

CUET PG Anthropology 28th March 2024 Shift 3

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Minutes	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
---------------------------------	--------------------	---------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises **75 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries **04 (four) marks**.
3. For each correct response, the candidate will get **04 (four) marks**.
4. For each incorrect response, **01 (one) mark** will be deducted from the total score.
5. **Un-answered/un-attempted responses** will be given **no marks**.
6. To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose **one option as the correct option**.
7. However, after the process of **Challenges of the Answer Key**, in case there are multiple correct options or a change in the key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the **revised Final Answer Key** will be awarded marks.
8. In case a question is **dropped due to some technical error**, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of whether they have attempted it or not.

Question 1.

Who defined the past of human society in terms of technological and chronological stages marked by the successive use of tools made of stone, bronze, and iron (called Three-Age System)?

- (A) Daniel Wilson
- (B) DK Bhattacharya
- (C) R.E.H. Wheeler
- (D) Christian J. Thomsen

Options:

- (1) Daniel Wilson
- (2) DK Bhattacharya
- (3) R.E.H. Wheeler
- (4) Christian J. Thomsen

Correct Answer: (4) Christian J. Thomsen

Solution:

Christian J. Thomsen introduced the concept of the Three-Age System, dividing prehistoric tools into the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages.

Quick Tip

Understanding the Three-Age System helps in studying the technological evolution of human societies.

Question 2.

Which is the correct sequence of the following glacial/inter-glacial periods arranged from the first to the last?

- (A) Gunz
- (B) Wurm
- (C) Mindel
- (D) Riss

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C), (D), (B)

Solution:

The correct sequence of glacial/inter-glacial periods is: Gunz (A), Mindel (C), Riss (D), and Wurm (B).

Quick Tip

The sequence of glacial periods is crucial for understanding climatic changes during the Pleistocene epoch.

Question 3.

Mesolithic period gained recognition as a separate cultural identity among European scholars only after the discovery of the type site:

- (A) Victoria West
- (B) Langhnaj
- (C) Mas'd Az
- (D) Tardenoisean

Options:

- (1) Victoria West

- (2) Langhnaj
- (3) Mas'd Az
- (4) Tardenoisean

Correct Answer: (3) Mas'd Az

Solution:

The Mesolithic period was recognized as distinct due to findings at Mas'd Az, highlighting its unique cultural traits.

Quick Tip

Mesolithic cultures represent a transition between Paleolithic hunter-gatherers and Neolithic agricultural societies.

Question 4.

Who developed the radioactive Carbon-14 (C^{14}) method to determine the age of prehistoric artifacts?

- (A) W.F. Libby
- (B) H.T. Lambrick
- (C) F.R. Allchin
- (D) B. Allchin

Options:

- (1) W.F. Libby
- (2) H.T. Lambrick
- (3) F.R. Allchin
- (4) B. Allchin

Correct Answer: (1) W.F. Libby

Solution:

W.F. Libby developed the Carbon-14 dating method, revolutionizing archaeology by providing a means to determine the age of ancient organic materials.

Quick Tip

Carbon-14 dating is instrumental in establishing timelines for prehistoric and historic periods.

Question 5.

Which of the following is/are the Chalcolithic culture(s) of India?

- (A) Kayatha
- (B) Meghula

- (C) Malwa
(D) Jorwe

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C), and (D)

Solution:

The Kayatha, Malwa, and Jorwe cultures are notable Chalcolithic cultures of India, distinguished by their distinctive pottery and settlement patterns.

Quick Tip

The Chalcolithic period marked a transition to metal usage in tool-making and societal advancements.

Question 6.

Match List-I with List-II:

Main Urban Metropolis Sites of Indus Valley Civilization	State / Country
(A) Mohenjo-daro (B) Lothal (C) Kalibangan (D) Banawali	(I) Gujarat (II) Haryana (III) Pakistan (IV) Rajasthan

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Solution:

The matching is: Mohenjo-daro (Pakistan), Lothal (Gujarat), Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Banawali (Haryana).

Quick Tip

Linking archaeological sites with their geographic locations is crucial for understanding ancient civilizations.

Question 7.

Which technique is used for the manufacture of 'Upper Palaeolithic Blades'?

- (A) Punching technique
- (B) Block-on-Block technique
- (C) Grinding and polishing technique
- (D) Anvil technique

Options:

- (1) Punching technique
- (2) Block-on-Block technique
- (3) Grinding and polishing technique
- (4) Anvil technique

Correct Answer: (1) Punching technique

Solution:

The Punching technique was commonly used to manufacture blades during the Upper Palaeolithic period by striking flakes off a core.

Quick Tip

Understanding tool-making techniques provides insights into technological progress in prehistoric times.

Question 8.

Arrange the prehistoric cultural periods according to their appearance from first to last:

- (A) Solutrean
- (B) Azilian
- (C) Acheulean
- (D) Aurignacian

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (C), (D), (A), (B)

Solution:

The correct sequence of cultural periods is: Acheulean (C), Aurignacian (D), Solutrean (A), and Azilian (B), which represent a progression in tool-making and cultural complexity.

Quick Tip

The arrangement of cultural periods aids in understanding the chronological development of prehistoric human activities.

Question 9.

Match List-I with List-II:

Tool Type	Cultural Period
(A) Backed point	(I) Chatelperronian
(B) Small pointed blade with one side blunted	(II) Aurignacian
(C) Eyed needles	(III) Gravettian
(D) "Steep" and "nosed" scrapers	(IV) Solutrean

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution:

The matching is: Backed point (Chatelperronian), Small pointed blade (Aurignacian), Eyed needles (Gravettian), "Steep" and "nosed" scrapers (Solutrean).

