

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

T. B. C. : CS – 11/04

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

213467

C

## TEST BOOKLET

O. C. S. Preliminary Examination  
(ANTHROPOLOGY)

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

### : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE YOUR OPTIONAL SUBJECT CODE AS MENTIONED ON THE BODY OF YOUR ADMISSION CERTIFICATE AND ADVERTISEMENT AT APPROPRIATE PLACES ON THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES A, B, C OR D, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
4. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT write anything else** on the Test Booklet.
5. This Test Booklet contains 120 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You will select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided, by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. There will be negative markings for wrong answers. **25 percent of marks allotted to a particular item (question) will be deducted as negative marking for every wrong response (answer).**
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the invigilator the **Answer Sheet** and the **Test Booklet** issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.

SEAL

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

1. How many PTGs are there in Odisha ?
- (a) 11
  - (b) 12
  - (c) 13
  - (d) 17
2. TSP approach was implemented in the :
- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> Five Year Plan Period
  - (b) 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year Plan Period
  - (c) 5<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period
  - (d) 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period
3. Tribal religion is :
- (a) Hinduism
  - (b) Animism
  - (c) Atheism
  - (d) Proto-Hinduism
4. Which Article of the Constitution guarantees promotion of educational and economic interests of weaker sections, in particular of SCs and STs ?
- (a) 42
  - (b) 46
  - (c) 320
  - (d) 352
5. Clans in tribal societies follow :
- (a) Endogamous principle
  - (b) Exogamous principle
  - (c) Bigamous principle
  - (d) Polygamous principle
6. Caste is :
- (a) Endogamous
  - (b) Exogamous
  - (c) Polygamous
  - (d) Monogamous
7. Caste societies, by nature are :
- (a) Homogeneous
  - (b) Isomorphous
  - (c) Heterogeneous
  - (d) Homologous
8. Tribal societies are characteristically :
- (a) Communitic
  - (b) Capitalistic
  - (c) Egalitarian
  - (d) Hierarchical
9. How many SC communities inhabit Odisha ?
- (a) 90
  - (b) 91
  - (c) 92
  - (d) 93
10. How many ST communities inhabit Odisha ?
- (a) 65
  - (b) 60
  - (c) 62
  - (d) 63

11. A complete set of chromosomes and nuclear genes carried by an individual is called :
- (a) Genome
  - (b) Gene amplification
  - (c) Genetic code
  - (d) Gene
12. The role of chromosome in heredity was suggested by :
- (a) Mendel and Morgan
  - (b) Bateson and Punnett
  - (c) Morgan and Bridges
  - (d) Sutton and Boveri
13. A nucleosome is made up of :
- (a) DNA
  - (b) Histones
  - (c) Histones wrapped over by Octameric core of nucleic acid
  - (d) DNA wrapped over Octameric core of histones
14. Chemical composition of chromosomes are :
- (a) DNA and proteins
  - (b) DNA and lipids
  - (c) DNA and carbohydrates
  - (d) Protein and lipids
15. Criss-cross inheritance is :
- (a) Transmission of genes from father to grandsons through his daughter
  - (b) Transmission of genes from father to sons
  - (c) Transmission of genes from father to daughters
  - (d) None of these
16. Haemophilia is linked to :
- (a) Sex linked recessive genes
  - (b) Sex linked dominant genes
  - (c) Sex influenced genes
  - (d) Autosomal recessive genes
17. Which of the following chromosome is referred to as genetically inert ?
- (a) x-chromosome
  - (b) y-chromosome
  - (c) Autosome
  - (d) All of these
18. The diameter of the human egg is :
- (a) 1/2 mm
  - (b) 1/6 mm
  - (c) 1/7 mm
  - (d) 1/20 mm
19. Which of the following parts of the cell is called as Material basis of life ?
- (a) Protoplasm
  - (b) Cytoplasm
  - (c) Nucleus
  - (d) Mitochondria
20. Protoplasm is a :
- (a) Hyaline substance
  - (b) Mixer of water and DNA

