

11. Transition from one place or stage of life to another associated with culturally defined activities is called:

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| A) Monotheism | B) Animism |
| C) Taboo | D) Rite of passage |

12. The system of exchange between members of the same band who are distantly related is called:

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|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Generalized reciprocity | B) Negative reciprocity |
| C) Balanced reciprocity | D) Redistribution |

13. Kula is the festive event within a regional exchange system among the tribes of:

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| A) North Pacific coast of North America |
| B) Andaman Islands |
| C) Samoan Islands |
| D) Kerala |

14. A group of persons of similar age and the same sex which moves through some or all of life's stages together is called:

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|-----------------|------------------|
| A) Associations | B) Age-grade |
| C) Age set | D) Descent group |

15. Study of communication through body movements, gestures and stances.

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|-------------|--------------|
| A) Kinesics | B) Genetics |
| C) Eugenics | D) Phonology |

16. Principle of descent that does not automatically exclude the children of either sons or daughters.

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|--------------|---------------|
| A) Bilateral | B) Ambilineal |
| C) Bifurcate | D) Collateral |

17. Nuclear family in which one is born and grows up.

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|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Family of procreation | B) Family of orientation |
| C) Extended family | D) Joint family |

18. Socially recognized father of a child; not necessarily the biological father.

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| A) Pater | B) Genitor |
| C) Gay | D) Lesbian |

19. Anthropologist who studies cultures that can be or have been observed first hand from a comparative or historical point of view is called:

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|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A) Ethnographer | B) Participant Observer |
| C) Ethnologist | D) Archaeologist |

20. The primate category that includes lemurs, lorises and tarsiers is -----

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|----------------|--------------|
| A) Cebidae | B) Hepalidae |
| C) Hylobatidae | D) Prosimii |

44. Todas of Nilgiris is an example of:
 A) Ghost marriage B) Exchange marriage
 C) Polyandry D) Sambandham
45. The book *Ancient Society* was written by:
 A) A. R. Brown B) L.H. Morgan
 C) W.H.R Rivers D) R.Firth
46. Theory of Cultural Ecology was associated with:
 A) Yehudi .A. Cohen B) Andrew. P.Vayda
 C) Rappaport D) Julian Steward
47. The concepts 'Universalization' and 'Parochialization' are developed by
 A) D.N Majumdar B) M.N Srinivas
 C) Mckim Marriot D) Robert Redfield
48. Form of sociopolitical organization intermediate between the tribe and the state.
 A) Judiciary B) Chiefdom
 C) Shaman D) Band
49. Name the chief pioneer of British school of structural functionalism
 A) S.F Nadel B) E.E Evans-Pritchard
 C) B.Malinowski D) Radcliffe Brown
50. Anthropologist not associated with American School of Diffusion
 A) Franz Boas B) Clark Wissler
 C) W.H.R. Rivers D) A.L.Kroeber
51. American School of Diffusion was established by:
 A) Franz Boas B) W.James Perry
 C) Elliot Smith D) Raymond Firth
52. Statement related to psychic unity of mankind:
 A) Mankind of the world thinks alike in family crisis
 B) Under similar social conditions, mankind of the world show different progress
 C) Differential development and environmental role are inversely proportional
 D) Under similar environmental condition, mankind of the world progress in similar way.
53. The formula $E \times T = C$ (where E=energy, T=technology, and C=cultural development) was proposed by
 A) A.L.Kroeber B) L.H.Morgan
 C) E.B Tylor D) L.A White

