

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, February 2014

M.A. (ANTHROPOLOGY)

TIME: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

HALL TICKET NUMBER	
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. **Read these instructions carefully before answering.**
2. Enter your Hall Ticket Number on this page and also on the OMR answer sheet.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.
4. Hand over the OMR answer sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
5. Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed.
6. Each correct answer carries one mark.
7. **There is negative marking. Each wrong answer carries -0.33 marks.**
8. This question paper contains 12 pages. In addition, **two blank pages are provided at the end of the question paper marked "ROUGH WORK"**. Candidates are allowed to do rough work only on these pages.

QUESTIONS

SECTION I: GENERAL KNOWLEDGE / STUDIES

1. Name the largest residential University in Asia located in India.
 A. Jawaharlal Nehru University B. University of Delhi
 C. Bombay University D. Banaras Hindu University ()
2. Which is the first smoke-free state in India?
 A. Arunachal Pradesh B. Himachal Pradesh C. Punjab D. Kerala ()
3. Which is the largest private sector bank in India?
 A. ICICI B. IDBI C. HDFC D. UTI ()
4. 2G Spectrum Scam is connected with
 A. Defence deal B. Coal mining C. Telecom D. Nuclear energy ()
5. The Supreme Court of India has defined sexual harassment at the workplace in the
 A. Golak Nath Judgment B. Vishakha Judgment
 C. Shah Bano Judgment D. Kesavananda Bharti Judgment ()

6. Which one of the following rivers is flowing into the Arabian Sea?
A. Narmada B. Mahanadi C. Godavari D. Krishna ()
7. Mark Zuckerberg is connected with:
A. Wiki leaks B. Google C. Facebook D. Hotmail ()
8. Sultan Aslam Shah Cup is an annual international tournament for the game:
A. Badminton B. Hockey C. Football D. Tennis ()
9. Numismatics is the study of:
A. Coins B. Stamps C. Nerves D. Numbers ()
10. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a well-known freedom fighter of
A. Pakistan B. Bangladesh C. Myanmar D. Afghanistan ()
11. Name the top scientist who got India's highest civilian award 'Bharat Ratna' in 2013
A. Prof. P. R. Rao B. Prof. C.R. Rao
C. Prof. C.N.R. Rao D. Dr. U.R. Rao ()
12. Name the present governor of Reserve Bank of India
A. Dr. Y.V. Reddy B. Dr. G. Raghuram Rajan
C. D. Subba Rao D. Dr. C. Rangarajan ()
13. Who is the present chairman of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
A. Dr. M.Y.S. Prasad B. Dr. S. Ramakrishnan
C. Dr. K. Radhakrishnan D. Dr. V. Seshagiri Rao ()
14. Satish Dhawan Space Centre is located at
A. Bangaluru B. Thumba C. Sriharikota D. Ahmedabad ()
15. Name the person who won the FIDE World Chess Championship Match 2013
A. Gary Kasparov B. Viswanathan Anand
C. Boris Gelfand D. Magnus Carlsen ()
16. Name the youngest person who received the Europe's Biggest Human Rights Prize 'Sakharov' for 2013
A. Nelson Mandela B. Aung San Suu Kyi
C. Malala Yousafzai D. Salima Ghezali ()
17. Which of the following city is located on the bank of the river Yamuna
A. Delhi B. Lucknow C. Ahmedabad D. Guwahati ()
18. Mansabdari System of administration was introduced by
A. Krishnadevaraya B. Shershah
C. Akbar D. Humayun ()

19. Who is known as Father of 'White Revolution' in India
 A. M.S. Swaminathan B. Norman Borlaug
 C. Verghese Kurien D. Arun Krishnan ()
20. 'Hampi' a UNESCO World Heritage Site is associated with the following empire
 A. Satavahanas B. Vijayanagara
 C. Mauryas D. Guptas ()

