COMMON P. G. ENTRANCE TEST – 2025 (CPET-2025)

Test Booklet No. : 0283

Subject Code : 01

Hall Ticket No. :

Subject : ANTHROPOLOGY (ARTS)

TEST BOOKLET

*Time Allowed : **80** Minutes*

*Full Marks : **100***

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. The Test Booklet contains **16** pages including the cover page and **100** (Question Nos. 1 to 100) multiple choice questions.
2. DO NOT break open the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator instructs to do so.
3. The candidates must check discrepancy, if any (like up-printed or torn or missing pages or missing questions) in the Test Booklet immediately after breaking the seal of the Test Booklet. If detected, the invigilator may be requested to replace the same.
4. Candidates are required to fill up and darken the **Hall Ticket No., Test Booklet Serial No.** and OMR Answer Sheet Serial No. in attendance sheet carefully. Wrongly filled in OMR Answer Sheet is liable for rejection.
5. Each question has four choices / answers marked (A), (B), (C), (D). Candidate has to select the most appropriate choice / answer to each question and darken the oval completely against the question number provided in the OMR Answer Sheet. More than one response to a question shall be treated as a wrong answer.
6. Use only **Black Ball Point Pen** for darkening the oval for answering.
7. All the questions are compulsory and they carry equal marks. The total marks scored by a candidate depends on the number of correct choices / answers darkened in the OMR Answer Sheet. There will be +1 mark for each correct answer and –0.25 for each wrong answer.
8. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the Examination Hall / Room till all OMR Answer Sheets have been collected by the invigilator.
9. On completion of the entrance test, the original copy of OMR Answer Sheet be handed over to the invigilator. Candidates are allowed to take the Candidates copy of the OMR Answer Sheet along with the used Test Booklet for reference.
10. Candidates are not allowed to carry any personal belongings including electronic devices such as scientific calculator, cell phones, headphones, earbuds, or any other type of devices that allow any kind of communication inside the Examination Room / Hall.
11. The candidates are advised not to scribble or make any mark on the OMR Answer Sheet except marking the answers at the appropriate places and filling up the details required. Rough work (if any) may be done in the blank sheet(s) provided at the end of the Test Booklet.
12. Any malpractice / use of unfair means will lead to your disqualification from the entrance test / admission process and may also lead to appropriate legal action as deemed fit.

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

SEAL

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1. Adaptive variation is about :

(A) Genetic diversity

(B) Diversity within a species

(C) Adaptive capacity for the changes within a species

(D) Both (A) and (C)

2. Brachiation :

(A) Related to arboreal locomotion

(B) Locomotion related to forelimbs for swinging

(C) Related to terrestrial life

(D) Both (A) and (B)

3. Primates belong to 7th largest order and :

(A) Genera and species

(B) Species

(C) Genera

(D) Sub-species

4. The cell division of the germ cells is known as :

(A) Mitosis

(B) Meiosis

(C) Chromosome segregation

(D) Cell cycle

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5. Australopithecus Africanus was living during :

(A) Pliocene epoch

(B) Pleistocene epoch

(C) Miocene epoch

(D) Both (A) and (B)

6. _____ was the first member to control fire.

(A) Homo erectus

(B) Neanderthal Man

(C) Cro-Magnon Man

(D) Homo Habilies

7. Fossil of Java Man was discovered by :

(A) Eugene Dubois

(B) Ernst Haeckel

(C) Davidson Black

(D) Louis S. B. Leakey

8. Ape _____ is closer to social life.

(A) Orangutan

(B) Gorilla

(C) Chimpanzee

(D) Gibbon

9. The large opening in the occipital bone of the skull is known as :

(A) Foremen Magnum
(B) Basion
(C) Opisthocranion
(D) Brainstem

10. The Blood group _____ is known as universal donor.

(A) O
(B) A
(C) B
(D) AB

11. Universal receiver is _____ Blood group.

(A) O
(B) A
(C) B
(D) AB

12. The proponents of Synthetic theory of evolution have laid emphasis on :

(A) Population
(B) Individuals
(C) Genetic variation and migration
(D) Both (A) and (C)

