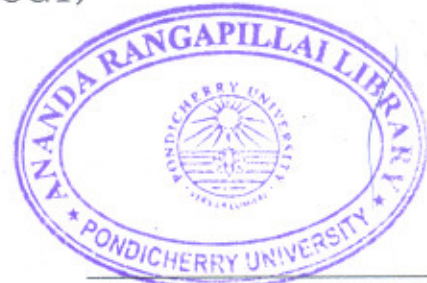


ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2010.

M.Phil./Ph.D. (ANTHROPOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 260/101

Register Number :



Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 260/101

Time : 2 Hours

Max : 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates :

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.
2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.
3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.
4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.
5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.
6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.
7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.
8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.
9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.

1. Culture is the instrumental reality to satisfy human needs as proposed by

(A) Structurelists	(B) Functionalists
(C) Evolutionists	(D) Diffusionists

2. Radcliffe-Brown is Known as

(A) Structural functionalist	(B) Functionalist
(C) Strucutralist	(D) Psychologist

3. Theory of needs is associated with

(A) Ruth Benedict	(B) Cora du Bois
(C) Elwin	(D) Bronislaw Malinowski

4. The book that turned a physicist in to an Anthropologist

(A) Golden Bough	(B) Primitive Culture
(C) Ancient Society	(D) None

5. When we say that culture is super individual it means

(A) Some individuals are super men	(B) Individual creates culture
(C) Culture reigns individualism	(D) All

6. Kula ring refers to

(A) A kind of ring used by Trobrianders	(B) A symbol of authority
(C) Activities repeated in a circle	(D) A system of barter exchange

7. The author of the book 'Coming of age in samoa'

(A) Ruth Benedict	(B) Margaret Mead
(C) Frazer	(D) Morgan

8. The common characteristics of personality among all members of a group

(A) Basic personality type	(B) Common personality
(C) Sub-Culture	(D) Ideal Culture

9. The documentation of our understanding about a culture, after studying it is called

(A) Culture-draft	(B) Culture construct
(C) Real culture	(D) All

10. Those culture traits which are followed by all members of a society are
 (A) Social facts (B) Traditions
 (C) Inventions (D) Cultural universals
11. The fieldwork exercise of Cora-du-Bois constitute significantly
 (A) Projective (B) Biographics on dreams
 (C) (A) and (B) (D) Only B
12. The concept of modal personality differs from basic personality, as the former is
 (A) directly derived from testing (B) inferred from cultural data
 (C) through content analysis (D) through pilot survey
13. Ethnocentric attitude leads to this kind of situation
 (A) Consolidates ethnic unity (B) Results in ethnic conflicts
 (C) Demands cultural identity (D) All
14. Cultural relativism reflects the idea of
 (A) Comparing cultures
 (B) Contrasting culture
 (C) Glorifying one culture
 (D) Understanding a culture from its own view point
15. Find the odd ne out regarding culture
 (A) It is learned (B) It is adaptive
 (C) Serves human purpose (D) God given
16. The emic research would lead to unscientific results which are
 (A) Ideographic (B) Idealistic (C) Particularistic (D) All
17. Anthropologists elicits insiders view of a culture by employing
 (A) Emic approach (B) Etic approach
 (C) Participation (D) Videographing
18. The branch of Anthropology that pleads for the rights and feelings of indigenous People is
 (A) Action Anthropology (B) Advocacy Anthropology
 (C) Applied Anthropology (D) Ethnology

19. S.C Dube's book Indian Village is based on the study of
(A) Shamirpet (B) Ramapura (C) Ramtek (D) Tanjore
20. For his sacred complex study Vidyarthi has drawn the methodological inspiration from
(A) Redfield (B) Milton Singer (C) Mckim Marriot (D) Oscar Lewis
21. The tribal groups that are characterised by pre-agriculture economy, stagnant Population and lowest literacy rate are properly called as
(A) Primitive tribal groups (B) Particularly vulnerable groups
(C) Backward tribes (D) Sheduled tribes
22. Verrier Elwin's proposal of constituting national parks for tribes is aimed at
(A) Isolating tribes
(B) Making them museum specimens
(C) Ensuring greater protection to tribes from the non-tribal exploitation
(D) Academic interests of Anthropologists
23. Common characteristic feature of foragers and pastoralist is
(A) Nomadism of some type (B) Permanent settlement
(C) Hunting (D) Trading
24. The artificial islands created in inland water bodies to create ground for cultivation are called
(A) Islets (B) Zoros (C) Check dams (D) Chinampas
25. What is annoying of shifting cultivation
(A) Slashing the vegetation (B) Mixed cropping
(C) Use of no fertilizers (D) Input and output are low
26. The web of social relations which are always changing, that control human behaviour and of liberties is termed as
(A) Corporation (B) Association (C) Society (D) Community
27. An area of social living marked by some degree of social coherence and common sentiments is called
(A) Community (B) Lineage (C) Family (D) Institution

