CUET UG 2026 Anthropology May 19 Shift 1 Question Paper with Solutions PDF

Question Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA)

Time Allowed: 60 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 250**

General Instructions

(i) This is the Anthropology question paper of CUET (UG) 2026, conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA) in Computer Based Test (CBT) mode.

(ii) The paper contains 50 multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory.

(iii) The duration of this test paper is 60 minutes. The maximum score is 250 marks.

(iv) Each question has four options. Select the one correct answer for each question.

(v) Marking scheme: $+5$ marks for a correct answer, -1 mark for an incorrect answer, and 0 marks for an unanswered question.

Anthropology (250 marks)

1. Match items in List-I with the items in List-II

List-IChromosomal Aberrations	List-IIAssociated features
(A) Patau Syndrome	(I) Trisomy 13
(B) Edward Syndrome	(II) Trisomy 18
(C) Down syndrome	(III) 5p-Syndrome
(D) Cri-du-chat Syndrome	(IV) Trisomy 21

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Solution:

Concept:

- Trisomy means the presence of an additional copy of a chromosome. Patau, Edwards and Down syndromes are associated with trisomies of different autosomes.
- Cri-du-chat syndrome is associated with deletion of part of the short arm of chromosome 5, denoted 5p-, rather than a trisomy.

Step 1: Match the named syndromes Patau syndrome is trisomy 13, giving A-I. Edwards syndrome is trisomy 18, giving B-II. Down syndrome is trisomy 21, so C must match IV. Cri-du-chat syndrome is the 5p deletion syndrome, giving D-III. The Roman numerals identify positions in List-II; they are not chromosome numbers.

Step 2: Eliminate the other mappings Option (A) incorrectly pairs Down syndrome with 5p deletion and Cri-du-chat with trisomy 21. Option (B) also assigns the 5p condition to Edwards syndrome and trisomy 18 to Down syndrome. Option (D) changes all four established associations. Only the third mapping retains both the correct trisomies and the deletion syndrome.

Step 3: Conclusion The complete match is A-I, B-II, C-IV and D-III. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: First match Down syndrome to trisomy 21 and Cri-du-chat to 5p deletion; these distinguish the closest options.

2. Arrange in sequence from the earliest to the most recent [5 marks]

(A) Australopithecus, Homo erectus, Homo habilis and Homo sapiens

(B) Homo habilis, Homo sapiens, Australopithecus and Homo erectus

(C) Homo habilis, Australopithecus, Homo sapiens and Homo erectus

(D) Australopithecus, Homo habilis, Homo erects and Homo sapiens

Correct Answer: (D) Australopithecus, Homo habilis, Homo erects and Homo sapiens

Solution:

Concept:

- A chronological sequence orders the first appearances of the listed hominin groups, from earlier forms to later forms.
- The conventional sequence among these four names is Australopithecus, Homo habilis, Homo erectus and Homo sapiens. This does not imply that all species formed a single unbranched lineage.

Step 1: Establish the relative order Australopithecus appeared before the named species of Homo. Homo habilis is an early member of Homo and precedes Homo erectus in this standard sequence. Homo sapiens appears much later than both of these earlier Homo species. Thus the required order is Australopithecus followed by Homo habilis, Homo erectus and finally Homo sapiens.

Step 2: Compare every proposed sequence Option (A) reverses Homo habilis and Homo erectus, so it fails at the middle pair. Options (B) and (C) place Homo habilis before Australopithecus; they also place Homo sapiens too early relative to Homo erectus. Option (D) alone preserves all the required relative positions. Its printed "Homo erects" denotes Homo erectus in the sequence.

Step 3: Conclusion The order is Australopithecus, Homo habilis, Homo erectus and Homo sapiens. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Fix Australopithecus at the beginning and Homo sapiens at the end; then check that habilis precedes erectus.

3. Which of the following are correct regarding Lamarck's theory?

(A) He emphasized accumulative inheritance of acquired characters.

(B) His work was published as "On the origin of Species"

(C) Lamarckism is criticized because neuter worker bees and wasps cannot transmit acquired changes.

(D) Organs are modified, or new rudimentary organs are formed due to use and disuse.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (B) and (D) only

(B) (A), (C) and (D) only

(C) (C) and (D) only

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

Concept:

- Lamarckism explains evolutionary change through use and disuse of organs and inheritance of acquired characters.
- A statement describing a historical theory must be separated from whether that theory is accepted as a modern explanation of heredity.

Step 1: Evaluate the four statements Statement A correctly describes the cumulative inheritance of acquired characters proposed by Lamarck. Statement B is false: On the Origin of Species is Darwin's work, whereas Lamarck presented his evolutionary ideas in Philosophie Zoologique. Statement C gives a classical criticism: sterile worker bees and wasps cannot pass their own acquired modifications directly to offspring. Statement D reflects the use-and-disuse account of organ modification within Lamarck's theory.

Step 2: Choose the complete true combination The true statements are A, C and D, while B must be excluded. Option (A) includes the false publication claim and omits C. Option (C) omits the correct central claim A. Option (D) includes B and omits A. The second option includes exactly all three correct statements.

Step 3: Conclusion A, C and D are correct regarding Lamarckism and its classical criticism. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Check the book title first: Origin of Species belongs to Darwin, immediately excluding combinations containing B.

4. Which of the following is not a feature of Living Primates? [5 marks]

(A) Highly developed olfactory sense

(B) Presence of two pectoral mammae

(C) Represent the 7th largest mammalian order

(D) Prehensile limbs

Correct Answer: (A) Highly developed olfactory sense

Solution:

Concept:

- Typical primate adaptations include grasping extremities, forward-facing eyes and an increased emphasis on vision.
- Olfaction is the sense of smell. In the conventional description of primate evolution, its relative importance is reduced compared with many other mammals.

Step 1: Identify the exceptional sensory claim The question asks for the feature that does not fit the general description of living primates. Highly developed olfactory sense suggests that smell is their predominant specialized sense. The characteristic evolutionary emphasis in primates is instead on vision, including depth perception. The snout and olfactory apparatus show a relative reduction, especially in anthropoid primates. This comparative description does not mean that every primate has a poor sense of smell or that smell has no behavioural role.

Step 2: Check the remaining alternatives A pair of pectoral mammae is a standard characteristic in the general anatomical account of primates. Grasping or prehensile limbs help primates hold supports and manipulate objects, fitting their arboreal adaptations. The seventh-largest-order statement is the classificatory ranking used by this question, rather than a sensory or anatomical contradiction. Neither the pectoral mammae nor prehensile limbs identifies the requested exception. The direct contrast with the typical primate sensory trend is the highly developed olfactory claim.

Step 3: Conclusion Highly developed olfactory sense is not the characteristic general feature sought for living primates here. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: For general primate adaptations, associate grasping limbs with arboreal movement and increased visual emphasis with reduced relative reliance on smell.

5. Match items in List-I with the items in list-II

List-IBlood Group System	List-IIDiscover(s)
(A) Rh in humans	(I) Landstiner and Weiner
(B) MN	(II) Landsteiner
(C) ABO	(III) Landsteiner and Levine
(D) Rh in humans and Rhesus monkeys	(IV) Levine and Stetson

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

(D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution:

Concept:

- Blood-group systems are distinguished by inherited antigens on red blood cells. The discovery of ABO, MN and Rh is associated with different investigators.
- The historical association for human Rh observations is Levine and Stetson, while Landsteiner and Wiener are associated with the work on humans and rhesus monkeys.

Step 1: Match the ABO and MN systems Karl Landsteiner discovered the ABO blood-group system, so (C) matches (II). Landsteiner and Levine discovered the MN system, so (B) matches (III). These two matches together exclude the first and third answer choices, which assign the wrong investigators to ABO or MN.

Step 2: Distinguish the two Rh associations Levine and Stetson described the human clinical observation associated with Rh incompatibility, giving (A)–(IV). Landsteiner and Wiener conducted the work involving rhesus monkeys and human blood, giving (D)–(I). The second answer choice interchanges these two Rh associations. Only the fourth choice combines all four correct matches.

Step 3: Conclusion The complete matching is A–IV, B–III, C–II and D–I. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Fix the familiar ABO–Landsteiner and MN–Landsteiner and Levine pairs first, then distinguish the two Rh histories.

6. Somatotype is used in which of the following? [5 marks]

(A) Determining skin color of an individual

(B) In assessing the genetical traits.

(C) Determining the body shape.

(D) To identify the somatic cells

Correct Answer: (C) Determining the body shape.

Solution:

Concept:

- Somatotyping describes the overall shape and physical build of the human body through the relative development of its physique components.
- Endomorphy refers to relative fatness, mesomorphy to musculoskeletal development, and ectomorphy to linearity or slenderness.

Step 1: Identify what a somatotype describes A somatotype summarises an individual's body build by considering features such as roundness, muscularity and slenderness. It therefore concerns the form and proportions of the body. Among the given answers, determining body shape directly expresses this purpose.

Step 2: Exclude the other uses Skin colour is a pigmentation characteristic, so it is not what somatotyping determines. Although heredity influences physique, somatotyping itself is not a general test of genetic traits. Somatic cells are the body's non-reproductive cells; identifying those cells is a cellular classification task rather than an assessment of overall physique. Thus the third answer alone fits the definition.

Step 3: Conclusion Somatotype is used in determining body shape or physique. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Associate somatotype with endomorphy, mesomorphy and ectomorphy: all three describe body build.

7. What determines the colour of the skin? [5 marks]

(A) Amount of Zinc in the skin.

(B) Amount of cholesterol in the skin.

(C) Amount of Vitamin A in the skin.

(D) Amount of Melanin in the skin.

Correct Answer: (D) Amount of Melanin in the skin.

Solution:

Concept:

- Melanin is the principal pigment responsible for variation in normal human skin colour. It is produced by melanocytes and distributed to surrounding epidermal cells.
- The amount, type and distribution of melanin influence pigmentation; the question asks which listed substance is the relevant determinant.

Step 1: Identify the pigment involved Melanin absorbs light and contributes the brown to dark pigmentation of the skin. Greater melanin pigmentation generally gives a darker appearance, while less melanin gives a lighter appearance. Therefore, among the listed substances, the amount of melanin is the direct answer to the question.