Quick Tip

Understanding tool types and their association with cultural periods is essential for studying prehistoric technologies.

Question 10.

Who among the following are prehistorians?

- (A) Robert Bruce Foote
- (B) Patterson
- (C) H.H. Risley
- (D) H.D. Sankalia

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), and (D)

Solution:

Robert Bruce Foote, Patterson, and H.D. Sankalia are prominent prehistorians known for their significant contributions to archaeology and the study of prehistoric cultures.

Quick Tip

Familiarity with key figures in prehistory helps in understanding the development of archaeological research.

Question 11.

Moraines are used to study:

- (A) Earthquakes
- (B) Glaciers
- (C) Rivers
- (D) Marine ecology

Options:

- (1) Earthquakes
- (2) Glaciers
- (3) Rivers
- (4) Marine ecology

Correct Answer: (2) Glaciers

Solution:

Moraines are geological features formed by the accumulation of debris transported by glaciers. They help study past and present glacial movements and patterns.

Quick Tip

Focus on glacial terminologies like moraines, crevasses, and eskers to understand their relevance in studying glaciers.

Question 12.

Which of the following pottery-wares are found in India?

- (A) Rouletted Ware

- (B) Painted Grey Ware
- (C) Terracotta Chinese Painted Ware
- (D) Northern Black Polished Ware

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), and (D)

Solution:

Rouletted Ware, Painted Grey Ware, and Northern Black Polished Ware are significant pottery types found in archaeological sites across India, reflecting diverse cultural practices.

Quick Tip

Match the pottery types with their cultural contexts for clarity on their archaeological significance.

Question 13.

Which of the following are correct?

- (A) Black-and-Red Ware: Red inside up to the rim and black on the outer surface
- (B) Ashmound: It is a characteristic feature of Northwest Mesolithic culture
- (C) BP: Before Present
- (D) Core: A piece of stone from which flakes are removed by striking it

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (C) and (D) only

Solution:

BP (Before Present) is a standard term for dating events, and a core is a fundamental tool in lithic industries for creating flakes.

Quick Tip

Link definitions like BP and Core directly to their archaeological applications for easier understanding.

Question 14.

The term Holocene means:

- (A) Ice Age
- (B) Solar spot
- (C) Entirely recent
- (D) Hollow period in human history

Options:

- (1) Ice Age
- (2) Solar spot
- (3) Entirely recent
- (4) Hollow period in human history

Correct Answer: (3) Entirely recent

Solution:

The Holocene epoch is the current geological epoch, beginning approximately 11,700 years ago, characterized as "entirely recent."

Quick Tip

Remember, the Holocene follows the Pleistocene and marks significant human development.

Question 15.

Which of the following are megalithic types?

- (A) Menhir
- (B) Dolmen
- (C) Burin
- (D) Topi-kal

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A) and (B) only

Solution:

Menhir and Dolmen are common megalithic types used as commemorative or burial markers. Burin is a tool, not a megalithic type.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between megalithic structures and tools to avoid confusion during classification.

Question 16.

Which of the following are true about Mesolithic rock art culture in India?

- (A) The earliest evidence of the presence of Mesolithic man in India was noted as early as 1867-68 by Mathpal
- (B) The rock paintings in India were first discovered by A. Carlleyle
- (C) First rock painting was on the walls and ceilings of rock shelter in Mirzapur
- (D) Almost three-fourths of the total rock art sites in India are found in Vindhya

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (C), and (D)

Solution:

A. Carlleyle first discovered rock paintings in India. Mesolithic rock art sites are mainly concentrated in the Vindhyas, especially in Mirzapur.

Quick Tip

Focus on the discoverers and geographical locations of major Mesolithic art sites for better retention.

Question 17.

Which of the following tool is/are not Geometric Microlith(s)?

- (A) Lunates
- (B) Triangles
- (C) Trapezes
- (D) Hand axes

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (D)

Solution:

Hand axes are not considered Geometric Microliths. Geometric Microliths are small, pointed tools like lunates, triangles, and trapezes.

Quick Tip

Identify tool shapes carefully to distinguish between microliths and larger tools like hand axes.

Question 18.

Bhimbetka rock shelter is located in which state?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Assam

Options:

- (1) Rajasthan
- (2) Madhya Pradesh
- (3) Gujarat
- (4) Assam

Correct Answer: (2) Madhya Pradesh

Solution:

Bhimbetka rock shelters are located in Madhya Pradesh and are UNESCO World Heritage Sites known for their ancient rock art.

Quick Tip

Relate famous rock art sites to their states for effective memorization.

Question 19.

Match List-I with List-II:

Geological Epoch	Approximate Time (Before Present)
(A) Oligocene	(I) 55 million
(B) Pliocene	(II) 12 million
(C) Eocene	(III) 35 million
(D) Miocene	(IV) 25 million

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

Solution:

The correct matches are: Oligocene (25 million), Pliocene (12 million), Eocene (35 million), and Miocene (55 million).

Quick Tip

Link epochs with their approximate times to simplify the study of geological timelines.

Question 20.

