

## CUET 2023 Anthropology Question Paper with Solutions

|                          |                    |                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Time Allowed :60 minutes | Maximum Marks :200 | Total Questions :50 |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

1. Identify the correct answer to the following comprehension question.

- (1) **Economic Anthropology**
- (2) Biological Anthropology
- (3) Cultural Anthropology
- (4) Nutritional Anthropology

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Economic Anthropology**. This branch of anthropology studies human societies' economic activities, exploring topics like production, distribution, and consumption. The other options relate to different subfields of anthropology: biological anthropology (2), cultural anthropology (3), and nutritional anthropology (4).

### Quick Tip

Economic anthropology looks at how human beings organize production and consumption, which differentiates it from the study of biology, culture, or nutrition.

---

2. Identify the correct answer to the following comprehension question.

- (1) Industrial production
- (2) Agriculture
- (3) Cogitating
- (4) Pastoralism

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Cogitating**. Cogitating refers to the act of thinking deeply or meditating, which is not considered an economic activity. On the other hand, industrial production (1), agriculture (2), and pastoralism (4) are all key economic activities related to the production and distribution of goods and services.

#### Quick Tip

Cogitating is not a productive or economic activity because it does not involve the creation or exchange of goods or services. The other activities listed (industrial production, agriculture, and pastoralism) are all integral parts of economic systems.

---

**3.** Arrange the following agricultural operations in order of their occurrence.

- (A) Winnowing
- (B) Ploughing
- (C) Protecting plants
- (D) Harvesting
- (E) Sowing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution:**

The correct order of agricultural operations is **B, E, C, D, A**. The typical sequence begins with ploughing (B), followed by sowing (E), protecting plants (C), harvesting (D), and finally winnowing (A). Winnowing is the last step as it involves separating the grain from the chaff after the harvest.

### Quick Tip

The correct sequence of agricultural activities starts with preparing the soil (ploughing), followed by planting (sowing), protecting the crops, then harvesting, and finally winnowing to separate the grains.

4. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summer and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winter is known as:

- (1) Summer winter migration
- (2) Transhumance
- (3) Up down movement
- (4) Transformation

**Correct Answer:** (2)

### Solution:

The correct answer is **Transhumance**. Transhumance refers to the seasonal migration of livestock between lowland areas in the winter and mountain pastures during the summer. It is a traditional practice that ensures livestock has access to fresh grazing areas throughout the year. The other options describe different types of movements but are not specific to this type of seasonal migration.

### Quick Tip

Transhumance is the term used for the seasonal movement of animals between different altitudes, primarily to find the best grazing areas during different seasons.

5. Match List I with List II.

### LIST I      LIST II

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Shifting Cultivation  | I. Intensive farming |
| B. Hunting and Gathering | II. Slash and burn   |
| C. Agriculture           | III. Transhumance    |
| D. Pastoralist Nomadism  | IV. Foraging         |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV**. The operations in List I are matched with the appropriate synonyms in List II as follows: - **Shifting Cultivation** (A) corresponds to **Slash and burn** (II), which is a method of clearing land for cultivation. - **Hunting and Gathering** (B) corresponds to **Transhumance** (III), which involves moving with livestock seasonally. - **Agriculture** (C) corresponds to **Intensive farming** (I), which involves high-input and high-output farming methods. - **Pastoralist Nomadism** (D) corresponds to **Foraging** (IV), which refers to the practice of hunting and gathering food.

#### Quick Tip

The main challenge is understanding the relationships between different forms of economic activities like shifting cultivation, agriculture, and pastoralism, and their corresponding synonyms.

---

**6.** Which of the following is true about horticulture?

- (A) It is one of the three main branches of anthropology.
- (B) It is a method of agriculture.
- (C) It is related to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.
- (D) It is one of the fishing methods.
- (E) It is dominated by women.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A and C only
- (2) B, C and E only
- (3) B and C only

(4) A, C and D only

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **B, C and E only**. Horticulture is indeed a method of agriculture (B) primarily focused on the cultivation of fruits and vegetables (C). Additionally, horticulture is often dominated by women (E), especially in traditional societies. The other options are incorrect, as horticulture is not a branch of anthropology (A), and it is not related to fishing (D).

**Quick Tip**

Horticulture is a key form of agriculture, but it is distinct from other branches like anthropology or fishing methods.

