

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS 2019
(MA Anthropology)
INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read these instructions carefully before answering.
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on the OMR answer sheet.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR sheet following the instructions provided thereupon.
4. Hand over the OMR sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
5. This Entrance Examination consists of a test for 100 marks. Each correct answer carries one mark.
6. There is negative marking in Part-A which consists of 25 questions. Each wrong answer carries - 0.33 marks. However, there is no negative mark for the questions not attempted
7. This question paper contains 19 pages. Candidates may do rough work in the blank space on the last page.
8. Candidates are permitted to use non - programmable calculators, if necessary.

PART -A

1. Which of the following is a skin related disorder?
 - A. Albinism
 - B. Autism
 - C. Altruism
 - D. Phototropism
2. Find the odd one out.
 - A. Rice
 - B. Wheat
 - C. Bajra
 - D. Oats
3. Which of the following is an extinct animal?
 - A. Mammoth
 - B. Rhinoceros
 - C. Hippopotamus
 - D. Polar bear
4. Which of the following is an essential process for variations in living forms?
 - A. Osmosis
 - B. Mitosis
 - C. Necrosis
 - D. Meiosis
5. Which of the following tissue neither hard nor elastic?

- A. Blood
 - B. Muscles
 - C. Bone
 - D. Skin
6. Which of the following animal is closest relative to humans?
- A. Hanuman langur
 - B. Bonobos
 - C. Baboon
 - D. Gibbon
7. Who is known as father of Biological Evolution?
- A. Gregor Johnn Mendel
 - B. Carolus Linnaeus
 - C. Charles Robert Darwin
 - D. Erasmus Darwin
8. Find the odd one out.
- A. Green Revolution
 - B. White Revolution
 - C. Blue Revolution
 - D. Neolithic Revolution
9. Heterodontism refers to _____
- A. Different types of cultures
 - B. Different types of teeth
 - C. Different types of colours
 - D. Different types of fingers
10. Which of the following was responsible for the genocide of the Jews during Second World War?
- A. Liberalism
 - B. Secularism
 - C. Marxism
 - D. Nazism
11. The bones are attaches with muscles by _____
- A. Ligaments
 - B. Tendons
 - C. Nerves
 - D. Cartilage
12. What gas is produced when bacteria decompose compost and manure?

- A. Ammonia
- B. Carbon dioxide
- C. Methane
- D. Ethane

13. Name the process by which microbes are killed in drinking water.

- A. Pasteurization
- B. Distillation
- C. Chlorination
- D. Dehydration

14. Slow moving rivers of ice are known as _____

- A. Graziers
- B. Glaciers
- C. Gasifiers
- D. Carriers

15. Which of the following tribe was said to be hostile and killed American tourist recently?

- A. The Jarawas
- B. The Onge
- C. The Sentinelese
- D. The Shompen

16. Match the following and choose the correct answer.

World Heritage Site

Location – State

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Elephanta Caves | A. Uttar Pradesh |
| 2. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram | B. Karnataka |
| 3. Group of Monuments at Hampi | C. Tamil Nadu |
| 4. Fatehpur Sikri | D. Maharashtra |

- A. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- B. 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A
- C. 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A
- D. 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D

17. Find the odd one out.

- A. Malabar Coast
- B. Konkan Coast
- C. Emerald Coast
- D. Coromandal Coast

18. Response of a plant to touch is called as _____

- A. Geotropism
- B. Hydrotropism
- C. Chemotropism

D. Thigmotropism

19. Which of the following is not incorporated Fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution

- A. To abide by and respect the Constitution, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- B. To promote common brotherhood of all people in India and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- C. To promote and spread superstitions and divide the people based on religion.
- D. To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry.

