

COMMON P.G. ENTRANCE TEST-2022 (CPET-2022)

Subject Code : **40**

Test Booklet No.:

Entrance Subject : **Anthropology (Science)**

Hall Ticket No.:

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed : **90 Minutes**

Full Marks : **70**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **Please do not open this Question Booklet until asked to do so.**
2. Check the completeness of the Question Booklet immediately after opening.
3. Enter your **Hall Ticket No.** on the Test Booklet in the box provided alongside. **Do not** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. Fill up & darken Hall Ticket No. & Test Booklet No. in the OMR Answer Sheet as well as fill up Test Booklet Serial No. & OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in the Attendance Sheet carefully. Wrongly filled up OMR Answer Sheets are liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four answer options marked (A), (B), (C) & (D).
6. Answers are to be marked on the Answer Sheet, which is provided separately.
7. Choose the most appropriate answer option and darken the oval completely, corresponding to (A), (B), (C) or (D) against the relevant question number.
8. Use only **Blue/Black Ball Point Pen** to darken the oval for answering.
9. Please do not darken more than one oval against any question, as scanner will read such markings as wrong answer.
10. **Each question carries equal marks. There will be no negative marking for wrong answer.**
11. **Electronic items such as calculator, mobile, etc., are not permitted inside the examination hall.**
12. Don't leave the examination hall until the test is over and permitted by the invigilator.
13. **The candidate is required to handover the original OMR sheet to the invigilator and take the question booklet along with the candidate's copy of OMR sheet after completion of the test.**
14. Sheet for rough work is appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

1. The word 'Anthropology' is derived from:
 - (A) English
 - (B) Greek
 - (C) German
 - (D) Latin

2. Who is considered as the father of Physical Anthropology?
 - (A) Johann Friedrich Blumenbach
 - (B) George Cuvier
 - (C) Ashley Montagu
 - (D) Juan Comas

3. Who has written the book "Outlines of Physical Anthropology"?
 - (A) A. Aiyappan
 - (B) P.C. Biswas
 - (C) B.M. Das
 - (D) S.S. Sarkar

4. Man belongs to which sub-order?
 - (A) Primate
 - (B) Platyrrhine
 - (C) Catarrhine
 - (D) Anthroidea

5. Which of the following primate group is NOT found in India?
 - (A) Langur
 - (B) Slow Loris
 - (C) Lemur
 - (D) Gibbon

6. Who among the following groups of apes can be considered as a true brachiator?
- (A) Gibbon
 - (B) Gorilla
 - (C) Chimpanzee
 - (D) Orangutan
7. Among the living apes, the genetically closest to human is:
- (A) Gorilla
 - (B) Gibbon
 - (C) Orangutan
 - (D) Chimpanzee
8. The term 'Anthropoid' refers to a unit of classification that includes:
- (A) Monkey and apes but not human
 - (B) Apes and humans but not monkey
 - (C) Monkeys, apes and Humans
 - (D) Lemurs, Lorises, monkeys, apes and humans
9. Which one of the following Epochs is called the "Age of Apes"?
- (A) Miocene
 - (B) Oligocene
 - (C) Pliocene
 - (D) Pleistocene
10. Who among the following first discovered Australopithecus fossil?
- (A) Robert Broom
 - (B) Raymond Dart
 - (C) Louis Leakey
 - (D) Richard Leakey

11. Pithecanthropus – I is otherwise known as:
- (A) Java man
 - (B) Pekin man
 - (C) Trinil man
 - (D) Rhodesian man
12. The basic unit of life is:
- (A) Gene
 - (B) DNA
 - (C) Cell
 - (D) Chromosome
13. Correct sequence of stages in a cell cycle is:
- (A) G₁, S, G₂, M
 - (B) G₁, G₂, S, M
 - (C) M, S, G₁, G₂
 - (D) G₂, G₁, M, S
14. In Mitosis, one cell division produces:
- (A) Two daughter cells
 - (B) Four daughter cells
 - (C) Six daughter cells
 - (D) Eight daughter cells
15. Human skull consists of:
- (A) 20 bones
 - (B) 21 bones
 - (C) 22 bones
 - (D) 23 bones

16. Which bone is known as 'shin bone'?
- (A) Femur
 - (B) Tibia
 - (C) Humerus
 - (D) Ulna
17. Process of evolution_____
- (A) Does not refer to changes in the genetic composition of population.
 - (B) Is a change in the genetic composition of the population.
 - (C) Is a static process.
 - (D) Does not refer to genetic mutations.
18. The concept of use and disuse of organs was proposed by
- (A) G.G. Simpson
 - (B) Julian Huxley
 - (C) Lamarck
 - (D) G.L. Stebbin
19. Who among these authored the classic book "Descent of Man"?
- (A) Charles Lyell
 - (B) Charles Darwin
 - (C) Richard Owen
 - (D) Thomas Huxley
20. Who coined the term 'Genetics'?
- (A) Sutton
 - (B) Watson
 - (C) Bateson
 - (D) Johannsen

