

Test Paper : II
 Test Subject : ANTHROPOLOGY
 Test Subject Code : A-01-02

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 : II
Subject : ANTHROPOLOGY

Time : 1 Hour 15 Minutes Maximum Marks : 100

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 12

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 50

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Hall Ticket Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of fifty 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 యాభై బహుళైచ్ఛిక ప్రశ్నలను కలిగి ఉంది.
- సరీక్ష ప్రారంభమున ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రము మీకు ఇవ్వబడుతుంది. మొదటి ఐదు నిమిషములలో ఈ ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును తెరిచి కింద తెలిపిన అంశాలను తప్పనిసరిగా సరిచూసుకోండి.
 - ఈ ప్రశ్న పత్రమును చూడడానికి కుర్చీపేజి అంచున ఉన్న కాగితపు సీలును చించండి. స్టిక్కర్ సీలులేని మరియు ఇదివరకే తెరిచి ఉన్న ప్రశ్నాపత్రమును మీరు అంగీకరించవద్దు.
 - 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 పరిష్కార పర్యవేక్షకునికి తిరిగి ఇప్పిచేసి 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 పై 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.
- సరీక్ష పూర్తయిన తర్వాత మీ ప్రశ్నపత్రాన్ని మరియు OMR పత్రాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా సరిష్కారపర్యవేక్షకుడికి ఇవ్వాలి. వాటిని సరీక్ష గది బయటకు తీసుకువెళ్లకూడదు.
- నీలి/నల్ల రంగు బాల్ పాయింట్ పెన్ మాత్రమే ఉపయోగించాలి.
- లాగరిథమ్ టేబుల్స్, క్యాలిక్యులేటర్లు, ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ సరికరాలు మొదలగునవి సరీక్షగదిలో ఉపయోగించడం నిషేధం.
- తప్పు సమాధానాలకు మార్కుల తగ్గింపు లేదు.





ANTHROPOLOGY
Paper – II

1. A branch of social cultural anthropology that is concerned with the description of a single culture
(A) Ethnology
(B) Ethnography
(C) Ethnoanthropology
(D) Ethnos
2. The modern synthetic theory of evolution was proposed by
(A) E. Mayor
(B) Hugo de Vries
(C) T. H. Huxley
(D) H. J. Muller
3. Australopithecus is also known as
(A) Java man
(B) Neanderthal man
(C) Southern ape man
(D) Dryopithecus
4. Bernstein's correction is used for the calculation of frequency of
(A) ABO alleles
(B) Rh alleles
(C) Color blindness allele
(D) MN alleles
5. The modern science of dendrochronology was pioneered by
(A) Ferrington Daniels
(B) Willard F. Libby
(C) A. E. Douglass
(D) J. F. Evernden and G. H. Curtis
6. Discoid core technique is also known as
(A) Levallois technique
(B) Clactonian technique
(C) Anvil technique
(D) Mousterian technique
7. Ash-mound sites characterising neolithic cultural phase are found in
(A) Kashmir valley
(B) Andhra-Maharashtra region
(C) Andhra-Karnataka region
(D) Karnataka-Kerala region
8. Evans-Pritchard considers social anthropology as part of
(A) Physical sciences
(B) Natural sciences
(C) Humanities
(D) Behavioural sciences
9. The rituals marking the change from one stage of life into other is known as
(A) Rites of life
(B) Rites of passage
(C) Rites of change
(D) Rites of critical stages
10. Tribe-caste continuum is the concept given by
(A) A. C. Mayer
(B) F. G. Bailey
(C) G. D. Berreman
(D) T. N. Madan



