

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF RESEARCH INVESTIGATOR (ARCHAEOLOGY) CONTRACT UNDER ART & CULTURE DEPARTMENT. AUGUST, 2016.

ANTHROPOLOGY PAPER-I

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 150

All questions carry equal mark of 2 each. Attempt all questions.

1. Anthropology is the study of
 - (a) Human beings
 - (b) Prehistoric human beings
 - (c) Humans and non-humans
 - (d) Humans as biological entity
2. Holism in anthropology refers to the study of
 - (a) Humans as biological and cultural beings
 - (b) Humans in totality
 - (c) Humans as religious beings
 - (d) None of these
3. Prehistoric archaeology is a specialised branch of
 - (a) History
 - (b) Cultural Anthropology
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
4. The term "Action anthropology" was coined by
 - (a) M. Herskovitts
 - (b) E. B. Tylor
 - (c) Sol Tax
 - (d) None of these
5. Anthropometry is the science of measuring different parts of the human body. This statement is
 - (a) Correct
 - (b) Incorrect
 - (c) Difficult to state
 - (d) None of these
6. Who studies fossil humans?
 - (a) Anthropologist
 - (b) Archaeologist
 - (c) Palaeontologist
 - (d) None of these
7. A contemporary of Charles Darwin who came to the same conclusion on organic evolution was
 - (a) Georges Cuvier
 - (b) Thomas Robert Malthus
 - (c) Alfred Russell Wallace
 - (d) Francis Crick
8. Which rule postulates that evolution tends to increase body size over geological time in a lineage of populations?
 - (a) Cope's rule
 - (b) Doll's rule
 - (c) Gause's rule
 - (d) None of these
9. The Nariokotome boy belongs to which hominid species?
 - (a) Australopithecus africanus
 - (b) Homo erectus
 - (c) Homo neanderthalensis
 - (d) None of these

10. The Homo erectus pekinensis is associated with which culture?
(a) Lower Palaeolithic culture (b) Oldowan culture
(c) Acheulean culture (d) Choukoutien culture
11. The term “Australopithecus” includes the following
(a) Paranthropus (b) Kenyathropus
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
12. Which of the following statements about the Neanderthals is incorrect?
(a) They are associated with the Mousterian culture
(b) They contributed to the DNA of modern humans
(c) They are credited with the discovery of fire
(d) They practiced burials practices and buried the dead
13. Which dating method can be applied to find out the exact age of pottery?
(a) Palynology (b) Dendrochronology
(c) Seriation (d) Thermoluminescence (TL)
14. Wheel-made pottery appears in which period?
(a) Mesolithic (b) Neolithic
(c) Chalcolithic (d) Iron Age
15. Bronze is an alloy of which metals?
(a) Copper and zinc (b) Copper and tin
(c) Copper and nickel (d) None of these
16. The Bronze Age in India is represented by
(a) PGW (b) Chalcolithic culture
(c) NBPW (d) Indus valley civilisation
17. Microliths are characteristic tools of which cultural period?
(a) Palaeolithic (b) Mesolithic
(c) Neolithic (d) Copper-Bronze Age
18. Which of the statements about the cleaver is correct?
(a) It is a round and heavy stone tool
(b) It is a flat tool which is made by fluting technology
(c) It has a broad cutting edge
(d) It has a pointed working end and a thick and heavy butt end
19. _____ is the “deluxe” ware of the early Iron using groups in India.
(a) OCP (b) PGW
(c) NBPW (d) None of these
20. The typical stone tools of the Neolithic are
(a) Axe, adze, chisel, wedge (b) Handaxe, chisel, hammerstone
(c) Axe, adze, blade, point (d) Blade, scraper, axe, ringstone

- 21.** Cultural relativism refers to the principle that
- (a) People's beliefs and activities should be understood by others in terms of that people's culture
 - (b) All peoples and cultures are the same and they develop in the same manner
 - (c) There exists a hierarchy in cultures where some are superior to others
 - (d) None of these
- 22.** Which of the following statements about culture is incorrect?
- (a) Culture is a whole which is an integrated unit which includes various aspects
 - (b) Culture is acquired by humans as a member of the society
 - (c) Culture includes both material and non-material aspect
 - (d) Culture is inherited and instinctive, and so a person instinctively knows how to act and react.
- 23.** Tribal societies are generally _____.
- (a) Endogamous
 - (b) Exogamous
 - (c) Monogamous
 - (d) Polygamous
- 24.** A system where it is preferred that a boy marries his mother's brother's daughter (MBD) is known as a _____ system.
- (a) Preferential
 - (b) Prescriptive
 - (c) Proscriptive
 - (d) None of these
- 25.** A family comprising of a father, mother, son, son's wife and son's children is a/an _____ family.
- (a) Joint family
 - (b) Extended family
 - (c) Nuclear family
 - (d) Neolocal family
- 26.** A unilineal society is one in which descent of an individual is reckoned from
- (a) Mother's or father's line of descent
 - (b) Mother's line of descent
 - (c) Father's line of descent
 - (d) None of these
- 27.** Matrilocality refers to rules of
- (a) Lineage
 - (b) Residence
 - (c) Marriage
 - (d) Inheritance
- 28.** If a society is divided into exactly two descent groups, each is called a
- (a) Lineage
 - (b) Clan
 - (c) Phratry
 - (d) Moiety
- 29.** The gift-giving feast practised by indigenous people of Pacific Northwest Coast of Canada and United States is
- (a) Kula exchange
 - (b) Potlatch
 - (c) Koha
 - (d) Potluck

