

1. A set of kins whose members trace descent from a common ancestor through known links is known as,
A) Clan B) Lineage C) Moiety D) Phratry
2. A group of persons of similar age and the same sex who move through some or all of life's stages together is called,
A) Associations B) Age-grade
C) Age set D) Descent group
3. Anthropologist who studies cultures that can be or have been observed first hand from a comparative or historical point of view is called,
A) Ethnographer B) Participant Observer
C) Ethnologist D) Archaeologist
4. A group of people who occupy a specific locality and share common cultural traditions is called,
A) Association B) Society
C) Community D) Institution
5. Author of the book 'The Evolution of Culture' published in 1959
A) Raymond Firth B) Radcliffe Brown
C) Malinowski D) Leslie A. White
6. The marriage of a woman to a number of husbands who are brothers is called ,
A) Sorroral polygyny B) Adelpic polyandry
C) Levirate D) Fraternal polyandry
7. The classic example of ghost marriage
A) Toda of Nilgiris B) Kattunaicken
C) Nuer of Africa D) Argonauts of Western Pacific
8. A collection of families, related by ties of blood, which lives together in one household is called as,
A) Joint family B) Extended family
C) Conjugal family D) Polygamous family
9. A mode of kinship reckoning in which all relatives of the same sex and generation are referred to by the same term is called,
A) Eskimo system B) Crow system
C) Hawaiian system D) Iroquois system
10. A type of marital exchange in which the wife's group provides substantial gifts to the husband's family,
A) Kula exchange B) Dowry
C) Bride-price D) Gift

11. Kin based groups in which all the members of the group are related to each other by kinship or marriage ties are called,
A) Chiefdom B) Band C) State D) Tribe
12. Transhumance is the term connected with,
A) Agriculture B) Horticulture
C) Sericulture D) Pastoralism
13. The system of exchange between people, who are more distantly related than are members of the same band or household
A) Generalized reciprocity B) Negative reciprocity
C) Balanced reciprocity D) Redistribution
14. Name the festive event within a regional exchange system among tribes of the North Pacific coast of North America
A) Potlatch B) Kula
C) Silent trade D) Reciprocity
15. Name the post marital residence pattern in which a couple establishes a new place of residence rather than living with or near either set of parents
A) Patrilocal B) Matrilocal
C) Neolocal D) Uxorilocal
16. Name the sacred impersonal force in Melanesian and Polynesian religions
A) Cargo cults B) Mana
C) Magic D) Communitas
17. Culturally defined activities associated with the transition from one place or stage of life to another
A) Monotheism B) Animism
C) Taboo D) Rites of passage
18. Name the stone technology based on a projectile point that was fastened to the end of a hunting spear and flourished between 12000 and 11000 B.P. in North America.
A) Harpoons B) Clovis tradition
C) Blade –tool D) Hand axe
19. The belief that one's own culture is superior to all others
A) Egocentrism B) Ethnocentrism
C) Cultural relativism D) Cultural adaptation
20. Name the anthropologist who studied Trobriand Islanders between 1915-1918
A) A.B Weiner B) Levi-Strauss
C) Radcliffe Brown D) B.Malinowski
21. Scientist who developed the first comprehensive classification of plants and animals
A) Erasmus Darwin B) Carlous Linnaeus
C) Charles Darwin D) Charles Lyell