SECTION II: SOCIAL SCIENCE APTITUDE

21. Enlightenment in Europe signalled
 A. Intellectual awareness and scientific curiosity B. Overseas trading
 C. Invention of iron D. None of the above ()
22. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a social group?
 A. Common interest B. Group norms
 C. Physical Proximity D. A sense of belongingness ()
23. Which of the following is not a source of law?
 A. Customs B. Mores C. Habits D. Judicial proclamations ()
24. The function of religion is
 A. Unifying people B. Bringing in harmony
 C. instilling confidence in crisis D. All of the above ()
25. Which is the science that deals with behaviour and thinking of living organisms?
 A. Psychology B. Anthropology C. Sociology D. Political Science ()
26. What is the person called when he or she expresses the traits of both males and females?
 A. Androgynous B. Me-Self C. I-Self D. Inferior ()
27. The taboo on incest in all the cultures of the world would be an example of what?
 A. Human universals B. Diversity C. Laws D. Mores ()
28. What would a family be an example of?
 A. Culture B. Secondary Group C. Primary group D. Society ()
29. Your role as a son or daughter is
 A. Achieved B. Ascribed C. Both achieved and ascribed D. None ()
30. Social stratification deals with
 A. Gender based division of people
 B. B. Division of people by age
 C. Division of the people on the basis of social differentiation
 D. Rural urban divide ()
31. The women reservation bill proposes to reserve ___% seats in the Parliament and State Legislature
 A. 33% B. 23% C. 43% D. 53% ()

32. The Mandal Commission used three indicators for identifying a specific caste/class as backward, i.e.,
 A. Religion, Educational and Economic B. Culture, Educational and Economic
 C. Social, Educational and Economic D. None of the Above ()
33. Fifth and Sixth schedules of the constitution of India deals with
 A. Centre state relations B. Administration of tribal areas
 C. Human rights D. Central rules in the state ()
34. The term Harijan "the children of God" was coined by
 A. Indira Gandhi B. Mahatma Gandhi
 C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. B.R Ambedkar ()
35. Abolition of "untouchability" is associated with
 A. Article 17 B. Article 32 C. Article 42 D. Article 16 ()
36. Inflation measurement is based on
 A. Consumer Price Index B. Whole Sale Price Index
 C. Retail Price D. Both A and B ()
37. Which Governor General abolished 'Sati'?
 A. Lord Carnvalis B. Lord William Bentick
 C. Lord Wellesly D. Lord Curzon ()
38. Who acts as the custodian and trusteeship of public money?
 A. President B. Finance minister
 C. Comptroller and Auditor General D. Parliament ()
39. Onge tribes are inhabitants of
 A. Andaman and Nicobar B. Laksha Dweep
 C. Pondicherry D. New Delhi ()
40. The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments are related to
 A. Panchayati Raj Institutions B. Reservations in Public Institutions
 C. Property Rights D. Educational Institutions ()

SECTION III: LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

The following are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

41. One of the least effective ways of storing information is learning ----- it.
 A. how repeat B. repeating C. to repeat D. repeat ()
42. Struass finished ----- two of his published compositions before his tenth birthday.
 A. Written B. Write C. To write D. Writing ()

- 43. Many modern architects insist on ----- materials native to the region that will blend in to the surrounding landscape.
A. Use B. to use C. the use D. using ()
- 44. Before angels and the Saxons ----- to England, the Liberians had lived there.
A. Coming B. come C. came D. did come ()
- 45. The theory of continental drift assumes that there ----- long term climatic changes in many areas during the past.
A. must have been B. must be C. must have D. must ()
- 46. Penguins, the most highly specialized of all aquatic birds, may live ----- twenty years.
A. before B. since C. for D. from ()
- 47. Culture influences the way -----
A. Viewing the world B. that we view the world
C. the world view D. in the view of the world ()
- 48. According to communication theory, after the message leaves the sender, he ----- controls it
A. not longer B. none longer C. longer doesn't D. no longer ()
- 49. The Television programmes we allow ----- to watch influence their learning.
A. a children B. our children C. our child D. their childrens ()
- 50. According to the economic laws, the grater the demand ----- the price.
A. higher B. high C. the higher D. the high ()

Enter the right answer in the brackets given at the end of each question.

