (R): Many people believe that the main role of a woman is to get married and take care of the children as they are naturally built with these qualities.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

Q186Assertion (A): During earlier times, it was believed that girls who could read and write would bring bad luck for husbands and become a widow. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): There were many women who learnt to read and write secretly from their family members and marked the beginning of women's education.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

Q187Assertion (A): From earlier times, it has been very difficult for girls to go to school and they were engaged in household work like cooking, cleaning etc and only the sons had the right to read and write. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): Education has always been made available to both boys and girls and along with the other opportunities, girls were allowed to opt for careers of their own choice.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

Q188Assertion (A): Children are taught to behave according to their gender like girls are asked to behave very politely and take care of the house and men have to work outside home and earn a good salary. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): Children face a lot of pressure from society or sometimes it is in the form of demand from adults like boys are taught not to cry in front of others.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

Q189Assertion (A): Even after a lot of struggle and various schemes started by the government, the rate of boys is higher in education as compared to girls. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): As compared to earlier times, the ratio of education of boys and girls has increased but boys still remain in a higher proportion than girls.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

Q190Assertion (A): Girls are very polite and gentle and therefore they are perfect for jobs like nurses and teachers and have no technical knowledge. **1 Mark**

Reason (R): There are many girls who break the stereotypes and work hard to become successful doctors and engineers and have great technical knowledge.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

Q191Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

In most families, once girls finish school, they are encouraged by their families to see _____ as their main aim in life.

Q192Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

_____ and _____ are a very powerful way of drawing attention to injustices.

Q193Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

Women wrote _____, _____ and _____ describing their own experiences of inequality.

Q194Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

_____ wrote a remarkable story titled Sultana's Dream in 1905.

Q195Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**

_____ was given the title 'Pandita'.

Q196Laxmi Lakra is from a poor tribal family in Madhya Pradesh. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q197In 1910, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain started a school for girls in Kolkata, and to this day, the school is still functioning. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q198Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was born into a poor family who owned no land. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q199Many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q200 How has schooling and literacy scenario improved in the last few years?	5 Marks
Q201 Give the contribution of Ramabai for women’s emancipation.	5 Marks
Q202 Write a note on the achievements of Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.	5 Marks
Q203 How was learning for change or school out of bounds for girls in earlier years?	5 Marks
Q204 What are the various ways women apply to fight discrimination and seek justice?	5 Marks
Q205 How has women’s movement gained momentum?	5 Marks
Q206 How did the condition for women change in the nineteenth century?	5 Marks
Q207 Write a note on the achievements of Rashsundari Devi.	5 Marks
Q208 How do girls from backward communities suffer in schooling?	5 Marks
Q209 In what ways have women protested or led their movement?	5 Marks
Q210 Give a brief life sketch of Laxmi Lakra.	4 Marks
Q211 “Poor girls drop out of school because they are not interested in getting an education.” Re-read the last paragraph on page 62 and explain why this statement is not true.	4 Marks
Q212 Explain the term Stereotype, Discrimination, Violation and Sexual harassment.	4 Marks
Q213 Why do you think that the percentage of Adivasi girls and boys leaving school is higher than that of any other group?	4 Marks
Q214 Discuss new ideas that emerged about education and learning in the nineteenth century.	3 Marks
Q215 Who set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898? How did the Mission prove beneficial for the women?	3 Marks
Q216 Who wrote the story Sultana’s Dream? What is the story all about?	3 Marks
Q217 Give an example of stereotype and what do you understand by it?	3 Marks
Q218 What are some of the pressures that boys experience?	3 Marks
Q219 Was Rashsundari Devi a superstitious woman? If not, why not?	3 Marks
Q220 Write brief note about Ramabai?	3 Marks
Q221 Write short note about Rashsundari Devi and her contribution to society in improving women situation.	3 Marks
Q222 How did Laxmi Lakra break the stereotype image regarding women?	3 Marks
Q223 Define the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination. • Violation. • Sexual harassment. 	3 Marks
Q224 Though literacy rates have increased since independence then what is the major concern?	3 Marks
Q225 How do boys and girls suffer from stereotype images?	3 Marks
Q226 What are the popular beliefs about women’s jobs?	3 Marks
Q227 Why do girls from backward class not get adequate schooling in India?	3 Marks
Q228 Why was Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain stopped from learning Bangla and English? How did she manage to team these languages?	3 Marks
Q229 What do you understand Women’s Movement?	3 Marks
Q230 Although the literacy rates have increased since independence, what remains the worrying factor with respect to gender?	3 Marks
Q231 “Rashsundari Devi was not a superstitious woman”. Discuss.	3 Marks
Q232 Why does government of India conduct census every 10 years?	2 Marks
Q233 Mention any two stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do.	2 Marks
Q234 Why was Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain stopped from learning Bangla and English? How did she learn these languages?	2 Marks
Q235 List one reason why learning the alphabet was so important to women like Rashsundari Devi, Ramabai and Rokeya.	2 Marks
Q236 When we think of a farmer we only think of a man. Why?	2 Marks
Q237 Can you describe two methods of struggle that the women’s movement used to raise issues? If you had to organise a struggle against stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, what method would you employ from the ones that you have read about? Why would you choose this particular method?	2 Marks
Q238 Mention any two reasons why many girls do not continue their education.	2 Marks
Q239 Who set up a mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898? What was the mission about? How did the mission help the women?	2 Marks

