

2025

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**TEST BOOKLET**Sl. No. : **0091****Subject : ANTHROPOLOGY****Post : Lab. Asst.-cum-Storekeepers**

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT OF NON-TEACHING POSTS
(JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS(P.E.Ts) AND
LABORATORY ASSISTANT-CUM-STOREKEEPERS) IN GOVT. DEGREE
COLLEGES, 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 options. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the OMR Answer Sheet. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened, it will be considered 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 OMR Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks. While **1.5** marks will be awarded for each correct answer, 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 OMR Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. On completion of the Examination, you should hand over the **original copy of OMR Answer Sheet** issued to you to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy (second copy) of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet for your reference.

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Candidate's full signature

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Invigilator's signature

P.T.O.

SEAL

- 2505
1. The label "Pre-history" was first employed by a French scholar in 1833. Name him :
(A) H. D. Sankalia (B) Baucher de Perth
(C) Tournal (D) E. B. Tylor
 2. Which branch of anthropology has always gone hand in hand with Prehistoric Archeology because of the obvious reason that fossil-hunting always included as associated cultural material?
(A) Cultural Anthropology (B) Physical Anthropology
(C) Social Anthropology (D) Linguistic Anthropology
 3. What material is studied in Palaeoanthropology?
(A) Animals (B) Plants
(C) Ancient Human fossils (D) Dead bodies
 4. Who used the term Palaeoanthropology for the first time?
(A) Louis Lartet (B) Darwin
(C) Eugene Dubois (D) Von Freyburg
 5. What is the subject called, where it is studied the emergence of humans and their later physical evolution?
(A) Human variation (B) Palaeoanthropology
(C) Palaeontology (D) Ecology
 6. Which one of the following is a Palaeoanthropological finding from India?
(A) Gromagnon (B) Australopithecus
(C) Kenyapithecus (D) Ramapithecus
 7. Which one of the following is an Absolute dating method?
(A) Stratigraphy (B) K-Ar method
(C) Palynology (D) Flourine Analysis
 8. What it is called when anything made or modified by humans?
(A) Artifact (B) Agrofacts
(C) Features (D) Ecofacts

9. What is the name of the hardened remains or impressions of plants and animals that lived in the past?

(A) Fossil	(B) Skeleton
(C) Bone	(D) Dead wood
10. Which one of the following is a core tool?

(A) Blade	(B) Microlith
(C) Chopper	(D) Scraper
11. Which one of the following is a microlith?

(A) Lunate	(B) Cleaver
(C) Ring stone	(D) Hand axe
12. From the following choose the neolithic tool.

(A) Trapaze	(B) End-scraper
(C) Chopping	(D) Celt
13. Which of the following prehistoric site is present in Odisha?

(A) Kuliana	(B) Adamgarh
(C) Bhimbetka	(D) Birbhanpur
14. What is the name of the tool technique of microlithic blade?

(A) Block-on-block	(B) Cylinder hammer
(C) Fluting technique	(D) Grinding and Polishing
15. During which epoch Glaciation had occurred?

(A) Pleistocene	(B) Pliocene
(C) Miocene	(D) Holocene
16. Which of the following term refers to the occurrence of several assemblages through time?

(A) Epoch	(B) Tradition
(C) Period	(D) Layer

17. Which tool dominated during Palaeolithic culture?
 - (A) Bone tool
 - (B) Pottery
 - (C) Metal tools
 - (D) Stone tools
18. From which view, the "working border" of a hand axe is visible.
 - (A) Obverse
 - (B) Reverse
 - (C) Basal
 - (D) Profile
19. While drawing a core tool, how the original surface or cortex is represented.
 - (A) Straight lines
 - (B) Curved lines
 - (C) Broken lines
 - (D) Dots
20. What is Amygdaloid?
 - (A) Cleaver
 - (B) Blade
 - (C) Hand axe
 - (D) Core
21. What is the name of the waste material produced in stone tool fabrication?
 - (A) Flake
 - (B) Chips
 - (C) Core
 - (D) Tool
22. What kind of bulb of percussion found in a floke?
 - (A) Positive bulb of percussion
 - (B) No bulb of percussion
 - (C) Negative bulb of percussion
 - (D) Both positive and negative bulb of percussion
23. Indian society is characterised by different forces like multi-culturalism, multi-racialism, multi-linguism, pluralistic religion, caste system etc. What is the name of these forces?
 - (A) Forces of diversity
 - (B) Forces of unity
 - (C) Civilization
 - (D) Modernization
24. From the following option choose the force of unity.
 - (A) Geography
 - (B) Indian constitution
 - (C) Food habits
 - (D) Dress pattern

