



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN EVOLUTION

Multiple Choice Question

1. Homo erectus differed from Cro-Magnon Man in

A. Small jaw

B. Drawing paintings

C. Large jaw

D. Making tools.

Answer: C



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2. The earliest and most primitive anthropoid apwe during Oligocene is calle

A. Parapithecus

B. Propithecus

C. Proconsul

D. Limnopithecus.

Answer: A



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3. The cranial capacity of Java ape man was about

A. 560cc

B. 1000cc

C. 1300cc

D. 900cc

Answer: D



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4. First fossil of African ape man was dicovered
by

A. E.Dubois

B. Arthur Keith

C. Dr. Leakey

D. Raymond Dart.

Answer: D



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5. Which of the following had the feeling of worship and used to bury clothes with dead bodies?

A. Peking man

B. African Ape man

C. Java man

D. Neandertha man

Answer: D



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6. Homo erectus is the zoological name of

A. Java ape man

B. Peking man

C. Neanderthal man

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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7. The drama of human evolution was dramatised in

A. Asia and Java

B. China and Asia

C. Africa and Java

D. Asia and Africa.

Answer: D



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8. Neanderthal man differs from modern man in

A. Receding jaws

B. Protruding jaws

C. Could make good tools

D. Could make good pictures.

Answer: B



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9. Java man is

A. Pithecanthropus erectus

B. Pithecanthropus perkinensis

C. Komo rhodesiensis

D. Homo hilderbergensis.

Answer: A



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10. Which of the following is true for 'Homo sapiens'

A. Protruded mouth

B. Cranial capacity of 1450cc

C. Omnivorous

D. Developed chin.

Answer: D



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11. The skull of Pitecanthropus was found in

A. Africa

B. Java

C. America

D. All.

Answer: B



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12. Which of the fossil man had cranial capacity near to modern man ?

A. Australopithecus

B. Neanderthal

C. Homo erectus

D. Sinanthropus

Answer: B



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13. Evolution of man took place in

Or

Geological evidence for most primitive
mammal is found in

A. Central Africa

B. China

C. India (Shivalik hills)

D. Australia.

Answer: A



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14. Birds have bipedal locomotion as it

A. Releases from limbs for other purpose

B. Increases speed

C. Reduces body weight

D. Provides better support to the body.

Answer: A



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15. Fire was first used for protection and cooking by

A. Java ape man

B. Neanderthal man

C. Peking man

D. Cro-magnon man.

Answer: C



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16. The theory of evolution indicates that

A. Man evolved from monkeys

B. Monkeys evolved from man

C. Man evolved from Dinosaurs

D. Man and apes had a common ancestor.

Answer: D



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17. Human ancetors first to build huts and wear animal hides were

A. Peking man

B. Java man

C. Cro-Magnon Man

D. Neanderthal man

Answer: D



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18. Himan ancetors who left cave pantings were

A. Neanderthal Man

B. Cro-Magnon Man

C. Java Man

D. Peking Man

Answer: B



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19. Apes are characterised by

A. Large cranial cavity

B. Pre-hensile tail

C. Absence of tail

D. Erect posture.

Answer: C



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20. Which epoch is of human civilization

A. Plicence

B. Holecene

C. Pleistocene

D. Palaeocene.

Answer: B



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21. Which of the following fossil men was expert in making tools, weapons and paintings ?

A. Java ape man

B. Peking man

C. Neanderthal man

D. Cro-magnon man.

Answer: D



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22. The recent ancestors of modern man were

- A. Java ape man and Peking man
- B. Peking and and Rhodersian man
- C. Rhodesian man and Cro-Magnon man
- D. Cro-magnon man and Neanherthal man.

Answer: D



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23. Homo belongs to class

A. Mammalia

B. Primata

C. Prosimii

D. Anthropeidea.

Answer: A



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24. Prosimii includes

A. Lemur

B. Tarsier

C. New World Monkey

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D



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25. The surviving members of family homohidee are

- A. Homo habilis
- B. Homo erectus
- C. Homo sapiens
- D. All the above.

Answer: C



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26. Nutritionally Australopithecus was

A. Omnivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. Herbivorous

D. Frugivorous

Answer: D



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27. Remains of Neanderthal man were found in
Neander Valley of

A. Germany

B. France

C. England

D. Egypt.

Answer: A



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28. Fossil Lucy belonged to

- A. Ramapithecous
- B. Australopithecus
- C. Dryopithecus
- D. Aegyptopithecus.

Answer: B



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29. Dryopithecys had an ape like character.

- A. Knuckle walker
- B. U-shaped dental arch
- C. Slightly projecting snout
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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30. Which is not human character ?

- A. Prominent brow ridges

B. Crescentric dental arch

C. Upright incisors

D. Both A and B.

Answer: A



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31. A character absent in apes is

A. Thick body hair

B. Prognathous face

C. Longer hind limbs

D. Small cranium.

Answer: C



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32. In apes, foramen magnum is

A. Dorsal

B. Lateral

C. Ventral

D. Posterior.

Answer: D



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33. Common ancestor of apes and man is

A. Parapithecus

B. CroMagnon

C. Dryopithecus

D. Australopithecus.

Answer: C



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34. Taung Baby belongs to

- A. Dryopithecus
- B. Ramapithecus
- C. Aegyptopithecus
- D. Australopithecus.

Answer: D



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35. Fossil of Neanderthal Man was first discovered in

A. 1856

B. 1868

C. 1924

D. 1994

Answer: A



36. Fossil of Neanderthal man was discovered by:

- A. Larlet
- B. Fuhlrott
- C. Mc Gregor
- D. Pai.

Answer: B



37. Fossil of Cromagnon Man were discovered
in

A. 1924

B. 1891

C. 1868

D. 1856

Answer: C



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38. Proconsul is the other name of

- A. Dryopithecys
- B. Parapithecus
- C. Aegyptopithecys
- D. Ramapithecus.

Answer: A



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39. Which one is the closest to modern man ?

A. Peking Man

B. Cro-Magnon Man

C. Java Ape Man

D. African Man

Answer: B



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40. Fossil Man having cranial capacity similar to that of modern man was

A. Australopithecus

B. Java Ape Man

C. Neanderthal man

D. Peking Man.

Answer: C



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41. The cranial capacity was highest among the:

A. Cro-Magnon Man

B. Neanderthal Man

C. Java Man

D. Peking Man.

Answer: A



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42. Closest relative of modern day man is

A. Sinanthropus/Chimpanzee

B. Orang Utan

C. Gorilla

D. Gibbon

Answer: A



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43. Cro-Magnon man was

A. Sanguivorous

B. Frugivorous

C. Carnivorous

D. Herbivorous

Answer: C



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44. Which one of the following ancestors of man first time showed bipedal movement?

A. Peking Man

B. Australopithecus

C. Java man

D. Cro-Magnon Man.

Answer: B



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45. Primate closest to humans in evolution are

A. Lemur

B. New World Monkey

C. Gorilla

D. Tree Shrew.

Answer: C



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46. Which of the following fossil men was expert in making tools, weapons and paintings ?

