

# Evolution

Origin of Universe - 20 Billion Years Ago  
(Big Bang Theory)

Formation of Earth - 4.5 bya

First sign of life - 4 bya

First Macromolecules - 3 bya

First cell - 2 bya

Theories of Origin of Life on Earth →

① Theory of Special Creation → Life was created by superpower in 6 days.

There is no change in forms of life  
No Evolution

Earth is 4000 yrs old.

Given by Father Saurez

② Theory of Abiogenesis / Theory of Spontaneous Creation →

Given by → Von Helmont

A → Without, Bio → life, Genesis → To form

→ Life Originated from non-living matter spontaneously.

→ eg → Mud of Nile, when heated by sun, gave rise to crocodiles.

→ Disapproved by Louis Pasteur.

→ Swan Neck Experiment

③ Theory of Biogenesis →

Omnis Vivum ex Vivo

Life Comes from life.

Proved by Reddi, Spallanzini and Pasteur

Life originates only from pre-existing life.

Pasteur performed Swan Neck Experiment

④ Panspermia / Cosmozoic Theory

Life came from outer space.

Auxenius - Life originates from spores from meteoroids.

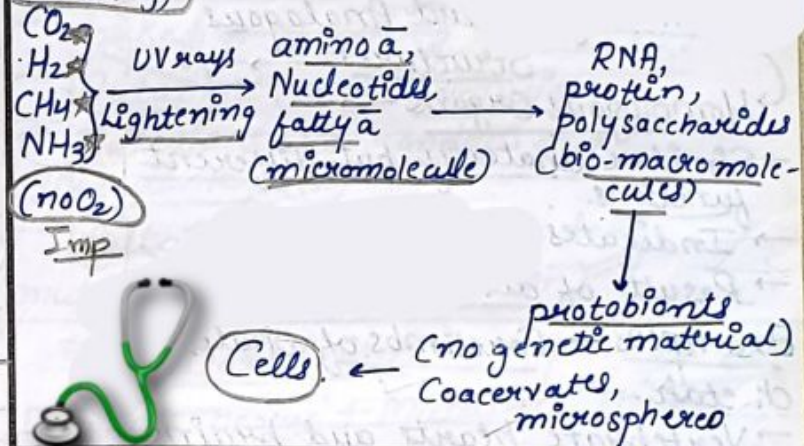
Panspermia states that life is present throughout the universe.

⑤ Oparin Haldane Hypothesis / Theory of Chemical Evolution →

Most accepted theory

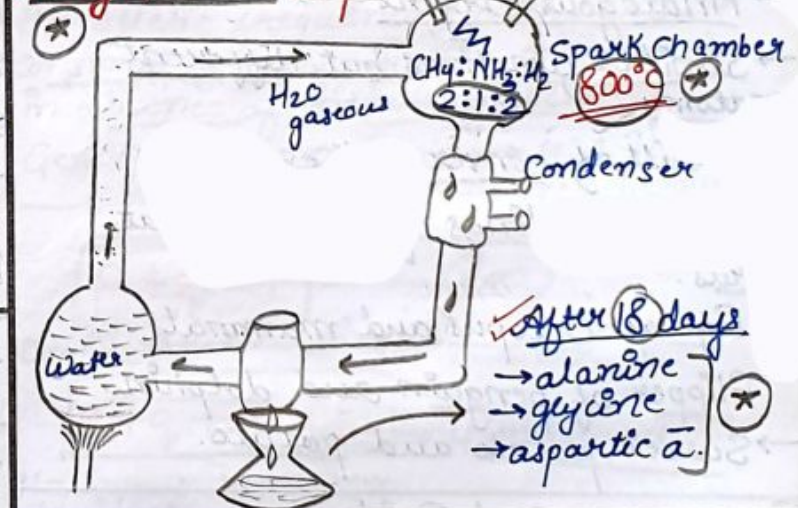
Abiogenesis first, biogenesis thereafter.  
Life originated in hot dilute soup of oceans where chemicals interacted with each other to form first life.