28. The social structure and machinery through which humans organize direct and execute their multifarious activities
(A) Charter (B) Protocal (C) Organisation (D) Institutions
29. Point out the features of social structure
(A) Abstract and intangible (B) Stability and Dynamism
(C) Instutions and associations patterned (D) All
30. Social structure and social organization as viewed by Firth as
(A) Former is arrangement of persons and The latter is arrangement of activities
(B) Both are unrelated
(C) Both are same
(D) None of the above
31. According to Radcliffe Brown the ultimate components of social structure are
(A) Individuals (B) Persons in relation to each other
(C) Institutions (D) Customs
32. Both Durkheim and Brown compared social structure and function to that of a
(A) Biological organism (B) Machine
(C) Molecule (D) Plant
33. There are three dichotomies according to S.F. Nadel to be resolved which are aspects of structure as opposed to
(A) Function, character and process (B) Function, Model and Process
(C) Function, character and pattern (D) Character, process and model
34. E.R. Leach has proposed a creative solution while addressing to the dynamic nature of social structure stating that conflict as a
(A) Form of aberration (B) Form of structure
(C) Form of action (D) Form of behavior
35. Universalistic social values proposed by Parsons are found in
(A) Only simple societies (B) Only in complex societies
(C) In every society (D) None

36. Talcott Parson's structural functionalism rests on
 (A) Functional remedies (B) Adaptability
 (C) Functional imperatives (D) Structural breakdown
37. Merton confronted Malinowski's theory of indispensable functionalism as it doesn't explain
 (A) Functional alternatives (B) Social change
 (C) Problems (D) Solutions
38. Metron opines that 'function' has been used in these ways to designate
 (A) Ceremonial occasions and trades
 (B) Social status and relation between variables
 (C) Activities of different parts of body
 (D) All
39. The concept of mechanical solidarity of Durkheim is characterized by
 (A) Common values, absence of division of labour and absence of individualism
 (B) Stratified values, division of labour and liberty
 (C) Common values, absence of individualism and high specialisation
 (D) Heterogeneity, liberty and Community property
40. Durkheim classification of suicide cases is based mainly on the kind of
 (A) Social problems (B) Individual problems
 (C) Social solidarity (D) Political Uncertainty
41. Varna is often used to denote
 (A) Occupation (B) Skin colour
 (C) Status (D) Wealth
42. The four varnas of vedic society symbolically represent the
 (A) Four functions in society (B) Four social categories
 (C) Four castes (D) Four cultures
43. Literally, the term purushartha signifies
 (A) Manliness (B) The human purpose
 (C) Moksha (D) Pleasure

44. Caste is distinguished from other social groups by
- (A) Endogamy, hierarchy and hereditary occupation
 - (B) Exogamy, hierarchy and hereditary occupation
 - (C) Endogamy, hierarchy and free choice occupation
 - (D) Exogamy, equality and hereditary occupation
45. According to which theory the origin of caste is attributed to the clash of cultures and the contact of races
- (A) Brahmanical theory
 - (B) Traditional theory
 - (C) Occupational theory
 - (D) Racial theory
46. A low caste, or tribal or other group changes its customs, ritual, ideology and way of life in the direction of a high caste is called
- (A) Westernisation
 - (B) Sanskritisation
 - (C) Hinduisation
 - (D) Liberalization
47. The Hindu jajman system is treated as a feudalistic system as it
- (A) Maintains higher castes prestige
 - (B) Involves large power gap
 - (C) Kamin is subservient to jajman
 - (D) All
48. The backward classes movement in South India has erupted because of
- (A) Hatred to Brahmins
 - (B) Social, economic and educational inequalities to backward classes
 - (C) To form a political party
 - (D) Ethnic issues
49. The process of interaction between great tradition and little tradition is described by
- (A) Mckim Mrarriot
 - (B) Redfield
 - (C) M.N. Srinivas
 - (D) Ghurye
50. Westernisation could prevail in India for it is
- (A) Imposed by British
 - (B) Loaded with humanitarianism
 - (C) Political force
 - (D) A missionary work
51. Which of the following is a marriage universal
- (A) Establishes an emic distinction between legitimate and illegitimate childrearing
 - (B) Gives the husband exclusive access to the wife's sexual services
 - (C) Establishes a joint fund of property for the benefit of children
 - (D) Establishes reciprocal relationships and economic ties between in-laws

