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PHDAN

00304

Entrance Test for

Ph.D. (ANTHROPOLOGY) Programme - 2016

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

Note :

This Question paper consists three sections (sections A, B and C). Attempt all questions. Marks are specified against each question.

The word limit for 20 marks question is 500 words each and for 5 marks is 125 words each.

In section 'C' there are 40 multiple choice Questions. Each question has four alternative responses marked (1), (2), (3) and (4).

The candidate should mark the correct response by putting tick (✓) mark against the correct response. Attach Section C along with answer script. Each Multiple Choice Question carry one mark.

SECTION - A

1. What is anthropology ? Briefly discuss its different branches with their current fields of study. 20

OR

Define Anthropology. Discuss its relationship with allied disciplines.

2. Briefly examine the following :

- (a) Social Institutions 5

OR

Family and Marriage

- (b) Organic Evolution 5

OR

Darwinism

SECTION - B

3. Select a topic of anthropological research and discuss the steps involved in making a research design. 20

OR

Based on any topic of your choice describe the methods of data collection you will employ.

4. Briefly examine the following :

- (a) Quantitative Method 5

OR

Qualitative Method

- (b) Hypothesis 5

OR

Grounded Theory

SECTION - C

1. A written text based on the findings from the field is called : 40x1=40
- (1) An Ethnography (2) An Eulogy
(3) An Autobiography (4) A Biography
2. What helps us in the initial part of research ?
- (1) Sampling (2) Literature Review
(3) Pilot study (4) All of the above
3. Unstructured interview is :
- (1) Close ended (2) Rigid
(3) Not conversational (4) None of the above
4. Which one is an example of quantitative data ?
- (1) Survey (2) Census
(3) Polls (4) All of the above
5. An important approach to conduct a 'situational analysis' is called :
- (1) A case study (2) A life history
(3) An experimental study (4) A situational study
6. Data collected directly from the field is :
- (1) Secondary data (2) Tertiary data
(3) Primary data (4) None of the above
7. Collecting demographic data in the initial stages of fieldwork is called :
- (1) Survey (2) Census (3) Sampling (4) Document

8. A research tool which is answered with a 'yes' or a 'no' is :
- (1) An Interview guide (2) An Interview schedule
(3) A Questionnaire (4) A Case study
9. Fieldwork is important in which branch of anthropology ?
- (1) Social anthropology and physical anthropology
(2) Physical anthropology and Archaeological anthropology
(3) Linguistic anthropology and physical anthropology
(4) All branches of anthropology.
10. Which anthropologist emphasized on use of native language in the field ?
- (1) Franz Boas (2) Annette Weiner
(3) B. Malinowski (4) Evans Pritchard
11. Kula is practiced by the :
- (1) Trobrianders (2) Nuer (3) Kwakiutl (4) Khasis
12. M.N. Srinivas wrote the book :
- (1) Village Gossip
(2) Beyond the Village Pond : Reflections on the culture of Punjab
(3) The Remembered Village
(4) Village Society
13. "Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This definition on culture was given by :
- (1) Bronislaw Malinowski (2) Henry Morgan
(3) Edward B. Tylor (4) James G. Frazer

14. The study of society and culture in the United Kingdom is popularly known as :

- (1) Social anthropology (2) Cultural anthropology
(3) Social and cultural anthropology (4) None of the above

15. The famous work 'The Golden Bough' was authored by :

- (1) E.B. Tylor (2) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(3) W.H.R. Rivers (4) J.G. Frazer

16. Leela Dube's, Pioneering feminist work in Indian anthropology was on :

- (1) Religion (2) Kinship and Marriage
(3) Education (4) Social Movements

17. The concept of Sacred Complex was proposed by :

- (1) Robert Redfield (2) Robert Merton
(3) L.P. Vidyarthi (4) S.F. Nadel

18. Visual anthropology is the anthropological study of :

- (1) Performance (2) Museums
(3) Mass media (4) All of the above

19. Enculturation is understood as :

- (1) Process of teaching an individual accepted norms and values of a culture
(2) Process of transferring from one culture to another
(3) Process of becoming a deviant in a culture
(4) None of the above

