

JK

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--

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

ENGLISH

GENDER STUDIES

Paper Code							
A	O	4	1	O	O	1	T

Question Booklet Series

C

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. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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
6. The relationship between Mitra and Namita reflects:
  - (A) Sisterhood only
  - (B) Romantic friendship with queer undertones
  - (C) Rivalry
  - (D) Political alliance

7. A Friend's story is originally written in:
- (A) Hindi
  - (B) English
  - (C) Marathi
  - (D) Bengali
8. Dina Mehta uses realism to:
- (A) Romanticize suffering
  - (B) Expose social evils
  - (C) Create fantasy
  - (D) Avoid controversy
9. Laxmi's husband and in-law symbolize:
- (A) Progressive reformers
  - (B) Patriarchal greed and violence
  - (C) Religious authority
  - (D) Colonial rulers
10. Laxmi is hospitalized because she:
- (A) Was poisoned
  - (B) Was burned under suspicious circumstances
  - (C) Attempted suicide
  - (D) Met with an accident
11. 'Brides are not for burning' deals primarily with:
- (A) Widow remarriage
  - (B) Dowry harassment and bride burning
  - (C) Political revolution
  - (D) Partition trauma
12. 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
13. The 'veil' in the story symbolizes:
- (A) Beauty
  - (B) Wealth
  - (C) Patriarchal control and seclusion
  - (D) Religious purity
14. Rashid Jahan was associated with the:
- (A) Romantic Movement
  - (B) Progressive writers movement
  - (C) Victorian Era
  - (D) Modernist poetry circle
15. Shangel's language style is notable for:
- (A) Strict grammatical rules
  - (B) Formal Shakespearean English
  - (C) Nonstandard spelling and syntax
  - (D) Latin phrases

16. For colored Girls who have considered suicide' is described as a:
- (A) Tragedy
  - (B) Musical
  - (C) Choreopoem
  - (D) Realist drama
17. Shaw's treatment of love in Candida is:
- (A) Sentimental
  - (B) Realistic and ironic
  - (C) Tragic
  - (D) Mystical
18. Candide must choose between:
- (A) Wealth and poverty
  - (B) Faith and doubt
  - (C) Two man who love her
  - (D) Career and family
19. Candide was written by:
- (A) Oscar Wilde
  - (B) George Bernard Shaw
  - (C) T.S. Eliot
  - (D) J.M. Synge
20. The central message of 'Me Hizre, Me Laxmi' is:
- (A) Tradition must dominate
  - (B) Gender identify deserves respect and equality
  - (C) Silence ensures safety
  - (D) Activism is unnecessary
21. Laxim's public appearances symbolize:
- (A) Fame
  - (B) Empowerment and representation
  - (C) Political ambition
  - (D) Cultural betrayal
22. 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
23. Me Hijra, Me Laxmi is:
- (A) A fictional novel
  - (B) A political manifesto
  - (C) An autobiography
  - (D) A collection of poems
24. The use of solar energy in Ladyland symbolizes:
- (A) Industrialization
  - (B) Scientific progress led by women
  - (C) Nature worship
  - (D) Colonial influence
25. Who guides Sultana is Ladyland?
- (A) Sare
  - (B) Sister Sara
  - (C) Queen Victoria
  - (D) Begum Rokeya

26. The central theme of Sultana's Dream is:
- (A) Nationalism
  - (B) Feminist Utopia
  - (C) Romantic love
  - (D) Colonial history
27. Who wrote Sultana's Dream?
- (A) Sarojini Naidu
  - (B) Rokeya Sekhawat Hossain
  - (C) Kamala Das
  - (D) Tour Dutt
28. 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
29. The protagonist of Tamarind Mem is:
- (A) Saroja (Saro)
  - (B) Kamini
  - (C) Meena
  - (D) Radha
30. 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
31. 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
32. The protagonist of funny boy is:
- (A) Jegan
  - (B) Radha
  - (C) Arjie Chelvaratnam
  - (D) Draye Uncle
33. Devi's eventual decision to leave her marriage signifies:
- (A) Failure as a wife
  - (B) Social rebellion
  - (C) Emotional immaturity
  - (D) Cultural betrayal

34. Mythological women in the novel function as:
- (A) Decorative references
  - (B) Moral Lesson only
  - (C) Mirrors to contemporary female experience
  - (D) Religious propaganda
35. Devi's marriage represents:
- (A) Romantic fulfillment
  - (B) Social conformity and constraint
  - (C) Economic freedom
  - (D) Political ambition
36. 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
37. Durrani's portrayal of society emphasizes:
- (A) Equality
  - (B) Reform
  - (C) Deep-rooted structural injustice
  - (D) Harmony
38. 'The feudal lord' portrays marriage as:
- (A) Romantic fulfillment
  - (B) Social contract without inequality
  - (C) A site of patriarchal domination
  - (D) Religious harmony
39. The title 'Feudal Lord' refers to:
- (A) British colonial rules
  - (B) A patriarchal, authoritarian husband
  - (C) A tribal king
  - (D) A military dictator
40. Nettie's letters provide:
- (A) Comic relief
  - (B) African cultural perspective
  - (C) Romantic subplot
  - (D) Political satire
41. The title 'The Color-Purple' symbolizes:
- (A) Royalty
  - (B) Violence
  - (C) Beauty in every life
  - (D) Mourning

