



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION

Check Point 11 1

1. Homologous organs are

- A. wings of insects and bat
- B. gills of fish and lungs of rabbit
- C. wings of bat and forelimbs of horse
- D. wings of grasshopper and crow

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following represent phylogenetic homology

- A. Penis of man and clitoris of woman
- B. Pentadactyl limbs of air breathing vertebrates
- C. Arm and leg of man
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

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3. An example of divergent evolution is

- A. placental mammal and marsupials
- B. leaf of a plant and cladode of Ruscus
- C. insect and bird wings

D.

Answer: B



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4. Analogous structure are

A. structurally

B. functionally

C. normally non-functional

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B



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5. In adaptive convergence

A. separate lineages show similar morphology

B. separate morphology have similar lineages

C. environment factors do not play any role

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: A



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6. Vestigial organs are those which are

A. well-developed

B. functionless

C. reduced

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following is a vestigial organ

- A. Wisdom tooth
- B. claws
- C. Scalp hair
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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8. Which of the following is not a vestigial organ in humans

- A. Ear pinna muscle
- B. Nictitating membrane
- C. Mammary glands in males

D. Knee bone

Answer: D



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9. Sudden appearance of an ancestral character is called

A. evolution

B. mutation

C. atavism

D. heredity

Answer: C



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10. An example, which best explains the atavism , is

A. leaves and stem of plants

B. wisdom tooth

C. vermiform appendix

D. long , thick and dence hair

Answer: D



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Check Point 11 2

1. In which of the following retrogressive metamorphosis played an important role for establishid phylogeny

A. Lizard

B. Mammals

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Herdmania

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following is the correct sequence during character development of animal according to von Baer's law

A. More general → less general → specialised

B. More general → specialised → less general

C. specialised → less general → more general

D. less general → specialised → more general

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following is a connecting link between annelids and arthropods

A. Peripatus

B. Euglena

C. Viruses

D. Noen of these

Answer: A



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4. The presence of shell and mantle in Neopllina is a character

A. chordate

B. molluscan

C. annelid

D. arthropod

Answer: B



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5. Connecting link between chordates and non-chordates is

- A. Peripatus
- B. Balanoglossus
- C. Sphenodon
- D. Tachyglossus

Answer: B



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6. The reptilian character in Echidna is

- A. presence of hairs
- B. mammary glands
- C. presence of cloaca

D. presence of vivipary

Answer: C



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7. Archaeopteryx is considered missing link because

- A. it has pneumatic bones
- B. it has feathers
- C. it is a fossil organism
- D. it has a long tail

Answer: C



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8. The fossil Archaeopteryx was found in the rocks of

- A. Jurassic
- B. Cretaceous
- C. Triassic
- D. None of these

Answer: B

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9. An avian character of Archaeopteryx is

- A. feather
- B. fused bones
- C. beak
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

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10. The fibula present in Archaeopteryx is

A. U-shaped

B. V-shaped

C. T-shaped

D. W-shaped

Answer: B



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Check Point 11 3

1. Which of the following is a term used for study of fossils

A. Physiology

B. Arthropology

C. Palaeontology

D. Zoology

Answer: C



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2. Who is known as the father of palaeontology

A. Baron Georges Cuvier

B. Leonardo da Vinci

C. Darwin

D. Mendel

Answer: B



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3. Indroda dinosaur and fossil park is situated at

- A. Gujarat
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Lucknow
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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4. The inorganic origin fossils which shows close resemblance with the forms of organic is a

- A. coprolite
- B. microfossil
- C. pseudofossil
- D. unusaul fossil

Answer: C



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5. Fossils are most likely to be found in

- A. the continental shelves
- B. unglaciated terrain
- C. sedimentary rocks
- D. igneous rocks

Answer: C



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6. Half-life of carbon-14 is

- A. 530 years

B. 5730 years

C. 1.2 billions years

D. None of these

Answer: B



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7. The age of fossils or dating of fossils can be best estimated by

A. radioactive carbon (C^{14}) dating method

B. radioactive nitrogen method

C. electron spin resonance method

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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8. An 80000 years old fossil was recovered from igneous rock, then which of the following method would have been used to find its age

- A. Uranium-lead method
- B. Carbon-14 method
- C. Potassium -argon method
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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9. The correct order of the geologic eras , from most ancient to most recent , is

- A. Palaeozoic, Coenozoic, Mesozoic
- B. Precambrian, Mesozoic, Coenozoic, Palaeozoic
- C. Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, Coenozoic

D. Coenozoic, Mesozoic, Mesozoic

Answer: C



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10. Extreme specialisation and extinction of great reptiles occurred in the epoch

A. Permian

B. Triassic

C. Jurassic

D. Cretaceous

Answer: D



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11. The first flowering plants appeared in

- A. Mesozoic-Jurassic
- B. Mesozoic-Cretaceous
- C. Archaeozoic
- D. Palaeozoic-Carboniferous

Answer: A



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12. Which animal evolved maximally in Palaeiocene epoch

- A. Reptiles
- B. Fishes
- C. Birds
- D. Mammals

Answer: B



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13. Archaeozoic era is considered as the age of

- A. appalachian revolution
- B. first great revolution
- C. rocky mountain revolution
- D. second great revolution

Answer: B



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14. According to geological clock one second equals

- A. 52000 years

B. 3125000 years

C. 187500000 years

D. 1 billion years

Answer: A



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15. In carboniferous period , all continents existed in the form of a single giant landmass called

A. pangea

B. ethiopia

C. nearctic

D. gondwana

Answer: A



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16. Evidence from biochemistry and physiology can be seen from

- A. metabolism
- B. enzymes
- C. hormones
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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17. Which of the following types of blood group are found in apes

- A. A-type
- B. B-type
- C. AB-type
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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18. A difference of how many amino acids is seen between haemoglobin of pig and human

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. 19

Answer: A



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19. Serological tests are done using

A. blood

B. serum

C. lymph

D. All of the above

Answer: B



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20. The final evidence of organic evolution is drawn from

A. genetics

B. morphology

C. physiology

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Assorted Question Of The Chapter For Advanced Level Practice

1. Which of the following is an example for link species?

- A. Lobefish
- B. Dodo fish
- C. Sea weed
- D. Chimpanzee

Answer: A



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2. Fossils are generally found in

- A. sedimentary rocks

B. Igneous rocks

C. metamorphic rocks

D. any type of rocks

Answer: A



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3. The humming bird, hawk and the humming moth illustrate

Or

What is common to whale seal and shark

A. adaptive radiation

B. homology

C. convergent evolution

D. divergent evolution

Answer: C



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4. The epoch of representing first man -like apes in geological period is

- A. Pliocene
- B. Oligocene
- C. Miocene
- D. Pleistocene

Answer: C



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5. A fossil is a

- A. laboratory preserved animal
- B. dead animal of the past
- C. stuffed animal

D.

