

Test Paper : III
 Test Subject : ANTHROPOLOGY
 Test Subject Code : A-01-03

Test Booklet Serial No. : _____
 OMR Sheet No. : _____
 Hall Ticket No.

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 (Figures as per admission card)

Name & Signature of Invigilator

Name : _____ Signature : _____

Paper : III
 Subject : ANTHROPOLOGY

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes Maximum Marks : 150

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 16 Number of Questions in this Booklet : 75

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
 - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered in the OMR Sheet and the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example :

A	B	●	D
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 where (C) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given to you**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the test question booklet and OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
- There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

అభ్యర్థులకు సూచనలు

- ఈ పుట పై భాగంలో ఇవ్వబడిన స్థలంలో మీ హాల్ టికెట్ నంబరు రాయండి.
- ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రము డెబ్బైఐదు బహుళాప్త ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- పరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కవర్ పేజీ అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించనద్దు.
 - కవరు పేజీ పై ముద్రించిన సమాచారం ప్రకారం ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రములోని పేజీల సంఖ్యను మరియు ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్యను సరిచూసుకోండి. పేజీల సంఖ్యకు సంబంధించి గానీ లేదా సూచించిన సంఖ్యలో ప్రశ్నలు లేకపోవుట లేదా నిజప్రతి కాకపోవుట లేదా ప్రశ్నలు క్రమపద్ధతిలో లేకపోవుట లేదా ఏదైనా తేడాలుండుట వంటి దోషపూరితమైన ప్రశ్న పత్రాన్ని వెంటనే మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషాల్లో పరీక్షా పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇచ్చివేసి దానికి బదులుగా సరిగ్గా ఉన్న ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని తీసుకోండి. తదనంతరం ప్రశ్నపత్రము మార్చబడదు అదనపు సమయం ఇవ్వబడదు.
 - పై విధంగా సరిచూసుకొన్న తర్వాత ప్రశ్నాపత్రం సంఖ్యను OMR పత్రము పై అదేవిధంగా OMR పత్రము సంఖ్యను ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము పై నిర్దిష్టస్థలంలో రాయవలెను.
- ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు నాలుగు ప్రత్యామ్నాయ ప్రతిస్పందనలు (A), (B), (C) మరియు (D) లుగా ఇవ్వబడ్డాయి. ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను ఎన్నుకొని కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా OMR పత్రములో ప్రతి ప్రశ్నా సంఖ్యకు ఇవ్వబడిన నాలుగు వృత్తాల్లో సరైన ప్రతిస్పందనను సూచించే వృత్తాన్ని బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ తో కింద తెలిపిన విధంగా పూరించాలి.
ఉదాహరణ :

A	B	●	D
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 (C) సరైన ప్రతిస్పందన అయితే
- ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిస్పందనలను ఈ ప్రశ్నపత్రముతో ఇవ్వబడిన OMR పత్రము పైని ఇవ్వబడిన వృత్తాల్లోనే పూరించి గుర్తించాలి. అలాకాక సమాధాన పత్రంపై వేరొక చోట గుర్తిస్తే మీ ప్రతిస్పందన మూల్యాంకనం చేయబడదు.
- ప్రశ్న పత్రము లోపల ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను జాగ్రత్తగా చదవండి.
- చిత్తుపనిని ప్రశ్నపత్రము చివర ఇచ్చిన ఖాళీస్థలములో చేయాలి.
- OMR పత్రము పై నిర్ణీత స్థలంలో సూచించవలసిన వివరాలు తప్పించి ఇతర స్థలంలో మీ గుర్తింపును తెలిపే విధంగా మీ పేరు రాయడం గానీ లేదా ఇతర చిహ్నాలను పెట్టడం గానీ చేసినట్లయితే మీ అనర్హతకు మీరే బాధ్యులవుతారు.
- పరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా పరీక్షపర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని పరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్ళకూడదు.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ బేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ పరికరాలు మొదలగునవి పరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పనిసరిగా సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.







