

**I. Fill in the Blank: Fill in the blank with the correct words.**

1. Pandita Ramabai set up a \_\_\_\_\_ in Khedgaon to help women become independent.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of working women in India are engaged in agricultural work.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an unfair and fixed idea about a group of people.
4. Rashsundari Devi wrote her life story called \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Multiple Choice Questions: Choose the correct answer from the choices for each question.**

1. Who was known as 'Pandita' for her knowledge of Sanskrit?
  - a) Rashsundari Devi
  - b) Ramabai
  - c) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
  - d) Rosie Ma'am
2. The majority of working women in India are involved in:
  - a) Teaching
  - b) Factory work
  - c) Agricultural work
  - d) Nursing
3. Which campaign was launched in 2014 to promote the education of girls?
  - a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
  - b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
  - c) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
  - d) Digital India
4. What is discrimination?
  - a) Treating everyone equally
  - b) Giving everyone the same opportunities
  - c) Treating people unequally or unfairly based on certain characteristics
  - d) Helping everyone
5. Who wrote the book "Amar Jiban"?
  - a) Ramabai
  - b) Rosie Ma'am
  - c) Rashsundari Devi
  - d) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

### III. Match the Following

#### Column A

1. Pandita Ramabai
2. Rashsundari Devi
3. Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
4. Stereotype
5. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

#### Column B

- a. Wrote "Amar Jiban"
- b. Fought for girls' education
- c. Started a Mission in Khedgaon
- d. Unfair fixed idea
- e. Campaign for girls' education

### IV. Case Based Questions:

Going to school is an extremely important part of your life. As more and more children enter school every year, we begin to think that it is normal for all children to go to school. Today, it is difficult for us to imagine that school and learning could be seen as out of bounds or not appropriate for some children. But in the past, the skill of reading and writing was known to only a few. Most children learnt the work their families or elders did. For girls, the situation was worse. In communities that taught sons to read and write, daughters were not allowed to learn the alphabet. Even in families where skills like pottery, weaving and craft were taught, the contribution of daughters and women was only seen as supportive. For example, in the pottery trade, women collected the mud and prepared the earth for the pots. But since they did not operate the wheel, they were not seen as potters.

1. Which statement best describes the historical view of girls' education?
  - a) Girls were encouraged to attend school alongside boys.
  - b) Girls were expected to learn only domestic skills.
  - c) Girls were barred from learning the alphabet in many communities.
  - d) Girls received the same apprenticeship opportunities as boys.
2. What does the passage suggest about the perception of women's work?
  - a) It was recognized as equal to men's work.
  - b) It was seen as supportive rather than central.
  - c) It was valued only when it generated income.
  - d) It was never acknowledged at all.
3. What modern issue does the passage hint at?
  - a) Too many children are attending school.
  - b) Gender roles still limit some children's learning opportunities.
  - c) All children now learn to read and write.
  - d) Schools have replaced all traditional apprenticeships.
4. In the pottery trade, women's role was mainly:
  - a) Operating the wheel.

b) Collecting mud and preparing the earth.

c) Selling the finished pots.

d) Designing the shapes.