

TEST BOOKLET**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

Test Booklet Series

ASerial No. **904961****BAC-26****ANTHROPOLOGY**

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE YOUR OPTIONAL SUBJECT CODE AS MENTIONED ON THE BODY OF YOUR ADMISSION CERTIFICATE AND ADVERTISEMENT AT APPROPRIATE PLACES ON THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACES IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING HB PENCIL.
4. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided along side. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
5. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided by using HB pencil. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items carry equal marks. All items are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by you, **one fifth (0.20) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.**
8. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate.**
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet, the Test Booklet issued to you.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**SEAL**

1. The primary focus of anthropology is
 - (a) Human diversity
 - (b) Tools and artifacts
 - (c) Tribal societies
 - (d) Physical variation
2. The founder of biometric approach was
 - (a) Charles Darwin
 - (b) Francis Galton
 - (c) J. G. Mendel
 - (d) Herbert Spencer
3. Who proposed that culture is a 'design for living' held by members of a particular society ?
 - (a) Clyde Kluckhohn
 - (b) Melville Herskovits
 - (c) Bronislaw Malinowski
 - (d) Levi-Strauss
4. The perspective that makes social/cultural anthropology distinctive is
 - (a) Holistic approach
 - (b) Comparative approach
 - (c) Relativistic approach
 - (d) All of the above
5. Palaeoanthropologists study
 - (a) Europe in the 17th Century
 - (b) People such as the Santal
 - (c) The aged
 - (d) Our fossil ancestors
6. The discovery of *Homo erectus narmadensis* from the Narmada Basin was made in 1984 by
 - (a) H.D. Sankalia
 - (b) V. N. Misra
 - (c) B. B. Lal
 - (d) A. Sonakia
7. The concept of etiology in medical anthropology refers to
 - (a) cause(s) of a disease
 - (b) diagnosis of a disease
 - (c) curative therapies of a disease
 - (d) prevention of a disease
8. Cognitive anthropology is not known as
 - (a) Ethnoscience
 - (b) Formal semantic analysis
 - (c) Institutional analysis
 - (d) Folk taxonomy
9. Forensic anthropology can help in determining
 - (a) Approximate time since death
 - (b) Likely cause of death
 - (c) Identifying illnesses or wounds suffered in life
 - (d) All of the above
10. Which of the following is not an example of redistribution ?
 - (a) Tribute paid by subjects to a chief
 - (b) Taxation
 - (c) Donations given to voluntary organizations for the benefit of the poor
 - (d) Fluctuations in share prices in the stock market

11. Social learning refers to learning by
(a) Trial and error (b) Instinct
(c) Enculturation (d) Technological know-how
12. Culture
(a) depends on how much education you have
(b) depends on one's speech habits
(c) is socially transmitted
(d) all of the above
13. The concept of 'culture area' was devised by
(a) American diffusionists (b) British functionalists
(c) Unilineal evolutionists (d) All of the above
14. Most bands
(a) that we know about were found in deserts or in grasslands
(b) have sodalities that unite them
(c) had hereditary chiefs
(d) were not egalitarian
15. A sodality
(a) unites a tribe
(b) distinguishes a tribe from a band
(c) may be based on an age set
(d) all of the above
16. E.B. Tylor argued that religion passed through three stages
(a) Cults, Christianity, Evolution
(b) Animism, Polytheism, Monotheism
(c) Superstition, Religion, Science
(d) Unilineal Evolution, Historical Particularism, Materialism
17. Which of the following is not a *varna* ?
(a) Brahman (b) Kshatriya
(c) Arya (d) Vaishya
18. The belief in spiritual beings is called
(a) Animism (b) Mana
(c) Sorcery (d) All of the above
19. A Shaman
(a) seeks out spirits in a vision quest
(b) can be a person who uses jewelry and clothing to harm an enemy
(c) often cures sickness
(d) is an elder person in the society