Step 2: Check the competing substances Zinc is an essential mineral involved in many biological processes, but its amount is not the pigment-based determinant requested here. Cholesterol is a lipid important in membranes and as a precursor of other compounds; it is not the skin's colour pigment. Vitamin A supports epithelial health and other functions, but it is not melanin. None of these three alternatives names the principal pigment responsible for the skin-colour variation tested.

Step 3: Conclusion The amount of melanin in the skin determines its colour among the given alternatives. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: In a skin-colour question, identify the pigment first: melanocytes produce melanin.

8. When can a daughter be affected by an X-linked recessive trait, such as, color blindness? [5 marks]

(A) When mother is affected and father is normal.

(B) When father is affected and mother is normal.

(C) When the father is affected and mother can be either affected or is a carrier

(D) The father is normal and the mother is a carrier.

Correct Answer: (C) When the father is affected and mother can be either affected or is a carrier

Solution:

Concept:

- For a typical X-linked recessive trait, let X^N represent the normal allele and X^c the recessive allele. An affected daughter has genotype X^cX^c.
- A daughter receives one X chromosome from her father and one from her mother. She therefore needs the recessive allele from both parents to be affected.

Step 1: Determine the father's required contribution All daughters receive their father's X chromosome. To receive X^c from him, the father must have genotype X^cY, meaning that he is affected. A normal father supplies X^N, so his daughter cannot have the two recessive alleles required under this inheritance pattern. This rules out the first and fourth choices.

Step 2: Determine the mother's possible genotypes The mother can supply X^c if she is affected, X^cX^c, or a carrier, X^NX^c. With an affected father, an affected mother has all affected daughters; a carrier mother can have affected daughters with probability one half. A genetically normal, non-carrier mother supplies only X^N, making daughters carriers rather than affected. Thus an affected father alone, as in the second choice, is insufficient.

Step 3: Conclusion A daughter can be affected when her father is affected and her mother is either affected or a carrier. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: For an affected daughter with an X-linked recessive trait, trace one recessive X allele back to each parent.

9. Why is the gene for 'Hypertrichosis of ear' not inherited by daughters? [5 marks]

(A) Because it is a sex-influenced trait.

(B) Because it is a sex-limited trait.

(C) Because it is a Y-linked trait.

(D) Because it is an X-linked recessive trait

Correct Answer: (C) Because it is a Y-linked trait.

Solution:

Concept:

- A Y-linked, or holandric, trait is controlled by a gene on the Y chromosome. In the classical inheritance example used here, hypertrichosis of the ear is treated as Y-linked.
- A daughter receives her father's X chromosome, whereas a son receives his father's Y chromosome. This difference determines the route of inheritance.

Step 1: Trace the father's sex chromosomes In the usual XX–XY system, the father has one X and one Y chromosome. His daughter receives his X chromosome and an X from her mother. His son receives his Y chromosome and an X from his mother. Thus, a gene confined to the father's Y chromosome has a route to sons but no route to daughters.

Step 2: Distinguish linkage from sex-dependent expression Option (C) explains the absence of transmission to daughters: they do not receive the chromosome carrying the gene. A sex-influenced trait has expression affected by sex, and a sex-limited trait is expressed in one sex; those terms do not by themselves prevent a daughter from inheriting an allele. An X-linked recessive allele can be inherited by daughters, including from an affected father, even if they are only carriers. Consequently, options (A), (B) and (D) do not give the required inheritance explanation.

Step 3: Conclusion Daughters do not receive their father's Y chromosome, so they do not inherit this Y-linked gene. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: For father-to-son transmission with no father-to-daughter transmission, first test whether the question describes Y linkage.

10. What were the advantages of choosing Pea plants for experiments by Gregor Johann Mendel?

(A) Pea plants are easy to cultivate.

(B) Pea plants are highly resistant to pests.

(C) Pea plants have short life cycle

(D) Pea plants are easy to hybridize

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A) and (C) only

(B) (B) and (C) only

(C) (C) and (D) only

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

Correct Answer: (D) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

Concept:

- A useful experimental organism is easy to maintain, produces successive generations quickly and permits controlled crosses.
- Garden pea flowers normally self-pollinate, but artificial cross-pollination allows selected parents to be hybridized.

Step 1: Assess the practical advantages A is correct because pea plants can be cultivated conveniently in experimental plots. C is correct because their comparatively short life cycle permits several generations to be followed without an excessively long wait. D is correct because controlled hybridization can be performed by preventing self-pollination and transferring selected pollen. These features allow parental traits and offspring ratios to be compared.

Step 2: Exclude the unsupported feature High resistance to pests is not a standard reason for Mendel choosing peas, so B is not included. Option (A) contains two real advantages but leaves out easy hybridization. Option (B) includes the unsupported pest-resistance statement and omits two advantages. Option (C) omits easy cultivation. Only the fourth combination contains A, C and D together.

Step 3: Conclusion Easy cultivation, a short life cycle and easy hybridization are the stated advantages. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: For Mendel's organism, remember convenient cultivation, quick generations and controllable pollination, not pest immunity.

11. Which of the following statements are true about Mutation?

(A) Mutation is the only factor responsible for changing gene frequency in a population.

(B) Mutations can be at the gene level or at the chromosomal level

(C) Radiations are not the only factor responsible for mutations

(D) Substances that increase the rate of mutation are called mutagens.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A) and (D) only

(B) (B) and (C) only

(C) (B), (C) and (D) only

(D) (A) and (B) only

Correct Answer: (C) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

Concept:

- Mutations are heritable changes in genetic material and can affect individual genes or chromosome structure and number.
- Gene frequencies also change through natural selection, genetic drift and gene flow; mutation is therefore not their only cause of change.

Step 1: Test each statement A is false because selection, drift and migration can alter allele frequencies even without a new mutation. B is true: mutations may occur at gene level or at chromosomal level. C is true because mutations can arise spontaneously through replication errors and can also be induced by chemical agents; radiation is not the sole cause. D is true because agents that increase mutation rates are termed mutagens.

Step 2: Compare the combinations The complete correct set is B, C and D. Option (A) includes false A. Option (B) contains two true statements but omits the true definition in D. Option (D) again includes A and also omits C and D. The third option is the only one that includes every true statement and excludes the false claim of a single evolutionary factor.

Step 3: Conclusion B, C and D are true statements about mutation. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Words such as only demand caution: mutation introduces variants, but several other processes alter their population frequencies.

12. "Survival of the Fittest" is associated with which of the following? [5 marks]

(A) Gene flow

(B) Mutation

(C) Natural selection

(D) Genetic drift

Correct Answer: (C) Natural selection

Solution:

Concept:

- Natural selection is differential survival and reproduction associated with heritable variation. Individuals whose traits suit their environment tend to leave more surviving offspring.
- Evolutionary fitness means reproductive success in a particular environment. It does not simply mean physical strength, size or longevity.

Step 1: Interpret survival of the fittest Members of a population differ in inherited characteristics. When some of those characteristics improve survival or successful reproduction under the prevailing conditions, their bearers contribute more offspring to the next generation. The favourable variants can therefore become more frequent. This non-random sorting of heritable variation is natural selection, matching option (C).

Step 2: Separate the other evolutionary forces Gene flow, option (A), transfers alleles between populations through migration and reproduction; it does not name differential success of better-adapted variants. Mutation, option (B), produces new genetic variation through changes in genetic material. Genetic drift, option (D), changes allele frequencies by chance, especially in small populations, and need not favour an advantageous trait. All can influence evolution, but the phrase in the question specifically describes selection rather than migration, new variation or random sampling.

Step 3: Conclusion "Survival of the Fittest" is associated with natural selection. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Link fitness to the number of successful offspring in the given environment; random changes instead point to genetic drift.

13. Arrange the given Epochs in correct sequence from the earliest to the most recent.

(A) Pliocene

(B) Oligocene

(C) Eocene

(D) Miocene

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(B) (C), (B), (D), (A)

(C) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(D) (A), (C), (B), (D)

Correct Answer: (B) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution:

Concept:

- Chronological ordering of geological epochs proceeds from older intervals to younger ones.
- Among the listed epochs the established order is Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene; the first two precede the last two.

Step 1: Establish the geological order The Eocene is older than the Oligocene. The Miocene follows the Oligocene, and the Pliocene follows the Miocene. In the labels supplied, Eocene is C, Oligocene is B, Miocene is D and Pliocene is A. Thus the required sequence of labels is C, B, D, A. Remember that earliest means oldest, not the interval closest to the present.

Step 2: Check the alternatives Option (A) puts the youngest listed epoch, Pliocene, first and places Eocene after Oligocene. Option (C) places Pliocene before Miocene and Eocene last. Option (D) also starts with Pliocene and misorders the older epochs. The second option alone begins with Eocene and ends with Pliocene while preserving both middle positions.

Step 3: Conclusion The order is Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pliocene. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Anchor Eocene as the oldest and Pliocene as the youngest here, then place Oligocene before Miocene.

14. Which of the following is not a Primary tool Fabrication Technique? [5 marks]

(A) Free flaking

(B) Fluting technique

(C) Block-on-Block technique

(D) Resolved flaking or step flaking technique

Correct Answer: (B) Fluting technique

Solution:

Concept:

- Primary stone-tool fabrication detaches flakes from a core or gives the core its initial form by percussion. Secondary working subsequently modifies an already prepared piece.
- The distinction concerns the stage and purpose of the work: initial reduction differs from specialised thinning or finishing of a tool.

Step 1: Identify the specialised operation Fluting removes a long narrow flake from the base of an already shaped projectile point, producing a channel. It thins the base and helps the point to be attached to a shaft. Thus it is a specialised modification of a prepared tool rather than the primary production of a blank or initial core form.

Step 2: Compare the other techniques Free flaking involves direct blows that detach flakes from a core held by the worker. In the block-on-block technique a stone is struck against a fixed stone support or anvil to detach material. Resolved or step flaking is included among the primary flaking techniques in this classification. These three alternatives concern the initial flaking of stone; they therefore do not answer the negative wording of the question. Fluting is the exceptional, specialised operation among the listed choices.

Step 3: Conclusion Fluting technique is not a primary tool fabrication technique in the classification used here. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: In a negative question about fabrication, separate initial core reduction from the later thinning of a prepared point; fluting makes a basal channel.