25. Choose the character of village community from the following.
- (A) Jajamani system (B) Class system
(C) Heterogeneity (D) Nuclear family
26. Who defined the village as "a body of people living in a restricted area, at some distance from other similar group, with extremely poor roads between them; the majority of the people being engaged in agriculture activity, all closely dependent upon each other economically and otherwise, having a vast body of common experience, must have some sense of unity."
- (A) L. P. Vidyarthi (B) M. N. Srinivas
(C) T. N. Madan (D) Oscar Lewis
27. In most of the Indian villages, who is responsible for solving the disputes and problems.
- (A) Village council (B) Police
(C) Court (D) Priest
28. Where, in Indian society, social heterogeneity is found?
- (A) Urban community (B) Tribal community
(C) Religious community (D) Village community
29. Which religious group is not a religious minority?
- (A) Muslim (B) Sikh
(C) Christian (D) Hindu
30. In which year, the first Backward Class Commission known as Kalelkar Commission was appointed?
- (A) 1950 (B) 1953
(C) 1958 (D) 1960
31. In the varna system, how many varnas are there?
- (A) 5 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 6
32. In which Veda, the varnas are mentioned?
- (A) Atharva Veda (B) Sama Veda
(C) Yajur Veda (D) Rig Veda

33. Who defined the caste as "a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name, claiming common descent from a mythological ancestor, human or devine, professing to follow the same hereditary calling" ?
- (A) E. A. Gait (B) A. L. Kroeber
(C) Senart (D) H. Risley
34. Who conceptualised "Sanskritization" and "Westernization"?
- (A) H. D. Sankalia (B) M. N. Srinivas
(C) Vidyarthi (D) D. K. Bhattacharya
35. What is the basis of Sanskritization concept with regard to Indian caste system?
- (A) Downward mobility (B) Horizontal mobility
(C) Upward mobility (D) No mobility
36. What it is called when the customs, rites and beliefs of the Brahmins and Brahminical way of life is imitated or followed by a low caste?
- (A) Brahminization (B) Customization
(C) Westernization (D) Caste change
37. Who wrote the book "Religion and Society among Coorgs of South India"?
- (A) M. N. Srinivas (B) Madan and Majumdar
(C) Mukhans Jha (D) V. Rammi Reddy
38. Name the concept which refers to "the changes in technology, institutions, ideology and values of a non-western society as a result of cultural contact with the western society for a long period."
- (A) Industrialization (B) Brahminization
(C) Civilization (D) Westernization
39. The concept "Compartmentalization" is developed by whom?
- (A) Daniel Lerner (B) Milton Singer
(C) Yogendra Singh (D) Harold Gould
40. Which of the following character is a feature of modernization?
- (A) Caste (B) Kinship system
(C) Jajmani system (D) Secularism

41. Which one of the following process led to modernization?
- (A) Election (B) Selection
(C) Social change (D) Heredity
42. What it is called, when it is referred as the changes in the methods of production and economic and social organisation resulting from the introduction of power driven machinery and the consequent rise of factory system?
- (A) Industrialisation (B) Socialisation
(C) Civilization (D) Sanskritization
43. Which one of the following is a theory of Lamarck?
- (A) Struggle for Existence (B) Genetic drift
(C) Inheritance of acquired characters (D) Mutation
44. What it is called when there is a struggle between individuals of the same or closely related species ?
- (A) Intra specific struggle (B) Struggle with the nature
(C) Inter specific struggle (D) Survival of the fittest
45. Who suggested the "Mutation theory" of Evolution?
- (A) Lamarck (B) Hugo De Vries
(C) Darwin (D) Wallace
46. Man belongs to which family?
- (A) Pongidae (B) Hylobatidae
(C) Cercopithecidae (D) Hominidae
47. When the anatomical characters of man and apes are compared, who possess "Linea aspera"?
- (A) Gorilla (B) Chimpanzee
(C) Man (D) Orangutan
48. What kind of posture the human have?
- (A) Plantigrade (B) Digitigrade
(C) Orthograde (D) Pronograde