Choose the correct sequence of the following tool techniques from the earliest to latest:

- (A) Block-on-anvil technique
- (B) Grinding and polishing
- (C) Cylinder hammer technique
- (D) Pressure flaking

Options:

- (1) Block-on-anvil technique, Grinding and polishing, Cylinder hammer technique, Pressure flaking
- (2) Grinding and polishing, Block-on-anvil technique, Pressure flaking, Cylinder hammer technique
- (3) Block-on-anvil technique, Cylinder hammer technique, Pressure flaking, Grinding and polishing
- (4) Cylinder hammer technique, Block-on-anvil technique, Grinding and polishing, Pressure flaking

Correct Answer: (3) Block-on-anvil technique, Cylinder hammer technique, Pressure flaking, Grinding and polishing

Solution:

The sequence starts with the Block-on-anvil technique, followed by the Cylinder hammer technique, then Pressure flaking, and finally Grinding and polishing.

Quick Tip

Focus on the evolution of tool-making techniques in chronological order for clarity.

Question 21.

Why is the Venus of Willendorf believed to be used as fertility cult?

- (A) It was found alongside female skeletons
- (B) It had huge sagging breasts, steatopygia, and belly enlarged out of proportion
- (C) The statue was found all over in all the dwelling sites
- (D) The statue is still being used by some primitive societies

Options:

- (1) It was found alongside female skeletons
- (2) It had huge sagging breasts, steatopygia, and belly enlarged out of proportion
- (3) The statue was found all over in all the dwelling sites
- (4) The statue is still being used by some primitive societies

Correct Answer: (2) It had huge sagging breasts, steatopygia, and belly enlarged out of proportion

Solution:

The Venus of Willendorf is believed to symbolize fertility due to its exaggerated physical features representing childbearing and nourishment.

Quick Tip

Focus on the physical characteristics of the Venus of Willendorf to deduce its association with fertility.

Question 22.

Match List-I with List-II:

Books	Authors
(A) Prehistory and Proto-history in India and Pakistan	(I) Allchin Bridget and Raymond Allchin
(B) Archaeology from the Earth	(II) Mortimer Wheeler
(C) The Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan	(III) D.K. Bhattacharya
(D) An Outline of Indian Prehistory	(IV) H.D. Sankalia

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution:

The correct matches are:

- Prehistory and Protohistory in India and Pakistan: Allchin Bridget and Raymond Allchin
- Archaeology from the Earth: Mortimer Wheeler
- The Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan: D.K. Bhattacharya
- An Outline of Indian Prehistory: H.D. Sankalia

Quick Tip

Memorize key books and their authors to match them correctly in similar questions.

Question 23.

Which of the following is/are true about Kalibangan site?

- (A) It is located in Tamil Nadu
- (B) A ploughed field was discovered at Kalibangan
- (C) It is located in Rajasthan
- (D) Found in the Rift valley

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (B) and (C) only

Solution:

Kalibangan is an important Harappan site located in Rajasthan. It is notable for the discovery of a ploughed field, indicating advanced agricultural practices.

Quick Tip

Focus on the geographical location and unique features of Harappan sites for clarity.

Question 24.

Which of the following Neolithic sites is located on the banks of River Ghaghra in Bihar?

- (A) Daojali Hading
- (B) Burzahom
- (C) Chirand
- (D) Chopani-Mando

Options:

- (1) Daojali Hading
- (2) Burzahom
- (3) Chirand
- (4) Chopani-Mando

Correct Answer: (3) Chirand

Solution:

Chirand, located on the banks of the Ghaghra River in Bihar, is a significant Neolithic site known for its advanced stone tools and pottery.

Quick Tip

Link Neolithic sites to their geographical features for better understanding.

Question 25.

Which of the following is NOT part of a cell?

- (A) Nucleus
- (B) Protoplasm
- (C) Germplasm
- (D) Cytoplasm

Options:

- (1) Nucleus
- (2) Protoplasm
- (3) Germplasm
- (4) Cytoplasm

Correct Answer: (3) Germplasm

Solution:

Germplasm refers to genetic material used in breeding and conservation, whereas the other options are integral parts of a cell.

Quick Tip

Differentiate between cellular components and terms related to genetics for accuracy.

Question 26.

Which of the following are correct about Lamarck's theory of evolution?

- (A) Acquired characters are inherited by the offspring
- (B) Survival of the fittest
- (C) Organs are modified or rudimentary organs are formed due to use and disuse

(D) Organisms change due to inbreeding

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A) and (C) only

Solution:

Lamarck's theory emphasizes the inheritance of acquired characters and changes in organs due to use and disuse. Concepts like "survival of the fittest" are from Darwin's theory, not Lamarck's.

Quick Tip

Distinguish Lamarck's ideas (use/disuse and inheritance of acquired traits) from Darwinian principles.

Question 27.

Who among the following inspired Charles Darwin's work on evolution?

- (A) Hooker
- (B) Koenigswald
- (C) Karl Landsteiner
- (D) Thomas Malthus

Options:

- (1) Hooker
- (2) Koenigswald
- (3) Karl Landsteiner
- (4) Thomas Malthus

Correct Answer: (4) Thomas Malthus

Solution:

Thomas Malthus' essay on population growth influenced Darwin's concept of natural selection by highlighting the competition for limited resources.

Quick Tip

Remember the contributions of Malthus in population studies and their impact on Darwin's theory.

Question 28.

What are the advantages of using blood as a genetic marker?

- (A) They arose quite early during human evolution
- (B) Blood groups can be easily distinguished
- (C) Can be easily altered by the environment
- (D) Frequency is stable in a population

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution:

Blood groups are effective genetic markers as they originated early, are easily identifiable, and exhibit stable frequencies in populations.

Quick Tip

Focus on the stability and distinctiveness of blood groups for understanding their role as genetic markers.

Question 29.