ANTHROPOLOGY

Paper – III

1. Archaeological anthropology is closely related to
 - (A) Social Anthropology
 - (B) Physical Anthropology
 - (C) Linguistic Anthropology
 - (D) Cognitive Anthropology
2. Who led the Torres Strait expedition ?
 - (A) E. B. Tylor
 - (B) A. C. Haddon
 - (C) Cora Dabois
 - (D) Margaret Mead
3. New ethnography refers to
 - (A) Post-Modern anthropology
 - (B) Ethnography of new world
 - (C) Ethnography done by neo-evolutionist
 - (D) Ethno science
4. Peasant Society is part society – This was proposed by
 - (A) McKim Marriott
 - (B) Robert Redfield
 - (C) Oscar Lewis
 - (D) Milton Singer
5. The perception of a system as felt by a participant inside the system can be referred as
 - (A) Home blindness
 - (B) Etic
 - (C) Emic
 - (D) Participatory
6. Dhebar Committee submitted a report on
 - (A) Multipurpose tribal blocks
 - (B) Scheduled areas
 - (C) Exterior castes
 - (D) P.T.Gs.
7. Indian Civilization, according to Robert Redfield and Milton Singer, is
 - (A) Ancient Civilization
 - (B) Heterogenetic Civilization
 - (C) Hydraulic Civilization
 - (D) Onthogenetic Civilization
8. The Anthropologist who advocated controlled comparison
 - (A) Radcliffe-Brown
 - (B) George Peter Murdock
 - (C) Franz Boas
 - (D) Fred Eggan
9. Two DNA molecules can be joined by
 - (A) Recombinase
 - (B) Polymerase
 - (C) Ligase
 - (D) Restriction endonuclease
10. Alkaptanuria is a
 - (A) Autosomal recessive disorder
 - (B) Sex linked disorder
 - (C) Autosomal dominant disorder
 - (D) Sex linked recessive disorder



11. Genetic Drift is also known as
(A) Hybridization
(B) Neo-Darwinism
(C) Genetic Equilibrium
(D) Sewall Wright Effect
12. The first recognizable primate fossils appear in the
(A) Palaeocene
(B) Eocene
(C) Oligocene
(D) Miocene
13. Blood groups in man represent
(A) Paired alleles
(B) Multiple alleles
(C) Sex linked character
(D) Sex influenced character
14. The syndrome in humans in which an individual's somatic cells contain the three sex chromosomes XXY is called
(A) Down's (B) Turner's
(C) Klinefelter's (D) Super female
15. Natural selection is best described as
(A) Survival of the fittest
(B) The struggle for survival
(C) Nature red in tooth and claw
(D) Differential effective fertility
16. Mendel's work was rediscovered in 1901, by
(A) T. H. Morgan
(B) K. Correns, E. Tschermak and H. deVries
(C) W. Bateson and R. C. Punnet
(D) G. H. Hardy and G. Weinberg
17. The half-life period of Potassium-40 is
(A) 1.7 billion years \pm 70 million years
(B) 1.5 billion years \pm 50 million years
(C) 1.3 billion years \pm 40 million years
(D) 1.1 billion years \pm 10 million years
18. Archaeological site of Bhimbetka is considered as world heritage site by the UNESCO due to
(A) Systematic town planning and drainage
(B) Varied types of burials and preservation
(C) Several types of rocks and sediments
(D) Caves and rock-shelters with rock-art
19. The book 'Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan' was authored by
(A) R. V. Joshi
(B) V. N. Misra
(C) H. D. Sankalia
(D) M. K. Dhawalikar
20. Environmental archaeology is the study of
(A) Palaeo-environment only
(B) Palaeo-environment and tribes
(C) Palaeo-environment and past cultures
(D) Palaeo-environment and present cultures
21. Who among the names given below have written on caste in South India ?
i. Louis Dumont ii. W. Wiser
iii. A. C. Mayer iv. M. N. Srinivas
(A) i and iv are correct
(B) iv and ii are correct
(C) iv and iii are correct
(D) ii and i are correct



22. Most important problem to be dealt with in the rehabilitation of displaced populations

- i. Convincing people to leave their ancestral land
- ii. Moving them to the place selected
- iii. Finding suitable alternative land
- iv. Payment of cash compensation

(A) i and ii are correct

(B) i and iii are correct

(C) iv and i are correct

(D) iv and ii are correct

23. Which of the following concepts have been used by American anthropologists studying in India ?

- i. Great and little traditions
- ii. Culture of poverty
- iii. Jajmani system
- iv. Universalization and parochialization