49. Who discovered the "Australopithecus africanus" fossil?
- (A) Robert Broom (B) Mary Leaky
(C) L. S. B. Leaky (D) R. A. Dart
50. Which one of the following fossil is called "Javaman"?
- (A) Phithacanthropus erectus (B) Sinanthropus pekinensis
(C) Homo habilis (D) Homo heidelbergensis
51. What is the range of cranial capacity of Homo erectus group?
- (A) 775-1300 cc (B) 500-900 cc
(C) 900-1600 cc (D) 1600-1700 cc
52. In which branch of Anthropology, Human variation is studied?
- (A) Social Anthropology (B) Prehistoric Archeology
(C) Linguistic Anthropology (D) Physical Anthropology
53. What is the cause of consanguinity?
- (A) Inbreeding (B) Random mating
(C) Mutation (D) Genetic drift
54. Who defined the Mendelian population as "a reproductive community of sexually and cross fertilising individuals which share a common gene pool?"
- (A) Dobzhansky (B) Huxley
(C) Lamarck (D) Darwin
55. Which branch of human genetics deals with the chemical makeup of the gene?
- (A) Cytogenetics (B) Population genetics
(C) Molecular genetics (D) Development genetics
56. How, the most common disorder sickle cell anaemia is inherited?
- (A) By an autosomal dominant gene (B) By an autosomal recessive gene
(C) By X-linked gene (D) By Y-linked gene

57. What is the name of Trisomy 13 syndrome?
- (A) Turner syndrome (B) Down syndrome
(C) Edwards syndrome (D) Patau syndrome
58. In which phase of mitosis, the chromosome, are arranged at the equator of the spindle in the cell?
- (A) Prophase (B) Metaphase
(C) Anaphase (D) Telophase
59. How many chromosomes are present in human cell?
- (A) 42 (B) 43
(C) 44 (D) 46
60. Which law of Mendel is confirmed by Dihybrid cross?
- (A) Law of paired units (B) Law of Dominance
(C) Law of Segregation (D) Law of Independent Assortment
61. Rh blood group is determined by the presence of Rh +ve substance which is due to a dominant allele. What is the allele called?
- (A) M (B) N
(C) A (D) D
62. How many alleles are responsible for ABO blood group system?
- (A) 2 (B) 3
(C) 4 (D) 5
63. What is the name of the trait that are determined by the aggregate effects of alleles at many loci?
- (A) Monogenic (B) Polygenic
(C) Phenotypic (D) Abnormal
64. What is the term used for measuring the living human body?
- (A) Anthropometry (B) Osteometry
(C) Somatometry (D) Somatoscopy

65. Which one of the following instrument is used for taking measurements on the head of living individuals?
- (A) Spreading caliper (B) Sliding caliper
(C) Skinfold caliper (D) Coordinate caliper
66. Which landmark is defined as "the lowest point on the anterior margin of the middle finger with the arm hanging on the side of the subject"?
- (A) Acromion (B) Gnathion
(C) Vertex (D) Dactylion
67. Which of the following landmark is used for sitting height?
- (A) Vertex (B) Inion
(C) Glabella (D) Gnathion
68. "It measures the straight distance between glabella and opisthocranium". Name this measurement.
- (A) Glabella-Inion length (B) Maximum head breadth
(C) Maximum head length (D) Bigonial breadth
69. Which one of the following measurement is "NOT" a facial measurement?
- (A) Stature (B) Bi-zygomatic breadth
(C) Upper facial height (D) Nasal breadth
70. What instrument is used to measure Nasal Breadth?
- (A) Spreading caliper (B) Measuring tape
(C) Sliding caliper (D) Rod compass
71. The "blunt end" of the sliding caliper is used for whom?
- (A) Measuring the living (B) Measuring the bones
(C) Measuring the skull (D) Measuring the mandible
72. What is the best and modern method to determine the skin colour of the living man?
- (A) Radiometry (B) Somatometry
(C) Spectrophotometry (D) Anthropometry

