

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS – 2021**M.A. Gender Studies**

Duration : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Hall Ticket No.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.
2. This question paper has **Two parts : Part – A** and **Part – B** contains 100 multiple choice questions. Each question carries one mark and there is **no negative marking**.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
5. You may take the Question Paper after the examinations is over.
6. No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the Question paper itself/space provided at the end of the booklet.
7. The question paper contains twenty two (22) pages excluding this front page.

PART--A

I. Read the following report carefully and answer the questions from 1 to 10.

NEW YORK, 8 March 2021 – Ten million additional child marriages may occur before the end of the decade, threatening years of progress in reducing the practice, according to a new analysis released by UNICEF today.

COVID-19: A threat to progress against child marriage – released on International Women's Day – warns that school closures, economic stress, service disruptions, pregnancy, and parental deaths due to the pandemic are putting the most vulnerable girls at increased risk of child marriage. Even before the COVID-19 outbreak, 100 million girls were at risk of child marriage in the next decade, despite significant reductions in several countries in recent years. In the last ten years, the proportion of young women globally who were married as children had decreased by 15 per cent, from nearly 1 in 4 to 1 in 5, the equivalent of some 25 million marriages averted, a gain that is now under threat.

Girls who marry in childhood face immediate and lifelong consequences. They are more likely to experience domestic violence and less likely to remain in school. Child marriage increases the risk of early and unplanned pregnancy, in turn increasing the risk of maternal complications and mortality. The practice can also isolate girls from family and friends and exclude them from participating in their communities, taking a heavy toll on their mental health and well-being. COVID-19 is profoundly affecting the lives of girls. Pandemic-related travel restrictions and physical distancing make it difficult for girls to access the health care, social services and community support that protect them from child marriage, unwanted pregnancy and gender-based violence. As schools remain closed, girls are more likely to drop out of education and not return. Job losses and increased economic insecurity may also force families to marry their daughters to ease financial burdens.

Worldwide, an estimated 650 million girls and women alive today were married in childhood, with about half of those occurring in Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India and Nigeria. To off-set the impacts of COVID-19 and end the practice by 2030 – the target set out in the Sustainable Development Goals – progress must be significantly accelerated.

1. Who are at increased risk of child marriage due to the pandemic related consequences?
 - A. All girls
 - B. Most vulnerable girls
 - C. Boys
 - D. All the above.

2. The report says that
 - A. There was never any risk of child marriage in India.
 - B. There was no risk of child marriage without the pandemic.
 - C. There was a risk of child marriage only in other countries.
 - D. None of the above.

3. Girls in child marriage face long term consequences such as
 - A. Domestic violence
 - B. Loss of reproductive rights
 - C. Issues of mental health
 - D. All the above

4. Pandemic has curtailed the mobility of the girls as
 - A. The schools remain closed
 - B. Loss of jobs
 - C. Economic insecurity
 - D. All the above

5. What is the connecting link between the countries in which the above report has identified millions of girls and women being married in childhood?
 - A. Developing countries
 - B. Colonial Past
 - C. Local traditions
 - D. All the above

6. Is the above report entirely blaming the pandemic for the predicament of the women in the abovementioned countries?

- A. Yes, obviously
- B. No, the pandemic is not at all responsible
- C. The pandemic has led to the deterioration of the existing situation
- D. None of the above

7. What does the report say about the improvement in the situation in future?

- A. Not hopeful
- B. Will certainly happen
- C. No need to think about it
- D. Accelerated efforts can achieve results.

8. How does isolation and exclusion of the girls affect their future?

- A. Growth stunted
- B. Socialisation restricted
- C. Opportunities denied
- D. All the above

9. Why is the report referring to the negative effects of child marriage only on girls? Are not boys also affected?

- A. Yes, but their world does not end there.
- B. No, they are not affected at all.
- C. Boys are not subjected to child marriage.
- D. Pandemic affects only girls.

10. The report does not mention any laws/policies against child marriage. Is it because there are no such laws made and implemented in the abovementioned countries?

- A. Yes, there is a dearth of stringent laws.
- B. There are such laws but they are not being implemented.
- C. Financial vulnerability of the family is responsible.
- D. It is the choice of the children.

II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question from 11 to 20.