15. Arrange the stages of metal making in correct order.

(A) Forging or casting

(B) Smelting

(C) Mining

(D) Alloying

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(B) (A), (C), (B), (D)

(C) (B), (A), (D), (C)

(D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution:

Concept:

- The production sequence starts with obtaining ore, then extracting metal, preparing the desired composition and shaping an object.
- Smelting extracts metal from ore; alloying combines metals or other elements to obtain the material required for manufacture.

Step 1: Follow the material through production Mining, C, supplies the mineral ore. Smelting, B, then extracts the metal from that ore by heating with the appropriate process. Alloying, D, prepares the desired composition, for example a mixture with improved working properties. Forging or casting, A, gives the prepared metal or alloy its final useful form. These are the stages of the production workflow asked for, rather than dates of their invention.

Step 2: Eliminate impossible stage orders Options (A) and (B) start with shaping before the ore has been mined or its metal extracted. Option (C) begins with smelting and puts mining last, reversing the necessary supply of raw material. The fourth option gives C, B, D, A, so extraction and preparation precede shaping. A pure-metal object may not require alloying, but when all four listed stages are included this is their proper order.

Step 3: Conclusion The sequence is Mining, Smelting, Alloying, then Forging or casting. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Track ore to metal to alloy to object; each stage supplies the material needed by the next stage.

16. What is the other term for "Tree Ring" dating method? [5 marks]

(A) Patination Study

(B) Seriation

(C) Dendrochronology

(D) Varve analysis

Correct Answer: (C) Dendrochronology

Solution:

Concept:

- Dendrochronology is the dating of wood through the study of annual growth rings. The term combines the ideas of trees and time.
- A ring sequence can be matched with an established regional chronology, allowing suitable timber to be assigned a calendar date.

Step 1: Connect the method with its evidence Trees in seasonal environments commonly produce distinguishable growth rings each year. Their widths vary with growing conditions. A sequence of wide and narrow rings forms a recognisable pattern that can be compared across trees and matched to a reference series. The method based on these tree-ring patterns is called dendrochronology. Counting rings describes the tree's growth history; cross-matching makes archaeological calendar dating possible.

Step 2: Distinguish the alternative methods Patination study examines changes or coatings on the surfaces of artefacts, rather than rings in timber. Seriation arranges assemblages or artefact types in a relative sequence using changes in their attributes or frequencies. Varve analysis studies annually deposited sediment layers, typically in lakes; although it also uses annual sequences, its evidence is sediment rather than tree growth. Therefore none of those three names is the technical term for tree-ring dating.

Step 3: Conclusion Tree-ring dating is dendrochronology. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Remember that dendro- refers to trees: tree rings indicate dendrochronology, while annual sediment layers indicate varve analysis.

17. The Great Granary in the Indus Valley Civilization was found at which of the following locations?

[5 marks]

(A) Lothal

(B) Rakhigarhi

(C) Kalibangan

(D) Harappa and Mohenjo-daro

Correct Answer: (D) Harappa and Mohenjo-daro

Solution:

Concept:

- Harappan cities contained substantial public buildings as well as houses, streets and drainage systems. Large structures conventionally identified as granaries are associated with Harappa and Mohenjo-daro.
- An archaeological site must be matched with the particular structure named; identifying a place as a Harappan settlement alone does not establish it as the answer.

Step 1: Identify the relevant pair of cities The large storage structures traditionally described as the Great Granary belong to Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. Both were major urban centres of the Indus civilization. The question asks for the location associated with this named feature, rather than for any settlement of the civilization.

Step 2: Eliminate the other locations Lothal is especially associated with its dockyard and maritime activity. Rakhigarhi is a major Harappan settlement, and Kalibangan is associated with evidence such as a ploughed field. These facts do not make any of those three single-site choices the conventional answer to the Great Granary question. The paired location in the final choice matches the required association.

Step 3: Conclusion The Great Granary is associated with Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Keep site-feature pairs together: Harappa and Mohenjo-daro with granaries, Lothal with the dockyard, and Kalibangan with the ploughed field.

18. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I: Blood group genotypes of parents	List-II: Possible Blood group phenotype(s) of offsprings
(A) AA x AA	(I) B
(B) AO x AO	(II) A, B, AB and O
(C) BB x OO	(III) A
(D) AO x BO	(IV) A and O

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(B) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

(C) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(D) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (D) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution:

Concept:

- In the ABO system, A and B are codominant alleles and O is recessive. Thus AA and AO produce phenotype A, BB and BO produce B, AB produces AB, and OO produces O.
- Each offspring receives one allele from each parent. List the possible gametes first, combine them, and then convert each genotype into its blood-group phenotype.

Step 1: Determine the first three crosses For AA $\times$ AA, each parent supplies only A; every child is AA and has group A. Therefore (A) matches (III). For AO $\times$ AO, the possible offspring genotypes are AA, AO and OO, giving groups A and O; (B) matches (IV). For BB $\times$ OO, all offspring are BO and have group B; (C) matches (I).

Step 2: Determine the mixed cross and select the code For AO $\times$ BO, the first parent supplies A or O and the second supplies B or O. The combinations are AB, AO, BO and OO, giving AB, A, B and O respectively. Therefore (D) matches (II). The complete sequence is (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II). The other answer codes already assign group B to AA $\times$ AA, which cannot occur from two parents supplying only A.

Step 3: Conclusion The four crosses yield, respectively, A; A and O; B; and all four blood groups. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Write the two possible gametes for each heterozygous parent; AO crossed with BO is the ABO cross that permits all four blood groups.

19. According to H. J. Movius, the difference between chopping and chopper tool is..... [5 marks]

(A) The chopper tool is a unifacial pebble, while the chopping tool is bifacially worked one

(B) The chopping tool is a unifacial pebble, while the chopper tool is bifacially worked

(C) The chopping tool is a microlithic tool, while the chopper tool is a core tool.

(D) The chopping tool is a core tool, while the chopper tool is a composite tool.

Correct Answer: (A) The chopper tool is a unifacial pebble, while the chopping tool is bifacially worked one

Solution:

Concept:

- In the distinction associated with H. J. Movius, a chopper is a pebble or core tool with an edge produced by flaking on one face, whereas a chopping tool is worked on both faces.
- Unifacial means flaked on one face; bifacial means flaked on two opposing faces. This distinction concerns the working of the cutting edge, rather than the number of separate components.

Step 1: Apply the flaking distinction A chopper retains a pebble or core whose cutting edge is formed by removing flakes from one surface. A chopping tool has flake removals from both sides of the edge. Therefore the pair required by the question is chopper-unifacial and chopping tool-bifacial.

Step 2: Check all alternatives The first statement gives exactly this arrangement. The second reverses the two terms and is therefore incorrect. The third wrongly characterises the chopping tool as a microlith; microliths are small implements and this is not the stated chopper/chopping-tool distinction. The fourth wrongly treats the chopper as a composite tool. A composite tool is assembled from components, whereas a chopper is a worked pebble or core.

Step 3: Conclusion The chopper is unifacial, while the chopping tool is bifacially worked. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: For this terminology, remember the paired edge treatment: chopper, one face; chopping tool, both faces.

20. What is not correct about the Harappan Civilization? [5 marks]

(A) They had the Great Bath

(B) They knew metallurgy

(C) Absence of drainage and poor town planning

(D) Presence of Great Granary

Correct Answer: (C) Absence of drainage and poor town planning

Solution:

Concept:

- The Harappan civilization is distinguished by planned urban settlements and developed drainage. Streets, houses and drains provide evidence of organised civic construction.
- A negatively phrased question asks for the false statement. A true feature of Harappan life must therefore be eliminated rather than selected.

Step 1: Test the claim about drainage and planning The statement claiming absence of drainage and poor town planning contradicts the archaeological evidence. Harappan cities had systematically arranged streets, brick-lined drains and provision for removing wastewater from houses into larger drains. Planning and sanitation are among the characteristic features used to identify this urban civilization.

Step 2: Verify the remaining claims The Great Bath is a well-known structure at Mohenjo-daro, so its presence is a correct statement. Harappans practised metallurgy, including work in copper and bronze, making the second statement correct as well. Large structures traditionally identified as granaries are associated with Harappan cities, so the fourth statement is also accepted in this context. Only the claim denying drainage and good town planning is false.

Step 3: Conclusion The incorrect statement is absence of drainage and poor town planning. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Underline "not correct" before checking options; planned streets and drainage are defining Harappan urban features.

21. Arrange the following Glaciations in the chronological sequence leading to Holocene Epoch

(A) Riss

(B) Gunz

(C) Wurm

(D) Mindel

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (B), (D), (C)

(B) (C), (A), (B), (D)

(C) (C), (A), (D), (B)

(D) (B), (D), (A), (C)

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (D), (A), (C)

Solution:

Concept:

- The traditional Alpine glacial sequence places the four named glaciations in the order Gunz, Mindel, Riss and Wurm, from earlier to later.
- The Holocene follows the end of the last Pleistocene glaciation. Wurm must therefore appear last in this sequence leading towards the Holocene.

Step 1: Establish the order of the glaciations Begin with Gunz, the earliest of the four traditional Alpine glaciations listed. Mindel comes next, followed by Riss. Wurm is the latest glaciation in this scheme. These are names of successive glacial episodes, rather than the names of the warmer interglacial intervals separating them. Thus, the chronological sequence is Gunz, Mindel, Riss, Wurm. The question requires earlier to later, so reversing this sequence would not answer the demand.

Step 2: Translate the sequence into the given letters The question assigns Gunz to (B), Mindel to (D),

Riss to (A) and Wurm to (C). Substitution gives (B), (D), (A), (C), which is the fourth option. The first option starts with Riss and places Gunz after it, so it is not chronological. The second and third options both begin with Wurm, the latest episode, instead of Gunz. Checking the first and last entries therefore rules out these distractors before confirming the middle pair.

Step 3: Conclusion Gunz precedes Mindel, then Riss, then Wurm. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the sequence G–M–R–W first; only then replace the names with the question's letters, which are deliberately out of chronological order.

22. Which one of the following is not a description of Hand axe? [5 marks]

(A) It is a core tool

(B) Bifacial flaking

(C) Butt end is elongated for hafting to a wooden handle

(D) Biconvex in profile view

Correct Answer: (C) Butt end is elongated for hafting to a wooden handle

Solution:

Concept:

- A hand axe is a core tool shaped by removing flakes from a stone core. Typical examples are bifacial, with two worked faces meeting along a cutting edge.
- The traditional hand axe has a broad butt that can be held in the hand and commonly a biconvex profile. An elongated hafting butt is not its defining description.

