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Subject Code :

0 3

Test Booklet No. : 00537

**TEST BOOKLET****ANTHROPOLOGY**

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ballpoint pen.
2. Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the timekeeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
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7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
8. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
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10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
11. Smoking inside the Examination Hall/Room is strictly prohibited.
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[ No. of Questions : 100 ]

SEAL



**CCE(P)-2015**  
**ANTHROPOLOGY**

1. Hylobates is a genus comprising of

- (A) spider monkeys
- (B) gibbons
- (C) langurs
- (D) macaques

2. The number of chromosomes in human sperm is

- (A) 24
- (B) 46
- (C) 23
- (D) None of the above

3. Neo-Darwinism is propounded by

- (A) Lamarck
- (B) Darwin
- (C) Weismann
- (D) De Vries

4. Which of the following conditions represents trisomy 21?

- (A) Edward's syndrome
- (B) Down's syndrome
- (C) Patau's syndrome
- (D) Cri du chat syndrome

5. The theory of 'catastrophism' is propounded by

- (A) John Light Foote
- (B) Georges Cuvier
- (C) Bucher de Perthes
- (D) Charles Lyell

6. In RNA, which of the following is found in place of thymine?

- (A) Adenine
- (B) Guanine
- (C) Cytosine
- (D) Uracil

7. Skin colour inheritance in man is

- (A) sex-linked trait
- (B) polygenic trait
- (C) sex-influenced trait
- (D) monogenic trait

8. The improvement of genetical quality of human race through selective breeding is called

- (A) eugenics
- (B) euphenics
- (C) euthenics
- (D) None of the above



9. In man, the pair of chromosomes of female zygote is

- (A) 44 + XY
- (B) 22 + X
- (C) 23 + XY
- (D) 44 + XX

10. The human vertebral column has

- (A) two curvatures
- (B) three curvatures
- (C) four curvatures
- (D) five curvatures

11. Fossil remains of 'Lucy' belong to

- (A) Australopithecus
- (B) Dryopithecus
- (C) Sinanthropus
- (D) Pithecanthropus

12. Prehensile limbs are associated with

- (A) bipedal locomotion
- (B) terrestrial living
- (C) arboreal living
- (D) knuckle-walking

13. Remains of Cro-Magnon was first found in

- (A) Germany
- (B) France
- (C) Hadar
- (D) Spain

14. The correct sequence of stages in the evolution of modern man (Homo sapiens) is

- (A) Neanderthal man — Australopithecus — Cro-Magnon man — Homo erectus — Modern man
- (B) Australopithecus — Homo erectus — Neanderthal man — Cro-Magnon man — Modern man
- (C) Homo erectus — Australopithecus — Neanderthal man — Cro-Magnon man
- (D) Australopithecus — Neanderthal man — Cro-magnon man — Homo erectus — Modern man

15. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Homo habilis—East Africa
- (B) Ramapithecus—South India
- (C) Heidelberg jaw—Spain
- (D) Neanderthal—Pakistan

16. Thermoluminescence is associated with

- (A) relative dating
- (B) absolute dating
- (C) tool type
- (D) tool technique

17. Which one of the following is the earliest Mesolithic site of India?

- (A) Bagor
- (B) Guntur
- (C) Jwalapuram
- (D) Lagnajh

18. Who is the author of *What Happened in Prehistory*?

- (A) Gordon Childe
- (B) Stewart Piggot
- (C) H. D. Sankalia
- (D) Glyn Daniel

19. Samples of dendrochronology is taken from which of the following?

- (A) Lake
- (B) River
- (C) Tree
- (D) Amino acid

20. Three successive cultures prevailed in the Upper Palaeolithic period are

- (A) Perigordian — Aurignacian — Gravettian
- (B) Aurignacian — Solutrean — Magdalenian
- (C) Magdalenian — Perigordian — Gravettian
- (D) Magdalenian — Mousterian — Levalloisian

21. Rites symbolizing birth, marriage and death are called

- (A) initiation rites
- (B) rites of passage
- (C) rites of reversal
- (D) rites of confirmation

22. The correct sequence in the descending order of social divisions in tribal society is

- (A) Family—Clan—Subtribe—Tribe
- (B) Tribe—Subtribe—Clan—Family
- (C) Clan—Family—Tribe—Subtribe
- (D) Subtribe—Tribe—Family—Clan