11. Identify the types of cousins that are discussed in the study of kinship
- I. Parallel cousins
 - II. Odd cousins
 - III. Cross cousins
 - IV. Even cousins
- (A) I and II
(B) II and IV
(C) I and III
(D) III and IV
12. Criteria for identification of P. T. G. (Primitive/Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group)
- i. Small and compact group
 - ii. Relative isolation
 - iii. Pre-agricultural level of technology
 - iv. Low literacy
- (A) i and ii are correct
(B) ii and iii are correct
(C) i and iv are correct
(D) iv and iii are correct
13. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
- I. Homo habilis : Olduvai Gorge
 - II. Knuckle-Walking : Chimpanzee
 - III. Hylobates : Gorilla
 - IV. Pan : Orangutan
- (A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and IV
(D) II and III
14. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?
- (A) Evolutionist : Stebbin
 - (B) Geneticist : Curtstern
 - (C) Raciologist : Guha
 - (D) Physical anthropologist : Redfield
15. Which of the following pairs 'Glacial episodes of Europe and Pluvial episodes of Africa' are correctly matched ?
- I. Guny – Kanjeeran
 - II. Mindel – Kamasean
 - III. Riss – Kageran
 - IV. Wurm – Gamblean
- (A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III and IV
(D) II and IV
16. Which of the following pairs 'prehistoric cultural phase and cultural trait' are NOT correctly matched ?
- I. Megalithic culture – Iron Tools
 - II. Neolithic culture – Copper tools
 - III. Mesolithic culture – Bronze tools
 - IV. Harappan culture – Boats and trade
- (A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV



17. The detailed study on comparative methods were done

- I. Radcliffe-Brown
- II. Paul Bohannan
- III. Evans-Pritchard
- IV. Fred Eggan

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

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

Assertion (A) : Culture is man made part of environment. Hence man is the creator of culture.

Reason (R) : Culture is super-organic. It follows its own laws. Man is the creature abiding by culture.

In the context of the above statements, choose the correct code.

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

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

Assertion (A) : Potlatch is a practice where a person distributes all his belongings and becomes a pauper. In destructive potlatch all the belongings of a person are destroyed.

Reason (R) : Primitives exhibit a prelogical thinking, and have a pre-market economy, they resort to less rational activities like potlatch.

Which one of the below is correct ?

Codes :

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

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

Assertion (A) : A sacred complex is a pilgrim centre dedicated mainly to a god or goddess from Sanskritic tradition.

Reason (R) : Sacred complex exhibits a combination of great and little traditions in all its components.

Which one of the following is correct ?

Codes :

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



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

Assertion (A) : Anthropology looks at institutions and processes from the point of view of the people being studied

Reason (R) : Applied anthropologists are employed as consultants in corporate commercial organizations. They contribute to the marketing strategies of their employers.

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

Codes :

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

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

Assertion (A) : Polymorphism is the result of human variation

Reason (R) : ABO blood group system is the typical example of polymorphism

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

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

Assertion (A) : Palaeolithic art found on cave walls and ceilings and on rock-shelters had immense value in reconstruction of prehistoric social behaviour.

Reason (R) : The paintings of male and female figures in various hunting and gathering scene, cultural activities like dancing, barbecuing etc. are part of palaeolithic art.

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

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

Assertion (A) : Harappan culture is considered as 'Civilization' due to crafts specialization, agricultural innovation, trade and centralized authority.

Reason (R) : Harappan people improved farming techniques, produced surplus food and had organized overseas trade.

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



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

Assertion (A): Mutation is the fundamental cause of variation.

Reason (R) : The mutations are frequent in human populations.

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

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

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

Assertion (A): Physical anthropology and prehistoric archaeology are complimentary to each other.

Reason (R) : The study of bio-cultural evolution is not possible in the absence of either physical anthropology or prehistoric archaeology.

