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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. **0497**

Subject Code : 01

Subject : Anthropology

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 150

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 16 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains **100** questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the **Answer Sheet (OMR Sheet)**. In any case choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers only on the **OMR Answer Sheet** using **BLACK BALL POINT PEN** provided by the State Selection Board. You have to do rough work only in the space provided at the end of the Test Booklet. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks i.e. of one and half mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of **0.50** mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) the answers in the **OMR Answer Sheet** to the questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. On completion of the examination, you should hand over the **original Answer Sheet (OMR Sheet)** issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (carbon copy) of the **OMR Answer Sheet** along with the Test Booklet for your reference.

SEAL

Candidate's full signature

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IW - 1/17

(Turn over)

2021

1. The beginnings of Cultural Anthropology was marked by :
 - (A) Diffusionism
 - (B) Structuralism
 - (C) Unilinear evolutionism
 - (D) Neo evolutionism
2. A. R. Radcliffe-Brown was greatly influenced by :
 - (A) B. Malinowski
 - (B) E. B. Tylor
 - (C) Franz Boas
 - (D) Emile Durkheim
3. Who brought diffusionist ideas to American Anthropology ?
 - (A) Clark Wissler
 - (B) Franz Boas
 - (C) A. L. Kroeber
 - (D) L. H. Morgan
4. Culture change process in terms of "rise of new elements" is known as :
 - (A) Innovation
 - (B) Assimilation
 - (C) Diffusion
 - (D) Acculturation
5. The term 'totem' is derived from the language of the :
 - (A) Kwakiutl Indian
 - (B) Chippewa Indian
 - (C) Zulu
 - (D) Siberian communities
6. The law of sympathy was propounded by :
 - (A) Evans-Pritchard
 - (B) Malinowski
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) James Frazer
7. The oldest and most brief definition of religion was given by :
 - (A) S. F. Nadel
 - (B) W. M. J. Goode
 - (C) E. B. Tylor
 - (D) B. Malinowski
8. When products are collected and allocated among the entire population, it is known as :
 - (A) Distribution
 - (B) Consumption
 - (C) Production
 - (D) Redistribution

9. The Jajmani System is based on :
- (A) Caste system
 (B) Class formation
 (C) Reciprocity
 (D) Market exchange
10. Potlatch combines :
- (A) Production and Reciprocity
 (B) Redistribution and Reciprocity
 (C) Distribution and Consumption
 (D) Politics and Exchange
11. Ghost marriage is found among the :
- (A) Tikopia
 (B) Nuer
 (C) Ashanti
 (D) Arunta
12. Consanguineal relationship is based on :
- (A) Affinity
 (B) Endogamy
 (C) Exogamy
 (D) Descent
13. Ambilocal residence refers to :
- (A) A married couple living with father's sister
 (B) A married couple living with mother's brother
 (C) A shifting of residence from the family of one spouse to the family of other
 (D) A married couple sets up an independent household
14. Duolocal residence is found when :
- (A) Husbands and wives continue to live with their own lineages after marriage
 (B) A married couple lives with husband's mother's brother
 (C) A married couple lives with father's sister
 (D) A married couple lives with or near wife's parents
15. A clan is an :
- (A) Endogamous group
 (B) Exogamous group
 (C) Isogamous group
 (D) Exclusive group
16. Avunculate kind of kin behaviour is found :
- (A) In a matrilineal society
 (B) In a patrilineal society
 (C) In a homogeneous community
 (D) In a multilineal society

17. Joking relationship is not seen between :
- (A) Wife and husband's younger brother
 - (B) Husband and wife's younger sister
 - (C) Grand father and grand children
 - (D) Wife and husband's elder brother
18. Classificatory kinship terminology refers to :
- (A) Certain classes of kins of father's lineage
 - (B) Certain classes of kins of mother's lineage
 - (C) A number of different kins by the same term
 - (D) Certain classes of kins by marriage
19. Tecknonymy refers to :
- (A) Addressing a person by personal name
 - (B) Addressing a person by nick name
 - (C) Addressing a person as the parent of their named offspring
 - (D) Addressing a person by clan name
20. What is Hypogamy ?
- (A) Where bride is of higher social status than groom
 - (B) Where groom is of higher social status than bride
 - (C) Where bride and groom are of equal status
 - (D) Where bride and groom choose each other irrespective of social status
21. The etic approach focuses on :
- (A) The native's point of view
 - (B) The local observations, categories and explanations
 - (C) How local people think, perceive and categorize
 - (D) The outsider's point of view
22. Anthropological approach is holistic because :
- (A) It integrates so many different areas of concern
 - (B) It studies a social group as a whole
 - (C) It studies the society crossculturally
 - (D) It makes an indepth study