13. Examining the biological variations in populations of any species explains :

(A) Evolutionary process
(B) Genetic changes in group over time
(C) Part of physical Anthropology
(D) Both (A) and (B)

14. Washburn in 1951 coined the term :

(A) Old or classical biological anthropology
(B) Analytical anthropology
(C) New physical Anthropology
(D) Comparative science of man

15. Evolution can be classified into _____ different patterns.

(A) Three
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Eight

16. The interrelationship between the organisms and their environment is :

(A) Phytogeography
(B) Ecology
(C) Ecosystem
(D) Ethnology

17. Ecology is connected with the study of :

(A) Evolutionary process

(B) Genetic changes in group over time

(C) Is part of physical Anthropology

(D) Living organisms and environment

18. Individuals of a species which occur in a particular area is called _____.

(A) Flora

(B) Population

(C) Fauna

(D) Fauna and Flora

19. Biotic potential increases in a population under which conditions ?

(A) Optimum conditions

(B) Given conditions

(C) Climatic conditions

(D) Natural conditions

20. Large gap between birth and death rates :

(A) Old Population

(B) Children

(C) Low rate of fertility

(D) Low dependency ratio

21. Social Anthropology has closer relationship with results in :

(A) Economics

(B) Sociology

(C) Population Studies

(D) Biological Anthropology

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22. Anthropology has dominant school(s) of thought :

(A) American school

(B) British school

(C) Indian School

(D) Both British and American school

23. Anthropology has _____ Branches.

(A) Seven

(B) Five

(C) Four

(D) Eight

24. Ethnography is about the :

(A) Cultural aspect of the community culture

(B) Social aspect of the community

(C) Historical study

(D) Socio-cultural study of the particular ethnic community

25. Ethnology is about :

(A) An inductive generalization

(B) Comparative and analytical study of human culture and society

(C) Different ethnographic studies

(D) A deductive study

26. Cultural Anthropology is about :

(A) The culture irrespective of time

(B) The culture irrespective of time and space

(C) The culture

(D) Both culture and society

27. Cultural relativism refers :

(A) To understand own culture

(B) To opine on other cultures

(C) To judge a culture

(D) To understand a culture from the cultural point of view

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28. Emic approach is about the perspectives of :

(A) Outsiders of the community

(B) Not a relevant approach

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Insiders of the community

29. Linguistic Anthropology studies language :

(A) In a specific cultural group

(B) Across the community

(C) Linguistic group

(D) Of a community

30. Synchronic method depends on data of :

(A) Present time

(B) Two different time

(C) Of a specific time period

(D) Historical time

31. Diachronic method is a detailed study :

(A) Over time

(B) Two specific times

(C) Contemporary happenings

(D) Both (A) and (B)

32. B. Malinowski contributed to :

(A) Observation Method

(B) Sampling Method

(C) Interview Method

(D) Both (A) and (C)

33. Marvin Harris explained :

(A) Emic approach

(B) Etic approach

(C) Auto Ethnography

(D) Both (A) and (B)

34. The calculation of average is popular as :

(A) Arithmetic Mean

(B) Mode

(C) Median

(D) Variation

35. The most widely used sampling method is/are :

(A) Quota sampling

(B) Purposive sampling

(C) Random sampling

(D) Both (B) and (C)

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36. Fieldwork tradition is about :

(A) Fieldwork methods through time

(B) Methods as suggested by different authorities

(C) History of fieldwork

(D) Fieldwork procedures

37. Participant observation method is about the participation of :

(A) The researchers

(B) The informants

(C) The key informants

(D) The observers in general

38. Interview schedule is :

(A) A list of questions to be asked

(B) A systematic approach for interview

(C) Only a schedule of questions in random

(D) Both (A) and (B)

39. The case study method takes a detailed study of :

(A) A person
(B) An incident
(C) A ritual
(D) Both (A) and (B)

40. Focus group discussion is helpful for :

(A) Taking views of the majority
(B) Views on a specific issue
(C) Researcher's view
(D) Community perception