---

**7.** In food gathering societies, bands consist of small groups of:

- (1) Animals
- (2) Families
- (3) Villages
- (4) Taluks

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Families**. In food gathering societies, "bands" are typically small groups of families that cooperate in hunting, gathering, and social activities. These bands are often composed of closely related individuals. The other options are incorrect because animals, villages, and taluks do not form the basic social unit in food gathering societies.

**Quick Tip**

Bands in these societies consist of families who work together for survival, unlike larger social structures such as villages or taluks.

---

**8.** Which of the following is not a food gathering tribe?

- (1) Birhors
- (2) Todas
- (3) Kharia
- (4) Chenchu

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Todas**. The Todas are primarily a pastoral community and are not known for food gathering as their primary means of subsistence. The other tribes mentioned — Birhors, Kharia, and Chenchu — are traditionally food-gathering tribes, relying on hunting and gathering for their livelihoods.

**Quick Tip**

Unlike food gathering tribes like the Birhors and Chenchus, the Todas' primary livelihood comes from raising livestock, making them distinct in terms of subsistence strategy.

---

**9. Which of the following economies rely extensively on sharing and co-operation?**

- (1) Horticulture
- (2) Pastoralism
- (3) Foraging
- (4) Intensive Agriculture

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Foraging**. Foraging economies, typically found in small, mobile groups, are heavily based on sharing and cooperation. In these societies, food and resources are shared among group members, and cooperation is essential for survival. In contrast, the other economies such as horticulture, pastoralism, and intensive agriculture are more dependent on individual or family-level production, with less reliance on sharing.

### Quick Tip

In foraging societies, sharing and cooperation are fundamental to survival, unlike in other economies where production is more individualized or specialized.

---

**10.** The Oraons of Chotanagpur use the missile called as \_\_\_\_\_ to hunt small animals.

- (1) Bamboo
- (2) Lebda
- (3) Boomerang
- (4) Bolt

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Lebda**. The Oraons, an indigenous community of Chotanagpur, use a missile known as 'Lebda' for hunting small animals. The other options are incorrect as they do not represent the weapon used by the Oraons. Bamboo (1) and Bolt (4) refer to materials, and Boomerang (3) is not used by this community for hunting.

### Quick Tip

The Lebda is a specialized missile weapon used by the Oraons to hunt small animals, and it is distinct from other hunting tools like the boomerang.

---

**11.** The term 'genetics' was coined by:

- (1) W.L. Johansen
- (2) G.J. Mendel
- (3) William Bateson
- (4) Hugo de Vries

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **William Bateson**. The term "genetics" was coined by William Bateson in the early 20th century. While other figures like G.J. Mendel and Hugo de Vries

made significant contributions to the study of heredity, Bateson is credited with coining the term itself.

#### Quick Tip

Bateson was instrumental in promoting the idea of genetics and its importance in the study of inheritance.

---

**12.** Gregor Mendel conducted hybridization experiment on garden peas for:

- (1) 4 years
- (2) 7 years
- (3) 13 years
- (4) 16 years

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **7 years**. Gregor Mendel conducted his hybridization experiments on garden peas for a span of 7 years, from 1856 to 1863. His work on inheritance laid the foundation for modern genetics.

#### Quick Tip

The key to Mendel's success was his methodical approach over multiple years, which allowed him to recognize patterns of inheritance.

---

**13.** Mendel observed that progeny of plants in F<sub>1</sub> generation were:

- (1) 50(2) 50(3) All Tall
- (4) All Dwarf

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **All Tall**. In Mendel's first generation (F<sub>1</sub>), all offspring exhibited the dominant trait (tall), as the tall trait is dominant over the dwarf trait. The recessive dwarf trait only reappeared in the F<sub>2</sub> generation.

### Quick Tip

This observation was a key part of Mendel's discovery of dominant and recessive inheritance patterns.

---

**14.** Who among the following may be considered as the first scholar to have attempted the racial classification of India on a scientific basis?

- (1) Charles Lyell
- (2) H.H. Risley
- (3) J.W. Watson
- (4) G. Cuvier

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **H.H. Risley**. Herbert Hope Risley, an anthropologist, is known for his attempts to classify the people of India into racial categories based on physical characteristics. This effort was one of the earliest attempts at scientific racial classification.

### Quick Tip

His work on racial classification was influential but also controversial due to its reliance on physical characteristics.