- 51. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
A. He was very kind enough to invite me B. He was kind enough to invite me.
C. He invited my very kindly. D. Kindly he did invited me. ()
- 52. Point out the correct sentence.
A. He said he saw him last year.
B. He said that he was seen him last year.
C. He said that he had seen him last year.
D. He says that he was seeing him last year. ()
- 53. Tick the right answer.
A. This is a worth seeing sight. B. This sight is seeing worth.
C. This is a worthy sight-seeing. D. This is a sight worth seeing. ()
- 54. Point out the incorrect answer:
A. There is no bread in this shop.
B. There are no loves in this shop.
C. There are no breads in this shop.
D. No bread is available in this shop. ()

55. Which of the following is correct?
 A. I spent the holidays with my family members.
 B. I spent the holidays with my family.
 C. I and my family spent holidays.
 D. My family and me together spent holidays. ()
56. One of the following is correct.
 A. There is no place in this compartment.
 B. There are no places in this compartment.
 C. There is no room in this compartment.
 D. There are no rooms in this compartment. ()
57. Tick the right answer.
 A. This paper is inferior than that. B. This papers is inferior to that.
 C. These papers are inferior than that. D. This paper is inferior to that. ()
58. Point out the correct answer.
 A. He rides on a car. B. He rides over a car.
 C. He rides in a car. D. He rides into a car. ()
59. One of the following is right:
 A. The term begins from July 1st. B. The term begins on July 1st.
 C. The term begins July 1st. D. July 1st begins the term. ()
60. Point out the right answer.
 A. I asked weather he had come.
 B. I asked he weather had come.
 C. I asked whether he had come.
 D. I asked whether he had went. ()

SECTION IV: COMPREHENSION

Read the following text and answer the questions given below writing the correct answer in the bracket shown against the question.

The Sherpas are estimated, on the basis of clan-history texts, to have left the Khams region of eastern Tibet at the end of the fifteenth century. It would be extremely valuable to know the particulars of the social structure of the region at the time, and the place of the emigrating families within that structure. Tibet developed, over centuries, an exceedingly complex, centralized, theocratic feudal structure but the situation in Khams at the end of the fifteenth century is unclear. It seems un-likely that the migrating families were of royal or noble status, or they would surely have made much of this in their clan histories. There is evidence, however, that they were wealthy, for the texts speak of their converting large amounts of land and livestock into gold and silver for the purposes of emigration, of their being well received at various monasteries, and sponsoring lavish ceremonies, along their way.

While it is possible that there were class differences among the emigrant families, which were subsequently obscured by intermarriage because of the small size of the group, it is equally plausible that all the families were of more or less equivalent status. Whatever the historical facts, however, the significant point for the present is that nothing remotely resembling the feudal hierarchical structure of Tibet was (re-)constructed by the Sherpas in their new environment. And they represent themselves, in their documents, as having migrated by clans (*ru*), or rather by individual families that produced clans over time.

The whole of Sherpa society today is divided into named, exogamous patrilineal clans. Every person inherits a clan affiliation from his or her father and must marry someone of a different clan affiliation. Ninety percent of the present Sherpa population belongs to one or another of the clans descended from the original immigrant families. These true Sherpa clans now number fifteen, derived by fission from an original set of four "protoclans," two of which have remained conceptually intact under single clan names, thirteen of which are divisions from the two other original clans. These thirteen now function as full-fledged clans with distinct names and exogamy rules, but they form two sets (of eight and five clans, respectively), each set retaining a tradition of its common descent from a protoclan and thus not inter-marrying among themselves.

