

**DECCAN COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE
DEEMED UNIVERSITY
Pune - 411 006**

**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I**

ARC – 102: Science in Archaeology: **Batch I
Term End Examination, November – 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks:

45 marks

1. Answer the following:
 - a. Identify, describe and write systematic palaeontology with dental formula of any **one** of the given specimens.
 - b. Label the given bone diagram and identify the bone.
2. Identify the metal of the given sample, and describe its process of cleaning and preservation.
3. Determine the pH, texture and colour code of given samples. Describe the process of phosphate determination, and identification of habitation site based on such analysis.
4. Identify the microscope you are using. Identify the specimen, sketch and label.
5. Identify the specimen given under the microscope. Sketch and label.
6. Identify and Label the given animal bone, give dental formula .Write its classification.
7. Label the given bone (human skull) diagram.
8. Identify and describe the given geological specimens.
9. From the given toposheet extract the following information :
 - a. Toposheet number
 - b. Scale
 - c. Contour interval
 - d. Latitude and Longitude of toposheet
 - e. Name of the major river and its tributaries and direction of flow

SECTION B

Write correct answers (All the questions are compulsory):

15 Marks

1. Melting point of copper is ----- °C.
 - a. 500
 - b. 1000
 - c. 1085
 - d. 1090

2. Brass is an alloy of ----- .
 - a. Copper, zinc and lead
 - b. Iron, copper and silver
 - c. Tin, lead and copper
 - d. None of the above

3. ----- is defined as the chemical or electrochemical degradation of metals due to their reaction with the environment.

4. A mineral in which alternate bands of iron and silica is present, is known as ----- .
 - a. Magnetite
 - b. Banded Haematite
 - c. Quartzite
 - d. All of the above

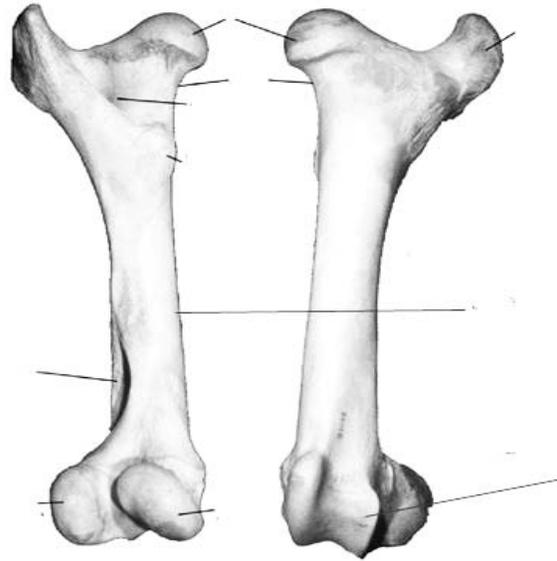
5. Shelly limestone rock is an example of ----- .
 - a. Organic Sedimentary deposit
 - b. Chemical Sedimentary deposit
 - c. Residual deposit
 - d. None of these.

6. The mineral which shows even fracture is ----- .
 - a. Muscovite
 - b. Calcite
 - c. Haematite
 - d. None of these

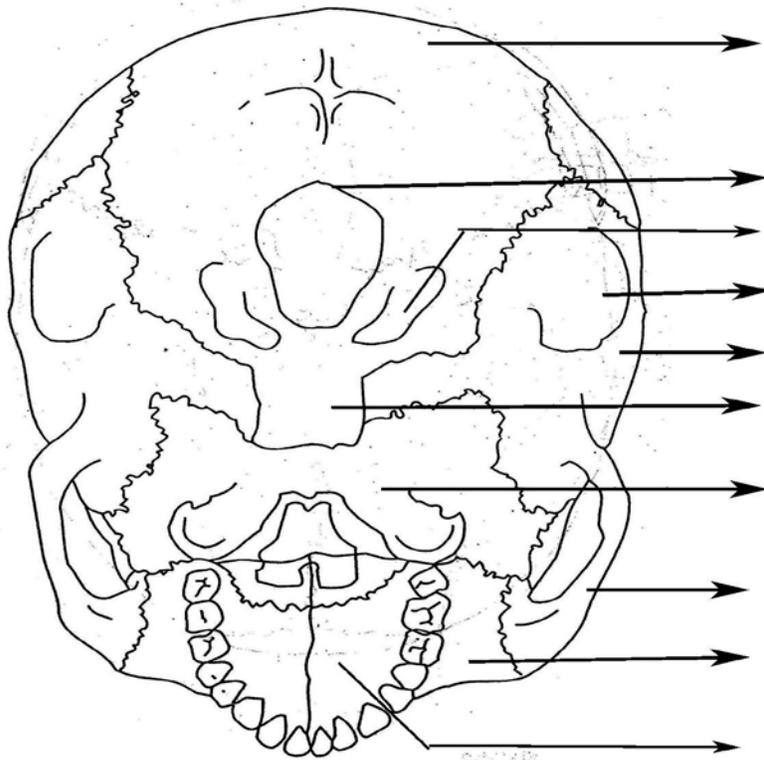
7. What is another name of shaft of a long bone?

8. The scientific term for extinct Pleistocene Horse is ----- .
- a. *Equus namadicus*
 - b. *Equus caballus*
 - c. *Equus bruchelli*
 - d. *Equus asinus*
9. What is the full form of AMS ?
10. There are _____ cranial bones and _____ facial bones in the adult skull.
- a. 6; 10
 - b. 8; 14
 - c. 12; 12
 - d. 5; 9
11. The foramen magnum is located in the _____ bone.
- a. femur
 - b. humerus
 - c. occipital
 - d. patella
12. The main feature to differentiate cervical vertebrae from lumbar vertebrae is _____.
- a. size
 - b. bifid spinous process
 - c. presence of transverse foramina
 - d. presence of transverse processes
13. Phytoliths occur in animal bodies.
- a. true
 - b. false
14. Elephant tusks are actually the lower incisors of the animal.
- a. true
 - b. false
15. What is the definition of Palynology?

Section A: Question No. 1b



Section A: Question no. 7.



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SECTION B

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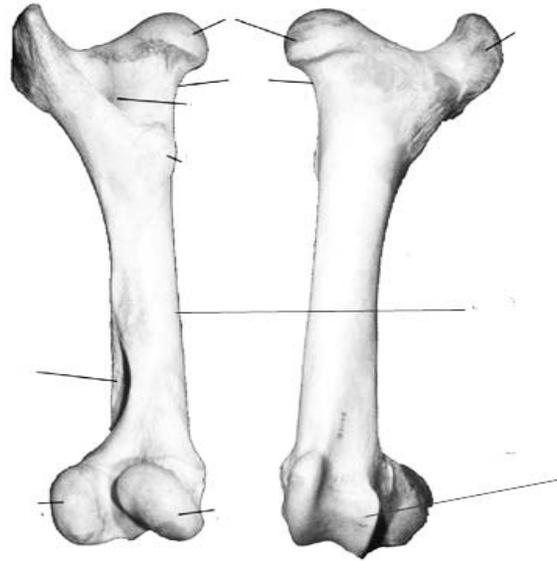
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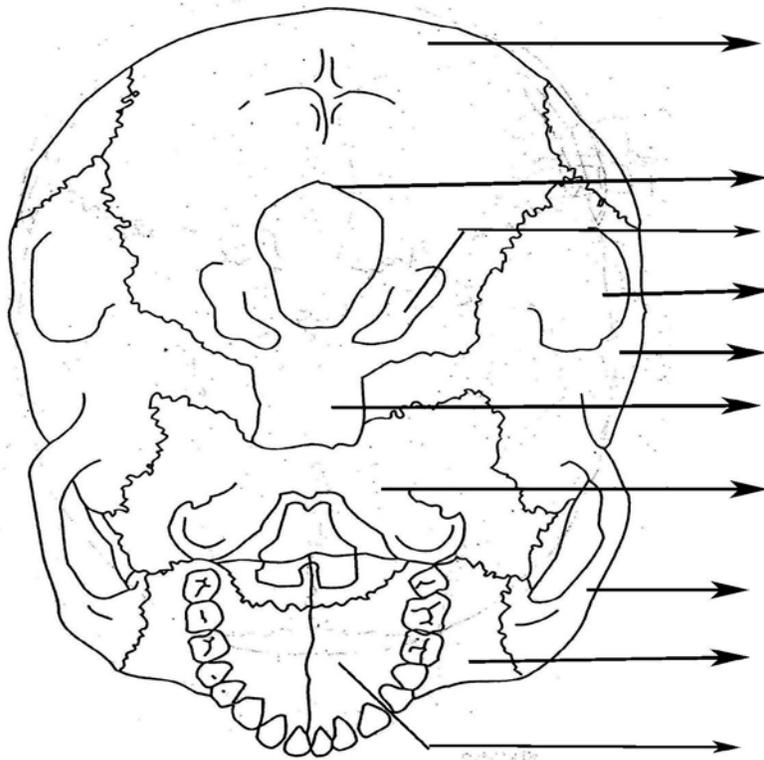
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Section A: Question No. 1b



Section A: Question no. 7.



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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I**

ARC – 102: Science in Archaeology: **Batch II
Term End Examination, November – 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks:

45 marks

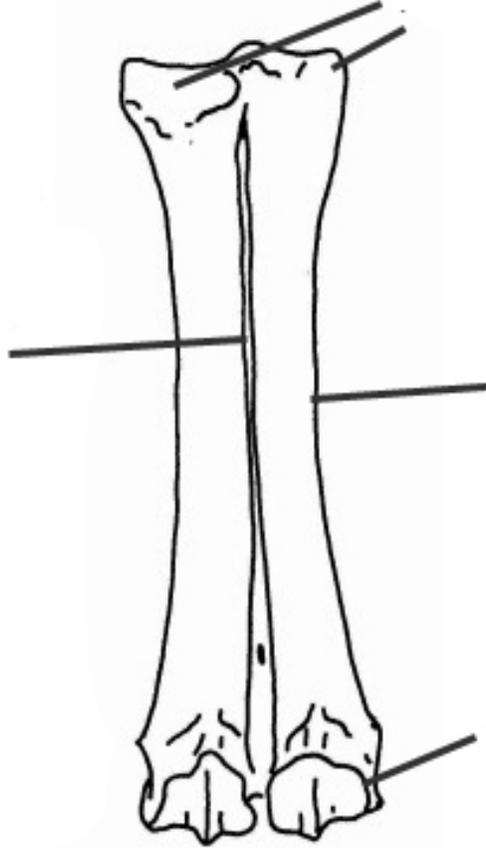
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7. Label the given human bone diagram.
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SECTION B

Write correct answers (All the questions are compulsory):

15 Marks

1. In Mohr's Scale of hardness, Rock Crystal shows _____ hardness.
2. Amount of shining of mineral under reflected light is known as _____ .
 - a. Form
 - b. Lustre
 - c. Fracture
 - d. None of these
3. Sandstone belongs to transported-solid in suspension class of sedimentary rock. (True / False)
4. The scientific name of sheep is _____ .
 - a. *Bos indicus*
 - b. *Ovis aries*
 - c. *Capra hircus*
 - d. *Sus domesticus*
5. Humerus is found in _____ .
 - a. Fore limb
 - b. Hind limb
 - c. Pelvis
 - d. Skull
6. What is brachydont?
7. Study of ancient pollens is called _____ .
8. In the Linnaean system of classification, "Mammalia" is an 'order. (True / False)
9. Who coined the term "Palaeontology"?
10. Write the chemical formula of Hydrochloric Acid, Nitric Acid and Sulphuric Acid.
11. What is bronze disease?
12. What is aqua regia?
13. The first seven pairs of ribs are called _____ .
 - a. false ribs
 - b. floating ribs
 - c. intercostal ribs
 - d. true ribs
14. Thoracic vertebra has _____ .
 - a. bifid spine
 - b. facets for rib articulation
 - c. foramina transversarium
 - d. none of the above
15. Linea aspera is on the _____ .
 - a. femur
 - b. humerus
 - c. tibia
 - d. skull



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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I**

ARC – 102: Science in Archaeology: **Batch III
Term End Examination, November – 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks:

45 marks

1. Answer the following:
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SECTION B

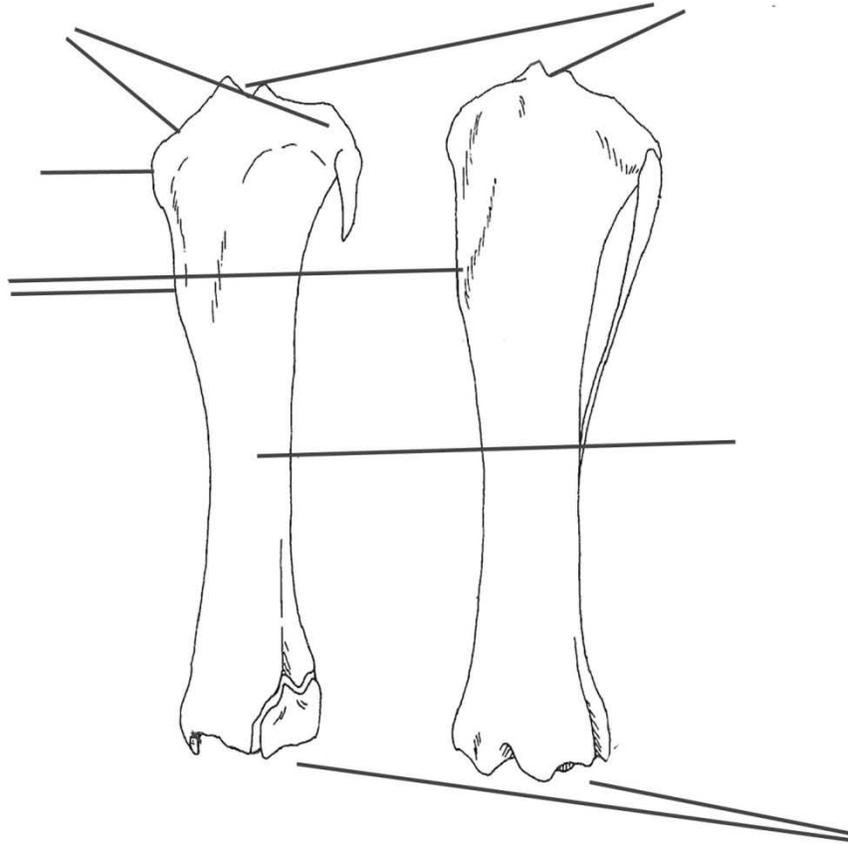
Write correct answers (All the questions are compulsory):

15 Marks

1. _____ is the study of the relationship between plants and archaeology.
 - a. Bioarchaeology
 - b. Palaeoethnobotany
 - c. Botany
 - d. Dendrochronology
2. What are coprolites?
3. Who coined the term “Palaeontology”?
4. The size of the pollen grains ranges from _____ .
5. *Bos indicus* belongs to _____ .
 - a. Bovidae
 - b. Suidae
 - c. Equidae
 - d. Capridae
6. Metacarpal is found in _____ .
 - a. Fore limb
 - b. Hind limb
 - c. Skull
 - d. Vertebral Column
7. Schistose and gneissose are the _____ in metamorphic rocks.
 - a. Texture
 - b. Structures
 - c. Features
 - d. None of these
8. The best example of basic plutonic igneous rock is _____ .
 - a. Pegmatite
 - b. Dunite
 - c. Trachyte
 - d. Gabbro
9. Shining of mineral under reflected light is known as _____ .
 - a. Form
 - b. Lustre
 - c. Fracture
 - d. None of these
10. Proximal end of ulna has _____ .
 - a. Zygomatic arch
 - b. Trochlea
 - c. Olecranon process
 - d. Lesser trochanter
11. Humerus articulates with scapula at the _____ .
 - a. glenoid cavity
 - b. styloid process
 - c. horizontal ramus
 - d. deltoid ridge
12. The vertebrae that are located at the waist are _____ .
 - a. cervical
 - b. thoracic
 - c. lumbar
 - d. sacral
13. Sensitive and persistent indicator of human activity in archaeology is _____ .
 - a. Hydrogen
 - b. Nickel
 - c. Potassium
 - d. Phosphorus
14. What is the chemical name of Rochelle salt?
15. What is the most common treatment for archaeological iron?

ARC 102 Batch III

Section A, Q. 1b



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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I**

ARC – 102: Science in Archaeology: **Batch IV
Term End Examination, November – 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks:

45 marks

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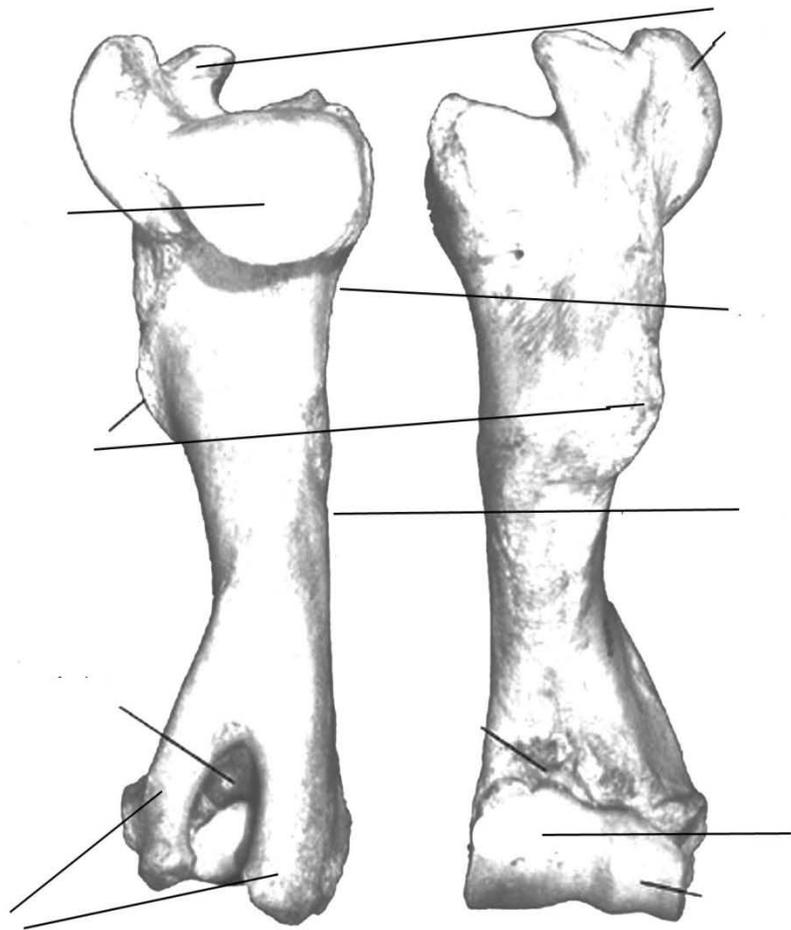
SECTION B

Write correct answers (All the questions are compulsory):

15 Marks

1. Write the correct classification for extinct buffalo of India.
2. Sheep, buffaloes and cats share the same dental formula. (True / False)
3. Who coined the term Taphonomy?

4. Which of the following statement is INCORRECT?
- Bone is where most blood cells are made.
 - Bone serves as a storehouse for various minerals.
 - Bone is a dry and non-living supporting structure.
 - Bone protects and supports the body and its organs.
5. What is a joint?
- A hinge
 - A ball and socket
 - The place where two bones are joined
 - The place where tendons are fastened together
6. Eruption of first deciduous molar in humans is around ----- .
- 15 to 16 months
 - 6 to 7 years
 - 30 to 32 months
 - 6 to 7 months
7. What is pH?
8. Give the name of the paper used for Phosphate test?
9. Which metal and salts have useful biocide properties ?
- Copper
 - Sodium
 - Magnesium
 - All of the above
10. Streak plate is made up of Porcelain Material which is having ----- hardness.
11. A prominent pearly Luster is observed in ----- .
- Muscovite
 - Haematite
 - Calcite
 - None of these
12. Examples of carnivores are ----- .
- Cow, buffalo and sheep
 - Dog, cat and lion
 - Pig, horse and donkey
 - Cow, cat and pig
13. Ischium is a part of ----- .
- Pelvis
 - Clavicle
 - Scapula
 - Humerus
14. What is dendrochronology ----- .
- Dating method
 - Biochemical method
 - Minerological study
 - None of these
15. The flotation technique to recover archaeobotanical remains was developed by Faegri.
(True / False)



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**M.A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology
Semester – I**

**Subject: ARC-103: Introduction to Archaeology
Term End Examination, November – 2019**

Time: Two and a half Hours

Maximum marks: 60

Note: ALL Sections are compulsory.

SECTION A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

30 marks

1. Discuss the key archaeological findings and their significance.
2. Discuss development of Archaeology in Mesopotamia.
3. Discuss the transition from Mesolithic to Chalcolithic in northwestern India.
4. Write an essay on antiquarianism.
5. What is the status of public archaeology in India.

SECTION B

Answer any three short notes from the following:

15 marks

1. Yortan Culture
2. Interpretive Archaeologies
3. Settlement Archaeology
4. Remote sensing in Archaeology
5. Competitive Feasting Model

SECTION C

Answer all of the following questions (All are compulsory):

15 marks

1.gave the definition of archaeology as ‘Archaeologist is digging up, not things, but people’.
2. Culture is reflected in religion, art, dance etc. (True / False)
3. The book *Muqaddama* was written by.....
4. Space, time,and are dimensions of archaeological record .
5. Who found artefacts of early man at Somme.
- 6 . Whose contribution to artefact analysis & techniques of excavation , claimed as father of scientific excavations ?
7.is known as the Father of modern Chinese archaeology.
8. Bagor in Rajasthan was first excavated by..... .
9. Post Processualism was propounded by
10. In Philosophy the study of the origins, validity, and limits of knowledge known as
11. Asiatic Society in Calcutta was established in the year of.....
12. Who invented C 14 method?
13. James Princep deciphered Kharoshti script. (True / False)
14. University Department played major role in the development of Indian Archaeology. (True / False)
15. Stonehenge is a famous monumental site in..... .

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M. A. in Ancient Indian History, Culture & and Archaeology

Semester – I

ARCH – 104: Prehistory of South Asia (Palaeolithic & Mesolithic)

Term End Examination, November – 2019

Time: Two and Half Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Note : ALL sections are compulsory.

SECTION – A

Answer any three essay type questions from the following:

Marks 30

1. What do you understand by the term 'culture' in archaeology? Discuss the types of cultural and non-cultural materials archaeologists can expect in the excavations of prehistoric site (s).
2. How will you identify Lower Palaeolithic culture? Describe its characteristic features in the northern Vindhyan region.
3. Describe the Stone Age industries excavated at the rock-shelter III F-23, Bhimbetka, Madhya Pradesh, India.
4. Discuss the chronology of the Mesolithic culture in India.
5. Explain the nature of cultural variability in South Asian prehistory with special reference to India.

SECTION – B

Answer any three short notes from the following :

Marks 15

1. Scope & aims of Prehistory
2. An archaeological site – Baghor – I
3. *Homo habilis*
4. Geological & archaeological contexts
5. Microliths

SECTION – C

Answer following objective type questions (All are compulsory.) :

Marks 15

1. Oldest prehistoric probable shrine in India is excavated at the site of
2. Human skeletons exposed at Sarai Nahar Rai belong to
3. Multiple burials have been found at
(a) Bhimbetka (b) Chopani Mando (c) Damdama (d) All of the above.

4. Fluted Core technique was developed to manufacture long & parallel sided flakes (True/ False).
5. Which of the following is a single culture site –
(a) Bagor (b) Attirampakkam (c) Bhimbetka (d) Mahadaha
6. Oldest Middle Palaeolithic phase in India has been reported from -
(a) Bagor (b) Attirampakkam (c) Bhimbetka (d) Chirki-on-Nevasa
7. Crested Ridge technique was used to prepare -
(a) Blade cores (b) Bead cores (c) Scrapers (d) a & b
8. Mehtakheri, a microlithic site is located in –
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Karnatka
9. Generally geological context of Upper Palaeolithic culture is
(a) Late Upper Pleistocene (b) Early Upper Pleistocene (c) Early Holocene (d) Anthropocene
10. The book *Studies on the Ice Age in India and Associated Human Cultures*. (1939) was edited by -
(a) F E Zeuner (b) V D Krishnaswami (c) R W Dennell (d) H de Terra and T T Paterson
11. The book *Indian Rock Art in Global Context* (1997) was written by
(a) S K Pandey (b) R G Bednarik (c) E Neumayer (d) K K Chakravarti and R G Bednarik
12. Who wrote the book *Acheulian Culture in Peninsular India: An Ecological Perspective*. (2001) ?
(a) R S Pappu (b) M K Dhavalikar (c) K Paddayya (d) J D Clark
13. Pleistocene period is also known as
14. H. D. Sankalia called which of the following river section as a 'Text Book Section'
(a) Son section (b) Belan section (c) Pravara section (d) Nevasa section
15. Handaxe and Cleavers are mainly unifacial tools (True/ False).