---

**15.** Which of the following blood group holders may be called as a 'universal donor'?

- (1) A group
- (2) B group
- (3) O group
- (4) AB group

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **O group**. People with blood group O negative are considered universal donors because their blood can be given to individuals of any other blood type. This is due to

the absence of A, B, and Rh antigens on the surface of their red blood cells.

**Quick Tip**

O group blood can be donated to individuals with all other blood types without causing an immune reaction.

---

**16.** Who, for the first time, studied the nature of human blood in a scientific way?

- (1) Gregor Mendel
- (2) Karl Landsteiner
- (3) Watson and Crick
- (4) Sturli and Decastello

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Karl Landsteiner**. Karl Landsteiner was the first to study and classify human blood groups scientifically. His work laid the foundation for the discovery of the ABO blood group system, which revolutionized medical practices related to blood transfusion.

**Quick Tip**

His research not only categorized blood into distinct types but also established the critical importance of matching blood groups for transfusion.

---

**17.** The racial type which has yellow or yellow-brown skin colour with eye fold is:

- (1) Negroid
- (2) Australoid
- (3) Caucasoid
- (4) Mongoloid

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Mongoloid**. Mongoloid is a racial classification that includes populations with yellow or yellow-brown skin color and characteristic eye folds. This group

primarily includes East Asian and some Southeast Asian populations.

**Quick Tip**

This racial type is associated with populations from East Asia, Central Asia, and parts of Southeast Asia.

---

**18.** The gradually increasing or decreasing frequency of a gene from one end of a region to another is called:

- (1) Gene flow
- (2) Genetic drift
- (3) Cline
- (4) Mutation

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Cline**. A cline refers to a gradual change in the frequency of a gene or trait across a geographical area. This is typically observed in populations that live across environmental gradients.

**Quick Tip**

It is a concept in population genetics that helps explain how environmental factors and gene flow influence genetic variation.

---

**19.** Select the random process that affects gene frequencies in relatively small isolated populations:

- (1) Gene flow
- (2) Cline
- (3) Genetic drift
- (4) Mutation

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Genetic drift**. Genetic drift refers to random changes in gene frequencies, especially in small populations. These changes are due to chance events rather than natural selection.

#### Quick Tip

In small populations, genetic drift can lead to the loss of genetic diversity due to random fluctuations in allele frequencies.

---

**20. Match List I with List II.**

**LIST I      LIST II**

- |                                                                   |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| A. The total complement of inherited trait or gene of an organism | 1. Mutation   |
| B. A change in the DNA sequence producing an altered gene         | 2. Allele     |
| C. The development of new species                                 | 3. Speciation |
| D. One member of a pair of genes                                  | 4. Genotype   |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II**. This match aligns the terms in List I with their corresponding descriptions in List II: - **Genotype** (A) refers to the complete set of genes of an organism, - **Mutation** (B) refers to a change in DNA, - **Speciation** (C) is the development of new species, - **Allele** (D) is one of a pair of genes.

#### Quick Tip

These terms are fundamental to understanding genetics and the mechanisms behind evolution.

**21.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of how and why cultures in the past and present vary or are similar.

- (1) Physical Anthropology
- (2) Cultural Anthropology
- (3) Archaeological Anthropology
- (4) Comparative Anthropology

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Comparative Anthropology**. This subfield of anthropology compares cultures across different times and places to understand the reasons behind similarities and differences. Cultural anthropology typically focuses on how societies and cultures evolve.

**Quick Tip**

This method allows anthropologists to look at various cultures in a systematic manner and draw conclusions about human behavior.

---

**22.** Which of the following are not the universal function of the family?

- A. Care and rearing of children in the family
- B. Production and consumption for family needs
- C. Providing complete knowledge to members
- D. Meeting symbolic needs of members
- E. To provide special rights and privileges to members of the family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **C and D only**. Providing complete knowledge to family members (C) and meeting symbolic needs (D) are not universally required functions of a family. A family's basic functions typically include care, consumption, and provision of rights.

### Quick Tip

These are key aspects of family systems that are common across various cultures and societies.

**23.** Rules that connect individuals with others because of known or presumed common ancestry are called as:

- (1) Rules of residence
- (2) Rules of family
- (3) Rules of descent
- (4) Rules of society

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Rules of descent**. These rules determine the way in which individuals trace their ancestry and inheritance, and they define how kinship is structured within a society.