The system has been represented concentrically in the literature with the clans descended from the original immigrants at the core. In the first ring around the core are the clans that migrated into the Sherpa are from the adjacent region of southwest Tibet about 150 years ago, and that are by now considered full-fledged Sherpa clans in every respect. In the second ring are clans that were created by intermarriage with other ethnic groups in Nepal, but which nonetheless styled themselves as Sherpas, formed themselves into exogamous clan units, and established continuous marriage relationships with other Sherpa clans. Finally, around the fringes are the so-called Khambas, immigrants from Tibet who are not organized into exogamous patrilineal units, and are not considered Sherpas, though they form a substantial segment of the population in Khumbu. And beyond the fringe, as it were, are the Yemba, who were a sort of untouchable caste in Tibet, and whom even the Khambas will not marry.

In a general way, the units are ranked from highest at the core to lowest at the fringes. Within the core (which, again, comprises 90 percent of the population considered truly Sherpa) there is also by now something of an informal hierarchy. The Lama clan, one of the two original clans remaining un-sub-divided, is explicitly considered highest, especially by its own members. And the Gordza clan seems to have a taint of lowness; they were formerly a blacksmith (and possibly "untouchable") caste-like group. But all of this is informal and, except for the undisputed economic and political dominance of the Lama clan in certain parts of Solu, and some teasing of Gordza clan children, the clans which form the core of the system are on a fairly equal footing.

Marriage between members of core clans and members of first-ring Sherpa clans seems to be relatively unproblematic. In any case, it is largely an academic question in Solu, where noncore clans are virtually unrepresented. Marriage between members of full Sherpa clans

and members of clans deriving from mixture with other ethnic groups is frowned upon but not forbidden. I would guess the mixed clans primarily marry with other mixed clans, and secondarily with first-ring rather than core Sherpa clans. Marriage between Sherpas and Khambas is supposedly a serious offense (phrased in terms of polluting the Sherpa individual and his or her clan), involving loss of one's status and rights in the Sherpa community." Marriage with Yembas is more or less unthinkable.

As might be guessed from all this, the primary function of the clans, in modern times, is to regulate marriage. The clans are not now corporate groups, although the division of grazing lands and forest into clan-owned units indicates that probably originally they were. It also seems likely that originally the clans were fully localized in exclusive territories and villages. In Solu most of the villages are still clan-exclusive (Dzemu being a Lama-clan village), although in Khumbu this pattern does not hold, and most Khumbu villages contain male members of several different clans.

In addition to not marrying a fellow clan member, one should not theoretically marry a member of one's mother's or grandmother's lineage. Although this is not strictly adhered to, it is part of the rationale that rules out matrilineal cross-cousin marriage, that is, marriage with one's mother's brother's daughter, even though she does not belong to one's clan. Patrilineal cross-cousin marriage, that is, marriage with one's father's sister's daughter (who also does not belong to one's own clan) is also considered repugnant, though the Sherpas are aware of cross-cousin marriage practices in Tibet and among neighboring tribes in Nepal.

61. When did the Sherpas migrate to Solu region?
 A. 1501 AD B. 1490 AD C. 1420 AD D. 1490 BC ()
62. What kind of social structure that the Kham region had?
 A. Hierarchical B. Egalitarian C. Structured D. Unstructured ()
63. The following group is part of Sherpa society.
 A. Yemba B. Khamba C. Jamba D. Khumbu ()
64. What is the core of Sherpa society?
 A. Clans descended from the original immigrants
 B. Clans migrated into the Sherpa area
 C. Clans created by inter marriage
 D. Migrant lineages from Tibet ()
65. What is the nature of clan among the Sherpa?
 A. Named endogamous group
 B. Named exogamous group
 C. Unnamed exogamous group
 D. Territorial exogamous group ()
66. Who are around the fringe of the Sherpa society?
 A. Khumba B) Yemba C) Gordza D) Dzemu ()

