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Roll No. _____

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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M.A. IV Semester (NEP) Examination, 2025-26

ENGLISH

GENDER STUDIES

Paper Code							
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Question Booklet Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

1. Androcentricism is best defined as:
 - (A) Female-centered discourse
 - (B) Viewing the world from a male-centered perspective
 - (C) Equal representation of genders
 - (D) Total rejection of institutionalised male-dominance in social structure
2. The concept of androgyny challenges
 - (A) Biological determination
 - (B) Capitalism
 - (C) Religious orthodoxy
 - (D) Linguistic relativity
3. Radical feminism primarily locates women's oppression in:
 - (A) Economic class structure
 - (B) Patriarchal control over women's bodies
 - (C) Colonialism
 - (D) Linguistic differences
4. The critique of biological essentialism argues that:
 - (A) Gender is purely genetic
 - (B) Social roles are biological fixed
 - (C) Gender identify is socially mediated
 - (D) Sexuality is irrelevant
5. Gynocriticism, according to Showalter seeks to:
 - (A) Compare male and female authors
 - (B) Create a framework for analyzing women's literature independently
 - (C) Focus only on language
 - (D) None of the above
6. Cyberfeminism views cyberspace as:
 - (A) Reinforcing patriarchy only
 - (B) A site of new gender possibilities
 - (C) Anti-technology
 - (D) Apolitical
7. Toxic masculinity refers to:
 - (A) All male behaviour
 - (B) Harmful cultural norms of masculinity
 - (C) Feminist ideology
 - (D) Gender neutrality
8. Showalter's "Female phase" is marked by:
 - (A) Imitation of man
 - (B) Protest literature
 - (C) Autonomous female creativity
 - (D) Anti-literary writing

9. A feminist reading that highlights nature-woman parallels is:
- (A) Queer reading
 - (B) Ecofeminist reading
 - (C) Marxist reading
 - (D) Structuralist reading
10. Foucault's genealogy aims to:
- (A) Find origin of truth
 - (B) Trace historical construction of concepts
 - (C) Establish universal laws
 - (D) Reject history
11. Queer theory critiques identity as:
- (A) Fixed and natural
 - (B) Historically contingent and fluid
 - (C) Religious truth
 - (D) Scientific fact
12. Marxist feminism links women's oppression mainly to:
- (A) Religion
 - (B) Language
 - (C) Capitalist exploitation
 - (D) Psychoanalysis
13. In the 'Feminie' phase, women writers:
- (A) Reject male models completely
 - (B) Imitate dominant male literary traditions
 - (C) Develop autonomous discourse
 - (D) Write only political texts
14. Bell Hooks criticizes the women compromising share unity because.
- (A) Women are inherently competitive
 - (B) Gender alone does not erase differences of class and race
 - (C) Men control women's relationships
 - (D) Feminism is outdated
15. Hooks reject the notion that oppression created automatic unit because:
- (A) Oppression affects women differently
 - (B) Women resist unity
 - (C) Society discourage friendship
 - (D) Feminism is divisive
16. Hooks argues that the myth of universal sisterhood:
- (A) Strengthens feminism
 - (B) Masks real inequalities
 - (C) Promotes equality
 - (D) Eliminates patriarchy
17. Hooks sees feminism primarily as:
- (A) A social trend
 - (B) A personal journey
 - (C) A political movement against sexism and oppression
 - (D) A cultural ideology

18. The term 'political solidarity' in Hooks essay implies:
- (A) Personal friendship
 - (B) Institutional power
 - (C) Collective struggle for justice
 - (D) Emotional Support groups
19. Simone De Beauvoir being are conduction with the question:
- (A) What is patriarchy?
 - (B) What is a woman?
 - (C) Why are men dominant?
 - (D) What is feminism?
20. Beauvoir rejects biological determinism because:
- (A) Biology is irrelevant
 - (B) It fully explains gender inequality
 - (C) It cannot alone define woman's destiny
 - (D) It demies culture
21. Beauvoir argues that women often accept their subordinate status due to:
- (A) Legal systems alone
 - (B) Internalized norms and social conditioning
 - (C) Weakness
 - (D) Lack of education only
22. Beauvoir questions why women have not rebelled collectively like other oppressed groups because:
- (A) The lack resources
 - (B) They are isolated within families and society
 - (C) They are not oppressed
 - (D) They lack leadership
23. Beauvoir believes the category "women" is:
- (A) Eternal and natural
 - (B) Fixed in biology
 - (C) Historically and socially produced
 - (D) Religious defined
24. 'According to Jasbir Jain, Indian feminisms differ from western feminisms because they:
- (A) Reject equality
 - (B) Ignore patriarchy
 - (C) Emerge from different socio-cultural realities
 - (D) Are less theoretical
25. Jain argues that Indian feminism must negotiate with:
- (A) Only colonial history
 - (B) Religion alone
 - (C) Tradition and modernity
 - (D) Technology