21. Genetic drift is likely to occur in
- (A) Plant population
 - (B) Small population
 - (C) Large population
 - (D) Hybrid population
22. The totality of deleterious alleles in a population is known as:
- (A) Genetic load
 - (B) Genetic loss
 - (C) Genetic equilibrium
 - (D) Genetic mortality
23. Gene flow is the:
- (A) Movement of population from one place to another
 - (B) Micro evolutionary change in modern human populations
 - (C) Movements of alleles between populations
 - (D) Large scale movements of groups
24. Karyo type of a Turner syndrome is
- (A) 45 XXY
 - (B) 47 XYY
 - (C) 45 XO
 - (D) 45 YO
25. Patau syndrome is due to the abnormality of the following chromosome:
- (A) 18
 - (B) 13
 - (C) 21
 - (D) 16

26. Alkaptonuria is due to the deficiency of
- (A) Homogentisate oxidase
 - (B) Phenylalanine hydroxylase
 - (C) Beta-N acetyl hexosaminidase
 - (D) Galactose 1-phosphate uridylyltransferase
27. Which one of the following is NOT a sex-linked trait in humans?
- (A) Haemophilia
 - (B) Colour blindness
 - (C) G-6-PD deficiency
 - (D) Sickle cell anaemia
28. The character of beard development in human is a:
- (A) Sex-Linked character
 - (B) Sex-influence character
 - (C) Sex-Limited character
 - (D) Maternally inherited character
29. DNA molecule represents:
- (A) Single helix strand
 - (B) Double helix strand
 - (C) Triple helix strand
 - (D) None of the above
30. Chromosomal theory of inheritance was given by:
- (A) Curt Stern
 - (B) Gregor Mendel
 - (C) Sutton and Boveri
 - (D) Watson and Crick

31. The sudden reappearance of ancestral traits in an organism which do not occur normally is called
- (A) Disequilibrium
 - (B) Atavism
 - (C) Mutation
 - (D) Genetic drift
32. Mendel's work was rediscovered by
- (A) Hugo de Vries
 - (B) Carl Correns
 - (C) Von Tschermak
 - (D) All of the above
33. The phenotypic ratio in a dihybrid cross is
- (A) 1 : 3 : 3 : 9
 - (B) 1 : 2 : 2 : 1
 - (C) 9 : 3 : 3 : 1
 - (D) 1 : 2 : 1 : 2
34. Autosomes refers to:
- (A) All chromosomes
 - (B) All chromosomes except the sex chromosomes
 - (C) Sex chromosomes
 - (D) Homologous chromosomal pairs
35. Who studied the scientific nature of blood for the first time?
- (A) A.E. Mourant
 - (B) W.C. Boyd
 - (C) T. Dobzhansky
 - (D) Karl Landsteiner

36. Blood group 'A' causes agglutination on:
- (A) Blood group B
 - (B) Blood group A
 - (C) Blood group O
 - (D) Blood group MN
37. Multiple alleles control the inheritance of:
- (A) Color blindness
 - (B) Sickle cell anaemia
 - (C) Blood groups
 - (D) Phenylketonuria
38. Blood group 'AB' can be donate blood to persons belonging to blood group:
- (A) A
 - (B) B
 - (C) O
 - (D) AB
39. Adaptive biological changes occurring within the lifetime of an organism in response to environmental stress refers to
- (A) Acclimation
 - (B) Habituation
 - (C) Acclimatization
 - (D) Adaptation
40. Who attempted first the racial classification of Indian population?
- (A) Giuffrida-Ruggeri
 - (B) Sir Herbert Risley
 - (C) A.C. Haddon
 - (D) Von Eickstedt

41. Which is NOT a criterion of Race?
- (A) Skin colour
 - (B) Hair form
 - (C) Stature
 - (D) Erect posture
42. The study of growth is also known as:
- (A) Auxology
 - (B) Anatomy
 - (C) Morphology
 - (D) Palaeontology
43. An extra chromosome or a missing chromosome is known as:
- (A) Polyploidy
 - (B) Aneuploidy
 - (C) Translocation
 - (D) Duplication
44. Experimental research design consists of:
- (A) Only control group
 - (B) Only experimental group
 - (C) Both control and experimental groups
 - (D) Only exploratory studies
45. The main difference between the questionnaire and schedule is:
- (A) Mode of operation
 - (B) Physical form
 - (C) Language
 - (D) Question format

