

COMMON P. G. ENTRANCE TEST – 2020

Test Booklet No. :

DEPT. OF HIGHER EDUCATION, GOVT. OF ODISHA

TEST BOOKLET

Subject Code **49**

Subject **ANTHROPOLOGY (SCIENCE)**

Time Allowed : **90 Minutes**

Full Marks : **70**

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your **Hall Ticket No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
3. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN HALL TICKET NO. & TEST BOOKLET NO. IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET SERIAL NO. & ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.**
4. **This Test Booklet contains 70 items (questions). Each item (question) comprises four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response (answer) for each item (question).**
5. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet. **There is no negative marking.**
7. **After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Answer Sheet issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet, after completion of the examination, for your reference.**
8. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. Anthropology is defined as the study of human in _____.
(A) Time and area
(B) Time and space
(C) Time and location
(D) None of these
2. According to Human Genome Project, genetic similarity among all the humans is _____.
(A) 90%
(B) 95%
(C) 95.5%
(D) 99.9%
3. The largest gene in human genome is _____.
(A) Titin
(B) Dystrophin
(C) Insulin
(D) Phosphofructokinase
4. The first draft of Human Genome Project was published in 2001 in the journal _____.
(A) Science
(B) Cell
(C) Nature
(D) Plos Biology
5. The most important example of point mutation is found in a disease called :
(A) Thalassemia
(B) Night blindness
(C) Sickle cell anaemia
(D) Down's syndrome

6. Carbohydrate, protein and fat are classified as _____.
(A) Macronutrient
(B) Micronutrient
(C) Vitamins
(D) Nonessential nutrients
7. Osteoporosis can result from a lack of sufficient amounts of _____.
(A) Iron
(B) Folic acid
(C) Calcium
(D) Magnesium
8. An eating disorder typical of teenage girls who feel fat even though they are extremely thin is _____.
(A) Obesity
(B) Bulimia
(C) Anorexia nervosa
(D) Hypoxia
9. Human *L1* and *Alu* are the examples of :
(A) P-elements
(B) Transposons
(C) Crossover suppressors
(D) Deletions
10. All the organisms that feed at a particular link in a food chain are called as _____.
(A) Trophic level
(B) Food web
(C) Pyramid of numbers
(D) Detrital food chain

11. Human alteration of what biogeochemical cycle leads to acid rain and photochemical smog ?
- (A) Carbon
 - (B) Hydrologic
 - (C) Nitrogen
 - (D) Phosphorus
12. What order do humans belong to ?
- (A) Vertebrate
 - (B) Mammalian
 - (C) Hominidae
 - (D) Primate
13. Mitochondrial DNA is advantageous for evolutionary studies because _____.
- (A) It is inserted into the X-chromosomes
 - (B) It evolves more slowly than the genes in the nucleus
 - (C) It first appeared in humans and is not found in other animals
 - (D) It is inherited only through female parent and thus evolves in a way that allows tress relationship to be easily constructed
14. Ligase is used in genetic engineering to _____.
- (A) Seal genes into bacterial plasmids
 - (B) Open bacterial plasmids
 - (C) Cut genes from a donor chromosome
 - (D) Remove cell wall from plant cells
15. Large triplet repeat expansions can be detected by _____.
- (A) Polymerase chain reaction
 - (B) Southern blotting
 - (C) Western blotting
 - (D) Single strand conformational polymorphism analysis

16. The process of removing stamens from the flower during hybridization is called _____.
- (A) Caping
 - (B) Selfing
 - (C) Crossing
 - (D) Emasculation
17. The place where skull bones fused are known as _____.
- (A) Sutures
 - (B) Epiphysis
 - (C) Anatomy
 - (D) Diaphysis
18. The sex chromosomes of females are _____ and those of males are _____.
- (A) Homologous; homologous
 - (B) Homologous; hemizygous
 - (C) Hemizygous; homologous
 - (D) Hemizygous; hemizygous
19. Karyotype is a _____.
- (A) General term used for any type of chromosome
 - (B) Type of abnormal chromosome that is associated with Down's syndrome
 - (C) Picture of an individual's chromosome arranged in a standardized way
 - (D) None of these
20. Somatic cells reproduce by _____, while gonad cells reproduce by _____.
- (A) Meiosis; mitosis
 - (B) Mitosis; mitosis
 - (C) Meiosis; meiosis
 - (D) Mitosis; meiosis
21. Twins that result from the splitting of one zygote are called _____.
- (A) Universal
 - (B) Monozygotic
 - (C) Dizygotic
 - (D) None of these

