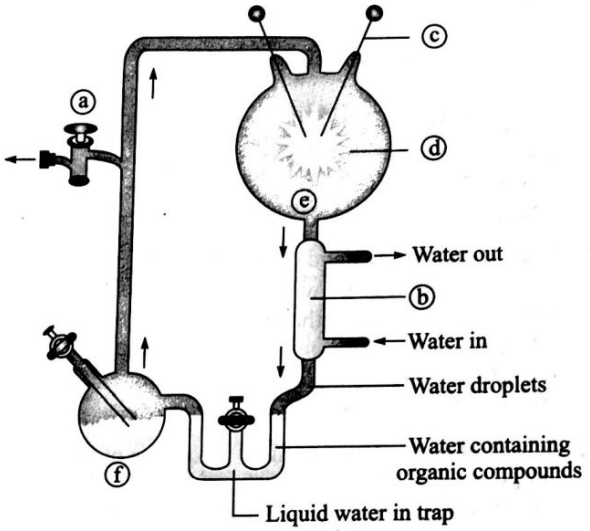
TOPIC 1: Origin of Life

Evolution of Life Forms—A Theory

1. Stellar distances are measured in
   (a) Kilometers (B) Meters
   (C) Nanometers (D) Light years

2. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.
   (a) The universe is almost 20 million years old.
   (b) Huge clusters of galaxies comprise the universe.
   (c) Galaxies contain stars and clouds of gas and dust.
   (d) Considering the size of earth, universe is indeed a speck.
   (e) Big bang theory attempts to explain the origin of universe.
   (A) a,b and c (B) b and c
   (C) a and d (D) only a

3. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.
   (A) a—condenser, b—to vaccum pump, c—electrode, d—spark discharge, e—boiling water, f—gases
   (B) b—condenser, a—to vaccum pump, d—electrode, c—spark discharge, f—boiling water, e—gases
   (C) b—condenser, a—to vaccum pump, c—electrode, d—spark discharge, e—boiling water, f—gases
   (D) b—condenser, a—to vaccum pump, c—electrode, d—spark discharge, f—boiling water, e—gases



4. Chemical theory for origin of life was given by
   (A) Stanley Miller (B) Oparin and Haldane
   (C) Spallanzani (D) Louis Pasteur

5. The first life on earth originated from nonliving materials has been explained by
   (A) Theory of biogenesis
   (B) Theory of abiogenesis
   (C) Theory of special creation
   (D) Theory of extra-terrestrial origin

6. "Every cell of the body contributes gemmules to the germ cells and so shares in the transmission of inherited characters" This theory is known as

(A) Theory of inheritance of acquired characteristic
(B) Theory of germplasm
(C) Theory of pangenesis
(D) Theory of mutations

7. Organic compounds evolved on earth and required for origin of life were
(A) Proteins and nucleic acids
(B) Urea and amino acids
(C) Proteins and amino acids
(D) Urea and nucleic acids

8. Scientists believes that life on earth originated by
(A) Spontaneous generation
(B) Chemical evolution/Abiogenesis
(C) Special creation
(D) Extraterrestrial transfer

9. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
(a)	Origin of earth	1.	4500 mya
(b)	Origin of life	2.	4000mya
(c)	Origin of first cellular form of life	3.	3000 mya
(d)	Origin of first non cellular form of life	4.	2000 mya

(A) a—1, b—2, c—3, d—4
(B) a—2, b—1, c—4, d—3
(C) a—1, b—2, c—4, d—3
(D) a—2, b—1, c—3, d—4

10. In early earth, water and carbon dioxide was produced by the combination of O_2 with
(A) Ammonia and methane
(B) Organic matter
(C) Hydrogen sulphide
(D) Sulphates and nitrates

11. Which of the following amino acids was not found to be synthesised in Miller's experiment?
(A) Alanine (B) Glycine
(C) Aspartic acid (D) Glutamic acid

12. Extra-terrestrial origin of life was proposed by theory of
(A) Catastrophism
(B) Spontaneous generation
(C) Special creation
(D) Panspermia

13. Experiment to prove that synthesis of organic compounds formed the basis of origin of life was performed by
(A) Oparin (B) Haldane
(C) Miller (D) Fox

14. Theory of abiogenesis or spontaneous generation was finally disapproved by
(A) Louis Pasteur (B) A.I.Oparin
(C) A.B. Wallace (D) Sidney Fox

15. Atmosphere of earth just before the origin of life consisted of
(A) Water vapours, CH_4, NH_3 and Oxygen
(B) CO_2, NH_3 and CH_4
(C) CH_4, NH_3, H_2 and water vapours
(D) CH_4, O_3, O_2 and water vapours

16. Miller's experiment provided evidence is theory of
(A) Special creation (B) Biogenesis
(C) Abiogenesis (D) Organic evolution