23. Who among the following follow the matrilineal family system?

- (A) Nairs of Kerala
- (B) Bhils
- (C) Kadars
- (D) Muslims

24. Two or more clans are linked forming only two major groups. They are called

- (A) phratry
- (B) lineage
- (C) clan
- (D) moieties

25. Who was the American classical evolutionist?

- (A) Franz Boas
- (B) Julian Steward
- (C) Leslie White
- (D) L. H. Morgan

26. 'Superorganic' is the term associated with

- (A) Leslie White
- (B) Alfred L. Kroeber
- (C) Franz Boas
- (D) Henry Maine

27. Which of the following terms describes the process where the dominant culture is imposed on the subordinate culture?

- (A) Assimilation
- (B) Acculturation
- (C) Enculturation
- (D) Counterculture

28. A Shaman is

- (A) a witch doctor
- (B) a ritual specialist
- (C) a priest
- (D) a folk performer

29. Alveolar arch is parabolic in

- (A) man
- (B) chimpanzee
- (C) gorilla
- (D) orangutan

30. Primates of the Palaeolithic period resembled

- (A) lemurs
- (B) monkeys
- (C) apes
- (D) loris



31. A well-developed clavicle bone is the characteristic feature of

- (A) mammals
- (B) primates
- (C) birds
- (D) reptiles

32. When the centromere is at the terminal end of a chromosome, it is called

- (A) metacentric
- (B) submetacentric
- (C) telocentric
- (D) acrocentric

33. Risley classified Indian population in the year

- (A) 1915
- (B) 1920
- (C) 1889
- (D) 1931

34. Facial prognathism is marked among the

- (A) Caucasoid
- (B) Negroid
- (C) Mongoloid
- (D) None of the above

35. Stature is a/an

- (A) polygenic trait
- (B) autosomal trait
- (C) monogenic trait
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

36. The earliest racial element of India is the

- (A) Protoaustraloid
- (B) Mongoloid
- (C) Negrito
- (D) Mediterranean

37. The youngest phenomenon under the stratigraphy method is represented by

- (A) middle layer
- (B) topmost layer
- (C) lowest layer
- (D) None of the above

38. Villafranchian fauna includes the ancestors of modern

- (A) cow
- (B) elephant
- (C) horse
- (D) All of the above



39. The term 'prehistory' was first coined by
- (A) Putnam
  - (B) Tournal
  - (C) William Robertson
  - (D) Lubbock
40. The metals used in Chalcolithic period are mainly
- (A) lead and tin
  - (B) tin and gold
  - (C) copper and tin
  - (D) gold and lead
41. Sarai Nahar Rai are Mesolithic sites situated in
- (A) Rajasthan
  - (B) Gujarat
  - (C) Madhya Pradesh
  - (D) Uttar Pradesh
42. The proper sequence of periods of Tertiary epoch is
- (A) Eocene—Oligocene—Miocene—Pliocene
  - (B) Oligocene—Eocene—Miocene—Pliocene
  - (C) Miocene—Pliocene—Oligocene—Eocene
  - (D) Miocene—Pliocene—Eocene—Oligocene
43. Planned cities and urban life were first seen in
- (A) Neolithic culture
  - (B) Indus Valley Civilization
  - (C) Megalithic culture
  - (D) Mesolithic culture
44. The Megalithic monuments in Assam are connected with
- (A) death rites
  - (B) birth rites
  - (C) fertility rites
  - (D) All of the above
45. When a positive bulb of percussion is seen in a tool, it can be designated as a
- (A) core tool
  - (B) flake tool
  - (C) flake hand axe
  - (D) pebble tool
46. Belief in supernatural and some rituals and rites was first noticed among the
- (A) Chalcolithic people
  - (B) Mesolithic people
  - (C) Middle Palaeolithic people
  - (D) Upper Palaeolithic people