A. Cro-Magnon Man

B. Peking Man

C. Java Man

D. Neanderthal man

Answer: A



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47. Birds have bipedal locomotion as it

- A. Increases speed
- B. Reduces body weight
- C. Provides better support to body
- D. Releases for limbs for other purpose.

Answer: D



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48. *Pithecanthropus erectus* fossil was found in

A. China

B. Germany

C. Java

D. Africa

Answer: C



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49. The direct ancestral race of the modern man *Homo sapiens* was possibly:

A. Neanderthal Man

B. Cro-Magnon Man

C. Peking man

D. Java man

Answer: B



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50. Java Ape Man was discovered by

A. Dubois

B. Leakey

C. Cuvier

D. Black.

Answer: A



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51. The scientific name of Java man is:

- A. Homo habilis
- B. Homo sapiens
- C. Homo erectus
- D. Australopithecus.

Answer: C



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52. Maximum resemblance of to-day's man is

A. Australopithecus

B. Cro-Magnon Man

C. Java Man

D. Neanderthal Man.

Answer: B



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53. Cranial capacity of differs from apes is

A. 390 – 510cc

B. 675 – 719cc

C. 1015 – 1075cc

D. 882 – 879cc.

Answer: A



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54. The modern man differs from the apes in:

- A. Protruding eyes
- B. Sparse body hair
- C. Arms shorter than legs
- D. Wearing of clothes.

Answer: C



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55. Cranial capacity of Modern Man is

A. 450 — 650cc

B. 600 — 1000cc

C. 900 — 1100cc

D. 1200 — 1600cc

Answer: D



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56. Which one is irrelevant to evolution of man?

A. Perfection of hand for tool making

B. Change of diet from hard nuts/roots to soft food

C. Increased ability to communicate or develop community behaviour

D. Loss of tail.

Answer: D



57. Correct sequence of stages in evolution of modern Man/Homo sapiens sapiens is

A. Australopithecus, Neanderthal Man, CroMagnon Man, Homo erectus, Modern Man

B. Australopithecus, Homo erectus, Neanderthal Man, Cro-Magnon Man, Modern Man

C. Neanderthal Man, Australopithecus, Cro-Magnon Man, Homo erectus, Modern Man

D. Homo erectus, Australopithecus, Neanderthal Man, Cro-Magnon Man, Modern Man.

Answer: B



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58. Neanderthal man lived in

- A. Desert
- B. Deep forest
- C. Mountains
- D. Caves.

Answer: D



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59. Which is the most recent in human evolution?

A. Meoslithic

B. Upper palaeolithic

C. Neolithic

D. Middle palaeolithic.

Answer: C



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60. History of modern man goes back to

A. 25000 years

B. 10000 years

C. 1 lak years

D. 5000 years

Answer: A



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61. Which of the following is nearest to modern man?

A. Java Ape man

B. Australopithecus

C. Neanderthal Man

D. Homo habilus

Answer: C



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62. Man (Homo) originated in

A. Palaeocene

B. Miocene

C. Oligocene

D. Pleistocene.

Answer: D



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63. Which is direct ancestor of Homo sapiens ?

A. Homo erectus

B. H-neanderthalensis

C. Ramapithecus

D. Australopithecus.

Answer: A



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64. Cradle of human evolution is

A. Grassland of South Africa

B. Savannah of Central Africa

C. Subarctic Europe

D. Arabia.

Answer: B



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65. Which of the following statements is correct regarding evolution of mankind?

- A. Homo erectus was preceded by Homo habilis
- B. Australopithecus lived in Australia
- C. Neanderthal Man and Cro-Magnon Man lived together
- D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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66. Common origin of man and chimpanzee is best shown by

A. Cranial capacity

B. Binocular vision

C. Chromosomes

D. Dental formula.

Answer: C



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67. Drypithecus occurred about

A. 2.5×10^6 years back

B. 25×10^6 years back

C. 50×10^6 years back

D. 75×10^6 years back.

Answer: B



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68. Which is correct ?

- A. Neanderthal Man is direct ancestor of humans
- B. Homo-erectus is direct ancestor of man
- C. Cro-Magnon Man was found in Ethiopia
- D. Australopithecus is real ancestor of modern man.

Answer: A



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69. Average cranial capacity of Neanderthal man was:

A. 1450cc

B. 1300cc

C. 1200cc

D. 1100cc

Answer: A



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70. In Homo habilis, 'habilis' refers to

A. Wandering man

B. Modern man

C. Ancient man

D. Tool maker.

Answer: D



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71. Which one of the following is the most primitive ancestor of man?

A. Ramapithecus

B. Australopithecus

C. Homo habilis

D. Homo neanderthalensis.

Answer: A



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72. Pre-historic man who gave a proper burial to the dead for the first time was

A. Peking Man

B. Java Man

C. Nenderthal Man

D. Cro-Magnon Man.

Answer: C



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73. The continent where maximum fossils of prehistoric man have been found is

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. Europe

D. America.

Answer: B



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74. Which one is connected with human evolution ?

- A. Binocular vision
- B. Flatnails
- C. Loss of tail
- D. Shortening of jaws.

Answer: D



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75. Cranial capacity of Homo erectus was

A. 1650cc

B. 1400cc

C. 900 / 800 – 1300cc

D. 6500cc

Answer: C



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76. Common link between apes and man was

A. Ramapithecus

B. Dryopithecus

C. Homo erectus

D. Homo neanderthalensis.

Answer: B



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77. The earliest human has been named is

A. Australopithecus

B. Homo erectus

C. Homo habilis

D. Homo sapiens

Answer: C



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78. Proconsuls are ancestor of

- A. Apes only
- B. man only
- C. Both A and B
- D. All primates.

Answer: C



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79. Which of the following is correct order of the evolutionary history of man?

A. Peking man → Habilus man →

Neanderthal Man → Cro-Magnon Man

B. Peking Man → Heidelberg Man →

Neanderthal Man → Cro-Magnon Man

C. Peking Man → Neanderthal Man →

Homo sapiens → Heidelberg Man

D. Peking Man → Homo sapiens →

Neanderthal Man → Cro-Magnon Man.

Answer: B



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80. Cranial capacity of human beings is:

A. 915cc

B. 1470cc

C. 1600cc

D. 1700cc

Answer: B



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81. Which of the following primitive man built up dwelling huts and buried the bodies after death?

A. Java Ape Man

B. Cro-Magnon Man

C. Peking Man

D. Neanderthal Man.

Answer: D



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82. Fossil of Cro-Magnon Man was found in

A. Shivalik-Hills-India

B. Neader-Valley-Germany

C. Africa

D. France.

Answer: D



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83. Which one is closest to modern man ?