23. Experimental research design consists of :
- (A) Only control group
 - (B) Only experimental group
 - (C) Both control and experimental groups
 - (D) Only exploratory studies
24. The criterion of form and criterion of quality were raised by :
- (A) Leo Frobenius
 - (B) Fritz Graebner
 - (C) Friedrich Ratzel
 - (D) Wilhelm Schmidt
25. Classical evolutionism of Bachofen belongs to :
- (A) British School
 - (B) Austro-German School
 - (C) American School
 - (D) European School
26. The major contribution of Henry Maine is :
- (A) The development of family system
 - (B) The development of primitive religion
 - (C) The development of culture
 - (D) The evolution of the institution of marriage
27. The major weakness of L. H. Morgan is :
- (A) The criteria of subsistence and material culture
 - (B) The confusion between synchronic and diachronic reconstructions
 - (C) The sequence of technological innovations
 - (D) Origin of classificatory system of relationship
28. Monograph on Toda was written by :
- (A) G. E. Smith
 - (B) W. J. Perry
 - (C) W. H. R. Rivers
 - (D) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
29. Kulture Kreise School was devised by :
- (A) British School of diffusion
 - (B) German School of diffusion
 - (C) American School of diffusion
 - (D) Franz Boas

30. 'Social structure has nothing to do with empirical reality but with the models built up after it', who said it ?
- (A) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
 (B) Emile Durkheim
 (C) Claude Levi-Strauss
 (D) S. F. Nadel
31. The example of mechanical model is :
- (A) The model of kinship in primitive society
 (B) Primitive social organisation
 (C) Totemism
 (D) Structural linguistics
32. One of the major books of Levi-Strauss is :
- (A) Savage mind
 (B) African System of Kinship and Marriage
 (C) Methods in Social Anthropology
 (D) Structure and Function in Primitive Society
33. 'Components of social structure is human beings', who said it ?
- (A) E. E. Evans-Pritchard
 (B) B. Malinowski
 (C) E. R. Leach
 (D) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
34. Who among the following is a student of W. H. R. Rivers ?
- (A) S. F. Nadel
 (B) R. Firth
 (C) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
 (D) F. Eggan
35. Who has provided a detailed account of 'Kula' as a special system of trade ?
- (A) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
 (B) W. H. R. Rivers
 (C) M. Fortes
 (D) B. Malinowski
36. Who proposed the 'theory of needs' in Anthropology ?
- (A) A. L. Kroeber
 (B) B. Malinowski
 (C) E. B. Tylor
 (D) L. H. Morgan

37. Pioneers of Psychological School of Anthropology were influenced by:
- (A) Gestalt Psychology
 - (B) Cultural Anthropology
 - (C) Sociology
 - (D) Culture Pattern Study
38. Who authored the book – “Cultural Background of Personality” ?
- (A) Abram Kardiner
 - (B) Cora-Du-Bois
 - (C) Margaret Mead
 - (D) Ralph Linton
39. Who explained the concepts Universalisation and Parochialisation ?
- (A) Mckim Marriott
 - (B) Milton Singer
 - (C) Cathlene Gough
 - (D) M. N. Srinivas
40. Who edited the book, ‘India and Ceylon : Unity and Diversity’ ?
- (A) Robert Redfield
 - (B) Philip Mason
 - (C) Stephen Fuchs
 - (D) D. N. Majumdar
41. Which is the foremost problem in tribal society ?
- (A) Bonded labour
 - (B) Prostitution
 - (C) Shifting cultivation
 - (D) Education
42. Who is the father of Physical Anthropology ?
- (A) J. F. Blumenbach
 - (B) Carolus Linnaeus
 - (C) Ashley Montagu
 - (D) J. C. Pritchard
43. Which geological period is known as the ‘Age of Man’ ?
- (A) Cainzoic – Recent
 - (B) Cainzoic – Miocene
 - (C) Cainzoic – Quaternary – Pleistocene
 - (D) Cainzoic – Tertiary – Miocene

44. Who authored the book "Evolution : The Modern Synthesis" ?
- (A) Korn Noel
(B) J. H. Huxley
(C) G. G. Simpson
(D) Charles Darwin
45. Man belongs to which infra-order ?
- (A) Tarsiiformes
(B) Lemuriformes
(C) Platyrrhine
(D) Catarrhine
46. The term 'Anthropoidea' is :
- (A) An order
(B) A sub-order
(C) An Infra-order
(D) A super-family
47. Man-like-apes belong to :
- (A) Sub-family Simiidae
(B) Family Cebidae
(C) Family Tupaiidae
(D) Family Lemuridae
48. Human skull consists of :
- (A) 20 bones
(B) 21 bones
(C) 22 bones
(D) 23 bones
49. In which part of human skull, Occipital condyle is located ?
- (A) Anterior part
(B) Middle part
(C) Frontal part
(D) Posterior part
50. Due to the erect posture, the human ilium is :
- (A) Excessively long
(B) Extremely short
(C) Much larger
(D) Very thin
51. Due to erect posture, in the great toes, there is :
- (A) Loss of opposability
(B) No development of shock absorbing arch
(C) Shorter calcaneum
(D) No lateral arch