(A) iv and iii (B) iv and i

(C) i and ii (D) i and iii

24. The anthropologist who explained social structure, using role analysis and network of social relations

- i. Levi-Struass
- ii. S. F. Nadel
- iii. Radcliffe-Brown
- iv. Raymond Firth

(A) i and iii (B) ii and iv

(C) i and iv (D) ii and iii

25. Racial classification of India proposed by

- 1. Guha 2. Risley
- 3. Garn 4. Boyd

Code :

(A) 1 and 2 are correct

(B) 1 and 3 are correct

(C) All are correct

(D) Only 4 is correct

26. Genetic screening involves

(A) Prenatal

(B) Postnatal

(C) A and B

(D) None of these

27. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

(A) Diabetes : Complex disease

(B) Hardy-Weinberg law : Palaeo anthropology

(C) Sickle cell disease : Sex linked disease

(D) Mendel : Germ plasm theory

28. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

(A) χ^2 test : Qualitative characters

(B) T test : Quantitative characters

(C) Beinstein : ABO Gene frequencies

(D) Galton : Genetic Engineering



29. The Billasurgam caves characterized by
- I. Bone Tools
 - II. Late Pleistocene Fauna
 - III. Blade-burin Industry
 - IV. Rock-art

Code :

- (A) I, III and IV are correct
(B) I, II and IV are correct
(C) I, II and III are correct
(D) II, III and IV are correct

30. The South Indian Neolithic Culture is characterized by

- I. Pit-dwellings
- II. Blade industry
- III. Terracotta objects
- IV. Pottery and polished tools

Code :

- (A) I, II and III are correct
(B) II, III and IV are correct
(C) III, IV and I are correct
(D) IV, II and I are correct

31. **Assertion (A)** : Jajmani system is a system of exchange of goods and services. It is a socio-economic system, said to be existing in the past.

Reason (R) : In jajmani system the payments for goods and services were in cash. These payments fluctuated whenever crops failed due to famines and droughts.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

- (A) A is correct and R is wrong
(B) A and R are correct
(C) A and R are wrong
(D) A is wrong and R is correct

32. **Assertion (A)** : Cultural relativism teaches anthropologists not to pass value judgement on cultures.

Reason (R) : L. H. Morgan's evolutionary theory divides stages of evolution into Savagery, Barbarism and Civilization.

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct ?

- (A) A is correct, but R is not correct
(B) Both A and R are not correct
(C) A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(D) A and R are correct and R explains A

33. **Assertion (A)** : Acts prohibited by taboos are often anti-social in nature such as adultery, theft, homicide etc.

Reason (R) : There are food taboos which come in the way of getting adequate nutrition. Thus there are taboos which are not always beneficial to society.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct ?

- (A) A and R are correct
(B) A and R are wrong
(C) A is correct and R is wrong
(D) A is wrong and R is correct



34. Assertion (A) : Tribal Communities in North-East India were involved in several movements demanding autonomy and independence.

Reason (R) : Tribal Communities in North-East experienced severe exploitation due to indebtedness and alcoholism.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?

- (A) A and R are correct
- (B) A and R are wrong
- (C) A is correct, but R is wrong
- (D) A is wrong, but R is correct

35. Assertion(A) : Many early anthropologists were coming to anthropology from disciplinary backgrounds such as law and physics.

Reason (R) : Those days anthropologists were getting many jobs in native governments. This has resulted in exodus from other disciplines.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?

- (A) A is correct and R is wrong
- (B) A is wrong and R is correct
- (C) A and R are correct
- (D) A and R are wrong

36. Assertion (A) : While conducting an interview, asking leading or suggestive questions is counter productive.

Reason (R) : Asking leading and suggestive questions is offensive to leaders. They will walk out from the interview.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct ?

- (A) A and R are wrong
- (B) A and R are correct
- (C) A is not correct, but R is correct
- (D) A is correct, but R is wrong

37. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : PCR is used for amplification of DNA in molecular genetics.

Reason (R) : It is one of the clinically relevant laboratory techniques.

