

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.

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

- (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 Gosse 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

- (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

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