22. Bio-chemically different forms of a given gene are known as
 A) Chromosomes B) RNA C) DNA D) Alleles
23. The relative size of protruding body parts tends to increase in warmer climates. This rule is known as
 A) Bergmann's rule B) Weisman's rule
 C) Allen's rule D) Mendel's rule
24. Gregor Mendel conducted his experiments in the garden pea known as
 A) *Pisum sativum* B) *Cajanus cajan*
 C) *Vigna unguiculata* D) *Sitona lineatus*
25. Law of Independent Assortment was suggested by
 A) Charles Darwin B) Gregor Mendel
 C) August Weisman D) Lamarck
26. Following independent assortment of chromosomes, new arrangements of hereditary units produced through bisexual reproduction. This process is called,
 A) Speciation B) Mutation
 C) Recombination D) Genetic drift
27. Independent operation of similar selective forces by which analogies are produced is called,
 A) Macro evolution B) Unilinear evolution
 C) Micro evolution D) Convergent evolution
28. The branch of science that studies fossil and living apes, monkeys and prosimians, including their behaviour and social life
 A) Primatology B) Paleontology
 C) Archaeology D) Socio biology
29. Name the zoological ape family living in Europe during the middle and late Miocene, probably includes the common ancestor of the lesser apes and the great apes
 A) *Sivapithecus* B) *Ramapithecus*
 C) *Dryopithecids* D) *Omomyids*
30. Name the middle Paleolithic tool making tradition associated with Neanderthals
 A) Microlith B) Acheulian
 C) Mousterian D) Blade tool
31. State the rule that automatically places the children of a union or mating between members of different socio-economic groups in the less privileged group
 A) Synthetic theory B) Law of segregation
 C) Natural selection D) Hypo descent
32. Author of the book 'Origin of Species' published in 1859
 A) Erasmus Darwin B) Alfred Wallace
 C) Charles Darwin D) W.H.R. Rivers

33. Germ plasm theory was proposed by
 A) August Weisman B) Lamarck
 C) Dubois D) Gregor Mendel
34. The condition in which calcium deposits build up in the body's soft tissues is known as
 A) Rickets B) Hyper vitaminosis D
 C) Hyper pigmentation D) Psoriasis
35. A gradual shift in gene frequencies between neighbouring populations is known as
 A) Genetic drift B) Mutation C) Translocation D) Cline
36. Which type of cell division is also known as reduction division?
 A) Mitosis B) Amitosis
 C) Meiosis D) Budding
37. The tendency of an organism to deviate from its parental generation is known as
 A) Variation B) Organic evolution
 C) Karyokinesis D) Isolation
38. The genotypic ratio of Mendelian dihybrid cross is
 A) 2:3:1:2:1:2:3:2:1 B) 1:2:1:2:2:4:1:2:1
 C) 1:2:4:3:1:2:1:3:1 D) 1:2:3:1:4:1:2:3:1
39. Chromosomes are developed from
 A) Chromatin material B) Nucleoplasm
 C) Golgi bodies D) Endoplasmic reticulum
40. The chromosome number in human beings is
 A) 23 B) 23 pairs C) 46 pairs D) 28
41. Name the settled agricultural tribe in Wayanad, Kerala
 A) Paniyan B) Kattunaicken C) Kurichiyar D) Adiyar
42. Name a polyandrous tribe in India
 A) Toda B) Paniyan C) Jarawas D) Koraga
43. Name an ex-bonded labourer tribe in Kerala
 A) Muthuvan B) Irular
 C) Paniyan D) Uralikuruman
44. The book 'Ancient Society' was written by,
 A) A. R. Brown B) L.H. Morgan C) W.H.R Rivers D) R.Firth
45. The belief that cultural and biological progress depended on the free play of competitive forces in the struggle of individual against individual, nation against nation, and race against race is known as ,
 A) Theory of Natural Selection B) Functionalism
 C) Social Darwinism D) Evolutionism

