EVOLUTION

1.	Stellar distance is meas	ured in :	9.	The biggest dinosour,	which appeared during					
	(1) Kilometer	(2) Light years		evolution was :	-					
	(3) Per socond	(4) None		(1) Thecodont						
2.		ch island for explanation of		(2) Stegosaurus						
	natural selection ?			(3) Triceratops						
	(1) Malay archipelago	(2) Galapagos		(4) Tyrannosaurus rex						
	(3) Sumatra	(4) Port Blaier	10.	Mutations are :						
3.	_	n which variety of <i>Biston</i>		(1) Random						
	-	y wiped out from England?		(2) Directionless						
	(1) White winged moth			(3) Both 1 and 2						
	(2) Dark winged moth		11.	(4) Always small						
	(3) Both of them			Fore limbs of whale, bat, cheetah and human are						
	(4) None of them			example of :						
4.		it of the original variety of		(1) Analogous organs						
	were developed ?2	which many other varieties		(2) Homologous organs						
	(1) Seed eater	(2) Cactus eater		(3) Homoplastic organs						
	(3) Wood pecker	(4) Fruit eater		(4) Vestigial organs						
5 .	•	er Cat, Sugar glider are	12.	Hugo de vries called the single step large mutation						
J.	example of :	er Car, Jugar grider are		as:						
	(1) Convergent evolution	n		(1) Mutation	(2) Sports					
	(2) Adaptive radiation			(3) Micro evolution	(4) Saltation					
	(3) Australian marsupial	ls	13.	Stanley Miller performed his experiment for explanation of origin of life, in which year?						
	(4) 2 and 3 both									
6.	Which of the following	statements is true ?		(1) 1953	(2) 1970					
	_	rate of appearance of new	1.4	(3) 1870	(4) 1960					
		s linked to the life cycle/life	14.	Which was absent in Miller's experiment? (1) Vacuum pump (2) Electrodes						
		rwinian theory is natural	15.		(4) None the body of which primitive					
	(3) Fitness is based on	characteristics which are		ancestors covered by hairs and walk they walke gorilla and chimpanzee?						
	inherited. (4) All of them			(1) Dryopithecus and Cr	omagnon man					
7	. ,			(2) Dryopithecus and Ra	amapithecus					
7.	of natural selection?	points of Darwinian theory		(3) Ramapithecus and Homo habilis						
	(1) Branching descent			(4) Java man and Pekin	ig man					
	(2) Natural selection		16.	Cranial capacity of <i>homo erectus</i> was about :						
	(3) Fitness			(1) 650-800 cc	(2) 1400 cc					
	(4) Both 1 and 2			(3) 900 cc	(4) 1600 cc					
8.	. ,	first cellular form of life	17.	Why, pouched mammals survived in Australia?						
J.	appeared before how r			(1) Divergent evolution						
	(1) 2000	(2) 400		(2) Continental drift						
	(3) 100	(4) 50		(3) Adaptive radiation						
	•	•		(4) Convergent evolution.						

- **18.** Dinosours disappeared around :
 - (1) 200 million years ago (2) 20 million years ago
 - (3) 65 million years ago (4) 65 billion years ago
- The animals which evolved into the first amphibian that lived on both land and water, were:
 - (1) Jawless fish
- (2) Lobefins
- (3) Ichthyosours
- (4) Shrew
- **20.** In which type of natural selection the peak gets higher and narrower?
 - (1) Stabilising selection
- (2) Directional selection
- (3) Disruptive selection (4) None of these
- **21.** Out of the following the theory of natural selection is based on certain observations, which are:
 - (A) Natural resources are limited
 - (B) Populations are stable in size except for seasonal fluctuations.
 - (C) Members of a population vary in characteristics even though they look superficially similar
 - (D) Most of variations are inherited
 - (1) A, C and D
- (2) A, B, C and D
- (3) B and C
- (4) A, B and C
- **22**. The process of evolution of different species in a given geographical area starting from a point and literally radiating to other areas is called as :
 - (1) Convergent evolution
 - (2) Adaptive radiation
 - (3) Parallel evolution
 - (4) Continental drift

- **23**. The industrial melanism phenomenon demonstrate:
 - (1) Gene mutation
- (2) Genetic drift
- (3) Natural selection
- (4) Migration
- 24. When more than one adaptive radiation appeared to have occurred in an isolated geographical area, it is called as:

 - (1) Divergent evolution (2) Convergent evolution
 - (3) Parallel evolution
- (4) Continental drift
- Out of the following which is an example of **25**. convergent evolution?
 - (A) Eyes of octopus and mammals
 - (B) Flippers of penguins and Dolphins
 - (C) Sweet potato and potato
 - (1) A and C
- (2) A and B
- (3) B and C
- (4) A, B and C
- **26**. In some animals, the same structures developed along different directions due to adaptions to different needs this is called as:

 - (1) Divergent evolution (2) Convergent evolution
 - (3) Parallel evolution
- (4) None of these
- **27**. Conventional religious literature tells us about the theory of special creation. Which of the following is/are included in the theory?
 - (1) All living organisms that we see today were created as such
 - (2) The diversity was always the same since creation and will be the same in future.
 - (3) Earth is about 4000 year old.
 - (4) All of these

ANSWERS KEY																				
Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans.	2	2	4	1	4	4	4	1	4	3	2	4	1	4	2	3	2	3	2	1
Que.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27													
Ans.	2	2	3	2	4	1	4													