Step 1: Check the recognised features of a hand axe In a core tool, the shaped remaining stone is the implement, rather than a detached flake being the principal tool. A hand axe fits this description. Flakes are removed from both faces to produce a bifacial cutting implement, so bifacial flaking is also appropriate. Viewed in profile, the two faces commonly curve outwards, giving the biconvex form mentioned in the fourth statement. These three descriptions therefore agree with the usual archaeological account of a hand axe.

Step 2: Identify the feature that does not belong The third statement says that the butt end is elongated for attachment to a wooden handle. This is not the standard characteristic of the Palaeolithic hand axe described here: its butt provides a holding area, while the shaped edges and pointed or rounded working end provide the cutting surfaces. A hafting arrangement should not be inferred simply from the modern word axe. The question asks for the statement that is not a description, so the three genuine features must be excluded and the hafting statement selected.

Step 3: Conclusion An elongated butt specifically for hafting to a wooden handle is not the conventional description of a hand axe. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Separate a Palaeolithic hand axe from a modern handled axe: core, bifacial and biconvex are the characteristic clues in this question.

23. Which of the following statements best explains the Joint Family? [5 marks]

(A) Joint family consists of married couple and their children

(B) Joint family has two or more nuclear families.

(C) Joint family is also called an elementary family; the immediate or primary family.

(D) Joint family is created by addition of closely linked relatives.

Correct Answer: (B) Joint family has two or more nuclear families.

Solution:

Concept:

- A nuclear or elementary family consists of a married couple and their children. A joint family combines two or more related nuclear families within a larger family unit.
- Family forms are distinguished by their composition and organisation. The mere addition of a relative is a broader description of family extension, rather than the clearest definition of a joint family.

Step 1: Distinguish the nuclear and joint forms Start with the basic married-couple-and-children unit. This is the nuclear family, also called the elementary or immediate family. A joint family goes beyond this single conjugal unit and incorporates two or more nuclear families linked by kinship, often across generations or between married siblings. Shared residence, domestic arrangements or resources commonly accompany this organisation. The defining contrast in the options is therefore between one nuclear family and a combination of nuclear families.

Step 2: Select the most precise statement The second statement directly identifies the presence of two or more nuclear families, so it best explains the joint family. The first statement describes only the nuclear unit. The third explicitly uses the synonyms elementary, immediate and primary, which again refer to the nuclear family in this contrast. The fourth describes adding closely linked relatives, a broad way of describing an extended family. It does not specify the combination of multiple nuclear families that makes the second statement the stronger answer to the wording best explains.

Step 3: Conclusion A joint family contains two or more related nuclear families within one larger family arrangement. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Count the nuclear family units: one couple with children identifies the elementary form, while multiple related units point to the joint form.

24. A case of Hypogamy is, when [5 marks]

(A) A man marries a woman from his own caste

(B) A woman from a Brahmin caste marrying a Kshatriya

(C) A man from a Brahmin caste marrying his cousin

(D) A woman marrying a boy from another nation

Correct Answer: (B) A woman from a Brahmin caste marrying a Kshatriya

Solution:

Concept:

- Hypogamy is marriage into a lower social rank. In the traditional caste-marriage classification used here, a woman of a higher-ranked caste marrying a man of a lower-ranked caste is a hypogamous union.
- Endogamy concerns marriage within a defined group, whereas cousin marriage concerns kin relationship. Nationality by itself does not establish a higher or lower caste rank.

Step 1: Apply the direction of status difference The relevant comparison is the relative caste position of the woman and the man in the stated traditional hierarchy. A Brahmin woman marrying a Kshatriya man is a union in which the woman marries into a lower-ranked caste. This supplies both pieces of evidence required by the definition: the partners' ranks are specified, and the direction of marriage is downwards from the woman's caste position. It is therefore the example of hypogamy among the choices.

Step 2: Exclude examples testing other marriage categories A man marrying a woman of his own caste illustrates caste endogamy; no downward rank difference is stated. A Brahmin man marrying his cousin describes a kinship relationship between the spouses, not the required lower-status marriage. Finally, a woman marrying someone of another nation identifies a national boundary, but gives no information about the partners' relative social rank. These descriptions cannot establish hypogamy. The caste difference and its direction in the second option are the decisive evidence.

Step 3: Conclusion A Brahmin woman marrying a Kshatriya man is the stated example of hypogamy in the traditional caste-marriage classification. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: For hypogamy, look for marriage towards a lower rank; do not confuse rank with a shared caste, cousin relationship or different nationality.

25. What do you mean by 'Cultural Relativism'? [5 marks]

(A) An attitude of judging other cultures based on the norms and values present in one's own culture.

(B) The view that no culture is inferior or superior.

(C) Having a sense of superiority.

(D) Having a sense of inferiority.

Correct Answer: (B) The view that no culture is inferior or superior.

Solution:

Concept:

- Cultural relativism understands practices and beliefs in the context of the culture to which they belong. It avoids using one society as the universal standard for judging all others.
- Ethnocentrism judges other cultures by the norms of one's own culture. A claim of cultural superiority therefore expresses ethnocentrism rather than cultural relativism.

Step 1: Identify the relativist position The question asks for the attitude used in understanding cultural differences. Cultural relativism rejects a simple hierarchy in which one culture is intrinsically superior and another is intrinsically inferior. A custom should first be understood in relation to the values, institutions and circumstances of its own society. Thus the view that no culture is inferior or superior is the statement that best represents this approach.

Step 2: Compare the remaining statements Option (A) explicitly makes the observer's own norms and values the standard of judgement. That is ethnocentrism, the opposite of the approach requested. Option (C), a sense of superiority, also ranks cultures and therefore conflicts with the relativist position. Option (D), a sense of inferiority, reverses the ranking but still assumes a cultural hierarchy. Neither a superior nor an inferior self-image defines cultural relativism.

Step 3: Conclusion Cultural relativism is represented by the view that no culture is inferior or superior. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for understanding within a culture's own context, without arranging cultures in a superior-inferior hierarchy. Judging every other culture by your own standards is the cue for ethnocentrism.

26. Which of the following is the correct definition of Acculturation? [5 marks]

(A) It refers to the changes that occur in one's culture due to continuous contact with other culture. It occurs when one culture dominates over other culture(s).

(B) A situation when you encounter an entirely different culture, with a strange language, food pattern, housing pattern and belief system.

(C) A situation where there exists no culture and the society is acephalic.

(D) Accumulation of foreign cultures in an isolated primitive society

Correct Answer: (A) It refers to the changes that occur in one's culture due to continuous contact with other culture. It occurs when one culture dominates over other culture(s).

Solution:

Concept:

- Acculturation consists of cultural changes arising through sustained, direct contact between groups with different cultures. Customs, language, beliefs and other practices may be affected.
- Culture shock is the disorientation experienced on encountering unfamiliar cultural surroundings. It describes an individual's response, whereas acculturation describes a process of cultural change.

Step 1: Locate the process of cultural change Option (A) describes changes in one's culture resulting from continuous contact with another culture. This is the central meaning of acculturation. Such contact can occur under unequal power, when one culture dominates another, as the option describes. Domination is a possible setting for acculturation rather than a requirement in every instance; sustained cultural contact and the resulting change are the decisive features.

Step 2: Eliminate the other descriptions Option (B) describes an encounter with unfamiliar language, food, housing and beliefs. This is the situation associated with culture shock; it does not itself define a continuing process of cultural change. Option (C) incorrectly assumes that a society can have no culture: an acephalous society lacks a central political head, not culture. Option (D) combines foreign cultural accumulation with isolation, whereas contact is essential to acculturation, and gives no clear account of the process.

Step 3: Conclusion The description of cultural changes due to continuous contact with another culture identifies acculturation. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: For acculturation, locate both sustained contact and resulting cultural change. Mere unfamiliarity points to culture shock.

27. **Match the items in List-I with the items in List-II.**

List-I: Religion and religious practices	List-II: Definition
(A) Taboo	(I) Polynesian term for anything prohibited
(B) Animism	(II) The belief in spirits or souls
(C) Totemism	(III) The belief that there is an impersonal, mysterious power, that dwells in persons, places, animals, plants, and in inanimate objects.
(D) Manaism	(IV) Considered to be the originator of a particular clan, it reflects the emblem of the collective representation of their social mind.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(B) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

(C) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(D) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (C) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution:

Concept:

- Religious terms describe distinct beliefs and social rules: taboo concerns prohibition, while animism concerns spirits or souls.
- Totemism links a clan with a representative totem. Manaism concerns an impersonal supernatural power rather than a personalised soul or spirit.

Step 1: Match taboo and animism Taboo is the Polynesian term associated with something forbidden or prohibited. Therefore (A) Taboo matches (I). Animism is belief in spirits or souls, which may be associated with living beings or aspects of the surrounding world. Therefore (B) Animism matches (II). These two direct definitions already exclude any option that assigns animism to an impersonal power or taboo to a clan emblem.

Step 2: Distinguish the clan emblem from impersonal power Totemism concerns the relationship of a social group, especially a clan, to its totem. The description of a clan originator and an emblem of collective representation therefore belongs to (C) Totemism and matches (IV). Manaism identifies an impersonal, mysterious power believed to be present in persons, places, animals, plants or objects; thus (D) Manaism matches (III). The complete mapping is (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III). Option (A) interchanges totemism and manaism, option (B) also misassigns animism, and option (D) mismatches all four terms.

Step 3: Conclusion Taboo means prohibition; animism concerns spirits or souls; totemism concerns the clan emblem; and manaism concerns impersonal supernatural power. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Pair anima with souls, mana with impersonal power, and totem with the clan emblem; taboo then pairs directly with prohibition.

28. Max Weber outlined three distinct types of authority. Identify them.

(A) Ascribed Authority

(B) Traditional Authority

(C) Charismatic Authority

(D) Legal-Rational Authority

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (B) and (D) only

(B) (A), (B) and (C) only

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

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

Concept:

- Max Weber distinguished traditional, charismatic and legal-rational authority by the basis on which people consider rule legitimate.
- Traditional authority rests on established custom; charismatic authority rests on belief in a leader's exceptional qualities; legal-rational authority rests on impersonal rules and legally defined offices.