A father with O+ and a mother with B+ blood group can have children with the following blood groups:

- (A) Blood group B only
- (B) Blood groups A, B, and O
- (C) Blood groups B and O
- (D) Blood group O only

Options:

- (1) Blood group B only
- (2) Blood groups A, B, and O
- (3) Blood groups B and O
- (4) Blood group O only

Correct Answer: (3) Blood groups B and O

Solution:

A father with genotype OO and a mother with genotype BO can produce children with either B (BO) or O (OO) blood types.

Quick Tip

Use the ABO blood group inheritance chart to determine possible offspring blood types.

Question 30.

Inborn error of metabolism due to chromosomal aberration leading to Edward's Syndrome is caused by which condition?

- (A) Trisomy 13
- (B) Trisomy 21
- (C) Trisomy 18
- (D) XXY

Options:

- (1) Trisomy 13
- (2) Trisomy 21
- (3) Trisomy 18
- (4) XXY

Correct Answer: (3) Trisomy 18

Solution:

Edward's Syndrome is caused by Trisomy 18, where an individual has three copies of chromosome 18, resulting in severe developmental issues.

Quick Tip
Remember the specific chromosomal anomalies (Trisomy 18 for Edward's, Trisomy 21 for Down's Syndrome).

Question 31.

Which types of RNA are involved in protein synthesis?

- (A) mRNA and tRNA
- (B) mRNA and siRNA
- (C) siRNA and gRNA
- (D) tRNA and gRNA

Options:

- (1) mRNA and tRNA
- (2) mRNA and siRNA
- (3) siRNA and gRNA
- (4) tRNA and gRNA

Correct Answer: (1) mRNA and tRNA

Solution:

Protein synthesis involves mRNA, which carries the genetic code from DNA, and tRNA, which brings the appropriate amino acids for the growing polypeptide chain.

Quick Tip

Focus on the central dogma: mRNA transcribes the code, and tRNA translates it into proteins.

Question 32.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Heterozygous	(I) An individual having two copies of different alleles
(B) Completely dominant	(II) The allele that masks the effect of the other allele
(C) Sex-linked	(III) Baldness
(D) Sex-limited	(IV) Beard, Moustache

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

Heterozygous describes an individual with two different alleles. A completely dominant allele masks another. Sex-linked traits include baldness, and sex-limited traits like beard growth are restricted by gender.

Quick Tip

Relate genetic definitions to examples such as baldness (sex-linked) and beard (sex-limited).

Question 33.

Which of the following is the correct sequence in Mitosis?

- (A) Metaphase - Prophase - Telophase - Anaphase
- (B) Prophase - Metaphase - Anaphase - Telophase
- (C) Prophase - Anaphase - Telophase - Metaphase
- (D) Anaphase - Metaphase - Prophase - Telophase

Options:

- (1) Metaphase - Prophase - Telophase - Anaphase
- (2) Prophase - Metaphase - Anaphase - Telophase
- (3) Prophase - Anaphase - Telophase - Metaphase

(4) Anaphase - Metaphase - Prophase - Telophase

Correct Answer: (2) Prophase - Metaphase - Anaphase - Telophase

Solution:

Mitosis begins with prophase (chromosome condensation), followed by metaphase (alignment), anaphase (separation), and telophase (reformation of nuclei).

Quick Tip

Visualize mitosis phases through chromosome behavior and spindle dynamics.

Question 34.

Which of the following is NOT a force of evolution?

- (A) Mutation
- (B) Natural Selection
- (C) Genetic Drift
- (D) Overpopulation

Options:

- (1) Mutation
- (2) Natural Selection
- (3) Genetic Drift
- (4) Overpopulation

Correct Answer: (4) Overpopulation

Solution:

Overpopulation is not an evolutionary force. Mutation, natural selection, and genetic drift drive evolutionary changes in populations.

Quick Tip

Focus on the four evolutionary forces: mutation, natural selection, genetic drift, and gene flow.

Question 35.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Stereoscopic	(I) Eyes
(B) Pendulous	(II) Mammary glands
(C) Pectoral in position	(III) Limbs
(D) Prehensile	(IV) Penis

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(IV), (C)-(II), (D)-(III)

Solution:

Stereoscopic vision pertains to depth perception (eyes), pendulous describes organs like the penis, pectoral positioning refers to mammary glands, and prehensility describes limb grasping.

Quick Tip

Connect anatomical terms to their functional relevance for clarity.

Question 36.

Which of the following is NOT an anatomical change for bipedalism?

- (A) Presence of linea aspera
- (B) Presence of four curves in the vertebral column
- (C) Supra-orbital ridge becoming less prominent
- (D) Lateral expansion of thorax in relation to antero-posterior depth

Options:

- (1) Presence of linea aspera
- (2) Presence of four curves in the vertebral column
- (3) Supra-orbital ridge becoming less prominent
- (4) Lateral expansion of thorax in relation to antero-posterior depth

Correct Answer: (3) Supra-orbital ridge becoming less prominent

Solution:

The supra-orbital ridge becoming less prominent is associated with craniofacial changes, not specifically with bipedal locomotion.

Quick Tip

Focus on traits directly enabling upright walking, such as vertebral curves or changes in leg musculature.

Question 37.

What is the dental formula of the Old World monkeys?

- (A) 2:1:2:3

- (B) 2:1:3:2
(C) 2:1:2:2
(D) 2:1:1:3

Options:

- (1) 2:1:2:3
(2) 2:1:3:2
(3) 2:1:2:2
(4) 2:1:1:3

Correct Answer: (1) 2:1:2:3

Solution:

The dental formula 2:1:2:3 is characteristic of Catarrhine primates, including Old World monkeys and apes.