30. Group A would leave goods at one place and signal that they had left goods. Group B would then arrive at the spot, examine the goods and deposit their trade goods that they want to exchange and withdraw. Group A would then return and either accept the trade by taking the goods from Group B or withdraw again leaving Group B to add or to change out items to create an equal value. The trade ends when Group A accepts Group B's offer and removes the offered goods leaving Group B to remove the original goods. This form of trade is known as
- (a) Barter (b) Silent barter
(c) Special purpose trade (d) None of these
31. The evidence called for while deciding a criminal case in tribal societies is
- (a) Oath (b) Ordeal
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
32. The post of a tribal chief is _____.
- (a) Hereditary (b) Elected
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
33. A _____ is usually found among foragers and it does not have a leadership position.
- (a) Clan (b) Band
(c) Tribe (d) None of these
34. "Religion as a system of symbols which acts to establish powerful, pervasive, and long-lasting moods and motivations in men by formulating conceptions with such an aura of factuality that the moods and motivations seem uniquely realistic." This definition was given by
- (a) Clifford Geertz (b) Emile Durkheim
(c) Anthony Wallace (d) James Frazer
35. A _____ is a spirit being, sacred object, or symbol that serves as an emblem of a group of people such as a family, clan, lineage or tribe.
- (a) Taboo (b) Anima
(c) Totem (d) None of these
36. The sacred-profane dichotomy was put forward by
- (a) Clifford Geertz (b) Emile Durkheim
(c) Anthony Wallace (d) James Frazer
37. "Like produces like" is the principle behind _____.
- (a) Sympathetic magic (b) Contagious magic
(c) Black magic (d) None of these
38. A _____ is a person who is not a part of organised religion and is in direct contact with the spirit world usually through a state of trance.
- (a) Priest (b) Shaman
(c) Healer (d) Prophet
39. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
- (a) The Golden Bough - James Frazer
(b) Coming of Age in Samoa - Ruth Benedict
(c) Argonauts of the Western Pacific - Bronislaw Malinowski
(d) The Gift - Marcel Mauss

40. Who proposed the three stages of evolution through changes in technology, political organisation and kinship systems and terminologies?
- (a) E. B. Tylor (b) Herbert Spencer
(c) L. H. Morgan (d) V. Gordon Childe
41. Who saw evolution of culture in terms of invention of food, urbanisation and industrialisation?
- (a) E. B. Tylor (b) Herbert Spencer
(c) L. H. Morgan (d) V. Gordon Childe
42. Who introduced the following formula?
 $P = ET$
Where E is a measure of energy consumed per capita per year, T is the measure of efficiency in utilising energy harnessed, and P represents the degree of cultural development in terms of product produced.
- (a) V. Gordon Childe (b) Leslie White
(c) Julian Steward (d) Marvin Harris
43. _____ refers to the process that brings in changes in a culture when it comes in contact with another.
- (a) Diffusion (b) Acculturation
(c) Assimilation (d) Trans-culturation
44. The survey schedule is a
- (a) Tool (b) Technique
(c) Method (d) None of these
45. Which of the following statements about a questionnaire is incorrect?
- (a) It has a list of questions (b) It is filled up by the respondent
(c) The questions are only in yes-no format (d) It is employed in a literate population
46. Which of the following field methods and techniques cannot be applied when studying nomadic hunter-gatherer societies who are illiterate and away from civilisation?
- (a) Participant observation (b) Questionnaire
(c) Interview (d) Case study
47. Who is credited with introducing participant observation in anthropology?
- (a) Franze Boas (b) Bronislaw Malinowski
(c) Margaret Mead (d) E. E. Evans-Pritchard
48. The most important method in the study of kinship determined by marriage and descent is
- (a) Interview (b) Observation
(c) Case study (d) Genealogy
49. Which of the following is not a characteristic of culture shock?
- (a) Confusion over how to behave
(b) Surprise or disgust after realising some of the features of the new culture
(c) Feeling rejected by members of the new culture
(d) Changing the topic of research in the field