20. A moiety is
(a) division of a tribe into two equal descent groups
(b) division of a tribe into many descent groups
(c) a synonym for a larger clan
(d) a synonym for a larger lineage
21. The marriage of several brothers to one woman
(a) sometimes occurs among selected Himalayan tribes
(b) is called primogeniture
(c) is necessary in pastoral societies
(d) all of the above
22. Castes in India provide an example of
(a) Endogamous groups
(b) Exogamous groups
(c) Hypogamous groups
(d) Agamous groups
23. The type of household in which brothers live with their own nuclear families and parents is called
(a) Two nuclear families
(b) Matrilocally extended family
(c) The sororate
(d) Patrilocally extended family
24. The author of the book, *Patterns of Culture*, is
(a) Margaret Mead
(b) Bronislaw Malinowski
(c) Ruth Benedict
(d) Abram Kardiner
25. Organic solidarity is usually found in societies with
(a) rudimentary division of labour
(b) elaborate division of labour
(c) an egalitarian structure
(d) all of the above
26. Parallel cousins are your
(a) Father's sisters' children
(b) Mother's brothers' children
(c) Mother's sisters' children and your father's brothers' children
(d) None of the above
27. Which statement about religion is true ?
(a) There are some primitive societies that have no religion.
(b) All religions believe in the existence of Gods.
(c) People living in complex societies are less religious than those living in simple societies.
(d) Some form of religion is universal among human societies.
28. A marriage between a woman and her dead husband's brother is called
(a) The levirate
(b) The sororate
(c) Fraternal polyandry
(d) Ultimogeniture

29. Which of the following is an attribute of an ascribed status ?
(a) An individual's marital status
(b) An occupational status in the western societies
(c) The status fixed at the time of birth
(d) None of the above
30. Who regards stratification as a divisive rather than an integrative structure ?
(a) Kingsley Davis (b) Talcott Parsons
(c) Melvin Tumin (d) Karl Marx
31. Who coined the term glacier ?
(a) Thomsen (b) Lubbock
(c) J.P. Esper (d) Mc Lennan
32. Which is second glaciation ?
(a) Gumj (b) Mindel
(c) Riss (d) Würm
33. Holocene is
(a) Pre-glaciation (b) Post-glaciation
(c) Glaciation (d) Inter glaciation
34. Ice-Age in Europe was discovered by
(a) Zumer and Pike (b) Lousis Agassing
(c) Thomsen (d) De Terra
35. The term 'Mesolithic' was first used by
(a) Torell (b) De Terra
(c) Thomson (d) Boucher
36. Palaeolithic is
(a) Old stone age (b) New stone age
(c) Stone age (d) Old & new stone age
37. Punching Technique has been used during
(a) Upper Palaeolithic (b) Mesolithic
(c) Neolithic (d) None of the above
38. Grinding and polishing technique has been used during
(a) Mesolithic (b) Chalcolithic
(c) Neolithic (d) Lower Palaeolithic
39. First inter glacial period is known as
(a) Hoxnian (b) Cromesian
(c) Eemian (d) None of the above



40. Microliths are the product of
(a) Pressure Technique (b) Grinding and polishing technique
(c) Cylinder hammer technique (d) Punching technique
41. The multi-regional hypothesis states that
(a) Ancestral populations of modern humans evolved in parallel from earlier populations in Africa, Europe and Asia.
(b) Populations of *Homo erectus* migrated from Africa to other parts of the world and evolved into *Homo sapiens* simultaneously in a number of places while interbreeding with each other.
(c) Ancestral populations of modern humans evolved from Neanderthal populations in Asia and Europe.
(d) Ancestral populations of modern humans evolved in Africa, Europe and Asia and migrated to the New World in several different episodes.
42. *Australopithecus africanus* means
(a) Southern ape from Africa (b) Australian ape from Africa
(c) Primate of the African Savannah (d) Hunter/Gatherer of Africa
43. The fossil remains named "Lucy" represent what species of hominid ?
(a) *Australopithecus afarensis* (b) *Homo erectus*
(c) *Homo rudolfensis* (d) *Homo neanderthalensis*
44. Which of the following bogus links to human origins was found in England ?
(a) Piltdown man (b) Lucy
(c) The Taung baby (d) *Homo habilis*
45. Pithecanthropines are generally grouped under the label
(a) *Homo sapiens* (b) *Homo erectus*
(c) *Australopithecus africanus* (d) *Pithecanthropus erectus*
46. Charles Darwin's book, 'The Origin of Species' was first published in the year
(a) 1858 (b) 1859
(c) 1860 (d) 1861
47. The Mutation Theory was developed by
(a) August Weismann (b) Hugo de Vries
(c) Gregor Mendel (d) Alfred Wallace
48. The Cro Magnon skeletons were discovered from
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) Italy (d) Java