Answer: C



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6. The feature which enabled reptiles to dominate the land fauna for 100 million years, was

- A. large size
- B. heavy armour
- C. large teeth
- D. large eggs

Answer: B



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7. Fossil of ammonites and trilobites can be dated to rocks of

- A. Miocene
- B. Permian
- C. Pliocene
- D. Oligocene

Answer: B



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8. As evident from records, which era had no life ?

- A. Archaeozoic
- B. Proterozoic
- C. Palaeozoic
- D. Geozoic

Answer: A



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9. During the days of dinosaurs , mammals had

- A. already evolved
- B. a size of cats and rabbits
- C. height of evolution
- D. not yet evolved

Answer: A



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10. Which is a vestigial organ of python

- A. Nose

B. Scales

C. Teeth

D. Hindlimbs

Answer: D



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11. Mammals in geological development of earth arose in period

A. Permian

B. Carboniferous

C. Jurassic

D. Oligocene and Eocene

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following is a living fossil?

- A. Euglena
- B. Limulus
- C. Sycon
- D. Balanoglossus

Answer: B



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13. Galapagos finches are associated with

- A. Linnaeus
- B. Darwin
- C. de Vries
- D. Muller

Answer: B



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14. Which type of homology exists between arm and leg of man ?

- A. Phylogenetic
- B. Sexual
- C. Serial
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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15. Who formulated the concept of analogy and homology?

- A. Sir Richard Owen

B. Charles Darwin

C. Lamarck

D. Hulton

Answer: A



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16. The dating of rocks is done by calculating the ratio between

A. Uranium -lead

B. Potassium -argon

C. Rubidium -strontium

D. All of these

Answer: D



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17. Flowering plants arise about

- A. 30 million years ago
- B. 140 million years ago
- C. 225 million years ago
- D. 345 million years ago

Answer: B



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18. Dinosaurs are

- A. extinct amphibians
- B. extinct reptiles
- C. Primitive mammals
- D. Living reptiles

Answer: B



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19. Flippers of seal are

- A. Fins
- B. Skin outgrowth/webs
- C. Forelimbs
- D. Hindlimbs

Answer: C



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20. Non-functional wings occur in

- A. emu, owl and dodo

B. ostrich,kiwi and stork

C. kiwi,emu and ostrich

D. Rhea ,eagle and cassowary

Answer: C



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21. Which of the following would be easily fossilized

A. Heart

B. Tooth

C. Skin

D. Liver

Answer: B



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22. Vestigial organ present in Greenland Whale is

- A. forelimbs
- B. Pelvic girdle
- C. Hindlimbs
- D. both (b) and ©

Answer: D



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23. Pouched mammals attained diversity in

- A. Asia
- B. South America
- C. Australia
- D. South Africa

Answer: C



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24. Who observed that embryos never pass through adult stages of their ancestors

- A. von Baer
- B. Charles Darwin
- C. Ernst Haeckel
- D. Richard Owen

Answer: A



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25. Which are vestigial in humans?

- A. Tail vertebrae
- B. Auricular muscles
- C. Scalp muscles
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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26. Many of the animals and plants found on exclusive isolated islands only are

- A. endemic
- B. exotic
- C. sympatric
- D. None of these

Answer: A

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27. Gymnosperms belong to the period

- A. Jurassic
- B. Crustaceous
- C. Triassic
- D. None of these

Answer: C

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28. One of the following has rather recently become extinct.

- A. Dinosaur
- B. Dodo
- C. Mammoth

D. Pterodactyl

Answer: B



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29. In horse , there has been an adaptartion of reduction of toes from five to one on each foot, which is long and covered by a hoof. This toe is

A. First

B. Second

C. Fourth

D. Third

Answer: D



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30. Fossiles of mammoth were found in

A. Norway

B. Russia

C. Germany

D. Siberia

Answer: D



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31. Dinosaurs dominated the earth about

A. 10 million years ago

B. 50 million years ago

C. 108 million years ago

D. 500 million years ago

Answer: C



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32. First evidence of land plants came in

- A. Archaeozoic era
- B. Mesozoic era
- C. Palaeozoic era
- D. Coenozoic era

Answer: C



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33. Geological time scale was first developed by

- A. Leonardo da Vinci

B. George Cuvier

C. Giovanni Arduino

D. Boltwood

Answer: C



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34. Which of these events occurred earliest in the history of earth ?

A. Formation of oxygen

B. First human

C. Colonisation of land by fungi

D. Evolution of animals

Answer: A



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35. Evidence indicates that the microfossils already existed at least

- A. 4.5 billion years ago
- B. 3.5 billion years ago
- C. 1.3 billion years ago
- D. 1 million years ago

Answer: B



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36. The oldest fossiles found so far date back to the

- A. Cambrian period
- B. Archaean era
- C. Phanerozoic era
- D. Proterozoic era

Answer: D



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37. Our arm is homologous with

- A. a seal flipper
- B. an Octopus tentacle
- C. monkey tail
- D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: A



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38. An aquatic living fossil, with ancient origin and many primitive characters which respire through book gills, is

A. Limulus

B. Cancer

C. Lucifer

D. Daphnia

Answer: A



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39. In which period of paleozoic era first vertebrate appeared.