Witch-hunts have grown macabre by the day. The helpless 'witches' are hounded and punished by being stripped naked, paraded around the villages, their hair is burnt off or their heads tonsured, their faces blackened, their noses cut off, their teeth pulled out (they are supposedly defanged) so that they can no longer curse, they are whipped, they are branded, sometimes, they are forced to eat human faeces and finally, they are put to death (here again the Indian imagination takes over: the victim is hanged, impaled, hacked, lynched or buried alive). And you have got it all wrong if you assumed that such stomach-churning, toe-curling torture is done in dingy, shadowy places: vast, open village lands come in particularly handy as favoured locations, and the cheering crowd can fill a modest stadium. Where these women are left to live, they are considered inauspicious and malevolent, socially ostracized and forced to forgo their livelihood. Where they don't end up losing their life, they are made to lose their mental balance. It is no surprise that almost all the 'witches' have been Dalit or Adivasi women. Nowhere else in Indian history can we see such an explicit tie-up between patriarchal oppression and casteist subjugation. Witch-hunting is a powerful tool in the hands of caste-Hindu men who want to persecute assertive Dalit and Adivasi women who might directly challenge caste hegemony, or indirectly subvert local power equations. It is true that lack of adequate health care systems have spawned the growth of alternative beliefs and faith healing, and consequently witch-doctors. But that is not the reason why Dalit and Adivasi women have been singled out for public humiliation. By punishing those who are seen as vile and wild, oppressors want to send a not-so-subtle message to the women of their own castes: docility and domesticity gets rewarded, anything else gets punished. This has been the legacy of violence against women. When sin meets superstition, as in witch-hunting, the victims are also single (read widowed / deserted / divorced) women of a certain age who are no longer burdened with reproductive duties. The word 'witch' is thrust on these 'dangerous' women who asserted their entitlement to rights and thus challenged patriarchal and caste supremacist diktats. Dalit or Adivasi women who dared to contest elections and directly challenged the political power of the landed caste-Hindus have been labeled hags. They have been accused of exercising black magic when in fact they have only been exercising their fundamental rights. Witchcraft, when used by brutal caste-Hindus in the modern context, has come to signify women's resistance to oppression, and the price they have paid for it.

11. What is the tone of the above passage?

- A. Angry
- B. Sympathetic
- C. Sarcastic
- D. Naïve

12. What demonstrates the explicit tie up between patriarchal oppression and casteist subjugation?

- A. Indigenous medicine

- B. Religious practices
- C. Witch hunting
- D. None of the above

13. What is the message that is conveyed in witch-hunting?

- A. Docility and domesticity get rewarded
- B. Crossing the line of conformity will invite punishment
- C. Women cannot challenge the local power equations
- D. All the above

14. Who are considered to be dangerous women?

- A. Women who assert their rights
- B. Women who conform to the restrictions
- C. Women who do not speak
- D. Women who cannot write

15. Why are Dalit or Adivasi women labelled hags? —

- A. Dared to contest elections
- B. Directly challenged the political power
- C. Exercised their fundamental right
- D. All the above

16. Is it significant that most “witches” are single women?

- A. Yes, “surplus” women challenge the patriarchal system.
- B. No, that is only one of the details of the witches’ identity.
- C. Cannot say
- D. The author does not discuss this aspect.

17. The author is critical of

- A. Black magic by women of Dalit and Adivasi communities
- B. Violence on Dalit and Adivasi women in the name of witch hunting
- C. Violence on men of privileged communities
- D. Local medical practices

18. The author is of the opinion that

- A. Witch hunting happens only in rural areas
- B. Witch hunting happens only with women practising black magic
- C. Witch hunting is happening wherever women are asking for rights
- D. Witch hunting is a myth.

19. Witch hunting is

- A. The legacy of violence against women
- B. A traditional practice
- C. Controlling the wicked
- D. Worshipping women

20. What conclusion can be drawn from the above passage?

- A. That witches should be given severe punishment.
- B. Questioning women are dangerous for the society.
- C. Patriarchal and casteist systems penalise women's resistance against oppression.
- D. No conclusion can be drawn.