26. Jain emphasizes that Indian feminism must address:
- (A) Gender alone
 - (B) Intersection of caste, class and community
 - (C) Only literature
 - (D) Urban issues only
27. According to Jain, Indian feminism must balance:
- (A) Emotion and logic
 - (B) Local realities and global influences
 - (C) Politics and religion
 - (D) Past and myth
28. Jasbir Jain's argument indirectly critiques which assumption?
- (A) Feminism is unnecessary
 - (B) Gender oppression is universal but identical everywhere
 - (C) Literature lacks political value
 - (D) Tradition is always oppressive
29. Ashis Nandy distinguished between "woman" and "womanliness" to show:
- (A) Biological differences
 - (B) Cultural constructions of femininity
 - (C) Legal inequalities
 - (D) Religious roles
30. According to Nandy, idealized femininity in India is often:
- (A) Politically radical
 - (B) Detached from real women's lives
 - (C) Fully modern
 - (D) Economically driven
31. According to Nandy, traditional Indian discourse often portrays women as:
- (A) Agents of rebellion
 - (B) Symbols of moral purity
 - (C) Political leaders
 - (D) Economic actors
32. The ideal of womanliness often demands:
- (A) Individual autonomy
 - (B) Self-sacrifice and submission
 - (C) Political leadership
 - (D) Intellectual freedom
33. According to Nandy, the symbolic elevation of women often results in:
- (A) Greater power for women
 - (B) Real autonomy
 - (C) Social marginalization
 - (D) Political dominance

34. Butler critiques the category "women" because it is:
- (A) Too universal and exclusionary
 - (B) Biologically inaccurate
 - (C) Legally invalid
 - (D) Historically irrelevant
35. Butler questions the distinction between sex and gender by arguing that:
- (A) Sex is natural and gender is artificial
 - (B) Both are culturally constructed
 - (C) Gender is irrelevant
 - (D) Biology is dominant
36. The term "heterosexual matrix" refers to:
- (A) Biological reproduction
 - (B) A cultural grid linking sex, gender and desire
 - (C) Legal marriage systems
 - (D) Patriarchal economics
37. Butler argues that feminism should:
- (A) Abandon politics
 - (B) Expand beyond fixed identity categories
 - (C) Focus only on women
 - (D) Reject theory
38. The chapter I of the Gender Trouble destabilizes which binary most strongly?
- (A) Male vs female
 - (B) Nature vs culture
 - (C) Sex vs gender
 - (D) All of the above
39. According to Wilkins, Foucault's major contribution to sexuality studies is:
- (A) Biological explanation of desire
 - (B) Historical analysis of sexuality as discourse
 - (C) Legal reform theory
 - (D) Psychoanalytic model
40. The phrase "Politics of the self" refers to:
- (A) State governance
 - (B) Personal identity formation as political
 - (C) Electoral participation
 - (D) Economic independence
41. Wilkins argues that identities are formed through:
- (A) Genetics
 - (B) Social and historical processes
 - (C) Religion
 - (D) Economic class alone
42. The poem "Standing Female Nude" is narrated from the perspective of:
- (A) The pointer
 - (B) An art critic
 - (C) The female model
 - (D) A gallery visitor

43. The model in "Standing Female Nude" describes herself as poor, highlighting:
- (A) Artistic beauty
 - (B) Economic exploitation
 - (C) Moral corruption
 - (D) Romantic tragedy
44. The dance of the eunuchs symbolized:
- (A) Divine devotion
 - (B) Social celebration
 - (C) Inner emptiness and marginalization
 - (D) Political protest
45. Kamala Das is known for writing about:
- (A) War and politics
 - (B) Mythology
 - (C) Personal emotions and marginal identities
 - (D) Scientific fiction
46. The poem 'The Dance of the Eunuchs' presents a contrast between:
- (A) Tradition and modernity
 - (B) Appearance and inner reality
 - (C) Rich and poor
 - (D) Rural and urban life
47. The eunuchs exaggerated gestures reflect:
- (A) Happiness
 - (B) Artificial femininity
 - (C) Religious ecstasy
 - (D) Cultural pride
48. Who has written 'A Women Speaks'?
- (A) Maya Angelou
 - (B) Audre Lorde
 - (C) Toni Morrison
 - (D) Gwendolym Brooks
49. The poem 'A Woman Speaks' challenges:
- (A) Scientific rationalism
 - (B) Patriarchal and racist structures
 - (C) Religious myths
 - (D) Linguistic traditions
50. Adrienne Rich's later Poetry is best characterized by-
- (A) War epics
 - (B) Personal and political intersections
 - (C) Mythological retellings
 - (D) Pure romantic lyricism