A. Ordovician

B. Devonian

C. Silurian

D. Mississippian

Answer: A



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40. 'Golden Age of Dinosaurs'/'Age of reptiles' was

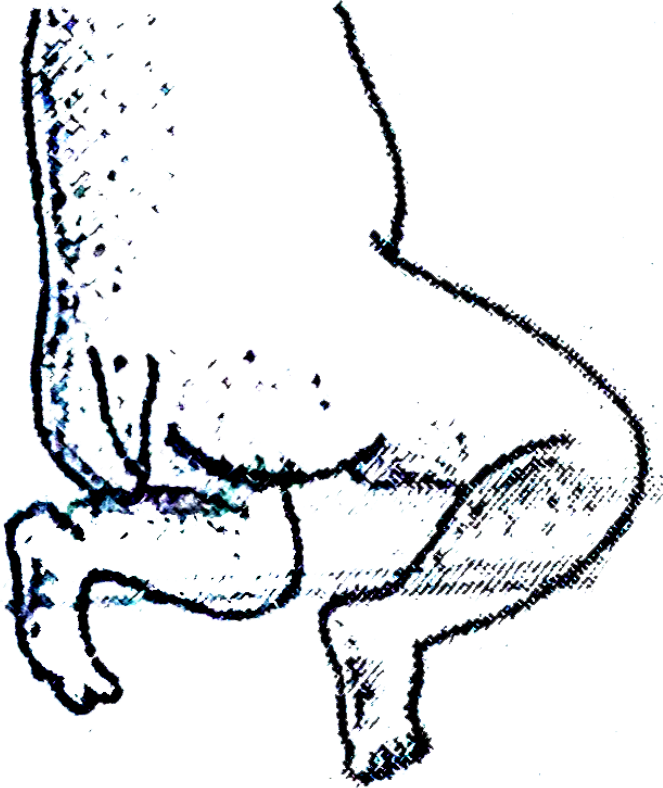
- A. Mesozoic
- B. Coenozoic
- C. Palaeozoic
- D. Psychozoic

Answer: A



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41. Identify the vestigial organ in the given figure .



A. Vermiform appendix

B. Auricular

C. Coccyx

D. Plica semilunaris

Answer: C



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42. During phylogenetic study, which is sequenced?

- A. rRNA
- B. mRNA
- C. Mitochondrial RNA
- D. tRNA

Answer: A



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43. von Bear supports the theory of evolution on the basis of

- A. embryological characters
- B. gern layers
- C. somatic variations

D. genetic variations

Answer: A



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44. Prototherians have evolved from

A. reptiles

B. birds

C. eutherians

D. amphibians

Answer: A



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45. Palaentological evidences for evolution refer to the

A. development of embryo

B. homologous organs

C. fossils

D. analogous organs

Answer: C



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46. Which of the following is example of connective link?

A. Bacteria

B. Protozoa

C. Euglena

D. Selaginella

Answer: C



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47. Origin of seed in land plants occurred about

- A. 160 million years ago
- B. 240 million years ago
- C. 285 million years ago
- D. 345 million years ago

Answer: D



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48. The best way of direct dating fossils of recent origin is by

- A. radio -carbon method
- B. uranium- lead method
- C. potassium -argon method

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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49. Which of the following provides evidence for the process of evolution ?

A. Radiometric dating

B. The fossil record

C. Molecular biology

D. All of these

Answer: C



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50. Fossils are dated by :

- A. stratigraphic position
- B. amount of calcium residue
- C. association with other animals
- D. radioactive carbon content

Answer: D



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51. Evolution is best defined as

- A. inheritance of acquired characters
- B. descent by modifications
- C. spontaneous generation
- D. struggle for existence

Answer: B



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52. A male human having mammary glands is a case exhibiting

- A. retrogressive evolution
- B. mutation
- C. atavism
- D. metamorphosis

Answer: C



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53. Homologous organs are

- A. tails of birds , monkey and scorpion

B. stings of honeybee, scorpion and fangs of snake

C. wings of butterfly , flying fish and bird

D. paddle of /legs of duck , hindlimbs of pig, hindlimbs of kangaroo

Answer: D



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54. The greatest evolutionary change enabling the land vertebrates to be completely free from water , was the development of

A. four legs

B. lungs

C. shelled eggs and internal fertilisation

D. four -chambered heart

Answer: C



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55. The age of rock is calculated on the basis of

- A. type of fossils present
- B. number of strata present
- C. amount of water content present
- D. amount of lead present

Answer: D



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56. Coenozoic era is known as

- A. amphibians and lycopods
- B. marine invertebrates
- C. reptiles and gymnosperms
- D. mammals and modern flora

Answer: D



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57. In some organisms , the existence of analogous structures (wings of insects and bat , jointed legs of insects and vertebrates)is due to the phenomenon of

- A. convergent evolution
- B. divergent evolution
- C. organic evolution
- D. genetic drift

Answer: A



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58. Convergent evolution is illustrated by

- A. dogfish and whale
- B. rat and dog
- C. bacterium and protozoan
- D. starfish and cuttlefish

Answer: A

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59. Presence of gills in the tadpole of frog indicates that :

- A. frogs will have gills in future
- B. frogs evolved from gilled ancestors
- C. fishes were amphibious in the past
- D. fishes evolved from frog- like ancestors

Answer: B

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60. Analogous organs arise due to

- A. divergent evolution
- B. artificial selection
- C. genetic drift
- D. convergent evolution

Answer: D



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61. Role of isolation in evolution is

- A. differentiation in species
- B. maintenance of species
- C. evolutionary divergence