Step 1: Identify the three bases of legitimacy Traditional authority is accepted because established customs and inherited arrangements are regarded as legitimate. Charismatic authority is accepted because followers recognise extraordinary personal qualities in a leader. Legal-rational authority is accepted because an office and its powers are defined by a system of rules. These descriptions correspond respectively to statements (B), (C) and (D) in the question.

Step 2: Exclude ascribed authority and select the combination Ascription describes allocation of a social position on the basis of characteristics received at birth or otherwise assigned without personal achievement. Although hereditary positions may feature in a traditional system, "Ascribed Authority" is not a separate member of Weber's stated threefold classification. Statement (A) must therefore be excluded. The first three options each include (A) and omit one of the recognised types. Only the final option contains exactly (B), (C) and (D).

Step 3: Conclusion Weber's three types are Traditional Authority, Charismatic Authority and Legal-Rational Authority. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Remember the bases of legitimacy as custom, exceptional person, and rules. They identify traditional, charismatic and legal-rational authority respectively.

29. Arrange the following tribal movements in ascending order of their occurrence

(A) Muthanga land struggle

(B) Kurichiyan Revolt

(C) Munda Movement

(D) Santhal Rebellion

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (C), (D), (B)

(B) (A), (B), (D), (C)

(C) (D), (B), (A), (C)

(D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: No printed option gives the chronological order B, D, C, A.

Solution:

Concept:

- Ascending order of occurrence means arranging the movements from the earliest historical event to the latest.
- The relevant events are the Kurichiyan revolt of 1812, Santhal rebellion of 1855-1856, Birsa Munda's movement culminating in 1899-1900 and Muthanga land struggle of 2003.

Step 1: Assign the dates to the labels Kurichiyan Revolt is B and occurred in 1812. The Santhal Rebellion is D and began in 1855. The Munda Movement is C and belongs to the later nineteenth century, especially the Ulgulan of 1899-1900. Muthanga land struggle is A and occurred in 2003. Thus the historical sequence is B, D, C, A. Even when the Munda movement is considered over its broader nineteenth-century span, it does not precede the Kurichiyan revolt.

Step 2: Compare the literal printed options Option (A) starts with the most recent event, Muthanga. Option (B) also starts with Muthanga. Option (C) puts the Santhal rebellion before the earlier Kurichiyan revolt and places Muthanga before the Munda movement. Option (D) starts with the Munda movement before both the Kurichiyan revolt and the Santhal rebellion. Consequently none reproduces B, D, C, A; the missing sequence cannot be obtained by choosing a closest alternative.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct chronological order is Kurichiyan Revolt, Santhal Rebellion, Munda Movement, Muthanga land struggle: B, D, C, A. No printed option is correct. The supplied answer key selects option (D), but its C, B, D, A sequence contradicts these dates.

Quick Tip to Solve: Attach a year to each event before comparing sequences; Muthanga must be last and Kurichiyan first.

30. The action or practice of moving livestock from one grazing ground to another in a seasonal cycle, typically to lowlands in winter and highlands in summer is known as..... [5 marks]

(A) Jhuming

(B) Transhumance

(C) Animal Husbandary

(D) Swidden Method

Correct Answer: (B) Transhumance

Solution:

Concept:

- Transhumance is the regular seasonal movement of livestock and their herders between complementary grazing areas.
- Altitudinal transhumance uses higher mountain pastures in the warmer season and lower, less exposed pastures in winter.

Step 1: Identify the seasonal pastoral movement The question specifies livestock, different grazing grounds and a repeated seasonal cycle. In summer, highland grasslands become available for grazing as temperatures rise. In winter, herders move their animals to lower land where conditions are less severe. This combination describes transhumance rather than a single permanent migration.

Step 2: Distinguish the other subsistence practices Jhuming and the swidden method refer to shifting cultivation, in which vegetation is cleared and crops are grown on land before cultivators move to another plot. They do not name the seasonal movement of livestock between elevations. Animal husbandry is the broader practice of breeding, feeding and managing domestic animals; it can be sedentary and does not necessarily involve seasonal migration. Transhumance is therefore the precise term required here.

Step 3: Conclusion The seasonal movement of livestock between lowland winter pastures and highland summer pastures is transhumance. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Link the three clues livestock, seasonal cycle and changing altitude to transhumance; link jhum or swidden to crop cultivation.

31. What is the 'Bottom Up' approach by Anthropologists in Public Health? [5 marks]

(A) It means all the medicine bottles and glass should be emptied

(B) All Medications should start from the bottom

(C) The public is consulted and decisions taken accordingly without imposing from the higher authority.

(D) The authorities on top should make rules and the people have to abide by them

Correct Answer: (C) The public is consulted and decisions taken accordingly without imposing from the higher authority.

Solution:

Concept:

- A bottom-up approach begins with the knowledge, priorities and participation of the community affected by a programme.
- Anthropological public-health research examines local practices and social conditions so that interventions respond to people's lived needs.

Step 1: Identify the direction of participation In a bottom-up process, members of the public are consulted about their health concerns, experiences and preferences. Their views inform decisions about the programme. The phrase therefore describes how decisions are made, rather than the physical handling of medicines or the order in which tablets are taken. The option about consultation expresses this participatory meaning.

Step 2: Contrast consultation with imposed decisions Emptying medicine bottles and glasses has no connection with community participation. Starting all medications from the bottom is likewise a literal misreading of the expression. Rules made by authorities at the top which people must simply obey describe a top-down approach, the reverse of the process asked about. The appropriate answer is the statement that the public is consulted and decisions are taken accordingly without imposition from higher authority.

Step 3: Conclusion A bottom-up public-health approach consults the public and incorporates its needs into decisions. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: For bottom-up, trace ideas from the community towards decision makers; orders imposed downwards indicate a top-down process.

32. Which of the following is true about Industrial Society? [5 marks]

(A) Preference for Nuclear family and urbanisation

(B) Preference for joint family and rural lifestyle

(C) Polygamy

(D) Traditional food habits

Correct Answer: (A) Preference for Nuclear family and urbanisation

Solution:

Concept:

- Industrialisation expands machine-based production and specialised employment, often concentrating jobs and population in towns and cities.
- Urban employment and geographical mobility are commonly associated with nuclear households, although different family forms can coexist.

Step 1: Relate industrial production to settlement and family Factories, services and specialised occupations encourage people to migrate towards urban centres. Mobility for work and residence away from the wider kin group commonly favour households consisting of parents and their children. Thus, the association of nuclear family preference with urbanisation describes a recognised tendency of industrial society; it is not a claim that every industrial household has the same form.

Step 2: Eliminate the unsuitable generalisations A preference for joint families and a rural lifestyle does not capture the urban and mobile pattern highlighted by industrialisation. Polygamy is a form of marriage and is not a defining feature of industrial society. Traditional food habits may persist in any society, but their persistence does not identify an industrial social order. Among the alternatives, only the nuclear-family and urbanisation combination directly reflects the characteristic social changes associated with industrial development.

Step 3: Conclusion Preference for the nuclear family and urbanisation is the appropriate characteristic. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: Connect industrial jobs with urban migration and household mobility; avoid treating a marriage form or food habit as the defining economic feature.

33. What is the main feature of unity in diversity? [5 marks]

(A) Only the dominant community represents the identity of the country.

(B) One nation one culture.

(C) The unique cultural traits of minorities do not represent the nation.

(D) The identity of each individual community is respected, preserved and promoted.

Correct Answer: (D) The identity of each individual community is respected, preserved and promoted.

Solution:

Concept:

- Unity in diversity means a shared national identity that accommodates different communities and their cultural traditions.
- Respecting diversity requires recognising and protecting the identity of every community, including minorities.

Step 1: Identify the defining relationship Unity refers to belonging to a common nation; diversity refers to the continued existence of distinct languages, customs, beliefs and ways of life. The two coexist when each community can retain its identity and participate in the larger society. Thus the feature sought is respect, preservation and promotion of individual community identities.

Step 2: Eliminate the claims of uniformity Option (A) restricts representation to a dominant community and excludes others. Option (B) replaces cultural plurality with a single culture. Option (C) denies minorities a place in national identity. Each contradicts the inclusive meaning of unity in diversity. Option (D) alone allows national belonging without erasing a community's distinctive culture.

Step 3: Conclusion The identity of each individual community is respected, preserved and promoted. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: For unity in diversity, choose the statement that combines common belonging with recognition of every community; reject statements demanding one culture.

34. Which community speaks Mon-Khmer language of the Austro-asiatic group, the only non Tibeto-Burman language speaking group in Northeast India?

[5 marks]

(A) Mizo

(B) Bodo

(C) Khasi

(D) Thadou Kuki

Correct Answer: (C) Khasi

Solution:

Concept:

- Khasi belongs to the Austro-Asiatic language family, traditionally classified within its Mon-Khmer branch.
- Language-family affiliation is determined by linguistic relationships rather than by the geographical proximity of communities.

Step 1: Identify the linguistic clue The decisive expression is Mon-Khmer of the Austro-Asiatic group. In the standard classification used for this question, Khasi is the community associated with this language group in Northeast India. Its language-family affiliation distinguishes it from the other communities listed.

Step 2: Compare the other communities Mizo and Thadou Kuki belong to the Kuki-Chin linguistic grouping within the Tibeto-Burman classification. Bodo is also placed within the Tibeto-Burman grouping, in the Bodo-Garo branch. These three choices therefore do not meet the Austro-Asiatic clue. The reference to the only non-Tibeto-Burman group is best read in the context of these listed communities; Khasi is the matching option.

Step 3: Conclusion The Khasi community speaks the language identified in the question as Mon-Khmer of the Austro-Asiatic group. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Associate Khasi with Austro-Asiatic/Mon-Khmer; do not infer that all neighbouring communities belong to the same language family.

35. In which state/ Union Territory are the Todas found?

[5 marks]

(A) Sikkim

(B) Jammu and Kashmir

(C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Nagaland

Correct Answer: (C) Tamil Nadu

Solution:

Concept:

- The Todas are an indigenous community associated with the Nilgiri Hills of southern India.

- The Nilgiri Hills containing the traditional Toda settlements are in Tamil Nadu.

Step 1: Recall the Toda homeland The geographical association needed here is Toda with the Nilgiri Hills. The Todas are especially known in anthropological accounts for their pastoral traditions and the central place of buffaloes in their economic and ritual life. The question asks for the state containing their traditional homeland, rather than for a description of their customs.

