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HS/XII/A. Sc/An/13

2 0 1 3

ANTHROPOLOGY

(Theory)

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

1. State whether the following statements are *True* or *False* : 1×11=11

- (a) A fossil skull of Australopithecine group was first discovered by Raymond Dart.
- (b) The Neanderthal stage is a stage intermediate between the stages of *Homo erectus* and modern man.

(2)

- (c) People of tropical regions of the world have fair complexion.
- (d) Nutrition is one of the important factors responsible for human growth.
- (e) Chopper is a Mesolithic tool.
- (f) Palaeolithic period is divided into three sub-periods.
- (g) People used polished tools during Mesolithic period.
- (h) Customary laws are important in modern societies.
- (i) 'Caste' signifies segmental division of the society.
- (j) 'Tribe' means people living in the North-Eastern States of India only.
- (k) 'Sanskritization' refers to upward mobility within the caste system.

(3)

2. Choose and write the correct answer of the following
from the given alternatives : 1×10=10

(a) When man physically adapt to the given environment, it is called —.

(i) morphological adaptation

(ii) ecological adaptation

(iii) None of the above

(b) Body size and proportion of man are influenced by —.

(i) natural selection

(ii) migration

(iii) climatic condition

(c) Human growth is affected by — and — only.

(i) thought, education

(ii) habit, attitude

(iii) genetic, environmental

(4)

(d) People of China belong to the — racial group.

(i) Caucasoid

(ii) Mongoloid

(iii) Negroid

(e) People in the Palaeolithic period used —.

(i) hand axes

(ii) blades

(iii) celts

(f) People in Neolithic period started —.

(i) agriculture

(ii) reading-writing

(iii) fishing

(g) — is the highest 'Jati' in the caste system.

(i) Kshatriya

(ii) Vaishya

(iii) Brahmin

(5)

(h) — is one of the factors of social change in India.

(i) Modernization

(ii) Sanskritization

(iii) Customary law

(i) Laws are the tools to — human behaviour in the society.

(i) confuse

(ii) connect

(iii) control

(j) In Khasi society, ancestral property goes to the —.

(i) children

(ii) daughters

(iii) only daughter or the youngest daughter only

(6)

3. Write on/Briefly answer any *seven* of the following :
2×7=14

(a) Ecological adaptation

(b) What are different stages of growth?

(c) Name the major races of the world.

(d) What is a chopper?

(e) Microliths

(f) Taboo

(g) Statutory law

(h) Define 'gender'.

(i) Define 'tribe'.

(j) Culture contact

(k) Other Backward Classes

(7)

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

Answer Question No. **4** and *any two* from the rest

- 4.** Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 5×3=15
- (a) Grinding and Polishing Techniques
 - (b) Prehistoric Art
 - (c) Sanctions
 - (d) Modernization
 - (e) Women Status in North-East India
- 5.** What do you understand by morphological adaptation? 10
- 6.** Write a note on the factors responsible for human growth and development. 10
- 7.** Elaborate on socialization and gender roles. 10
- 8.** Write an essay on the justice and punishment in tribal societies. 10
- 9.** Define 'caste'. Describe the characteristics of caste. 2+8=10