Quick Tip

Remember: Catarrhine dental formula = 2 incisors, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars per quadrant.

Question 38.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Hominids)	List-II (Discovery)
(A) Homo erectus javanensis	(I) Eugene Dubois
(B) Australopithecus africanus	(II) Raymond Dart
(C) Homo erectus narmadensis	(III) Arun Sonakia
(D) Australopithecus robustus	(IV) Robert Broom

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

Eugene Dubois discovered Homo erectus javanensis, Raymond Dart identified Australopithecus africanus, Arun Sonakia discovered Homo erectus narmadensis, and Robert Broom worked on Australopithecus robustus.

Quick Tip

Connect hominids with their significant discoverers and geographic contexts.

Question 39.

Culture is defined as an “instrumental reality, and apparatus for the satisfaction of the biological and derived need” by:

- (A) Kluckhohn
- (B) Malinowski
- (C) Herskovits
- (D) Harris

Options:

- (1) Kluckhohn
- (2) Malinowski
- (3) Herskovits
- (4) Harris

Correct Answer: (2) Malinowski

Solution:

Malinowski emphasized that culture functions as an apparatus to meet biological needs and the derived social needs of humans.

Quick Tip
Focus on Malinowski's functionalist approach in anthropology, linking culture to human needs.

Question 40.

Who is known to possess 'Disharmonic Face-skull'?

- (A) Grimaldi man
- (B) Cro-magnon man
- (C) Chancellade man
- (D) Java man

Options:

- (1) Grimaldi man
- (2) Cro-magnon man
- (3) Chancellade man
- (4) Java man

Correct Answer: (1) Grimaldi man

Solution:

Grimaldi man exhibited disharmonic features like a broad face, short stature, and pronounced brow ridges, distinguishing them from other early Homo sapiens.

Quick Tip

Disharmonic features reflect mismatches between cranial and post-cranial structures.

Question 41.

Which vertebral bone articulates with the base of the skull?

- (A) Thoracic
- (B) Lumbar
- (C) Atlas
- (D) Coccyx

Options:

- (1) Thoracic
- (2) Lumbar
- (3) Atlas
- (4) Coccyx

Correct Answer: (3) Atlas

Solution:

The atlas (C1 vertebra) articulates with the occipital condyles at the base of the skull, enabling nodding movements.

Quick Tip

Remember that the atlas supports the skull, connecting the vertebral column to the cranium.

Question 42.

How did the Neanderthal man possibly disappear?

- (A) Due to catastrophic meeting with more advanced Homo sapiens
- (B) Transformed into Homo sapiens due to environmental pressure
- (C) Due to severe cold during glaciation
- (D) Due to pluviation

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A) and (C) only

Solution:

The Neanderthal disappearance is attributed to competition or conflict with *Homo sapiens* and the inability to adapt to the severe cold during the last glaciation period.

Quick Tip

Focus on competition and climatic adaptability as key factors in hominid extinction.

Question 43.

How is the human head uprightly well-balanced?

- (A) Due to the absence of supra-orbital ridges
- (B) Due to prognathism
- (C) Due to the presence of prehensile tail
- (D) Due to the centrally placed foramen magnum

Options:

- (1) Due to the absence of supra-orbital ridges
- (2) Due to prognathism
- (3) Due to the presence of prehensile tail
- (4) Due to the centrally placed foramen magnum

Correct Answer: (4) Due to the centrally placed foramen magnum

Solution:

The centrally placed foramen magnum aligns the skull directly over the vertebral column, aiding balance in an upright posture.

Quick Tip

Foramen magnum placement is a critical indicator of bipedal locomotion in hominids.

Question 44.

Which is/are the only movable bone of the skull?

- (A) Mandible
- (B) Mandible and maxilla
- (C) Styloid process
- (D) Occipital bone

Options:

- (1) Mandible
- (2) Mandible and maxilla
- (3) Styloid process
- (4) Occipital bone

Correct Answer: (1) Mandible

Solution:

The mandible, or lower jawbone, is the only movable bone of the skull, facilitating chewing and speaking.

Quick Tip

Focus on the mandible's role in jaw movements and its articulation with the temporal bone.

Question 45.

Which of the following statement is correct about the human skeleton?

- (A) Human skeleton has 208 bones
- (B) The human skull usually consists of 22 bones
- (C) The humerus is the longest bone
- (D) Scapula is a part of the pelvic girdle

Options:

- (1) Human skeleton has 208 bones
- (2) The human skull usually consists of 22 bones
- (3) The humerus is the longest bone
- (4) Scapula is a part of the pelvic girdle

Correct Answer: (2) The human skull usually consists of 22 bones

Solution:

The human skull typically comprises 22 bones, including cranial and facial bones.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between the axial skeleton (skull, vertebrae) and the appendicular skeleton for clarity.

Question 46.

How does the human body attain genetic potentials completely after nutritional insult?

- (A) Occurrence of Catch-up growth
- (B) Occurrence of Secular trend
- (C) Through adolescent growth spurt
- (D) Through wasting in the body

Options:

- (1) Occurrence of Catch-up growth
- (2) Occurrence of Secular trend

- (3) Through adolescent growth spurt
- (4) Through wasting in the body

Correct Answer: (1) Occurrence of Catch-up growth

Solution:

Catch-up growth refers to the rapid growth seen in children who recover from a period of nutritional or environmental deprivation, allowing them to reach their genetic potential.

Quick Tip

Catch-up growth compensates for early deficiencies, ensuring attainment of genetic height and weight potentials.