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

51. Adrienne Rich's later Poetry is best characterized by-
- (A) War epics
  - (B) Personal and political intersections
  - (C) Mythological retellings
  - (D) Pure romantic lyricism
52. The poem 'A Woman Speaks' challenges:
- (A) Scientific rationalism
  - (B) Patriarchal and racist structures
  - (C) Religious myths
  - (D) Linguistic traditions
53. Who has written 'A Women Speaks'?
- (A) Maya Angelou
  - (B) Audre Lorde
  - (C) Toni Morrison
  - (D) Gwendolym Brooks
54. The eunuchs exaggerated gestures reflect:
- (A) Happiness
  - (B) Artificial femininity
  - (C) Religious ecstasy
  - (D) Cultural pride
55. 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
56. Kamala Das is known for writing about:
- (A) War and politics
  - (B) Mythology
  - (C) Personal emotions and marginal identities
  - (D) Scientific fiction
57. The dance of the eunuchs symbolized:
- (A) Divine devotion
  - (B) Social celebration
  - (C) Inner emptiness and marginalization
  - (D) Political protest
58. The model in "Standing Female Nude" describes herself as poor, highlighting:
- (A) Artistic beauty
  - (B) Economic exploitation
  - (C) Moral corruption
  - (D) Romantic tragedy

59. 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
60. Wilkins argues that identities are formed through:
- (A) Genetics
  - (B) Social and historical processes
  - (C) Religion
  - (D) Economic class alone
61. The phrase "Politics of the self" refers to:
- (A) State governance
  - (B) Personal identify formation as political
  - (C) Electoral participation
  - (D) Economic independence
62. 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
63. 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
64. Butler argues that feminism should:
- (A) Abandon politics
  - (B) Expand beyond fixed identity categories
  - (C) Focus only on women
  - (D) Reject theory
65. 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
66. 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
67. Butler critiques the category "women" because it is:
- (A) Too universal and exclusionary
  - (B) Biologically inaccurate
  - (C) Legally invalid
  - (D) Historically irrelevant

68. 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
69. The ideal of womenliness often demands:
- (A) Individual autonomy
  - (B) Self-sacrifice and submission
  - (C) Political leadership
  - (D) Intellectual freedom
70. 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
71. 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
72. Ashis Nandy distinguished between "woman" and "womanliness" to show:
- (A) Biological differences
  - (B) Cultural constructions of femininity
  - (C) Legal inequalities
  - (D) Religious roles
73. 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
74. 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
75. Jain emphasizes that Indian feminism must address:
- (A) Gender alone
  - (B) Intersection of caste, class and community
  - (C) Only literature
  - (D) Urban issues only

76. Jain argues that Indian feminism must negotiate with:
- (A) Only colonial history
  - (B) Religion alone
  - (C) Tradition and modernity
  - (D) Technology
77. '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
78. Beauvoir believes the category "women" is:
- (A) Eternal and natural
  - (B) Fixed in biology
  - (C) Historically and socially produced
  - (D) Religious defined
79. 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
80. 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
81. 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
82. 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?
83. The term 'political solidarity' in Hooks essay implies:
- (A) Personal friendship
  - (B) Institutional power
  - (C) Collective struggle for justice
  - (D) Emotional Support groups

84. 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
85. Hooks argues that the myth of universal sisterhood:
- (A) Strengthens feminism
  - (B) Masks real inequalities
  - (C) Promotes equality
  - (D) Eliminates patriarchy
86. 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
87. 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
88. 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
89. Marxist feminism links women's oppression mainly to:
- (A) Religion
  - (B) Language
  - (C) Capitalist exploitation
  - (D) Psychoanalysis
90. Queer theory critiques identity as:
- (A) Fixed and natural
  - (B) Historically contingent and fluid
  - (C) Religious truth
  - (D) Scientific fact
91. Foucault's genealogy aims to:
- (A) Find origin of truth
  - (B) Trace historical construction of concepts
  - (C) Establish universal laws
  - (D) Reject history
92. A feminist reading that highlights nature-woman parallels is:
- (A) Queer reading
  - (B) Ecofeminist reading
  - (C) Marxist reading
  - (D) Structuralist reading

93. Show alter's "Female phase is marked by:
- (A) Imitation of man
  - (B) Protest literature
  - (C) Autonomous female creativity
  - (D) Anti-literary writing
94. Toxic masculinity refers to:
- (A) All male behaviour
  - (B) Harmful cultural norms of masculinity
  - (C) Feminist ideology
  - (D) Gender neutrality
95. Cyberfeminism views cyberspace as:
- (A) Reinforcing patriarchy only
  - (B) A site of new gender possibilities
  - (C) Anti-technology
  - (D) Apolitical
96. 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
97. 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
98. Radical feminism primarily locates women's oppression in:
- (A) Economic class structure
  - (B) Patriarchal control over women's bodies
  - (C) Colonialism
  - (D) Linguistic differences
99. The concept of androgyny challenges
- (A) Biological determination
  - (B) Capitalism
  - (C) Religious orthodoxy
  - (D) Linguistic relativity
100. 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

**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।