49. The skeletal remains unearthed at Neanderthal (Dusseldorf, Germany) in 1856 are
- (a) A skull cap and a femur
 - (b) A skull cap, part of pelvis
 - (c) A skull cap, part of pelvis, a clavicle and a scapula
 - (d) A skull cap, part of pelvis, two femora, two humeri, two ulnae, five ribs, a radius, a clavicle and a scapula.
50. Keith estimated the cranial capacity of Grimaldi female skull as
- (a) 1265 c.c.
 - (b) 1300 c.c.
 - (c) 1400 c.c.
 - (d) 1455 c.c.
51. The hominoidea superfamily comprises
- (a) Monkeys
 - (b) Modern humans and early hominids
 - (c) Pongidae and hylobatidae
 - (d) Apes and humans
52. Which one of the following is NOT a biological adaptation of primates ?
- (a) Immediate post-partum independence and a short post-partum maturation period.
 - (b) Grasping hands, with nails rather than claws.
 - (c) Stereoscopic vision and an increased reliance on visual acuity.
 - (d) An increase in relative brain size, compared to other mammals.
53. Among the following, the primates most closely related to Homo sapiens are the
- (a) Prosimians (lemurs, lorises)
 - (b) Hylobates (gibbons)
 - (c) Pongids (gorillas and chimpanzees)
 - (d) Platyrrhines (New World monkeys)
54. What did Carolus Linnaeus develop in the 18th century ?
- (a) Natural selection
 - (b) Biological taxonomy
 - (c) Allen's Rule
 - (d) Eugenics
55. The main functions of the spider monkey's tail seem to be related to
- (a) Locomotion and feeding
 - (b) Locomotion and anchoring
 - (c) Feeding and manipulation of objects
 - (d) Anchoring and manipulation of objects
56. Aggressiveness in baboons is essential in
- (a) Foraging for food
 - (b) Competition for dominance among the males
 - (c) Attack on small animals
 - (d) Defense of the group

57. Gorillas are seldom attacked by other animals because of
(a) their great size
(b) their formidable group defensive organization
(c) their ferocity in battle
(d) their tree-dwelling habits
58. Subfamily Colobinae is a subdivision of Superfamily :
(a) Lemuroidea (b) Ceboidea
(c) Lorioidea (d) Cercopithecoidea
59. Included in the suborder Anthropoidea are three main groups.
(a) New World monkeys, Old World monkeys, apes and man.
(b) Monkeys, apes and man.
(c) Semians, prosimians and hominds
(d) New World monkeys, Old World monkeys and apes
60. Hallux is not opposable in
(a) Man (b) Apes
(c) Man and apes (d) Monkeys and apes
61. Race is a concept related to
(a) Human Biology (b) Human Culture
(c) Human Religion (d) None of these
62. Formation of Race may be related to
(a) Mutation (b) Selection
(c) Isolation (d) All of these
63. Epicanthic fold is an important characteristic of
(a) Mongoloid (b) Negroid
(c) Caucasoid (d) None of these
64. Xanthoderms or yellow-skinned people are the best example of
(a) Pre-Dravidians (b) European Mongoloid
(c) Asiatic Mongoloid (d) None of these
65. Guha proposed racial classification in
(a) 1981 (b) 1983
(c) 1979 (d) None of these
66. One of the important basis of racial classification is
(a) Blood colour (b) Skin colour
(c) Colour of Nails (d) None of these