A. Cro-Magnon Man

B. Neanderthal Man

C. Homo erectus

D. Homo habilus

Answer: A



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84. Fossil evidence indicates that original place for start of evolution was

A. Java

B. France

C. Africa

D. China.

Answer: C



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85. Prosimian found only on the island of Madagascar is

A. Galagos

B. Loris

C. Lemur

D. Bush Baby.

Answer: C



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86. Homo erectus erectus is scientific name of

A. Java Man

B. Peking Man.

C. Cro-Magnon Man

D. Neanderthal Man.

Answer: A



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87. Human evolution is related to

A. Development of brain

B. Migratory habit

C. Omnivorous diet

D. All of the above.

Answer: A



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88. Cromagnon Man differs from Neanderthal Man in having

- A. Brachiasm
- B. Smaller jaws
- C. Larger jaws
- D. Cannibalism.

Answer: B



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89. Taung baby is

A. Dryopithecus

B. Australopithecus

C. Peking Man

D. Piltdown Man.

Answer: B



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90. Centre of human evolutions was

- A. Ethipoin realm
- B. Oritental realm
- C. Palaeoarctic realm
- D. Neotropical realm.

Answer: A



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91. Which one is correct

A. Australopithecus is real ancestor of

B. Human erectus is real ancestor is

C. Neanderthal man is direct man Homo sapiens

D. None of the above.

Answer: B



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92. What evidence suggests that Chimpanze is more closely related to humans than other homionid apes

A. DNA from sex chromosomes only

B. Chromosome morphology only

C. Fossil remains

D. DNA of both authosomes and sex chromosomes.

Answer: B



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93. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true and reason is correct explanation (A), both true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion true but reason is wrong (C), both are wrong (D).

Assertion. Among primates Chimpanzee is closest relative to the present day humans.

Reason : The banding pattern of autosomes 3 and 6 of humans and Chimpanzee is remarkably similar.

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Answer: B



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94. Which one is closer to man ?

A. Australopithecus

B. Orangutan

C. Gibbon

D. Proconsul.

Answer: A



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95. There are two opposing views about origin of modern man. According to one view Homo erectus in Asia was ancestor of modern man. A study of variations of DNA, however suggested

African origin of modern man. What kind of observation on DNA variations could suggest this

- A. Greater variation in Asia than in Africa
- B. Greater variation in Africa than in Asia
- C. Similar variation in Africa and Asia
- D. Variation only in Asia and no variation in Africa.

Answer: C



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96. Name given to fossil hominid of Shivalik hills in india is

- A. Meoslithic
- B. Australopithecus
- C. Pithecanthropus
- D. Indratherium.

Answer: A



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97. Which of the following statement is correct about Cro-Magnon Man ?

A. Cro-Magnon Magnon is an advanced stage of man's evolution more advanced than Homo erectus

B. Predecessor of Homo neanderthalensis.

C. Direct ancestor of modern man

D. Cro-Magnon man lived during last ice age.

Answer: C



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98. Which is correct

A. Homo erectus is the immediate ancestor
of man

B. Cro-Magnon man's fossil has been found
in Ethiopia

C. Australopithecus is the real ancestor of man

D. Cro-Magnon man is the most recent ancestor ancestor of Homo sapiens.

Answer: C



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99. Among human ancestors, brain size was more than 1000cc in

A. Homo erectus

B. Homo habilis

C. Homo neanderthalensis

D. Ramapithecus.

Answer: C



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100. The earliest hominids that evolved more than four million years ago were

A. Homo erectus

B. Australopithecus

C. Cro-Magnon Man

D. Neanderthal Man.

Answer: B



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101. Hominids evolved during

A. Oligocene

B. Pliocene

C. Pleistocene

D. Miocene.

Answer: B



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102. Highest cranial capacity has been in

A. Peking Man

B. Java Man

C. Modern Man

D. Handy Man.

Answer: C



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103. During course of evolution which part of brain has shown maximum increase in size

A. Force brain

B. Mid brain

C. Hind brain

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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104. A well preserved and most complete homonid fossil named Lucy belongs to genus

A. Dryopithecus

B. Oreopithecus

C. Pithecanthropus

D. Australopithecus.

Answer: D



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105. Prihistoric man who lived on earth during late pleistocene was

A. Cro-Magnon

B. Atlantic Man

C. Australopithecus

D. Neanderthal man

Answer: D



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106. The primate which existed 15 mya was

A. Homo habilis

B. Australopithecus

C. Homo erectus

D. Ramapithecus

Answer: D



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107. The scientific name of Java man is:

A. Homo habilis

B. Homo sapiens neanderthalensis

C. Homo erectus erectus

D. Australopithecus boisei.

Answer: C



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108. Cro-Magnon man is

- A. Homo sapiens fossilis
- B. Homo neanderthalensis
- C. Homo habilis
- D. Homo erectus.

Answer: A



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109. Total amount of DNA in human diploid cells is not dissimilar from that of Chimpanzee but the diploid number of chromosomes in Chimpanzee is

A. 44

B. 46

C. 48

D. 50

Answer: C



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110. The most apparent change during the evolutionary history of Homo sapiens is traced in

- A. Shortening of jaws
- B. Remarkable increase in brain size
- C. Loss of body hair
- D. Walking upright.

Answer: B



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111. Extinct human who lived 1, 00, 000 – 40, 000 years ago Europe, Asia and parts of Africa having short stature, heavy eye brows, retreating forehead, large jaws with heavy teeth, stocky body, lumbering gait and stooped posture was

A. Homo habilis

B. Ramaapithecus

C. Neanderthal Man

D. Cro-Magnon Man.

Answer: C



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112. Homo sapiens/Homo Erectus evolved in

A. Miocene

B. Pliocene

C. Oligocene

D. Pleistocene.

Answer: D



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113. The extinct human ancestor, who ate only fruits and hunted with stone weapons was

A. Australopithecus

B. Dryopithecus

C. Ramapithecus

D. Homo erectus.

Answer: A



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114. Homo sapiens/Homo Erectus evolved in

A. Pliocene

B. Pleistocene

C. Oligocene

D. Miocene.

Answer: B



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115. The correct sequence in the evolution of modern man is

A. Dryoithacus → Australopithecus →

Homo erectus → Homo sapiens

B. Australopithecus → Drypithecus →

Homo habilis → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens

C. Homo habilis → Drypithecus →

Australopithecus → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens

D. Dryopithecus → Homo habilis →

Australopithecus → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens.

Answer: A



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116. The hominid fossils discovered in Java in 1891 revealed a stage in the human evolution, which was called:

A. Homo erectus

B. Dryopithecus

C. Australopithecus

D. Homo habilis

Answer: A



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117. Which of the following shows similarity with first man/human hominid

A. Homo neanderthalensis

B. Australopithecus

C. Homo erectus

D. Homo habilis.

Answer: D



118. The first fossil of *Australopithecus* was discovered in

- A. Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania
- B. Fayum deposits of Egypt
- C. Shiwalik hills in India
- D. Taung in South Africa.

Answer: D



119. What is correct sequence of Man, taxonomically starting from super family to subfamily

- A. Hominoidea, hominidae, hominiae
- B. Homininae, Hominoidea, hominidae
- C. Hominidae, homoninae, Homionidea
- D. Hominoidea, homininae, hominidae.