- 50.** Which of the following statements about ethnoarchaeology is correct?
- (a) It is the ethnographic study of peoples for archaeological reasons usually through the study of material remains of a society
 - (b) It is the study of archaeological sites and artifacts in order to trace their history
 - (c) It is a systematic study of tools and weapons of the past and their probable functions
 - (d) None of these
- 51.** Megalithic structures connected to funerary functions is still today found among the
- (a) Mizos
 - (b) Nagas of Manipur
 - (c) Karbis
 - (d) Khasis
- 52.** A fully underground chamber for funerary purposes can be called a
- (a) Dolmen
 - (b) Dolmenoid cist
 - (c) Cist
 - (d) None of these
- 53.** Which of the following names of ethnoarchaeologists and their well-known works is correctly matched?
- (a) Brian Hayden - Functional usage of African quern stones
 - (b) Lewis Henry Binford - Hunting and butchering strategies of Mesoamerican hunters
 - (c) John Yellen - Campsites and activities of Arctic foragers
 - (d) William Longacre - Pottery production, use, exchange and discard
- 54.** The focus of ethnoarchaeology is
- (a) Culture
 - (b) Material remains
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
- 55.** The Middle Range Theory was introduced by
- (a) Brian Hayden
 - (b) Lewis Binford
 - (c) John Yellen
 - (d) William Longacre
- 56.** _____ observed that a modern community of Nunamiut Eskimos left bone assemblages similar to those found on Palaeolithic sites.
- (a) Brian Hayden
 - (b) Lewis Binford
 - (c) John Yellen
 - (d) William Longacre
- 57.** Who coined the term “living archaeology”?
- (a) Richard Gould
 - (b) Kleindiest and Watson
 - (c) David and Kramer
 - (d) Jesse Fewkes
- 58.** When a specific set of ethnographic data is compared to a set of archaeological data it is referred to as
- (a) Ethnoarchaeological process
 - (b) Ethnographic analogy
 - (c) Study of material culture
 - (d) None of these
- 59.** Who studied the !Kung San of Kalahari desert?
- (a) Richard Lee
 - (b) John Yellen
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these

- 60.** The book “Ethnoarchaeology in Action” has been written by
- (a) Lewis Binford
 - (b) John Yellen
 - (c) David and Kramer
 - (d) Kleindiest and Watson
- 61.** A living megalithic tradition does not exist among the
- (a) Gond
 - (b) Khasi
 - (c) Kurumba
 - (d) Garo
- 62.** The National Museum of Mankind set up in Bhopal in 1985 is popularly known as
- (a) Anthropology museum
 - (b) Local museum
 - (c) IGRMS
 - (d) ICOMOS
- 63.** Which of the following statements about the “museum period” of anthropology is incorrect?
- (a) There was no university training in anthropology so all anthropologists were people originally trained in other fields.
 - (b) The collection of museum items during fieldwork and studying them later was an important part of the activities.
 - (c) Emphasis was on classification of objects, and their geographical distributions.
 - (d) Many universities were set up with attached museums and museum curators.
- 64.** Which is an incorrect example of themes in the New Museum Movement?
- (a) Exotic objects from far off places
 - (b) Exhibitions about holocaust
 - (c) Internment in prison camps
 - (d) Violence in civil right movements
- 65.** The PRC model of a museum stands for
- (a) Preservation, research and communication
 - (b) Preservation, research and curation
 - (c) Protection, research and conservation
 - (d) None of these
- 66.** Which statement on Culture History arrangement of museum objects is correct?
- (a) This is based on different objects of different groups of people.
 - (b) This is arranged on the basis of evolution of different types and stages of objects.
 - (c) This gives an onlooker a complete dynamic picture of a group of people.
 - (d) None of these
- 67.** Which of the following is an article of luxury?
- (a) Bow and arrow
 - (b) Digging stick
 - (c) Smoking pipe
 - (d) Clothing
- 68.** The study of museums, museum curation and how museums developed through socio-political forces is known as
- (a) Anthropology
 - (b) Prehistoric archaeology
 - (c) Museology
 - (d) Museum display
- 69.** An educational outreach museum program that brings the museum to the people can also be known as
- (a) Community museum
 - (b) Mobile museum
 - (c) Cultural museum
 - (d) None of these

- 70.** The nature of work in a museum is
- (a) Arrangement
 - (b) Preservation
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of these
- 71.** When an object is exposed to sunlight, the resultant outcome is
- (a) Fading of colour
 - (b) Formation of bacteria
 - (c) Damage in specimen
 - (d) Protection of specimen
- 72.** Fungus mildew is especially formed on
- (a) Prehistoric stone tools
 - (b) Bamboo and wooden artifacts
 - (c) Leather and textile
 - (d) Old and broken pots
- 73.** Intangible cultural heritage is community based. This statement is
- (a) Correct
 - (b) Incorrect
 - (c) Difficult to state
 - (d) None of these
- 74.** The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in the year
- (a) 2000
 - (b) 2003
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2009
- 75.** Which of the following is in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List?
- (a) Nongkrem dance – a traditional dance of the Khasis
 - (b) Brass metal industry of Sarthebari
 - (c) Sankirtana – ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur
 - (d) Vangchhia – the lost megalithic tradition of the Mizos

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