20. Which of the following material is responsible for the danger for birds and ocean fauna?

- A. Food waste
- B. Plastic
- C. Pesticides
- D. Insecticides

21. Find the odd one out.

- A. Hematite
- B. Bauxite
- C. Bronze
- D. Chalcopyrite

22. Which of the following is not guaranteed fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution?

- A. Right to Equality
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right to Freedom of Religion
- D. Right to discrimination

23. Find the odd one out

- A. Femur
- B. Radium
- C. Tibia
- D. Fibula

24. What is the very recent achievement of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)?

- A. Mission Shakti
- B. Mission Mars
- C. Mission Chandrayaan-1
- D. Mission Gaganyaan

25. Who among the following advocated Scientific Socialism?

- A. Robert Owen
- B. Proudhon Pierre
- C. Karl Marx

D. Saint Simon Henri Claude

PART -B

26. During the Mughal period, which one of the following traders were the first to come to India?
- A. Portuguese
 - B. Dutch
 - C. Danish
 - D. England
27. Who was popularly known as Lokhitawadi?
- A. G.C. Agarkar
 - B. M.G. Ranade
 - C. R.G. Bhandarkar
 - D. G.H. Deshmukh
28. The decision to form the Indian national army (Azad Hind Fauj) was taken at
- A. Rangoon
 - B. Bangkok
 - C. Kuala Lumpur
 - D. Tokyo
29. Which of the following states has the highest female literacy rate , according to 2001 Census ?
- A. Mizoram
 - B. Kerala
 - C. Tamil Nadu
 - D. Meghalaya
30. Who is the author of "Soul and structure of Governance in India ?
- A. V.K. Duggal
 - B. Jairam Ramesh
 - C. Dr. I.G. Patel
 - D. Jagmohan
31. The capital of the Pallava kings was
- A. Chennapattinam
 - B. Mahabalipuram
 - C. Kanchipuram

- D. Madurai
32. "Tipu Sultan" had his capital at
- A. Srirangapatnam
 - B. Mysore
 - C. Bangalore
 - D. Bhagyanagar
33. "Dronacharya" awards are given to
- A. Athletes
 - B. Sports
 - C. Carnatic musicians
 - D. Sports persons
34. Rainbow Revolution is related to which sector of the Economy?
- A. Small Scale Industries
 - B. Information Technology services
 - C. Overall Development of Agriculture sector
 - D. Mining sector
35. Recent researches suggested that lack of sunlight may increase the risk of
- A. Lung Cancer
 - B. Uterus Cancer
 - C. Breast Cancer
 - D. Liver Cancer
- 36. In which part of India is known as the Land of Sunrise?
- A. Meghalaya
 - B. Nandhadevi
 - C. Kanchenjunga
 - D. Arunachal Pradesh
37. The deepest lake in the world is
- A. Wular Lake
 - B. B. Lake Superior
 - C. C. Victoria Nyanza
 - D. D. Baikal Lake
38. The highest waterfall of the world is
- A. Jog Falls
 - B. Angel
 - C. Gavarine
 - D. Ribbon

39. The farthest planet from the Sun is
- A. Venus
 - B. B. Mars
 - C. C. Neptune
 - D. D. Pluto
40. Via which among the following amendments of the Constitution of India, Delhi was designated as National Capital Territory (NCT)?
- A. 63rd Amendment Act
 - B. B. 69th Amendment Act
 - C. 74th Amendment Act
 - D. D. 76th Amendment Act

Language and Communication Skills

41. Identify the class of the adjective in the following sentence: "The ship sustained heavy damage."
- A. Demonstrative adjective
 - B. Indefinite numerical adjective
 - C. Adjective of quality
 - D. Distributive numerical adjective
42. Form the abstract noun from the common noun 'King'.
- A. Royal
 - B. Kingdom
 - C. Emperor
 - D. Kingdom
43. Write the quality that belongs to boys who are 'brave'.
- A. Bravest
 - B. Bravery
 - C. Strong
 - D. Braverer
44. Fill with a suitable adjective in the following sentence. He was a man of _____ ambition.
- A. Several

- B. Fearful
- C. Great
- D. Heavy

45. Form the adjective from the noun 'contempt'

- A. Contemptuous
- B. Contempered
- C. Contesting
- D. Consent

46. Identify the wrong word

- A. Misfortune
- B. Unfortune
- C. Good fortune
- D. Ill fortune

47. Complete the sentence ' _____ lion is _____ king of beasts.'

- A. An, The
- B. A, The
- C. The, A
- D. The, The

48. Join the following pair of sentences: The boy bowls very well. You see him there.

- A. The boy whom you see there bowls very well.
- B. The boy you are seeing there bowls well.
- C. The boy who is bowling well is there.
- D. The boy whom you can't see there bowls well.