46. The conceptual framework in which research is conducted is called a
- (A) Synopsis of research
 - (B) Research design
 - (C) Research hypothesis
 - (D) Research paradigm
47. A Hypothesis is
- (A) A certain and established finding
 - (B) A part of the research question
 - (C) A strategy of evaluating data
 - (D) A tentative statement providing data
48. A questionnaire that offers no scope for any respondent's own view is called
- (A) Close ended
 - (B) Schedule
 - (C) Open ended
 - (D) Unstructured
49. Which of the following technique is used to collect data on the past and present generations of a family?
- (A) Case history
 - (B) Focused interview
 - (C) Group discussion
 - (D) Genealogy
50. A method of study which involves living as a member of the society under study and sharing in day-to-day activities is known as:
- (A) Survey method
 - (B) Case study method
 - (C) Non-participant observation
 - (D) Participant observation

51. The government of India conducts census after every 10 years. The method of research used in this process is
- (A) Case study
 - (B) Developmental
 - (C) Survey
 - (D) Experimental
52. The type of sampling where each person in population has equal chance of being selected is
- (A) Probability sampling
 - (B) Non-probability sampling
 - (C) Judgment sampling
 - (D) None of the above
53. Which one is called as non-probability sampling?
- (A) Cluster sampling
 - (B) Quota sampling
 - (C) Systematic sampling
 - (D) Stratified random sampling
54. Field work-based research is classified as
- (A) Empirical
 - (B) Historical
 - (C) Experimental
 - (D) Biographical
55. 'The research is an ethical process'. Here the meaning of ethics is
- (A) The external beauty of the research
 - (B) The quality of the research content
 - (C) The fulfillment of research values in an investigation
 - (D) All of the above

56. Bibliography given in a research report
- (A) Helps those interested in further research
 - (B) Show the vast knowledge of the researcher
 - (C) Makes the report authentic
 - (D) None of the above
57. In Anthropology, the process by which a child learns from its own culture is known as:
- (A) Acculturation
 - (B) Self-learning
 - (C) Enculturation
 - (D) Socialization
58. The concept of 'Sanskritization' was given by:
- (A) Mackim Marriot
 - (B) Robert Redfield
 - (C) M. N. Srinivas
 - (D) A. Radcliffe Brown
59. A family consisting of married couple and their unmarried children is known as:
- (A) Nuclear family
 - (B) Joint family
 - (C) Vertically extended family
 - (D) Horizontally extended family
60. In the Indian Varna system, who among the following is NOT considered to be twice born?
- (A) Brahmin
 - (B) Sudra
 - (C) Kshatriya
 - (D) Vaisya

61. Consanguineal relationship is based on:
- (A) Affinity
 - (B) Endogamy
 - (C) Exogamy
 - (D) Descent
62. Avunculate kind of kin behaviour is found:
- (A) In a matrilineal society
 - (B) In a patrilineal society
 - (C) In a homogeneous community
 - (D) In a multilineal society
63. Who among the following is regarded as an 'armchair anthropologist'?
- (A) Edmund Leach
 - (B) James Frazer
 - (C) Evans Pritchard
 - (D) B. Malinowski
64. The etic approach focuses on:
- (A) The native's point of view
 - (B) The local observations, categories and explanations
 - (C) How local people think, perceive and categorize
 - (D) The outsider's point of view
65. The term 'Scheduled Tribes' was inserted in the Constitution vide
- (A) Article 342(i)
 - (B) Article 244(i)
 - (C) Article 275
 - (D) Article 330

66. Which of the following Indian tribes is known for matrilineal system?
- (A) Oraon
 - (B) Naga
 - (C) Toda
 - (D) Khasi
67. A childbirth custom in which the father of the child behaves as though he were giving birth is known as:
- (A) Creation myth
 - (B) Fictive Kin
 - (C) Couvade
 - (D) Rite of passage
68. Psychic unity of mankind is associated with the school of:
- (A) Evolutionism
 - (B) Diffusionism
 - (C) Neo-evolutionism
 - (D) Culture and personality
69. A person who acts as intermediary between the natural and supernatural worlds, using magic to cure illness, and control spiritual forces is called:
- (A) Sorcerer
 - (B) Priest
 - (C) Shaman
 - (D) Magician
70. In which year Government of India proposed to rename primitive tribal groups as particularly vulnerable tribal groups?
- (A) 2010
 - (B) 2016
 - (C) 2008
 - (D) 2006

ROUGH WORK