52. In erect posture which part of skeleton transmits the weight of the entire body ?
- (A) The vertebral column
 - (B) The thorax
 - (C) The pelvis
 - (D) The skull
53. The name Australopithecus has relationship with :
- (A) Austria
 - (B) Australia
 - (C) South Africa
 - (D) West Africa
54. Zinjanthropus boisei belongs to :
- (A) West Africa
 - (B) East Africa
 - (C) North Africa
 - (D) South Africa
55. Pithecanthropus erectus was discovered by :
- (A) Prof. Weidenreich
 - (B) Prof. Black
 - (C) Eugene Dubois
 - (D) Le Gros Clark
56. Pithecanthropus – I is otherwise known as :
- (A) Peking man
 - (B) Java man
 - (C) Trinil man
 - (D) Rhodesian man
57. Homo heidelbergensis was located :
- (A) Near village Mauer
 - (B) At Broken Hill
 - (C) From village Chou Koutien
 - (D) At Sangiran
58. Who divided Neanderthal people into conservative and progressive ?
- (A) Dr. Dubois
 - (B) Von Koenigswald
 - (C) Hooton
 - (D) R. J. Braidwood
59. The Weimar Jaw belongs to :
- (A) Conservative Neanderthals
 - (B) Progressive Neanderthals
 - (C) The Galley Hill Man
 - (D) The Fontchevade Man

60. Old man of Cro-Magnon belongs to :
- (A) Upper Pliocene
 - (B) Upper Pleistocene
 - (C) Lower Pleistocene
 - (D) Middle Pleistocene
61. The Mughem Man belongs to :
- (A) Mesolithic period
 - (B) Neolithic period
 - (C) Upper Palaeolithic period
 - (D) Lower Palaeolithic period
62. Which is not a criterion of Race ?
- (A) Skin colour
 - (B) Hair form
 - (C) Stature
 - (D) Erect posture
63. The pioneer of race classification is :
- (A) Buffon
 - (B) Blumenbach
 - (C) Linnaeus
 - (D) Elliot Smith
64. Pigmy Negritos are found in :
- (A) Malay Peninsula
 - (B) Western Africa
 - (C) Eastern Sudan
 - (D) Upper Nile Valley
65. Who attempted first the racial classification of Indian population ?
- (A) Giuffrida-Ruggeri
 - (B) A. C. Haddon
 - (C) Von Eickstedt
 - (D) Sir Herbert Risley
66. In Mitosis, one cell division produces :
- (A) Two daughter cells
 - (B) Four daughter cells
 - (C) Eight daughter cells
 - (D) Six daughter cells
67. Gregor Mendel was grew up in :
- (A) Vienna
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) Czech Republic
 - (D) Yugoslavia

68. Mendel's second principle of inheritance is :
- (A) Principle of segregation
 - (B) Principle of genotype
 - (C) Principle of phenotype
 - (D) Principle of independent assortment
69. Autosomes refer to :
- (A) All chromosomes
 - (B) All chromosomes except the sex chromosomes
 - (C) Sex chromosomes
 - (D) Homologous chromosomal pairs
70. Who studied the scientific nature of blood for the first time ?
- (A) A. E. Mourant
 - (B) W. C. Boyd
 - (C) T. Dobzhansky
 - (D) Karl Landsteiner
71. Blood group 'A' causes agglutination on :
- (A) Blood group B
 - (B) Blood group A
 - (C) Blood group O
 - (D) Blood group MN
72. Blood group 'AB' can donate blood to persons belonging to blood group :
- (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) O
 - (D) AB
73. Rh blood type was discovered by :
- (A) Sanger and Race
 - (B) Landsteiner and Levine
 - (C) Landsteiner and Weiner
 - (D) Fisher
74. Watson, Crick and Wilkins were awarded Nobel Prize in 1962 for :
- (A) Developing structural model of RNA
 - (B) Developing the structural and functional model of DNA
 - (C) Discovering prokaryotic cells
 - (D) Discovering protein synthesis