Step 2: Match the region to the state The Nilgiri region associated with the Todas lies in Tamil Nadu, so option (C) is the appropriate state. Sikkim and Nagaland are in Northeast India and are not the traditional Nilgiri homeland of the Todas. Jammu and Kashmir is in the northern Himalayan region and is also geographically unrelated to that homeland. Eliminating these three leaves Tamil Nadu as the unique matching choice.

Step 3: Conclusion The Todas are found in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Remember the paired association Toda–Nilgiri Hills–Tamil Nadu; first recall the homeland, then identify its state.

36. Which of the following tribes belong to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups?

(A) Apatani

(B) Birhor

(C) Chenchu

(D) Shompen

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A), (B) and (D) only

(B) (A), (B) and (C) only

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

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

Concept:

- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups form a specifically identified subset of Scheduled Tribes; the two categories are not interchangeable.
- Birhor, Chenchu and Shompen are included among PVTGs, whereas Apatani is not included in that designated category.

Step 1: Classify each listed community Birhor, B, is a PVTG of eastern and central India. Chenchu, C, is a PVTG associated with the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana region. Shompen, D, is a PVTG of the Nicobar Islands. Apatani, A, is a Scheduled Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh but is not a PVTG. A community being tribal or geographically distinctive does not by itself establish this additional administrative classification.

Step 2: Select the combination excluding Apatani The required members are B, C and D together.

Option (A) wrongly includes Apatani and omits Chenchu. Option (B) includes Apatani and omits Shompen. Option (C) includes Apatani and omits Birhor. The fourth option excludes A and retains all three communities that belong to the designated PVTG list.

Step 3: Conclusion Birhor, Chenchu and Shompen belong to PVTGs. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Distinguish Scheduled Tribe status from PVTG designation; Apatani is the exclusion that decides this combination.

37. Who defined Caste as "a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name; claiming common descent from a mythological ancestor, human or divine; professing to follow the same hereditary calling"? [5 marks]

(A) H. H. Risley

(B) B. S. Guha

(C) M.N. Srinivas

(D) N.K. Bose

Correct Answer: (A) H. H. Risley

Solution:

Concept:

- Caste is a hereditary social grouping whose membership and traditional occupation are transmitted through descent.
- An attribution question is decided by the distinctive wording of the definition, rather than by whether an author studied Indian society in general.

Step 1: Identify the distinctive elements The quotation combines a common group name, descent from a mythical human or divine ancestor, and a shared hereditary calling. These elements describe caste as a collection of related families and stress inherited membership and occupation. This is the well-known definition associated with H. H. Risley.

Step 2: Compare the other scholars B. S. Guha is particularly associated with physical anthropology and the classification of Indian populations. M. N. Srinivas is associated with concepts such as Sanskritisation and the dominant caste. N. K. Bose made major contributions to the study of Indian culture and society. Their relevance to anthropology does not make any of them the author of this particular quotation. The exact cluster of common name, mythical ancestry and hereditary calling identifies Risley.

Step 3: Conclusion H. H. Risley gave the quoted definition of caste. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: Associate Risley with the definition built around a common name, mythical descent and hereditary calling; associate Srinivas with Sanskritisation.

38. Which one of the following is not a function of religion? [5 marks]

(A) Religion has an explanatory function. Religion provides explanation to individual and group life.

(B) Religion has a divisive function. Religion is to divide communities from each other based on each one's faith.

(C) Religion has validating functions. It validates peoples' customs, beliefs and values.

(D) Religion gives psychological comfort.

Correct Answer: (B) Religion has a divisive function. Religion is to divide communities from each other based on each one's faith.

Solution:

Concept:

- Anthropological accounts describe religion as explaining experience, supporting shared values and providing psychological reassurance.
- A possible social consequence of religious conflict is distinct from the standard functions attributed to religion in this classification.

Step 1: Check the recognized functions The explanatory function offers an interpretation of events, suffering and the meaning of individual and collective life. The validating function gives authority to customs, beliefs and values by connecting them to sacred traditions. Psychological comfort helps people face uncertainty, loss and anxiety. Options (A), (C) and (D) therefore express recognized functions.

Step 2: Identify the exception Option (B) describes religion as existing to divide communities on the basis of faith. Such division is not the standard positive or integrative function intended by this list. Religious differences may contribute to conflict in particular circumstances, but that possibility does not make division the stated function of religion in this question. The negative wording asks for the one option outside the recognized set, so it selects the divisive statement.

Step 3: Conclusion The statement that religion functions to divide communities is the exception. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: For a negative functions question, first mark explanation, validation and comfort as recognized functions, then select the remaining statement.

39. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I: Tribe	List-II: State/UT
(A) Apatani	(I) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Khasi	(II) Andaman & Nicobar
(C) Kolam	(III) Arunachal Pradesh
(D) Shompen	(IV) Meghalaya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [5 marks]

(A) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

(B) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

(C) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(D) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Correct Answer: (D) (A)-(III), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)

Solution:

Concept:

- Tribal distribution questions match a named community to the state or union territory associated with it in the supplied list.
- The complete code must preserve the List-I order: Apatani, Khasi, Kolam and Shompen.

Step 1: Match each community The Apatani are associated with the Ziro valley of Arunachal Pradesh, giving (A)-(III). The Khasi are associated with Meghalaya, giving (B)-(IV). Among the remaining entries, Kolam matches Andhra Pradesh in the supplied list, giving (C)-(I), and Shompen matches the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, specifically Great Nicobar, giving (D)-(II).

Step 2: Check the complete option Reading the matches in List-I order produces III, IV, I, II. Option (D) is the only option carrying this sequence. The other three codes all place the first tribe with I, whereas Apatani belongs with Arunachal Pradesh, III; they are already excluded by that mismatch. Checking Khasi and Shompen supplies two further independent checks. Kolam communities also occur beyond the state named here, so the task is to match the available entries, rather than treat the listed state as their exclusive distribution.

Step 3: Conclusion The matching is Apatani-III, Khasi-IV, Kolam-I and Shompen-II. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Fix the distinctive pairs Apatani-Arunachal Pradesh and Shompen-Great Nicobar first; then verify Khasi-Meghalaya and the remaining code.

40. Which of the following is not a 'cultural marker' defining 'cultural diversity' in India? [5 marks]

(A) Language

(B) Religion

(C) Money

(D) Caste

Correct Answer: (C) Money

Solution:

Concept:

- Cultural markers are socially recognized features through which communities express and distinguish their identities.
- Language, religious affiliation and caste are established markers of cultural diversity in discussions of Indian society.

Step 1: Classify the identity markers Language expresses shared communication and cultural traditions, so it is a cultural marker. Religion provides shared beliefs, rituals and community affiliations, making it another marker. Caste is an inherited social identity linked with norms, group membership and social relations, and it also marks diversity in the classification used here. Thus options (A), (B) and (D) all fit the requested category.

Step 2: Identify the economic item Money is a medium of exchange and an economic resource. Its possession can indicate income, wealth or economic inequality, but money itself is not one of the cultural identity markers listed alongside language, religion and caste. Cultural practices involving money may have meanings, yet that does not make money the community marker being tested. Because the question asks which item is not a cultural marker, the economic item is the correct exception.

Step 3: Conclusion Money is the item outside the listed cultural markers of diversity. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Distinguish community identity from economic resources: language, religion and caste mark identity, while money primarily describes economic means.

41. Window onto a Vanishing World: Lahu texts from Thailand

My study of Lahu was carried out during three major fieldtrips in Northern Thailand. These texts, recorded well over half a century ago, reflect a vanished world. It was a time when the forests of Burma and Thailand teemed with game; when "slash-and-burn" agricultural techniques were universal in the hills of Southeast Asia; when animist villages resisted the introduction of missionary Christianity, and religious syncretism was the order of the day; a time before electricity, when people used pine-torches to light their way at night; before young men left the villages to seek work in towns; and, above all, from the linguist's point of view, a time when the Lahu language was still vibrant in all semantic areas and still relatively free of foreign influences. I was interested in hearing and tape recording Lahu spoken in all kinds of situational contexts, the villagers would talk over various subjects building a house, the stages of cultivating, boar-hunting, crab-gathering, killing a pig for a feast, the institution of the village headman, etc. Then they would actually conduct rehearsals. When they were satisfied, they would signal me to turn on the tape recorder and would proceed with gusto to act out little playlets on the desired topic. Besides this, many items were also collected from individuals, including stories, songs, lectures, and sermons. As a result of this process, which went on for many months.

What is 'Slash and Burn'? [5 marks]

(A) Tribal warfare

(B) Agriculture Technique

(C) Traditional Punishment system

(D) Mode of traditional hunting

Correct Answer: (B) Agriculture Technique

Solution:

Concept:

- The meaning of a term in a passage is determined by its immediate context. Here the writer explicitly calls slash-and-burn an agricultural technique.
- Slash-and-burn cultivation involves clearing vegetation and burning the cut material before cultivating the cleared plot; it is commonly associated with shifting cultivation.

Step 1: Locate the contextual clue The passage states that slash-and-burn agricultural techniques were universal in the hills of Southeast Asia. The adjective agricultural directly identifies the activity as cultivation. The question therefore does not require an inference from the literal meanings of slash or burn.

Step 2: Check the alternatives Option (B), Agriculture Technique, repeats the category supplied by the passage. Tribal warfare and a traditional punishment system concern conflict or sanctions, neither of which is attached to this expression here. The passage separately mentions boar-hunting and crab-gathering, so its reference to hunting does not turn slash-and-burn into a hunting method. Those activities occur elsewhere in the description of village life.

Step 3: Conclusion Slash-and-burn is an agricultural technique used to prepare land for cultivation. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Look immediately before and after an unfamiliar expression: the word agricultural fixes the meaning of slash-and-burn in this passage.

42. Window onto a Vanishing World: Lahu texts from Thailand

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What did the animist villages resisted? [5 marks]

(A) Introduction of Christianity through missionaries.

(B) Slash-and-burn practice

(C) Getting voices tape - recorded by the researcher.

(D) Conducting rehearsals

Correct Answer: (A) Introduction of Christianity through missionaries.

Solution:

Concept:

- A direct-detail question is answered from the stated relationship between an action and its object, rather than from nearby descriptions of other activities.
- Animism concerns beliefs involving spirits in nature and the surrounding world. In this passage, the villages are described as resisting the introduction of missionary Christianity.