Codes :

- (A) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
- (B) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong



38. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Mitosis occurs in somatic cells only
Reason (R) : Mitosis also occurs in germ cells.
Codes :
(A) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(B) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
(C) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct
39. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : ABO Blood Group system is used for blood transfusion.
Reason (R) : HLA system is also used for blood transfusion.
Codes :
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(B) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
40. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R) .
Assertion (A) : Hypertension is an adult onset complex disease.
Reason (R) : It is very common in Urban populations.
Codes :
(A) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
(B) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
41. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Inbreeding is Non-random mating.
Reason (R) : It is very common in South India.
Codes :
(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(B) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
(C) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(D) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
42. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Social behaviour exists among non-human primates.
Reason (R) : Social behaviour as well as cultural behaviour exist in human societies.
Codes :
(A) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
(B) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
(D) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
43. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The palaeo environmental conditions of the Pleistocene period were well understood than the other epoches.
Reason (R) : The sedimentary and metamorphosed deposits of the pleistocene period had well preserved the faunal and floral remains.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false
(C) (A) false and (R) true
(D) (A) true and (R) false



44. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : The Kovtalayar Valley near Madras (Chennai) is known for Paleolithic cultures or Madranean industry.

Reason (R) : The Kovtalayar Valley consists of several rock shelters and most of them had well preserved rock-art.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (C) (A) false and (R) true
- (D) (A) true and (R) false

45. Given below are two statements. One is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other Reason (R).

Assertion (A) : Mesolithic culture stands for multi-faceted economic activity and expansion into hither to un-inhabited eco-zones.

Reason (R) : Archaeological evidences of hunting-foraging, fishing and incipient agriculture are evidenced in several Mesolithic sites across the globe.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are false
- (C) (A) false and (R) true
- (D) (A) true and (R) false

46. In the context of rites of passage, arrange the following in sequential order

- i. Separation
- ii. New status
- iii. Incorporation
- iv. Liminal state (Transition)

- (A) ii, iii, i, iv
- (B) ii, iii, iv, i
- (C) i, iv, ii, iii
- (D) i, iv, iii, ii

47. Arrange the following in chronological sequence of succession

- i. Restudies
- ii. Intensive field work
- iii. Arm chain anthropology
- iv. Inter-disciplinary expeditions

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) ii, iii, i, iv
- (C) iv, ii, i, iii
- (D) iii, iv, ii, i

48. Arrange the following problems faced by tribals in the sequence starting from most important to less important.

- i. Education and Health
- ii. Land and Forest
- iii. Suicides
- iv. Gender discrimination

- (A) ii, i, iv, iii
- (B) i, ii, iv, iii
- (C) ii, i, iii, iv
- (D) i, ii, iii, iv



- 49.** Arrange the following starting from early tribal welfare measure to more recent ones
- Tribal Development Blocks
 - Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks
 - Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
 - PESA (Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas)
- (A) i, ii, iv, iii
(B) iv, iii, ii, i
(C) i, iii, ii, iv
(D) ii, i, iii, iv
- 50.** Arrange the following starting from more recent to earlier studies
- Tribal Development
 - Caste and Jajmani System
 - Globalization
 - Tribal Ethnographies
- (A) i, iv, ii, iii
(B) iv, ii, i, iii
(C) iv, i, ii, iii
(D) ii, iii, i, iv
- 51.** Arrange the following steps in fieldwork from beginning onwards
- Collection of census data
 - Collection of sensitive data
 - Establishing rapport
 - Selection of the village
- (A) iv, iii, ii, i
(B) iv, ii, iii, i
(C) iv, iii, i, ii
(D) iv, i, ii, iii
- 52.** Identify the correct sequence of the events of mitosis cell division
- Anaphase
 - Metaphase
 - Prophase
 - Telophase
- (A) 3, 2, 1 and 4
(B) 4, 3, 1 and 2
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(D) 4, 3, 2 and 1
- 53.** Correct sequence of primate order is
- (A) Apes, Old World Monkeys, New World Monkeys, Prosimians
(B) Prosimians, Apes, New World Monkeys, Old World Monkeys
(C) Old World Monkeys, Apes, Prosimians, New World Monkeys
(D) Prosimians – New World Monkeys – Old World Monkeys – Apes
- 54.** Correct sequence of cell structure is
- (A) Nucleolus – Nucleus – Cell membrane – Cytoplasm
(B) Cell membrane – Cytoplasm – Nucleus – Nucleolus
(C) Cell membrane – Nucleolus – Nucleus – Cytoplasm
(D) Cell membrane – Cytoplasm – Nucleolus – Nucleus