Question 47.

Which of the following is NOT a Mongoloid feature in terms of Racial Classification?

- (A) Presence of prognathism
- (B) Coarse straight hair
- (C) Epicanthic eyefold and brachycephalic head
- (D) Yellow or yellowish-brown skin colour

Options:

- (1) Presence of prognathism
- (2) Coarse straight hair
- (3) Epicanthic eyefold and brachycephalic head
- (4) Yellow or yellowish-brown skin colour

Correct Answer: (1) Presence of prognathism

Solution:

Prognathism is typically associated with Negroid features and not Mongoloid racial characteristics.

Quick Tip

Focus on Mongoloid traits like epicanthic folds and brachycephaly for racial classification.

Question 48.

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Culture revealed at Kayatha)

- (A) Kayatha culture

List-II (Time Period)

- (I) Ca. 1950-1700 BC

- (B) Ahar culture
- (C) Malwa culture
- (D) Early Historic

- (II) Ca. 2450-2000 BC
- (III) Ca. 1700-1400 BC
- (IV) Ca. 600 BC-200 BC

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

The timeline for the respective cultures aligns as follows:

- (A) Kayatha culture - Ca. 2450-2000 BC
- (B) Ahar culture - Ca. 1950-1700 BC
- (C) Malwa culture - Ca. 1700-1400 BC
- (D) Early Historic - Ca. 600 BC-200 BC.

Quick Tip

Match cultural artifacts with their time periods using key archaeological findings.

Question 49.

Race formation is a complex process where several factors are involved. These may be:

- (A) Dermatoglyphics
- (B) Mutation
- (C) Natural selection
- (D) Genetic Drift

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (C), and (D)

Solution:

Race formation involves mutation introducing variability, natural selection favoring advantageous traits, and genetic drift causing allele frequency changes.

Quick Tip

Focus on mutation, natural selection, and genetic drift for understanding evolutionary changes in populations.

Question 50.

Why is BMI assessed?

- (A) To assess morbidity
- (B) To assess biological age
- (C) To assess nutritional status
- (D) To assess reproductive health

Options:

- (1) To assess morbidity
- (2) To assess biological age
- (3) To assess nutritional status
- (4) To assess reproductive health

Correct Answer: (3) To assess nutritional status

Solution:

Body Mass Index (BMI) is primarily used to evaluate an individual's nutritional status, determining if they are underweight, normal weight, overweight, or obese.

Quick Tip
Use BMI ranges to categorize nutritional health and identify potential health risks.

Question 51.

Why is Man considered to be more evolved than Apes?

- (A) Larger brain size in relation to the body weight
- (B) Articulating speech
- (C) Bipedalism
- (D) Teeth adapted for mixed diet

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B), and (C)

Solution:

Humans are considered more evolved due to larger brain size enabling complex cognition, articulating speech for communication, and bipedal locomotion offering efficiency and tool usage.

Quick Tip

Focus on traits like brain development, communication, and locomotion to differentiate evolutionary advancements.

Question 52.

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Statistical Measure)

- (A) Non-normal distribution
- (B) Central Tendency
- (C) Normal Distribution
- (D) Dispersion

List-II (Statistical Test)

- (I) Kolmogorov-Smirnov's Test
- (II) Mean, Median, Mode
- (III) Chi-square test
- (IV) Standard Deviation

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

Non-normal distribution is tested by Kolmogorov-Smirnov's Test. Measures of central tendency include Mean, Median, Mode. Chi-square test applies to Normal Distribution, and dispersion is measured by Standard Deviation.

Quick Tip

Match statistical measures with their respective tests by understanding their primary application areas.

Question 53.

Who propounded the Law of cultural development expressed as $E \times T = C$? where E is Energy, T is Technology, and C is Cultural Development.

- (A) E.B. Tylor
- (B) L.H. Morgan
- (C) Julian Steward
- (D) Leslie White

Options:

- (1) E.B. Tylor
- (2) L.H. Morgan

- (3) Julian Steward
(4) Leslie White

Correct Answer: (4) Leslie White

Solution:

Leslie White proposed the equation $E \times T = C$, emphasizing that cultural development is a function of energy harnessed and technological efficiency.

Quick Tip

Relate the cultural development theory to the interplay of energy and technology.

Question 54.

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Basic Needs)

- (A) Reproduction
(B) Safety
(C) Body comforts
(D) Health

List-II (Cultural Response)

- (I) Kinship
(II) Protection
(III) Shelter
(IV) Hygiene

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

Reproduction aligns with kinship, safety with protection, body comforts with shelter, and health with hygiene as cultural responses to basic human needs.

Quick Tip

Link basic human needs to cultural mechanisms that satisfy them.

Question 55.

Match List-I with List-II

List-I (School of Thought)

- (A) British Evolutionary School
- (B) American Evolutionary School
- (C) American Neo-Evolutionist
- (D) German Evolutionist

List-II (Name)

- (I) E.B. Tylor
- (II) L.H. Morgan
- (III) Julian H. Steward
- (IV) A. Bastian

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

E.B. Tylor is associated with the British Evolutionary School, L.H. Morgan with the American Evolutionary School, Julian H. Steward with American Neo-Evolutionism, and A. Bastian with German Evolutionism.

Quick Tip

Associate key thinkers with their respective evolutionary schools for better understanding.

Question 56.

In Kinship, the person of reference is known as:

- (A) Ego
- (B) Couvade
- (C) Phratry
- (D) Avunculade

Options:

- (1) Ego
- (2) Couvade
- (3) Phratry
- (4) Avunculade

Correct Answer: (1) Ego

Solution:

In kinship studies, the "ego" is the central individual from whose perspective kinship relationships are mapped and analyzed.