49. Split the following sentence into two: 'I have found the book which I lost'

- A. A book is lost. I found it.
- B. I found the book. I lost that.
- C. I lost a book. I have found it.
- D. I have lost a book. I find it.

50. Identify the type of verb in the following sentence: 'The moon rose early.'

- A. Transgressive
 - B. Transitive
 - C. Transformative
 - D. Intransitive
51. Which of these should not be avoided for effective communication?
A. Noise B. Planning C. Semantic problems D. Wrong assumptions
52. In which of these problems, the actual message is lost in the jungle of information?
A. Selecting perception
B. Over communication
C. Under communication
D. Filtering
53. _____ means to impart understanding of the message.
A. Encoding
B. Receiver
C. Decoding
D. Feedback
54. Which of these must be avoided for effective communication?
A. Sharing of activity
B. Listening
C. Ambiguity
D. Politeness
55. In which of these cases, the preposition is always placed at the end?
A. Relative pronoun
B. Reciprocal pronoun
C. Possessive pronoun
D. Reflexive pronoun
56. Correct the following incorrect statement : 'I do not agree to his proposal.'
A. I do not agree with his proposal.
B. I do not agree for his proposal.
C. I do not agree on his proposal.
D. I do not agree at his proposal.

57. Which tense does the following statement belong to?
'We leave for Hyderabad by the morning bus.'
- A. Simple future tense
 - B. Simple past tense
 - C. Simple present tense
 - D. Future perfect tense
58. In which of these cases, present continuous tense is not used?
- A. For an action going on at the time of speaking.
 - B. For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking.
 - C. For an action that is planned to take place in the near future.
 - D. For an action which began sometime in the past and is still continuing.
59. Which of these statements is false?
- A. The subject should usually follow the verb.
 - B. The object usually comes after the verb.
 - C. When there is an indirect object and a direct object, the indirect precedes the direct.
 - D. When the adjective is used attributively it comes before the noun which it qualifies.
60. Convert the following sentence in active voice to passive voice: 'He is writing the book.'
- A. The book has been written by him.
 - B. The book is being written by him.
 - C. The book is written by him.
 - D. The book was written by him.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below (20x1=20):

The Maring are a distinct linguistic and cultural group living in the interior Highlands of Papua New Guinea on the island of New Guinea. They number upwards of 7,000 people and are situated just south of the equator at approximately 5 degrees south latitude and 145 degrees east longitude in the Bismarck mountain range that bisects central New Guinea. The Maring territory consists of roughly 350 kilometers of steep, rugged, heavily forested terrain that is characteristic of the Highland fringe, which, in contrast to the more central areas with their broad valleys and relatively level lands, is one of great topographic relief. The Maring people are split into two segments defined by geographical and political boundaries.

The Maring people are divided up into twenty-one clan clusters whose member clans are integrated through a history of extensive intermarriage. Prior to pacification in 1955, most clan clusters were not named groups, although those assigned by the government have been readily adopted, in no small part because Maring have always been able to give definite descriptions of a given clan cluster. Clusters should maintain a single territory and cooperate in production, warfare, and performance of certain crucial ceremonies. Almost all clan clusters share at least one border with an old enemy, defined by a history of conflicts and quarrels that may range over many generations, and a border with a cluster with whom they are allies. The configuration of enmity and alliance serves to localize warfare and Maring neither engage in long-distance warfare nor align themselves as a body against other societies. This type of social organization and pattern of warfare has two major consequences for ethnographic studies. The first is that the relationship between the Maring and adjoining societies must be analyzed on a case by case basis, particularly in terms of the political structure of the clan cluster at points of contact. The second is that the clan cluster is the largest political and economic unit. Therefore, ethnographic studies of the Maring have focused intensively on a number of specific clan clusters.