- (c) Solid substance  
(d) None of these
21. First scientific studies in Genetics were carried out by :  
(a) Bateson  
(b) John Goss  
(c) Joseph Kolrauter  
(d) Gregor John Mendel
22. The gene suppressed by epistatic gene is called as :  
(a) Pleotropic gene  
(b) Penetrance gene  
(c) Recessive gene  
(d) Hypostatic gene
23. A gene is made up of :  
(a) RNA  
(b) DNA  
(c) Either DNA or RNA  
(d) Amino acids
24. Dr. Sarkar's racial classification is based on :  
(a) Nasal index  
(b) Blood groups  
(c) Cephalic index  
(d) Facial index
25. Melanoderm or Black skinned people are the fittest example of :  
(a) Mongoloids  
(b) Europeans  
(c) Hottentots  
(d) Negroes
26. Classification of Races of mankind on the basis of Gene frequency method by :  
(a) Fisher  
(b) Lahovary  
(c) Sanger  
(d) Boyd
27. Rh blood type discovered by :  
(a) Landsteiner and Levine  
(b) Sanger and Race  
(c) Landsteiner and Weiner  
(d) Dungern and Hirsfield
28. Leptorrhine type of nose observed in :  
(a) Australians  
(b) Whites of Europe  
(c) Mongoloid  
(d) None of them
29. Polynesians race are mixed people of :  
(a) Negroid and Caucasoid  
(b) Mongoloid and Caucasoid  
(c) Mongoloid and Negroid  
(d) None of them
30. First scientific racial classification attempted by :  
(a) Guha  
(b) Riseley

- (c) Giuffrid-Ruggiri  
(d) Hutton
31. Which one of the following processes was emphasized by Lamarck in his theory of evolution ?  
(a) Selection  
(b) Mutation  
(c) Adaptation  
(d) Migration
32. Which one of the following fossil primates was most primitive ?  
(a) Neanderthal man  
(b) Heidelberg man  
(c) Java man  
(d) Cro-Magnon man
33. Pithecanthropus erectus was first discovered in :  
(a) South Africa  
(b) Java  
(c) Philippines  
(d) China
34. Brachiation is a :  
(a) Type of classification  
(b) Diversification of species during evolution  
(c) Genetic diversity between populations of species  
(d) A type of locomotion
35. Australopithecus fossil was originally discovered in :  
(a) Australia  
(b) Africa  
(c) France  
(d) United Kingdom
36. Which of the following is not a correct match ?  
(a) Mesozoic era – Age of mammals  
(b) Origin of species – Charles Darwin  
(c) Study of fossils – Palaeontology  
(d) Mutation – Hugo-de-Vries
37. Study of behaviour of animal is called :  
(a) Ethnology  
(b) Ethology  
(c) Phonology  
(d) None of these
38. How many bones are there in human body in total ?  
(a) 200  
(b) 206  
(c) 306  
(d) 210
39. Toothless animals are called :  
(a) Primates  
(b) Edentates

- (c) Carnivores  
(d) Sirenia
40. Marsupium refers to :  
(a) A vestigial organ  
(b) A pouch under the belly  
(c) A ridge like structure found back of the femur bone  
(d) An extra organ
41. Heterodont means having different kinds of :  
(a) Organ  
(b) Tooth  
(c) Chromosome  
(d) Cell
42. Homologous organs means :  
(a) Structures are basically similar but function differently  
(b) Structures are basically different but function similarly  
(c) Rudimentary organ  
(d) None of these
43. Olduvai George, a fossil site is located in :  
(a) East Africa  
(b) Central Europe  
(c) South Africa  
(d) North America
44. Neanderthal fossil remains have been found in :  
(a) South Asia  
(b) Central Europe  
(c) South Africa  
(d) Australia
45. Who is the author of "Origin of Species" ?  
(a) J. M. Tanner  
(b) A. E. Hooton  
(c) A. L. Kroeber  
(d) Charles Darwin
46. Evolution is essentially an example of :  
(a) Exogenous changes  
(b) Endogenous changes  
(c) Developmental changes  
(d) Retrogressive changes
47. The system of scientific names was introduced by :  
(a) Carlous Linnaeus  
(b) Robert Hook  
(c) Aristotle  
(d) Galileo
48. The word Phylogeny relates to :  
(a) Abnormal gene  
(b) Phylum  
(c) A systematic marriage  
(d) Evolution