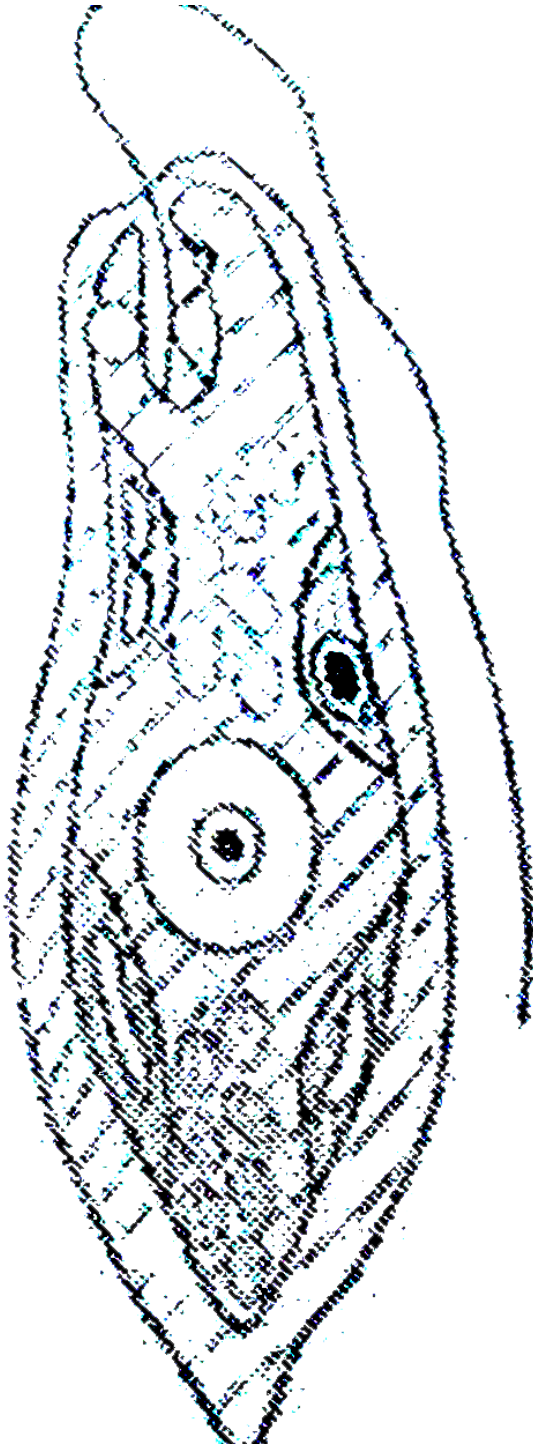
D. extermination of species

Answer: C



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62. Identify the animal in the given figure. It is a connecting link between



- A. Euglena, animals and plants
- B. Virus, non -livings and livings
- C. Euglena, non -livings and livings
- D. Virus, animals and plants

Answer: A



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63. In Miocene ,

- A. mammals reached a peak of evolution
- B. reptiles reached a peak of evolution
- C. gymnosperms were dominant
- D. birds were dominant

Answer: A



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64. A living connective link which provides evidence for organic evolution

- A. Archaeopteryx between the the reptiles and mammals
- B. Lung -fish between pisces and reptiles
- C. Duck billed platypus between the reptiles and mammals
- D. Sphenodon between the reptiles and birds

Answer: C



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65. Being all mammals, whale, dolphins, bat, monkey and horse have some common character but they also show conspicuous differences. This is due to phenomenon of

A. normalisation

B. genetic drift

C. convergence

D. divergence

Answer: D



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66. Homologous organs have

A. same origin ,but different functions

B. different origin ,but same functions

C. neither same origin nor same functions

D. different origin and different functions

Answer: A



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67. Appearance of teeth in the embryo of a bird proves that

- A. ontogeny repeats phylogeny
- B. evolution has taken place
- C. birds have evolved from reptiles
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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68. Serial homology is exhibited by

- A. The organs of same individual occupying different levels of the body
- B. The organs of different organisms with same function

C. The organs of different organisms at same level

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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69. Which one of the following terms would most correctly describes the relationship between the flight organs of animals like locust, bat, swallow, and flying fish?

A. Atavism

B. Analogous

C. Homologous

D. Vestigial

Answer: B



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70. Which one of the following sets includes all homologous organs

- A. Hindleg of pig , duck and kangaroo
- B. Wings of bat , butterfly and birds
- C. Sting of honeybee,scorpion and snake
- D. Tail of rat, peacock and cockroach

Answer: A



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71. Appearance of ancestral characters in the new borns, such as tail , cervical fistula in man ,gill slits , etc . Are known as

- A. homologous
- B. Analogous
- C. vestigial

D. atavism

Answer: D



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72. Which one is not a vestigial organ in man ?

A. Wisdom tooth

B. Muscles of external ear pinna

C. Fossa ovalis

D. Ileum

Answer: D



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73. Which one of the following sets of structure includes only analogous organs

- A. Hindlegs of horse , grasshopper and bat
- B. Hands of man, monkey and kangaroo
- C. Mandibles of cockroach,mosquito and honeybee
- D. Wings of butterfly , housefly and bat

Answer: D



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74. Development of similar habits in pouched and placental mammals found in similar habitats is called

- A. divergent evolution
- B. convergent evolution
- C. adaptive radiation

D. macroevolution

Answer: B



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75. An example of analogous organs is

- A. tubers of potato and sweet potato
- B. tubers of dahlia and sweet potato
- C. tubers of potato and jerusalem artichoke
- D. All of the above

Answer: A



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76. Flippers of Penguin and Dolphin are considered analogous through they are modified forelimbs because

- A. absence of certain bones
- B. development from different lineages
- C. structural differences
- D. functional differences

Answer: B



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77. In absolute dating, age of the rock/fossil is determined by

- A. depth of rock
- B. exposure of rock
- C. decay of a radioisotope
- D. rate of surface erosion of rock

Answer: C



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78. There are few Eutherians in Australia because

- A. environment is unsuitable
- B. no invasion due to geographical isolation
- C. diseases killed most
- D. marsupials dominated over them

Answer: B



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79. In the developmental history of mammalian heart. It is observed that it passes through a two chambered fish like heart, three chambered frog

like heart and finally four chambered stage. To which hypothesis can this above cited statement be approximated?

