**Girijananda Chowdhury University  
Department of English and Foreign Languages  
MA in English, Semester 1  
Gender Studies**

1. What is the main theme of Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own*?

a) Feminism

b) Environmentalism

c) Existentialism

d) Marxism

2. In *A Room of One's Own*, what does the phrase "a room of one's own" symbolize?

a) Physical space for creativity and independence

b) A metaphor for societal equality

c) Financial independence

d) None of the above

3. Who is the narrator of *A Room of One's Own*?

a) Virginia Woolf

b) Mrs. Dalloway

c) Elizabeth Barrett Browning

d) Sylvia Plath

4. In the essay, what historical figure does Virginia Woolf use to illustrate the challenges faced by women writers?

a) William Shakespeare

b) Jane Austen

c) Emily Dickinson

d) George Eliot

5. According to Woolf, what is essential for women to produce great literature?

a) Talent

b) Education

c) Wealth

d) Connections

6. What does Woolf suggest is necessary for women to achieve literary success?

a) Financial independence

b) Male approval

c) Political power

d) Physical strength

7. What is the significance of the fictional character Judith Shakespeare in *A Room of One's Own*?

a) She represents the potential of women if given equal opportunities

b) She symbolizes the limitations imposed on women by society

c) She exemplifies the struggle of women to gain recognition in the literary world

d) All of the above

8. According to Woolf, what is the role of tradition in hindering women's creativity?

a) It provides a solid foundation for women writers

b) It restricts women's access to education

c) It reinforces gender stereotypes and biases

d) It encourages women to pursue literary careers

9. What is Woolf's critique of the traditional male-dominated literary canon?

a) It accurately represents the best literature

b) It excludes and marginalizes women writers

c) It encourages women to write more

d) It inspires women to pursue writing careers

10. What does Woolf argue is necessary for women to create their own literary tradition?

a) Financial independence and a space of their own

b) Government intervention

c) Social media presence

d) Collaboration with male writers

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21. What is the genre of Audre Lorde's *Zami: A New Spelling of My Name*?

a) Autobiography

b) Science fiction

c) Mystery

d) Poetry

22. In *Zami*, what does the title *A New Spelling of My Name* signify?

a) A change in the protagonist's identity

b) The protagonist's journey to self-discovery

c) A political statement against colonialism

d) None of the above

23. Where does much of *Zami* take place?

a) New York City

b) London

c) Paris

d) Berlin

24. What is the central theme of *Zami*?

a) Race relations

b) Feminism and lesbian identity

c) Economic inequality

d) Environmentalism

25. Who is the protagonist of *Zami*?

a) Audre Lorde

b) Zami

c) Sonia Sanchez

d) Maya Angelou

26. What role does storytelling play in *Zami*?

a) It serves as a form of escapism

b) It helps the protagonist make sense of her experiences

c) It distracts from the main plot

d) None of the above

27. In *Zami*, what challenges does the protagonist face regarding her sexuality?

a) Social stigma and discrimination

b) Acceptance and support from her community

c) Legal barriers to same-sex relationships

d) None of the above

28. How does Audre Lorde explore the intersectionality of identity in *Zami*?

a) By focusing solely on race

b) By ignoring the protagonist's cultural background

c) By addressing how race, gender, and sexuality intersect

d) By portraying identity as fixed and unchanging

29. What role does the city of New York play in *Zami*?

a) It serves as a backdrop for the protagonist's coming-of-age story

b) It is depicted as a place of opportunity and acceptance

c) It symbolizes oppression and discrimination

d) All of the above

30. How does *Zami* contribute to the broader literary landscape?

a) By challenging conventional notions of race, gender, and sexuality

b) By reinforcing traditional stereotypes

c) By promoting conformity and assimilation

d) None of the above

31. Who is the author of *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?

a) Oscar Wilde

b) F. Scott Fitzgerald

c) Charles Dickens

d) Virginia Woolf

32. What is the central premise of *The Picture of Dorian Gray*?

a) The pursuit of wealth and power

b) The consequences of vanity and hedonism

c) A romantic love story set in Victorian England

d) A political satire on the British aristocracy

33. How does Dorian Gray maintain his youthful appearance in the novel?

a) Through regular exercise and a healthy diet

b) By using a magical portrait that ages instead of him

c) Through a secret elixir given to him by a mysterious doctor

d) By making a pact with the devil

34. What is the name of the artist who paints Dorian Gray's portrait?

a) Basil Hallward

b) Lord Henry Wotton

c) James Vane

d) Sibyl Vane

35. What moral lesson is conveyed through the character of Dorian Gray?

a) The importance of maintaining one's innocence

b) The dangers of moral corruption and aestheticism

c) The pursuit of personal happiness above all else

d) The significance of social status and reputation

36. What is the primary genre of Alison Bechdel's *Fun Home*?

a) Memoir

b) Fantasy

c) Mystery

d) Science fiction

37. In *Fun Home*, what does the term "Fun Home" refer to?

a) A theme park

b) The funeral home owned by the Bechdel family

c) A school for troubled children

d) A nightclub

38. What is the central theme of "Fun Home"?

a) Family dynamics and dysfunction

b) Time travel adventures

c) Environmental activism

d) Political intrigue

39. Who is the author's father in *Fun Home*?

a) Bruce Bechdel

b) Alison Bechdel

c) Helen Bechdel

d) Roy Bechdel

40. What artistic style does Alison Bechdel employ in *Fun Home*?

a) Graphic novel format

b) Abstract expressionism

c) Realistic oil paintings

d) Surrealist collages

**Answer Keys**

1. a

2. a

3. a

4. a

5. b

6. a

7. d

8. c

9. b

10. a

11. a

12. a

13. a

14. a

15. b

16. a

17. d

18. c

19. b

20. a

21. a

22. a

23. a

24. b

25. a

26. b

27. a

28. c

29. d

30. a

31. a

32. b

33. b

34. a

35. b

36. a

37. b

38. a

39. a

40. a