51. The poem 'Fire' challenges the stereotype that women should be:
- (A) Educated
 - (B) Emotionally expressive
 - (C) Gentle and silent
 - (D) Independent
52. Fire as a recurring motif implies:
- (A) Chaos without meaning
 - (B) Destructive femininity
 - (C) Regeneration and rebirth
 - (D) Mythological fantasy
53. Who has written 'The Unicorn'?
- (A) Kamala Das
 - (B) Audrey Lorde
 - (C) Nikita Gill
 - (D) None of the above
54. The unicorn symbolizes:
- (A) Patriarchal authority
 - (B) Magical realism
 - (C) Idealism and possibility
 - (D) Violence
55. Namjoshi's use of animals is an example of:
- (A) Anthropomorphism
 - (B) Magical realism
 - (C) Symbolism
 - (D) All of the above
56. The genre of The Woman Warrior is best described as:
- (A) Pure autobiography
 - (B) Historical fiction
 - (C) Autobiographical fiction/ memoir
 - (D) Epic poetry
57. Kingston's feminist perspective is:
- (A) Radical separatist
 - (B) Intersectional
 - (C) Anti-cultural
 - (D) Apolitical
58. The character of Fa Mu Lan represents:
- (A) Historical realism
 - (B) Female empowerment
 - (C) Cultural loss
 - (D) Colonial resistance
59. 'The color purple' is primarily written in the form of:
- (A) Diary entries
 - (B) Letters
 - (C) Third person narration
 - (D) Dramatic monologue

60. The title 'The Color-Purple' symbolizes:
- (A) Royalty
 - (B) Violence
 - (C) Beauty in every life
 - (D) Mourning
61. Nettie's letters provide:
- (A) Comic relief
 - (B) African cultural perspective
 - (C) Romantic subplot
 - (D) Political satire
62. The title 'Feudal Lord' refers to:
- (A) British colonial rules
 - (B) A patriarchal, authoritarian husband
 - (C) A tribal king
 - (D) A military dictator
63. 'The feudal lord' portrays marriage as:
- (A) Romantic fulfillment
 - (B) Social contract without inequality
 - (C) A site of patriarchal domination
 - (D) Religious harmony
64. Durrani's portrayal of society emphasizes:
- (A) Equality
 - (B) Reform
 - (C) Deep-rooted structural injustice
 - (D) Harmony
65. The Thousand faces of Night won which major award?
- (A) Sahitya Akademi Award
 - (B) Jnanpith Award
 - (C) Commonwealth Writer's Prize (Best First Book)
 - (D) Bookers prize
66. Devi's marriage represents:
- (A) Romantic fulfillment
 - (B) Social conformity and constraint
 - (C) Economic freedom
 - (D) Political ambition
67. Mythological women in the novel function as:
- (A) Decorative references
 - (B) Moral Lesson only
 - (C) Mirrors to contemporary female experience
 - (D) Religious propaganda

68. Devi's eventual decision to leave her marriage signifies:
- (A) Failure as a wife
 - (B) Social rebellion
 - (C) Emotional immaturity
 - (D) Cultural betrayal
69. The protagonist of funny boy is:
- (A) Jegan
 - (B) Radha
 - (C) Arjie Chelvaratnam
 - (D) Draye Uncle
70. The term 'Funny Boy' refers to:
- (A) A comedian
 - (B) A rebellious child
 - (C) A boy perceived as different in gender expression
 - (D) A political activist
71. A key message of Funny Boy is:
- (A) Tradition must dominate
 - (B) Silence ensures safety
 - (C) Difference challenges oppressive systems
 - (D) Politics is separated from identity
72. The protagonist of Tamarind Mem is:
- (A) Saroja (Saro)
 - (B) Kamini
 - (C) Meena
 - (D) Radha
73. The title 'Tamarind Mem' symbolizes:
- (A) Colonial nostalgia
 - (B) A nickname reflecting cultural displacement
 - (C) Women's themes, styles and genres
 - (D) None of the above
74. Who wrote Sultana's Dream?
- (A) Sarojini Naidu
 - (B) Rokeya Sekhawat Hossain
 - (C) Kamala Das
 - (D) Tour Dutt
75. The central theme of Sultana's Dream is:
- (A) Nationalism
 - (B) Feminist Utopia
 - (C) Romantic love
 - (D) Colonial history

