

CUET UG 2025 303-Anthroplology Question Paper

Time Allowed :1 Hours	Maximum Marks :100	Total questions :50
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General Instructions

General Instructions:

- i) The CUET (UG) 2025 will be conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA) in Computer Based Test (CBT) mode.
- ii) All questions will be objective type (MCQs) with four options, out of which only one will be correct.
- iii) Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**, and **1 mark will be deducted** for every incorrect response. Unanswered questions will get **0 marks**.
- iv) The test will consist of three sections:
 - Section I: Languages
 - Section II: Domain Subjects
 - Section III: General Test
- v) Candidates must carry their Admit Card and a valid Photo ID proof to the examination center.
- vi) Rough work should be done only in the provided sheet/scribble pad, which must be returned after the test.
- vii) No electronic gadgets, mobile phones, or programmable calculators are permitted inside the examination hall.

Q1. Darwin's 'Theory of Natural Selection' is mainly based on the following points -

- (A) All organisms show a tendency to increase numbers by producing a greater number of off-spring that can survive and reproduce.
- (B) The generations continue to modify for adaptation, thereby gradually bringing changes in the species in the future.
- (C) The individuals exhibit similarities in their physiological, structural and behavioral traits to bring identical structures.
- (D) The number of individuals in a given species remains more or less constant.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
 2. (A), (B) and (C) only
 3. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
 4. (B), (C) and (D) only
-

Q2. Identify the correct sequence of the major course of Hominid evolution as recognized -

- (A) Homo erectus
- (B) Australopithecus
- (C) Homo sapiens
- (D) Homo neanderthalensis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q3. Identify the correct sequence of the vertebrae types in the vertebral column in humans (from top to bottom).

- (A) Thoracic
- (B) Cervical
- (C) Sacral
- (D) Lumbar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q4. The Cri-du-chat syndrome, a chromosomal aberration occurs in humans due to

- 1. Duplication
- 2. Inversion
- 3. Deletion
- 4. Translocation

Q5. The hereditary disease called "sickle cell anemia" occurs in the human population due to

- 1. Natural Selection
- 2. Mutation
- 3. Numerical Chromosomal Aberration
- 4. Genetic Drift

Q6. Match List-I with List-II

Blood group system/type	Discoverer/characteristic
(A) AB Blood Type	(I) Landsteiner and Levine
(B) Rh Blood Group System	(II) Universal donor
(C) MN Blood Group System	(III) Universal Recipients
(D) O Blood Type	(IV) Landsteiner and Weiner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Q7. The phase is characterized by the wide occurrence of metal-smelting trait in an industry.

1. Neolithic
2. Mesolithic
3. Chalcolithic
4. Palaeolithic

Q8. is a branch of anthropology that was engaged in studying the origin, nature, meaning and development of language and also describing and classifying languages into families and subfamilies on the basis of their similarities and dissimilarities.

1. Bio-cultural Anthropology
2. Socio-Cultural Anthropology
3. Linguistic Anthropology
4. Archaeological Anthropology

Q9. The concept 'Survival of the Fittest' was proposed in which theory of Human Evolution?

1. Darwinism
2. Lamarckism
3. Neo-Darwinism
4. Neo-Lamarckism

Q10. Match List-I with List-II

Book	Author
(A) Origin of species	(I) Lamarck
(B) Philosophie Zoologique	(II) Watson
(C) The Mutation Theory	(III) Darwin
(D) DNA: The Secret of Life	(IV) Hugo de-Vries

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Q11. Humans' physical variations have been classified differently by different anthropologists. The major categories of human races are

- (A) Caucasoid
- (B) Australoid
- (C) Negroid
- (D) Mongoloid

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A) and (B) only
3. (A), (B) and (C) only

4. (A), (C) and (D) only

Q12. Choose the increasing sequence for the DNA packaging in a cell:

- (A) DNA
- (B) Chromosome
- (C) Chromatin
- (D) Nucleosome

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q13. When the pollen from a yellow seeded pea plant was transferred to a green seeded pea plant, Mendel's observation was:

- 1. All of the first-generation offspring bore yellow peas
 - 2. All of the first-generation offspring bore green peas
 - 3. Half of the first-generation offspring bore yellow peas
 - 4. Half of the first-generation offspring bore green peas
-

Q14. Various random processes that affect gene frequencies in a small, relatively isolated population by chance are termed as:

- 1. Genetic Flow
- 2. Mutation
- 3. Genetic Drift
- 4. Recombination

Q15. The haemolytic disease of the foetus known as erythroblastosis foetalis is caused by the:

1. ABO Incompatibility
 2. Rh Incompatibility
 3. MNS Incompatibility
 4. Bombay blood group Incompatibility
-

Q16. The Neolithic Culture in India is characterized by:

1. Polished and ground stone axes
 2. Stonehenge and sun worship
 3. Increasing use of blunt scrapers
 4. Use of writing and poetry
-

Q17. Handaxe is a type of lower Paleolithic tool which can be classified as:

1. Flake Tool
 2. Core Tool
 3. Iron Tool
 4. Blade Tool
-

Q18. The Bronze Age signifies the advancement of metallic technology and smelting. Bronze is an alloy of:

1. Copper and Iron
2. Iron and Tin
3. Copper and Tin
4. Stone and Copper

Q19. Arrange the following stone tool cultures in the chronological order from oldest to newest:

- (A) Abbevillian
- (B) Mousterian
- (C) Kitchen Midden
- (D) Aurignacian

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Q20. Which of the following are absolute radioactive isotope dating methods?

- (A) Radiocarbon Dating
- (B) Potassium/Argon Dating
- (C) Thermoluminescence
- (D) Fluorine Dating

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B) and (C) only
- 2. (A), (B) and (D) only
- 3. (A), (C) and (D) only
- 4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Q21. Match List-I with List-II

Archaeological Site	Lithic Age in India
(A) Soan Valley	(I) Upper Paleolithic
(B) Bhimbetka	(II) Mesolithic
(C) Sarai Nahar Rai	(III) Lower Paleolithic
(D) Daojali Hading	(IV) Neolithic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Q22. An example site of the Indus Valley Civilization in present-day India is:

1. Mohenjodaro
2. Harappa
3. Lothal
4. Ahar

Q23. An example of the relative dating method is:

1. Radiocarbon Dating
2. Fission-track dating
3. K-Ar Dating
4. Stratigraphy

Q24. The practice where one woman is married to more than one man at the same time is called:

1. Polygyny

2. Sororal polygyny
 3. Polyandry
 4. Group Marriage
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Q25. The person who judges other cultures solely in terms of his or her own culture is called:

1. Relativist
 2. Ethnocentric
 3. Eccentric
 4. Imperialist
-

Q26. A religious system of belief in the soul is called:

1. Animatism
 2. Animation
 3. Animism
 4. Shamanism
-

Q27. The process by which cultural elements are borrowed from another society and incorporated into the culture of the recipient group is called:

1. Emigration
 2. Diffusion
 3. Degeneration
 4. Innovation
-

Q28. Which of the following is associated with the practice of shamanism?

1. Magico-religious practices and healing
2. Community feast for ancestors

3. Nomadic pastoralism
4. Potlatch and redistribution

Q29. Match List-I with List-II

Concept	Characteristic
(A) Nuclear Family	(I) Husbands are Brothers
(B) Matrilineal Descent	(II) Mates and their Children
(C) Fraternal Polyandry	(III) Married couple and their married children
(D) Extended Family	(IV) Children belong to the kin group of mothers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Q30. Which of the following processes are associated with cultural change?

- (A) Assimilation
- (B) Enculturation
- (C) Diffusion
- (D) Revolution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (C) and (D) only
3. (B), (C) and (D) only
4. (A), (B) and (C) only

Q31. Arrange the following kin groups in increasing order from simplest to complex type:

- (A) Clan
- (B) Lineage
- (C) Family
- (D) Tribe

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (D), (C)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (C), (B), (A), (D)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Q32. Match List-I with List-II

Concept	Proposed by
(A) Animism	(I) R R Marett
(B) Animatism	(II) Emile Durkheim
(C) Naturalism	(III) E B Tylor
(D) Totemism	(IV) Max Muller

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Q33. The subsistence economy of hunting and gathering is found among:

1. Jarwa
2. Toda

3. Gujjar
 4. Bakarwal
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Q34. Three types of political systems found among traditional societies are:

1. Band, Tribe and Chiefdom
 2. Band, Tribe and Clan
 3. Band, Tribe and Commune
 4. Band, Tribe and Culture
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Q35. Societies have different mechanisms for dispute resolution to maintain social control.

Which of the following are methods of peaceful dispute resolutions?

- (A) Oath and ordeal
- (B) Mediation
- (C) Ritual reconciliation
- (D) Feuding and Raiding

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) and (D) only
 2. (A), (C) and (D) only
 3. (B), (C) and (D) only
 4. (A), (B) only
-

Q36. The study of communication by non-verbal means, including posture, mannerism, gestures, facial expressions and body movements is called:

1. Semantics
2. Phonetics
3. Kinesics
4. Linguistics

Q37. Scheduled Tribes are communities which are included in the Schedule of the Indian Constitution. This has been mentioned in which article?

1. Article 365
2. Article 343
3. Article 342
4. Article 324

Q38. Which of the following is NOT the criteria for enlisting the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)?