67. Ulotrichous or woolly form of hairs are the example of
(a) Negroes (b) Papuans
(c) Bushmen (d) All of them
68. According to Haddon's scale, Pygmy represents average height
(a) below 148.0 cm (b) below 163.0 cm
(c) below 158.0 cm (d) None of these
69. 60–70% Loops are represented by
(a) Mongoloid (b) Caucasoid
(c) Negroid (d) None of these
70. Hottentots occurs in
(a) South–Western Africa (b) Northern Africa
(c) Eastern Africa (d) None of these
71. Who is the pioneer of modern genetics ?
(a) Gregor Mendel (b) Lamarck
(c) Darwin (d) None of these
72. Genotype describes
(a) The environmental constitution of that particular organism.
(b) The physical features of an organism
(c) The genetic constitution of an organism
(d) None of these
73. Phenotype describes characteristics of an organism
(a) that are expressed and determined by interaction between environment and genotype.
(b) that are expressed and determined by interaction between environment and cultural determinants.
(c) that are expressed and determined by interaction between environment and nutritional determinants.
(d) none of these.
74. Lethal Gene means
(a) any mutant allele that results in death of organism in which it is present.
(b) any mutant allele that results in simple illness of organism in which it is present.
(c) any mutant allele that results in good health of organism in which it is present.
(d) none of these.

75. Genetic disorders occur due to
(a) a change in the number of chromosomes or genes, which results into various disorders.
(b) a change in the quality of physical characteristics, which results into various disorders.
(c) a change in ecological characteristics, which results into various disorders.
(d) none of these
76. Jumping gene was discovered by
(a) Saintjhon in 1982
(b) Mc clintock in 1983
(c) Marckpolo in 1984
(d) None of these
77. First of all who discovered the Blood groups ?
(a) K. Landsteiner in 1900
(b) P. Lamdesteiner in 1901
(c) K. Lacdestiner in 1903
(d) None of these
78. Colour-blindness is linked to
(a) Recessive gene and is A-group chromosome
(b) Dominant gene and is autosomes
(c) Recessive gene and is sex-linked
(d) None of these
79. Genetic load is a measure of
(a) The number of disadvantageous genes in a population.
(b) The number of advantageous genes in a population.
(c) The number of healthy genes in a population.
(d) None of these
80. The concept of genetic code is proposed by
(a) Mellberg and Nathai in 1962
(b) Nirenberg and Mathai in 1961
(c) Kellberg and Cathai in 1960
(d) None of these
81. Which State has largest number of tribal groups in India ?
(a) Madhya Pradesh
(b) Orissa
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Andhra Pradesh
82. How many tribal groups are identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in India ?
(a) 96
(b) 75
(c) 86
(d) 89
83. The Scheduled Areas are identified as per the following Schedules of the Indian Constitution.
(a) IV & V Schedules
(b) V & VI Schedules
(c) VI & VII Schedules
(d) VII & VIII Schedules

84. MADA stands for
(a) Modified Area Development Approach
(b) Multipurpose Area Development Approach
(c) Modified Area Development Agency
(d) Multipurpose Area Development Agency
85. Untouchability (Offences) Act was passed by Parliament in the year
(a) 1947 (b) 1950
(c) 1955 (d) 1960
86. Which of the following is not a feature of caste system ?
(a) Achieved status (b) Occupation
(c) Endogamy (d) Hierarchy
87. The Tribal Sub-plan approach was first started in
(a) Third Five Year Plan (b) Fifth Five Year Plan
(c) Seventh Five Year Plan (d) Sixth Five Year Plan
88. The term 'Caste' is derived from
(a) English (b) Spanish
(c) Greek (d) Portuguese
89. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India protects tribals from land alienation ?
(a) 19 (b) 15
(c) 320 (d) 335
90. The language spoken by Oraons belongs to
(a) Tibeto Burman family (b) Indo Aryan family
(c) Kolarian family (d) Dravidian family
91. The ultimate goal of Science is to
(a) develop a concept (b) develop a theory
(c) develop a construct (d) establish a premise
92. Who has introduced the term 'Action Anthropology' ?
(a) Sol Tax (b) Majumdar
(c) Tylor (d) Robert Redfield
93. Who was introduced the study of folkloric traditions to understand the origin and historical development of primitive groups ?
(a) E. B. Tylor (b) Boas
(c) Malinowski (d) Morgan