Answer: A



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120. All of the following are apeman stages in origin of man except

A. Romapithecus

B. Kenyapithecus

C. Dryopithecus

D. Australopithecus.

Answer: D



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121. Match the following columns

I		II	
(a)	African Ape Man	(i)	<i>Sinanthropus</i>
(b)	Java Ape Man	(ii)	<i>Pithecanthropus</i>
(c)	Peking Man	(iii)	<i>Homo</i>
(d)	Neanderthal	(iv)	<i>Australopithecus</i>

A. $a - I, b - iii, c - iv, d - ii$

B. $a - iv, b - iii, c - I, d - ii$

C. $a - I, b - ii, c - iv, d - iii$

D. $a - iv, b - ii, c - I, d - iii$

Answer: D



122. Identify the correct sequence with regard the origin and evolution of Homo sapiens

(a) Australopithecus , (b) Ramapithecus

(c) Dryopithcus , (d) Homo erectus

(e) Homo neanderthalensis

(f) Homo habilis

A. b-c-a-d-e-f

B. c-b-a-f-d-e

C. b-c-a-d-f-e

D. c-a-b-d-f-e.

Answer: B



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123. The chronological order of human evolution from early to the recent is:

A. Austropithecus-Homo habilis-

Remapithecus-Homo erectus

B. Australopithecus-Ramapithecus-Homo

habilis-Homo erectus

C. Ramapithecus-Australopithecus-Homo

habilis-Homo erectus

D. Ramapithecus-Homo

habilis-

Australopithecus-Homo erectus.

Answer: C



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124. Correct sequence of stages in evolution of modern man *Homo sapiens sapiens*:

A. *Homo erectus*, *Australopithecus*,
Neanderthal man, Cro-Magnonman,
Modern man

B. *Australopithecus*, *Homo erectus*,
Neanderthal man, Cro-Magnonman,
Modern man

C. Australopithecus, Neanderthal man, Cro-

Magnon man, Homo erectus, Modern

man

D. Neanderthal man, Australopithecus, Cro-

Magnon Man, Homo erectus, Modern

Man

Answer: B



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125. Assertion: The chimpanzee is the closest relative of the present day humans

Reason: The banding pattern in some autosomes of man and chimpanzee is remarkable similar.

A. (A)

B. (B)

C. (C)

D. (D)

Answer: A



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126. Neanderthals were adopted to live under

- A. Hot and humid climate
- B. Hot and dry climate
- C. Cold environment
- D. Mild climate

Answer: C



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127. Creationism is related to

- A. Theory of special creation
- B. Theory of biogenesis
- C. Theory of spontaneous creation
- D. Cosmozoic theory.

Answer: A



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128. The term binogenesis was coined by

A. Louis Pasteur

B. Redi

C. Huxley

D. Arrhenius

Answer: C



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129. Who were the first to breed vegetables, fruits and livestock.

A. Aryans

B. Sumerious

C. Roman

D. Greek.

Answer: B



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130. Summerians were the first to practise

- A. Natural selection
- B. Mutation breeding
- C. Artificial selection
- D. Assortative mating.

Answer: C



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131. Different varieties of Pigeon, cattle and crops have been developed through.

A. Artificial selection

B. Introductions

C. Evolution

D. Random breeding.

Answer: A



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132. New species can be formed without geographical isolation through

- A. Random mating
- B. Assortative mating
- C. Inter-varietal breeding
- D. All the above.

Answer: B



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133. Aposematic colouration is

- A. Camouflage mimicry
- B. Attracting colouration
- C. Warning colouration
- D. Both A and B

Answer: C



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134. Bees and wasps possess yellow black stripes

A. Hiding the insects amongst flowers

B. Warning the predators

C. Long distance recognition of their members

D. Both A and C.

Answer: B



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135. Two equally poisonous species possess similar colouration pattern.

- A. For increasing warning effect to predators
- B. In response to similar toxicity
- C. Due to convergent evolution.
- D. Due to adaptive radiation.

Answer: A



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136. The phenomenon of having similar colouration of pattern in the equally distasteful/poisonous species is called

- A. Comouflage
- B. Batesian mimicry
- C. Mullerian mimicry
- D. Adaptation

Answer: C



137. Presence of an allele that can help an organism under changed conditions is called

- A. Adaptation
- B. Pre-adaptation
- C. Potential evolution
- D. Both A and B

Answer: B



Check Your Grasp

1. Who wrote the first book on human origin ?

A. Aristotle

B. Linnaeus

C. Huxley

D. Darwin.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

2. Outwardly directed widely separated nostrills occur in

- A. Gorilla
- B. New World Monkey
- C. Loris
- D. Apes.

Answer: A



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3. DNA matching has shown human beings to be nearest to

A. Chimpanzee

B. Greater variation in Africa than in Asia

C. Gibbon

D. Rhesus Monkey.

Answer: A



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4. Orthognathous face occurs in

A. Homo sapiens

B. Gorilla

C. Ramapithecus

D. Homo habilus.

Answer: A



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5. Simian gap is

- A. Distance between two nostrils
- B. Diastema
- C. Gap between nostrila and upper lip
- D. None of the above.

Answer: D



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6. Dryopithecus was

- A. Early human
- B. Human ancestor
- C. Ape ancestor
- D. Ancestor of both apes and humans.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

7. The earliest man-like primate was

A. Romapithecus

B. Australopithecus

C. Homo habilus

D. Homo erectus.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

8. Taung Baby is name of

A. Australopithecus

B. A. africanus

C. A. afarensis

D. A. bosei

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

9. Early True Man was

A. Peking Man

B. Java Man

C. Nenderthal Man

D. Homo habilis.

Answer: D



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10. Dog was domesticated by

A. Homo sapiens neanderthalensis

B. Homo sapiens fossilis

C. Homo heidelbergensis

D. Homo sapiens sapiens.

Answer: A



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1. Number of genes believed to be present in a human beings is

A. 1000

B. 10, 000

C. 10, 0000

D. 1, 000, 000.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

2. Nucleotide pairs present in human genes
vary between

A. 100 – 1000

B. 500 – 5000

C. 2, 000 – 2, 000, 000

D. 10, 000 – 10, 000, 000.

Answer: C



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3. Smallest human gene is that of

A. Maleness

B. Blood group

C. Thymus activity

D. Shape of nose.

Answer: A



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4. Gene for maleness is present in humans over

A. X-chromosome

B. Y-chromosome

C. Autosome

D. All the above.

Answer: B



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5. Holandric gen is made of

A. 14 bp

B. 1400 bp

C. 14000 bp

D. 140,000 bp.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

6. Gene which does not allow the development of malignant tumours.

A. Fitness gene

B. P - 10

C. Auticancer gene

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. Which is unique in every human being

A. Satellite DNA

B. NOR

C. Microsatellite DNA

D. Mini-micro-satellite DNA.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

8. Hypervariable repeats/minisatellite DNA sequences were discovered by

- A. Jeffreys et al
- B. Sharp and Roberts
- C. Persons et al
- D. Sears and Sears.