41. Prehistoric Archaeology is related to :

(A) History
(B) Political Science
(C) Statistics
(D) Geology

42. M. C. Burkitt is known for the Stone Age culture of :

(A) Asia
(B) Africa
(C) Europe
(D) Australia

43. Methods of study in Archaeology doesn't include :

(A) Ethnography
(B) Survey
(C) Exploration
(D) Excavation

44. Geological timescale says about :

(A) Evolution of life
(B) Evolution of plant
(C) Evolution of human beings
(D) Evolution of life, climate change, and changes on Earth

45. Pleistocene is followed by :

(A) Pliocene
(B) Miocene
(C) Oligocene
(D) Holocene

46. Leaf points are the specialized tools of :

(A) Upper Paleolithic Europe
(B) Middle Paleolithic India
(C) Mesolithic Africa
(D) Neolithic Europe

47. Mesolithic India is known for :

(A) Domestication of animals

(B) Domestication of seeds

(C) Domestication of birds

(D) Both (A) and (B)

48. Crude tools are :

(A) Worked all over

(B) Finely retouched

(C) Only with primary flaking

(D) With both primary and secondary flaking

49. Pebble tools are the typical tools of :

(A) Lower paleolithic

(B) Middle paleolithic

(C) Upper paleolithic

(D) Neolithic

50. Middle paleolithic was represented by _____ tools.

(A) Choppers

(B) Flake

(C) Cleavers

(D) Scrapers

51. More than seven varieties of _____ are found.

(A) Scrapers

(B) Discoids

(C) Cleavers

(D) Handaxes

52. Microliths are of _____ types.

(A) Two

(B) Three

(C) Four

(D) Five

53. Block-on-block technique is also known as :

(A) Hammer stone technique

(B) Cylinder hammer technique

(C) Anvil technique

(D) Clactonian technique

54. Levalloisian technique is also known as :

(A) Tortoise core technique

(B) Stone hammer technique

(C) Cylinder hammer technique

(D) Flute technique

55. Blades are the specific tools of :

(A) Mesolithic
(B) Upper paleolithic
(C) Middle paleolithic
(D) Neolithic

56. Axes and adzes were the tools of :

(A) Mesolithic
(B) Neolithic
(C) Paleolithic
(D) Both (A) and (B)

57. Grinding and Polishing technique was prevalent during :

(A) Paleolithic
(B) Mesolithic
(C) Neolithic
(D) Chalcolithic

58. Blades (tools) are mainly of _____ types.

(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

59. Bone tools were in use during _____ period.

(A) Lower paleolithic
(B) Middle paleolithic
(C) Upper paleolithic
(D) Mesolithic

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60. Neolithic period was known for

(A) Hunting
(B) Pottery
(C) Cultivation
(D) Basketry

61. Caste system in India is based on the principle(s) of :

(A) Hierarchy
(B) Ascribed status
(C) Purity and pollution
(D) Both (A) and (C)

62. 'Purusartha' in India refers to :

(A) Goals of life
(B) Morals and righteousness
(C) Masculine
(D) Economy of a person

63. India is known for :

(A) Village community
(B) Tribal community
(C) Urban community
(D) Business community

64. Tribal population in India are affected by :

(A) Land alienation

(B) Indebtedness

(C) Malnutrition

(D) All of the above

65. Shifting cultivation in Odisha is known as

(A) Jhum cultivation

(B) Podu cultivation

(C) Terrace cultivation

(D) Plainland cultivation

66. Sanskritization is a process of :

(A) Social change

(B) Political change

(C) Economic change

(D) Cultural change

67. "Dominant caste" is part of discussion in :

(A) Sanskritization

(B) Westernization

(C) Modernization

(D) Tribalization

68. The book Homohierarchicus was written by :

(A) Louis Dumont

(B) M. N. Srinivas

(C) L. P. Vidyarthi

(D) N. K. Bose

69. Study of 'Sacred Complex' was introduced by :

(A) N. K. Bose

(B) L. P. Vidyarthi

(C) M. N. Srinivas

(D) Iravati Karve

70. Tribe caste continuum is about _____ between caste and tribal communities.

(A) Transition

(B) Exchange

(C) Long-term interaction

(D) Cultural transformation due to (A), (B) and (C)