21. Which author-book is mismatched?

- A. Rashsundari Debi— *Amar Jiban*
- B. Virginia Woolf— *A Room of One's Own*
- C. Wandana Sonalkar— *Why I am not a Hindu*
- D. Lakshmibai Tilak— *Smritichitre*

22. Match the Following.

List A

- A. *Why Loiter?: Women and Risk on Mumbai Streets*
- B. *Me Hijra, Me Laxmi*
- C. *Bad Feminist*
- D. *The Journey of a Southern Feminist*

List B

- i. Roxane Gay
- ii. Shilpa Phadke
- iii. Laxminarayana Tripathi
- iv. Devaki Jain

- A. A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- B. A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
- C. A-ii, B-iii, C-i, D-iv
- D. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

23. Match the following.

List A

- A. *Terrible Patriarchy*
- B. *Dalit Women's Education in Modern India: Double Discrimination*
- C. *Critical Events*
- D. *One Little Finger*

List B

- i. Shailaja Paik
- ii. Easterine Irabu
- iii. Malini Chib
- iv. Veena Das

- A. A-i, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv
- B. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii
- C. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii
- D. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i

24. A recent advertisement shows a couple going to the orphanage to adopt a child. The woman is worried whether she would be a good mother. What is the message conveyed?

- A. The couple is broadminded.
- B. The couple is good looking.
- C. A woman is expected to be a good mother.
- D. None of the above

25. Which of the conclusions drawn from the Hindi film *Pink* is problematic?
- A. Women have the right to say no.
 - B. Women should fight back sexual violence.
 - C. Even the bold and strong women need the help of a man to achieve justice.
 - D. Solidarity of women helps in facing challenges.

PART B

26. Which of the following films centrally addresses the politics of housework?
- A. Monsoon Wedding
 - B. The Great Indian Kitchen
 - C. Pink
 - D. Arth
27. Which filmmaker from Lakshadweep faces sedition charges due to a Facebook post?
- A. Anand Patwardhan
 - B. Leena Manimekalai
 - C. Aisha Sultana
 - D. Paromita Vohra
28. "Feminization of poverty" means:
- A. Women have a higher incidence of poverty than men.
 - B. Men have a higher incidence of poverty than women.
 - C. Transwomen are most affected by poverty.
 - D. None of the above
29. Which of the following films is counted as an iconic feminist film?
- A. Bhumika
 - B. Rang de Basanti
 - C. Gully Boy
 - D. Ek Ladki ko Dekha toh Aisa Laga

30. Who is a #MeToo survivor who won a landmark acquittal in a criminal defamation case?

- A. Chinmayi Sripada
- B. Priya Ramani
- C. Tanushree Dutta
- D. Raya Sarkar

31. Mojo Story is a YouTube news channel owned by:

- A. Prannoy Roy
- B. Faye D' Souza
- C. Ravish Kumar
- D. Barkha Dutt

32. Which of the following organisations works for the legalisation of sex work?

- A. Prajwala
- B. Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee (DMSC)
- C. National Commission for Women
- D. Apne Aap Women's Collective (AAWC)

33. Who was awarded the prestigious Central European University (CEU) Open Society Prize for 2021?

- A. Vandana Shiva
- B. Arundhati Roy
- C. KK Shailaja
- D. Medha Patkar

34. An woman Economist to win the Nobel prize in 2020:

- A. Esther Duflo
- B. Devaki Jain
- C. Nirmala Banerjee
- D. Nandini Sundar

35. Who among the following may be described as a social activist with a strong commitment to the tribal communities in India?

- A. Geetha Hariharan
- B. Aravind Adiga
- C. Mahasweta Devi
- D. Jerry Pinto

36. Which of the feminist presses listed below does not match with name of the publisher who founded it:

- A. Zubaan Books--Urvashi Butalia
- B. Women Unlimited--Ritu Menon
- C. Stree--Mandira Sen
- D. Kali for Women--Radhika Menon

37. The author of *We Should All be Feminists* is:

- A. bell hooks
- B. Maya Angelou
- C. Simone de Beauvoir
- D. Chimamanda Adichie

38. Ecofeminism implies:

- A. The labour of nurturing women
- B. Women are equated with nature.
- C. Solutions to environmental problems require a feminist perspective.
- D. Women who live in the forest

39. Gender binary refers to:

- A. Categorization of people exclusively as either male or female
- B. Men are biologically stronger than women.
- C. Gender is performative.
- D. Women are emotionally stronger than men.

40. What explains cisgender?

- A. A person whose gender identity aligns with the sex assigned to them at birth
- B. A person whose sense of personal identity and gender do not correspond with their birth sex.
- C. Having an appearance or other qualities traditionally seen as masculine.
- D. Sexual and gender identities that are other than heterosexual.

41. The political term to unite women from communities who are subject to racial marginalization:

- A. Black American
- B. Women of Color
- C. African American
- D. Latina

42. What is male gaze?

- A. Representing women catering to the heterosexual male viewer
- B. Perspective in the films of male directors
- C. The barriers that prevent women from achieving high positions in professions
- D. Sexual harassment of women

43. What is mansplaining?

- A. A man explaining to a woman in a patronizing manner
- B. A masculine view of social relations
- C. The power relations between different gender identities
- D. Prioritizing a masculine worldview

44. Transfeminism is:

- A. Adding the issues of transgender women to existing feminist discourses.
- B. Feminist coalition politics in which trans and non- trans women from different backgrounds stand up for one another.
- C. A view that transwomen are not women
- D. A feminism that excludes heterosexual women

45. An example of benevolent sexism is:

- A. Men too can be feminist.
- B. Men and women are equal.
- C. Women are great nurturers.
- D. Safe public transport for women

46. Gender Budgeting Scheme in India is to ensure that:

- A. Benefits of development reach women as much as men
- B. Men participate in housework as much as women participate
- C. Social evils are eliminated
- D. The wellbeing of elderly people is prioritized

47. Which young woman said to world leaders, "How dare you? You have stolen my dreams and my childhood..."

- A. Malala Yousafzai
- B. Greta Thunberg
- C. Emma Watson
- D. Disha Ravi

48. The verses written by the Buddhist nuns about two millennia ago are called:

- A. Chrysopocia
- B. Therigatha
- C. Yagnaseni
- D. Rigveda

49. The first tribal woman Vice Chancellor in India is:

- A. C.K. Janu
- B. Sonajharia Minz
- C. Rose Kerketta
- D. Soni Sori

50. Who refused to give up her seat for a white passenger in a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, in the 1950s?

- A. Anita Hill
- B. Lonnie King
- C. Rosa Parks
- D. Gwendolyn Zoharah Simmons

51. Jane Goodall is:

- A. A medical professional
- B. A theorist of evolution
- C. A Primatologist and Anthropologist
- D. An Economist

52. Who has been a member of the Black Panther Party?

- A. Toni Morrison
- B. Alice Walker
- C. Germaine Greer
- D. Angela Davis

53. Who among the following has the maximum number of Oscar nominations?

- A. Jodie Foster
- B. Meryl Streep
- C. Halle Berry
- D. Whoopi Goldberg

54. The youngest Indian and the youngest woman in the world to have reached the summit of Mount Everest is:

- A. Bachendri Pal
- B. Tabei Junko
- C. Phanthog
- D. Malavath Purna

55. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)

Act was passed in: —

- A. 2001
- B. 2013
- C. 1999
- D. 1974

56. Who among the following is a Dalit labour activist?

- A. Nodeep Kaur
- B. Cynthia Stephen
- C. Devangana Kalita
- D. Bama

57. Which action of an Indian Court has been criticised for “victim blaming”?

- A. Supreme Court directions in migrants case
- B. Tarun Tejpal acquittal judgement
- C. Sarfoora Zargar bail order
- D. None of the above

58. The President of which country has faced massive protests over the spiraling death toll due to the Covid pandemic?

- A. Bangladesh
- B. India
- C. Brazil
- D. Canada

59. Who among the following is not an LGBTQ feminist author?

- A. Audre Lorde
- B. Alice Walker
- C. Suniti Namjoshi
- D. Jhumpa Lahiri

60. The sportsperson who does not belong to the North East is:
- A. Mary Kom
 - B. Anshu Jamsenpa
 - C. Geeta Kumari Phogat
 - D. Dipa Karmakar
61. In 2017, the Rajya Sabha passed the Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016 to increase maternity leave for working women
- A. From 12 weeks to 26 weeks
 - B. From 12 weeks to 26 weeks for two surviving children
 - C. From 10 to 30 weeks for two surviving children
 - D. From 10 weeks to 30 weeks
62. Pinjra Tod is:
- A. A movement against capital punishment
 - B. A women students' collective standing for women's right to mobility and freedom
 - C. A movement for greater pay for women
 - D. The anti-CAA protest
63. Which among the following is a Government initiative to support the girl child?
- A. Fridays for Future India
 - B. Nirantar
 - C. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana
 - D. Digantar
64. The Adivasi anti-mining activist who was arrested on International Women's Day, 2021:
- A. Soni Sori
 - B. Hidme Markam
 - C. Irom Sharmila
 - D. Gulfisha Fatima

