

Total No. of Printed Pages—8

HS/XII/A. Sc/An/24

2 0 2 4

ANTHROPOLOGY

(Theory)

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 35*)

1. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False*
(any ten) : 1×10=10

- (a) The evolution of man from an ape-like creature to *Homo sapiens* was largely accomplished in the Pleistocene epoch.
- (b) The study of 'race' is known as Ethnology.
- (c) Temperature is uniform throughout the world.

(2)

- (d) Oath is a promise in the name of God for not to tell a lie.
- (e) The cessation of growth in height is regarded as a sign of maturity.
- (f) Broad flat face with prominent cheekbones are common among the Caucasoids.
- (g) Moraines are topographic platforms, benches or steps in the river valley.
- (h) Home arts are found at the entrance of caves or rock shelters.
- (i) The word 'tabu' is a Malaysian word.
- (j) When the lower caste seeks upward mobility, it is termed as 'Sanskritization'.
- (k) The status of women is same in all societies in India.
- (l) Anvil stone technique was used for producing some massive tools.
- (m) Acclimatization is a process of short-term adaptation.
- (n) Patrilocality is the characteristic feature of the Garo society.
- (o) Tribal councils are the traditionally elected body looking after the welfare of the local people.

(3)

2. Choose and write the correct answer from the options given below (any *eleven*) : 1×11=11

(a) _____ is concerned with human evolution and human variation.

(i) Socio-cultural Anthropology

(ii) Physical Anthropology

(iii) Linguistic Anthropology

(b) The correct sequence of Hominid evolution is

(i) *Homo erectus*—Australopithecine—Neanderthal

(ii) Neanderthal—*Homo erectus*—Australopithecine

(iii) Australopithecine—*Homo erectus*—Neanderthal

(c) Mixing of different populations leading to the formation of new races is termed as

(i) hybridization

(ii) sexual selection

(iii) mutation

(d) The stages of human growth have been classified by

(i) Thomas Huxley

(ii) R. L. Scammon

(iii) Adam Smith

(e) The facial prognathism is prominent among

(i) Caucasoids

(ii) Mongoloids

(iii) Negroids

- (f) The longest and strongest bone in the human body is known as
- (i) humerus
 - (ii) femur
 - (iii) tibia
- (g) The glacial period of Europe is arranged as
- (i) Gunz—Mindel—Riss—Würm
 - (ii) Mindel—Riss—Gunz—Würm
 - (iii) Gunz—Riss—Würm—Mindel
- (h) In post-natal stage, the most rapid rate of growth occurs during
- (i) infancy
 - (ii) childhood
 - (iii) adolescence
- (i) _____ is the first flake tool culture.
- (i) Mousterian
 - (ii) Levalloisian
 - (iii) Clactonian
- (j) Neolithic period is associated with
- (i) crude tools
 - (ii) microliths
 - (iii) polished stone tools

(5)

- (k) The untouchables who constitute the lowest segment of Hindu social hierarchy have been grouped as the
- (i) Scheduled Tribe
 - (ii) Scheduled Caste
 - (iii) OBC
- (l) Cave art is also known as
- (i) parietal art
 - (ii) art mobilier
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (m) Historically, the Indian women are confined to
- (i) public domain
 - (ii) private domain
 - (iii) both public and private domain
- (n) The Scheduled Tribes comprise ____ of the total Indian population according to 2011 Census.
- (i) 8.6%
 - (ii) 15.6%
 - (iii) 52%
- (o) ____ enjoys a special authority in the Khasi society.
- (i) Father's brother
 - (ii) Mother's sister
 - (iii) Mother's brother

(6)

3. Answer in brief any *seven* of the following :

2×7=14

- (a) Define 'race'.
- (b) Who discovered the remains of *Pithecanthropus erectus* and when?
- (c) What is hypoxia?
- (d) List (in order) the prehistoric stages of cultural development.
- (e) What are positive sanctions?
- (f) What is grinding and polishing technique?
- (g) Differentiate between sex and gender.
- (h) What is visual acuity?
- (i) What is modernization?
- (j) What is statutory law?
- (k) Define mutation.
- (l) What is stone-hammer technique?
- (m) What is tabu?
- (n) What are microliths?

(7)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

Answer Question No. **4** and *any two* from the rest

4. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15

(a) Mongoloid race

(b) Socialization

(c) Prehistoric arts

(d) Manual dexterity

(e) Major characteristics of caste system

(f) Justice and punishment in tribal societies

5. Define adaptation. Describe the morphological adaptations in humans. 2+8=10

6. Write an essay on the traditional political structure in tribal societies. 10

7. What is glaciation? Describe any two evidences of glaciation. 2+8=10

8. Define growth. Explain the environmental factors affecting human growth. 2+8=10

(8)

9. Define tribe. Elucidate the major problems of tribes in India. 2+8=10
10. What is prehistory? Describe any two stone tools of the lower Palaeolithic period. 2+8=10
11. Highlight the classification of Indian population according to H. H. Risley or B. S. Guha. 10
12. Write an essay on Sanskritization. 10