52. Bride price is
- (A) Money or goods presented to the bride by her family
 - (B) Compensation paid directly to the groom
 - (C) Compensation to the family of the groom for their loss of the groom's labour
 - (D) Compensation to the family of the bride for their loss of bride's reproductive power.
53. A dowry
- (A) Is compensation to the bride's family for losing a daughter
 - (B) Is the transfer of money or wealth by the groom's family for the loss of his labour.
 - (C) Is wealth received by the bride from her husband's family
 - (D) Is compensation for taking responsibility for the bride where women are regarded as economic burden
54. Exogamy is
- (A) A rule stipulating that one must marry outside one's own group
 - (B) A rule stipulating one must marry inside one's own group
 - (C) A rule observed only by the Nayar
 - (D) Considered incestuous in some societies
55. An important advantage of exogamy is
- (A) It ensures that individuals will marry outside a group
 - (B) It helps establish economic relations with neighbouring groups
 - (C) It reduces the likelihood of warfare
 - (D) All of the above
56. The concept of Sanskritization was propounded by
- (A) M.N. Srinivas
 - (B) N. Subba Reddy
 - (C) Malinowski
 - (D) D.N. Majumdar
57. Frazer has distinguished between two types of magic. They are
- (A) Homeopathic and contagious
 - (B) Black and white
 - (C) Real and pure
 - (D) Natural and artificial
58. The Golden Bough was written by
- (A) W.H.R. Rivers
 - (B) James Frazer
 - (C) Radcliffe-Brown
 - (D) L.H. Morgan

59. The notion of function has mainly been used by
(A) Biological science (B) Literature
(C) Physical science (D) Ethology
60. The word Anthropology is made up of two words those are
(A) Anthropos and logos (B) Anthro and logy
(C) Anthros and logos (D) Anth and logy
61. Emile Durkheim's work
(A) Structural Anthropology (B) Elementary forms of Religions Life
(C) Hierarchy of Societies (D) Evolutionism
62. Ethnology means
(A) Study of races (B) Study of ethics
(C) Comparative Ethnography (D) Study of animal behaviours
63. An expert who compares the social significance of tribal rituals in two non-literate Cultures is most likely a
(A) Sociologist (B) Archaeologist
(C) Social Anthropologist (D) Ethnologist
64. The author of the book on The Gift
(A) Emile Durkheim (B) Levi-Strauss
(C) Marcel Mauss (D) Malinowski
65. Primatology means
(A) Study of primitives
(B) The study of the nonhuman members of the order of members called primates
(C) Study of prehistory
(D) Study of evolution
66. Paleoanthropology
(A) Study of monkeys
(B) Study of Neanderthals
(C) Study of modern man
(D) Study of human evolution on the basis of the fossil record

67. Pre-historic archaeology
- (A) Concerns the human past before written records
 - (B) Deals with human past in societies that have written documents
 - (C) Preservation of submerged archaeological sites
 - (D) Study of material culture
68. The study of the relationships among social variation, social contact, and linguistic Variation
- (A) Descriptive linguistics
 - (B) Historical linguistics
 - (C) Sociolinguistics
 - (D) Comparative linguistics
69. Which of the following terms best describes anthropology
- (A) Exclusive
 - (B) Holistic
 - (C) Respective
 - (D) Realistic
70. Which of the following is true about anthropological fieldwork
- (A) Basic observations are made
 - (B) Data is collected
 - (C) Ideas about humans are tested
 - (D) All the above
71. Which of the following subject is a biological anthropologist least to study
- (A) Genetics
 - (B) The nature of culture
 - (C) The fossil record
 - (D) Primates
72. Linguistic anthropologists study
- (A) Language
 - (B) Langurs
 - (C) Linguae
 - (D) Lineage
73. Which of the following anthropological disciplines study behaviors and technologies of current cultures
- (A) Cultural anthropology
 - (B) Biological anthropology
 - (C) Linguistics
 - (D) Archaeological anthropology
74. Which of the following statements best sums up the goal of anthropology
- (A) Anthropology strives to understand primate behavior
 - (B) Anthropology undertakes the study of language
 - (C) Anthropology hunts through the fossil record
 - (D) Anthropology seeks scientific knowledge about the human species