17. Experimental proof that organic compounds formed the basis of evolution was given by
(A) Oparin (B) Pasteur
(C) Miller and Urey (D) Spallanzani

18. Swan-necked flask experiment was performed by
(A) Louis Pasteur (B) Robert Koch
(C) Francisco Redi (D) Aristotle

19. Spark discharge apparatus for testing chemical origin of life was designed by
(A) Urey and Miller (B) Jacob and Monod
(C) Oparin and Haldane (D) Dixon and Joly

20. Gaseous mixture used by Miller for synthesis of amino acids through heat and electric discharge included
(A) Methane, ammonia, hydrogen and water vapours
(B) Methane, ammonia, nitrogen and water vapours
(C) Nitrogen, methane, oxygen and water
(D) Ammonia, carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water vapours

21. Approximate age of earth (in million years) is
(A) 3600 (B) 4500
(C) 7200 (D) 6000

22. Most advanced theory of origin of life is that of
(A) Catastrophic (B) Haldane and Oparin
(C) Cosmozoic (D) Spontaneous

23. Which is the most important for origin of life?
(A) Oxygen (B) Water
(C) Nitrogen (D) Carbon

24. Theory of spontaneous creation was supported by
(A) Van Halmont (B) Redi
(C) Spallanzani (D) Pasteur

25. One of the greatest advocates of the theory of special creation was
(A) C. Darwin (B) Aristotle
(C) Father Saurez (D) Huxley

26. Which was absent in the atmosphere at the time of origin of life?
(A) NH_3 (B) H_2
(C) O_2 (D) CH_4

27. Theory of pangenesis was given by
(A) Darwin (B) Lamarck
(C) Hugo ds Vries (D) Oparin

28. Life cannot originate from inorganic materials now because of
(A) Low atmospheric temperature
(B) High degree of pollution
(C) High atmospheric oxygen
(D) Absence of raw materials

29. Presence of NaCl in body fluid indicates that life originated in
(A) Primitive ocean (B) Rain water lakes
(C) Salt solution (D) All the above

30. First photosynthetic organisms to appear on earth were
(A) Bacteria (B) Green algae
(C) Cyanobacteria (D) Bryophytes

31. Choose the correct sequence during formation of chemicals on early earth
(A) Ammonia, Water, Nucleic acid, Protein
(B) Ammonia, Proteins, Carbohydrates, Nucleic acid
(C) Ammonia, Nucleic acid, Proteins, Carbohydrates
(D) Proteins, Carbohydrate, Water, Nucleic acid

32. Russian scientist who proposed the theory of origin of life was
(A) Oparin (B) Haldane
(C) Miller (D) Fox

33. Oparin's theory is based on
(A) Artificial synthesis
(B) Spontaneous generation
(C) God's Creation
(D) Panspermia

34. Which one is considered the first biological catalyst when life originated on earth?
(A) RNA (B) DNA
(C) Protein (D) Lipid.

TOPIC 2: Evidences for Evolution

35. Choose the wrong statement.
(A) Louis Pasteur demonstrated that life comes only form pre-existing life.
(B) S.L. Miller observed that electric discharge in a flask containing CH_4, H_2, NH_3 and water vapours at 800°C formed amino acids.
(C) Flippers of penguins and dolphins are examples of homology.
(D) Analogous structures are the result of convergent evolution.

36. Biogenetic law/recapitulation theory was proposed by
(A) Wallace (B) Lamarck
(C) Haeckel (D) Mendel

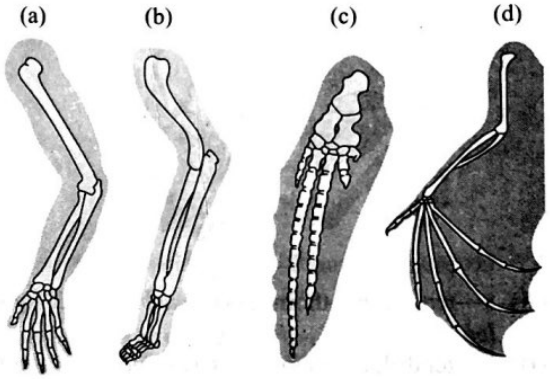
37. "Continuity of germplasm" theory was given
(A) De Vries (B) Weismann
(C) Darwin (D) Lamarck

38. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany is located in
(A) Lucknow (B) Delhi
(C) Kolkata (D) Kanpur

39. Presence of gill slits in the embryos of all vertebrates supports the theory of
(A) Organic evolution (B) Biogenesis
(C) Metamorphosis (D) Recapitulation

40. Similarities between organisms of different genotypes is due to
(A) Convergent evolution
(B) Divergent evolution
(C) Microevolution
(D) Macroevolution

41. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



(A) a—man, b—whale, c—cheetah, d—bat
(B) a—man, c—whale, b—cheetah, d—bat
(C) a—man, d—whale, c—cheetah, b—bat
(D) b—man, c—whale, a—cheetah, d—bat

42. Analogous organs are
(A) Different origin but similar functions
(B) Common origin and common functions
(C) Different origin and different functions
(D) Common origin but different functions

43. Homologous organs are
(A) Wings of Pigeon and Butterfly
(B) Wings of Pigeon and Housefly
(C) Wings of Pigeon and arms of Humans
(D) Wings of Bat, Housefly and Butterfly

44. Resemblance between widely different groups due to a common adaptation is
(A) Parallel evolution
(B) Divergent evolution
(C) Convergent evolution
(D) Retrogressive evolution

45. Homologous organs are
(A) Wings of insects and Bat
(B) Gills of Fish and lungs of Rabbit
(C) Pectoral fins of Fish and fore limbs of Horse
(D) Wings of Grasshopper and Crow

46. Which one correctly describes homologous structures?
(A) Organs with anatomical similarities but performing different functions
(B) Organs with anatomical dissimilarities but performing same function
(C) Organs that have no function now but had an important function in ancestors
(D) Organs appearing only in embryonic stage and disappearing later in the adult

47. Convergent evolution is illustrated by
(A) Rat and Dog
(B) Bacterium and Protozoan
(C) Starfish and Cuttle fish
(D) Dogfish and Whale

48. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.

(A) a—tendril, b—thorn, c—*Cucurbia*, d—*Bougainvillea*
(B) b—tendril, a—thorn, d—*Cucurbia*, c—*Bougainvillea*
(C) a—tendril, b—thorn, d—*Cucurbia*, c—*Bougainvillea*
(D) b—tendril, a—thorn, c—*Cucurbia*, d—*Bougainvillea*

49. Which of the following pairs of structures is homologous?
(A) Wings of Grasshopper and forelimbs of Flying Squirrel
(B) Tentacles of *Hydra* and arms of Starfish
(C) Forelimbs of a Bat and forelegs of a Horse
(D) Wings of a birds and wings of a Moth

50. Which is relatively most accurate method of dating of fossils?
(A) Radiocarbon method
(B) Potassium-Argon method
(C) Electron spin-resonance method
(D) Uranium-lead method

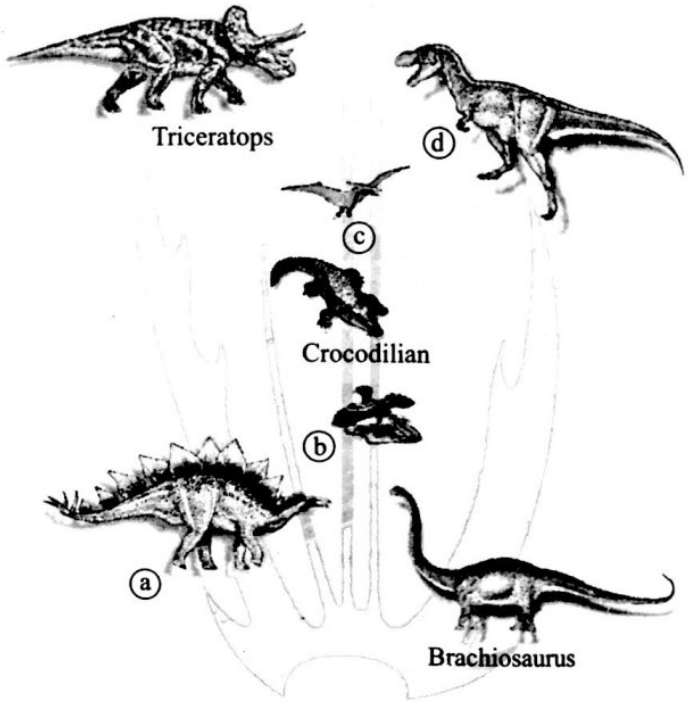
51. Closely related species with different traits exhibit
(A) Convergent evolution (B) Divergent evolution
(C) Parallel evolution (D) None of the above

52. Potato and Sweet potato have edible parts which are
(A) Homologous
(B) Analogous
(C) Recent introductions
(D) Two species of the same genus

53. Which one provides direct and solid evidence in favour of organic evolution through ages?
(A) Atavism
(B) Paleontology/fossils
(C) Vestigial organs
(D) Galapagos island fauna

54. *Tachyglossus* is connecting link between
(A) Reptiles and mammals (B) Reptiles and birds
(C) Amphibians and reptiles (D) Birds and mammals

55. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



(A) a—*Archaeopteryx*, b—*Tyrannosaurs*, c—*Stegosaurs*, d—*Pteranodon*
(B) d—*Archaeopteryx*, c—*Tyrannosaurs*, a—*Stegosaurs*, b—*Pteranodon*
(C) c—*Archaeopteryx*, d—*Tyrannosaurs*, b—*Stegosaurs*, a—*Pteranodon*
(D) b—*Archaeopteryx*, d—*Tyrannosaurs*, a—*Stegosaurs*, c—*Pteranodon*

56. Vestiges of girdles are found in
(A) Rattle snake (B) Krait
(C) Cobra (D) Python

57. Evidence for evolution from fossils belong to the
(A) Biogeography (B) Embryology
(C) Paleontology (D) Anatomy

58. Example of homologous structures is/are
(A) Optic lobes of brain (B) Heart of vertebrates
(C) Cerebrum of brain (D) All of the above

59. Which is incorrect?
(A) Wings of insects and bat are homologous
(B) Wings of insects and bats are analogous
(C) Wings of bats and birds are homologous
(D) Wings of insects and birds are analogous

60. Forelimbs of humans and wings of birds are
(A) Analogous organs (B) Homologous organs
(C) Parallel organs (D) Vestigial organs

TOPIC 3: Adaptive Radiation

Biological Evolution and Mechanism of Evolution

61. The process of evolution of different species in a given geographical area starting from a point and literally radiating to other areas of geography (habitats) is called
(A) Adaptive convergence
(B) Adaptive radiation
(C) Natural selection
(D) Convergent evolution

62. Hugo de Vries works on the mutation in
(A) First decade of nineteenth century
(B) First decade of twentieth century
(C) First decade of eighteenth century
(D) Last decade of nineteenth century

63. Original features of Darwin's finches in Galapagos islands were adapted for
(A) Flesh eating (B) Insect eating
(C) Fish eating (D) Seed eating

64. Which of the following pair is incorrectly matched with respect to convergent evolution?
(A) Lemur—Spotted cuscus
(B) Flying squirrel—Flying phalanger
(C) Anteater—Numbat
(D) Bobcat—Tasmanian lion cat

65. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
a.	Oparin	1.	America
b.	Haldane	2.	France
c.	Miller	3.	Russia
d.	Lamarck	4.	England

(A) a—1, b—2, c—3, d—4
(B) a—2, b—3, c—4, d—1
(C) a—4, b—3, c—1, d—2
(D) a—3, b—4, c—1, d—2

66. Theory of inheritance of acquired characters was given by
(A) Wallace (B) Lamarck
(C) Darwin (D) De Vries

67. According to Darwin, diversity as found in Australian marsupials is due to
(A) Convergent evolution
(B) Adaptive radiation
(C) Parallel radiation
(D) Parallel evolution

68. Darwin judged the fitness of individual through
(A) Ability to defend
(B) Strategy for obtaining food
(C) Number of offspring
(D) Dominance over others

69. A theory explaining the mechanism of evolution based on change of gene structure was forward by
(A) De Vries (B) Darwin
(C) Lamarck (D) Wallace

70. Fill in the blanks according to the convergent evolution.

Placental mammals	Australian mammals
Anteater	....a....
.....b.....	Spotted cuscus
Flying squirrel	....c....
....d....	Tasmanian tiger cat

(A) c—flying phalanger, b—lemur, d—bobcat, a—Numbat
(B) b—flying phalanger, a—lemur, c—bobcat, d—Numbat
(C) c—flying phalanger, a—lemur, d—bobcat, b—Numbat
(D) d—flying phalanger, b—lemur, c—bobcat, a—Numbat

71. According to Darwin, evolution is
(A) Sudden but discontinuous process
(B) Slow, gradual, continuous process
(C) Slow, sudden and discontinuous process
(D) Slow and discontinuous process

72. An evolutionary pattern characterised by a rapid increase in number of kinds of closely related species is called
(A) Divergent evolution
(B) Convergent evolution
(C) Adaptive radiation
(D) Parallel evolution

73. Naturalist who sailed round the world in ship Beagle was
(A) Charles Lyell (B) Charles Darwin
(C) Alfred Wallace (D) Lamarck

74. Darwin's finches occur in
(A) Australia (B) Galapagos Islands
(C) Siberia (D) India

75. The idea of natural selection as fundamental process of evolutionary changes was reached
(A) By Charles Darwin in 1866
(B) Alfred Russel Wallace in 1901
(C) Independently by Darwin and Russel in 1859
(D) Independently by Darwin and Russel in 1900.