Production, exchange, and consumption - what anthropologists usually consider the spheres of economic activity - are conceptually and materially instrumental in the formation of social groups. The use and distribution of crops, the allocation of labor, etc., are all components of the social system. It is thus useful to outline the general structure of the social economy as it has a bearing on the discussion of agnation and exchange.

In contrast to the central Highlands, the Maring environment has greater variation in altitude and heavier forestation. Social exploitation of these features contributes to greater variation in resource distribution and the practice of a more classical regime of swidden agriculture (slash

and burn). Production revolves on cultivation. This encompasses a complex of interrelated social practices, including magic spells, designed to propagate certain plants and animals and to utilize them for social purposes. Materially, the most important is shifting horticulture since people derive most of their subsistence goods from the garden. Gardens are usually made in secondary forest and abandoned after a single planting, although this is not always the case. Gardens are cut in the wet season, burned in the dry, and planted with a temporary association of cultivated plants. Cropping continues for up to two years, after which the garden is permitted to revert to secondary growth and to lie fallow for at least a decade. Such horticulture is labor extensive and entails a great amount of useable land.

Men and women cooperate in making gardens, though there is a salient division of labor along sexual lines. Men fell and pollard trees, build fences to keep out marauding pigs, and distribute logs to act as plot markers, planting guides, and soil retainers. Male activities are limited in scope and duration, with a great amount of energy expended on these tasks. The burden of production falls on women, as evidenced by the substantial amounts of time and labor they put into gardens. They are responsible for the second firing of the garden to dispose of refuse, and sometimes for the initial burning also. Women do most of the actual planting of taro, yams, sweet potato, manioc, the important tubers, and other staples. Men plant sugarcane, bananas, and *manap*. After women plant the garden, they weed to insure unimpaired growth of crops. Such weeding is a continual and essential chore for the maintenance of the garden. Harvesting also falls largely on women, and to this extent they devote considerable time and labor over an extended period of time. Apart from cultivation of crops, women gather a variety of edible greens, leaves, stems, and insects. One social implication of this division of labor is that people do not make gardens by themselves.

Maring organize gardening units around specific kin relations and the norm that they be comprised of at least one male and one female. The stipulation results from the division of labor; the clear separation of production tasks defines and reinforces sexual identity, being its most visible expression. For Maring, gardening pairs composed of unrelated persons are a structural anomaly that is suspicious and no doubt slightly incomprehensible. Similarly, it is shameful for a person to garden alone (though this sometimes happens) because it signals an absence of kinsmen and therefore low status. A woman is urged, and generally does, make gardens with her widowed father and her own and/or husband's brothers, provided they are unmarried. Bachelors prefer to marry their sisters near to home for this reason, especially in the case of delayed exchange. Indeed, a brother conceptualizes a wife as a replacement for his

sister, a view inscribed in the ideal of sister exchange and the explicit parallels clansmen often draw between wives and sisters. By way of contrast, a man is likely to make gardens with certain female kin in addition to his wife, specifically his unmarried sister or his widowed mother. Thus, during the same season, an individual participates in making several gardens and gardening pairs invariably overlap. On a more inclusive level, the compound also functions as a unit of production. Basically, the compound is a residential group composed of several families of the same clan but frequently different subclans. Clansmen from separate subclans will form a unit on the basis of matrilineal kin ties. This prefigures a point that will appear repeatedly in the ethnography: exchange in the external sphere influences the internal configuration of clan relations. The compound includes also the houses of non-agnates, especially when the processes of reaffiliation are well advanced. At the heart of the compound is a men's house which contains any number of men, on a temporary or permanent basis. Residence in the men's house is not restricted to clan members; women may enter but not sleep there.

