QUESTION BANK

1. ‘Royal Cemetery’ was related to---------
   a) Ur                b) Kish                c) Memphis               d) Nippur

2. Leonard Woolley conducted excavation at---------
   a) Ur                b) Mohenjo-Daro     c) Harappa             d) Memphis

3. ‘Digging up the past’ is the work of---------

4. ‘A guide to Taxila’ is a work of---------

5. Marshall was the Director General of---------
   a) ASI              b) ISI               c) CSI                d) IRDP

6. ‘The monuments of Sanchi’ was written by---------
   a) Marshall         b) Wheeler           c) Mackay           d) Woolley

7. Mohenjo-Daro and the Indus civilization is a work of---------
a) Marshall   b) Wheeler   c) Mackay   d) Woolley

8. ‘Civilization of the Indus valley and Beyond’ was written by --------
a) Marshall   b) Wheeler   c) Mackay   d) Woolley

9. Early India and Pakistan is a work of--------
a) Marshall   b) Wheeler   c) Mackay   d) Woolley

10. Schliemann was belongs to---------
a) Germany   b) England   c) France   d) Canada

11. ‘Trojan Antiquities is a work of--------
a) Schliemann   b) Woolley   c) Wheeler   d) Petrie

12. Who excavated the city of Troy --------
a) Schliemann   b) Woolley   c) Wheeler   d) Petrie

13. ‘Ithaca’ was a work of--------
a) Schliemann   b) Woolley   c) Wheeler   d) Petrie

14. Pitt Rivers was a--------
a) Ethnologist   b) Sociologist   c) Philologist   d) None

15. Pitt Rivers museum is at--------
a) Oxford   b) Cairo   c) Alexandria   d) None

16. Flinders Petrie was a--------
a) Egyptologist   b) Sinologist   c) Indologist   d) Chemist

17. The Greek pyramid of Giza’ is related to--------
a) Petrie   b) Schliemann   c) Rivers   d) Marshall

18. Father of modern Archaeology ‘is --------
a) Petrie   b) Schliemann   c) Rivers   d) Marshall

19. The site Merneptah stele was excavated by------
a) Petrie   b) Schliemann   c) Rivers   d) Marshall

20. The temple of Tanis was in--------
a) Egypt   b) China   c) Sumeria   d) England

21. ‘Methods and Aims of Archaeology ‘was a work of------
a) Petrie   b) Schliemann   c) Rivers   d) Marshall

22. Caral is located at------
a) Peru   b) Mexico   c) USA   d) India

23. Caral is a------
24. Nekhen is a site of----------
a) Egypt   b) China   c) Sumeria   d) Mesopotamia

25 God Horns was a patron of--------
a) Nekhen   b) Caral   c) Nippur   d) Ur

26. Tell Brak was a city of--------
a) Syria   b) Peru   c) Mesopotamia   d) India

27. Nekhen was the capital of--------
a) Upper Egypt   b) Lover Egypt   c) Middle Kingdom   d) None of these

28. Tell Hamoukar was --------
a) City   b) temple   c) Trade   d) None of these

29. The word archaeology is a ............. word?
a) Latin   b) Greek   c) English   d) None of these.

30. Logos means ................
a) discussion   b) experiment   c) excavation   d) dig.

31. Classical archaeology is related to ..........
a) Renaissance   b) Civilizations   c) Enlightenment   d) Revolutions.

32. The term prehistory was coined by ........
a) Daniel Wilson   b) Stuart Piggot   c) John Marshall   d) H.D. Sankalia

33. The father of Indian archaeology .
a) Marshall   b) Wheeler   c) Cunningham   d) Piggot

34. The ancient geography of India is work of ......
a) Marshall   b) Wheeler   c) Cunningham   d) Piggot

35. Cognitive archaeology is a ............
a) Branch of archaeology   b) Science of archaeology   c) Discovery of archaeology   d) None of these.

36. Dwaraka was discovered by
a) S.R. Rao   b) H.D. Sankalia   c) D.P. Agarwal   d) Sahni.

37 Lewis Binford was ..........archaeologist
a) Ethno   b) Salvage   c) Marine   d) None of these.

38. Shi Ji was a work of ............
39. *scientific archaeology* started in ..........  
   a) 19th c  b) 18th c  c) 17th c  d) 16th c.

40. stratigraphy technique is more helpful for the study of ..........  
   a) Proto historic archaeology  b) under water archaeology  
   c) prehistoric archaeology  d) none of these.

41. *On the origin of species* was published in the year......  
   a) 1859  b) 1589  c) 1935  d) 1688.

42. prehistoric times is written by ......  
   a) john Lubbock  b) edouard Lartet  c) Darwin  d) Charles lyell.

43. Asitic society of Bengal was started in the year  
   a) 1748  b) 1874  c) 1865  d) 1784

44. The Asokan inscription was deciphered by ......  
   a) James prinsep  b) max muller  c) William jones  d) r.s Sharma.

45. Pallavaram was excavated by ............  
   a) R.B.Foote  b) marshall  c) piggot  d) wheeler.

46. who is hailed as the father of Indian prehistory  
   a) R.B.Foote  b) marshall  c) piggot  d) wheeler

47. Who was most associated with south Indian archaeology?  
   a) R.B.Foote  b) marshall  c) piggot  d) wheeler

48. New archaeology is related to.......  
   a) Willey  b) Lubbock  c) child  d) none of these.

49. The word *culture* is derived from ............  
   a) kulture  b) sculpture  c) latin  d) none of these.

50. Lewis binford is related to ............  
   a) new archaeology  b) cultural archaeology  
   c) discovery of archaeology  d) none of these.

51. *processualism* is also known as ............  
   a) new archaeology  b) cultural archaeology  
   c) discovery of archaeology  d) none of these.

52. analytical archaeology is a work of ............  
   a) davaid Clarke  b) dp. Dymond  c) binford  d) none

53. Behavioral archaeology was coined by ............?
54. The study of faunal remains is
   a) zooarchaeology       b) ethnoarchaeology
   c) palaeobotany         d) geoarchaeology

55. The study of plant remains is
   a) zooarchaeology       b) ethnoarchaeology
   c) Palaeobotany         d) geoarchaeology

56. The study of human remains is
   a) zooarchaeology       b) ethnoarchaeology
   c) Bioarchaeology       d) geoarchaeology

57. Postprocessual archaeology is also known as
   a) Contextualarchaeology b) new archaeology
   C) cultural archaeology D) NONE of these

58. *Archaeology and Society* was written by
   a) m.b.schiffer       b) g,Clarke
   c) binford            d) none

59. The term *matrix* is refers to
   a) Physical medium     b) physical structure
   c) physical mode       d) none

60. Surface survey is refers to a variety of
   a) methods            b) sites
   c) artefacts          d) none

61. Grid system of excavation was designed by
   a) R.B.Foote          b) marshall
   c) piggot             d) wheeler

62. Stripping is a term in
   a) Archaeology        b) photography
   c) sports             d) site

63. Stratigraphy is the study of
   a) Strata             b) culture
   c) site               d) none

64. Carbon 14 dating was developed by
   a) Willard F,Libby     b) m.b.schiffer
   c) g,Clarke           c) binford

65. Willard F.libby developed dating method
   a) C 14                b) potassium argon
   c) T.L               d) none

66. Radiocarbon dating is also known as
   a) C 14                b) potassium argon
   c) T.L dating          d) none

67. T.L Dating method is use in
68. Dendrochronology was developed by
   a) Willard F, Libby  b) A.E. Douglass  c) G. Clarke  d) Binford

69. Sextent is mainly used for .......
   a) surveying  b) Coastal surveying  
   c) aerial surveying  d) mapping.

70. *Father marine archaeology in India.*
   a) S.R. Rao  b) H.D. Sankalia  c) Ariyaratnam  d) D.P. Agrawal

71. National institute of Oceanography is at .........
   a) Gujarat  b) Goa  c) Andhra Pradesh  d) Orissa.

72. ..........is responsible for the accurate recording of all objects recovered at the site.
   a) Cataloguer  b) Surveyor  c) Draftsmen  d) Photographer.

73. *Archaeology in India* is a work of .........
   a) S.R. Rao  b) H.D. Sankalia  c) Ariyaratnam  d) D.P. Agrawal.

74. The development of systematic study of archaeological finds on scientific line was started in .........
   a) 18th c  b) 19th c  c) 17th c  d) 20th c.

75. John Lubbock’s prehistoric times was published
   a) 1865  b) 1886  c) 1785  d) 1856.

76. Who divided the stone age as old and new ages

77. Brahmi was identified by Prinsep in the year .
   a) 1837  b) 1876  c) 1856  d) 1845.

78. Alexander Cunningham became the first archaeological surveyor of the ASI in
   a) 1861  b) 1676  c) 1885  d) 1789.

79. *Corpus inscriptionum indicarum* is associated to........
   a) Marshall  b) Wheeler  c) Cunningham  d) Pigott

80. Epigraphia indica is associated to........
   a) Marshall  b) Wheeler  
   c) Cunningham  d) James Burgess.

81. A hundred and fifty years of archaeology is work of
82. Map is related in archaeology
   a) site  b) artefact  c) assemblage  d) industry.

83. Potassium-argon dating method was developed by the scientists of university of 
   a) California  b) New York  c) Cambridge  d) none of these.

84. Potassium-argon dating method is also known as ...... 
   a) K-Ar  b) TL  c) C14  d) none of these.

85. Amino acid dating method is on ...... 
   a) Bone  b) clay  c) stone  d) glass.

86. Fluorine dating method is on ...... 
   a) Bone  b) clay  c) stone  d) glass.

87. Nitrogen method is on ...... 
   a) Bone  b) clay  c) stone  d) glass.

88. Amino acid dating method was developed by ........ 
   a) Jeffrey L. Bada  b) Baron Gerard  c) Binford  d) none of these.

89. Pollen dating is to the dating of ........ 
   a) plant  b) river  c) flakes  d) strata.

90. Theodolite is an equipment in ........ 
   a) archaeology  b) epigraphy  c) numismatics  d) demonology.

91. Echo-sounder is an instrument in ..... 
   a) archaeology  b) epigraphy  c) numismatics  d) celonology.

92. The field director is responsible for the design of the....... 
   a) excavation  b) project  c) site  d) industry.

93. Which one of the followings are not a excavation tools. 
   a) shade cloth  b) planks  c) Theodolite  d) hammer.

94. Which one of the followings are the survey equipment tools 
   a) shade cloth  b) planks  c) theodolite  d) hammer.

95. Village map is ........... 
   a) survey equipment  b) excavation equipment  
   c) site equipment  d) none of these.

96. Who defined culture as knowledge, belief, art etc .........
97. The study of colonial and post colonial settlements is known as ......
   a) Historical archaeology      b) cultural archaeology      c) classical archaeology      d) marine archaeology.

98. Settlement archaeology deals with ......
   a) Human actions      b) colonialism      c) engineering      d) industry.

99. Salvage archaeology deals with ........
   a) method of retrieving data from archaeological sites
   b) methods of calculation
   c) methods of photography
   d) none of these.

100. *Theoretical perspectives in Indian archaeology* is a work of ......
    a) dk. chakraborthy      b) rajan k.      c) basker .p      d) a. ghosh.

101. *Indian archaeology today* is a work of ......
    a) dk. chakraborthy      b) rajan k.      c) basker .p      d) h. d. shankalia.

102. *Rise of civilization in India and Pakistan* written by ..............
    a) dk. chakraborthy      b) rajan k.      c) r. allchin      d) h. d. shankalia.

103. Field director is responsible for ..............
    a) Publication of reports      b) Publication of photos
    c) publication of surveys      d) none of these.

104. Logos means ......
    a) science      b) ancient      c) culture      d) none of these

105. Archaios means....
    a) science      b) ancient      c) culture      d) none of these

106. A collection of artefacts of one category at a site is called ......
    a) industry      b) Culture      c) assemblage      d) artefacts.

107. Archaeologists call the smallest cultural unit as an .........
    a) industry      b) culture      c) assemblage      d) artefacts

108. Assemblage is close associated with ......
    a) industry      b) culture      c) site      d) artefacts

109. Who wrote the book entitled *Environment and Archaeology*
    a) K.W.Butzer      b) glyn Daniel
    c) david Clarke      d) none of these.

110. Palaeo-ecology is a study on
111. Analytical archaeology is a work of .......... a) d.l. Clarke  b) binford  c) glyn Daniel  d) childe.

112. The best example of the ethnoarchaeology is a) Eskimos  b) tribals  c) kukis  d) none of these.

113. Dating the Past was written by a) zeuner  b) j.g.d.clarke  c) oakly  d) burkitt.

114. One example for the historical archaeological site in India is a) Arikamedu  b) kodumanal  c) puhar  d) muziris.

115. The earliest record of excavation and search for antiquities goes back to the times of a) Nabonidus  b) asoka  c) akbar  d) none of these.

116. In the 16th and 17th centuries England witnessed for the development of a new trend called a) Antiquarianism  b) renaissance  c) reformation  d) science.

117. Olduvai George was discovered by a) l.s.b.leakey  b) petrie  c) pitt rivers  d) glyn Daniel.

118. The confessions of a thug was written by a) m.Tylor  b) wheeler  c) r.b.foote  d) j.bugess.

119. Augur survey method is mainly used by a) geologists  b) scientists  c) chimists  d) zoologists.

120. The following is not a excavation staff a) director  b) surveyor  c) photographer  d) none of these.

121. The following one is an equipment of draughtsman a) plane table  b) protractors  c) nails  d) none of these.

122. The following is not a excavation equipment a) exposure metre  b) angle measure  c) trolley  d) tapes.

123. Typological method is mainly use in a) science  b) archaeology  c) sociology  d) anthropology.

124. The glacial varve chronology method of dating was evolved by a) Gerard de geer  b) h.h thomas  c) zeuner  d) cornwall.

125. Pedology is the study of.....
a) soil     b) iron     c) rock     d) glass.

126. Archaeomagnetism was developed for the dating of...........
a) baked structures     b) damp structures
b) rock structures     d) none of these.

127. Palynology is also known as ....
a) pollen analysis     b) chemical analysis
b) phosphate analysis     d) none of these.

128. Dendrochronology is also known as ......
a) Tree ring counting     b) physical anthropology
c) pedology     d) glacial valve chronology.

129. Dendrochronology was developed by
a) A.E. Douglass     b) A.L.S. B. Leakey
b) Petrie     d) Pitt Rivers

130. Palaeontology is the study of ........
a) fossil     b) clay
b) iron     d) none of these.

131. Palaeopathology is the study of ........
a) Skeletal remains     b) structural remains
c) cultural remains     d) none of these.

132. Echo-sounder system is employed for ......
a) offshore explorations     b) anthropological explorations
c) scientific explorations     d) none of these.

133. Acoustic system is also known as......
a) echo-sounder     b) pedology
c) palynology     d) none of these.

134. Camden was a .............
a) antiquarianists     b) medievalist
c) classical archaeologist     d) none of these.

135. Naked Ape is a work of ..... 
a) Desmond Morris     b) A.E. Douglass
c) A.L.S. B. Leakey     d) Petrie

136. The black soils of India are popularly known as .......
a) regurs     b) rabi
c) gilgai     d) none of these.

137. Bioclimatology is the study of climate in relation to......
a) life     b) culture
b) society     d) none of these.

138. The earliest references to human diversity in the populations of India can be traced back to......
a) Rig-Veda     b) Itihasa
c) Puranas     d) scripts.
139. Morphometry is the .......
a) study of human population variations
b) climatical change
c) social changes
d) none of these.

140. Taphonomy was proposed by .......
a) j.a.e fremov b) a.e.douglass c) l.s.b.leakey d) desmond moris

141. Son valley is in the state of .......
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Maharashtra c) gujarath d) rajastan.

142. Kalibangan is in the state of .......
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Maharashtra c) gujarath d) rajastan.

143. Man and Environment through Ages is a work of .......
a) davaid Clarke b) d.p. Dymond c) binford d) agrawal.

144. Social evolution is written by .......
a) davaid Clarke b) d.p. Dymond c) binford d) childe.

145. The Mehragarh culture is related to .......
a) Harappa b) sumeria c) Mesopotamia d) Assyria.

146. Swat valley is a ..........site
a) Neolithic b) Palaeolithic c) Mesolithic d) chalcolithic.

147. Gufkral is famous for ..........?
 a) Animal husbandry b) pottery c) agriculture d) none of these.

148. An archaeological perspective is written by .......
A) l.r.binford b) davaid Clarke c) dp. Dymond d) Daniel.

149. New frontiers of archaeology is a work of .......
a) S.R Rao b) h.d. Shankalia c) Chattopadhya d) H.P.Tripathi.

150. The following one is not scientific aids in exploration
a) augur survey b) probe survey c) abstract d) drills.

151. Published references is the ........
a) recording b) scientific c) site survey d) equipment.

152. Which of the following is not among the three primary goals of prehistoric archaeology:
a. cultural hermeneutics b. culture history
c. cultural reconstruction d. processual archaeology
153. Antiquity register is a......
   a) documentation tool  b) excavation tool  
   c) site survey tool  d) historical literature.

154. .................is the exhibition centre of the archaeological remains.
   a) museum  b) field  c) site  d) none of these.

155. Curator works at............
   a) museum  b) field  c) site  d) none of these.

156. Map reading is............
   a) method of site survey  b) surveyors equipment  
   c) trial trench  d) none of these.

157. Trial trenching is also known as............
   a) pits  b) bench level  c) drawing board  d) soundages.

158. Aerial archaeology is the....... 
   a) aerial survey  b) mapping  c) excavation  d) none of these.

159. Lothal was a............
   a) port  b) city  c) fort  d) lake.

160. Which of the following is a remote-sensing device used to find archaeological sites?
   a. ground-penetrating radar  b) proton magnetometers  
   c) electrical resistivity meters .  d) none of these.

161. Scientists don’t usually determine an artifact’s function by studying its 
   a) morphology  b) molecular structure  
   c) location.  d) wear patterns.

162. The general class of dating methods that tells only whether one event is older 
   or younger than another is known as:  
   a. absolute dating  b) radiocarbon dating  
   c. relative dating  d) relational dating

163. Surveys that are designed to gather a representative sample of information on 
   artifact and site distributions in a region are known as:  
   a. non-systematic surveys  b) gumshoe surveys  
   c. systematic surveys  d) superimposed surveys

164. The dating method that is based on the observation that the outer layer of 
   certain rocks absorbs water and forms a measurable rim or rind over time is known as:  
   a. obsidian hydration  b) radiocarbon dating  
   c. potassium argon dating  d) frequency seriation
165. The field concerned with determining the depositional origin of animal bones and natural processes that may have imparted patterning to bone assemblages is known as:
   a. culture history    b. cultural reconstruction
   c. taphonomy          d. critical theory

166. Which one is the layout of trenches
   a) pits         b) bench level      c) drawing board     d) soundages.

167. Ethnoarchaeology refers to the study of the relationships between:
   a. human behavior among living people and its archaeological consequences
   b. animal behavior and its affects on anatomical part frequencies
   c. human cognition and visual expression
   d. individual behavior and society

168. Archaeological studies of the Indus Valley cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro show evidence of
   a) dynastic rule      b) monotheism
   c) social equality    d) urban planning

169. Which of these Neolithic people were cattle-herders.
   a) burzahom          b) Piklihal
   c) mahagara          d) kili-gul-muhammed.

170. The harappan towns and cities were divided into large .............. blocks.
   a) square            b) Rectangular  c) circular       d) semi-circular.

171. The earliest evidence institutionalized burial has been found at ..............
   a) Mehrgarh      b) anjira
   c) Harappa      d) kili gul muhammed.

172. The latest Harappan site discovered in Gujarat is,
   a) Dholavira     b) khandia
   c) kuntasi      d) manda.

173. The first Harappan site excavated in India after independence is ..............
   a) Ropar        b) kot diji
   c) lothal      d) rakhigarhi.

174. Archaeology is a science that tells us about:
   a. The culture of past people and civilizations
   b. The languages used in ancient times
   c. Farming techniques used in old times
   d. All of the above

175. The importance of the discovery of the Rosetta Stone enabled people to:
   a. Discover the lost city of Pompeii
   b. Learn ancient Greek
   c. Decipher what Egyptian hieroglyphs meant
   d. Find a secret treasure map
176. ________ published a series of papers in the 1960s calling for archaeology to become scientific.
   a) Mortimer Wheeler  b) David Clarke  
   c) Walter Taylor  d) Lewis Binford.

177. When we study how humans adapt to their environment, it is called:
   a) Evolutionary ecology  b) Archaeology.
   c) Human ecology  d) Processualism

178. Which of the following are goals of archaeology?
   a. Reconstruct the history of past human cultures.
   b. Discern the lifeways (i.e., behavior) of past people.
   c. Explain the processes that influence patterns of past behavior.
   d. Identify what past items and behaviors meant to the people associated with them.
   e. All of the above

179. What lines of evidence help distinguish prehistoric ranked from egalitarian societies?
   a. mortuary associations  b. monumental construction
   c. hierarchical settlement patterns  d. sponsored craft specialization
   e. all of the above

180. ________ is defined as political conquest of one society by another, followed by cultural domination, with enforced social change.
   a. capitalism  b. Colonialism  c. Feudalism  d. postcolonialism

182. A description of a particular culture is called an:
   a. ethnohistory  b. Ethnography  c. Ethnology  d. ethnographer

182. Fossils are most common in which rock types?
   A) sedimentary  b) igneous
   c) metamorphic  d) all of these commonly contain fossils.

183. prehistory and protohistory of india and Pakistan is work of
   a) H.D. Sankalia  b) D.P. Agrawal  c) Allchin  d) chakrabarti.

184.. the birth of a Indian civilization is a work of
   a) H.D. Sankalia  b) D.P. Agrawal  c) Allchin  d) chakrabarti.

185. ‘pre-historic india’ is a work of ..............
   a) Stuart Piggott  b) Subbarao
   c) Christian Lassen  d) H.D. Sankalia.

186. The word civilization derived from the Latin word------
   a) Civis  b) Civilize  c) Civic  d) None of these
187. Palaeochannel of River Saraswati was discovered by.....
   a) D.N.Wdia
   b) H.D.Sankalia
   c) D.P.Agrawal
   d) None of these.

188. Who was responsible for the beginning of archaeological excavations in India.
   a) Marshall
   b) Wheeler
   c) Foote
   d) William Jones

189. Flavio Biondo lived during ...... period.
   a) Renaissance
   b) Historic
   c) Medieval
   d) Enlightenment.

190. How many types of dimensional recordings are there.
   a) 3
   b) 2
   c) 1
   d) 5
ANSWER KEY


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