94. In 1883 Franz Boas visited and there he did what may be called as the first systematic anthropological fieldwork ?
(a) Baffinland (b) Andaman Islands
(c) Trobriand Islands (d) Greenland
95. Kingdom of the Young by Verrier Elwin is the study based on
(a) Survey method (b) Participant observation
(c) Interview (d) Case study method
96. What are the three characteristic approaches of Social Anthropology that are not of other Social Sciences which also study human-beings ?
(a) i. Psychoanalysis ii. Comparative iii. Historical
(b) i. Holistic ii. Comparative iii. Historical
(c) i. Historiography ii. Deduction iii. Induction
(d) None of the above
97. Who is the author of the book "Anthropology in Administration" ?
(a) Sol Tax (b) Spicer
(c) Redfield (d) Barnett
98. The concept of culture area was invented by American anthropologists in general, but it was, who for the first time, used it as a tool for historical reconstructions.
(a) Clark Wissler (b) Leslie White
(c) J. H. Steward (d) V. G. Childe
99. Who has used the terms 'social morphology, social physiology, social evolution and social condition' to reveal the function of social structure ?
(a) S. F. Nadel (b) Leach
(c) Radcliffe Brown (d) Levi Strauss
100. Who was the first anthropologist to conduct field work by learning native language ?
(a) Seligman (b) Franz Boas
(c) W.H.R. Rivers (d) Malinowski
101. Who is regarded as the greatest pioneer of evolutionary school of Anthropological thought, because it was he who established anthropology as a separate discipline in 1884 at Oxford University ?
(a) Malinowski (b) E. B. Tylor
(c) L. H. Morgan (d) Radcliffe Brown
102. Who propounded multilineal approach to study the evolution of culture which emphasized upon the search for parallels of limited occurrence ?
(a) L. H. Morgan (b) V. G. Childe
(c) E. B. Tylor (d) Julian Steward

103. According to whom, anthropology uses and devotes itself to the construction of mechanical models and exists in the context of reversible and non-accumulative time ?
(a) Radcliffe Brown (b) Levi Strauss
(c) Linton (d) Boas
104. The following were pioneers of German School of Evolution.
(a) E. B. Tylor and HJS. Maine (b) Morgan and Frazer
(c) JJ. Bachofen and A. Bastian (d) LA. White and JH. Steward
105. Who was pioneer of British Neo-evolutionary School ?
(a) V. Gordon Childe (b) L. A. White
(c) J. H. Steward (d) Frazer
106. The following have stressed, too much, on migration by which culture traits and complex reached in other parts.
(a) British diffusionists (b) American diffusionists
(c) German diffusionists (d) Neo-evolutionists
107. Who opines that man has different kinds of needs such as social, economic, religious, biological, physical and mental ? In order to satisfy these needs, man has developed material and non-material aspects of culture.
(a) Malinowski (b) Mead
(c) Tylor (d) Radcliffe Brown
108. According to whom 'Society consisted of a body of institutions related to current adaptive needs of man' ?
(a) E. B. Tylor (b) Mead
(c) Malinowski (d) Linton
109. Radcliffe-Brown has taken the concept of function from
(a) Biology (b) Sociology
(c) Psychology (d) History
110. When many traits and complexes of culture become integrated into functional whole, they form
(a) Culture complex (b) Culture pattern
(c) Culture system (d) Culture area
111. Islamization is an example for
(a) Heterogenous change (b) Homogenous change
(c) Modernization (d) Vertical mobility

112. Which one of the following is an endogenous source of social change ?
(a) Westernization (b) Sanskritization
(c) Islamization (d) Modernization
113. A tentative logical proposition is called
(a) Concept (b) Theory
(c) Hypothesis (d) Model
114. The approach of understanding insider's view of a culture
(a) Emic (b) Etic
(c) Holistic (d) Ethnography
115. A Small Scale test administered before the introduction of a study aiming at measuring the efficacy of the tool
(a) Pilot test (b) Q-test
(c) Standard test (d) Pre-test
116. A method of data collection employing a systematic and structured verbal or written questioning
(a) Survey (b) Schedule
(c) Questionnaire (d) Interview
117. The following tool is not appropriate for the study of segmented populations :
(a) Interview (b) Observation
(c) Questionnaire (d) Case study
118. The following method of sampling is more appropriate to study the Impact of incentives on quality of University education :
(a) Multi-stage random (b) Stratified random
(c) Multi-phase sampling (d) Simple random
119. The Village 'Bisipara' in Orissa was studied by
(a) N. Patnaik (b) F. G. Bailey
(c) L. K. Mahapatra (d) Beidelman
120. The institutionalized system of economic interdependence between Castes is
(a) Jajmani system (b) Ryotwari system
(c) Feudal system (d) Zamindari system

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