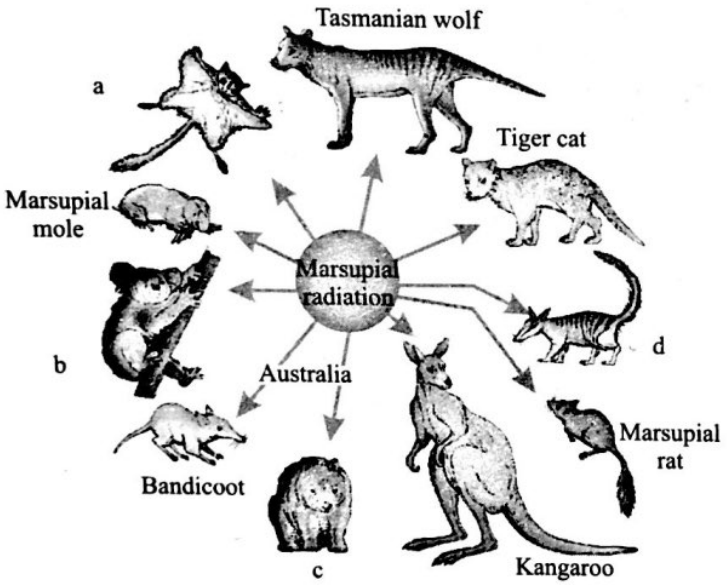
76. Which cannot be explained by Lamarckism?
(A) Loss of tail by humans
(B) Elongation of neck in Giraffe
(C) Weak progeny of a Nobel laureate
(D) None of the above

77. Darwin in his "Natural Selection Theory" did not believe in any role of which one of the following ?
(A) Parasites and predators as natural enemies
(B) Survival of the fittest
(C) Struggle for existence
(D) Discontinuous variations

78. Which one of the following sequences was proposed by Darwin and Wallace for organic evolution?
(A) Overproduction, variations, constancy of population size, natural selection
(B) Variations, constancy of population size, overproduction, natural selection
(C) Overproduction, constancy of population size, variations, natural selection
(D) Variations, natural selection, overproduction, constancy of population size

79. Darwin's theory state that
(A) Characters are acquired through inheritance
(B) Species change morphologically with time
(C) Nature selects organisms which can adapts
(D) Evolution is due to effect of environment

80. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



(A) c—wombat, b—koala, a—sugar glider, d—banded anteater
(B) a—wombat, c—koala, d—sugar glider, b—banded anteater
(C) b—wombat, d—koala, c—sugar glider, a—banded anteater
(D) d—wombat, a—koala, b—sugar glider, c—banded anteater

81. What is true for Lamarck?
(A) American botanist who later became zoologist
(B) English naturalist who propounded theory of evolution
(C) British scientist who gave law of genetic
(D) French scientist who gave "Inheritances of Acquired Characters."

82. Tasmanian Wolf is a marsupial while Wolf is a placental mammal. This shows
(A) Convergent evolution
(B) Divergent evolution
(C) Parallelism
(D) Inheritance of acquired characters

83. Dark coloured Peppered Moth is able to survive in industrial areas as compared to light coloured form because of
(A) High fecundity
(B) Mimicry
(C) Natural selection in smoky environment
(D) Lethal mutation

84. Presence of different types of beaks in finches of Galapagos Islands adapted to different feeding habit provides evidence for
(A) Intraspecific variations
(B) Natural selection
(C) Intraspecific competition
(D) Interspecific competition

85. Which one provides correct sequence of events in origin of new species according to Darwinism?
1. Natural selection
2. Variations and their inheritance
3. Survival of the fittest
4. Struggle for existence
(A) 1. 2. 3, 4 (B) 2, 3.1,4
(C) 3,4, 1,2 (D) 4, 2, 3, 1

86. The ship in which Darwin travelled was
(A) Baegle (B) Beagle
(C) Beagel (D) Baegel

87. Darwin was most influenced by
(A) Lamarck's theory of acquired characters
(B) Weismann's theory of germplasm
(C) Wallace's theory of origin of species
(D) Essay on Population by Malthus

88. T.R. Malthus is famous for his book on
(A) Population (B) Mathematics
(C) Geography (D) Genetics

89. Weismann cut of tail of mice generation after generation but tail neither disappeared nor shortened showing that
(A) Darwin was correct
(B) Tail is an essential organ
(C) Mutation theory is wrong
(D) Lamarckism was wrong in inheritance of acquired characters

90. 'Origin of Species' was written by
(A) Oparin (B) Weismann
(C) Lamarck (D) Darwin

91. 'Philosophic Zoologique' was written by
(A) De Vries (B) Lamarck
(C) Mendel (D) Spencer

92. Hugo de Vries worked on the plant
(A) Garden Pea/*Pisum sativum*
(B) Sweat Pea/*Lathyrus odoratus*
(C) *Primula sinensis*
(D) Evening Primrose/*Oenothera lamarckiana*

