

PRACTICE SET-9

1. The tribals having states had to live a settled life and create a viable economy which could maintain
 - (a) Family (b) Community
 - (c) Offices (d) The state
2. The early and middle medieval period was characterized by constant warfare between tribals and
 - (a) Villagers (b) Non-tribal
 - (c) Outsiders (d) The chief
3. The tribal Panchayats control the behavior of their members by maintaining strict
 - (a) Culture (b) Voting
 - (c) Law and order (d) Community service
4. The Tribal Panchayats are powerful, so are the caste
 - (a) Group (b) Leader
 - (c) Priest (d) Panchayats
5. In most of the cases, the order of the chieftain is law and every man and woman has
 - (a) to memorize it (b) to obey it
 - (c) to spread all over (d) to keep in secret
6. The decision of the Panchayat is regarded as
 - (a) Truth (b) Infallible
 - (c) Law (d) Command
7. An Anthropologist, Lowie has shown that, in Primitive societies there are civil laws, also along with
 - (a) Customary law (b) Criminal laws
 - (c) Religious law (d) Marriage law
8. Law in a primitive society is considered to be a part of natural or
 - (a) Super natural principle
 - (b) Enacted
 - (c) Decided by people
 - (d) Universal
9. Primitive law makes no distinction between public crime and
 - (a) Private property
 - (b) Church property
 - (c) Private crimes
 - (d) Other crimes
10. Kinship bond is the basis for
 - (a) Modern law
 - (b) Primitive law
 - (c) Caste law
 - (d) Family law
11. When the offender falls a prey to the supernatural anger for falsify is the result of
 - (a) Oath (b) Ordeal
 - (c) Promise (d) Pledge
12. Sometimes the person accused is put to torture in primitive societies before declaration of judgment in criminal cases, e.g. Put hand in boiling water or oil but did not burn, is set free. The test is called....
 - (a) Fasting (b) Oath
 - (c) Ordeal (d) Avoidance
13. Capital sentence is generally given in a case of
 - (a) Homicide (b) Stealing
 - (c) Attempt to murder (d) Cheating
14. The punishment of imposing a fine is not found among the punishments for crime in
 - (a) Modern societies (b) Medieval societies
 - (c) Indian societies (d) Primitive societies
15. Very often in compensation of his crime, the accused has to give the whole village
 - (a) Money (b) A feast
 - (c) Rice bag (d) Fruits
16. If the offender is not punished openly, it is supposed that the sinner will be punished by
 - (a) Supernatural power (b) Nature
 - (c) Tiger (d) Fallen rocks
17. In primitive societies, it is generally believed that the priest or Shaman or the Magician possesses
 - (a) Extra strength (b) Special knowledge
 - (c) Universal rights (d) Supernatural power
18. The primitive village is run by a council of elders like in India tribal/villages known as
 - (a) Committee (b) Panchayat
 - (c) Team mate (d) Aged group
19. Most of the chieftains are hunters and warriors and lead the tribe on the occasions of
 - (a) Festivals (b) Village feasting
 - (c) Hunting and war (d) Important events
20. The village Government is run by the chieftains elected by the member of the tribe in most of the
 - (a) Indian Primitive villages
 - (b) City dwellers
 - (c) Migrant set up
 - (d) Minority group

21. The territory is not an interest by itself in Primitive society perhaps because the pressure on land is
 - (a) Plentiful (b) Abundant
 - (c) Nearly absent (d) Valued
22. The Kamars are a very simple, pre-literate tribe of
 - (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Odisha
 - (c) West Bengal (d) Bihar
23. The Oath and Ordeals are main mode of evidence in
 - (a) Caste law (b) Tribal law
 - (c) Kins group law (d) Trade union law
24. Primitive law is backed by the so-called stateless government, while customs are backed by
 - (a) Group decision
 - (b) Committee action
 - (c) The Traditions and faith
 - (d) Consultation
25. Tribal law has territorial
 - (a) Un-limitation (b) Limitation
 - (c) Jurisdiction (d) Extension
26. The Assam tribal of Bodos acculture and learnt Tantrick practice from
 - (a) Muslim (b) Hindu
 - (c) Jain (d) Sikh
27. Primitive law is un-written law which has been sanctioned through local custom and
 - (a) Usages (b) Ritual
 - (c) Tradition (d) Sacrifices
28. In tribal primitive political structure, the executive, legislative and judiciary are
 - (a) Combine in one body
 - (b) Separated to each other
 - (c) Not existed
 - (d) Degrading one by one
29. In some tribes evidence is mostly gathered through religious and
 - (a) Prayer perform (b) Casting lot
 - (c) Magical practices (d) Lottery
30. Some short of local self-Government is also an essential part
 - (a) Primitive Political organization
 - (b) Contemporary Political organization'
 - (c) Democratic political organization
 - (d) Dictator type of Government
31. 'Lost villages' like Pilfershire can be found:
 - (a) using satellite imaging.
 - (b) only by archaeologists.
 - (c) often just by taking a walk in the woods.
 - (d) All of the above.
32. A place where people lived and/or worked and where the physical evidence of their existence can be or has been recovered is:
 - (a) a feature (b) an ecofact
 - (c) an artifact (d) a site
33. When the author refers to the 'detritus of past people' he is writing about their:
 - (a) debris (b) written records
 - (c) gravestones (d) all the above
34. Archaeology is a branch of
 - (a) anthropology
 - (b) cultural anthropology
 - (c) biological anthropology
 - (d) paleoanthropology
35. How does anthropology differ from other social sciences such as economics and sociology?
 - (a) Anthropology is holistic and integrative in its approach.
 - (b) The other social sciences are holistic and integrative in their approach.
 - (c) Anthropology tends to specialize in the workings of specific systems.
 - (d) Anthropology is more important than the other social sciences.
36. Researchers who study humans by residing in particular societies and observing the behaviors of the people are:
 - (a) ethnographers. (b) archaeologists.
 - (c) linguists. (d) paleoanthropologists.
37. Who is best known as an ethnographer?
 - (a) Jane Goodall (b) Dian Fossey
 - (c) Margaret Mead (d) Farley Mowat
38. Which subfield of anthropology could be described as studying 'other people's garbage'?
 - (a) primatology (b) archaeology
 - (c) paleoanthropology (d) linguistics
39. Creationists believed the Earth had not changed since its creation less than six _____ years earlier.
 - (a) hundred (b) thousand
 - (c) million (d) billion
40. A person who believes that the current appearance of the earth can be best explained as having resulted from a series of natural disasters is known as a:
 - (a) debaclist. (b) cataclysmist.
 - (c) calamitist. (d) catastrophist.
41. The belief that processes like weathering and erosion are responsible for the appearance of the earth is known as:

- (a) natural selection. (b) uniformitarianism.
(c) creationism. (d) adaptation.
42. In 1797, John Frere found some unusual _____ in an English quarry.
(a) animal remains
(b) creationist documents
(c) stone tools
(d) human skulls
43. The significance of Frere's discovery was that the things he'd found were located
(a) above a large deposit of gold
(b) beneath the remains of extinct animals
(c) in a place no one thought humans had ever lived
(d) right where the elves had left them.
44. Stratigraphy is:
(a) the study of the earth's layers.
(b) the jutting forward of the lower face and jaw area
(c) a design etched into a rock face.
(d) the study of ancient diseases.
45. Charles Lyell, an English geologist and a uniformitarian, believed that the world must be extremely old. His based his argument on the fact that
(a) he had developed an innovative reading of Genesis.
(b) catastrophic events (volcanoes, floods) had happened long ago.
(c) he had found human and mammoth bones in the same cave.
(d) erosion works incredibly slowly.
46. The three-age system refers to:
(a) the human physical stages of infancy, puberty and adulthood
(b) the ripening of cheese.
(c) the breakdown of human culture into a Stone Age, a Bronze Age and an Iron Age.
(d) the chronological classification of human achievement into a Gold Age, a Silver Age, and a Bronze Age.
47. In nature a mode or strategy for survival is known as:
(a) an association.
(b) artificial selection.
(c) an adaptation.
(d) adaptive radiation.
48. While studying animals (e.g., finches and turtles) on the Galapagos islands, Darwin was struck by the fact that
(a) each island seemed to have a sort of finch or turtle that was related to the species on the mainland, but recognizably different.
(b) the island species were more advanced (stronger, faster) than those on the mainlan
(d)
(c) the human population of the islands lived in tranquility with the animals.
(d) fossil remains showed that the animals had existed there for millennia largely unchanged
49. _____ is the set of strategies for survival that are NOT genetically determined
(a) Evolution
(b) Adaptation
(c) Culture
(d) Social life
50. According to Lewis Henry Morgan's stages of human culture, labeled savagery, barbarism and civilization, which of the following statements is correct?
(a) A culture that is in a stage other than civilized is 'stuck' there due to something lacking in their society.
(b) A culture is civilized once it discovers pottery and animal husbandry.
(c) The advancement of raw materials is the determining factor in deciding what stage a society is in.
(d) All the above

ANSWER KEY

1	(d)	6	(c)	11	(a)	16	(a)	21	(c)	26	(b)	31	(c)	36	(a)	41	(b)	46	(c)
2	(b)	7	(b)	12	(c)	17	(d)	22	(a)	27	(c)	32	(d)	37	(c)	42	(c)	47	(c)
3	(c)	8	(a)	13	(a)	18	(b)	23	(b)	28	(a)	33	(d)	38	(b)	43	(b)	48	(a)
4	(d)	9	(c)	14	(d)	19	(c)	24	(c)	29	(c)	34	(a)	39	(b)	44	(a)	49	(c)
5	(b)	10	(b)	15	(b)	20	(a)	25	(b)	30	(a)	35	(a)	40	(d)	45	(d)	50	(a)

RESPONSE SHEET

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| 49. (a) (b) (c) (d) | 50. (a) (b) (c) (d) | | |