### Quick Tip

Descent can be patrilineal, matrilineal, or bilateral, depending on the culture or society.

**24.** Match List I with List II.

**LIST I      LIST II**

- |                               |                                   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. One man and one woman      | I. Polyandrous family             |
| B. One woman and two brothers | II. Polygynous family             |
| C. One woman and two men      | III. Fraternal Polyandrous family |
| D. One man and two women      | IV. Monogamous family             |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II**. These match the family structures to their corresponding types: - **Monogamous family** (A) refers to one man and one woman, - **Fraternal Polyandrous family** (B) involves one woman and two brothers, - **Polyandrous family** (C) consists of one woman and two men, - **Polygynous family** (D) is made up of one man and two women.

**Quick Tip**

Different family structures such as polyandry and polygyny vary based on cultural, social, and economic conditions.

---

**25.** Both matrilineal and patrilineal residence were found among \_\_\_\_\_ of India.

- (1) Garos
- (2) Chenchus
- (3) Khasis
- (4) Nayers

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Chenchus**. The Chenchus are an indigenous tribe of India known for practicing both matrilineal and patrilineal residence, depending on their specific cultural practices and traditions.

**Quick Tip**

The Chenchus practice both types of residence, reflecting cultural flexibility in kinship patterns.

---

**25.** Both matrilineal and patrilineal residence were found among \_\_\_\_\_ of India.

- (1) Garos
- (2) Chenchus

(3) Khasis

(4) Nayers

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Chenchus**. The Chenchus are an indigenous tribe of India known for practicing both matrilineal and patrilineal residence, depending on their specific cultural practices and traditions.

#### Quick Tip

The Chenchus practice both types of residence, reflecting cultural flexibility in kinship patterns.

---

**28.** Culture is not:

(1) Transmitted

(2) Shared

(3) Learnt

(4) Inherited

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Inherited**. Culture is transmitted, shared, and learned through social interactions, but it is not inherited biologically. Inheritance refers to genetic traits passed from parents to offspring, which is distinct from cultural practices passed through social learning.

#### Quick Tip

Cultural practices, beliefs, and customs are learned from society, while biological traits are inherited.

---

**29.** Match List I with List II.

**LIST I      LIST II**

- A. Mercury      I. Acid rain  
B. Oxides of Sulphur and nitrogen      II. Carbon dioxide  
C. Greenhouse gases      III. Minamata  
D. Fertilizers and Pesticides      IV. Green revolution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV**. The match-up works as follows: - **Mercury** (A) leads to Minamata disease (III), - **Oxides of sulfur and nitrogen** (B) cause acid rain (I), - **Greenhouse gases** (C) are linked to global warming, contributing to carbon dioxide levels (II), - **Fertilizers and pesticides** (D) lead to the Green Revolution (IV).

#### Quick Tip

The connections between these factors are key to understanding the impact of human activities on the environment.

---

**30. Match List I with List II.**

**LIST I      LIST II**

- A. Mercury      I. Acid rain  
B. Oxides of Sulphur and nitrogen      II. Carbon dioxide  
C. Greenhouse gases      III. Minamata  
D. Fertilizers and Pesticides      IV. Green revolution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV**. Here's the explanation: - **Mercury** (A) is associated with **Minamata disease** (III), - **Oxides of Sulfur and Nitrogen** (B) contribute to **Acid rain** (I), - **Greenhouse gases** (C) primarily lead to **Carbon dioxide** levels (II), - **Fertilizers and Pesticides** (D) are linked to **Green revolution** (IV).

**Quick Tip**

This question connects pollution, chemical effects, and environmental changes, which are central to environmental science.

---

**31.** In this technique, generally hollow bone, hard wood, and medium-sized pebble stone are used to make different types of tools.

- (1) Stone hammer technique
- (2) Anvil technique
- (3) Cylinder hammer technique
- (4) Controlled flaking technique

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Cylinder hammer technique**. This technique involves using tools made from hollow bones, hard wood, and pebble stones to create various tools by flaking off small pieces from the stone.

**Quick Tip**

This method was widely used by early humans to create sharp-edged tools for various purposes.

---

**32.** On a core tool from which the flake has been struck off, there is seen a depressed portion corresponding to the raised portion on the flake. This portion is known as:

- (1) Bulb of percussion

- (2) Cortex surface
- (3) Low leaf point
- (4) Negative bulb of percussion

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Negative bulb of percussion**. The depressed area left on the core tool after striking it to remove a flake is called the negative bulb of percussion.