(reducing)



Experimental Evidence for Chemical Evolution →

Urey Miller Experiment



★★ First Cell → Anaerobic Heterotrophs (prokaryotes)

↓  
Chemoautotrophs

↓  
Anoxygenic photoautotrophs

↓  
Oxygenic Photoautotrophs

(Blue Green Algae)

↓  
Eukaryotes



## Evidences Of Evolution →

### ① Palaentological Evidences

→ Fossils → Preserved remains of the organisms.

→ Nature and number of fossils differ in different layers of Earth.

→ Missing Link - Archaeopteryx \*

Reptilian Features	Avian Features
→ Bones not pneumatic	→ Beak
→ Jaws with teeth	→ Feathers
→ Fingers with claws	→ Wings

### ② Homologous and Analogous

Structures → Imp

→ Homologous Organs →

→ Similar anatomy but different functions.

→ Indicates common ancestry.

→ Result of divergent Evolution \*

Examples → Forelimbs of whale, bat, cheetah.

→ Vertebrate hearts and brains.

→ Thorns of Bougainvillea and tendrils of Cucurbita.

→ Analogous Organs →

→ Similar functions but different anatomy.

→ Result of convergent evolution

Example → Wings of butterfly, bat, birds.

→ Eye of Octopus and mammals.

→ Flipper of penguin and dolphin.

→ Sweet potato and potato.

### ③ Embryological Evidence.

→ Resemblance of Vertebrate embryos.

Ernest Haeckel → Biogenetic Law.

→ Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny.

Rejected By → Ernst Von Baer

Temporary embryonic structures.

(Fish → amphibians → Reptile → Mammals)  
gill-like tail

### ④ Natural Selection as \*

evidence of Evolution → Imp

→ Before Industrial Revolution/melanism (1850's), more white winged moths than melanised moths. → Lichens

→ After Industrial Revolution, (1920's), more melanised / dark winged moths, as they can camouflage easily → Lichens Bark Brown

Reason → Nature selected the trait increasing survival rate, (chance reproduction) in the given environment.

This changed the allelic frequencies (Evolution).

### ⑤ Artificial / Man Made Selection

→ Man has created several breeds by intensive breeding.

→ Why can't nature do same, over million of years.

### Adaptive Radiation → Imp

Process of evolution of different species in a given geographical area, starting from a point and literally radiating to other areas of geography (Habitats).

Example → 1 →

→ Darwin finches on Galapagos Island.

→ Many finch species (like vegetarian and insectivorous finches) evolved from original seed eating finches on the same island.

→ Ship - HMS Beagle

Example → 2 →

→ 2 adaptive radiations occurred on Australian Continent. \*

→ One is of marsupial mammals in which different marsupials

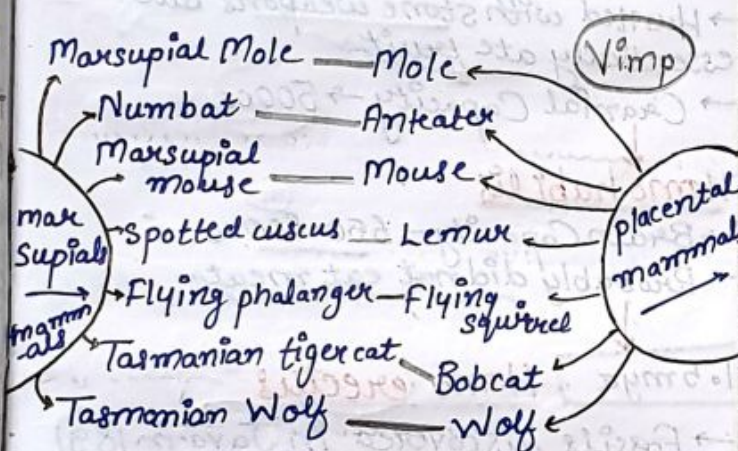


arose in different parts of Australia from common ancestors.



→ Second adaptive radiation in Australia is of placental mammals.

→ When more than one adaptive radiation occur in an area, one can call this convergent evolution.