71. Man-nature-spirit complex is about the interaction between :

(A) Man and Nature

(B) Man and Spirit

(C) Nature and Spirit

(D) Man, Nature and Spirit in Nature

72. Animism is the theory on :

(A) Soul
(B) Temporary soul
(C) Permanent soul
(D) Living beings

73. Animatism is the theory by :

(A) Robert R. Marett
(B) E. B. Tylor
(C) Henerry Maine
(D) Radcliffe Brown

74. Shaman is responsible for :

(A) Divination
(B) Spiritual practices
(C) Often enter a trance
(D) All of the above

75. Various forms of exchange include :

(A) Trade and Market
(B) Barter
(C) Reciprocal
(D) All of the above

76. Substantive economy and formal economy introduced by :

(A) Karl Polyani
(B) Adam Smith
(C) Mackim Marriot
(D) D. N. Majumdar

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77. Substantivism relates to :

(A) Nature and man
(B) Nature and economy
(C) Man and economy
(D) Man, nature and economy

78. Formalism is based on _____ mode of thinking.

(A) Logical
(B) Deductive
(C) Analytical
(D) Both (A) and (B)

79. Number of PVTGs in Odisha are :

(A) 11
(B) 12
(C) 13
(D) 14

80. Number of tribes in Odisha are :

(A) 61
(B) 62
(C) 63
(D) 64

81. Forensic Anthropology is about :

(A) Legal investigation

(B) Identifying victims

(C) Reconstruction of time of crime

(D) All of the above

82. Membrane bones are also known as :

(A) Substitution bones

(B) Cartilages

(C) Connective tissues

(D) Dermal bones

83. Human mandible is a significant part of :

(A) Human face

(B) Human skull

(C) Lower limbs

(D) Vertebral column

84. Biological profile is done from :

(A) Metric measurements

(B) Non- metric observations

(C) (A), (B) and (D)

(D) Genetic analysis

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85. Age estimation is done by :

(A) Epiphyseal fusion

(B) Dental development

(C) Pubic symphysis

(D) (A), (B) and (C)

86. Sex estimation is done by :

(A) Long bones

(B) Pelvic bones

(C) Cranial features

(D) (A), (B) and (C)

87. Cranial features are taken for :

(A) Ancestry estimation

(B) Sex estimation

(C) Age estimation

(D) Both (A) and (B)

88. Important considerations include :

(A) Population specific data

(B) Accuracy limitations

(C) Age

(D) Both (A) and (B)

89. Bones are the hardest tissue after :

(A) Enamel around tooth

(B) Long bones

(C) Vertebral column

(D) Cranium

90. Compact bone is :

(A) The outer smooth layer

(B) The inner layer

(C) Trabeculae

(D) Bone marrow

91. Anthropology of Practice is :

(A) About practical orientation

(B) Practical purposes

(C) Applied Anthropology

(D) Action Anthropology

92. Applied Anthropology is to :

(A) Universalize the anthropological knowledge for human wellbeing

(B) To apply the knowledge

(C) To do development of the community

(D) Both (B) and (C)

93. Action Anthropology was introduced by _____ in 1951.

(A) Sol Tax

(B) Franz Boas

(C) B. Malinowski

(D) Radcliffe Brown

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94. Action Anthropology desire to :

(A) Help people to help themselves

(B) To learn something in the process

(C) It only limited to certain communities

(D) Both (A) and (B)

95. Participatory approach is part of :

(A) Action anthropology

(B) Applied anthropology

(C) Anthropology of practice

(D) Development anthropology

96. "Fox Project" was done by :

(A) L. P. Vidyarthi

(B) S. C. Roy

(C) Sol Tax

(D) James Frazer

97. 'Peyote Cult' is a :

(A) Political Movement

(B) Religious Movement

(C) Social Movement

(D) Tribal Movement

98. Human Development Index includes :

(A) Economic aspects

(B) Health and Education

(C) Gender empowerment

(D) Both (A) and (B)

99. Glynn Cochrane suggested _____ instead of Applied Anthropology.

(A) Development Anthropology

(B) Action Anthropology

(C) Anthropology of Development

(D) Practicing Anthropology

100. Recent trends in anthropology is/are :

(A) Sustainable development

(B) Participatory development

(C) Training and development

(D) (A), (B), and (C)

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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SEAL