61. The Maring society is divided into

A. Families B. lineages C. clan clusters D. clans

62. The clans of a clan cluster are integrated through

A. sibling solidarity B. intermarriage C. fusion of clans D. residence

63. Which one among the following statements about clan cluster is not true?

A. clan cluster is a territorial group

B. clan cluster perform certain common ceremonies

C. member clans do not cooperate in economic activities

D. member clans help one another during warfare

64. The relationship between the Maring and the adjoining societies can be understood in terms of

A. political structure of the clan cluster

B. family structure

C. alliance relationship

D. economic cooperation

65. Utilization of variation in altitude and heavier forestation contributes to

- A. social exploitation
 - B. resource depletion
 - C. practice of swidden
 - D. settled agriculture
66. Maring people derive most of their subsistence goods from
- A. shifting horticulture B. settled agriculture C. hunting and gathering D. foraging
67. Which season is preferred by the Maring for cultivation?
- A. winter season B. dry season C. cold season D. rainy season
68. Regarding cultivation, the fallow period is for
- A. two years B. few years C. one decade D. few decades
69. Which one among the following statements is not true about Maring gardening?
- A. men and women cooperate in making gardens
 - B. there is no gender-wise division of labour
 - C. there is division of labour along sex lines
 - D. men usually engage in felling trees
70. Which one of the following activities is done by men?
- A. chasing pigs B. sowing seeds C. planting taro D. cutting off the top and branches of trees
71. Which one of the following activities is done by Maring women?
- A. bulding fences B. distribution of logs C. weeding D. planting of sugarcane
72. In Maring gardening the burden of production falls on the women because
- A. they spend great amount of energy
 - B. they spend more amount of time and labour
 - C. they plant sweet potatoes and manioc
 - D. they plant several staples
73. Women spend considerable time and labour for
- A. harvesting B. gathering edible greens C. weeding D. sowing

74. An important social implication of Maring division of labour is that
- A. men helps the women by doing most of the hard tasks
 - B. women can devote more time in maintaining the garden
 - C. men get more leisure time
 - D. people do not make garden by themselves
75. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- A. Gardening pair composed of unrelated persons is a structural anomaly
 - B. Gardening pair composed of unrelated persons is a deviant behavior
 - C. Gardening pair composed of unrelated persons leads to sexual division of labour
 - D. Gardening pair composed of unrelated persons leads to suspicion
76. Maring do not often make garden alone because
- A. it is a tedious job
 - B. it reflects lack of wealth
 - C. it reveals absence of kinsmen
 - D. it brings shame for that person's spouse
77. Among Maring the conceptualization of a person's wife as replacement for his sister reveals
- A. economic exchange
 - B. labour exchange
 - C. sister exchange
 - D. gift exchange
78. Why do bachelors prefer to marry their sisters near to their home?
- A. a woman is expected to help her own brother if he is unmarried
 - B. they can often meet each other
 - C. they can exchange food
 - D. woman should help her husband's brother
79. Clansmen from separate subclans will form a unit on the basis of
- A. territoriality
 - B. kinship ties
 - C. alliance relationship
 - D. economic ties
80. Why does a Maring compound contain also the houses of non-agnates?
- A. there is no process of reaffiliation
 - B. compound contains large number of men
 - C. men's house is at the center of the compound.

D. residence in the men's house is not restricted to clan members

Test of Reasoning

81. Rs 960 is divided among 4 men, 5 women and 8 boys such that the share of a man, a woman and a boy may be in the ratio of 4:3. What is the share of the woman?
- A. 20
 - B. 30
 - C. 60
 - D. 40
82. The age of a man is 4 times that of his son. 5 years ago the man was 7 times as old as his son at that time. What is the present age of the man?
- A. 10
 - B. 24
 - C. 20
 - D. 40
83. Find the missing numbers:
- 2,3,7,9, 12, ..., ... ,81,22,243
- A. 17,27
 - B. 13,20
 - C. 27,17
 - D. 32,21
84. What is the sum of all the integers from 1 through 50 (inclusive)?
- A. 1,224
 - B. 1,250
 - C. 1,275
 - D. 1,326
85. If mare is the female of horse then what is the male of bee
- A. Doe
 - B. Hornet
 - C. Drone
 - D. Larva
86. GOBI : KALAHARI :: MONGOLIA :
- A. Botswana
 - B. Cambodia

- C. Kenya
- D. Argentina

87. Balance: Weigh

- A. Aeroplane: Height
- B. Satellite: Revolution
- C. Radar: Detection
- D. Television: Picture

88. Numismatist: Coins

- A. Philatelist: Stamps
- B. Jeweller: Jewels
- C. Cartographer: Maps
- D. Geneticist: Chromosomes

89. ICE:: SOLID : GAS

- A. Steam
- B. Frozen
- C. Water
- D. Liquid

90. Sirius is related to star in the same way Cygnus is related to

- A. Constellation
- B. Asteroid
- C. Galaxy
- D. Meteor

91. Naphthalene is related to woollen in the same way antibiotics is related to

- A. Germs
- B. Immunity
- C. Diseases
- D. Body

92. Eleven player take part in a chess tournament. Each player has to play with each other. How many matches must they play?

