

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2012.

Ph.D. (ANTHROPOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 101

Register Number :

Signature of the Invigilator
(with date)

COURSE CODE : 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 of the 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. Social relations can be best understood through structured studies when they are situated in a common framework of
 - (A) Ethnography
 - (B) Social space and time
 - (C) Evolutionary sequence
 - (D) Emic model
2. While discussing about the consciousness and unconsciousness of structural models Levi-Strauss emphasizes the importance of consciousness models because they are
 - (A) Truly perfect
 - (B) Very biased
 - (C) They reflect insiders view
 - (D) The very bias and error are a part of the facts under study
3. Who considers conflict itself as a form of structure?
 - (A) E. R. Leach
 - (B) Malinowski
 - (C) Brown
 - (D) Abruzzi
4. What is theory?
 - (A) It posts causal factors to account for observed phenomena
 - (B) It may point out correlations without asserting a causal relationship
 - (C) It may merely offer a descriptive account of some occurrence or event
 - (D) All of the above
5. Medical anthropology is an emerging field that is concerned with
 - (A) Ethno-medicine
 - (B) Broad areas of international public health and transcultural psychiatry
 - (C) Understanding of the interface between the indigenous and western medical systems
 - (D) All of the above
6. Postmodernism described as an intellectual perspective developed since World War II does not represent
 - (A) Globalization of the economy
 - (B) Mere industrialization
 - (C) New forms of communication and information technology
 - (D) New definitions of skills and associated cultural changes
7. The questioning of what scientific, rigorous research is and what its effects are, according to post modernism is referred as "crisis of legitimation:" by
 - (A) Waugh
 - (B) Habermas
 - (C) Usher
 - (D) Lather
8. The interviews loaded with pre-established questions, with pre-set response categories and little room for variation in response is called by Fontana and Frey as
 - (A) Open ended questions
 - (B) Group interviews
 - (C) Unstructured interviews
 - (D) Structured interviews

9. According to Levi-Strauss Crow-Omaha systems are of this type
- (A) Intermediate Kinship systems (B) Elementary Kinship systems
(C) Complex Kinship systems (D) None
10. Functionalists conceived of social network as composed of
- (A) Many dyadic links, each person related to atleast two others and no one is related to all others
(B) Many dyadic links, everyone is related to all others and share common property
(C) Few dyadic links, everyone is related to all others and do not share common property
(D) Few dyadic links, no one is related to all others and do not share common property
11. The concept of primitive communalism as described by Marx in 'The German Ideology' is characterized by
- (A) Underdeveloped stage of production social relations by familial kinship and absence of land ownership
(B) Agricultural production, kinship based society and valid land ownership
(C) Industrial economy, social relations by economic ties and absence of land ownership
(D) Subsistence economy, social relations by exchange of materials and strong land ownership
12. Theory of needs is associated with
- (A) Cora Du Bois (B) Bronislaw Malinowski
(C) Margaret Mead (D) Ralph Linton
13. Linguistic Anthropology do not take interest in
- (A) Origins of culture
(B) Structure of language
(C) Origin and development of language
(D) Relations between language and culture
14. The branch of anthropology that deals with human beings in relation with technology they use is called
- (A) Cultural ecology (B) Cyborg anthropology
(C) Cyber crime (D) Mechanics

15. Cultural behaviour is not having this feature
- (A) Stereotypic behaviour
 - (B) Abiding by tradition
 - (C) More or less unconscious
 - (D) Spontaneous behaviour in contraventions to norms
16. 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
17. The common characteristics of personality among all members of a group within a particular culture is called
- (A) Basic personality type
 - (B) Common personality
 - (C) Subsequent-culture
 - (D) Ideal culture
18. Those culture traits which are followed by all members of a society are
- (A) Social facts
 - (B) Traditions
 - (C) Inventions
 - (D) Cultural universals
19. The fieldwork exercise of Cora Du Bois constitute significantly
- (A) Projective Tests
 - (B) Biographies on dreams
 - (C) (A) and (B)
 - (D) Only (B)
20. Ethnocentric attitude leads to this kind of situation
- (A) Consolidates ethnic unity
 - (B) Results in ethnic conflicts
 - (C) Demands cultural identity
 - (D) All of the above
21. Find the odd one out regarding culture
- (A) It is learned
 - (B) It is adaptive
 - (C) Serves human purpose
 - (D) God given
22. Anthropologists elicits insiders view of culture by emphasizing
- (A) Emic approach
 - (B) Ethic approach
 - (C) Participation
 - (D) Videographing
23. 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