Answer: A



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9. Microsatellite sequences are repeat units with base pairs

A. 1 – 6

B. 5 – 30

C. 11 – 60

D. 20 – 120

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

10. Microsatellite sequences are repeat units with base pairs

A. 2 – 6

B. 6 – 30

C. 11 – 60

D. 21 – 100.

Answer: C



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11. Reation of 1989 was

- A. Nicking by restriction endonucleases
- B. Polymeras chainn reaction
- C. Reverse genetics
- D. Splicing.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. PCR or polymerase chain reaction was discovered by

A. Jeffreys et al

B. Nakamura et al.

C. Kary Mullis

D. Lander et al.

Answer: C



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13. Polymerase chain reaction is useful in

- A. Locating simple sequence repeats
- B. Locating variable number of tandem repeats
- C. Developing restriction maps
- D. Amplification restriction maps

Answer: D



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14. Which ones are simple sequence repeats (SSRs)

A. Minisatellite sequences

B. Microsatellites

C. Pseudogenes

D. Multiple gene family.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

15. Hypervariable repeats sequences or variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) are

A. Introns of split genes

B. Minisatellites

C. Flanked by conserved restriction sites.

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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16. What is true of reverse genetics

- A. Gene therapy
- B. Gene replacement
- C. Identification of gene from map position
- D. Deletion of genes and studying genes

Answer: C



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17. DNA involved in forming structural genes is

A. Less than 1%

B. About 10%

C. 0.33

D. About 50%

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

18. Split genes were discovered by

A. Sharp and Roberts

B. Lyon

C. Ohno and Hanschka

D. de Robertis.

Answer: A



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19. Amount of DNA in intron part of a split gene is

A. Very small

B. Equal to exon

C. Slightly more than exon part

D. Upto 10 times that of exon.

Answer: D



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20. Repeated genes are use ful

A. Against mutations

B. Formation of pseudogenes

C. Formation of multiple copies of a
product

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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21. Repeated gene are common in case of

A. rDNA

B. Globin genes

C. Pleistropy

D. Cystic fibrosis.

Answer: A



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22. Histone genes posses

- A. A lot of pseudogenes
- B. Repeated genes
- C. Pseudoalleles
- D. Repeated sequences.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

23. Which ones have repeated genes

A. tRNA and 5S RNA

B. snRNA

C. Actin and heat shock proteins

D. All the above.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. Which ones have repeated genes

A. tRNA

B. Actin

C. snRNA

D. RNA polymerase.

Answer: C



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25. A pseudogene has

- A. Homology with functional gene
- B. Homology with product of normal gene
- C. Analogy with functional gene
- D. Analogy with product of normal gene.

Answer: A



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26. Multigene family is a group of

A. Pseudogenes and normal genes

B. Repeated genes

C. Genes that forms tissue and time
specific product

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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27. Different types of haemoglobin are produced in different stages of human development. It is an example of

- A. Repeated genes
- B. Multigene family
- C. Gene replacement
- D. Split genes.

Answer: B



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28. Dna

- A. Dies with death of an individual.
- B. Undergoes disruption after death
- C. Can be extracted from several years old skeleton. Mummies and even fossils
- D. Both B and C

Answer: C



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29. In vitro repeated replication of selected DNA components is

- A. Gene amplification
- B. Gene replication
- C. Gene synthesis
- D. Pleiotropy.

Answer: A



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30. Gene amplification requires besides samples DNA.

A. Nucleotides

B. Nucleotides and polymerases

C. Alternate heating and cooling

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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31. During gene amplification the mixture of sample DNA, nucleotides and polymerases is heated to

A. Activate polymerases

B. Activate nucleotides

C. Separates sense and antisense DNA strands

D. Provides energy for different strands.

Answer: C



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32. The whole cycle of gene amplification requires

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 30 minutes
- C. 3 hours
- D. 24 hours.

Answer: B



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33. The genes for globin synthesis are located on

A. Autosome 11

B. Autosome 16

C. Both A and B

D. Chromosome 21.

Answer: C



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34. In human prefoetal stage the globins are

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four.

Answer: C



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35. Prefoetal globin is

A. $\zeta_2\epsilon_2, \alpha_2\beta_2, \zeta_2\gamma_2$

B. $\zeta_2\epsilon_2, \zeta_2\gamma_2, \alpha_2\beta_2$

C. $\zeta_2\epsilon_2, \zeta_2\gamma_2, \alpha_2\gamma_2$

D. $\alpha_2\beta_2, \alpha_2\delta_2, \alpha_2\gamma_2$

Answer: B



View Text Solution

36. Foetal globin is

A. $\zeta_2\gamma_2$

B. $\alpha_2\varepsilon_2$

C. $\alpha_2\gamma_2$

D. $\alpha_2\varepsilon_2$.

Answer: C



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37. which one is the major globin present in adult human being

A. $\alpha_2\beta_2$

B. $\alpha_2\varepsilon_2$

C. $\alpha_2\gamma_2$

D. $\alpha_2\varepsilon_2$

Answer: A



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38. Percentage of foetal protein present in adult is 1

A. 0.01

B. 0.02

C. 0.03

D. None of the above.

Answer: A



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39. Percentage of $\alpha_2\beta_2$ globin present in human adult is

A. 0.99

B. 0.995

C. 0.98

D. 0.97

Answer: D



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40. 2% of adult globin in humans is made of

A. $\alpha_2\epsilon_2$

B. $\zeta_2\gamma_2$

C. $\alpha_2 \partial_2$

D. $\alpha_2 \gamma_2$.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

41. rDNA is

A. Genomic Rna of virus

B. Genomic RNA that produces DNA
through reverse transcription.

C. DNA found in ribosome

D. DNA segment specialised to form rRNA.

Answer: D



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42. rDNA is present in

A. NOR

B. Telomere

C. Centromere

D. Kinetochore.

Answer: A



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43. NOR is characterised by the presence of abundant

A. Pseudogenes

B. Repetitive DNA

C. Repeated genes

D. Multigene family giving rise to different RNAs at different times.

Answer: C



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44. Which is present in the larger subunit of eucaryotic ribosome

A. 28 S RNA

B. 5.8 S RNA

C. 5 S RNA

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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45. Nucleolus synthesises RNA

A. 28 S and 18 S

B. 28 S, 18 S and 5 S

C. 28 S, 5.8 S and 5 S

D. 28 S , 5.8 S and 5 S

Answer: D



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46. Extra uridine rich small sized RNA is

A. 5 S RNA

B. sn RNA

C. sc RNA

D. 5.8 S RNA.

Answer: B



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47. Numbe of small nuclear RNAs is

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: A



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48. sn RNA is functional when

- A. Conjugated to proteins
- B. Conjugated to lipids
- C. Conjugated to oligosaccharides
- D. Alone.