49. Pleistocene is a :
- (a) Famous mountain
  - (b) Prehistoric period
  - (c) Famous book
  - (d) Prehistoric animal
50. Ape can be distinguished from monkey as it lacks :
- (a) Claps
  - (b) Hair
  - (c) Cheek pouches
  - (d) Tail
51. Artefact is :
- (a) Anything which results from man's interaction with the environment
  - (b) Any waste material produced in stone tool fabrication
  - (c) Shaping special cores
  - (d) Tools with a high flake angle and a general absence of secondary retouching on them
52. Scalene and Isoscelles characteristics are part of :
- (a) Triangles
  - (b) Lunates
  - (c) Retouched blades
  - (d) Cleaver
53. Any blade broken in a triangular manner and then retouched along one or both the sloping borders is called :
- (a) Point
  - (b) Trapezes
  - (c) Lunates
  - (d) Blade
54. Who used the term "Chopper and Chopping tools" for identification ?
- (a) Movius Jr
  - (b) Warren
  - (c) De Terra and Paterson
  - (d) Bordes
55. Who propounded the Palaeolithic succession ?
- (a) G. de Mortillet (1881)
  - (b) Piette (1887)
  - (c) Lee (1965)
  - (d) Smith (1913)
56. Aurignacian Tradition belongs to :
- (a) Upper Palaeolithic
  - (b) Middle Palaeolithic
  - (c) Lower Palaeolithic
  - (d) Mesolithic
57. Austrian culture belongs to which type ?
- (a) Mesolithic
  - (b) Neolithic
  - (c) Lower Palaeolithic
  - (d) Upper Palaeolithic
58. The fluting technique was used for making which tool ?
- (a) Chopper

- (b) Blade  
(c) Hand axe  
(d) Cleaver
59. The chopping of parts from the parent stone material is known as :
- (a) Cutting  
(b) Flaking  
(c) Piercing  
(d) Blunting
60. Ordovician period belongs to which Era ?
- (a) Palaeozoic  
(b) Mesozoic  
(c) Cenozoic  
(d) Pre-Cambrian
61. The terms 'practical anthropology' and 'action anthropology' were proposed respectively by :
- (a) John van Willigen and A. L. Kroeber  
(b) Bronislaw Malinowski and Sol Tax  
(c) Ward Goodenough and Robert Redfield  
(d) D. N. Majumdar and D. K. Sen
62. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (a) Caste is a universal institution  
(b) Class is defined in ascriptive terms  
(c) Weber gave the concept of the 'ruling class'  
(d) Social inequality is found in all societies
63. Rites that perform the function of expressing community solidarity in the face of crises (such as the death of one of its members) are known as :
- (a) Ceremonial  
(b) Piacular  
(c) Commemorative  
(d) Ritual
64. In his study of mythology, who offered an analysis of the story of Asdiwal ?
- (a) Bronislaw Malinowski  
(b) Claude Levi-Strauss  
(c) Sigmund Freud  
(d) E. R. Leach
65. Mechanical solidarity refers to a solidarity :
- (a) Of machines  
(b) Found in modern society  
(c) Emerging out of the likeness of parts  
(d) Emerging out of the differentiation of institutions
66. Of the following concepts, which one of them was coined by Cora DuBois ?
- (a) Modal Personality  
(b) Basic Personality  
(c) National Character Studies  
(d) Psychological Anthropology



67. Name the descent group which traces its ancestry to a common apical ancestor (male or female) but does not know the precise links to that ancestor :
- (a) Lineage
  - (b) Moiety
  - (c) Phratry
  - (d) Clan
68. Who considered the family to be the 'reproductive nucleus' of the domestic group ?
- (a) A. R. Radcliffe-Brown
  - (b) Mayer Fortes
  - (c) Claude Levi-Strauss
  - (d) G. P. Murdock
69. Marriage of male ego with his MBD (Mother's Brother's Daughter) is known as :
- (a) Matrilateral cross-cousin marriage
  - (b) Matrilateral parallel-cousin marriage
  - (c) Bilateral cross-cousin marriage
  - (d) Bilateral parallel-cousin marriage
70. Which one of the following books has been authored by Louis Dumont ?
- (a) **Caste in Modern India and Other Essays**
  - (b) Homo Hierarchicus
  - (c) The Idea of India
  - (d) **Encounter and Experience, Personal Accounts of Fieldwork**
71. Band organization is typical of :
- (a) Horticultural societies
  - (b) Pastoral societies
  - (c) Hunting and food gathering societies
  - (d) Shifting cultivators
72. Of the following concepts, which one is associated with the name of Charles S. Cooley ?
- (a) Organismic model
  - (b) Age-grade system
  - (c) Primary group
  - (d) Role distance
73. If witchcraft is a psychic act, innate and involuntary, sorcery is :
- (a) Also acquired by birth
  - (b) The name of totemic cult
  - (c) Learnt and practiced
  - (d) A game that children play
74. Owen Lynch in his book, **The Politics of Untouchability**, describes the case of a caste that in pre-independent India

