1. Donna J. Haraway uses the word ‘cyborg’
   a. To reject the advancement of technoscience
   b. **To highlight the liberatory potential of technoscience**
   c. To support the purist rejection of hybrid
   d. None of the above

2. ‘Cyborg’ can be understood as
   a. Cybernetnic organism
   b. Combination of physiological and mechatronics functioning
   c. Entities produced by biotechnology
   d. **All of the above**

3. The statement “the instrument of labour strikes down the labourer” is in relation to
   worker and machine, which reflects that
   a. Machine reduces drudgery of labourers
   b. Machine competes with workers
   c. There is an antagonism (of power) between the two
   d. **Both b and c**

4. According to Marx, capitalists use machines/inventions
   a. As weapons against the revolts of working-class
   b. For making working-class superfluous
   c. For repressing strikes
   d. **All of the above**

5. Development of machinery becomes, for most of the working population, the source of
   a. Freedom
   b. **Enslavement**
   c. Mastery
   d. Broadening the horizons of labour

6. Braverman’s analysis of the relationship between humans, labour and machines denotes
   a. Control of the labour process over the mass of humans
   b. **Control of humans over the labour process**
   c. Control of machines over humans
   d. There is no power relationship between human and machines

7. In the 1970s the underlying assumption to test hormones as contraceptives in the
   Caribbean Island (a former colonial setting), instead of in the continental USA where the
   laboratory research took place, was based on
   a. The concept of similarity
   b. The development of universal technologies
   c. The idea that scientific knowledge is universal by nature
d. All of the above

8. Which of the following reflects the power relationship between humans and machines when machine acquires concrete form from an abstraction?
   a. Control of humans over the labour process
   b. Control of the labour process over the mass of humans
   c. There is no power relationship between humans and machines
   d. None of the above

9. The designers of smart home ignored the fact that the home is a place of work, the reason is
   a. Home is a place for living
   b. Home is a place of unpaid works
   c. Works like cooking, washing, cleaning, etc. are not payable at home
   d. Smart home is a gendered socio-technical construct

10. Initial design of the smart house was based on
    a. Women’s housework
    b. Male activities
    c. Technically interested women
    d. All of the above

11. How can the smart house be a gendered socio-technical construction?
    a. By design only
    b. By tasks only
    c. By possession only
    d. All of the above

12. Which of the following reasons make smart home a masculine construct?
    a. Its inspiration lies in the practices of everyday life
    b. Its inspiration lies in a fascination with what is technically possible through male as a relevant social group
    c. It acknowledges the presence of women as relevant social group
    d. Smart homes are designed by males

13. The othering process of scientific discourse in biomedical sciences resulted in
    a. Setting the male body apart in separate branch of medicine
    b. Setting the female body apart in separate branch of medicine
    c. Identification of ‘others’ other than male and female
    d. All of the above

14. Which of the following is a consequence of the process of othering in biomedical sciences?
    a. Development of ‘universal contraceptive’
    b. It sets the stage of contraceptive paradigm – one size fits all
    c. It overlooked the diversity among women
d. All of the above

15. “Modify technology to fit people, rather than modifying people to fit technology” – this shift in the understanding of experimentation, development and adaptation of technology is the outcome of
   a. European modernity
   b. **Concern for locality, individuality and diversity**
   c. The notion of one size fits all
   d. The development of universal technologies