55. Correct sequence of Palmar Configurational areas
- (A) Hypothenar – Thenar and I Interdigital – IV Interdigital – II Interdigital – III Interdigital
 - (B) Thenar and I Interdigital – III Interdigital – IV interdigital – II Interdigital – Hypothenar
 - (C) IV Interdigital – III Interdigital – II Interdigital – Thenar and I Interdigital – Hypothenar
 - (D) Hypothenar – Thenar and I Interdigital – II Interdigital – III Interdigital – IV Interdigital
56. Correct sequence of stages of Human evolution
- (A) Australopithecus Africanus – Homo neanderthalensis – Homo erectus – Homo Sapiens
 - (B) Australopithecus Africanus – Homo erectus – Homo neanderthalensis – Homo Sapiens.
 - (C) Australopithecus Africanus – Homo Sapiens – Homo erectus – Homo neanderthalensis.
 - (D) Homo erectus – Homo neanderthalensis – Homo Sapiens – Australopithecus africanus
57. Arrange the sequence of Man's position in primate order
- (A) Hominidae → Hominoidea → Catarrhini → Anthroidea
 - (B) Hominoidea → Hominidae → Anthroidea → Catarrhini
 - (C) Anthroidea → Catarrhini → Hominoidea → Hominidae
 - (D) Anthroidea → Hominidae → Hominoidea → Catarrhini
58. Identify the correct sequence of geographical space in archaeology
- (A) Site – Locality – Area – Region
 - (B) Region – Locality – Site – Area
 - (C) Locality – Region – Area – Site
 - (D) Area – Site – Locality – Region
59. Identify the correct sequence of European Upper palaeolithic chronological traditions
- (A) Aurignacian – Solutrean – Perigordian – Magdalenian
 - (B) Perigordian – Aurignacian – Solutrean – Magdalenian
 - (C) Magdalenian – Solutrean – Aurignacian – Perigordian
 - (D) Solutrean – Perigordian – Aurignacian – Magdalenian
60. Identify the correct sequence of Indian prehistoric cultural phases
- (A) Neolithic – Neolithic Chalcolithic – Aceramic Mesolithic – Ceramic Mesolithic
 - (B) Ceramic Mesolithic – Aceramic Mesolithic – Neolithic – Neolithic Chalcolithic
 - (C) Aceramic Mesolithic – Neolithic Chalcolithic – Ceramic Mesolithic – Neolithic Chalcolithic
 - (D) Aceramic Mesolithic – Ceramic Mesolithic – Neolithic – Neolithic Chalcolithic



61. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Polyandry | A. Khasi |
| 2. Matriling | B. Jarwa |
| 3. Hunting and gathering | C. Nair |
| 4. Tharawad | D. Toda |

- (A) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – A
(B) 1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – B
(C) 1 – D, 2 – B, 3 – A, 4 – C
(D) 1 – D, 2 – A, 3 – B, 4 – C

62. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

- (A) Cultural Pattern – Margaret Mead
(B) Culture Area – E. Durkhiem
(C) Cultural Ecology – Julian Steward
(D) Cultural Evolution – A. L. Knober

63. Which one of the following is not correctly matched ?

- (A) Iravati Karve – Study of Kinship
(B) L. P. Vidyarthi – Nature – Man – Spirit Complex
(C) F. G. Bailey – Tribe – Caste Continuum
(D) S. C. Dube – Dominant Culture

64. Match the following correctly :

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Theory of needs | A. Margaret Mead |
| 2. Binary opposition | B. W. H. R. Rivers |
| 3. Study of adolescence | C. B. Malinowski |
| 4. Genealogical method | D. C. Levi-Struass |

- (A) 1 – B, 2 – C, 3 – D, 4 – A
(B) 1 – D, 2 – A, 3 – C, 4 – B
(C) 1 – C, 2 – D, 3 – A, 4 – B
(D) 1 – C, 2 – A, 3 – D, 4 – B

65. Match the List – I with that of List – II :

- | List – I | List – II |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| I. Turner's syndrome | 1. 47XYY |
| II. Klinefelter's syndrome | 2. 47XXX |
| III. Triple – X syndrome | 3. 47XXY |
| IV. Jacob's syndrome | 4. 45 XO |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| (D) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |

66. Match the List – I with that of List – II :

- | List – I | List – II |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| I. Polygenic inheritance | 1. ABO system |
| II. Monogenic inheritance | 2. Skin colour |
| III. Multiple alleles | 3. PTC |
| IV. Syndrome | 4. Mongolism |

Code :

- | | I | II | III | IV |
|-----|---|----|-----|----|
| (A) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (B) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (C) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (D) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |



67. Match the List – I with that of List – II :

List – I	List – II
I. La Chapple- Aux Saint	1. Australopithecus Africanus
II. Modjkerto	2. H. Neanderthalensis
III. Olduvoi George	3. Cro-Magnon
IV. Les Eyzies	4. Pithecanthropus erectus

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	2	4	1	3
(B)	4	1	3	2
(C)	3	2	1	4
(D)	1	3	2	4

68. Match the List – I with that of List – II :

List – I	List – II
I. Spreading Caliper	1. Hip breadth
II. Sliding Caliper	2. Head length
III. Skin fold Caliper	3. Nasal length
IV. Rod-compass	4. Triceps

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	3	4	2	1
(B)	1	2	4	3
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	2	3	4	1

69. Match the List – I with that of List – II :

List – I (Branches of Archaeology)	List – II (Main Components of Study)
I. Environmental Archaeology	1. Processes and processual
II. Ethno Archaeology	2. Scattered and clustered
III. New Archaeology	3. Analogies and parallels
IV. Settlement Archaeology	4. Sediments and deposits

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	4	3	1	2
(B)	1	3	2	4
(C)	3	2	1	4
(D)	2	1	4	3

70. Match the List – I with that of List – II :

List – I	List – II
I. Kot Diji	1. Ash-Mound site in South India
II. Kili Ghul Muhammad	2. Pre-Harappan culture bearing site
III. Daojali Hading	3. Early farming settlement in Baluchistan
IV. Utnur	4. Neolithic site in Eastern India

Code :

	I	II	III	IV
(A)	1	4	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	4	2	1	3
(D)	3	1	2	4



71 – 75 :

Read the passage below and answer the following questions based on your understanding of the passage.

The specialities of one group may be known to the other members of the society and yet not used by them, because they are not patterns for their behavior. Many American adult men know the Boy Scout salute, having once been scouts, but they do not use it as a form of greeting after they have left scouting behind. In a complex society, however, most specialities remain unknown to most of the people. This may be because the specialities require unique aptitudes or a rigorous course of training which is undertaken by only a few, or it may be that the specialities are the secret and hidden knowledge of a few, kept within their closed circle for the benefits that may be derived from secretiveness. The result is that no individual can ever acquire or personally manifest all the elements of his or her society's culture. It means also that no anthropologist, even the most assiduous, can ever make note of, to say nothing of record, all the aspects of any culture, even the simplest known to humanity.

This, then, provides one answer to the questions, often asked : “ How can one speak of American culture when there is such a difference between the culture of New Yorkers and that of Kentucky mountaineers ? – between the Italians of Lower Manhattan and the Scandinavians of Minnesota ? – between the Yankees of Vermont and the *paisanos* of Monterey?” The universals shared by all Americans are the common binding and integrating elements of American culture and society. The specialities of the different regional groups and socioeconomic classes are internally differentiating elements which when taken together, are referred to as subcultures.

71. Sub cultures are
- (A) Universals
 - (B) Integrating elements
 - (C) Specialities of groups and classes
 - (D) Simplest aspects of culture
72. Many Americans know about scouts because
- (A) A boy scout salutes
 - (B) It is part of their behaviour
 - (C) It is not secret and hidden knowledge
 - (D) They have been scouts when young
73. We can speak of ‘American Culture’ because
- (A) Of the presence of shared and integrating elements
 - (B) Of the presence of identical behaviour
 - (C) Of the presence of minute differences
 - (D) American personality is unique
74. A person can not master all aspects of culture, because
- (A) Certain specialities are hidden and secretive
 - (B) No one is perfect
 - (C) His personality is not suited for it
 - (D) Time is not sufficient for him/her
75. The specialities of a group are
- (A) Exclusively known to the members of the group only
 - (B) Known to those who are in very specialized positions
 - (C) Known to very few exceptionally skilled people
 - (D) Not used by others as they are not for them to make use of



Space for Rough Work





Space for Rough Work