- claimed the status of the warrior caste and invented myths to prove that at one time they were warriors before their position depressed into lower rungs. Which one of the following concepts will you use to analyze this situation ?
- (a) Reference group
  - (b) Associational group
  - (c) Chance group
  - (d) Vertical group
75. Animism is defined as a belief :
- (a) In the existence of soul
  - (b) In the reality of objects
  - (c) In the existence life after death
  - (d) In the morality of human beings
76. Which one of the following statements best describes the meaning of the term acculturation ?
- (a) It is a process of the transmission of culture from one generation to the next
  - (b) It is a process of consciously improving upon one's culture
  - (c) It is a process where two cultures come in first-hand, direct contact
  - (d) It is a process of celebrating the festivals and observing the customs that mark a culture
77. In her book, *Patterns of Culture*, Ruth Benedict distinguished between :
- (a) Culture core and periphery
  - (b) Social morphology and social physiology
  - (c) Apollonian and Dionysian patterns
  - (d) Etics and emics
78. Who is the author of *Coming of Age in Samoa* ?
- (a) Abram Kardiner
  - (b) Ralph Linton
  - (c) A. F. C. Wallace
  - (d) Margaret Mead
79. The idea of large complexes of traits which had lost their former geographical unity and were now dispersed throughout the world was conveyed by using the concept of :
- (a) Culture circles
  - (b) Culture traits
  - (c) Culture configurations
  - (d) Culture types
80. 'Culture is the man made part of environment.' Whose definition is this ?
- (a) A. Goldenweiser
  - (b) M. J. Herskovits
  - (c) R. F. Stevenson
  - (d) C. E. Swanson

81. Catarrhines is the other term physical anthropologists use for :
- (a) Higher apes
  - (b) New world monkeys
  - (c) Tarsiers and lemurs
  - (d) Old world monkeys
82. In which of the following ages did an economy based on farming and a technology that included polished stone tools, pottery and weaving emerge ?
- (a) Bronze age
  - (b) Neolithic age
  - (c) Iron age
  - (d) Upper palaeolithic age
83. Who is generally regarded as the 'Father' of medical anthropology ?
- (a) Arthur Klienman
  - (b) Erving Goffman
  - (c) Erwin Ackerknecht
  - (d) W. H. R. Rivers
84. Which one of the following sets of concepts characterizes economic anthropology ?
- (a) Formalist and substantivist approaches
  - (b) Gemeinschaft and gesellschaft
  - (c) Mechanical and organic solidarity
  - (d) Goal-oriented and value-oriented actions
85. The Zhoukoudian caves are well known in palaeoanthropology for the discovery of :
- (a) Choppers and chopping tools
  - (b) Splintered and charred animal bones
  - (c) Hand axes and flake tools
  - (d) Oval huts
86. Which of the following is a 'pathological concept' ?
- (a) Sickness
  - (b) Discomfort
  - (c) Illness
  - (d) Disease
87. Ethnoscience is the other term used for :
- (a) Cognitive anthropology
  - (b) Visual anthropology
  - (c) Molecular anthropology
  - (d) Palaeoanthropology
88. Ethology is the scientific study of :
- (a) Cultures
  - (b) Artifacts
  - (c) People
  - (d) Animal behaviour
89. Identify the name of the scientist who applied biological anthropological and epidemiological methods to the study of a progressive neuro-muscular disease called Kuru :
- (a) Thomas Hyland Eriksen

- (b) Carleton Gajdusek  
(c) Curt Stern  
(d) Charles Waddington
90. The branch of anthropology that describes the variation of hundreds of features, from blood protein composition to the width of span, and the history and nature of biological change among humans and primates is known as :
- (a) Social and cultural anthropology  
(b) Linguistic anthropology  
(c) Physical anthropology  
(d) Prehistoric archaeology
91. Who is the author of the book **Social Change in Modern India** ?
- (a) G. S. Ghurey  
(b) Iravati Karve  
(c) Andre Beittle  
(d) M. N. Srinivas
92. Vertical mobility takes place at which of the following level ?
- (a) Sub-caste level  
(b) Caste level  
(c) Caste category level  
(d) Varna level
93. Sanskritization relates to :
- (a) Mobility towards achieving secular status  
(b) Mobility towards achieving economic status  
(c) Mobility towards achieving higher ritual status  
(d) Mobility towards achieving political status
94. Who is the author of the book **Unity in Diversity** ?
- (a) B. S. Cohn  
(b) N. K. Bose  
(c) D. N. Majumdar  
(d) Philip Mason
95. Holistic approach, by nature is :
- (a) Dissociative  
(b) Eliminative  
(c) Associative  
(d) Diversionary
96. In illustrative comparison the units of study are :
- (a) Whole cultures  
(b) Only institutions  
(c) Traits, complexes and institutions  
(d) Communities
97. Hologeistic comparison means :
- (a) Culture Area comparison