- A. Biogenic law
- B. Hardy -Weinberg law
- C. Lamarck's principle
- D. mendelian principle

Answer: A



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80. The fossils are dated by their presence in different layers of earth , the being considered is

- A. stratigraphic position
- B. amount of calcium residue
- C. association with other animals

D. radioactive carbon content

Answer: A



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81. Sometimes ,the remains of a dead animal escape destruction and become buried in sediment of ash or survives under heating ,crushing or folding .the sediments or rock becomes elevated as a part of the landscape destructive erosion or dug by water or wind and the object becomes exposed or dug out and comes to the attention of a zoologist.Such a phenomenon leads to the formation of

A. a new species

B. a new animal

C. a fossil

D. no ,this is not possible

Answer: C



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82. Palaeontology is the study of fossil and is in support of evolution

.Such an evidence is

- A. a complete evidence of evolution
- B. an incomplete evidence of evolution
- C. incomplete evidence in India and complete in Europe
- D. The statement is wrong

Answer: A



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83. In justify that fossil 'A' is older to 'B' ,one of the following can be selected .

- A. Fossil 'B' is in more deeper layers

B. Fossil 'B' shows homology and analogy with 'A'

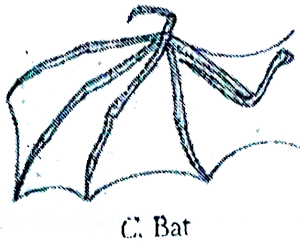
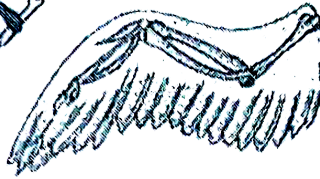
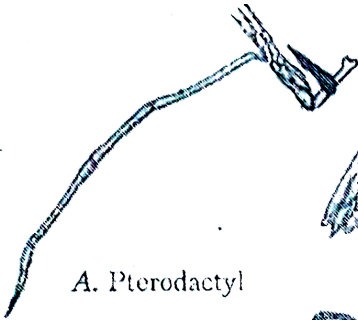
C. Fossil 'A' was found in more deeper sedimentation

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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84. In the following figures , the given structures are



A. analogous

B. homologous

C. Both A and B are analogous

D. Both B and C are homologous

Answer: B



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85. When did all the major subdivision of vascular plants arise on earth

A. 400 million years in devonian

B. 206 million years in jurassic

C. 445 million years in Ordovician

D. 540 million years in Carboniferous

Answer: B



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86. Significance of study of evolution of horse is

- A. That it provides incomplete record of evolution
- B. That it provides discontinuous record of evolution
- C. That it provides most complete record of evolution
- D. no, it has not been possible to discover all fossils of ancestors of horse

Answer: C



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87. Current theories of prebiotic evolution are based on evidence for all of the following except the abiotic

- A. Production of small organic molecules
- B. production of liposomes
- C. formation of oligopeptides

D. origin of DNA -protein interactions

Answer: D



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88. A radioactive isotope has a half -life of 1.2 billion years . As measured by the presence of the isotope and its stable decay product ,a rock originally contains 10g of the radioactive isotope and now contains 1.25 g . How many years old is the rock?

- A. 10000 years
- B. 12 billion years
- C. 3.6 billion years
- D. 0.3 billion years

Answer: C



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89. All organisms share the same genetic code. This supports that :

- A. The evolution is occurring now
- B. The convergent evolution has occurred
- C. The evolution occurs gradually
- D. All the organisms have descended from a common ancestor

Answer: D



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90. Which of the following are fossils?

- A. Pollen grains buried in the bottom of peat bogs
- B. The petrified cast of clam' s burrow
- C. The impression , a clam shell made in mud ,preserved in mudstone
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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91. In Africa ,there is a species of bird called the yellow -throated longclaw .It looks almost exactly like the meadowlark found in north America , but they are not closely related .This is an example of

- A. Uniformitarianism
- B. Artificial selection
- C. Gradualism
- D. Convergent evolution

Answer: D



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92. Which of the following is examples of vestigial structure ?

- A. Your functional tailbone
- B. Nipples on male mammals
- C. Sixth fingers found in some human
- D. Your knee cap

Answer: D

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93. We would predict that two very distantly related species like blue birds and alligators probably share

- A. most of the same DNA sequences
- B. more DNA sequences than a blue bird and a duck
- C. Relatively few DNA sequences
- D. All the same DNA sequences

Answer: C

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94. What is the supportive evidences for evolution from comparative anatomy?

- A. All antelopes have four legs
- B. Most animals have a head
- C. Similar gene sequences code for similar proteins
- D. Diverse species have homologous structures

Answer: D

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95. What is the supportive evidence for evolution from comparative embryology?

- A. All plant seeds look alike

B. All embryos arise from the union of egg and sperm

C. Different species have different embryos

D. Different species develop along the pattern set by their common ancestor

Answer: D

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96. Haeckel's theory of recapitulation means that

A. The life history of an organism reflects its evolutionary history

B. All the organisms start as an egg

C. The progeny resembles with parents

D. The lost body parts are regenerated

Answer: A

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97. The bones of forelimbs of whale, bat, cheetah and man are similar in structure, because.

- A. one organism has given rise to another
- B. they share a common ancestor
- C. they perform the same function
- D. they have biochemical similarities

Answer: B

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98. The different wings of the different animals in the given figures are



Dragon fly
A



Pterodon
B



Eagle
C



Bat
D

A. all homologous

B. all analogous

C. B, C and D are homologous and A is analogous to all

D. B, C , D are analogous

Answer: C



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99. Fossilisation occurs ,where

A. organisms are buried and preserved by natural processes

B. animals are destroyed by environment

C. animals are destroyed by scavengers

D. animals are buried by natural processes

Answer: A



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100. Evolution of horse from Hyracotherium involved

- A. lengthening of limbs and increase in size
- B. progressive loss of digits and lengthening of retained digits
causing shifting of soft -footed to paddle -footed
- C. increased complexity of molars and molarisation of premolars
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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101. The oldest evidence of life on earth , although controversial ,is

- A. The fossilised remains of simple plants that are over 5 billion years
old

B. 3.8 billion years old rocks with isotopes of carbon that seem to represent the metabolic activity of the organisms

C. The mineralised remains of tiny animals

D. The fossilised remains of cellular colonies dating from about 3 million years ago

Answer: B



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102. What is the strongest evidence that protobionts may have formed spontaneously?