Step 1: Identify what was resisted The decisive sentence says that animist villages resisted the introduction of missionary Christianity. Thus the resistance was directed towards the spread of Christianity through missionaries. Option (A) restates precisely this information.

Step 2: Eliminate unrelated village activities Slash-and-burn was described as a widely practised agricultural technique, not something the villagers opposed. Tape recording was part of the researcher's method, and the villagers signalled when they were ready for recording. They also conducted rehearsals themselves before acting out the topics. Their active participation contradicts options (C) and (D), which incorrectly identify these research activities as the objects of resistance.

Step 3: Conclusion The animist villages resisted the introduction of Christianity through missionaries. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: For What did they resist?, find the verb resisted and read its object; do not substitute another activity merely mentioned in the passage.

43. Window onto a Vanishing World: Lahu texts from Thailand

My study of Lahu was carried out during three major fieldtrips in Northern Thailand. These texts, recorded well over half a century ago, reflect a vanished world. It was a time when the forests of Burma and Thailand teemed with game; when "slash-and-burn" agricultural techniques were universal in the hills of Southeast Asia; when animist villages resisted the introduction of missionary Christianity, and religious syncretism was the order of the day; a time before electricity, when people used pine-torches to light their way at night; before young men left the villages to seek work in towns; and, above all, from the linguist's point of view, a time when the Lahu language was still vibrant in all semantic areas and still relatively free of foreign influences. I was interested in hearing and tape recording Lahu spoken in all kinds of situational contexts, the villagers would talk over various subjects building a house, the stages of cultivating, boar-hunting, crab-gathering, killing a pig for a feast, the institution of the village headman, etc. Then they would actually conduct rehearsals. When they were satisfied, they would signal me to turn on the tape recorder and would proceed with gusto to act out little playlets on the desired topic. Besides this, many items were also collected from individuals, including stories, songs, lectures, and sermons. As a result of this process, which went on for many months.

When was this text, "Window into vanishing world" written? [5 marks]

(A) After all the trekkers and tourist flooded the area.

(B) After religious syncretism

(C) When the areas were still relatively free of foreign influences.

(D) After the arrival of Christian missionaries

Correct Answer: (C) When the areas were still relatively free of foreign influences.

Solution:

Concept:

- The historical setting of a passage can be identified through the author's explicit descriptions of the period being documented.
- The author emphasises that the Lahu language was vibrant and still relatively free of foreign influences when these texts were recorded.

Step 1: Locate the description of the period The passage introduces the texts as records from well over half a century ago and then describes the world they preserve. From the linguist's point of view, the important feature was that the language was still vibrant in all semantic areas and relatively free of foreign influences. Option (C) closely reproduces that description.

Step 2: Compare the other proposed settings The passage does not identify the recording period as one after trekkers and tourists flooded the area, so (A) has no textual support. Religious syncretism was the order of the day, not a completed event used to date the texts; (B) imposes a sequence the writer does not state. Missionary Christianity was being resisted, but the author does not use the arrival of missionaries as the defining answer to this question. Option (D) therefore lacks the direct support that (C) has.

Step 3: Conclusion The texts document a time when the areas and the Lahu language were still relatively free of foreign influences. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Choose the option that reproduces the author's explicit time-setting description; avoid adding an after relationship that the passage never establishes.

44. Window onto a Vanishing World: Lahu texts from Thailand

My study of Lahu was carried out during three major fieldtrips in Northern Thailand. These texts, recorded well over half a century ago, reflect a vanished world. It was a time when the forests of Burma and Thailand teemed with game; when "slash-and-burn" agricultural techniques were universal in the hills of Southeast Asia; when animist villages resisted the introduction of missionary Christianity, and religious syncretism was the order of the day; a time before electricity, when people used pine-torches to light their way at night; before young men left the villages to seek work in towns; and, above all, from the linguist's point of view, a time when the Lahu language was still vibrant in all semantic areas and still relatively free of foreign influences. I was interested in hearing and tape recording Lahu spoken in all kinds of situational contexts, the villagers would talk over various subjects building a house, the stages of cultivating, boar-hunting, crab-gathering, killing a pig for a feast, the institution of the village headman, etc. Then they would actually conduct rehearsals. When they were satisfied, they would signal me to turn on the tape recorder and would proceed with gusto to act out little playlets on the desired topic. Besides this, many items were also collected from individuals, including stories, songs, lectures, and sermons. As a result of this process, which went on for many months.

How can you conclude that the writing of the text is an old one that took place half a century ago? [5 marks]

(A) No body remembers the author anymore.

(B) Traditional agricultural practices were no longer practised.

(C) Pine-torches were used to light their way at night.

(D) Religious syncretism had already taken place by then.

Correct Answer: (C) Pine-torches were used to light their way at night.

Solution:

Concept:

- An inference must rest on a concrete detail in the passage. A technological practice can help identify the earlier conditions the writer describes.
- The passage links pine-torches with a time before electricity, making this a direct sign of the older village setting.

Step 1: Find the material clue to the earlier setting The author describes a period before electricity, when people used pine-torches to light their way at night. The use of pine-torches is therefore an explicitly stated feature of that earlier life. This supports option (C) as the concrete evidence requested by the question.

Step 2: Reject unsupported explanations The passage says nothing about people forgetting the author, so (A) cannot be inferred. It describes slash-and-burn cultivation as universal during the documented period; it does not say traditional agriculture had already ceased, as (B) claims. Religious syncretism is mentioned as a feature of the period, but its occurrence alone does not establish the age of this text. Option (D) lacks the clear link to an earlier technological setting given by the pine-torches. The precise interval is stated by the author; the torches illustrate that older world.

Step 3: Conclusion The use of pine-torches for lighting at night, explicitly linked to the time before electricity, supports the description of an old setting. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: For evidence of an earlier setting, select the detail explicitly tied to before electricity: pine-torches are the passage's concrete clue.

45. Window onto a Vanishing World: Lahu texts from Thailand

My study of Lahu was carried out during three major fieldtrips in Northern Thailand. These texts, recorded well over half a century ago, reflect a vanished world. It was a time when the forests of Burma and Thailand teemed with game; when "slash-and-burn" agricultural techniques were universal in the hills of Southeast Asia; when animist villages resisted the introduction of missionary Christianity, and religious syncretism was the order of the day; a time before electricity, when people used pine-torches to light their way at night; before young men left the villages to seek work in towns; and, above all, from the linguist's point of view, a time when the Lahu language was still vibrant in all semantic areas and still relatively free of foreign influences. I was interested in hearing and tape recording Lahu spoken in all kinds of situational contexts, the villagers would talk over various subjects building a house, the stages of cultivating, boar-hunting, crab-gathering, killing a pig for a feast, the institution of the village headman, etc. Then they would actually conduct rehearsals. When they were satisfied, they would signal me to turn on the tape recorder and would proceed with gusto to act out little playlets on the desired topic. Besides this, many items were also collected from individuals, including stories, songs, lectures, and sermons. As a result of this process, which went on for many months.

"A time when the Lahu language was still vibrant in all semantic areas". Which of the following is not related to that 'Time'? [5 marks]

(A) The time before electricity

(B) The time when villagers who have learned English and other languages return to the village.

(C) Before men left the villages to seek work in towns.

(D) the time when animist villages resisted the introduction of Christianity

Correct Answer: (B) The time when villagers who have learned English and other languages return to the village.

Solution:

Concept:

- The passage contrasts an earlier period of Lahu village life with later changes. Its time markers, including the absence of electricity and migration, define the period being described.
- The question asks which circumstance is not related to that earlier time. Select the exception rather than another detail explicitly included in the description.

Step 1: Identify the earlier conditions The author describes a time before electricity and before young men left their villages to find work in towns. Animist villages were resisting missionary Christianity, and Lahu remained vibrant across semantic areas and relatively free from foreign influences. Thus options (A), (C) and (D) all correspond directly to the earlier setting.

Step 2: Locate the circumstance outside that setting Option (B) describes villagers returning after learning English and other languages. That is not one of the conditions given for the earlier period. It points towards contact with outside languages, whereas the period highlighted in the question is described as relatively free of foreign influences. The choice follows the passage; it does not require assuming that any particular return migration actually occurred.

Step 3: Conclusion The circumstance not related to the stated earlier time is villagers returning after learning English and other languages. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: For a passage question containing "not", mark the three details explicitly mentioned first; the remaining circumstance is the exception.

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46. Growing Scarcity

There is a biological equilibrium between male and female births. Consequently, every male should have a very good chance of obtaining a wife. In such circumstances, is it possible to speak of women as a scarce commodity requiring collective intervention for its distribution? Monogamy is not a positive institution nor a general rule, but merely incorporates the limit of polygamy in societies where, economic and sexual competition reaches an acute form. The Nambikwara, semi-nomads of western Brazil, who live by collecting and gathering, sanction polygamy for their headmen. The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band of less than twenty people compels their companions to be celibate. This privilege by itself is sufficient to upset the natural equilibrium of the sexes. In primitive societies, marriage is of an entirely different importance, not erotic, but economic. My experience in the field in a Brazilian native village, a young man crouching in the corner of a hut, ill-cared thin for, in complete state of dejection. I observed him for several days. He rarely went out, except to go hunting. When the family meals began, he would go hungry unless a female relative set a little food at his side. The reason for this treatment was 'He is a bachelor.' Denied food after bad hunting or fishing expeditions when the fruits of the women's collecting and gathering provide the only meal there is, the wretched bachelor.

How is it possible that every man has a very good chance of obtaining a wife? [5 marks]

(A) Because the number of female births is double that of males.

(B) Because every man has the right to choose any one for marriage.

(C) Because there is biological equilibrium between male and female births.

(D) Because every woman has the right to choose any male as her mate.

Correct Answer: (C) Because there is biological equilibrium between male and female births.

Solution:

Concept:

- The opening of the passage distinguishes the biological balance of male and female births from social arrangements that can alter access to marriage.
- A reason question must be answered using the author's stated causal connection. Here, "Consequently" links the expectation of marriage to biological equilibrium.

Step 1: Read the opening causal link The passage states that there is a biological equilibrium between male and female births. It immediately adds that, consequently, every male should have a very good chance of obtaining a wife. In the author's argument, the approximate balance provides the starting demographic condition for that expectation.

