Chapter 12: Sarojini Naidu

Fill in the blanks

1. Sarojini Naidu was popularly known as the _____ of India.
2. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman President of the _____.
3. Sarojini Naidu served as Governor of _____.
4. Sarojini Naidu was born on _____ in Hyderabad.
5. Sarojini Naidu's father, Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, founded _____ College.
6. Sarojini Naidu's brother, Birendranath, was involved in the _____ Conspiracy.
7. Sarojini Naidu's brother, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, was a _____ and actor.
8. At age 12, Sarojini Naidu topped the _____ examination at Madras University.
9. The Nizam of Hyderabad gave Sarojini Naidu a _____ to study abroad.
10. Sarojini Naidu studied at King's College, London, and _____ College, Cambridge.
11. Poet _____ advised Sarojini Naidu to write on Indian themes.
12. Sarojini Naidu's poetry collection 'The Golden Threshold' was published in _____.
13. Sarojini Naidu married Dr. Govindarajulu Naidu at age _____.
14. Sarojini Naidu's marriage was notable because the marriage was an _____ marriage.
15. The _____ of Bengal in 1905 deeply disturbed Sarojini Naidu.
16. Sarojini Naidu worked closely with Gandhiji and _____ during the freedom struggle.

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17. Sarojini Naidu championed the cause of _____ emancipation.
18. In 1925, Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman _____ of Congress.
19. Sarojini Naidu was jailed for _____ months during the Quit India Movement.
20. In 1947, Sarojini Naidu presided over the _____ Conference.
21. Post-independence, Sarojini Naidu became India's first woman _____.
22. Sarojini Naidu passed away on _____, 1949.
23. Sarojini Naidu's father was the first Congress member in _____.
24. Sarojini Naidu was proficient in languages including Urdu and _____.
25. Sarojini Naidu's poetry featured Indian themes like _____ and temples.
26. Sarojini Naidu's 'The Bird of Time' was published in _____.
27. Sarojini Naidu met famous laureates like _____ in England.
28. Sarojini Naidu's brother Birendranath helped found the _____ committee.
29. Sarojini Naidu advocated for the dignity of _____.
30. Sarojini Naidu's collection 'The _____ Wing' was published in 1912.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What distinguished Sarojini Naidu's early academic achievements?

(a) She topped the Madras University Matriculation at 12
(b) She translated Persian poetry at age 10

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(c) She published her first poetry collection at 14

(d) She received a Nobel Prize nomination at 16

2. Which aspect of Sarojini Naidu's education abroad was most significant for her literary career?

(a) Studying mathematics at Cambridge

(b) Learning European poetic forms

(c) Attending lectures by British politicians

(d) Receiving guidance from Edmund Gausse about Indian themes

3. What made Sarojini Naidu's marriage to Govindarajulu Naidu remarkable for its time?

(a) She married a much older man

(b) It was an inter-caste union when such marriages were taboo

(c) She married outside her religion

(d) She gave up poetry after marriage

4. Which historical event served as the turning point in Sarojini Naidu's political awakening?

(a) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919)

(b) The Partition of Bengal (1905)

(c) The Salt March (1930)

(d) The Quit India Movement (1942)

5. What was unique about Sarojini Naidu's leadership role in 1925?

(a) First woman to lead a satyagraha

(b) First woman to address the UN

(c) First Indian woman President of Congress

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(d) First woman cabinet minister

6. Which aspect of Sarojini Naidu's activism was most revolutionary for women's rights?

(a) Advocating for women's education
(b) Challenging purdah system
(c) Fighting for voting rights
(d) Promoting inter-caste marriages

7. What was the duration of Sarojini Naidu's imprisonment during the Quit India Movement?

(a) 6 months
(b) 12 months
(c) 21 months
(d) 3 years

8. Which post-independence achievement completed Sarojini Naidu's trailblazing career?

(a) Becoming first woman Chief Justice
(b) Serving as first woman Governor (UP)
(c) Appointed first woman Ambassador
(d) Elected first woman PM

9. What was the primary focus of Sarojini Naidu's poetry collections?

(a) Indian landscapes and social life
(b) British colonial rule
(c) Feminist manifestos
(d) Spiritual philosophy

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10. Which two fields best represent Sarojini Naidu's dual legacy?

(a) Medicine and Science

(b) Poetry and Politics

(c) Education and Religion

(d) Law and Business

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