73. Which surface of human body is best for observation of skin colour?
- (A) Lower arm (B) Fore head
(C) Cheek and chin (D) Inner surface of upper arm
74. What is the range of Luchan's skin colour chart?
- (A) Light Brown – Black (B) Carmine White – Dark Brown
(C) Yellowish – Greyish Black (D) Yellowish White – Black
75. In somatoscopy what is observed for identification of Mangolid fold.
- (A) Skin (B) Hair
(C) Eye (D) Ear
76. Among whom, the "Crimson Red" eye colour is observed?
- (A) Negros (B) Europeans
(C) Albino (D) Indians
77. What is the somatoscopic character "Quite Flat" observed in face?
- (A) Facial height (B) Shape of the face
(C) Facial diameter (D) Outline of the face
78. Identify the hip form (thickness) from the following.
- (A) Puffy (B) Horizontal
(C) Small (D) Long
79. What are the sizes of Nasal Septum?
- (A) Upward and downward (B) Long or medium or short
(C) Narrow or broad (D) Big or small
80. What is observed for "Nasal Tip"
- (A) Projection and profile (B) Shape
(C) Size (D) Direction
81. "Depth from Glabellae" is observed for which character?
- (A) Nasal septum (B) Nasal wings
(C) Nasal bridge (D) Nasal root

82. What is observed for "chin" characters?
- (A) Colour (B) Quantity
(C) Breadth, height and shape (D) Thickness
83. What do you mean by Neurocranium?
- (A) Brain cavity (B) Face
(C) Mandible (D) Skull
84. What do you mean by cranium?
- (A) Skull without lower jaw (B) Brain cavity without facial skeleton
(C) Full skull with lower jaw (D) Top of the skull without base
85. Which of the following landmark is used for measuring maximum cranial breadth?
- (A) Euryon (B) Basion
(C) Nasion (D) Gonion
86. Which landmark is defined as "the most laterally placed point of the Zygomatic bone"?
- (A) Zygomaxillare (B) Zygion
(C) Opisthion (D) Opistho cranion
87. Which instrument is used to measure Bigonial breadth?
- (A) Sliding caliper (B) Mandibulometer
(C) Spreading caliper (D) Tape
88. Who defined marriage "as a universal institution that involves residential, co-habitation, economic cooperation and formation of nuclear family".
- (A) D. N. Majumdar (B) Seligman
(C) Kathlene Gough (D) Murdock
89. Name the form of marriage when multiple husbands of a woman are own brothers.
- (A) Sororal polygyny (B) Fraternal polyandry
(C) Non-sororal polygyny (D) Polygyny

90. What is the name of the marriage rule which prescribes marriage outside the group?
- (A) Monogamy (B) Exogamy
(C) Endogamy (D) Polygamy
91. Which one of the following means when a man, after the death of his wife, marries one of her sisters?
- (A) Sororate (B) Levirate
(C) Cross cousin marriage (D) Parallel cousin marriage
92. In which form of "ways of acquiring mate", where a Gond or Baiga finds himself not in a position to pay the bride price, he goes to serve his would be father-in-law house as a suitor-servant?
- (A) Probationary marriage (B) Marriage by purchase
(C) Marriage by service (D) Marriage by intrusion
93. Who developed the theory of Animism?
- (A) Max Muller (B) Tylor
(C) Frazer (D) Durkheim
94. Name the form of magic which is based on the principle "once in contact always in contact".
- (A) Contagious magic (B) Homeopathic magic
(C) Imitative magic (D) Mimetic magic
95. Who defined culture as "the manmade part of the environment"?
- (A) Herskovits (B) Goodenough
(C) Kroeber (D) Kelley
96. Who coined the term "culture area"?
- (A) E. B. Tylor (B) L. H. Morgan
(C) Levistrauss (D) Clark Wissler
97. What is the term used to refer to the process of learning during childhood about his/her culture?
- (A) Enculturation (B) Socialisation
(C) Civilisation (D) Adoption

98. How many Schedule Tribes are there in Odisha?
- (A) 60 (B) 61
(C) 62 (D) 63
99. Which article of Indian Constitution provides for the grant of special funds by the Union Government to State Governments for promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes and providing them with a better administration?
- (A) Article-16 (B) Article-23
(C) Article-165 (D) Article-275
100. Which tribal community reside in the Niyamgiri hills?
- (A) Bonda (B) Dongria Kondh
(C) Soura (D) Baiga

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