47. Human society was developed during

- (A) Stone Age
- (B) Iron Age
- (C) Copper Age
- (D) Bronze Age

48. All of the following generate cultures change, except

- (A) diffusion
- (B) discovery
- (C) ethnocentrism
- (D) invention

49. Totem is an essential ingredient of

- (A) clan
- (B) lineage
- (C) ancestor
- (D) family

50. Remarriage of a widow with her deceased husband's brother is called

- (A) sororate
- (B) levirate
- (C) hypogamy
- (D) hypergamy

51. Filial inheritance is found among the

- (A) Sema Naga
- (B) Lotha Naga
- (C) Ao Naga
- (D) Rongmai Naga

52. The principal primitive tool used in agriculture is

- (A) sickle
- (B) digging stick
- (C) plough
- (D) hoe

53. The theory of 'animism' was proposed by

- (A) Emile Durkheim
- (B) R. R. Marett
- (C) E. B. Tylor
- (D) E. A. Hoebel

54. Haimendorf did his works mainly in

- (A) Central India
- (B) South India
- (C) North India
- (D) North-East India



55. Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution recommended for the reservation

- (A) of protection of civic rights
- (B) of seats for ST in the Assemblies and the Parliament
- (C) in the State services
- (D) None of the above

56. Functionalism is a/an

- (A) philosophy of life
- (B) approach to study society and culture
- (C) doctrine
- (D) idea depicting interrelatedness

57. Clan exogamy is practised among the following, except

- (A) Hmar
- (B) Naga
- (C) Kuki
- (D) Kalita

58. Cultural affiliation with one or both the parents is

- (A) descent
- (B) caste
- (C) tribe
- (D) clan

59. When a child learns to obey its cultural traditions in the process of development, it is called

- (A) transculturation
- (B) diffusion
- (C) acculturation
- (D) None of the above

60. Ceremony related to breaking of a statute is

- (A) animism
- (B) imitative magic
- (C) contagious magic
- (D) None of the above

61. Which of the following is considered to be the most rational thinking in religion?

- (A) Fetishism
- (B) Polytheism
- (C) Monotheism
- (D) Symbolism

62. Primitive law depends on

- (A) bond of kinship
- (B) territorial relations
- (C) place of residence
- (D) None of the above



63. Which of the following is an Austro-Asiatic linguistic tribe?
- (A) The Nagas
  - (B) The Mizos
  - (C) The Khasis
  - (D) The Bodos
64. The concept of cultural lag is linked with the name of
- (A) Robert M. MacIver
  - (B) W. I. Thomas
  - (C) Robert E. Park
  - (D) W. F. Ogburn
65. Fission track dating is based on
- (A) uranium decay
  - (B) potassium decay
  - (C) carbon decay
  - (D) argon decay
66. Which of the following first buried their dead regularly?
- (A) Homo habilis
  - (B) Homo erectus
  - (C) Homo neanderthalensis
  - (D) Australopithecines
67. Orangutans are mostly found in
- (A) Madagascar Islands
  - (B) Andaman Islands
  - (C) Polynesian Islands
  - (D) Islands of Borneo and Sumatra
68. The average cranial capacity of man ranges from
- (A) 1000 cc to 1200 cc
  - (B) 1300 cc to 1450 cc
  - (C) 1700 cc to 1850 cc
  - (D) 2000 cc to 2100 cc
69. Which of the following sutures unite the two parietal bones of human skull?
- (A) Lamboidal suture
  - (B) Coronal suture
  - (C) Sagittal suture
  - (D) None of the above
70. The hairform of the Mongoloid people is generally described as
- (A) leiotrichy
  - (B) cymotrichy
  - (C) ulotrichy
  - (D) None of the above



71. The cranial index of Pithecanthropus erectus is

- (A) 70
- (B) 65
- (C) 75
- (D) 60

72. The associated artifacts found with the Grimaldi man were of

- (A) Mousterian culture
- (B) Sohanian culture
- (C) Aurignacian culture
- (D) Solutrean culture

73. The celts are characteristic tool types of

- (A) Palaeolithic
- (B) Mesolithic
- (C) Neolithic
- (D) None of the above

74. A special relationship that exists between fathers' sister and brothers' children is called

- (A) couvade
- (B) sororate
- (C) avunculate
- (D) amitate

75. Somatometry is the study of the somatometric measurements taken on the

- (A) living human being
- (B) human skull
- (C) bones of the skeleton
- (D) None of the above