- (b) Global comparison  
(c) Regional comparison  
(d) Complete Universe comparison
98. The terms 'emic' and 'etic' were coined by :  
(a) Fred Eggan  
(b) Harold Conklin  
(c) Kenneth Pike  
(d) None of them
99. Emic approach in anthropology means :  
(a) The ethnographer's approach  
(b) The native's approach  
(c) The empirical approach  
(d) The micro approach
100. Cultural relativism means :  
(a) Culture has universal characteristic features  
(b) Some cultures are superior to others  
(c) Every culture is functional in its own context  
(d) Some cultures are better than others
101. Who followed organismic approach in the study of society ?  
(a) Claude Levi-Strauss  
(b) Edmund Leach  
(c) Mayer Fortes  
(d) Radcliffe-Brown
102. Who thought of 'culture history' as a natural science ?  
(a) Franz Boas  
(b) Ruth Benedict  
(c) Evans-Pritchard  
(d) E. B. Tylor
103. Nomothetic science deals with which one of the following ?  
(a) Individual descriptions  
(b) Natural and universal law  
(c) Numbers and numismatics  
(d) Metaphysical phenomena
104. The 'humanistic conception' of man is :  
(a) 'Man is the creator and transformer of his culture'  
(b) 'Man is a divine creation'  
(c) 'Man is nature made'  
(d) 'Man is sui generis'
105. Who is the author of the book **Argonauts of the Western Pacific** ?  
(a) Marcel Mauss  
(b) Ralph Linton  
(c) Margaret Mead  
(d) Bronislaw Malinowski

106. Who denied the value of speculative reconstruction of history ?
- (a) Evolutionists
  - (b) Neo-evolutionists
  - (c) Diffusionists
  - (d) Structural-functionalists
107. Who said, "Social Anthropology is Comparative Sociology" ?
- (a) Evans-Pritchard
  - (b) Mayer Fortes
  - (c) Radcliffe-Brown
  - (d) Lucy Mair
108. Who said, "Structure cannot be reduced to the ensemble of social relationships" ?
- (a) Marcel Mauss
  - (b) Max Gluckman
  - (c) Radcliffe-Brown
  - (d) Levi-Strauss
109. Who is the propounder of the 'energy basis of evolution' ?
- (a) Elliot Smith
  - (b) Leslie White
  - (c) P. J. Perry
  - (d) E. R. Leach
110. Who is the propounder of the theory of 'negation of negations' ?
- (a) Hoebel
  - (b) Hegel
  - (c) Marx
  - (d) None of them
111. Who of the following followed deductive approach ?
- (a) Robert Manners
  - (b) Robert Redfield
  - (c) Marvin Harris
  - (d) Levi-Strauss
112. Historical method is :
- (a) Synchronic
  - (b) Diachronic
  - (c) Achronic
  - (d) None of these
113. In which of the following theories the terms 'Integrative imperatives' are used ?
- (a) Neo-evolutionism
  - (b) Structuralism
  - (c) Post-structuralism
  - (d) Functionalism
114. The concept of 'culture circle' was used by which group of diffusionists ?
- (a) British
  - (b) American
  - (c) Austro-German
  - (d) Scandinavian

115. Who among the following theorists followed 'natural historical' method ?
- (a) Structuralists
  - (b) Structuro-Functionalists
  - (c) Evolutionists
  - (d) Neo-Structuralists
116. Who considered social anthropology as a 'natural scientific discipline' ?
- (a) Sir James Frazer
  - (b) Radcliffe-Brown
  - (c) C. G. Seligman
  - (d) Ruth Benedict
117. When did the 'humanistic tradition' develop in Europe ?
- (a) 19<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (b) 18<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (c) 15<sup>th</sup> Century
  - (d) 20<sup>th</sup> Century
118. Who is the founder of the School, 'Historical Particularism' ?
- (a) S. F. Nadel
  - (b) Paul Bohannan
  - (c) R. H. Lowie
  - (d) Franz Boas
119. Who said, social anthropology is 'historiography' ?
- (a) Radcliffe-Brown
  - (b) Malinowski
  - (c) Gluckman
  - (d) Evans-Pritchard
120. Which one of the following is a classical evolutionist ?
- (a) A. L. Kroeber
  - (b) Franz Boas
  - (c) L. H. Morgan
  - (d) J. Steward
- .....

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SEAL