TOPIC 4: Hardy—Weinberg Principle

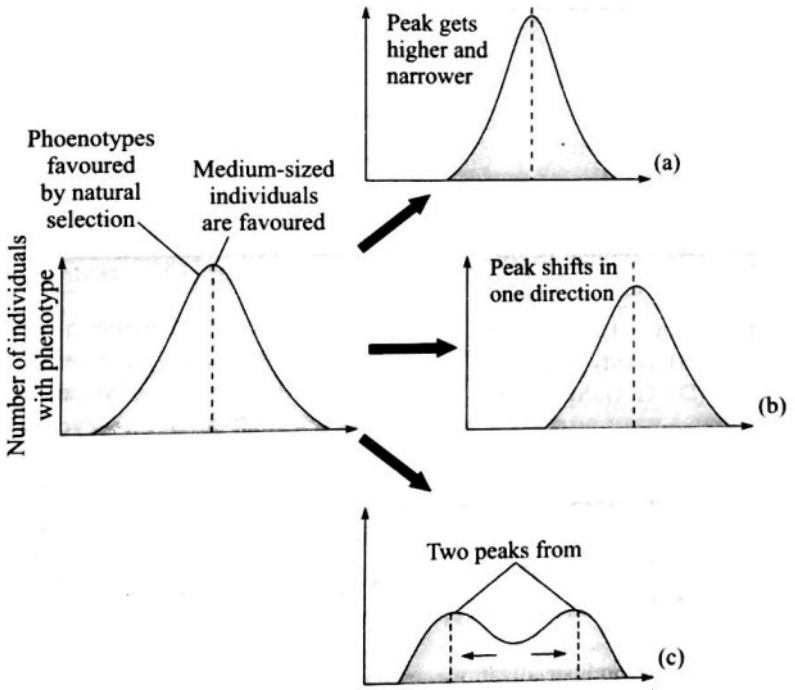
93. Choose the wrong statement regarding Hardy—Weinberg principle.
(A) Sum total of all the allelic frequencies in a population is 1.
(B) Variation due to genetic drift results in changed frequency of genes and alleles in future generations.
(C) Natural selection can lead to stabilisation, directional change or disruption.
(D) Genetic recombination helps in maintaining Hardy—Weinberg equilibrium.

94. During the growth of any population more individuals acquires peripheral character value at both ends of the distribution curve which lead to the
(A) Stabilisation
(B) Directional change
(C) Disruption
(D) Either B or C

95. In a population of 1000 individuals, 360 belong to genotype aa, 480 to Aa and remaining 160 to aa. Based on this data, the frequency of allele A in the population is
(A) 0.5 (B) 0.6
(C) 0.7 (D) 0.4

96. Gene pool of a population tends to remain stable if the population is large, without large scale mutations, without migration and with
(A) Random mating
(B) Moderate environmental changes
(C) Natural selection
(D) Reduction in predators

97. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



(A) b—directional, a—disrupting, c—stabilising
(B) b—directional, c—disrupting, a—stabilising
(C) c—directional, b—disrupting, a—stabilising
(D) a—directional, c—disrupting, b—stabilising

98. New species develop due to
(A) Isolation and mutation
(B) Competition and mutation
(C) Isolation and competition
(D) Isolation and variation

99. Which is most important for speciation?
(A) Seasonal isolation
(B) Reproductive isolation
(C) Temporal isolation
(D) Behavioural isolation

100. Some bacteria can grow in streptomycin containing medium due to
(A) Induced mutation (B) Natural selection
(C) Reproductive isolation (D) Mimicry

101. Formation of new species from pre-existing ones is
(A) Mutation (B) Speciation
(C) Isolation (D) Polyploidy

102. Speciation in geographically separated region is
(A) Sibling (B) Geopatric
(C) Sympatric (D) Allopatric

103. In which condition gene ratio remains constant in a species?
(A) Gene flow (B) Mutation
(C) Random mating (D) Sexual selection

104. In random mating population in equilibrium, which of the following brings about a change in gene frequency in a non-directional manner
(A) Mutations (B) Random drift
(C) Selection (D) Migration

105. Change in frequency of alleles in population results in evolution as proposed by
(A) De Vries theory
(B) Hardy—Weinberg principle
(C) Darwin's theory
(D) Lamarck's theory

106. What is correct formulation of Hardy Weinberg law?
(A) $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$
(B) $p^2 + pq + q^2 = 1$
(C) $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 0$
(D) $p^2 + pq + q^2 = 0$

107. Hardy—Weinberg equilibrium is influenced by gene flow, genetic drift, mutation, genetic recombination and
(A) Evolution (B) Limiting factor
(C) Over-production (D) Natural selection

108. Concept of genetic drift was introduced by
(A) Sewall Wright (B) Hardy Weinberg
(C) Julian Huxley (D) G. G. Simpson

109. Hardy—Weinberg principle cannot operate if
(A) Population is large
(B) Free interbreeding among all members
(C) Frequent mutations occur in population
(D) Population does not interact with other population

