

1. Horse belongs to order:
  - a) Perissodactyla
  - b) Artiodactyla
  - c) Proboscidea
  - d) Edentata
  
2. The evolution of the horse began during the epoch:
  - a) Miocene
  - b) Eocene
  - c) Oligocene
  - d) Early Miocene
  
3. The evolutionary history of which one of the following is well documented in paleontology?
  - a) Elephants
  - b) Humans
  - c) Horses
  - d) None of these
  
4. Parahippus appeared in the:
  - a) Early Miocene epoch
  - b) Late Miocene epoch
  - c) Oligocene epoch
  - d) Eocene epoch
  
5. The primary centre of the evolution of the horse was:
  - a) Asia
  - b) North America
  - c) Africa



- d) Australia
6. The fossil of Orohippus was recovered from:
- a) Bridger Beds, New Mexico
  - b) Allia Bay, Kenya
  - c) Hadar, Ethiopia
  - d) Georgia
7. In Eohippus, which one of the following digits in the hindlimbs was represented by splints?
- a) First and Third
  - b) First and fifth
  - c) Second and fourth
  - d) Third and fifth
8. In North America, horses became extinct by the close of:
- a) Pleistocene epoch
  - b) Pliocene epoch
  - c) Miocene epoch
  - d) Oligocene epoch
9. These days, the true wild types of horses are found only in:
- a) Asia
  - b) Africa
  - c) Europe
  - d) India
10. In Mesohippus, dentition was:
- a) Brachydont



- b) Hypodont
- c) Bunodont
- d) Lophodont

11. Hipparion is a fossil of the:

- a) Camels
- b) Elephants
- c) Horses
- d) Humans

12. Merychippus were:

- a) One-toed
- b) Two-toed
- c) Three-toed
- d) Four-toed

13. The first equid fossil was found in:

- a) Hadar, Ethiopia
- b) Santa Fe, Argentina
- c) Montmartre, Paris
- d) Allia Bay.Kenya

14. Which one of the following about Hyracotherium is incorrect?

- a) Earliest animal having horse-like anatomy
- b) Omnivorous
- c) Browsing
- d) First and fifth toes touch the ground

15. The most remarkable change between Hyracotherium and Orohippus was in the:



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- a) Skull
- b) Neck
- c) Teeth
- d) Limbs

16. Which one of the following did not radiate from Merychippus?

- a) Protohippus
- b) Pliohippus
- c) Hipparrison
- d) Parahippus

17. The main difference between Merychippus and Hipparrison was in the structure of:

- a) Tooth enamel
- b) Size of skull
- c) Size of neck
- d) Toes

18. In which one of the following did the skull have deep facial fossae?

- a) Pliohippus
- b) Merychippus
- c) Parahippus
- d) Miohippus

19. Hippidion appears to be endemic to:

- a) North America
- b) South America
- c) Italy
- d) Asia



20. Which one of the following appears to be an evolutionary link between the old forest-dwelling horses and modern plains-dwelling grazers?

- a) Mesohippus
- b) Miohippus
- c) Parahippus
- d) Merychippus

21. The increase in size between Hyracotherium and Equus was:

- a) Gradual
- b) Constant
- c) Progressive
- d) None

22. The side toes became vestigial in:

- a) Mesohippus
- b) Miohippus
- c) Pliohippus
- d) None of these

23. Which one of the following was a common grazer of the Pliocene epoch?

- a) Hipparrison
- b) Nannipus
- c) Neohipparrison
- d) All of these

24. Who published the description of newly discovered horse fossils from North America?

- a) William Clark(1807)
- b) O C Marsh(1870)
- c) Joseph Leidy (1948)



d) George G Simpson (1951)

25. The fossil of Anchitherium clarencei, a three-toed browsing horse was discovered in:

- a) West Turkana, Kenya (2002)
- b) Panama Canal earth works (2009)
- c) Neanderthal Valley, Germany (2007)
- d) Hadar, Ethiopia (2006)

26. The horse was first domesticated in:

- a) Central Asia
- b) Africa
- c) East Indies
- d) France

27. In any group of animals, there is a tendency for descendants to grow progressively larger.

This is known as:

- a) Hamilton's rule
- b) Cope's law
- c) Trafalgar effect
- d) Owen's law

28. Which one of the following about hooves is correct?

- a) Resist wear and fracturing
- b) Absorb shock
- c) Conduct moisture throughout the hoof wall
- d) All of these

29. The number of horses declined in the:

- a) Neolithic age



- b) Bronze age
- c) Mesolithic age
- d) Palaeothic age

30. Toes started turning into hooves in:

- a) Pliohippus
- b) Merychippus
- c) Miohippus
- d) Equus

31. In horses, the number of chromosomes is:

- a) 24
- b) 34
- c) 44
- d) 64

32. In wild horses, the haploid number of chromosomes is:

- a) 32
- b) 33
- c) 37
- d) 41

33. Individuals of a herd of equids communicate to other herd members using:

- a) Vocalisations
- b) Mouth gestures
- c) Ear movements and tail movements
- d) All of these

34. Horses are most closely related to:



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- a) Rhinoceroses
- b) Cattle
- c) Antelopes
- d) None of these

35. The earliest form of horse is known as:

- a) Hyracotherium
- b) Eohippus
- c) Dawn horse
- d) All of these

36. Which one of the following was the first three-toed grazer?

- a) Merychippus
- b) Mlohippus
- c) Parahippus
- d) Pliohippus

37. Mountain horse is applicable to:

- a) Mesohippus
- b) Orohippus
- c) Parahippus
- d) Epihippus

38. Parahippus represents the transitional form between:

- a) Miohippus and Merychippus
- b) Miohippus and Hyohippus
- c) Mesohippus and Miohippus
- d) Protohippus and Pliohippus



39. Which one of the following about Anchitherium is incorrect?

- a) Arose from Miohippus
- b) Simple cheek teeth
- c) Flourished during the Miocene epoch
- d) None of these

40. Merychippus lacked:

- a) Foot pad
- b) Spring mechanisms
- c) Hooves
- d) Hypodont

41. Hippidion developed in:

- a) Central Asia
- b) North America
- c) South America
- d) Africa

42. The first scientist who came up with his idea of evolution of the horse was:

- a) O C March
- b) George G Simpson
- c) Caspar Wistar
- d) Buffon

43. In Mesohippus, Miohippus and Parahippus there were no evolutionary changes except:

- a) Increase in size
- b) Deep facial fossae
- c) Decrease in number of toes
- d) All of these



44. The dawn horse was discovered by:

- a) Owen
- b) Marsh
- c) Huxley
- d) Simpson

45. The number of ribs in the modern horse is:

- a) 17 pairs
- b) 18 pairs
- c) 19 pairs
- d) 17, 18 or 19 pairs

46. The evolution of the modern horse from Eohippus involves a change in the enlargement and elongation of the digit, with a loss of other digits:

- a) 2<sup>nd</sup>
- b) 3<sup>rd</sup>
- c) 4<sup>th</sup>
- d) 5<sup>th</sup>

47. Hyracotherium gradually transitioned into:

- a) Parahippus
- b) Epihippus
- c) Orohippus
- d) Miohippus

48. The diet of Eohippus was mainly:

- a) Foliage
- b) Fruits



- c) Herbs and berries
- d) All of these

49. Mesohippus had on each side:

- a) 3 incisors and 3 molars
- b) 2 incisors and 6 molars
- c) 3 incisors and 6 molars
- d) 4 incisors and 6 molars

50. Which one of the following is not applicable to Equus?

- a) Herbivorous
- b) Quadruped
- c) Long and arched neck
- d) Four toes in front legs.

51. Merychippus appeared in the:

- a) Early Miocene epoch
- b) Middle Miocene epoch
- c) Late Miocene epoch
- d) Early Pliocene epoch

52. The first fossil horse of the Miocene epoch is:

- a) Miohippus
- b) Merychippus
- c) Orohippus
- d) Pliohippus

53. Both milk and permanent teeth were high crowned in:

- a) Mesohippus



- b) Orohippus
- c) Merychippus
- d) Protohippus



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