Answer: A



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49. Small nuclear RNAs are involved in

A. Splicing of RNAs

B. Splicing and processing of mRNA

C. Splicing and processing of both rRNA
and mRNA

D. Binding of DNA.

Answer: C



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50. sc RNA is

A. Soluble cytoplasmic RNA

B. tRNA

C. Small chromatin RNA

D. Small cytoplasmic RNA.

Answer: D



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51. sc RNA is involved in formation of

A. Polypeptide over ribosome

B. Signal recognition ribosome

C. tRNA

D. Peptide bond formation.

Answer: B



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52. Signal theory is related to

A. Nervous system

B. Emergency

C. Formation of special membrane lipids

D. Synthesis of secretory proteins.

Answer: D



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53. Secretory polypeptide carrying signal peptide is called

A. Peptone

B. Proprotein

C. Preprotein

D. Protein.

Answer: C



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54. Signal recognition particle or SRP consists of

A. Two scRNA + two proteins

B. 1 sc RNA + 6 proteins

C. 1 sc RNA + 3 proteins

D. 1 sc RNA + 2 proteins.

Answer: B



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55. Function of signal recognition particle (SRP) is

- A. Binding to signal protein
- B. Reach the SRP receptor on ER membrane
- C. Move the ribosome producing secretory protein over the ER membrane.
- D. All the above.

Answer: D



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56. After removal of signal peptide, the secretory protein involved in formation of insuling is known as

A. Preinsulin

B. Proinsulin

C. Postinsulin

D. Prepinsulin .

Answer: B



View Text Solution

57. Satellite DNA contains

- A. Repetitive DNA
- B. Segments forming sn RNA
- C. Segments forming sc RNA
- D. Both B and C

Answer: A



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58. Which is different in related species

A. Position of centromeres

B. Position of NOR

C. Satellite DNA

D. All the above.

Answer: C



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59. Barr body is absent in normal human female in

- A. Skin cells
- B. Leucocytes
- C. Oogonia
- D. Secretory cells.

Answer: C



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60. Barr body is formed by conversion of euchromatic regions of one X-chromosome into

- A. Constitutive heterochromatin
- B. Facultative heterochromatin
- C. Nascent heterochromatin
- D. All the above.

Answer: B



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61. Who discovered that Barr body is formed from X-chromosome

- A. Barr and Bertram
- B. Lyon
- C. Sharp and Roberts
- D. Ohno and Hanaschka.

Answer: B



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62. In human beings XX-genotype is

A. Always female

B. Can be male or female

C. Always male

D. Commonly female with 5 per lakh being male.

Answer: D



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63. Frequency of XY-genotype being female in human beings is

A. 1.0 %

B. 0.1 %

C. 0.001 %

D. 0.00001 %

Answer: C



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64. Wide hybridisation is

A. Intergeneric hybridisation

B. Pollen stimulation of embryo
development without fertilization

C. Random or unrestricated hybridisation

D. Both A and C.

Answer: A



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65. Wide hybridisation has been used for producing

A. Haploids

B. Dihaploids from tetraploids

C. Trihaploids from hexaploids

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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66. Asymmetric karyotype is

- A. Advanced feature
- B. Very primitive feature
- C. Primitive feature
- D. Without any evolutionary significance.

Answer: A



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67. Asymmetric karyotype is the one which has

- A. Fewer metacentric chromosomes
- B. Large scale difference between large and small chromosomes
- C. Both A and B.
- D. Chromosomes with varied shape.

Answer: C



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68. Number of genetic disorders in human beings is

A. 300

B. 3000

C. 100

D. 150

Answer: B



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69. Albinism is

- A. Environment related disorder
- B. Genetic disorder
- C. Deficiency disease
- D. Infectious disease.

Answer: B



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70. A genetic trait with fitness of more than one will

- A. Remain insignificant in a population
- B. Spread rapidly in a population
- C. Spread slowly in population
- D. Get eliminated.

Answer: B



View Text Solution

71. A genetic trait with fitness of less than will

A. Get eliminated ultimately

B. Remain in population in small proportion

C. Spread slowly in population

D. Replace the normal allele.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

72. Molecular clock is related to

A. Different sedimentary rocks in different ages

B. Evolution of different brain proteins

C. Evolution of satellite DNA in different organisms

D. Time required for origin and accumulation of mutations to form new species.

Answer: D



View Text Solution

73. A pleiotropic in *Drosophila* is that of

- A. Red-white eye
- B. Bar eye
- C. Vestigial gene
- D. Forked bristles.

Answer: C



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74. A pleiotropic gene in humans is

- A. Marfan's syndrome
- B. Colour blindness
- C. Eye colour
- D. Height.

Answer: A



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75. Marfan's syndrome is characterised by

A. Dislocation of eye lens

B. Hpermobility of joints

C. Slender body, elevated limbs and
susctibility to heart diseases.

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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76. In crocodiles male sex is predominant at

- A. Low temperature
- B. Intermediate temperature
- C. High temperature
- D. Ratio is genetically determined.

Answer: C



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77. In common Turtles the females predominant at

A. Below $28^{\circ} C$

B. Above $33^{\circ} C$

C. Between $28^{\circ} - 33^{\circ} C$

D. Sex is genetically determined.

Answer: B



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78. Lithosphere consists of

- A. Crusts of earth
- B. Upper part of mantle
- C. Both A and B
- D. Crust and asthenosphere.

Answer: C



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79. Asthenosphere is

- A. Solid part of mantle
- B. Semi-molten part of mantle
- C. Semi-molten part of core
- D. Solid part of core.

Answer: B



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80. Tectonic is

- A. Study of earth's crust

B. Study of earthquakes

C. Science dealing with geothermal energy

D. Study of volcanoes.

Answer: A



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81. Challenger Deep in Mariana Trench reaches a depth of

A. $4.7km$

B. $6.056km$

C. $9.754km$

D. $11.034km$.

Answer: D



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82. Milky way is

A. Spiral galaxy

B. Barred spiral galaxy

C. Elliptical galaxy

D. Irregular galaxy.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

83. Expanse of universe is

A. 1 million light years

B. 1 billion light years

C. 10 billion light years

D. 100 billion light years.

Answer: C



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84. Archaeology and linguistics are constituents of

A. Ethology

B. Ethnology

C. Anthropometry

D. Anthropology.

Answer: D



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85. Ethology was founded by

A. Herophilus

B. Angstrom

C. Lorenz

D. Galton.

Answer: C



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86. As compared to Moon, earth is

A. Dull

B. Bright

C. Small

D. With equal albedo.

Answer: B



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87. Albedo is

- A. Brightness due to reflection of light
- B. Brightness due to emission of light
- C. Compression in black hole.
- D. Absorption of light by a celestial body.