65. The Indian village studied by Andre Beteille
 A) Tanjore B) Shivapuram C) Gaya D) Coorg
66. The concepts 'Universalization' and 'Parochialization' are developed by
 A) D.N Majumdar B) M.N Srinivas
 C) Mckim Marriot D) Robert Redfield
67. 'Randomized response' is a research technique introduced in 1965 by
 A) Bernard B) Peterson
 C) Warner D) Pelto
68. The technique of showing people three things and asking them to choose the one that doesn't fit is called as,
 A) Paired comparison B) Sampling
 C) Pile sorting D) Triad sort
69. Author of the book 'Group Dynamics in a North Indian Village' published in 1954
 A) S.C Dube B) Robert Redfield
 C) Oscar Lewis D) Moris Opler
70. In individual interview,
 A) The interviewee is usually a child
 B) There are only women interviewees
 C) Interview with persons above 50 years
 D) There are only two persons, interviewer and interviewee
71. Which technique is particular to anthropological research?
 A) Participant observation B) Interview
 C) Survey D) Questionnaire
72. Emic perspective means
 A) Perspective in tribal studies
 B) Studying culture from an insider's view
 C) Perspective in urban studies
 D) Studying culture from an outsider's view
73. Case study method is generally used by
 A) Geographers B) Botanists
 C) Psychologists D) Geologists
74. The term 'Culture of poverty' was coined by
 A) George Foster B) Berreman
 C) Oscar Lewis D) Karen Leonard
75. The process whereby a backward caste moves up in the caste hierarchy by taking over the customs, rites and believes of the higher caste,
 A) Desanscritization B) Westernization
 C) Sanscritization D) Universalization

76. The concept of sanscritization was first coined and used by M.N Srinivas in 1952 in the book
- Caste and Communication in an Indian Village
 - Indian Caste Customs
 - Peasant Society and Culture
 - Religion and Society Among the Coorgs of South India
77. Name the traditional economic system in Indian village which reveals the harmony of caste interaction
- Shifting cultivation
 - Jajmani system
 - Agricultural economy
 - Peasantry
78. A group of tenants-at-will lives without security, cultivating land for others and having least agricultural implements.
- Poor tenants
 - Share croppers
 - Substantial tenants
 - Agricultural labourers
79. The land holders' society in 1838 was established
- To adopt to the best of western civilization
 - To develop political consciousness among the labourers
 - Preserve the class interests of the zamindars
 - To protect the peasantry from exploitation.
80. The French type of peasant proprietorship that the English tried to create in India
- Raiyotwari
 - Zamindari
 - Jajmani
 - Peasantry
81. The main source of strength of the Indian civilization is the interaction between different parts of its tradition, which find place in religious texts and scripts are called,
- Little tradition
 - Great tradition
 - Continuum
 - Nationalism
82. When the elements of a great tradition filter down to the people, the process of such a spread is known as,
- Universalization
 - Sanscritization
 - Parochialization
 - Desanscritization
83. The Constitution of India, in its 8th Schedule recognizes,
- One official and twenty two national languages
 - Two official and twenty national languages
 - Two official and twenty one national languages
 - Two official and twenty two national languages
84. The 'Varnas' were identified based on their
- Colour
 - Language
 - Profession
 - Religion

85. Caste is an,
 A) Endogamous group B) Religious group
 C) Exogamous group D) Social group
86. Who proposed the concept 'Westernization'?
 A) Milton Singer B) Mckim Marriot
 C) M.N.Srinivas D) Robert Redfield
87. The author of the book 'Little Community, Peasant Society and Culture',
 A) G.M Foster B) A.R.Desai
 C) D.Mandelbaum D) Robert Redfield
88. Which of the following is not applicable to caste
 A) Hierarchy B) Purity Pollution
 C) Exogamous D) Associations
89. Select Andre Beteille's book from the following
 A) Caste in India B) State and Society in India
 C) India's Changing Villages D) Caste, Class and Power
90. Which Article of the Constitution declares abolition of untouchability?
 A) Article 17 B) Article 13
 C) Article 46 D) Articles 47
91. Percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in India according to 2001 Census
 A) 7.45% B) 8.20% C) 4.8% D) 10.32%
92. Punam krishi in Kerala is,
 A) Settled agriculture B) Terraced agriculture
 C) Shifting cultivation D) Contour ploughing
93. Author of the book 'The Aborigines' published in 1943
 A) L.P Vidyarthi B) Verrier Elwin
 C) S.C.Dube D) Furer Haimendorf
94. 'Classic' model of the social organization of hunters and gatherers is,
 A) Military society B) Patrilineal band
 C) Extended families D) Community
95. Kung Bushmen are distributed in,
 A) North American plains B) New Guinea central highlands
 C) North American Great Basin D) Kalahari Desert of Southern Africa
96. Mode of cultural adaptation in the Tsembaga Maring of New Guinea
 A) Swidden agriculture B) Industrial economy
 C) Pastoralism D) Gathering economy