Quick Tip

"Ego" is always the reference point in kinship charts for defining relationships.

Question 57.

In terms of degree of kinship, your sister's husband is your:

- (A) Primary kin; Affinal kin
- (B) Secondary kin; Affinal kin
- (C) Tertiary kin; Consanguinal kin
- (D) Primary kin; Consanguinal kin

Options:

- (1) Primary kin; Affinal kin
- (2) Secondary kin; Affinal kin
- (3) Tertiary kin; Consanguinal kin
- (4) Primary kin; Consanguinal kin

Correct Answer: (2) Secondary kin; Affinal kin

Solution:

Your sister's husband is not directly related to you by blood but through marriage (affinal kin). As he is not in the immediate circle, he is considered secondary kin.

Quick Tip
Affinal kin are relations by marriage, while consanguinal kin are blood relatives.

Question 58.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Terms)

- (A) Avunculocal
- (B) Levirate
- (C) Polyandry
brother
- (D) Exogamy

List-II (Definition)

- (I) A widow marries deceased husband's brother
- (II) Marriage out of one's own social group
- (III) Couples live with or near the husband's mother's
- (IV) One woman marries two or more men

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(II)

Solution:

Avunculocal refers to couples living near the husband's mother's brother. Levirate involves

marrying the deceased husband's brother. Polyandry describes one woman marrying multiple men, while exogamy is marriage outside one's group.

Quick Tip

Identify each term by its defining characteristic in cultural practices.

Question 59.

Which of the following is NOT the function of a family?

- (A) Sexual
- (B) Reproductive
- (C) Economic
- (D) Transport and Communication

Options:

- (1) Sexual
- (2) Reproductive
- (3) Economic
- (4) Transport and Communication

Correct Answer: (4) Transport and Communication

Solution:

Family primarily serves roles like sexual, reproductive, and economic functions, while transport and communication are societal infrastructural functions.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between core family functions and broader societal roles.

Question 60.

Which of the following are correct?

- (A) Edmund Leach was an American social anthropologist.
- (B) Rousseau described the Indians as 'noble savage' of the golden age of natural man.
- (C) Montesquieu published his *Esprit des Lois*, based on reading and not on travel.
- (D) Some people call Herodotus 'the father of Anthropology'.

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

Edmund Leach was a British social anthropologist, making statement (A) incorrect. Statements (B), (C), and (D) correctly describe Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Herodotus respectively.

Quick Tip

Verify factual correctness of anthropological attributions before confirming options.

Question 61.

Which of the following statements are NOT correct?

- (A) James Frazer classified magic into homeopathic and contagious.
- (B) "Animatism" was named after mana by R. R. Marett.
- (C) The term "animism" was coined by E. B. Tylor.
- (D) Animatism means belief in worldly things.

Options:

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

Correct Answer: DROPPED

Solution:

This question is dropped as per the answer key provided, and no evaluation is necessary. Please move to the next question.

Quick Tip

For dropped questions, refer to updated instructions or proceed to subsequent questions.

Question 62.

According to Max Weber, which of the following are 'Categories of power'?

- (A) Religious authority
- (B) Legal authority
- (C) Traditional authority
- (D) Charismatic authority

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution:

Weber categorized power into legal, traditional, and charismatic authorities. Religious authority is not considered a distinct category in Weber's classification.

Quick Tip

Focus on Weber's triadic model of authority when identifying valid categories.

Question 63.

Arrange the following scheme of development of human societies based on the socio-economic and political-religion parameters in correct sequence:

- (A) The Tribe
- (B) The Band
- (C) The State
- (D) The Chiefdom

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

Human societies evolved socio-economically and politically in the order: Band (simplest, egalitarian), Tribe (larger, kin-based), Chiefdom (centralized leadership), and State (complex and institutionalized governance).

Quick Tip

Use anthropological frameworks to understand the chronological development of human societies.

Question 64.

According to Dalton (1971), the three important characteristics of the primitive economy are:

- (A) Small economy
- (B) Essentially reciprocal
- (C) Simple technology compared to the industrialized economies
- (D) Geographical or cultural isolation (comparatively)

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C), and (D)

Solution:

Primitive economies, as outlined by Dalton, are characterized by reciprocity, simple technologies, and comparative geographical or cultural isolation.

Quick Tip

Primitive economies often rely on exchange systems and minimal technological advances.

Question 65.

Regarding the evolution of culture, science, and religion, which of the following sequences are correct?

- (A) Magic-Religion-Science
- (B) Savagery-Barbarism-Civilization
- (C) Religion-Magic-Science
- (D) Barbarism-Savagery-Civilization

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A) and (B)

Solution:

The correct sequences reflect the anthropological understanding of cultural evolution: Magic-Religion-Science represents intellectual progression, and Savagery-Barbarism-Civilization represents societal evolution.

Quick Tip

Understand cultural and intellectual progression through widely recognized anthropological frameworks.

Question 66.

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Anthropologist)

- (A) Radcliffe Brown
- (B) Franz Boas
- (C) Malinowski
- (D) Edmund Leach

List-II (Fieldwork among)

- (I) Trobriand Islanders of Malanesia
- (II) High Land Burma among the Kachins
- (III) Andaman Islanders
- (IV) Baffin Land and British Columbia

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution:

Radcliffe Brown conducted fieldwork among the Andaman Islanders, Franz Boas in Baffin Land and British Columbia, Malinowski among the Trobriand Islanders, and Edmund Leach in High Land Burma.