22. The study of tree-rings to determine the date is an important contribution of _____.
(A) Botany
(B) Biology
(C) Biometry
(D) Biodiversity
23. Men with red-green colour blindness inherited the gene for it from _____.
(A) Their mother
(B) Their father
(C) Either their mother or father
(D) None of these
24. Which of the following Epoch is called the "Age of Apes" ?
(A) Oligocene
(B) Eocene
(C) Pleistocene
(D) Miocene
25. Odontology deals with :
(A) Teeth
(B) Bones
(C) Saliva
(D) Serum
26. Who did the most to defend Darwin and his idea ?
(A) A. R. Wallace
(B) E. Darwin
(C) Samuel Wilberforce
(D) Thomas Huxley
27. Identify the correct sequence of the following in the descending order based on their genetic relatedness :
(A) Gibbon-Orangutan-Gorilla- Chimpanzee-Human
(B) Gorilla-Chimpanzee-Orangutan- Human-Gibbon
(C) Human-Gorilla-Chimpanzee-Orangutan-Gorilla
(D) Human-Chimpanzee-Gorilla-Orangutan-Gibbon

28. The study of growth is also known as :
- (A) Auxology
 - (B) Anatomy
 - (C) Morphology
 - (D) Palaeontology
29. Arrange the following pioneers in an ascending order on the basis of their contributions :
- (A) Hardy-Weinberg – Watson & Crick – Kary Mullis-Mendel
 - (B) Watson & Crick-Hardy-Weinberg-Mendel – Kary Mullis
 - (C) Kary Mullis – Watson & Crick – Hardy-Weinberg – Mendel
 - (D) Mendel – Hardy-Weinberg – Watson & Crick – Kary Mullis
30. “Secular trend in growth” means _____.
- (A) Age at menarche is increasing and children are growing taller
 - (B) Children are growing taller and age at menarche is decreasing
 - (C) Children are getting shorter and age at menarche increasing
 - (D) None of these
31. The average adult skeleton consists of _____ bones, however this number _____ with age.
- (A) 206, increases
 - (B) 206, decreases
 - (C) 260, increases
 - (D) 260, decreases
32. Inbreeding and consanguinity manifest _____ to express their effect.
- (A) dominant genes
 - (B) sex-linked genes
 - (C) recessive genes
 - (D) sex-limited genes

33. DNA fingerprinting was developed by :
- (A) Alec Jeffreys
 - (B) Watson & Crick
 - (C) Griffith
 - (D) Steele & Berg
34. Jane Goodall has spent her entire life studying the behaviour of _____.
- (A) Orangutans
 - (B) Baboon
 - (C) Gibbons
 - (D) Chimpanzees
35. The human histocompatibility complex is located on _____.
- (A) Chromosome 4
 - (B) Chromosome 6
 - (C) Chromosome 17
 - (D) Chromosome 21
36. The chromosomal constitution of Klinefelter's syndrome is _____.
- (A) 47, XXY
 - (B) 47, XYY
 - (C) 47, XXX
 - (D) None of these
37. Identify the correct chronological sequence of stage of human evolution :
- (A) Neanderthal man-Australopithecus-Cro-Magnon-Homo-erectus
 - (B) Homo-erectus-Neanderthal man-Australopithecus-Cro-Magnon
 - (C) Neanderthal man-Cro-Magnon-Australopithecus-Homo-erectus
 - (D) Australopithecus-Homo-erectus-Neanderthal man-Cro-Magnon
38. Ornithology is the _____.
- (A) Study of bones
 - (B) Study of birds
 - (C) Study of smells
 - (D) None of these

39. The Rh factor refers to _____.
- (A) A protein substance found in the blood of some people
 - (B) A hormone carried by the blood
 - (C) The ratio of red corpuscles to white corpuscles in the blood
 - (D) A process that speeds up the clotting of blood
40. Eugenics is the study of _____.
- (A) Altering human beings by changing their genetic components
 - (B) People of European origin
 - (C) Different races of mankind
 - (D) Genetics of plants
41. Which vitamin is provided by the Sunlight to the human body ?
- (A) Vitamin C
 - (B) Vitamin B
 - (C) Vitamin D
 - (D) Vitamin A
42. Paleontology is a branch of science that deals with the _____.
- (A) Behaviour of animals
 - (B) Origin and growth of plants
 - (C) The forms of life as revealed by fossils of animals or plants
 - (D) Formation of new stars
43. The red blood cells are in the :
- (A) Heart
 - (B) Liver
 - (C) Lymph nodes
 - (D) Bone marrow
44. Insulin controls the metabolism of :
- (A) Sugars
 - (B) Fats
 - (C) Proteins
 - (D) Salts