A. The fossil record found in the stromatolites

B. The discovery of ribosomes, showing that prebiotic RNA molecules may have been autocatalytic

C. The production of organic compounds within a laboratory apparatus simulating conditions on early earth

D. The relative ease with which liposomes can be synthesised in laboratories

Answer: C

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Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions

1. Consider the following statements.

I. Neoteny is reproduction of axolotl larva.

II. Biogenetic law states that, 'Ontogeny is recapitulation of phylogeny'

III. Virus is a connecting link between plants and animals.

IV. Most of the enzymes catalysed biochemical reactions are same from bacteria to man and plants.

V. The composition and physiological role of blood, lymph and tissue fluid are different in all vertebrates.

Choose the code with incorrect statements

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and V

D. Only IV

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following statements about geological time scale are correct?

I. Origin of first seed plant occurred in Carboniferous period.

II. Angiosperms appeared in Cretaceous period.

III. There was complete absence of living organisms in Azoic era.

IV. Precambrian period comprises about 87% of the geological time scale

- A. I and III
- B. II and IV
- C. Only III
- D. All of these

Answer: D

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3. Choose the true statements from the following: I. Birbal Sahni is called 'Father of Indian Palaeobotany .
- II. Pseudo-fossils are remains of plants and animals.
- III. C_{11} radioactive carbon method is used for dating not only for fossils, but also for archaeological remains
- IV. Coenozoic era is called 'Age of mammals and birds'

- A. I and III
- B. Only III

C. I, III and IV

D. II, III and IV

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following is true about Archaeopteryx?

I. Jaws are modified into beak.

II. Tail is bony and long.

III. Forelimbs are modified into wings.

IV. Connecting link between birds and mammals.

A. I, II and III

B. III and IV

C. II, III and IV

D. I and II

Answer: A



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5. Fossils are studied for

I. tracing evolutionary history of organisms.

II. studying extinct organisms.

III. establishing genetic relationships.

IV. DNA fingerprinting of new species only.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A



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6. Match the following Columns

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Euglena</i>	1. Connecting link between bony fishes and cartilaginous fishes
B. <i>Peripatus</i>	2. Connecting link between non-chordates and chordates
C. <i>Chimaera</i>	3. Connecting link between animals and plants
D. <i>Balanoglossus</i>	4. Connecting link between reptiles and mammals
E. <i>Platypus</i>	5. Connecting link between Annelida and Arthropoda

A. A B C D E
1 2 3 4 5

B. A B C D E
3 5 1 2 4

C. A B C D E
2 5 1 4 3

D. A B C D E
4 3 2 1 5

Answer: B



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7. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Atavism	1. Thorns of <i>Bougainvillea</i> and tendrils of <i>Cucurbita</i> .
B. Vestigial organs	2. Leaf of a plant and cladode of <i>Ruscus</i> .
C. Analogous organs	3. Pelvic girdle in python
D. Homologous organs	4. Development of power of moving pinnas in some persons.

A. A B C D
4 3 2 1

B. A B C D
1 2 3 4

C. A B C D
3 1 2 1

D. A B C D
2 4 3 1

Answer: A



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8. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. The collection of preserved remains of ancient organisms.	1. Embryology
B. A method for determining the age of natural material based upon the decay of radioactive elements.	2. Molecular Biology
C. The study of the physical form of organisms.	3. Fossils record
D. The study of how organisms develop from fertilised eggs.	4. Radiometric dating
E. The study of the biomolecules responsible for the development and patterns seen in organisms.	5. Morphology

A. A B C D E
1 2 3 5 3

B. A B C D E
4 1 3 5 2

C. A B C D E
3 4 5 1 2

D. A B C D E
2 3 1 4 5

Answer: C



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9. Assertion : Ginkgo biloba is living fossil.

Reason : Organisms which have persisted and remain unchanged for the past several million years while their relative disappeared.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false , but Reason is true

Answer: A



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10. Assertion : Homologous organs have common ancestry and similar function.

Reason : Analogous organs have unlike origin and dissimilar function.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D



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11. Assertion Third molars and hairs on body in humans are examples of atavism.

Reason Atavism is the reappearance of disappeared ancestral characters

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: D



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12. Assertion Aschaeozoic era contains abundant fossils

Reason Life originated in Palaeozoic era

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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13. Assertion Petrified fossils contains hard parts of organisms

Reason Moulds and casts lack the remains of organisms

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false , but Reason is true

Answer: B



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14. Assertion : Comparative biochemistry provides a strong evidence in favour of common ancestry of living beings.

Reason : Genetic code is universal.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false , but Reason is true

Answer: B



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15. Assertion : From evolutionary point of view, human gestation period is believed to be shortening.

Reason : One major evolutionary trend in humans has been the larger head undergoing relatively faster growth rate in the foetal stage.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D



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16. Assertion Amphibians have evolved from fishes

Reason Archaeopteryx is a fossil linking fishes and amphibians

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false , but Reason is true

Answer: C

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17. Assertion During development, general characters appear before specialised characters.

Reason Embryos of different groups resemble with each other in early developmental stages

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false , but Reason is true

Answer: A



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1. Analogous structures are a result of

A. convergent evolution

B. shared ancestry

C. stabilising selection

D. divergent evolution

Answer: A



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2. Which of the following structures is homologous to the wing of a bird?