**Quick Tip**

It provides evidence of the force and direction of the blow used to create the flake.

---

**33.** Arrange the following in chronological order of their use, beginning from the oldest to the newest.

- A. Iron tools
- B. Stone tools
- C. Copper tools
- D. Bone tools

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution:**

The correct order is **B, D, C, A**. The sequence begins with the oldest technology, stone tools (B), followed by bone tools (D), copper tools (C), and iron tools (A), which were the last to be developed in human history.

**Quick Tip**

Each phase reflects the materials available and the innovation of early humans.

---

**34.** Bronze is a combination of:

- (1) Iron
- (2) Lead
- (3) Copper
- (4) Zinc
- (5) Tin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **C and E only**. Bronze is an alloy composed of copper (C) and tin (E), used for making various tools and artifacts. Lead and iron are not part of the composition of bronze.

**Quick Tip**

The alloy provides a stronger and more durable material than its components.

---

**35.** Arrange the following tools in chronological order:

- A. Scraper-Cum-Borer
- B. Iron implements
- C. Chopper/Chopping tools
- D. Microliths
- E. Blade tools

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A, B, C, D, E
- (2) C, A, E, D, B

(3) E, D, A, B, C

(4) A, C, D, E, B

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct order is **C, A, E, D, B**. This order reflects the technological development in tool use, from the chopper/chopping tools (C), to scrapers (A), blade tools (E), microliths (D), and finally iron implements (B), which were the most advanced.

#### Quick Tip

The sequence shows how tools became more specialized and refined over time.

---

**36. Match List I with List II.**

**LIST I Tool      LIST II Tool Families**

A. Core tool      I. Flake tool industry

B. Flake tool      II. Antler

C. Bone tool      III. Celts

D. Neolithic tool      IV. Chopper Chopping

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution:**

The correct match is **A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV**. - **Core tools** (A) belong to the **Flake tool industry** (I), - **Flake tools** (B) are associated with **Antler** (II), - **Bone tools** (C) are linked with **Celts** (III), - **Neolithic tools** (D) are connected with **Chopper Chopping** (IV).

### Quick Tip

Matching tools with their families helps understand the technological progress across human history.

---

**37.** Soan valley is one of the most important sources of which culture in India?

- (1) Upper Palaeolithic
- (2) Middle Palaeolithic
- (3) Lower Palaeolithic
- (4) Neolithic period

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Lower Palaeolithic**. The Soan Valley is known for its rich archaeological findings, which belong to the Lower Palaeolithic culture, one of the earliest stages of human prehistory.

### Quick Tip

It holds evidence of early human activity, particularly in the form of stone tools.

---

**38.** Basketry and weaving first appeared in:

- (1) Mesolithic
- (2) Neolithic
- (3) Lower Palaeolithic
- (4) Upper Palaeolithic

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Neolithic**. Basketry and weaving first emerged during the Neolithic period when humans began to settle and develop agriculture, leading to new forms of material culture.

### Quick Tip

These innovations marked the shift from a nomadic to a sedentary lifestyle in human history.

---

**39.** The period of moderate climate in between two ice ages is called as:

- (1) Pluvial
- (2) Inter-Pluvial
- (3) Inter-Glacial
- (4) Moraine

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Inter-Glacial**. Inter-glacial periods are times of relatively mild climate that occur between two ice ages, allowing for the development of flora and fauna.

### Quick Tip

These periods played a key role in human migration and the spread of early cultures.

---

**40.** The Northern Neolithic culture is represented by the site 'Burzahom' which is situated in:

- (1) Aurangabad
- (2) Lucknow
- (3) Himachal Pradesh
- (4) Kashmir

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Kashmir**. Burzahom, an important Neolithic site, is located in Kashmir, where significant archaeological findings from the Northern Neolithic culture have been uncovered.

### Quick Tip

Excavations have revealed structures, tools, and evidence of early agriculture in the region.

---

**41.** The best title for the given passage could be:

- (1) Fragmentation
- (2) Decomposition
- (3) Inorganic substances
- (4) Dead plants

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Inorganic substances**. The passage discusses the breakdown of organic material into inorganic substances like carbon dioxide, water, and nutrients, which is a process of decomposition.

### Quick Tip

It's essential for nutrient cycling in ecosystems.

---

**42.** Which one of the following is not a Detritivore?

- (1) Rabbit
- (2) Fungus
- (3) Vulture
- (4) Earthworm

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Rabbit**. A rabbit is not a detritivore, as it is a herbivore, eating plant material, whereas detritivores feed on dead organic matter.

### Quick Tip

Understanding their role in ecosystems helps in studying nutrient recycling.

---

**43.** Water-soluble inorganic nutrients go down into the soil horizon and get precipitated as unavailable salts by a process called as:

- (1) Fragmentation
- (2) Catabolism
- (3) Leaching
- (4) Salination

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Leaching**. Leaching is the process through which water-soluble inorganic nutrients are washed down into the soil horizon, where they can precipitate as unavailable salts.

### Quick Tip

It is a key process in both natural and agricultural systems.

---

**44.** Decomposers break down complex organic matter into:

- (1) Simple organic matter
- (2) Inorganic substances
- (3) Detritus
- (4) Faecal matter

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Detritus**. Decomposers break down organic matter into detritus, which is a mixture of dead plant and animal material that is then further decomposed into simpler forms.

### Quick Tip

This process is crucial for nutrient cycling in ecosystems.

45. Earthworm is a:

- (1) Detritus
- (2) Bacteria
- (3) Fungi
- (4) Detrivore

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Detrivore**. Earthworms are detritivores as they feed on dead organic matter, helping decompose it and return essential nutrients to the soil.

### Quick Tip

They are vital for the process of decomposition in ecosystems.

46. The Misings perform some religious rites associated with agriculture. At the advent of monsoon and before the sowing of seeds, they perform Ali-Aye-Ligang. Ceremonial sowing of paddy starts on this day. In the middle of cultivation, in the month of October, they perform the Sorog Puja so that the ancestor spirits may protect the plants from pests or other natural calamities. After harvesting the crops, they offer Dobur Puja. The Misings also believe that Kuber is the God or Lakshmi is the Goddess of wealth and agriculture and hence the first bundle of paddy is used in her name. Before they partake of the new rice, they also give a ceremonial offering to the ancestral spirits.

”Ali-Aye Ligang” is performed by Misings:

- (1) After the winter season
- (2) After harvesting the crops
- (3) Before sowing of seeds
- (4) Before harvesting crops

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Before sowing of seeds**. The Misings perform the "Ali-Aye Ligang" ceremony before they sow seeds, marking the beginning of the paddy cultivation season.

**Quick Tip**

It highlights their connection to the land and their belief in divine protection for crops.

---

**47.** Misings perform the religious rites which are associated with:

- (1) Shifting or Jhum cultivation
- (2) Horticulture
- (3) Fishing
- (4) Agriculture

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Agriculture**. The Misings perform their religious rites, like "Ali-Aye Ligang," that are closely associated with their agricultural practices, particularly in rice cultivation.

**Quick Tip**

Their agricultural practices are central to their culture and belief systems.

---

**48.** In the month of October, the Misings perform:

- (1) Ali-Aye-Ligang
- (2) Dobur Puja
- (3) Sorog Puja
- (4) Durga Puja

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Sorog Puja**. In October, the Misings perform Sorog Puja, a ceremony

to seek protection for their crops from pests and natural calamities.

**Quick Tip**

It reflects the importance of spiritual rituals in traditional farming practices.

---

**49.** The Misings believe that 'Kuber' is the God of:

- (1) Health and Wealth
- (2) Wealth and Agriculture
- (3) Health and Agriculture
- (4) Happiness and Wealth

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Wealth and Agriculture**. According to the Misings, Kuber is the God of wealth and agriculture, highlighting their deep connection with prosperity through farming.

**Quick Tip**

This reflects the belief that prosperity and agricultural success are intertwined.

---

**50.** Misings perform "Sorog Puja" so that the ancestors' spirit may protect the plants from:

- (1) Dogs or other natural calamities
- (2) Cows or other natural calamities
- (3) Pests or other natural calamities
- (4) Birds or other natural calamities

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:**

The correct answer is **Pests or other natural calamities**. The Misings perform Sorog Puja to ensure that the ancestors' spirits protect their crops from pests and other natural disasters.

#### Quick Tip

It emphasizes the integration of spiritual beliefs and agricultural practices.

---