24. The artificial islands created in inland water bodies to create ground for cultivation is 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. 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
27. 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
28. The branch of anthropology concerned with humans as biological organisms is:
 (A) physical anthropology (B) archaeology
 (C) ethnology (D) paleontology
29. Which of the following is not one of the characteristic field techniques of ethnography?
 (A) participant observation (B) interview schedule
 (C) genealogical method (D) problem-instigating research
30. The genealogical method is important to ethnographic research because:
 (A) the collection of blood samples allows researchers to extract genetic material from individuals in a culture and sequence their genes
 (B) it collects data that is essential to understanding the current social relations and reconstruct history
 (C) it sheds light on the imponderabilia of daily life
 (D) it collects information of the requisite technologies for constructing a settlement
31. The etic perspective is:
 (A) That of ethnographer
 (B) That of the local members of the community being studied
 (C) The one held by refugees regarding the authorities that forced them to leave their home country
 (D) How locals perceive the world in which they live

32. Which of the following is not an example of participant observation?
- (A) Dancing in a festival
 - (B) Singing during a ritual
 - (C) Take part in a hunt
 - (D) All of the above are examples of participant-observation.
33. Unlike ethnography, survey research:
- (A) Studies whole functioning communities
 - (B) Has been traditionally conducted in non-industrial, small-scale societies
 - (C) Is conducted with little or no personal contact between study subjects and researchers
 - (D) Makes little use of statistics
34. Which of the following is unique to anthropology?
- (A) Holistic ethnography
 - (B) Random sampling
 - (C) Interviews
 - (D) None of the above are unique to anthropology
35. Bronislaw Malinowski is well known for:
- (A) His work among the Trobriand Islanders
 - (B) Writing his ethnographies in the style of ethnographic realism
 - (C) Emphasizing the importance of exploring the "imponderabilia of daily life"
 - (D) All of the above
36. Which of the following statements about foragers is not true?
- (A) They hunt and gather a wide range of plant and animal species
 - (B) Most foragers eventually turned to food production
 - (C) Modern foragers should be viewed as pristine survivors of the Stone Age
 - (D) Most modern foragers live in regions where agriculture is not practicable with simple technology

37. Fictive kinship refers to:
- (A) Those relationships that cause friction within a lineage
 - (B) A descent group whose members demonstrate their common descent
 - (C) A descent group whose members claim, but do not demonstrate their common descent
 - (D) Personal relationships modeled on kinship between people who do not share a common ancestor
38. Which of the following factors of production does horticulture make intensive use of?
- (A) Land
 - (B) Labor
 - (C) Capital
 - (D) Machinery
39. What is redistribution?
- (A) The exchange of goods, services, and resources with nothing expected in return.
 - (B) The exchange of goods, services, and resources based on values determined by supply and demand.
 - (C) The movement of goods, services, and resources from the local level to a central administrative location, then back to the local level.
 - (D) The movement of goods, services, and resources between social equals.
40. With which kind of reciprocity is something given and nothing expected in return?
- (A) Negative reciprocity
 - (B) Generalized reciprocity
 - (C) Specialized reciprocity
 - (D) Balanced reciprocity
41. What is the term for the permanent social unit whose members claim a common ancestry?
- (A) Descent group
 - (B) Ambilineal group
 - (C) Extended family
 - (D) Nuclear family
42. What is the term for the nuclear family, formed when one marries and has children?
- (A) Family of procreation
 - (B) Family of orientation
 - (C) Tarawads
 - (D) Clan
43. What is endogamy?
- (A) It refers to the rules that dictate marriage outside a group to which a person belongs
 - (B) It is synonymous with cross-cousin marriage
 - (C) It refers to the rules that dictate marriage within a group to which a person belongs
 - (D) It refers to forbidden sexual relations with a close relative

44. A group with a foraging economy is most likely going to have which type of sociopolitical organization?
- (A) Band (B) Tribe (C) Chiefdom (D) State
45. What is the term for supernatural techniques intended to accomplish specific aims?
- (A) Anima (B) Mana (C) Magic (D) Taboo
46. What is development anthropology?
- (A) The branch of biological anthropology that focuses on human development
- (B) The branch of applied anthropology that focuses on social issues in, and the cultural dimension of, economic development
- (C) The branch of medical anthropology that focuses on the social issues in, and the cultural dimension of childbirth
- (D) The branch of cultural anthropology that focuses on the social issues in, and the cultural dimension of, the development of oral traditions
47. Forensic anthropology is the application of the data, theory, and methods of which subdiscipline?
- (A) Culture anthropology (B) Biological anthropology
- (C) Linguistic anthropology (D) Archaeological anthropology
48. As an early student of Third World urbanization, Robert Redfield focused on the contrasts between:
- (A) The sacred and the profane (B) Urban and suburban communities
- (C) Urban and rural life (D) Urban and industrial economies
49. The cultural categories and characteristics of men and women is referred to as
- (A) Sex (B) Folk taxonomies
- (C) Sexual dimorphism (D) Gender
50. The incest taboo is one of many cultural universals. Another one is
- (A) Divorce (B) Marriage
- (C) Formal education (D) The right to vote
51. Most cultural adaptations are
- (A) Unimportant
- (B) Important to our basic biological needs
- (C) Adaptations to culture itself
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