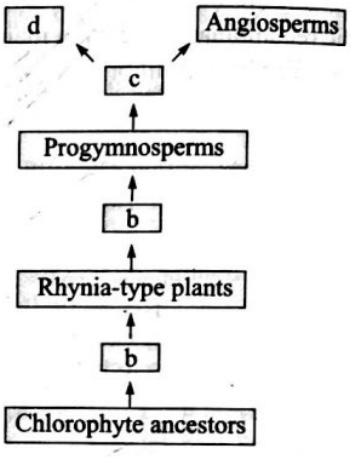
110. Read the statements (i — iv) and choose the correct option.
i. Increase in melanised moths after industrialization in Great Britain is a proof of Natural Selection
ii. More individuals acquiring mean character value cause disruption
iii. Change in allelic frequency leads to Hardy—Weinberg equilibrium
iv. Genetic drift changes allelic frequency in future generations
(A) ii is correct (B) i is correct
(C) i and iv are correct (D) i and iii are correct

TOPIC 5: Evolution of Organisms

111. Fish with stout and strong fins could move on land and go back to water. This was about
(A) 350 mya (B) 320 mya
(C) 500 mya (D) 200 mya

112. In ...a..., a fish caught in ...b..., happened to be a ...c... which was thought to be extinct. These animals are called ...d... evolved into the first ...e....
(A) a—1891, b—South America, c—*Ichthyosaurs*, d—lobefins, e—amphibians
(B) a—1938, b—South America, c—*Icthyophis*, d—coelacanth, e—reptiles
(C) a—1891, b—North America, c—coelacanth, d—lobefins, e—amphibians
(D) a—1938, b— South Africa, c—coelacanth, d—lobefins, e—amphibians

113. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



(A) a—psilophyton, b—tracheophyte ancestors, c—cycads, d—conifers
(B) a—tracheophyte ancestors, b—psilophytons, c—seed ferns, d—cycads
(C) a—psilophyton, b—tracheophyte ancestors, c—seed ferns, d—cycads
(D) a—tracheophyte ancestors, b—psilophyton, c—cycads, d—seed ferns

114. Which was the biggest land dinosaur?
(A) *Protoceratops* (B) *Apatosaurus*
(C) *Tyrannosaurus rex* (D) *Ichthyosaurus*

115. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
a.	Invertebrates evolved	1.	65 mya
b.	Sea weeds and few plants evolved	2.	200 mya
c.	Jaw fishes evolved	3.	320mya
d.	Fish like reptiles evolved	4.	350 mya
e.	Dinosaurs disappeared	5.	500 mya

(A) a—3, b—5, c—4, d—1, e—2
(B) a—4, b—3, c—5, d—2, e—1
(C) a—5, b—4, c—3, d—1, e—2
(D) a—5, b—3, c—4, d—2, e—1

116. In human being vestigial organs are
(A) Wisdom tooth, coccyx, nail, eyelid and vermiform appendix
(B) Wisdom tooth, coccyx, vermiform appendix, pancreas and elbow joint
(C) Wisdom tooth, coccyx, vermiform appendix, nictitating membrane and auricular muscles
(D) Coccyx, wisdom tooth, nail, auricular muscles

117. Dinosaurs disappeared during
(A) Jurassic (B) Triassic
(C) Cretaceous (D) Permian

118. A bird with teeth is
(A) Kiwi (B) Ostrich/King vulture
(C) Dodo (D) *Archaeopteryx*

119. Correct order is
(A) Palaeozoic .....Archaeozoic .....Coenozoic
(B) Archaeozoic .....Palaeozoic .....Proterozoic
(C) Palaeozoic .....Mesozoic .....Coenozoic
(D) Mesozoic .....Archaeozoic .....Proterozoic

120. Age of mammals and birds is
(A) Mesozoic (B) Coenozoic
(C) Archaeozoic (D) Palaeozoic

TOPIC 6: Origin and Evolution of Man

121. *Homo sapiens* a *rise* in
(A) Africa
(B) Ethiopia and Tanzania
(C) South American grasslands
(D) Central and East Asia