Quick Tip

Match anthropologists with their fieldwork to understand their significant contributions to ethnography.

Question 67.

Why is Ruth Benedict's work "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword: Patterns of Japanese Culture" considered as "Applied Anthropology"?

Options:

- (1) It was carried out by an accidental ethnographer among the oriental community.
- (2) Ruth Benedict was trained exclusively as an Applied Anthropologist.
- (3) Ruth Benedict was assigned the task of studying the Japanese by the United States of America.
- (4) This was the first-ever anthropological work done in Japan by any anthropologist till then.

Correct Answer: (3) Ruth Benedict was assigned the task of studying the Japanese by the United States of America.

Solution:

Ruth Benedict's work was commissioned by the U.S. government to understand Japanese culture during World War II, marking it as a significant applied anthropology effort.

Quick Tip

Applied anthropology is often utilized to solve practical problems or inform policy decisions.

Question 68.

The ethnographic account based on fieldwork in "Argonauts of the Western Pacific" is a landmark publication in Anthropology.

Options:

- (1) Malinowski
- (2) Radcliffe-Brown
- (3) V. Gordon Childe
- (4) Karl Marx

Correct Answer: (1) Malinowski

Solution:

Bronislaw Malinowski's "Argonauts of the Western Pacific" is a foundational text in anthropology, introducing participant observation as a key fieldwork methodology.

Quick Tip

Malinowski emphasized living within the community being studied to gain deep insights.

Question 69.

The characteristics of culture are paradoxical because:

Options:

- (1) Culture is learned.
- (2) Culture is shared by human beings only.
- (3) There are too many different cultures in the world.
- (4) Culture is universal while there are local cultures.

Correct Answer: (4) Culture is universal while there are local cultures.

Solution:

Culture exists universally across human societies, yet its manifestations vary locally, creating a paradox of universality and diversity.

Quick Tip

Cultural universals exist, but their specific expressions are shaped by local environments and histories.

Question 70.

Which of the following is true about the "Slash and Burn" method of agriculture?

Options:

- (1) It is also known as Jhum, Bringa, Penda cultivation.
- (2) It is practiced in plain areas only.
- (3) It requires ploughing by bull.
- (4) Mostly wheat and sugarcane are grown.

Correct Answer: (1) It is also known as Jhum, Bringa, Penda cultivation.

Solution:

The "Slash and Burn" method is a traditional agricultural practice involving clearing forests and burning vegetation, commonly referred to as Jhum or shifting cultivation.

Quick Tip
"Slash and Burn" is typically practiced in hilly or forested areas and supports subsistence farming.

Question 71.

Who is associated with the concept of "Sanskritization"?

Options:

- (1) S.C. Roy
- (2) M.N. Srinivas
- (3) L.P. Vidyarthi
- (4) N.K. Bose

Correct Answer: (2) M.N. Srinivas

Solution:

M.N. Srinivas coined the term "Sanskritization" to describe the process by which lower castes adopt rituals, practices, and ideologies of the upper castes to improve their status.

Quick Tip
Understand Sanskritization as a social mobility mechanism in the Indian caste system.

Question 72.

The tribal studies acronym "ITDP" stands for:

Options:

- (1) Indian Tribal Defence Police
- (2) Integrated Tribal Development Project
- (3) Internally Displaced Tribal People
- (4) Integrated Todas Development Programme

Correct Answer: (2) Integrated Tribal Development Project

Solution:

Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) is an initiative aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of tribal communities by addressing their developmental needs.

Quick Tip

ITDP focuses on infrastructure, education, and healthcare for tribal populations in India.

Question 73.

Which of the following statements is correct about Questionnaire and Interview Schedule?

Options:

- (1) Interview Schedule is filled by the investigator while a questionnaire is filled by the informant.
- (2) Interview Schedule is used only for English-speaking informants, while the questionnaire is useful for multilingual research.
- (3) There are high chances of incorrect and incomplete responses in the Interview Schedule.
- (4) There are no chances of incorrect and incomplete responses in the Questionnaire.

Correct Answer: (1) Interview Schedule is filled by the investigator while a questionnaire is filled by the informant.

Solution:

In an Interview Schedule, the investigator actively records responses during a face-to-face interaction, whereas in a Questionnaire, the informant independently provides written responses.

Quick Tip

Choose Interview Schedules for controlled data collection and Questionnaires for large-scale surveys.

Question 74.

In the British school of thought, the branches of anthropology do not include:

Options:

- (1) Biological anthropology

- (2) Archaeology
- (3) Linguistic anthropology
- (4) Social anthropology

Correct Answer: (3) Linguistic anthropology

Solution:

The British school traditionally emphasized Biological, Archaeological, and Social Anthropology but did not prioritize Linguistic Anthropology as a distinct branch.

Quick Tip

Linguistic Anthropology gained prominence in American Anthropology, not in the British school.

Question 75.

Arrange the following authors and their books sequentially, starting from the earliest to the most recent:

- (A) Henry S Maine - Ancient Law
- (B) Charles Darwin - Origin of Species
- (C) Lewis Henry Morgan - Ancient Society
- (D) E.B. Tylor - Primitive Culture

Options:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (A), (D), (C)

Solution:

The chronological order is: - Charles Darwin (1859) - "Origin of Species"
- Henry S Maine (1861) - "Ancient Law"
- E.B. Tylor (1871) - "Primitive Culture"
- Lewis Henry Morgan (1877) - "Ancient Society"

Quick Tip

Use publication dates to understand the progression of anthropological and scientific thought.