52. A religious system that recognizes multiple supernatural beings is called
 (A) Polynomial (B) Polytheistic (C) Polygynous (D) Polyandrous
53. An example of a polytheistic religion is
 (A) Hinduism (B) Christianity (C) Islam (D) Judaism
54. Everything we do in our culture is linked to
 (A) Our family (B) Our religion
 (C) Our instincts (D) Our world view
55. How a society acquires its food resources is known as its
 (A) Culture (B) Division of labor
 (C) Labor specialization (D) Subsistence pattern
56. A society that relies on naturally occurring sources of food is called a
 (A) Hunter-gatherer society (B) Foraging society
 (C) Horticulture society (D) Both (A) and (B)
57. Most of the early foraging societies got the bulk of their nutritional requirements from
 (A) Meat (B) Plant foods
 (C) Processed foods (D) Vitamin supplements
58. Sedentary societies
 (A) Travel from place to place in search of resources or in response to seasonal fluctuations
 (B) Travel from place to place to avoid war, persecution, or natural disaster
 (C) Stay in one place year-round
 (D) Are small, autonomous groups, usually associated with foraging societies
59. The difference between horticulture and agriculture is that
 (A) horticulturalists use human labor and simple tools, and agriculturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies
 (B) Horticulturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies, and agriculturalists use human labor and simple tools
 (C) Horticulturalists herd animals and agriculturalists use animal or mechanical labor and complex technologies
 (D) Horticulturalists use human labor and simple tools, and agriculturalists herd animals

60. Giving with the expectation of an equivalent return is called
 (A) General reciprocity (B) The market system
 (C) Balanced reciprocity (D) Redistribution
61. A potlatch is an example of
 (A) General reciprocity (B) Redistribution
 (C) Balanced reciprocity (D) The market system
62. Making value judgments about another culture from the perspective of one's own cultural system is the definition of
 (A) Ethos (B) Ethnology (C) Ethnocentrism (D) Etiology
63. The definition of kinship is
 (A) Any marriage system that allows multiple spouses
 (B) Your membership in a family and your relationship to other members of that family
 (C) Nuclear families that are connected through time
 (D) A social unit made up of persons of approximately the same age
64. Kinship where an individual is a member of the mother's descent line is called
 (A) Matrilineal
 (B) Patrilineal
 (C) Bilateral
 (D) Unilineal
65. A bilateral kinship system is
 (A) Where an individual is a member of both parents' descent lines
 (B) Where an individual is a member of only one parent's descent line
 (C) Where an individual is a member of the father's descent line
 (D) Where an individual is a member of the mother's descent line
66. Which of the following terms is defined as members that remain associated for life and have certain special social and economic rights and responsibilities toward one another?
 (A) Parallel cousins (B) Age sets
 (C) Cross cousins (D) Political organizations
67. Which group is most likely to have a political system based on chiefdoms?
 (A) Horticultural societies (B) Agricultural societies
 (C) Small pastoral societies (D) Both (A) and (C)
68. Marriage patterns are most often correlated with
 (A) Subsistence patterns (B) The nuclear family
 (C) Political organization (D) The environment

69. The process of understanding ancient skills and technologies by reproducing them is the work of
- (A) Historical archaeology (B) Prehistorical archaeology
 (C) Experimental archaeology (D) Forensic anthropology
70. Forensic anthropology
- (A) Studies a society that has written records
 (B) Studies a society that does not have written records
 (C) Tries to understand ancient skills and technologies by reproducing them
 (D) Applies anthropology to legal matters, usually with reference to identifying skeletal remains and cause/time of death
71. The study of gravestones would fall under which subfield of archaeology?
- (A) Prehistorical archaeology (B) Historical archaeology
 (C) Forensic anthropology (D) Experimental archaeology
72. Non-hierarchical polytheistic religions tend to be found in societies that
- (A) Have a semblance of control over their environments
 (B) Have a formalized government
 (C) Interact with their environment on a more personal level
 (D) Have a subsistence pattern based on agriculture
73. A part-time, supernaturally chosen religious specialist who can manipulate the supernatural is called a
- (A) Priest (B) Charlatan (C) Shaman (D) Sham
74. Our major adaptive mechanism is
- (A) Culture (B) Skin color (C) Blood type (D) Mobility.