- A. 52
- B. 53

- C. 54
- D. 55

93. Find the odd one out

- A. Konark
- B. Madurai
- C. Ellora
- D. Khajuraho

94. Find the missing term in the series

aku, fpz, kue, (...), ueo, zjt

- A. Pzj
- B. Jtd
- C. Jue
- D. ukv

95. If in a certain code language GIVE is coded as 5137, BAT as 924, how will GATE be coded in that code language.

- A. 5427
- B. 5724
- C. 5247
- D. 2547

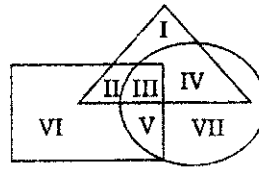
96. There are 5 bus stops A, B, C, D, and E at equal intervals. C is not the middle stop. A and E are not terminal stops. C comes twice as many stops before D in upward journey as B comes after A. D is the first stop in the downward journey. Give the correct sequence of the stops in the downward journey.

- A. DEACB
- B. DAECB
- C. DACEB
- D. DCBAE

97. Sam walked 2 km west of his house and then turned south covering 4 km. Finally, he moved 3 km towards east and then again 1 km west. How far is he from his initial position.

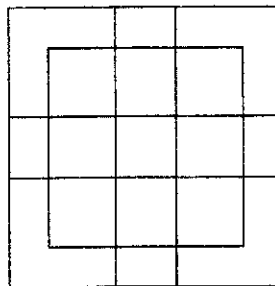
- A. 2 km
- B. 4 km
- C. 9 km
- D. 10 km

98. The triangle, square and circle shown below respectively represent the urban, hardworking and educated people. Which one of the areas marked I-VII is represented by the urban educated who are not hardworking?



- A. II
- B. I
- C. IV
- D. II

99. How many squares does the following figure contain?



- A. 18
- B. 19
- C. 25
- D. 27

100. Six Roads lead to a country. They may be indicated by letters X,Y,Z and digits 1,2,3. When there is a storm, Y is blocked. When there are floods X, 1 and 2 will be affected. When road 2 is blocked, Z is also blocked. At a time when there are floods and a storm also blows, which road(s) can be used?

- A. Z and 2
- B. Only Z
- C. Only 3
- D. Only Y

University of Hyderabad
Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre : Anthropology
Course/Subject : MA Anthropology

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	A	26	A	51	B	76	C
2	C	27	D	52	B	77	C
3	A	28	D	53	C	78	A
4	D	29	B	54	C	79	B
5	A	30	D	55	A	80	D
6	B	31	C	56	A	81	
7	C	32	A	57	C	82	D
8	D	33		58	D	83	C
9	B	34	C	59	A	84	C
10	D	35	A and C	60	B	85	B
11	B	36	D	61	C	86	A
12	C	37	D	62	B	87	C
13	A and C	38	B	63	C	88	A
14	B	39	C	64	A	89	C
15	C	40	B	65	C	90	A
16	C	41	C	66	A	91	D
17	C	42	B	67	D	92	D
18	D	43	B	68	C	93	C
19	C	44	C	69	B	94	A
20	B	45	A	70	D	95	C
21	C	46	B	71	C	96	A
22	D	47	D	72	B	97	B
23	B	48	A	73	A	98	C
24	A	49	C	74	D	99	D
25	C	50	D	75	C	100	C

Note/Remarks :

Q.13. Both option A and C is correct

Q.33. Answer is wrong, hence benefit may be given to all

Q. 35. Both option A and C is correct

Q.81. Question is wrong. hence, benefit may be given to all

Marks will be given to all the above four questions to all.

Signature
School/Department/Centre