## Theories Of Evolution

### ① Theory Of Inheritance of Acquired Characters / Use and disuse of Organs →

→ Given by Lamarck.

→ New needs lead to use or disuse of Organs.

→ Continuous use lead to enlargement / development of organ.

→ Acquired characters are passed on to next generation.

→ Not believed any more.

### ② Darwinian Theory Of Evolution

→ Charles Darwin

→ Influenced by Thomas Malthus.

→ Inheritable variations which make resource utilisation better for few individuals (better

adapted to environment) will enable only those to reproduce and leave more progeny.

→ 2 Key Concepts → Branching descent and Natural Selection \*

→ Darwin's variation were small and directional. \*

→ Similar results were concluded by Alfred Wallace, working in Malay Archipelago. \*

### ③ Mutation Theory →

→ Hugo de Vries.

→ Worked on evening primrose \*

→ Mutations cause Evolution.

→ Mutations are random and directionless. \*

→ Saltation → Single step large mutation causing speciation

Neo-Darwinism — Accepted

Darwin's Theory + Mutation Theory

### Hardy-Weinberg Principle \*

In a large randomly mating population, the allelic frequencies will remain constant from generation to generation in absence of disturbing factors \*

Generation 1 → 100 people → 4:1 } No evolution  
— 11 — 2 — 100 people → 4:1

$$P + q = 1$$

Dominant Recessive

$$P^2 + q^2 + 2pq = 1$$

Homozygous dominant Homozygous recessive

Vimp



Heterozygous.

### Factors affecting Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium (Causing Evolution) →

#### ① Gene Migration →



Emmigration Immigration

→ Repeated gene migration is called gene flow \*



## ② Genetic Drift → \*

- By chance/random changes in allelic frequency
- Operates in smaller population

### Founder effect

- form new population
- they have rare genes

### Bottle neck effect \*

- cheetah population decrease

**NEET  
SLAYER**

## ③ Mutation →

## ④ Gene Recombination →

## ⑤ Natural Selection \*

### Stabilising

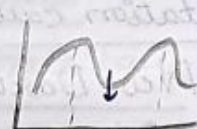
(mean character is selected)

### Directional

(extreme character selected on one side)

### Disruptive

(extreme characters selected on both sides)



## A Brief Account Of Evolution →

2000 mya → First Cellular forms

500 mya → Invertebrates were formed and active

350 mya → Jawless fish evolved

(320 mya → Sea weeds and few plants existed)

350 mya → Fish with stout fins could move on land

(In 1938, Coelocanth (lobefins) fish were caught in South Africa, it was thought to be extinct earlier)

→ These evolved into amphibians

→ Amphibians evolved into reptiles

→ For next 200 million years, reptiles dominated the earth

→ Jurassic period, Mesozoic Era

→ 200 mya → Some reptiles moved back to water (eg - lethyosaurs)

→ 65 mya → Dinosaurs disappeared

→ 15 mya → Ancestors of man reappeared

## Evolution Of Man →

15 mya → Dryopithecus (more ape like) (East Africa) and Ramapithecus (more man like) existed

→ Dryopithecus → Common ancestor of man and apes (walked on all fours)

Ramapithecus

3-4 mya Australopithecus

→ Height → 4ft

→ Man like primates

→ Walked upright

→ Lived in Eastern Africa

→ Hunted with stone weapons but essentially ate fruit

→ Cranial Capacity → 500cc

Homo habilis

→ Brain Capacity - 650-800cc

→ Probably did not eat meat

1.5 mya Homo erectus

→ Fossils discovered in Java in 1891

→ Java Man, Peking Man

→ Brain Capacity - 900cc

→ Probably ate meat

Homo sapiens  
neanderthalensis

→ Neanderthal man

→ 1400cc

→ Lived near East or central Asia between 1 lakh - 40,000 years back

→ Used hides to protect their body

→ Buried their body

→ Religion

Homo sapiens  
fossalis

→ (Cro-Magnon man)

→ 1600cc

18000 years back

Cave paintings

10,000 years back → agriculture

Homo Sapiens sapiens  
→ 1350cc