97. The process of making beneficial adjustments to the environment is called
 A) Internal adaptation B) Cultural adaptation
 C) External adaptation D) Compensation
98. Values, norms, knowledge, philosophies...etc are classified under the major title,
 A) Organizational culture B) Ideological culture
 C) Patterned culture D) Stratified culture
99. The Onge of Little Andaman belongs to,
 A) Proto Australoid B) Caucasoid
 C) Negrito D) Mongoloid
100. The argument that physical environment plays the role of 'prime mover' in human affairs is,
 A) Environmental Determinism B) Environmental Possibilism
 C) Theory of Cultural Ecology D) Cultural adaptation
101. Humour theory was proposed by,
 A) Plato B) Aristotle
 C) Hippocrates D) Waldo Wedal
102. Which of the following is not the objective of Scheduled Caste Development Corporation?
 A) Identification of SC clusters through social surveys
 B) Identification and modification of eligible SC beneficiaries
 C) Understanding the basic elements of tribal social structure
 D) Assessment of the felt needs and financial requirements of the SCs.
103. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is funded by
 A) State Government B) Central Government
 C) NGO'S D) State and Central Govts.
104. Andaman and Nicobar group of islands are situated in,
 A) Arabian sea B) Bay of Bengal
 C) Indian Ocean D) Atlantic Ocean
105. Which of the following is an odd one?
 A) Jarawa B) Paniyan C) Shompen D) Onge
106. Which one of the following is a nomadic tribe
 A) Shompen B) Adiyen
 C) Uralikuruman D) Sentinalese
107. Which one of the following is not a tribe of Kerala?
 A) Aranadan B) Adiyen C) Asur D) Koraga
108. Parhaiya tribal group is mainly engaged as,
 A) Industrial workers B) Food gatherers
 C) Shifting cultivators D) Agriculturists

109. Author of the book 'Structure and Function in Primitive Society'
 A) Radcliffe-Brown B) PRG Mathur
 C) Raymond Firth D) A.Aiyappan
110. The Oraons are spread all over,
 A) Deccan plateau B) Northern plains
 C) Chotanagpur plateau D) Western Ghats
111. Name of the Garo village that Burling studied between October 1954 and 1956
 A) Hazaribhag B) Rengsangri
 C) Gendathur D) Nellore
112. The year in which the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated lands) Act was passed,
 A) 1970 B) 1975 C) 1972 D) 1985
113. The expansion of WASS
 A) Wayanad Adivasi Sahakarana Sangam
 B) Wayanad Adivasi Swayam Sevak Sangh
 C) Wayanad Adivasi Service Society
 D) Wayanad Adivasi Service Sangh
114. The Beda tribes are mainly distributed in,
 A) Idukki district B) Nallamalai forest
 C) Little Andaman Island D) Shimoga district
115. Select the odd one from the following
 A) Podu B) Punam C) Jhum D) Contour
116. Name the Kerala tribe engaged in hand made pottery
 A) Kurichiyen B) Cholanaicken
 C) Uralikuruman D) Mullakuruman
117. The cephalous political system consists of
 A) Political structure without a chief authority
 B) Political structure with a chief as supreme authority
 C) Political structure headed by party leaders
 D) Political structure with only elderly people
118. Name the tribal community distributed in the Kasaragod district of Kerala
 A) Kurichiyen B) Kanikkaran C) Kurumba D) Koraga
119. Which of the following is not a Scheduled Tribe in Kerala?
 A) Paniya B) Pulaya C) Muthuvan D) Palliyan
120. Name the Primitive Tribal Group in Malappuram district
 A) Aranadan B) Adiyen
 C) Cholanaicken D) Kattunaicken