Answer: A



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88. Study of living cultures is

A. Ethnology

B. Ethnography

C. Sociobiology

D. Exobiology

Answer: B



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89. The term eugenics was coined by :

A. Morgan

B. Archimedes

C. Ruska

D. Galton.

Answer: D



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90. The country which has adopted an open eugenic policy is

A. India

B. Myammar

C. Singapore

D. Maldives.

Answer: C



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91. Petrology is study of

- A. Petroleum bearing rocks
- B. Various aspects of utilisation of crude oil
- C. Rocks
- D. Crust of earth.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

92. Hubble constant is rate of

A. Reformation in universe

B. Elimination of celestial bodies in black holes

C. Compression in universe

D. Expansion of universe.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

93. Production of three dimensional images as for credit cards is

A. Tunnelling microscopy

B. Holography

C. Spectroscopy

D. Speleology

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

94. Alpha Centuri is

- A. Single star
- B. Double star system
- C. Triple star system
- D. A small galaxy.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

95. Semelparity is

A. Development of adult organs in larva

B. One time reproduction in life

C. Repeated reproduction at intervals

D. Production of a few offspring at one time.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

96. Femtometre is equal to

- A. Millionth part of a metre
- B. Billionth part of a metre
- C. Trilliionth part of a metre
- D. Quadrillionth part of a metre.

Answer: D



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97. Life expectancy is

- A. Life span in human beings

B. Maximum longevity in humans

C. Survivorship

D. Survivorship in different age groups.

Answer: A



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98. Hydrology is

A. Charting out of all surface waters

B. Study of above-ground inland waters

C. Study of inland ground water

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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99. Our star sun lies

A. In the centre of Milky way

B. In one of the spiral arms of Milky way

from centre of Milky way

C. At a distance of 25, 000 light years from
cente of Milky way

D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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100. Study of impact of extra-terrestrial environments on organisms belonging to earth is component of

A. Ecology

B. Cosmology

C. Exobiology

D. Ethnology.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

101. Point of origin of earthquake is called

A. Seismic focus

B. Epicentre

C. Tectonic fault

D. Tectonic gap.

Answer: A



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102. Which one is a product of bionics ?

A. Bioelectric arm

B. Pace-maker

C. Electronic ear

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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103. -273.15°C is

A. -0.15°C

B. 0K

C. -0.15°F

D. $0^{\circ} F$

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

104. Anthropometry of useful in the study of

A. Evolution of linguistics

B. Arehaeology

C. Human evolution\

D. Human behaviour.

Answer: C



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105. Anthropometry is

- A. Study of human linguistics
- B. Measurement of the human traits
- C. Study of human brain power
- D. Evolution of human culture.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

106. Study of origin and evolution of universe is

A. Cosmology

B. Cosmogony

C. Cognogeny

D. Speleology

Answer: B



107. A celestial body that revolves around a star is

- A. Planet
- B. Satellite
- C. Asteroid
- D. Comet.

Answer: A



108. Number of 'falling stars' per day is

A. 1, 000 – 2, 000

B. 10, 000 – 50, 000

C. 50, 000 – 500, 000

D. 0.5 – 1.0 millions.

Answer: D



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109. Fallings star are

- A. Comets
- B. Asteroids
- C. Meteors
- D. Satellites.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

110. Nebula is a cloud of gas that

A. Glows brightly

B. Reflected light

C. Is dark

D. All the above.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

111. Origin of first life is

A. Biogeny

B. Biopoiesis

C. Cognogeny

D. Chemogeny.

Answer: A



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112. Cognogeny is

A. Origin of life

B. Origin of organic molecules

C. Development of different life forms

D. Development of different organic molecules.

Answer: C



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113. Celestial body with a tail is

A. Asteroid

B. Comet

C. Meteorite

D. Nebula

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

114. The scientist who developed the technique of keeping tissues and organs alive outside the body is

A. Ringer

B. Cannon

C. Lorenz

D. Binning and Rohrer.

Answer: A



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115. Earthquake occurs in the region of jammed tectonic plates during

A. Jamming

B. Build up of pressure after jamming

C. Release of stress from the area of jammed tectonic plates

D. Both B and C

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

116. Sociobiology is the study of

A. Animal behaviour

B. Plant interactions

C. Animal plants interactions

D. Evolutionary function of social
behaviour.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

117. Study of fluctuations in the frequency of alleles due to selection pressur is

A. Genetic

B. Population genetics

C. Euphenics

D. Euthenics

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

118. Interoparity is

A. Repeated reproduction

B. Absence of reproduction

C. Production of very large number of
offspring

D. Death of the individual after
reproduction

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

119. The prefix mega-indicates

A. Million times

B. Hundred times

C. Thousands times

D. 1 lakh times.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

120. Moon is

A. Asteroid

B. Planet

C. Satellite

D. Comet.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

121. Asteroids are

A. Satelllite

B. Comets

C. Metroites

D. Minor planets

Answer: D



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122. Comets revolve around

A. Earth

B. Sun

C. Venus

D. Moon.

Answer: B



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123. Asteroids occur mostly between

A. Earth and its moon

B. Earth and Mars

C. Mars and Jupiter

D. Earth and Jupiter

Answer: C



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124. Size of an asteroid is

A. $0.1 - 0.5km$

B. $0.5 - 5.0km$

C. $5 - 15km$

D. $15 - 1000km.$

Answer: D



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125. Number of possible black holes in our galaxy is

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: A



126. Branch of biology dealing with biological activities and energy statistics is called

A. Bioenergetis

B. Biodynamics

C. Biokinetics

D. Bionics.

Answer: B



127. Earth completes one rotation in

A. 24 hours

B. 24 hour 2 min. and 4.15sec.

C. 23 hour 56 min. 4.1 sec

D. 23 hour 59 min. and 24 sec.

Answer: C



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128. Working and changing of cultures is studies under

A. Ethology

B. Ethnography

C. Sociobiology

D. Ethnology.

Answer: D



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129. Chloride shift is connected with

- A. Nerve transmission
- B. Carbon dioxide transport
- C. Oxygen transport
- D. Muscle contraction.

Answer: B



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130. Radiation belts occur

A. In the exosphere

B. In thermosphere

C. Outside the exosphere

D. Between thermosphere and exosphere.

Answer: C



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131. Diastrophism is connected with

- A. Eruption of volcanoes
- B. Origin of earthquakes
- C. Rising of mountains
- D. Movement of crustal plates.

Answer: D



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132. The asteroid which is believed to have collides with earth some 65 million years ago is

A. Apollo

B. Vesta

C. Ceres

D. Gaspra.

Answer: A



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133. Lithosphere comprises

- A. Crust part of earth
- B. Crust and outer part of mantle
- C. 1-2 km thick of earth comprising rocks
- D. Outer 10-15 km thick crust of earth.

Answer: B



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134. Thickness of lithosphere is

A. 20 km

B. 40 km

C. 70 km

D. 10-18 km.

Answer: C



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135. Asthenosphere is

A. Part of mantle

B. Part of crust

C. Part of core

D. Discontinuity between crust and mantle.

Answer: A



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136. Asthenosphere lies at a depth of

A. $70km$

B. $70 - 100km$

C. $70 - 150km$

D. $80 - 260km$

Answer: D



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137. Asthenosphere is

- A. Partially molten
- B. Completely molten
- C. Solid plates embedded in molten mass
- D. All the above.