67. What is the group in the second ring around the core Sherpa?
 A. Original migrants B. Local migrants
 C. Clans created by inter marriages D. Migrants from Tibet ()
68. How do you describe the relationships among Sherpa and Yemba?
 A. As Master and Client
 B. As Land lord and Tenant
 C. As Feudal lord and Servant
 D. As Pure and Impure castes ()
69. One of the following is not intermarrying practice among the Sherpa?
 A. Between members of core clan
 B. Between core clans and first-ring Sherpa clans
 C. Full Sherpa clan and clans of mixed ethnic groups
 D. Between core clan and Yemba ()
70. How many original "protoclans" gave rise to true Sherpa clans?
 A. Eight B. Four C. Two D. Five ()
71. What is the status equation among the members of the core group?
 A. Informal hierarchy B. Formal hierarchy
 C. No hierarchy D. None of the above ()
72. Majority of the Sherpa population belongs to
 A. Clans descended from the original immigrant families
 B. Clans descended from the intermarriages of the local groups
 C. Clans derived from intermarriages with other ethnic groups of Nepal
 D. Clans descended from intermarriage between Khambas and Yembas ()
73. What was the social/economic status of the Sherpa during their migration?
 A. Royal families
 B. Nobles
 C. Feudal Lords
 D. Wealthy families ()
74. What is unproblematic marriage among the Sherpa?
 A. Marriage between Khamba and Sherpa
 B. Marriage between core clan and the first-ring Sherpa
 C. Marriage between Yemba and Khamba
 D. Marriage between core clan and the second-ring Sherpa ()
75. What is the function of a clan?
 A. Organizing the families B. Exchange of service
 C. Regulation of marriage D. Organizing rituals ()
76. How do we know about corporate nature of the clans?
 A. Localized in exclusive territories
 B. Participating in common rituals
 C. Having common grazing lands and Clan-owned forest
 D. All the above ()

77. What is the rule of marriage among the Sherpa?
 A. Prefers to marry a fellow clan member
 B. Prohibits from marrying a fellow clan member
 C. Prefers to marry a non-Sherpa
 D. Prefers to marry from outside the village ()
78. What is the norm of marriage practice with reference to cross-cousins?
 A. Permits matrilateral cross-cousin marriage
 B. Permits patrilateral cross-cousin marriage
 C. Prohibits matrilateral cross-cousin marriage
 D. None of the above ()
79. What is patrilateral cross-cousin marriage?
 A. Marriage with father's brother's daughter
 B. Marriage with father's sister's daughter
 C. Marriage with mother's sister's daughter
 D. Marriage with mother's brother's daughter ()
80. What is matrilateral cross-cousin marriage?
 A. Marriage with father's brother's daughter
 B. Marriage with father's sister's daughter
 C. Marriage with mother's sister's daughter
 D. Marriage with mother's brother's daughter ()

SECTION V: TEST OF REASONING

81. Find the next number in the series: 1, 4, 16, 64, ____
 A. 81 B. 256 C. 144 D. 196 ()
82. Find the missing link in the following series: 12, 21, 33, 13, 31, ____, 14, 41, 55, ____
 A. 39 B. 35 C. 44 D. 43 ()
83. In the following questions (3 and 4) two (2) premises and two (2) conclusions are given for each question. Choose which of the two conclusions follow the premises.
 Premises: I. All children are restless; II. All restless children are careless.
 Conclusions: I. Some children are not restless; II. Some restless children are not careless.
 A. Only I follows B. Only II follows
 C. Both I & II follows D. neither I & II follows ()
84. Premises: I. Some anxious persons are failures; II. Some anxious persons are successful.
 Conclusions: I. Some anxious persons are not failures; II. Some successful persons are not anxious.
 A. Only I follows B. Only II follows
 C. Both I & II follows D. neither I & II follows ()
85. Fill in the blanks in the following questions (5 to 7) with the most logical choice.