1. Subsistence level of economy
2. Declining or stagnant population
3. Extremely low level of literacy
4. Habitats in islands

Q39. Which of the following factor is directly associated with increasing cultural diversity?

1. Ethnocentrism
2. Inbreeding
3. Cultural Relativism
4. Immigration

Q40. In terms of size of governance, which of the following is bigger than Band but smaller than State?

1. Country
2. Caste
3. Community
4. Tribe

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

Social Change

Social change refers to changes that have taken place in the structure of a society, including changes in social relationships, social institutions, social values and social interaction.

Cultural changes occur through modifications of the elements and pattern of a cultural system, and include changes in the traditions, beliefs, religions, norms, values, customs and practices. The important approaches for studying social-cultural changes are evolutionary, structural, dialectical and historical. The factors responsible for social-cultural changes are demographic, technological, cultural, economic, political, legal and ecological factors.

Cultural factors influence socio-cultural changes through the exchange of ideas, knowledge and values. One society adopts cultural traits of another society through war, attack, defeat, or the fulfillment of its right requirements. The geographical regions and natural resources also influence social change. Social mobility means the movement of people from one social status to another social status or from one position to another position is considered to be an important factor in changes in society. Caste mobility is an example of social mobility, which has been influenced by education and constitutional privileges. Occupational mobility envisages changes in traditional occupation by adopting modern occupation, irrespective of caste barriers, it helps the caste society develop into new social strata. The different factors that cause social mobility include Sanskritisation, Westernization, urbanization, industrialization, modernization and globalization. The 'Sanskritisation' and 'Westernisation' are the important cultural factors that influence the socio-cultural changes of India.

Q41. What is **NOT** an important approach for studying the social-cultural changes of a society?

1. Evolutionary Approach
2. Dialectical and Historical Approach
3. Structural Approach
4. Mixed-longitudinal Approach

Q42. The envisages changes in traditional occupations by adopting modern occupation, irrespective of caste barriers, and helping caste society develop into new social strata.

1. Vertical mobility
2. Horizontal mobility
3. Occupational mobility
4. Traditional mobility

Q43. The movement of people from one social status to another social status or from one position to another position is considered to be an important factor in changes in society and is called

1. Demographic mobility
2. Social mobility
3. Population migration
4. Socialization

Q44. Which attribute does NOT refer to social changes that have taken place in the structure of a society?

1. Social Relationships
2. Social Institutions
3. Social Interaction
4. Globalization

Q45. A factor that does NOT facilitate social mobility in a society is

1. Geographic isolation
2. Industrialization

3. Modernization

4. Globalization

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

Tribal Movements

The Tribal population in India increased over the years and their number is enumerated as 104,281,034 in 2011 census, constituting 8.6% of the total population. The tribal communities in India include major central Indian tribal groups like Bhil, Gond, Munda, Santhal, Oraon and it also includes smaller Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups like Andamanese, Jarwa, Onge, Shompen. Historically several challenges were posed by encroachments of outsiders (dikus) in the tribal areas. The tribals agitated not just against British officials but also against all their supporters including the landlords, merchants and moneylenders and hence all of them were targeted. One such revolt called Santhal Hul occurred in the regions of present-day Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal against the British as well as the Zamindari system from 1855 until 1856 when the movement was crushed by the British. One of the most well-known revolutions against the pervasive British Rule in the nation was the early Munda revolt. The Mundas inhabited the Chotanagpur area. This uprising is also known as the Ulgulan revolt (great commotion) led by an able and charismatic leader in dharti aaba Birsa Munda. Rampa Rebellion (1922-1924), which took place in the present-day Andhra Pradesh districts of Vishakhapatnam and East Godavari. Alluri Sitarama Raju was the leader of the Rampa rebellion. More recent Tribal movements seek to preserve the land rights, culture, and identity of India's indigenous people. The Narmada Bachao Andolan and Chipko Movement exemplify the intersection of tribal and environmental justice, raising awareness of the significance of Jal, Jangal and Jameen.

Q46. Munda Uprising took place in which region?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Chotanagpur
3. West Bengal
4. Odisha

Q47. Which of the following rebellion is also known as Hul?

1. Birsa Movement
2. Munda Uprising
3. Santhal Rebellions
4. Rampa Rebellion

Q48. Which of the following belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group?

1. Bhil
2. Gond
3. Onge
4. Santhal

Q49. Which of the following statement is NOT correct about Indian Tribes?

1. Tribal Population increased to 8.62. Diku supported the tribal leader Birsa Munda in Ulgulan
3. Chipko movement was fought to protect Jal Jangal Jameen
4. Rampa rebellion is famous tribal movement from South India

Q50. Which of the following belong to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group?

1. Bhil
 2. Gond
 3. Onge
 4. Santhal
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