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

27. Identify the correct sequence

- (A) Palaeolithic – Mesolithic – Neolithic – Megalithic
- (B) Megalithic – Neolithic – Mesolithic – Palaeolithic
- (C) Mesolithic – Megalithic – Neolithic – Palaeolithic
- (D) Palaeolithic – Neolithic – Megalithic – Mesolithic

28. Arrange the following cultural materials in which they appear in prehistoric cultural phases ?

- I. Pottery
- II. Bifaces
- III. Burins
- IV. Microliths

Code :

- (A) Bifaces – Microliths – Burins – Pottery
- (B) Microliths – Bifaces – Burins – Pottery
- (C) Bifaces – Burins – Microliths – Pottery
- (D) Burins – Bifaces – Microliths – Pottery

29. Identify the correct sequence

- (A) Oligocene – Miocene – Pliocene – Pleistocene
- (B) Oligocene – Pliocene – Miocene – Pleistocene
- (C) Miocene – Pliocene – Pleistocene – Oligocene
- (D) Pleistocene – Oligocene – Miocene – Pliocene



- 30.** Identify the correct sequence
- (A) DNA sequence – Invention of PCR – Basic laws of population genetics – Mendels laws
 - (B) Mendels laws – Basic laws of population genetics – DNA sequence – Invention of PCR
 - (C) Invention of PCR – DNA sequence – Basic laws of population genetics – Mendels laws
 - (D) DNA sequence – Basic laws of population genetics – Invention of PCR – Mendels laws
- 31.** Identify the correct sequence
- (A) Lumbar – Thoracic – Sacral – Cervical
 - (B) Thoracic – Lumbar – Cervical – Sacral
 - (C) Cervical – Thoracic – Lumbar – Sacral
 - (D) Sacral – Thoracic – Lumbar – Cervical
- 32.** Arrange the chronological sequence in which the following theories appeared ?
- I. Unilinear evolutionism
 - II. American distributionism
 - III. German-Austrian diffusionism
 - IV. British diffusionism
- (A) I, II, III and IV
 - (B) I, IV, III and II
 - (C) II, III, IV, and I
 - (D) II, IV, III and I
- 33.** Which one of the following sequences about the patterns of economic exchange was given by Karl Polanyi ?
- (A) Market – Redistribution – Reciprocity
 - (B) Reciprocity – Redistribution – Market
 - (C) Redistribution – Reciprocity – Market
 - (D) Reciprocity – Market – Redistribution
- 34.** Arrange the following books in order of their chronological appearance
- I. Primitive Culture
 - II. Structure and Function in Primitive Society
 - III. The Nuer
 - IV. Argonauts of the Western Pacific
- (A) I, II, III and IV
 - (B) II, III, IV and I
 - (C) III, IV, I and II
 - (D) I, IV, III and II
- 35.** E. B. Tylor wrote about the evolutionary sequence of human religion. Mark the right sequence
- (A) Monotheism – Polytheism – Animism
 - (B) Animism – Polytheism – Monotheism
 - (C) Polytheism – Animism – Monotheism
 - (D) Monotheism – Animism – Polytheism
- 36.** Which of the following disciplines are not correctly matched ?
- (A) Social cultural anthropology Sociology
 - (B) Physical anthropology Genetics
 - (C) Archaeological anthropology Architecture
 - (D) Economic anthropology Economics



37. Match the following :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| a. One man marrying one man | I. Polygamy |
| b. More than one man marrying more than one women | II. Monogamy |
| c. More than one man marrying one woman | III. Polygyny |
| d. More than one woman marrying one man | IV. Polyandry |

- (A) a – I; b – II; c – III; d – IV
 (B) a – IV; b – III; c – I; d – II
 (C) a – III; b – IV; c – II; d – I
 (D) a – II; b – I; c – IV; d – III

38. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
Indus Culture Sites	Material Culture
I. Harappa	1. Dancing girl on bronze
II. Kalibangan	2. Male figure on red sandstone
III. Mohenjo-daro	3. Dockyard
IV. Lothal	4. Ploughed field with furrow marks

Code :

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

39. Match the following :

List – I	List – II
Archaeological site	Studied by
I. Kurnool caves	1. V. Rami Reddy
II. Nagarjunakonda	2. K. T. Reddy
III. Yerragondapalem	3. K. V. Soundarajan
IV. Palavoy	4. M. L. K. Murty