63. Name the tribal community in Kasaragod district.
 A) Kattunaicken B) Koraga
 C) Irular D) Cholanaicken
64. The concept of Folk-Urban continuum was developed by:
 A) Robert Redfield B) Surajit Sinha
 C) S.C Dube D) M.N Srinivas
65. Take the odd one out
 A) Onge B) Sentinelese
 C) Shompen D) Paniyan
66. Name an ex-bonded labourer tribe in Kerala
 A) Muthuvan B) Irular
 C) Paniyan D) Uralikuruman
67. Ethnography is the best example of:
 A) Descriptive research B) Diagnostic research
 C) Analytical research D) Applied research
68. Synchronic approach in research is based on:
 A) Secondary sources B) Empirical field work
 C) Documentary source D) Library research
69. When unit of study is very big and conclusions are drawn at a very small level, it is called:
 A) Deductive approach B) Inductive approach
 C) Synchronic approach D) Diachronic approach
70. Theoretical approaches concerned with the outsider's view of culture is called:
 A) Emic approach B) Ethic approach
 C) Synchronic approach D) Diachronic approach
71. The arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure is called:
 A) Questionnaire B) Research Design
 C) Schedule D) Genealogy
72. A research variable which can assume any numerical value within a specific range is called:
 A) Continuous variable B) Independent variable
 C) Dependent variable D) Extraneous variable

84. The RLEG Programme is funded by:
 A) State government B) Central government
 C) NGO'S D) State and Central govt
85. The year in which the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated lands) Act was passed:
 A) 1970 B) 1975
 C) 1972 D) 1985
86. Author of the book *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*.
 A) Max Weber B) Emile Durkheim
 C) Freud D) Karl Marx
87. Institutions of a culture operate to satisfy the needs of the individuals and that of society as a whole. This arrangement is known as
 A) Structuralism B) Cultural Materialism
 C) Functionalism D) Cultural Relativism
88. ----- is known as Pan- Egyptian School
 A) British Neo-evolutionary School
 B) American School of Diffusion
 C) German School of Diffusion
 D) British School of Diffusion
89. The book *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies* published in 1935 was written by
 A) Margaret Mead B) R.Benedict
 C) Abram Kardiner D) Ralph Linton
90. *Patterns of Culture* published in 1994 was written by:
 A) Ruth Benedict B) Margaret Mead
 C) E.B.Tylor D) Abraham Kardiner
91. The doctrine of Cultural Materialism was coined by:
 A) Ruth Benedict B) Marvin Harris
 C) Malinowski D) Raymond Firth
92. The book *Group Dynamics in a North Indian Village*(1954) was written by:
 A) S.C Dube B) Robert Redfield
 C) Oscar Lewis D) Moris Opler
93. The theory of need and institution was introduced by:
 A) R.Firth B) Malinowski
 C) R.Brown D) L.H Morgan
94. Take the odd one out
 A) Mead B) Linton
 C) Kardiner D) Wissler

95. M.N Srinivas first used the concept of sanskritization in the book:
 A) *Caste and Communication in an Indian Village*
 B) *Indian Caste Customs*
 C) *Peasant Society and Culture*
 D) *Religion and Society Among the Coorgs of South India*
96. The aim of establishing landholders' society in 1838 was:
 A) To adopt to the best of western civilization
 B) To develop political consciousness among the labourers
 C) Preserve the class interests of the zamindars
 D) To protect the peasantry from exploitation
97. The basis of 'Varna' system was:
 A) Colour
 B) Language
 C) Profession
 D) Religion
98. The book *Little Community, Peasant Society and Culture*, was written by:
 A) G.M Foster
 B) A.R.Desai
 C) D.Mandelbaum
 D) Robert Redfield
99. 'Classic' model of the social organization of hunters and gatherers is:
 A) Military society
 B) Patrilineal band
 C) Extended families
 D) Community
100. Tsembaga Maring of New Guinea was culturally adapted to:
 A) Swidden agriculture
 B) Industrial economy
 C) Pastoralism
 D) Gathering economy
101. Name the Andaman tribe that belongs to Negrito group.
 A) Onge
 B) Shompen
 C) Sentinelese
 D) Jarawas
102. 'Physical environment plays the role of 'prime mover' in human affairs' is substantiated by:
 A) Environmental Determinism
 B) Environmental Possibilism
 C) Theory of Cultural Ecology
 D) Cultural adaptation
103. The Tsembaga Maring people are:
 A) Hunters
 B) Horticulturists
 C) Fishermen
 D) Food gatherers
104. Bushmen of South Africa are:
 A) Shifting cultivators
 B) Horticulturists
 C) Hunter gatherers
 D) Agriculturists