76. The smallest bone in the human body is

- (A) femur
- (B) ulna
- (C) scapula
- (D) vertebra

77. The classic Mediterranean belongs to

- (A) Caucasoid
- (B) Mongoloid
- (C) Negroid
- (D) Australoid

78. Which of the following is a biface leaf point?

- (A) Laurel leaf
- (B) Willow leaf
- (C) Audi knife
- (D) None of the above



- 79.** Kitchen midden culture flourished
- (A) in Adriatic Sea coast
  - (B) in Pacific coast
  - (C) in Baltic and North Sea coast
  - (D) around Alps
- 80.** A complete set of chromosomes and nuclear genes carried by an individual is called
- (A) genome
  - (B) gene amplification
  - (C) genetic code
  - (D) DNA
- 81.** Lemurs and lorises are the
- (A) fossil primates
  - (B) living primates
  - (C) great apes
  - (D) None of the above
- 82.** Which of the following is not a function of marriage?
- (A) It regulates sexual behaviour of individuals
  - (B) It paves the way for the formation of a new family
  - (C) It moulds individual's personality
  - (D) It creates avenues for reproduction
- 83.** The term 'Neolithic Revolution' was coined by
- (A) M. C. Burkit
  - (B) E. A. Hooton
  - (C) V. Gordon Childe
  - (D) O. K. P. Oakley
- 84.** The cheek pouch is absent but the ischial callosities are noticed in
- (A) Cebidae
  - (B) Hominidae
  - (C) Hepalidae
  - (D) None of the above
- 85.** Which of the following is a Karbi village festival?
- (A) Wangala
  - (B) Rongker
  - (C) Kut
  - (D) Ali-Aye Ligang
- 86.** The family that is established after marriage producing children is known as
- (A) consanguineous family
  - (B) compound family
  - (C) family of orientation
  - (D) family of procreation



87. Who among the following practise fraternal polyandry?

(A) Ekechi

(B) Ekechi

(C) Toda

(D) Ao Naga

88. Which of the following is a preferential marriage?

(A) Hypogamous marriage

(B) Monogamous marriage

(C) Cross-cousin marriage

(D) Uncle-niece marriage

89. A system of terminology in which one single term is used to refer to a number of kins is known as

(A) descriptive system

(B) classificatory system

(C) unilineal system

(D) None of the above

90. Which of the following involves redressal of disputes and meting out punishments?

(A) Justice

(B) Government

(C) Law

(D) State

91. Broadly speaking, social stratification refers to

(A) social difference in a society

(B) division of society into various status groups

(C) division of society into a number of strata, hierarchically arranged groupings

(D) variation in social positions

92. Which of the following forms of religion is the veneration of an animal and very rarely a plant?

(A) Animism

(B) Animatism

(C) Fetishism

(D) Totemism

93. A group of relatives which includes all those patrilineal kin to whom an individual feels some sense of obligation is called

(A) kindred

(B) cognates

(C) agnates

(D) uterines



94. The term 'phratry' refers to

- (A) clustering of several clans into exogamous blocks
- (B) grouping of nuclear families in a common household
- (C) followers of animistic religion
- (D) a group of Kula exchanging partners

95. Who among the following is the father of Indian ethnology?

- (A) S. C. Roy
- (B) D. N. Majumdar
- (C) L. P. Vidyarthi
- (D) T. N. Madan

96. Which of the following is an exchange practised by the Kwakiutl Indians of north-west coast of North America?

- (A) Gift
- (B) Potlatch
- (C) Kula
- (D) Shell

97. In the absence of law, defined in terms of central authority, courts and police, which of the following help in maintaining social order in simple societies?

- (A) Folkways
- (B) Customary rules
- (C) Mores
- (D) All of the above

98. A rule of residence after marriage according to which the husband leaves his family and goes to reside with the family of his wife is

- (A) virilocal
- (B) uxorilocal
- (C) patrilocal
- (D) neolocal

99. Plural marriages are known as

- (A) polygyny
- (B) polygamy
- (C) bigamy
- (D) polyandry

100. Who among the following described *Ramapithecus* in 1934 as a hominid?

- (A) Simons
- (B) Lewis
- (C) Leakey
- (D) None of them