Answer: A



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138. Presence of a single supercontinent on earth some 250 million years back was proposed by

A. Huxley

B. Wegener

C. Wilson

D. Libby.

Answer: B



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139. Single land mass present before 250 million years ago has been named as

- A. Panthalassa
- B. Laurasia
- C. Gondwanaland
- D. Pangaea.

Answer: D



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140. Panthalassa is the name of

- A. Ancient mountain chain
- B. Hypothetical lake where life originated
- C. Super ocean around pangea
- D. Eastern extension of pangea.

Answer: C



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141. Pangaea broke into large land masses

A. 5

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Answer: D



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142. Northern landmass formed by the breaking of Pangaea has been named as

A. Eurasia

B. Laurasia

C. Gondwanaland

D. Austro-antarctica.

Answer: B



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143. Southern landmass formed by the breaking of Pangaea is

A. Austro-asia

B. Austro-indiana

C. Gondwanaland

D. Austro-antarctica.

Answer: C



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144. Gondwanaland comprises present day

A. Australia and Anterctica

B. South America and Africa

C. India

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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145. Wegener (1912) put forward a famous theory known as

A. Plate tectonics

B. Continental drift theory

C. Theory of recapitulation

D. Convergent evolution

Answer: B



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146. Continents are believed to be circling the globe at the rate of

A. $6km / yr$

B. $600m / yr$

C. $6cm / yr$

D. $0.6cm / yr$

Answer: C



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147. In the past 2000 million years, continents have circled the earth

A. 40 times

B. 10 times

C. 4 times

D. 2 times.

Answer: C



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148. The theory that continents are slowly circling the globe was put forward by

A. Libby

B. Wilson

C. Huxley

D. Wegener

Answer: D



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149. Wilson's theory of movement of continents is called

A. Plate tectonics

B. Continental crust theory

C. Displacement theory

D. Grand unified theory

Answer: A



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150. Determining the age of geological structures like fossils and rocks is called

A. Archaeology

B. Speleology

C. Dating

D. Stratigraphy

Answer: C



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151. Stratigraphy is the study of

A. Earth's crust

B. Sedimentary rocks

C. All types of rocks

D. Underground water.

Answer: B



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152. Study of rocks, their mineral composition and origin is

A. Tectonics

B. Seismology

C. Minerology

D. Petrology.

Answer: D



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153. Carbon dating was invented by

A. Kamen et al

B. Libby

C. Ruben and Kamen

D. Calvin.

Answer: B



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154. An instrument which measures concentration of $C - 14$ directly is

A. Accelerator mass spectrometer

B. Spectroscopy

C. Geiger counter

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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155. Carbon dating is useful for measuring age of a fossil/ article between

A. 500, 000 — 50, 000, 000 years

B. 50, 000 — 500, 000 years

C. 1000 — 50, 000 years

D. 1 – 1000, 000 years

Answer: C



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156. Common radioactive elements present in human body are

A. Carbon-14

B. N-15

C. K-40

D. Both A and C.

Answer: D



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157. Every second, human body converts carbon-14 atoms into $C - 12$ atoms

A. 10

B. 100

C. 1200

D. 3800

Answer: C



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158. A number of $K - 40$ atoms explode in human body every second. The number of

A. 3800

B. 38, 000

C. 380, 000

D. 3, 800, 000

Answer: B



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159. Number of aeons in geological time scale is

A. 3

B. 5

C. 7

D. 9

Answer: A



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160. Number of eras in phanerozoic is

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: B



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161. An old city got buried under lava was

A. Old Rome

B. Pompeii

C. Asurus

D. Old Foundland

Answer: B



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162. Fossils of oldest land animals date back to

A. 300 million years

B. 350 million years

C. 395 million years

D. 550 million years

Answer: D



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163. Oldest fossils of land animals consists of

- A. Amphibians
- B. Centipedes
- C. Primitive spider
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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164. Amber is

- A. Fossilised peat
- B. Brown lignite
- C. Brown fossilised resin
- D. Brown coal.

Answer: C



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165. Amber belongs to

- A. Quarternanry period
- B. Middle teritary period
- C. Cretaceous
- D. Devonian.

Answer: B



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166. Precambrian includes

- A. Silurian and ordovician
- B. Carboniferous and permian
- C. Jurassic and triassic
- D. Proterozoic and triassic

Answer: D



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167. In which era did the Himalayas and Alps emerge

A. Beginning of coenozoic

B. Middle palaeozoic

C. Early palaeozoic

D. Late palaeozoic

Answer: A



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168. When did the first mass extinctions occur

- A. Devonian-silurian
- B. Permian-triassic
- C. Jurassic
- D. Jurassic-cretaceous.

Answer: B



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169. Percentage of then living species which became extinct during permian -triassic period is

A. 56 %

B. 78 %

C. 87 %

D. 96 %

Answer: D



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170. K-T boundary present between rocks of

- A. Devonian and carboniferoud
- B. Permian and tertiary
- C. Cretaceous and tertiary
- D. Miocene and pliocene.

Answer: C



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171. K-T boundary is characterised by the presence of

A. Iridium

B. Gold

C. Avian fossile

D. Petroleum

Answer: A



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172. Second mass extinction occurred during

- A. Jurassic-cretaceous
- B. Cretaceous-tertiary
- C. Cretaceous-palaeocene
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D



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173. During cretaceous-palaeocene mass extinction the organisms that became extinct were

A. Mammoths

B. Dinosaurs

C. Trilobites

D. Marine amphibians.

Answer: B



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174. Giant mammals became extinct during

A. Pleistocene-holocene

B. Pliocene-pleistocene

C. Eocene-oligocene

D. Pliocene-miocene

Answer: A



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175. Pleistocene overkill occurred around

- A. 10,000 years ago
- B. 50,000 years ago
- C. 100,000 years ago
- D. 4000 year ago.

Answer: C



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176. Smallest Dinosaur was

A. Tyrannosaurus

B. Compsognathus

C. Pterosaur

D. Pilosaur.

Answer: B



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177. Dinosaurs used

A. Four legs

B. Two legs

C. Both carnivory and herbivory

D. All the above.

Answer: D



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178. Large flying reptiles were

A. Archaeopteryx

B. Pterosaur

C. Apatosaurus

D. Plesiosaur.

Answer: B



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179. Wing span of Pterosaur was

A. 12 m

B. 7 m

C. 20 m

D. 3 m

Answer: A



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180. Plesiosaur and Pilosaur were

- A. Flying reptiles
- B. Herbivorous dinosaurs
- C. Marine reptiles
- D. Carnivorous dinosaurs.

Answer: C



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181. Synapsids were

- A. Mammal-like reptiles
- B. Bird-like reptiles
- C. Early primates
- D. Extinct amphibians.

Answer: A



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182. DNA analysis indicates and human species originated in

- A. Different parts of world independently
- B. Africa from the same ancestral stock
- C. Different parts of world from Homo erectus almost at the same time
- D. Africa from different stocks.

Answer: B



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