Step 2: Separate the reason from unsupported alternatives Option (C) repeats this stated reason. Option (A) replaces equilibrium with a claim that female births are double male births, which

contradicts the opening. Options (B) and (D) concern individual rights to choose a partner; neither is offered as the explanation in the passage. Later discussion of privileged polygamy explains how social arrangements can disturb the initial balance, rather than changing the reason given in this question.

Step 3: Conclusion The author gives biological equilibrium between male and female births as the reason. Hence, the correct option is (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: In reason questions, look for linking words such as "consequently": the statement just before the link often supplies the required cause.

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47. Growing Scarcity

There is a biological equilibrium between male and female births. Consequently, every male should have a very good chance of obtaining a wife. In such circumstances, is it possible to speak of women as a scarce commodity requiring collective intervention for its distribution? Monogamy is not a positive institution nor a general rule, but merely incorporates the limit of polygamy in societies where, economic and sexual competition reaches an acute form. The Nambikwara, semi-nomads of western Brazil, who live by collecting and gathering, sanction polygamy for their headmen. The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band of less than twenty people compels their companions to be celibate. This privilege by itself is sufficient to upset the natural equilibrium of the sexes. In primitive societies, marriage is of an entirely different importance, not erotic, but economic. My experience in the field in a Brazilian native village, a young man crouching in the corner of a hut, ill-cared thin for, in complete state of dejection. I observed him for several days. He rarely went out, except to go hunting. When the family meals began, he would go hungry unless a female relative set a little food at his side. The reason for this treatment was 'He is a bachelor.' Denied food after bad hunting or fishing expeditions when the fruits of the women's collecting and gathering provide the only meal there is, the wretched bachelor.

Why was the boy in the story ill treated? [5 marks]

(A) Because he was a bachelor.

(B) Because he was a widower after child marriage.

(C) Because he was an orphan.

(D) Because he was hated by one of the family members.

Correct Answer: (A) Because he was a bachelor.

Solution:

Concept:

- The passage presents an observed individual case to illustrate the economic importance of marriage in the society being discussed.
- For a direct-detail question, an explicit explanation in the passage takes priority over a plausible but unstated explanation of the person's condition.

Step 1: Locate the explicit explanation After describing the young man's dejection and dependence on a female relative for food, the author directly states the reason for his treatment: "He is a bachelor." This sentence identifies his unmarried status as the answer; the reader does not need to infer another

family history.

Step 2: Check the explanation against the context and options The surrounding account explains that hunting or fishing could fail, while women's collecting and gathering could supply the available meal. The bachelor lacked the regular economic partnership associated with marriage in this account. Option (A) matches the express explanation. The passage does not say that he was a widower, an orphan, or hated by a particular family member, so options (B), (C) and (D) introduce unsupported causes.

Step 3: Conclusion The boy was ill treated because he was a bachelor, as the passage explicitly states. Hence, the correct option is (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: For a question asking why a person was treated in a certain way, find the author's explicit reason before drawing conclusions from the person's appearance.

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48. Growing Scarcity

There is a biological equilibrium between male and female births. Consequently, every male should have a very good chance of obtaining a wife. In such circumstances, is it possible to speak of women as a scarce commodity requiring collective intervention for its distribution? Monogamy is not a positive institution nor a general rule, but merely incorporates the limit of polygamy in societies where, economic and sexual competition reaches an acute form. The Nambikwara, semi-nomads of western Brazil, who live by collecting and gathering, sanction polygamy for their headmen. The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band of less than twenty people compels their companions to be celibate. This privilege by itself is sufficient to upset the natural equilibrium of the sexes. In primitive societies, marriage is of an entirely different importance, not erotic, but economic. My experience in the field in a Brazilian native village, a young man crouching in the corner of a hut, ill-cared thin for, in complete state of dejection. I observed him for several days. He rarely went out, except to go hunting. When the family meals began, he would go hungry unless a female relative set a little food at his side. The reason for this treatment was 'He is a bachelor.' Denied food after bad hunting or fishing expeditions when the fruits of the women's collecting and gathering provide the only meal there is, the wretched bachelor.

What is the importance of marriage in primitive societies, according to the author in this paragraph?

[5 marks]

(A) Erotic

(B) Social status.

(C) Hedonistic

(D) Economic

Correct Answer: (D) Economic

Solution:

Concept:

- The author interprets marriage in the societies described through subsistence and the cooperation needed to obtain food.

- The question asks for the author's stated emphasis in this paragraph. It does not ask for every possible function marriage can have in all societies.

Step 1: Identify the stated contrast The passage says that marriage is of an entirely different importance, "not erotic, but economic." The contrast directly names the aspect the author wants to emphasise. Economic here concerns the practical organisation of subsistence, especially access to food through complementary activities.

Step 2: Use the example to confirm the meaning The unmarried young man depends on hunting and sometimes on food placed beside him by a female relative. The author explains that women's collecting and gathering may provide the only meal when hunting or fishing fails. This example supports the economic significance of a marital partnership in the account. Option (D) therefore fits. Erotic importance is expressly rejected as the emphasis, hedonistic pleasure is not the argument, and social status is not the function identified by the quoted sentence.

Step 3: Conclusion According to the author in this paragraph, the importance of marriage is economic. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: When the passage uses "not X, but Y", choose the term after "but" when the question asks for the author's main emphasis.

49. Growing Scarcity

There is a biological equilibrium between male and female births. Consequently, every male should have a very good chance of obtaining a wife. In such circumstances, is it possible to speak of women as a scarce commodity requiring collective intervention for its distribution? Monogamy is not a positive institution nor a general rule, but merely incorporates the limit of polygamy in societies where, economic and sexual competition reaches an acute form. The Nambikwara, semi-nomads of western Brazil, who live by collecting and gathering, sanction polygamy for their headmen. The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band of less than twenty people compels their companions to be celibate. This privilege by itself is sufficient to upset the natural equilibrium of the sexes. In primitive societies, marriage is of an entirely different importance, not erotic, but economic. My experience in the field in a Brazilian native village, a young man crouching in the corner of a hut, ill-cared thin for, in complete state of dejection. I observed him for several days. He rarely went out, except to go hunting. When the family meals began, he would go hungry unless a female relative set a little food at his side. The reason for this treatment was 'He is a bachelor.' Denied food after bad hunting or fishing expeditions when the fruits of the women's collecting and gathering provide the only meal there is, the wretched bachelor.

What compels some members of the bands to be celibate? [5 marks]

(A) Some members prefer to be celibate.

(B) The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band.

(C) Women do not want to marry them because of their poverty.

(D) Their parents forced them to be celibate.

Correct Answer: (B) The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band.

Solution:

Concept:

- A passage-based detail question is answered from the explicit causal statement in the passage, rather than from a general explanation of why people remain unmarried.
- Polygamy allows one person to have several spouses. In a small population with approximately equal numbers of males and females, this can reduce the number of potential spouses available to other members.

Step 1: Locate the stated cause of celibacy The passage says that the securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band of fewer than twenty people "compels their companions to be celibate." Thus, the cause is the concentration of several wives among a few privileged men. The word "compels" indicates a constraint on other members, rather than their voluntary preference.

Step 2: Compare the four explanations Option (B) reproduces this cause. Option (A), a preference for celibacy, conflicts with the passage's description of compulsion. Option (C) claims that women refuse marriage because of poverty, which the passage does not state: the later description of hunger illustrates the economic disadvantages of bachelorhood. Option (D) introduces parental coercion without textual support. The discussion of biological equilibrium makes the argument clearer: scarcity is produced by the privilege of plural marriage, rather than by an initial unequal sex ratio.

Step 3: Conclusion Some companions are compelled to be celibate because one or two important persons secure two, three or four wives within the small band. Hence, the correct option is (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: For a "what compels" question, locate the sentence containing the causal verb and distinguish its cause from the later consequences of the condition.

50. Growing Scarcity

There is a biological equilibrium between male and female births. Consequently, every male should have a very good chance of obtaining a wife. In such circumstances, is it possible to speak of women as a scarce commodity requiring collective intervention for its distribution? Monogamy is not a positive institution nor a general rule, but merely incorporates the limit of polygamy in societies where, economic and sexual competition reaches an acute form. The Nambikwara, semi-nomads of western Brazil, who live by collecting and gathering, sanction polygamy for their headmen. The securing of two, three or four wives by one or two important persons in a band of less than twenty people compels their companions to be celibate. This privilege by itself is sufficient to upset the natural equilibrium of the sexes. In primitive societies, marriage is of an entirely different importance, not erotic, but economic. My experience in the field in a Brazilian native village, a young man crouching in the corner of a hut, ill-cared thin for, in complete state of dejection. I observed him for several days. He rarely went out, except to go hunting. When the family meals began, he would go hungry unless a female relative set a little food at his side. The reason for this treatment was 'He is a bachelor.' Denied food after bad hunting or fishing expeditions when the fruits of the women's collecting and gathering provide the only meal there is, the wretched bachelor.

Nambikwara, semi-nomads of western Brazil sanction-polygamy for their..... [5 marks]

(A) Young bachelors

(B) Married lay men

(C) All men both married and unmarried

(D) Headman

Correct Answer: (D) Headman

Solution:

Concept:

- A passage-based identification question asks which social category the author explicitly associates with a practice. The answer must preserve the restriction stated in the text.
- To sanction a practice means to permit or approve it. Polygamy is plural marriage; permission for a particular office holder does not imply permission for every man in the community.

Step 1: Identify the group named in the passage The passage describes the Nambikwara as semi-nomads of western Brazil who live by collecting and gathering. It then states directly that they "sanction polygamy for their headmen." The relevant category is therefore the headman or community leader. The singular wording "Headman" in option (D) expresses the same category as the plural "headmen" in the passage.

Step 2: Check the scope of each alternative Option (A), young bachelors, names men without wives and is not the category granted this privilege. Option (B), married lay men, extends permission to ordinary married men, whereas the passage restricts the privilege to leaders. Option (C) extends it still further to all men, married and unmarried, which the text does not support. The following sentence reinforces option (D): one or two important persons may secure several wives, leaving their companions celibate. This is a selective privilege associated with leadership, not a general entitlement of all male members.

Step 3: Conclusion The Nambikwara sanction polygamy for their headmen. The corresponding category in the alternatives is Headman. Hence, the correct option is (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Underline the words immediately following "for their" in the passage; reject options that broaden a restricted privilege into a rule for everyone.