45. Of the blood groups A, B, AB and O, which one is transfused into a person whose blood group is A ?
- (A) Group A only
 - (B) Group B only
 - (C) Group A and O
 - (D) Group AB only
46. Photophobia is _____.
- (A) A disease caused by too much sunlight
 - (B) Abnormal intolerance of light
 - (C) The adjustment of the eye for light
 - (D) The ability to perceive light
47. Sphygmomanometer measures _____.
- (A) Blood pressure
 - (B) Depth of ocean
 - (C) Magnetic flux
 - (D) Electric current
48. In which season do we need more fat ?
- (A) Rainy season
 - (B) Spring
 - (C) Winter
 - (D) Summer
49. Small amounts of iodine are necessary in our diet to _____.
- (A) Prevent pellagra
 - (B) Compensate for under-active the thyroid gland
 - (C) Stimulate clotting of blood
 - (D) Stimulate pituitary gland
50. Normal adult human male has _____.
- (A) 8 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood
 - (B) 14 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood
 - (C) 18 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood
 - (D) 24 gram of haemoglobin/100 gram of blood

51. Oxygen in our blood is transported by a protein named _____.
 (A) Haemoglobin (B) Keratin
 (C) Collagen (D) Myoglobin
52. Of the following taxonomic category which is the most inclusive (i.e. the highest in hierarchy) ?
 (A) Order (B) Subspecies
 (C) Class (D) Genus
53. Outer covering of virus made up of protein is called _____.
 (A) Capsid (B) Coat
 (C) Virion (D) Viriod
54. Pigmentation of skin is due to _____.
 (A) Lymphocytes
 (B) Monocytes
 (C) Leucocytes
 (D) Melanocytes
55. One of the following is not a function of bones :
 (A) Place for muscle attachment
 (B) Protection of vital organs
 (C) Secretion of hormones for calcium regulation in blood and bones
 (D) Production of blood corpuscles
56. _____ was the first metal used by man.
 (A) Silver (B) Brass
 (C) Platinum (D) Copper
57. Which of the following diseases are related to Coronavirus ?
 (A) MERS (B) SARS
 (C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

58. Inheritance of skin colour in human beings is an example of _____.
(A) Mendelian inheritance
(B) Monogenic inheritance
(C) Polygenic inheritance
(D) Complementary gene
59. Adaptive radiation is an example of _____.
(A) Divergent evolution
(B) Convergent evolution
(C) Co-evolution
(D) Parallel evolution
60. The first greatest contribution of geology to archaeology is the principle of _____.
(A) Sedimentology
(B) Stratigraphy
(C) Dendrochronology
(D) Pedology
61. The faunal remains are being studied to understand the change in _____.
(A) Paleo-culture
(B) Paleo-environment
(C) Paleo-demography
(D) Paleo-economy
62. The largest division in geological history is the _____.
(A) Eon
(B) Era
(C) Period
(D) Epoch
63. Cenozoic era is known as _____.
(A) Age of Marine Invertebrates
(B) Age of mammals and modern flora
(C) Age of Reptiles and Gymnosperms
(D) Age of Amphibian and Lycopods

64. The study of fossil evidence of human evolution is known as _____.
(A) Paleopathology (B) Primatology
(C) Paleoanthropology (D) Prehistoric Archaeology
65. Which of the following is a radiometric dating method ?
(A) Archaeomagnetism (B) Varve
(C) Thermoluminescence (D) Pottasium-Argon
66. Kuru disease in human is caused by _____.
(A) Mycoplasm (B) Virus
(C) Prions (D) Bacteria
67. The statistical study of population is called _____.
(A) Fecundity (B) Dispersion
(C) Mortality (D) Demography
68. Salt and sugar preserve foods because they _____.
(A) Make them acidic
(B) Produce a hypertonic environment
(C) Produce a hypotonic environment
(D) Deplete nutrients
69. The vector initially used in Human Genome Project was _____.
(A) Phagemid vector
(B) Yeast episomal plasmid
(C) Yeast artificial chromosome
(D) Cosmid vector
70. The first antibody to contact invading microorganism was _____.
(A) IgM (B) IgG
(C) IgA (D) IgD



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK
