

Semester V

Core Course 15: Archaeology in India

- Who is considered as Father of Indian Archaeology?
 - Medows Taylor
 - Mortimer Wheeler
 - James Princepe
 - Alexander Cunningham
- Which site was once ruled by Ays and also the capital of ancient Malainadu
 - Vizhinjam
 - Kottapuram
 - Kozhikode
 - Kochi
- The “Three Age System” was established by
 - Pitt rivers
 - Charles Darwin
 - C.J. Thomson
 - Henrich Schliemann
- Smallest cultural unit according to archaeologist
 - Industry
 - artifact
 - assemblage
 - environment
- Name the author of the book ‘Environment and Archaeology’
 - Karl W. Butzer
 - Glyn Daniel
 - Gordon child
 - David L. Clark
- ‘Analytical Archaeology’ was authored by ____
 - Glyn Daniel
 - Gordon Child
 - David L. Clark
 - Karl W. Butzer
- The greatest contribution of geology to archaeology
 - Remote sensing
 - Stratigraphy
 - archae magnetism
 - Soil mark
- Palynology implies
 - Study of animals
 - study of pollen
 - Study of trees
 - study of fossils
- Radio Carbon dating is the greatest contribution in dating method by ____ subject.
 - Chemistry
 - Physics
 - Botany
 - Zoology
- The term pre history was coined by
 - Daniel Wilson
 - David Clark
 - Glyn Daniel
 - Gordon child
- An example for Protohistory
 - Paleolithic
 - Mesolithic
 - Neolithic
 - Indus Valley Civilization
- Archaeology which studies past way of thought from material remains
 - Industrial
 - Settlement
 - Cognitive
 - Environment
- Archaeology which studies living people and of their material culture.
 - Underwater archaeology
 - Linguistic
 - Cognitive archaeology
 - Ethno archaeology
- Organization which take active part in preserving the world wide archaeological heritages.
 - UNICEF
 - WHO
 - UNESCO
 - SAARC

15. First European Sanskrit scholar.
a) Fr. Roberto de Nobile b) Abraham Roger
c) Fr. Thomas Stephens d) Fillipo Sasseti
16. Asiatic Society of Bengal was established by ____
a) Charles Wilkins b) Sir William Jones
c) James Prinsep d) Mortimer Wheeler
17. Brahmi Script was deciphered by ____
a) Sir William Jones b) Mortimer Wheeler
c) James Prinsep d) Charles Wilkins
18. First Archaeological Surveyor of ASI
a) Alexander Cunningham b) James Prinsep
c) William Jones d) Charles Wilkins
19. Father of Indian Pre history
a) Mortimer Wheeler b) John Marshall
c) Robert Bruce Foote d) William Jones
20. Archaeologist who introduced scientific methods in Indian archaeology.
a) Charles Wilkins b) Alexander Cunningham
c) Mortimer Wheeler d) John Marshall
21. Exploration in England is known as
a) Reconnaissance b) Site survey
c) Surface exploration d) Field archaeology
22. Archaeology without digging
a) Excavation b) Exploration c) Stratigraphy d) Topology
23. Which of the following is not a method of surface exploration?
a) Map reading b) Study of physical features
c) Magnetic survey d) sondages
24. The technique of transforming aerial photography into a scaled plan.
a) Photogrammetry b) Aerial survey
c) Augur survey d) Electricity Resistivity
25. One of the principal proponents of New Archaeology
a) Daniel Wilson b) Gordon child c) David Clark d) Glyn Daniel
26. The study of faunal remains
a) Bio archaeology b) Zoo archaeology
c) Palaeo botany d) Geo archaeology
27. Aerial photography was introduced in archaeology by
a) Charles Wilkins b) Crawford
c) Glyn Daniel d) David Clark

28. A common scientific method of surface exploration.
 a) Electrical resistivity b) Magnetic survey
 c) Probe survey d) Augur survey
29. A device which measures the strength of earth's magnetic field at the surface.
 a) Proton Gradiometer b) Proton Magnetometer
 c) Fluxgate gradiometer d) Cesium Magneto meter
30. Stratigraphy is the study of
 a) Layered deposits b) animal remains
 c) Material remains d) plant remains
31. Harris Matrix is used in
 a) Site survey b) archaeological stratification
 c) Excavation d) Aerial photography
32. Among the following which is an example of Absolute dating
 a) Typology b) Pollen analysis c) Radio carbon dating d) Geo chronology
33. Tree ring analysis is also called as
 a) Dendrochronology b) Thermoluminescence
 c) Archaeo magnetism d) Radio carbon
34. Fluorine Method is used to date ____
 a) plants b) tools c) bones d) metals
35. The method of determining the age of artifacts based on style, type and technique.
 a) Geochronology b) seriation c) stratigraphy d) dendrochronology
36. Flotation techniques was developed by
 a) Baron Geer b) Jeffrey Bada c) Anthony Legge d) A.E. Douglass
37. Test pit placed to preview what lies beneath the ground.
 a) Sondage b) Strata c) Gride d) Mount
38. ____ seeks the knowledge of human part through material remains.
 a) History b) Archaeology c) Politics d) Anthropology
39. The role of Chemistry in Archaeology
 a) Carbon dating b) Pollen analysis c) DNA analysis d) Conservation
40. Rust free iron pillar at Delhi stands among the fine pieces of ____ archaeology.
 a) Industrial b) Cognitive c) settlement d) linguistic

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (d)
 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c)
 26. (b) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (a) 31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (a)
 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (a)