Q240	Why was Ramabai given the title 'Pandita'?	2 Marks
Q241	What do women do on International Women's Day?	2 Marks
Q242	How do you think stereotypes, about what women can or cannot do, affect women’s right to equality?	2 Marks
Q243	Mention the changes that occurred with emergence of new ideas about education and learning in 19th century?	2 Marks
Q244	Who was Rashsundari Devi? What did she write in her autobiography?	2 Marks
Q245	What changes came to be seen with the emergence of new ideas about education and learning in the 19th century?	2 Marks
Q246	Mention any one stereotype about what women can or cannot do?	2 Marks
Q247	What is the purpose of conducting census every 10 years?	2 Marks
Q248	What is meant by the Women's Movement?	2 Marks
Q249	What is Sultana’s Dream about?	2 Marks
Q250	Give examples of print media.	1 Mark
Q251	How did Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain learn to read and write Bangla and English?	1 Mark
Q252	What is stereotype?	1 Mark
Q253	How did women support men in the pottery trade?	1 Mark
Q254	Which is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman?	1 Mark
Q255	Why was Satyarani's daughter murdered?	1 Mark
Q256	Who is Laxmi Lakra?	1 Mark
Q257	What led some women to question the situation of women in society?	1 Mark
Q258	What are the various means to spread awareness among the common mass?	1 Mark
Q259	How did Laxmi Lakra break the stereotype that only men could be engine drivers?	1 Mark
Q260	When is International Women's Day celebrated?	1 Mark
Q261	What is the percentage of women engaged in agricultural work in our country?	1 Mark
Q262	Who was Satyarani?	1 Mark
Q263	“When we think of a farmer we only think of a man.” Explain why?	1 Mark
Q264	What does agricultural work mean to these women?	1 Mark
Q265	Give examples of electronic media.	1 Mark
Q266	Who wrote Amar Jiban?	1 Mark
Q267	What did Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain do for the girls?	1 Mark
Q268	What percentage of women in India engaged in agricultural work?	1 Mark
Q269	List the various hindrances that prevent media’s independence.	1 Mark
Q270	How do you think media public opinion?	1 Mark
Q271	What are the various means of raising awareness among the people?	1 Mark
Q272	What happened to Satyarani's daughter?	1 Mark
Q273	Why women were not seen as potters?	1 Mark
Q274	What is sexual harassment?	1 Mark
Q275	Give any one examples of stereotype.	1 Mark
Q276	Define discrimination.	1 Mark
Q277	Why it is believed that women make better nurses?	1 Mark
Q278	What agricultural work women do?	1 Mark
Q279	He power of the government to disallow media form published certain stories in known as.	1 Mark
Q280	Why do many girls drop out of school?	1 Mark
Q281	What is violation?	1 Mark
Q282	Today, both boys and girls attend school in large numbers. Yet, as we will see, there still remain differences between the education of boys and girls.India has a census every 10 years, which counts the whole population of the country. According to the 1961 census, about 40 per cent of all boys and men. (7 years old and above) were literate (that is, they could at least write	5 Marks

their names) compared to just 15 per cent of all girls and women. In the most recent census of 2001, these figures have grown to 76 per cent for boys and men, and 54 per cent for girls and women.

1. There still remain differences between the education of boys and girls.
 1. True
 2. False
2. India has a census every ___ years, which counts the whole population of the country.
 1. 10
 2. 15
 3. 20
 4. 25
3. In ___ census, about 40 per cent of all boys and men were literate.
 1. 1971
 2. 1961
 3. 1951
 4. 1941
4. "In 1961 census, about ___ per cent of all girls and women were literate."
 1. 10
 2. 12
 3. 15
 4. 25
5. In ___ figures have grown to 76 per cent for boys and men, and 54 per cent for girls and women.
 1. 2001
 2. 2002
 3. 2003
 4. 2004

Q283 Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was born into a rich family who owned a lot of land. she knew to read and write Urdu, she was stopped from learning Bangla and English. In those days, English was seen as a language that would expose girls to new ideas, which people thought were not correct for them. Therefore, it was mostly boys who were taught English. Rokeya learnt to read and write Bangla and English with the support of her elder brother and an elder sister. She went on to become a writer.