75. The movement of cultural ideas and artifacts among societies is the definition of
 (A) Diffident (B) Dilatation (C) Diffusion (D) Digitalis
76. The now-outdated concept of cultural evolution where all societies pass through the same series of stages from savagery to civilization is called
 (A) Classical evolutionism (B) Sociobiology.
 (C) Unilineal evolutionism (D) Both (A) and (C)
77. Which anthropologist was a student of Franz Boas and famous for her studies in Samoa?
 (A) Margaret Mead (B) Margaret Thatcher
 (C) Mary-Douglas (D) Pearl S. Buck
78. A caste was considered dominant if it was
 (A) Economically superior to other caste
 (B) Politically more power full than the other castes
 (C) Numerically larger than the other castes
 (D) All the above
79. 'Folk-urban continuum' was a concept given by
 (A) Teodore Shanin (B) Robert Redfield
 (C) Eric Wolf (D) Joan Mencher
80. 'Patterns of Culture' was a concept given by
 (A) Magaret Mead (B) Ruth Benedict
 (C) Franz Boas (D) Edward Tyler
81. 'Sanskritisation' was a concept given by
 (A) L.K. Ananthakrishna Iyer
 (B) A.R. Radcliffe Brown
 (C) M.N. Srinivas
 (D) Edmund Leach

82. The category 'Scheduled Tribe' is a
 (A) Cultural category (B) Administrative category
 (C) Racial group (D) All the above
83. Green revolution in India was promoted by
 (A) M.S. Swaminathan (B) Manmohan Singh
 (C) M.N. Srinivas (D) D.N.Majumdar
84. The extended case method was promoted by
 (A) The American school of Anthropology
 (B) The British school of Anthropology
 (C) The French school of Anthropology
 (D) The Manchester school of Anthropology
85. Who among the following were traditionally a polyandrous society?
 (A) Betta Kurumba (B) Nayaka
 (C) Kota (D) Toda
86. Polyandry is a practice where
 (A) A woman has two or more husbands
 (B) A man has two or more wives
 (C) A woman marries the elder brother of her sister's husband
 (D) None of the above
87. The concept 'man-nature-spirit complex' was given by
 (A) D. N. Majumdar (B) L.P.Vidyarti
 (C) Julian Steward (D) Leslie White
88. The 'People of India Project' of the Anthropological Survey of India was headed by
 (A) K.S. Singh (B) P.K. Mishra
 (C) A. Sarkar (D) Thurston
89. Who among the following is not a matrilineal group
 (A) Nayar (B) Khasi (C) Chenchu (D) Garo
90. The term 'mode of production' was popularized by
 (A) Marx (B) Stalin (C) Polanyi (D) Dalton

91. Who discovered a well preserved juvenile specimen and termed it as 'Australopithecus Africanus'?
- (A) Raymond Dart (B) K.C.Chang
(C) A.B. Bohlin (D) Franz Weidenreich
92. The study of fossil evidence of human evolution is known as
- (A) Paleopathology (B) Primatology
(C) Paleoanthropology (D) Prehistoric Archaeology
93. Biological Anthropology deals with the evolution of the
- (A) Behaviour (B) Mind (C) Human body (D) All the three
94. Father of craniology
- (A) Hugo de Vries (B) Blumenbach
(C) Buffon (D) R.S.Lull
95. What is not related to physical Anthropology
- (A) Population Genetics (B) Orthogenesis
(C) Molecular Genetics (D) Osmosis
96. Who among the following introduces Game theory in Political Anthropology?
- (A) F. G.Baileyl (B) Huxley
(C) Richard Owen (D) None of the above
97. Community has the following aspects
- (A) Geographical and Psychological (B) Demographic
(C) Culture (D) All the above
98. Which of the following sites yielded first evidence of cultivated wheat?
- (A) Natuf (B) Fayum
(C) Jarmo (D) Catal Huyuk
99. Which of the following is radiometric method of dating?
- (A) Archaeomagnetic (B) Varve
(C) Thermolumscence (D) Potassium Argon
100. Which of the following tools belongs to Monsterian culture?
- (A) Hand axe (B) Chopper
(C) Denticulate (D) Laurel leaf point