65. What is the Nirbhaya fund dedicated to?

- A. Be utilized for projects specifically designed to improve the safety and security of women
- B. Support all girls specifically below 18 years of age affected by violence
- C. Prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization
- D. To confer awards to women for their achievements in recognition of their contributions to the society

66. Who is not a political figure from Kashmir?

- A. Shehla Rashi
- B. Mehbooba Mufti
- C. Rashida Mir
- D. Aishe Ghosh

67. Vrinda Grover is a/an:

- A. IAS officer
- B. Political leader
- C. Lawyer and Women's and Human Rights activist
- D. Epidemiologist

68. Which among the following is not an inter-faith love story?

- A. Jodha Akbar
- B. Jab We Met
- C. Bobby
- D. Bombay

69. "Missing women" refers to:

- A. Large number of reports in police stations about missing women
- B. The ratio of women to men in certain parts of the developing world being suspiciously low
- C. A film made by Anurag Kashyap
- D. Women missing work due to domestic responsibilities

70. The first woman of Indian origin to go to space is:
- A. Sunita Williams
 - B. Sandhya Agarwal
 - C. Kalpana Chawla
 - D. Bhramar Mukherjee
71. The girl who cycled from Gurugram to Bihar with her ailing father on the passenger seat during the 2020 lockdown is:
- A. Jyoti Kumari
 - B. Hima Das
 - C. Kumar Mangtani
 - D. Aruna Reddy
72. Who among the following is a top ranking cricketer?
- A. Sania Mirza
 - B. Jwala Gutta
 - C. Mithali Raj
 - D. Saina Nehwal
73. What percentage of reservation at the Panchayat level is provided to women in the 73rd amendment to the constitution?
- A. 33 per cent.
 - B. 25 per cent.
 - C. 50 per cent.
 - D. 20 per cent.
74. Who among the following is a feminist documentary filmmaker?
- A. Zoya Akhtar
 - B. Gauri Shinde
 - C. Nagraj Manjule
 - D. Paromita Vohra

75. Which song is about the Tamil plantation history and its laboring people?
- A. Enjoy Enjaami
 - B. Why this kolaveri di
 - C. Thattan Thattan
 - D. Aluma Doluma
76. Cancel culture refers to:
- A. Scholarly critique
 - B. Hiphop
 - C. Group shaming a person on social media
 - D. Street protest
77. The first Indian woman to be appointed as the Chief Economist at the International Monetary Fund (IMF):
- A. Gita Gopinath
 - B. Shikha Sharma
 - C. Chanda Kochhar
 - D. Roshni Nader
78. Who among the following is the Chief Justice of a High Court?
- A. Dipali Goenka
 - B. Indira Jaising
 - C. Hima Kohli
 - D. Mallika Srinivasan
79. The actor who has consistently questioned the tyranny of body image:
- A. Deepika Padukone
 - B. Alia Bhatt
 - C. Rashmika Mandanna
 - D. Vidya Balan
80. POCSO Act is
- A. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
 - B. Prevention of Children Sexual Offences

- C. Both
- D. None of the above.

81. The priority theme of the 65th Commission of the United Nations on the Status of Women is:

- A. Women's full and effective participation and decision-making in public life
- B. Elimination of violence on women
- C. Achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls
- D. All the above

82. What does 'gender division of labour' mean?

- A. Nature-ordained roles of men and women
- B. The socially determined ideas and practices which define what roles and activities are deemed appropriate for women and men
- C. Women are a homogeneous category and have similar preferences and capabilities of labour.
- D. A fixed set of activities that men and women perform over time and space

83. All India Women's Conference was founded in

- A. 2010
- B. 1898
- C. 1927
- D. 1950

84. Who among the following did not participate in the Quit India Movement?

- A. Sucheta Kriplani
- B. Aruna Asaf Ali
- C. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- D. Tarabai Shinde

85. Cornelia Sorabjee was

- A. The first woman doctor in India
- B. The first woman freedom fighter
- C. The first woman advocate in India
- D. None of the above.