75. Anthropologists have responsibilities when studying other cultures. Which of the following is one such obligation
- (A) The responsibility to treat and respect field subjects as equals
 - (B) The responsibility to not withhold useful knowledge
 - (C) The responsibility to study field subjects objectively
 - (D) All the above
76. What is the common thread of all anthropological subfields
- (A) The study of evolution
 - (B) To answer questions about culture
 - (C) The study of prehistorical societies
 - (D) To answer questions about the human species
77. Which of the following statements about fieldwork is false
- (A) Fieldwork is always conducted outside of one's environment
 - (B) Fieldwork is the data-collecting and hypothesis-testing aspect of anthropology
 - (C) All subfields of anthropology conduct fieldwork
 - (D) Fieldwork requires an anthropologist to recognize his/her biases
78. When conducting fieldwork an anthropologist must describe another society from its point of view, without imposing his/her own values. This is called
- (A) Subjective study
 - (B) Cultural relativity
 - (C) Scientific method
 - (D) Acculturation
79. Which anthropological subfield would be most interested in fingerprints as they relate to genetic variation
- (A) Physical anthropology
 - (B) Archaeology
 - (C) Forensic anthropology
 - (D) Linguistic anthropology
80. An artifact is
- (A) Anything that has been buried for a long time
 - (B) Any object that has been consciously manufactured
 - (C) The remains of life-forms from the past
 - (D) A layer of rock and soil under the surface of the earth

81. Which of the following statements is false
- (A) Physical anthropology is another name for biological anthropology
 - (B) Despite all precautions, anthropologists can be involved in controversy
 - (C) Anthropologists have a responsibility to speak out against morally unacceptable practices
 - (D) Fieldwork is only conducted in exotic cultures
82. Which of the following is anthropology
- (A) Examining ancient rock art in a cave in
 - (B) Weighing children as part of an effort to improve health and nutrition
 - (C) Collecting data about settlement patterns
 - (D) All the above
83. Ethnology
- (A) Provides an account of a particular community, society, or culture
 - (B) Reconstructs, describes, and interprets past human behaviors
 - (C) Examines, interprets, analyzes, and compares the results of other anthropological studies
 - (D) Is a systematic field of study that aims, through experiment, observation, and deduction, to produce reliable explanations of phenomena
84. Biological anthropology
- (A) Studies bones
 - (B) Studies monkeys
 - (C) Considers the environment
 - (D) All of the above
85. Which is not an example of applied anthropology
- (A) Forensics
 - (B) Medical anthropology
 - (C) Development anthropology
 - (D) Ethnolinguistics
86. Development anthropologists can help
- (A) To inform project developers of important cultural norms
 - (B) To communicate development project goals to people
 - (C) To understand the human dimension of environmental degradation
 - (D) All of the above
87. Anthropology has strong links to all of following academic fields, except
- (A) Zoology
 - (B) Economics
 - (C) Physics
 - (D) Sociology

88. Anthropology is traditionally composed of _____ subfields.
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
89. A biological anthropologist might be interested in
(A) Studying an orangutan
(B) Studying human D.N.A
(C) Determining the age and sex of a murder victim
(D) All of the above
90. Archaeological anthropologists traditionally study all of the following, except
(A) Fragments of pottery (B) Plant remains
(C) Human tissue (D) Stone tools
91. Anthropology is not
(A) A field of science
(B) A field of social science
(C) A field with a narrow set of research questions
(D) Related to sociology
92. Margaret Mead
(A) Studied physical anthropology (B) Worked among the Samoa
(C) Was an advisor of Franz Boas (D) Was a physical anthropologist
93. Psychological anthropology
(A) Studies the change in psychology over time
(B) Relates human psychology to social and cultural variation
(C) Focuses on the "norms" in every society
(D) Was developed during the early years of anthropology
94. Traditionally, anthropologists would be least interested in
(A) Cultural change over time
(B) Third World subsistence strategies
(C) Art consumption by the elite in modern societies
(D) Diversity among cultures

95. Linguistic anthropologists study
- (A) Language in a social context
 - (B) Comparisons between language
 - (C) Universal features of language
 - (D) Ancient languages
96. Which of the following terms best describes anthropology
- (A) Exclusive
 - (B) Holistic
 - (C) Restrictive
 - (D) Descriptive
97. Nuclear families
- (A) Are equally important in all cultures
 - (B) Are organized in the same way in all cultures
 - (C) Are universally responsible for the socialization of children
 - (D) Are found in a majority of cultures
98. Marriage to more than one wife is called
- (A) Polyandry
 - (B) Polygyny
 - (C) Matrilineality
 - (D) Matrifocality
99. Polyandry
- (A) Is very common throughout the world
 - (B) Is found mainly in China
 - (C) Helps prevent the partition of land in the household
 - (D) Is the result of a shortage of men
100. Sister exchange
- (A) Is a form of incest
 - (B) Is a reciprocal exchange of spouses
 - (C) Is a highly undesirable form of marriage
 - (D) Does not establish strong alliances between groups