5 Marks

1. ___ was born into a rich family who owned a lot of land.
 1. Rashsundari Devi
 2. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
 3. Amar Jiban
 4. None of these
2. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain she knew how to read and write _____.
 1. Hindi
 2. Sanskrit
 3. Urdu
 4. English
3. ___ was seen as a language that would expose girls to new ideas, which people thought were not correct for them.
 1. Hindi
 2. Sanskrit
 3. Urdu
 4. English
4. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain went on to become a _____.
 1. Writer
 2. Dancer
 3. Singer
 4. None of the following
5. Rokeya learnt to read and write Bangla and English with the support of her ___ and an _____.
 1. Father
 2. Mother
 3. Elder brother and Elder sister
 4. Younger brother and sister

Q284 In the 1980s, for example, women's groups across the country spoke out against 'dowry deaths' — cases of young brides being murdered by their in-laws or husbands, greedy for more dowry. Women's groups spoke out against the failure to bring these cases to justice. They did so by coming on to the streets, approaching the courts, and by sharing information. Eventually, this became a public issue in the newspapers and society, and the dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

5 Marks

1. In the ____s, women's groups across the country spoke out against 'dowry deaths'.

1. 1970s
2. 1960s
3. 1980s
4. 1950s

2. Women's groups spoke out against the failure to bring these cases to ____.

1. Injustice
2. Justice
3. Equality
4. None of these

3. It became public issue in the ____ and society, and the dowry laws were changed to punish families who seek dowry.

1. Magazine
2. Radio
3. Newspaper
4. None of them

Q285 27-year-old Laxmi Lakra, from a poor tribal family in Jharkhand has begun to change things. She is the first woman engine driver for Northern Railways. Laxmi's parents are not literate but they struggled and overcame many hardships to make sure their children got an education. Laxmi studied in a government school. Even in school, Laxmi helped with the housework and did odd jobs. She studied hard and did well and then went on to get a diploma in electronics. She then took the railway board exam and passed it on her first attempt. **5 Marks**

1. Engine drivers are ____.

1. Men
2. Women
3. Children
4. Old

2. Laxmi Lakra, from a poor tribal family in ____.

1. Patna
2. Jharkhand
3. Kolkata
4. Chattisgarh

3. Laxmi studied in which school?

1. Government school
2. Private School
3. Local school
4. None of these

Q286 Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a rich landlord's family. At that time, it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write, she would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow. Despite this, she taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage. **5 Marks**

1. Rashsundari Devi was a housewife from a ____ family.

1. Rich landlord
2. Poor landlord
3. Middle class landlord
4. None of these

2. Earlier it was believed that if a woman learnt to read and write.

1. She would bring bad luck to her society
2. She would bring bad luck to her family
3. She would bring bad luck to her husband and become a widow
4. She would bring bad luck to her children

3. Rashsundari Devi taught herself how to read and write in secret, well after her marriage.

1. True
2. False

Q287 In the nineteenth century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged. Schools became more common and communities that had never learnt reading and writing started sending their children to school. But there was a lot of opposition to educating girls even then. Yet many women and men made efforts to open schools for girls. Women struggled to learn to read and write. **5 Marks**

1. In the ____ century, many new ideas about education and learning emerged.

1. Eighteenth
2. Nineteenth

3. Seventeenth
4. Sixteenth
2. ____ became more common.
1. Hospital
2. School
3. Resturant
4. None of these
3. Women struggled to learn to read and write.
1. True
2. False

Q288 Rashsundari Devi (1800–1890), who was born in West Bengal, some 200 years ago. At the age of 60, she wrote Her book titled **5 Marks**
Amar Jiban is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman.

1. Rashsundari Devi was born in ____.
1. West Bengal
2. Karnataka
3. Gujarat
4. Maharashtra
2. Rashsundari Devi wrote her autobiography in ____.
1. Konkani
2. Bangla
3. Marathi
4. Hindi
3. Amar Jiban is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman.
1. True
2. False

Q289 Ramabai (1858–1922), shown above with her daughter, championed the cause of women’s education. She never went to school **5 Marks**
but learnt to read and write from her parents. She was given the title ‘Pandita’ because she could read and write Sanskrit, a remarkable achievement as women then were not allowed such knowledge. She went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in 1898, where widows and poor women were encouraged not only to become literate but to be independent. They were taught a variety of skills from carpentry to running a printing press, skills that are not usually taught to girls even today. The printing press can be seen in the picture on the top left corner. Ramabai’s Mission is still active today.

1. ____ championed the cause of women’s education.
1. Ramabai
2. Rashsundari Devi
3. Rani Laxmi Bai
4. None of these
2. Ramabai was able to read and write in which language?
1. Hindi
2. Marathi
3. Sanskrit
4. English
3. Ramabai went on to set up a Mission in Khedgaon near Pune in ____.
1. 1899
2. 1898
3. 1970
4. 1998
4. What was the title given to Ramabai?
1. Swami
2. Pandit
3. Lady
4. Intellectual
5. Ramabai set up a mission in Khedgaon in ____.
1. Churchgate
2. Pune
3. Thane
4. Virar