86. Which of the following is not a magazine devoted to women's issues?

- A. Grihalakshmi
- B. Amrit Bazar Patrika
- C. The Indian Ladies Magazine
- D. Femina

87. Which of the following was initiated as a result of the Mathura rape case movement in the 1970s?

- A. The Criminal Law Amendment of 1981 prescribed a differential treatment for cases of custodial rape.
- B. The Criminal Law Amendment of 1981 included marital rape within the law.
- C. The possibility of booking juveniles as adults in case of a heinous crime emerged.
- D. Deliberation on whether sex with wife under 18 years of age can be considered as 'rape'.

88. *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens* is authored by

- A. Uma Chakravarti
- B. Kamla Bhasin
- C. Meena Gopal
- D. Anupama Rao

89. Who among the following participated in the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy (Periyar)?

- A. Muddupalani
- B. M.S. Subbalakshmi
- C. Ramamritham Ammaiyar
- D. Meenakshi Moon

90. Who among the following fought against the Armed Forces Special Protection Act in the North Eastern States of India?

- A. Irom Sharmila
- B. Rudramadevi
- C. Victoria Gowramma
- D. Pocahontas

91. Who among the following fought against the British rule?
- A. Temsula Ao
 - B. Rani Gaidinliu
 - C. Easterine Irulu
 - D. None of the above
92. Who is the first African woman to win the Nobel Prize for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace?
- A. Wangari Mathai
 - B. Ama Ata Aidoo
 - C. Toni Morrison
 - D. Michelle Obama
93. The editor of the book *Women and Work* is:
- A. Padmini Swaminathan
 - B. Kalpana Kannabiran
 - C. Indira Parthasarathy
 - D. Flavis Agnes
94. Who is the director of the banned documentary "India's Daughter?"
- A. Mira Nair
 - B. Zoya Akhtar
 - C. Leslee Udwin
 - D. Deepa Dhanraj
95. Author of the book *When I Hit You: Or, A Portrait of the Writer as a Young Wife* is:
- A. Shobha De
 - B. Meena Kandasamy
 - C. Kiran Desai
 - D. P. Sivakami
96. Which of the following drew attention to the deteriorating condition of women in independent India?
- A. The Muslim Women (Protection of Right on Marriage) Act
 - B. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act.
 - C. Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on Status of Women in India
 - D. World Survey on the Role of Women in Development.

97. Which European country was the first to give sanction to gay marriage?

- A. Sweden
- B. Denmark
- C. Holland
- D. Norway

98. Which of the following Indian states was the first to introduce the transgender welfare policy in India?

- A. Odisha
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Kerala
- D. Karnataka

99. Who is the first woman scientist to head a missile project in India?

- A. Tessy James
- B. Tessy Thomas
- C. Teresa James
- D. Teresa Thomas

100. Who among the following, known as Mother of Modern Physics, died of aplastic anemia?

- A. Marie Curie
- B. Helen Keller
- C. Rosalind Franklin
- D. Michelle Simmons

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2021

School/Department/Centre
Course/Subject

: Centre for Women's Studies, School of Social Sciences

: **M.A. Gender Studies**

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	26	B	51	C	76	C
2	D	27	C	52	D	77	A
3	D	28	A	53	B	78	C
4	D	29	A	54	D	79	D
5	D	30	B	55	B	80	A
6	C	31	D	56	A	81	D
7	D	32	B	57	B	82	B
8	D	33	C	58	C	83	C
9	A	34	A	59	D	84	D
10	B	35	C	60	C	85	C
11	A	36	D	61	*	86	B
12	C	37	D	62	B	87	A
13	D	38	C	63	C	88	A
14	A	39	A	64	B	89	C
15	D	40	A	65	A	90	A
16	B	41	B	66	D	91	B
17	B	42	A	67	C	92	A
18	C	43	A	68	*	93	A
19	A	44	B	69	B	94	C
20	C	45	C	70	C	95	B
21	C	46	A	71	A	96	C
22	C	47	B	72	C	97	C
23	B	48	B	73	A	98	C
24	C	49	B	74	D	99	B
25	C	50	C	75	A	100	A

Note/Remarks : * For Question Nos. 61 & 68 benefit will be given to all candidates.

K. Suresh Reddy

Signature of the Head/Dean

School/Department/Centre: Centre for Women's Studies; School of Social Sciences