A. Wing of a moth

B. Hindlimb of rabbit

C. Flipper of whale

D. Dorsal fin of a shark

Answer: C



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3. The wings of a bird and the wings of an insect are

- A. homologous structures and represent divergent evolution
- B. analogous structures and represent convergent evolution
- C. phylogenetic structures and represent divergent evolution
- D. homologous structures and represent convergent evolution

Answer: B



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4. The formation of two species from one ancestral species is known as

- A. convergent evolution
- B. phyletic evolution
- C. allapatry

D. divergent evolution

Answer: D



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5. Connecting link between fish and amphibia is

A. Lungfish Protopterus

B. Latiemeria

C. Seymouria and Spehencodom

D. All of the above

Answer: A



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6. One of the following period witnessed the maximum diversity of reptiles

A. Cretaceous

B. Jurassic

C. Pleistocene

D. Triassic

Answer: A



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7. Vermiform appendix arises from

A. caecum

B. colon

C. rectum

D. ileum

Answer: A



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8. How many years are considered in one minute in Geological clock

A. 190000 years

B. 187500000 years

C. 3125000 years

D. 52000 years

Answer: C



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9. Forelimbs of cat, lizard used in walking, forelimbs of whale used in swimming and forelimbs of bats used in flying are an example of

- A. analogous organs
- B. adaptive radiation
- C. homologous organs
- D. convergent evolution

Answer: C

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10. Which one of the following are analogous structures

- A. Wings of bat and wings of pigeon
- B. Gills of prawn and lungs of man
- C. Thorns of Bougainvillea and tendrils of Cucurbita
- D. Flippers of dolphin and legs of horse

Answer: A

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11. Choose the wrong statement

- A. Louis Pasteur demonstrated that life comes only from pre-existing life
- B. SL , Miller observed that electric discharger in a flask containing CH_4 , H_2 , NH_3 and water vapour at $800^\circ C$ formed amino acids
- C. Flippers of penguins and dolphins are examples for homology
- D. Homology indicates common ancestry

Answer: C



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12. Choose the correct statement with reference to organic evolution.

- I. Flippers of whale and wing of bat exhibit analogy.
- II. Wing of butterfly ,and wing of bird exhibit homology.

III. Organs with dissimilar structure are called analogous organs.

IV. Organs with similar structure and origin are called homologous organs.

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. I and III

D. III and IV

Answer: D



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13. Thorns of Bougainvillea and tendrils of Cucurbita are examples of

A. convergent evolution

B. divergent evolution

C. adaptive evolution

D. coevolution

Answer: B



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14. The process by which organisms with different evolutionary history evolve similar phenotypic adaptations in response to a common environmental challenge is called :

- A. natural selection
- B. convergenl evolution
- C. non-random evolution
- D. adaptive radiation

Answer: B



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15. The eye of octopus and eye of cat show different patterns of structure, yet they perform similar function. This is an example of

- A. homologous organs that have evolved due to divergent evolution
- B. analogous organs that have evolved due to convergent evolution
- C. analogous organism that have evolved due to divergent evolution
- D. homologous organs that have evolved due to convergent evolution

Answer: B



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16. Recapitulation theory was given by

- A. Haeckel
- B. Mishra
- C. Weisman
- D. Lamarck

Answer: A

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17. Which one of the following options gives one correct example each of convergent evolution and divergent evolution

	Convergent evolution	Divergent evolution
(a)	Eyes of octopus and mammals	Bones of forelimbs of vertebrates
(b)	Thorns of Bougainvillia and tendrils of Cucurbita	Wings of butterflies and birds
(c)	Bones of forelimbs of vertebrates	Wings of butterfly and birds
(d)	Thorns of Bougainvillia and tendrils of Cucurbita	Eyes of Octopus and mammals

A.

Convergent evolution

Eyes of Octops and mammals

Divergent evolution

Bones of forlimbs of vertebrates

B.

Convergent evolution

Thorns of Bougainvillea and tendrils of Cucurbita

Divergent evolution

Wings of butterfly

C.

Convergent evolution

Bones of forelimbs of vertebrates

Divergent evolution

Wings of butterfly and birds

D.

Convergent evolution

Thorns of Bougainvillea and tendrils of Cucurbita

Divergent evolution

Eyes of Octopus

Answer: A



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18. Evolution of different species in a given area starting from a point and spreading to other geographical areas

A. adaptive radiation

B. natural selection

C. migration

D. divergent evolution

Answer: A

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19. Sequence of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny ?

A. mRNA

B. rRNA

C. tRNA

D. DNA

Answer: B

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20. Similarities between organisms of different genotypes due to

A. microevolution

B. macroevolution

C. convergent evolution

D. divergent evolution

Answer: C



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21. The evolutionary history of an organism is known as

A. ancestry

B. palaeonotology

C. ontogeny

D. phylogeny

Answer: D



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22. Biogenetic law as given by Haeekel states that

- A. ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny
- B. phylogeny recapitulates ontogeny
- C. ontogeny and phylogeny go together
- D. there is no relationship between phylogeny and ontogeny

Answer: A

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23. An evolutionary pattern characterised by a rapid increase in number and kinds of closely related species is called

- A. convergent evolution
- B. divergent evolution
- C. adaptive radiation
- D. parallel evolution

Answer: C

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24. Evolutionary convergence is characterised by

- A. development of dissimilar characteristics in closely related groups
- B. replacement of common characteristics in differentiation groups
- C. development of a common set of characteristics in groups of different ancestry
- D. development of characteristics by random mating

Answer: C

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25. Study of fossils is called

- A. Organic evolution
- B. Herpetology

C. Cytology

D. Palaeontology

Answer: D



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26. Which one among the following is an example for homology

A. Eye of Octopus and mammals

B. Tuber of sweet potato and potato

C. Wings of butterfly and birds

D. Flippers of penguins and dolphins

Answer: C



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27. Homologous organs indicate

- A. convergent evolution
- B. parallel evolution
- C. common descendent
- D. natural selection

Answer: C



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28. Fossilised faecal materials are known as

- A. coprolites
- B. compression
- C. moulds
- D. casts

Answer: A



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29. Wings of birds and wings of flies perform similar functions so they are examples of

- A. homologous organ
- B. analogous organ
- C. evolutionary organ
- D. paralogous organ