- Prison is to humans as cage is to _____
 A. Birds B. iron C. wood D. cart ()
86. Table has wood as coat has _____
 A. Shirt B. buttons C. Tie D. cloth ()
87. Doctor is to patient as teacher is to _____
 A. Teach B. student C. learning D. women ()
88. If C E J Q is coded as X V Q J, then B D I P will be coded as _____
 A. W U R Q B. Y W R K C. W U P I D. Y W P I ()
89. Pointing to a girl in the photograph, Rajan said: "Her mother's brother is the only son of my mother's father". How is the girl's mother related to Rajan?
 A. Mother B. Sister C. Aunt D. Grandmother ()
90. Which of the given passages can be taken as an example of a logical argument?
 A. Whenever children are exposed to sunlight, they get sunburn, Therefore exposure to sunlight is the cause of sunburn in the case of children.
 B. If there is thunder, then there is lightning as well. There is thunder. Therefore there is lightning.
 C. Johny insisted that logic as a discipline is a gift from the Greek to the world. Ramu, however, objected saying that everyone is born with logical intuition. Therefore, logic is not a gift from Greek.
 D. If you take advantage on me, then I will tell everyone that you are a liar. ()
91. Most of the politicians are liars. Kasinath tells lies. From this choose the right conclusion from among the following:
 A. Kasinath is a politician
 B. Those who do not tell lies are not politicians
 C. Some politicians do not tell lies
 D. You can be benefited from telling lies ()
92. A certain number of horses and an equal number of men are going somewhere. Half of the owners are on their horses back while the remaining men are walking along leading their horses. If the number of legs walking on the ground is 70, how many horses are there?
 A. 16 B. 14 C. 12 D. 10 ()
93. A king has a parrot that he used to keep in a golden cage. One day he found the cage empty. Somebody had set the bird free. The king questioned his three jesters, Tic, Tac and Toe. They replied thus:
 Tic: Tac set it free.
 Tac: I did.
 Toe: I had nothing to do with it.

- Later it was found that only one of them had told the truth. Who set the bird free?
 A. Tic B. Tac C. Toe D. None of them ()
94. Govind has been visiting friends in Ridge-wood for the past two weeks. He is leaving tomorrow morning and his flight is very early. Most of his friends live fairly close to the airport. Kishan lives ten Kilometres away. Ram lives five Kilometres away, Samantha seven Kilometres. Hari is farther away than Ram, but closer than Samantha. Approximately how far away from the airport is Hari?
 A. Nine Kilometres B. Seven Kilometres
 C. Eight Kilometres D. Six Kilometres ()
95. University Philosophy Department needs to appoint a new chairperson which will be based on seniority. Dr. Shetty has less seniority than Dr. Murthy, but more than Dr. Gupta. Dr. Naidu has more seniority than Dr. Shetty, but less than Dr. Murthy. Dr. Murthy refuses to take the position. Who will be the new chairperson?
 A. Dr. Naidu B. Dr. Murthy C. Dr. Shetty D. Dr. Gupta ()
96. Find out which will replace the question Mark.
 AZBY : CXDW :: EVFU : ?
 A. GTHS B. GHTS C. GSTH D. TGSH ()
97. Pointing a Photograph, a man said "I have no brother or sister but that man's father is my father's son". Whose photograph was it?
 A. His own B. His son's
 C. His father's D. His grandfather's ()
98. At the baseball game, Gopal was sitting in seat 253. David was sitting to the right of Gopal in seat 254. In the seat to the left of Gopal was Kishan. Iqbal was sitting to the left of Kishan. Which seat is Iqbal sitting in?
 A. 250 B. 251 C. 254 D. 255 ()
99. First basket of coconuts has $\frac{1}{4}$ more coconuts than the second basket. If the second basket has 3 coconuts less than the first basket then the number of coconuts in the first basket is ...
 A. 9 B. 10 C. 12 D. 15 ()
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