Code :

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

40. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| I. Major racial groups of the world | : | Dravidian |
| II. Prosimian | : | Lemur |
| III. Genealogy | : | Kinship |
| IV. Hand axe | : | Microlith |
| (A) II and III | (B) I and II | |
| (C) III and IV | (D) I and IV | |

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

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| (A) Cytogenetics | : | DNA |
| (B) Population genetics | : | Gene frequencies |
| (C) Molecular-genetics | : | Chromosomes |
| (D) Pharmaco genetics | : | Radiation |



42. Match an item in List I with an item in List II. Use code given below :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I. Growth at Adolescence | 1. C. Stern |
| II. The Genetics of Human Population | 2. S. L. Washburn |
| III. Human Evolution | 3. M. Tanner |
| IV. Principles of Human Genetics | 4. L. L. Cavallisfor-
W. F. Bodmen |

Code :

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

43. Match the following :

List – I

List – II

- | | |
|--|---------|
| I. Watson and Crick-
discovery of DNA
structure | 1. 1990 |
| II. Human Genome Project | 2. 1956 |
| III. Determined the human cell
contained 46 chromosomes | 3. 1859 |
| IV. "Origin of Species"- book | 4. 1953 |

Code :

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

44. Early Fire Altar denoting Agni worship are discovered at

- (A) Harappa
- (B) Kalibangan
- (C) Mohenjo-daro
- (D) Lothal

45. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched ?

- (A) R. Linton – Psychological anthropology
- (B) George Dalton – Economic anthropology
- (C) Julian Steward – Ecological anthropology
- (D) Oscar Lewis – Medical anthropology

46 – 50 : Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow based on your understanding of the passage :

Despite the difficulties, stabilization of the world's population appears to be a necessary step if the future's problems are ever to be solved. Without this, whatever else is done, the world's inability to provide enough food seems inevitable. Up until about 1950, growth in the world's food supply came almost entirely from expanding the amount of land under cultivation. Since then, it has come increasingly from high-energy inputs of chemical fertilizers that new high-yield varieties of crops depend upon, of pesticides and herbicides, and of fuel to run



tractors and other mechanical equipment, including irrigation pumps. The source of almost all this energy is oil, yet, although the demand for food is projected to rise until at least the middle of the 21st century, oil supplies are diminishing and becoming more expensive. Surely, these trends will continue.

Insufficient food supplies are bound to result in increased structural violence in the form of higher death rates in the world's "underdeveloped" countries. This surely will have an impact on the "developed" countries, with their relatively stable populations and high living standards. It is hard to imagine how such countries could exist peacefully side by side with others experiencing high death rates and abysmally low living standards. (In 1993, 1.3 billion people lived on less than \$ 1 per day and another 3 billion lived on less than \$2 per day; the situation today is no better.) Already, the combination of overpopulation and poverty is causing a rising tide of migration from the impoverished to the more affluent countries of Europe and North America, with a consequent rise of intolerance, antiforeign feeling, and general social unrest.

- 46.** What becomes necessary if the future's problems are to be solved ?
- (A) Equitable distribution
 - (B) Population stabilization
 - (C) Political stabilization
 - (D) Environmental protection

- 47.** The major reason for the growth in world food supply after 1950
- (A) High energy fertilizers
 - (B) Pesticides and herbicides
 - (C) Fuel to run tractors
 - (D) All the above
- 48.** Insufficient food supply is one of the reasons for the structural violence in
- (A) Developed countries
 - (B) Developing countries
 - (C) Underdeveloped countries
 - (D) In the whole world
- 49.** A general social unrest results from
- (A) Poverty and overpopulation
 - (B) Migration
 - (C) High living standards
 - (D) Low death rates
- 50.** By the middle of 21st century the demand is going to increase for
- (A) Power
 - (B) Population
 - (C) Food
 - (D) Water



Space for Rough Work