Answer: B



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30. Analogous structures are

- A. anatomically different, but performing similar functions
- B. anatomically similar, but performing different functions
- C. anatomically similar and functioning similarly
- D. anatomically different and functioning differently

Answer: A



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31. Darwin's finches are a good example of

- A. industrial melanism
- B. connecting link
- C. adaptive radiation
- D. convergent evolution

Answer: C



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32. Peripatus is a connecting link between :

- A. Ctenophora and Pbyhelminthes
- B. Mollusa and Echinodermata
- C. Annelida and Arthropoda
- D. Coelenterata and Porifera

Answer: C



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33. echidna and ornithorhtnchus are the connecting links between

- A. amphibians and aves
- B. mammals and amphibians
- C. reptiles and mammals

D. reptiles and aniphibians

Answer: C



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34. The Mesozoic era is also called as the golden age of the

A. amphibians

B. reptiles

C. mammals

D. Protopterus

Answer: B



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35. Connecting link between annelida and mollusca is

- A. Peripatus
- B. Lepidosiren
- C. Neopilina
- D. Protopterus

Answer: C

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36. Convergent evolution is shown by

- A. homologous organs
- B. aonlogous organs
- C. vestigial organs
- D. All of these

Answer: B

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37. Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny is narrated in which of the evidences for organic evolution ?

- A. Palaeontological evidence
- B. Physiological evidence
- C. Embryological evidence
- D. Anatomical evidence

Answer: C



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38. Thorn of Bougainvillea and tendril of Cucurbita are examples of :

- A. analogous organs
- B. homologous organs
- C. vestigial organs

D. retrogressive evolution

Answer: C



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39. A baby has been born with a small tail. It is a case exhibiting

A. retrogressive evolution

B. mutation

C. atavism

D. metamorphosis

Answer: B



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40. Which of the following is not a vestigial organ in man ?

- A. Tail vertebrae
- B. Nails
- C. Nictitating membrane
- D. Vermiform appendix

Answer: A

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41. Which of the following is the most evident source of evolution

- A. Fossils
- B. Morphology
- C. Embryo
- D. Vestigial organs

Answer: A

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42. Which one of the following is the vestigial organ in human beings

A. Nictitating membrane

B. Spleen

C. Femur

D. Tibia

Answer: A



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43. An important evidence in favour of organic evolution is the occurrence of :

A. homologous and vertigial organs

B. analogous and vestigial organs

C. homologous organs only

D. homologous and analogous organs

Answer: A



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44. Which of the following sets contain only homologous organs

A. Whale's flipper, horse's forelimb, human hand

B. Wings of butterfly, crow and insect

C. Horse's forelimb, insect wing, human hand

D. Vermiform appendix, body hair and patella

Answer: A



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45. The evolutionary history of an organism is known as

A. Phylogeny

B. Ancestry

C. Palaeontology

D. Ontogeny

Answer: A



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46. When two species of different genealogy come to resemble each other as a result of adaptation, the phenomenon is termed

A. divergent evolution

B. microevolution

C. coevolution

D. convergent evolution

Answer: D

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47. What is common of Whale, Seal and Shark?

- A. Seasonal migration
- B. Thick subcutaneous fat
- C. Convergent evolution
- D. Homeothermy

Answer: C

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48. The finches of Galapagos islands provide an evidence in favour of

- A. special creation
- B. evolution due to mutation
- C. retrogressive evolution

D. biogeographical evolution

Answer: D



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49. Adaptive radiations refer to

- A. adaptation, due to geographical isolation
- B. evolution of different species from a common ancestor
- C. migration of members of a species to different geographical areas
- D. power of adaptation in an individual to a variety of environment

Answer: B



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50. In the developmental history of mammalian heart. It is observed that it passes through a two chambered fish like heart, three chambered frog like heart and finally four chambered stage. To which hypothesis can this above cited statement be approximated?

- A. Biogenetic law
- B. Hardy-Weinberg law
- C. Lamarck's principles
- D. Mendelian principles

Answer: A



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51. Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era is characterised by

- A. gymnosperms are dominant plants and first birds appear
- B. radiation of reptiles and origin of mammals-like reptiles

C. dinosaurs become extinct and angiosperms appear

D. flowering plants and first dinosaurs appear

Answer: A



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52. Age of fossils in the past was generally determined by radiocarbon method and other methods involving radioactive elements found in the rocks. More precise methods, which were used recently and led to the revision of the evolutionary periods for different groups of organisms, includes

A. study of carbohydrates/proteins in fossils

B. study of condition of fossilisation

C. Electron Spin Resonance (ESR) ,md fossil DNA

D. study of carbohydrates/proteins in rocks

Answer: C



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53. Which one of the following is not a vestigial structure in Homo sapiens ?

- A. Third molar
- B. Epiglottis
- C. Plica semilunaris
- D. Pyramidalis muscle

Answer: B



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54. Which of the following sets represents vestigial organs

- A. Vermiform appendix, body hair and patella
- B. Wisdom teeth, body hair and atlas vertebra

C. Ear muscles, cochlea and coccyx

D. Vermiform appendix, ear muscles and coccyx

Answer: D



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55. Which one of the following correctly describes the homologous structures?

A. Organs that have no function now, but had an important function in ancestors

B. Organs appearing only in embryonic stage and disappearing later in the adult

C. Organs with anatomical similarities, but performing different functions

D. Organs with anatomical dissimilarities, but performing same functions

Answer: C

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56. A good example of recapitulation theory is :

- A. embryonic membranes of reptiles
- B. tadpole larva of frog
- C. placenta of mammals
- D. canine teeth of frog

Answer: B

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57. Vestigial organs present in an adult individual are example of basis of evidences of evolution :

- A. morphological
- B. palaeontological
- C. embryological
- D. anatoniiical

Answer: A



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58. Which of the following animals is not only a living fossil but also considered as connecting link ?

- A. Sphenodon
- B. Limulus
- C. Neopilina

D. Latimeria

Answer: C



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