

## 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 Chattpadhyaya, founded \_\_\_\_\_ College.
6. Sarojini Naidu's brother, Birendranath, was involved in the \_\_\_\_\_ Conspiracy.
7. Sarojini Naidu's brother, Harindranath Chattpadhyaya, 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 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

(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