75. RNA is different from DNA :
- (A) In containing a different type of sugar
 - (B) In having protein synthesis
 - (C) In the possession of guanine
 - (D) In having thymine
76. Technically mutation refers to changes in :
- (A) RNA bases
 - (B) Nucleotides
 - (C) DNA bases
 - (D) Adenine bases
77. Genetic drift refers to :
- (A) A result of large population size
 - (B) Changes in allele frequencies
 - (C) Changes in gene pool
 - (D) Redistribute variation through gene flow
78. Gene flow is the :
- (A) Movement of population from one place to another
 - (B) Microevolutionary change in modern human populations
 - (C) Movements of alleles between populations
 - (D) Large scale movements of groups
79. The principle of Natural Selection was devised by :
- (A) Lamarck
 - (B) Mendel
 - (C) Darwin
 - (D) Wallace
80. When the exchange of genes occurs in a given population which experiences a sudden expansion due to in-migration of outsiders, is known as :
- (A) Genetic drift
 - (B) Mutation
 - (C) Gene flow
 - (D) Natural Selection
81. The Palaeolithic culture of India developed in :
- (A) Holocene period
 - (B) Pleistocene period
 - (C) Eocene period
 - (D) Glaciation period

82. Causes of glaciation refers to :
- (A) When earth's orbit is circular
 - (B) When earth's orbit is elliptical
 - (C) When earth is nearer to sun
 - (D) When earth, moon and sun remain in one line
83. Wurm refers to :
- (A) Weichsel glacial
 - (B) Wisconsin glacial
 - (C) Saale glacial
 - (D) Nebraskan glacial
84. Pleistocene is :
- (A) A geological period
 - (B) A geological epoch
 - (C) An archaeological stage
 - (D) An European glacial
85. Dating method is nothing but :
- (A) A measurement of time
 - (B) A measurement of space
 - (C) An identification of artefact
 - (D) A measurement of tools
86. Tree-ring dating is a kind of :
- (A) Linguistic dating
 - (B) Absolute dating
 - (C) Relative dating
 - (D) Stratigraphic dating
87. Pollen analysis comes under :
- (A) Radiocarbon dating
 - (B) Relative dating
 - (C) Glottochronology
 - (D) Absolute dating
88. Stone hammer technique is otherwise known as :
- (A) Clactonian technique
 - (B) Bipolar technique
 - (C) Direct percussion technique
 - (D) Anvil technique
89. Scrapers were used in :
- (A) Lower palaeolithic culture
 - (B) Middle palaeolithic culture
 - (C) Upper palaeolithic culture
 - (D) Mesolithic culture
90. The techniques of grinding and polishing are the characteristic features of :
- (A) Mesolithic tools
 - (B) Neolithic tools
 - (C) Upper palaeolithic tools
 - (D) Middle palaeolithic tools

91. The transition between Palaeolithic and Neolithic cultures is :
- (A) Middle palaeolithic culture
 - (B) Upper palaeolithic culture
 - (C) Mesolithic culture
 - (D) Chalcolithic culture
92. Middle palaeolithic industries are mainly based upon :
- (A) Microliths
 - (B) Flakes
 - (C) Core tools
 - (D) Choppers
93. Blades and Burins are the principal tools of :
- (A) Acheulian culture
 - (B) Upper palaeolithic culture
 - (C) Middle palaeolithic culture
 - (D) Neolithic culture
94. The characteristic tool of mesolithic culture in India is :
- (A) Microlith
 - (B) Hand axe
 - (C) Chopper
 - (D) Scraper
95. The archaeological site Bhimbheta includes :
- (A) Seven hills and 500 rock shelters
 - (B) Five hills and 700 rock shelters
 - (C) Ten hills and 750 rock shelters
 - (D) Seven hills and over 750 rock shelters
96. In Chalcolithic period :
- (A) Stone was used side by side Iron
 - (B) Iron was used along with Copper
 - (C) Bronze was used with Stone
 - (D) Stone was used along with Copper
97. The Harappan Culture was discovered first in :
- (A) 1929
 - (B) 1921
 - (C) 1931
 - (D) 1920
98. Indus Civilization emerged :
- (A) After Chalcolithic cultures
 - (B) Earlier than chalcolithic cultures
 - (C) During Mesolithic period
 - (D) During Upper palaeolithic period

99. The most remarkable landmark of Mohenjodaro is :

- (A) Dwelling house arrangements
- (B) Street planning
- (C) Absence of granaries
- (D) Town Hall

100. The main hypothetical cause of decline of Indus Valley Civilization

is :

- (A) An environmental catastrophe
- (B) Nuclear explosion
- (C) Black lightning
- (D) Destruction due to war



(FOR ROUGH WORK ONLY)

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