76. Who guides Sultana in Ladyland?
 (A) Sare
 (B) Sister Sara
 (C) Queen Victoria
 (D) Begum Rokeya
77. The use of solar energy in Ladyland symbolizes:
 (A) Industrialization
 (B) Scientific progress led by women
 (C) Nature worship
 (D) Colonial influence
78. Me Hijra, Me Laxmi is:
 (A) A fictional novel
 (B) A political manifesto
 (C) An autobiography
 (D) A collection of poems
79. Laxmi Naraya Tripathi is known internationally for representing:
 (A) India at the Olympics
 (B) Hijra Community at the UN
 (C) Indian Literature abroad
 (D) Religious Organizations
80. Laxmi's public appearances symbolize:
 (A) Fame
 (B) Empowerment and representation
 (C) Political ambition
 (D) Cultural betrayal
81. The central message of 'Me Hijra, Me Laxmi' is:
 (A) Tradition must dominate
 (B) Gender identity deserves respect and equality
 (C) Silence ensures safety
 (D) Activism is unnecessary
82. Candide was written by:
 (A) Oscar Wilde
 (B) George Bernard Shaw
 (C) T.S. Eliot
 (D) J.M. Synge
83. Candide must choose between:
 (A) Wealth and poverty
 (B) Faith and doubt
 (C) Two men who love her
 (D) Career and family
84. Shaw's treatment of love in Candide is:
 (A) Sentimental
 (B) Realistic and ironic
 (C) Tragic
 (D) Mystical
85. For colored Girls who have considered suicide' is described as a:
 (A) Tragedy
 (B) Musical
 (C) Choreopoem
 (D) Realist drama

86. Shangel's language style is notable for:
- (A) Strict grammatical rules
 - (B) Formal Shakespearean English
 - (C) Nonstandard spelling and syntax
 - (D) Latin phrases
87. Rashid Jahan was associated with the:
- (A) Romantic Movement
 - (B) Progressive writers movement
 - (C) Victorian Era
 - (D) Modernist poetry circle
88. The 'veil' in the story symbolizes:
- (A) Beauty
 - (B) Wealth
 - (C) Patriarchal control and seclusion
 - (D) Religious purity
89. Rashid Jahan's writing is considered revolutionary because it:
- (A) Celebrates tradition
 - (B) Challenges taboo subjects about women's
 - (C) Avoids social issues
 - (D) Focuses only on religion
90. 'Brides are not for burning' deals primarily with:
- (A) Widow remarriage
 - (B) Dowry harassment and bride burning
 - (C) Political revolution
 - (D) Partition trauma
91. Laxmi is hospitalized because she:
- (A) Was poisoned
 - (B) Was burned under suspicious circumstances
 - (C) Attempted suicide
 - (D) Met with an accident
92. Laxmi's husband and in-law symbolize:
- (A) Progressive reformers
 - (B) Patriarchal greed and violence
 - (C) Religious authority
 - (D) Colonial rulers
93. Dina Mehta uses realism to:
- (A) Romanticize suffering
 - (B) Expose social evils
 - (C) Create fantasy
 - (D) Avoid controversy
94. A Friend's story is originally written in:
- (A) Hindi
 - (B) English
 - (C) Marathi
 - (D) Bengali

95. The relationship between Mitra and Namita reflects:
- (A) Sisterhood only
 - (B) Romantic friendship with queer undertones
 - (C) Rivalry
 - (D) Political alliance
96. The famous dialogue 'No means No' is Pink emphasizes the central theme which is:
- (A) Class conflict
 - (B) Absolute consent and women's autonomy
 - (C) Nationalism
 - (D) Romantic rejection
97. Equal means equal is a documentary about:
- (A) Women's voting rights
 - (B) The history of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)
 - (C) The civil rights movement
 - (D) Workplace diversity
98. Hidden Figures is based on:
- (A) A fictional story
 - (B) The lives of three African American women at NASA
 - (C) A political conspiracy
 - (D) A science fiction
99. The protagonist of 'Breaking free' is:
- (A) A young student struggling in school
 - (B) A closeted gay man dealing with family pressure
 - (C) A political activist
 - (D) A religious preacher
100. A key theme of 'Word is out' is:
- (A) Economic migration
 - (B) The diverse experiences of gay and lesbian
 - (C) The history of activism in the 1920's
 - (D) Racial integration in schools

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 A C D
- Q. 2 A B D
- Q. 3 A C D

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 A C D
- प्रश्न 2 A B D
- प्रश्न 3 A C D

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।