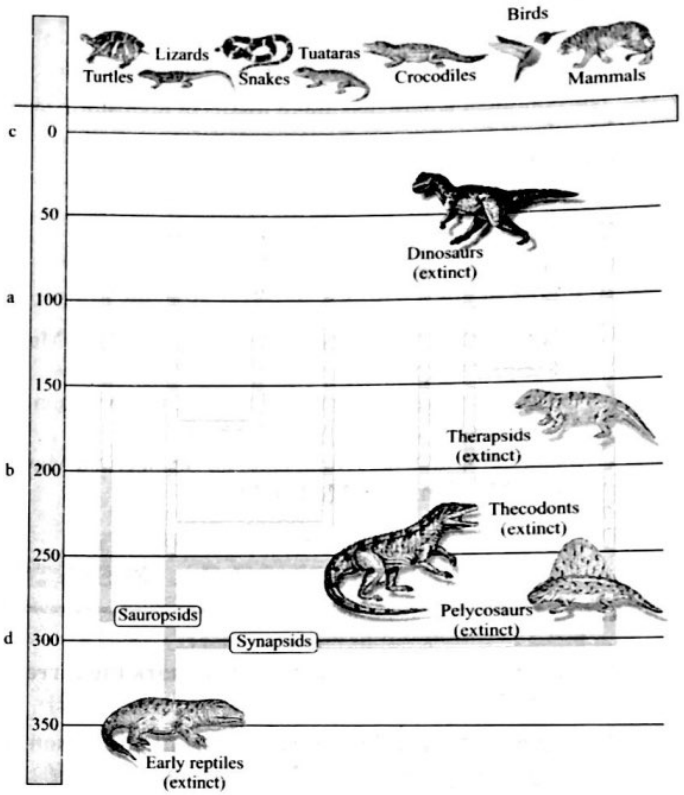
122. Extinct human ancestor who ate only fruits and hunted with stone weapons was
(A) *Australopithecus* (B) *Dryopithecus*
(C) *Ramapithecus* (D) *Homo erectus*

123. The hominid fossils discovered in Java in 1891 revealed a stage in human evolution which was called
(A) *Homo erectus* (B) *Dryopithecus*
(C) *Australopithecus* (D) *Homo habilis*

124. Fossil man having cranial capacity similar to that of modern man was
(A) *Australopithecus* (B) Java Ape Man
(C) Neanderthal Man (D) Peking Man

125. Which one of the following was the first to stand erect/show bipedal movement?
(A) Peking Man (B) *Australopithecus*
(C) Java Man (D) Cro-Magnon Man

126. Here is given the diagrammatic representation of evolutionary history of vertebrates through geological periods. Identify the geological periods (a, b, c and d) and select the correct option.



(A) a—Carboniferous, b—Triassic, c—Cretaceous, d—Quaternary
(B) a—Jurassic, b—Permian, c—Tertiary, d—Carboniferous
(C) a—Permian, b—Jurassic, c—Quaternary, d—Tertiary
(D) a—Cretaceous, b—Quaternary, c—Carboniferous, d—Jurassic

127. Fossil man expert in making cave paintings and tools was
(A) Cro-Magnon Man (B) Peking Man
(C) Java Man (D) Neanderthal Man

128. Maximum resemblance of today's man is with
(A) *Australopithecus* (B) Cro-Magnon Man
(C) Java Man (D) Neanderthal Man

129. Cranial capacity of Neanderthal Man was
(A) 1400 cc (B) 1300 cc
(C) 1200 cc (D) 1100 cc

130. Which is the most primitive ancestor of man?
(A) *Ramapithecus*
(B) *Australopithecus*
(C) *Homo habilis*
(D) *Homo neanderthalensis*

131. Cranial capacity of humans is
(A) 915 cc (B) 1450 cc
(C) 1600 cc (D) 1700 cc

132. Primitive Man who built up dwelling huts and buried its dead was
(A) Java Ape Man (B) Cro-Magnon Man
(C) Peking Man (D) Neanderthal Man

133. The continent where maximum fossils of prehistoric man have been found is
(A) Asia (B) Africa
(C) Europe (D) America

134. Which one is connected with human evolution?
(A) Binocular vision (B) Flatnails
(C) Loss of tail (C) Shortening of jaws

135. Correct sequence of stages in evolution of Modern Man/ Homo sapiens sapiens is
(A) *Australopithecus*, Neanderthal Man, Cro-Magnon Man, Homo erectus, Modern Man
(B) Australopithecus, Homo erectus, Neanderthal Man, Cro-Magnon Man, Modern Man
(C) Neanderthal Man, *Australopithecus*, Cro-Magnon Man, *Hoco erectus*, Modern Man
(D) *Homo erectus*, *Australopithecus*, Neanderthal Man, Cro-Magnon Man, Modern Man

136. Which is correct order of increasing geological time scale for a hypothetical vertebrate evolution?
(A) Cenozoic, mesozoic, palaeozoic, precambrian
(B) Cenozoic, palaeozoic, mesozoic, precambrian
(C) Precambrian, cenozoic, palaeozoic, mesozoic
(D) Precambrian, palaeozoic, mesozoic, cenozoic.

137. Cranial capacity of *Homo erectus* was
(A) 1650 cc (B) 1400 cc
(C) 900 (D) 650 cc

138. Scientific name of Java man is
(A) *Homo habilis*
(B) *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*
(C) *Homo erectus erectus*
(D) *Australopithecus boisei*