20. 'Heath and Carter' method is used for studying :

- (1) Human physiology (2) Human physique
(3) Human growth (4) Human nutritional status

21. Double Helical structure of DNA was discovered by :
- (1) JBS Haldane (2) G. Mendel
(3) J. Watson and F. Crick (4) M. Kimura
22. The mode of inheritance pattern of mitochondrial DNA is :
- (1) Paternally transmitted
(2) Maternally transmitted
(3) Paternally and Maternally transmitted
(4) None of the above
23. Blade tool technology is the characteristic feature of :
- (1) Lower Palaeolithic Culture (2) Middle Palaeolithic Culture
(3) Upper Palaeolithic Culture (4) Neolithic Culture
24. Father of Indian prehistory :
- (1) V.N. Misra (2) H.D. Sankalia
(3) D.K. Bhattacharya (4) Robert Bruce Foote
25. An Instrument used to record 'Head Length' of a person :
- (1) Sliding Caliper (2) Spreading Caliper
(3) Anthropometer Rod (4) Skinfold Caliper
26. The author of the "Anthropological Research : The Structure of Inquiry" :
- (1) Bernard HR (2) Ember and Ember
(3) P.J. Pelto and G.H. Pelto (4) V.K. Srivastava
27. Which statistical test of significance is used to compare the 'Arithmetic Mean Height of two populations ?
- (1) t - test (2) χ^2 test (3) ANOVA (4) Z test

28. Among the following identify the correct sequence of steps involved in making a research design :
- (1) Review of literature - hypothesis - selection of topic - tools of data collection
 - (2) Tools of data collection - selection of topic - hypothesis - review of literature
 - (3) Hypothesis - review of literature - tools of data collection - selection of topic
 - (4) Selection of topic - review of literature - hypothesis - tools of data collection
29. Use and Disuse is one of the principles of the Evolutionary Theory :
- (1) Lamarckism
 - (2) Darwinism
 - (3) Neo-Lamarckism
 - (4) Neo-Darwinism
30. Nutritional Status of a community can be assessed by :
- (1) Anthropometry
 - (2) Clinical Examination
 - (3) Biochemical Examination
 - (4) All of the above
31. Frizzy hair is common among :
- (1) Mongoloid race
 - (2) Negroid race
 - (3) Caucasoid race
 - (4) All of the above
32. Osteometry is the recording of measurements of the :
- (1) Living human being
 - (2) Human Skeleton
 - (3) Human skull
 - (4) Human Mandible
33. Which of the following statements is **not** correct ?
- (1) Anthropology is a natural science
 - (2) Anthropology is a field science
 - (3) Anthropology is an observational science
 - (4) Anthropology is an experimental science
34. Jarwa tribe is found in :
- (1) Andaman Island
 - (2) Madhya Pradesh
 - (3) Telangana
 - (4) Kerala
35. Indus Valley civilization is :
- (1) Iron age civilization
 - (2) Bronze age civilization
 - (3) Stone age culture
 - (4) None of the above

36. Which method is used to know the inheritance pattern of colour blindness ?
- (1) Pedigree (2) Genealogy
(3) Electrophoresis (4) PCR Method
37. Phenylthiocarbamide (PTC) is :
- (1) Serological trait (2) Genetical trait
(3) Biochemical trait (4) None of the above
38. Where is Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (Museum of Mankind) located ?
- (1) Delhi (2) Kolkata (3) Mumbai (4) Bhopal
39. How many Triradii are present in a whorl ?
- (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four
40. Food production was observed in the following lithic culture :
- (1) Palaeolithic (2) Mesolithic (3) Neolithic (4) Megalithic
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